STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

March 20, 2012

J. Rich Weaver
Design Group, LLC
P.O. Box 690
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Re: AHC 01-1895
Birmingham Coal & Coke, Inc.
Gooden Creek #2 Mine, P-39--
Marion and Walker Counties, Alabama

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Upon review of the above referenced project, we have determined that we previously concurred with this project. We continue to concur with project activities provided the scope of work remains the same. However, if the scope of work changes, further consultation with our office will be necessary. Finally, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately.

We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions, please contact Greg Rhinehart at (334) 230-2662. Please have the AHC tracking number referenced above available and include it with any correspondence.

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/GCR/gcr

DSM
DESIGN GROUP, LLC
ENGINEERING / SURVEYING

March 9, 2012

Alabama Historical Commission
Attention: Mr. Greg Rhinehart
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

RE: **AHC 01-1895**
Birmingham Coal & Coke, Inc.
Gooden Creek #2 Mine, P-39--
Marion & Walker Counties

Dear Mr. Rhinehart:

A surface coal mining permit application, Gooden Creek #2 Mine, P-39—is being submitted to the Alabama Surface Mining Commission (ASMC) for review. The proposed mine area is located within the footprint of the original (AHC 01-1895) requested and surveyed area. Please review this survey and concurrence letters and if possible, please gives concurrence that no effect on any known cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the proposed mining area.

Please find attached a map showing the original study area (AHC 01-1895) and the existing Gooden Creek Mine area (AHC 2006-0299) along with the proposed new mining project. I have also attached maps that were submitted with the original study locating some sites that were documented.

I would like to thank you for your co-operation concerning this matter and would appreciate the assessment at your earliest convenience. If you should have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.
Sincerely,

DSM Design Group, LLC.

J. Rich Weaver
E.I.

Enclosures

1400 Viking Drive P. O. Box 690 Jasper, AL 35502 (205) 221-6262 fax (205) 221-6850

REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN FOR A SURFACE OR UNDERGROUND MINING OPERATION

Date: ____March 9, 2012

Mining Company Name: __ Birmingham Coal & Coke, Inc.____

Return Address: ___P. O. Box 690, Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431___

Contact Person: __ DSM Design Group, LLC., J. Rich Weaver _____
Contact email: ___rich@dsmdg.com_____

Mine Name: ___Gooden Creek #2 Mine, P-39--_____

Number of Acres: ___804.0 acres_____

USGS Quad Sheet(s) on which the Mine occurs: _Carbon Hill, Glenn Allen & Gold Mine U.S.G.S Quads__

County: __Marion & Walker __

See Attached Map

Current Landuse of Permit and Adjacent Areas:

_Undeveloped/No current use _____

Dominate Vegetation Communities of Permit and Adjacent Areas:

Virginia and Loblolly Pine, Sweet gums, Yellow Poplar, American Sycamore, Eastern Cottonwood, Honeysuckle, various grasses, weeds &_briars.

1400 Viking Drive P. O. Box 690 Jasper, AL 35502 (205) 221-6262 fax (205) 221-6850

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468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

January 18, 2012

Rich Weaver
DSM Design Group
P.O. Box 690
Jasper, Alabama 35502-0690

Re: AHC 06-0299 (01-1895)
P-3878, R-8
Gooden Creek Mine
Marion, Walker, & Winston Counties, Alabama

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Upon review of the information forwarded by your office, we have determined that with the exception of a few acres the proposed project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Furthermore, the two acres not included in the surveys do not have a high probability for the location of archaeological resources and no investigations are warranted here. We did note in our previous letter that we requested the avoidance of archaeological sites 1Mr239, 1Mr237, 1Wi474, 1Wi476, and 1Wi477 along with two cemeteries, 1Mr239 and 1Mr241. We continue to request that these sites be avoided. With this caveat, we concur with the project activities. However, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately.

We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions, please contact Joseph Glazar at (334) 230-2653. Please have the AHC tracking number referenced above available and include it with any correspondence.

Truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/GCR/gcr

cc: Randall C. Johnson, SMC

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

LEE H. WARNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

P3878

July 26, 2001

Frank A. Comensky
Walter Shoel Engineering Company, Inc.
1001 22nd Street South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

Re: AHC 01-1895
Cultural Resource Assessment
Land Energy Project
Marion, Walker, & Winston Counties, Alabama

Dear Mr. Comensky:

Upon review of the cultural resource assessment conducted by the Office of Archaeological Services, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined the following.

1. We agree that the twenty sites indicated in the report as not eligible for the National Register are not eligible.
2. We agree that site 1 Mr 242 is not eligible for the National Register for archaeology nor is the standing structure eligible for the National Register.
3. We agree that the five sites indicated in the report as potentially eligible for the National Register are potentially eligible. These sites should be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, Phase II testing proposals should be developed and submitted to our office for approval prior to implementation.
4. We believe that more information should be provided regarding site 1 Wa 220, the "punch mine." We recommend you consult with Dr. Jack Begstresser to get his opinion on this mine.
5. Sites 1 Mr 239 and Mr 241 are historic cemeteries which should be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, further consultation with our office will be required prior to any activities affecting these sites.

We appreciate your efforts on this project and we look forward to receiving your response at your earliest convenience. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Stacye Hathorn or Lee Anne Hewett at our office and include the AHC tracking number referenced above.

Yours truly,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/SGH/ALM/LAH/gcr

P3878

RECEIVED
JAN 04 2002

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

LEE H. WARNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

December 28, 2001

Frank A. Comensky
Walter Shoel Engineering Company, Inc.
1001 22nd Street South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

Re: AHC 2001-1895
Cultural Resource Assessment, Land Energy Project
Marion, Walker & Winston Counties

Dear Mr. Comensky:

Based upon the additional information forwarded by your office, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined that the punch mine, 1Wa220, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, our office concurs with the proposed activities provided that the five sites which are considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (1Mr239, 1Mr237, 1Wi474, 1Wi476, and 1Wi477) and the two historic cemeteries, 1Mr239 and 1Mr241, are avoided by construction activities.

However, should cultural resources be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately.

We appreciate your efforts on this issue. If we may be of further service or if you have any questions or comments, please contact Stacye Hathorn of our office and include the AHC project number referenced above.

Very truly yours,

Lee Warner
State Historic Preservation Officer

LHW/SGH/sgh

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

LEE H. WARNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

January 23, 2006

Keith Madison
PERC Engineering Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 1712
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Re: AHC 2006-0299; Gooden Creek Mine, Birmingham Coal & Coke Company, Inc., Marion, Walker and Winston Counties

Dear Mr. Madison:

Upon review of the additional information forwarded by your office, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined that the project activities will have no effect on any known cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we can concur with the proposed project activities.

However, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately. Artifacts are objects made, used or modified by humans. They include but are not excluded to arrowheads, broken pieces of pottery or glass, stone implements, metal fasteners or tools, etc. Archaeological features are stains in the soil that indicate disturbance by human activity. Some examples are post holes, building foundations, trash pits and even human burials. This stipulation shall be placed on the construction plans to insure contractors are aware of it.

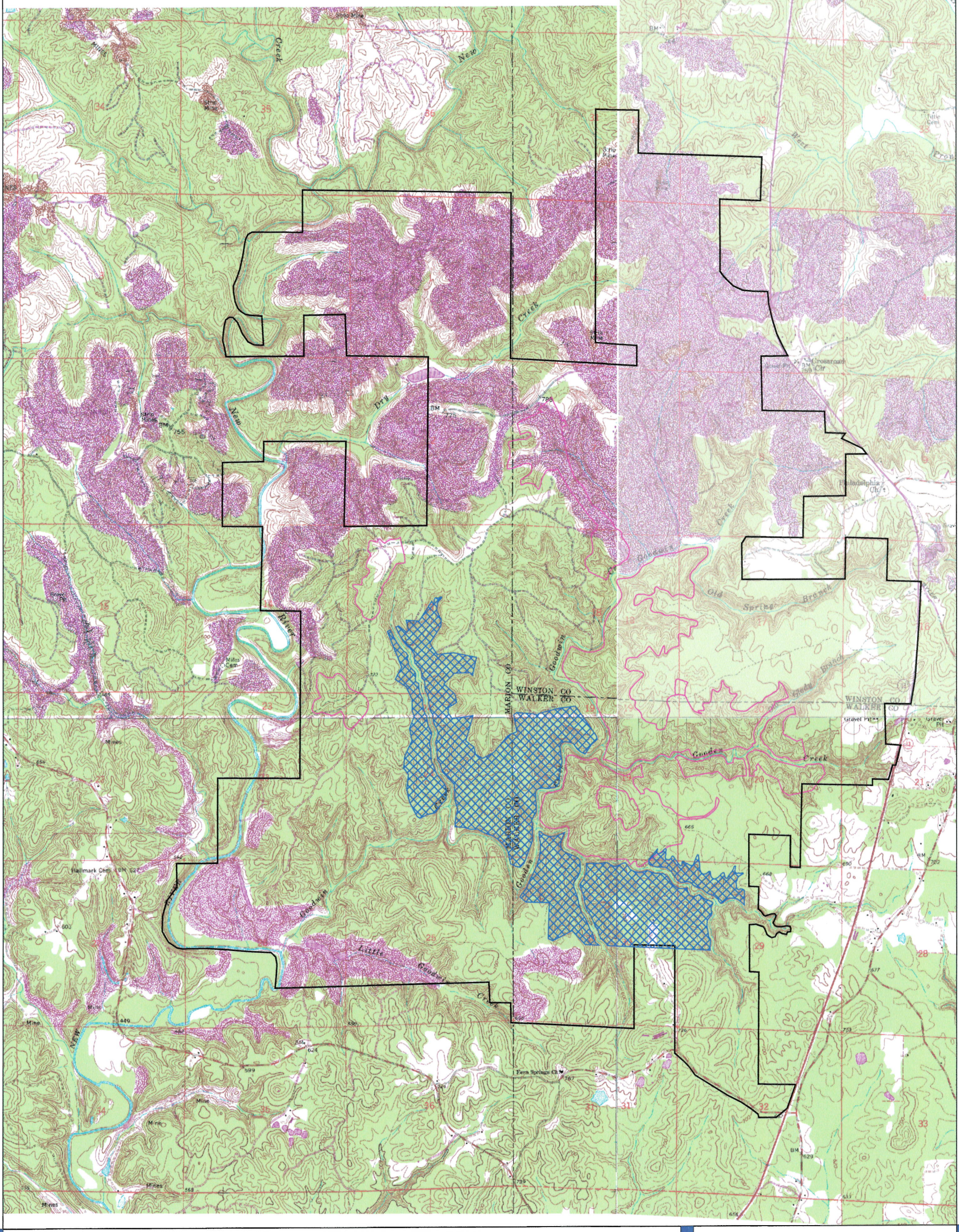
We appreciate your commitment to helping us preserve Alabama's non-renewable resources. Should you have any questions, please contact Amanda McBride of this office and include the AHC tracking number referenced above.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown

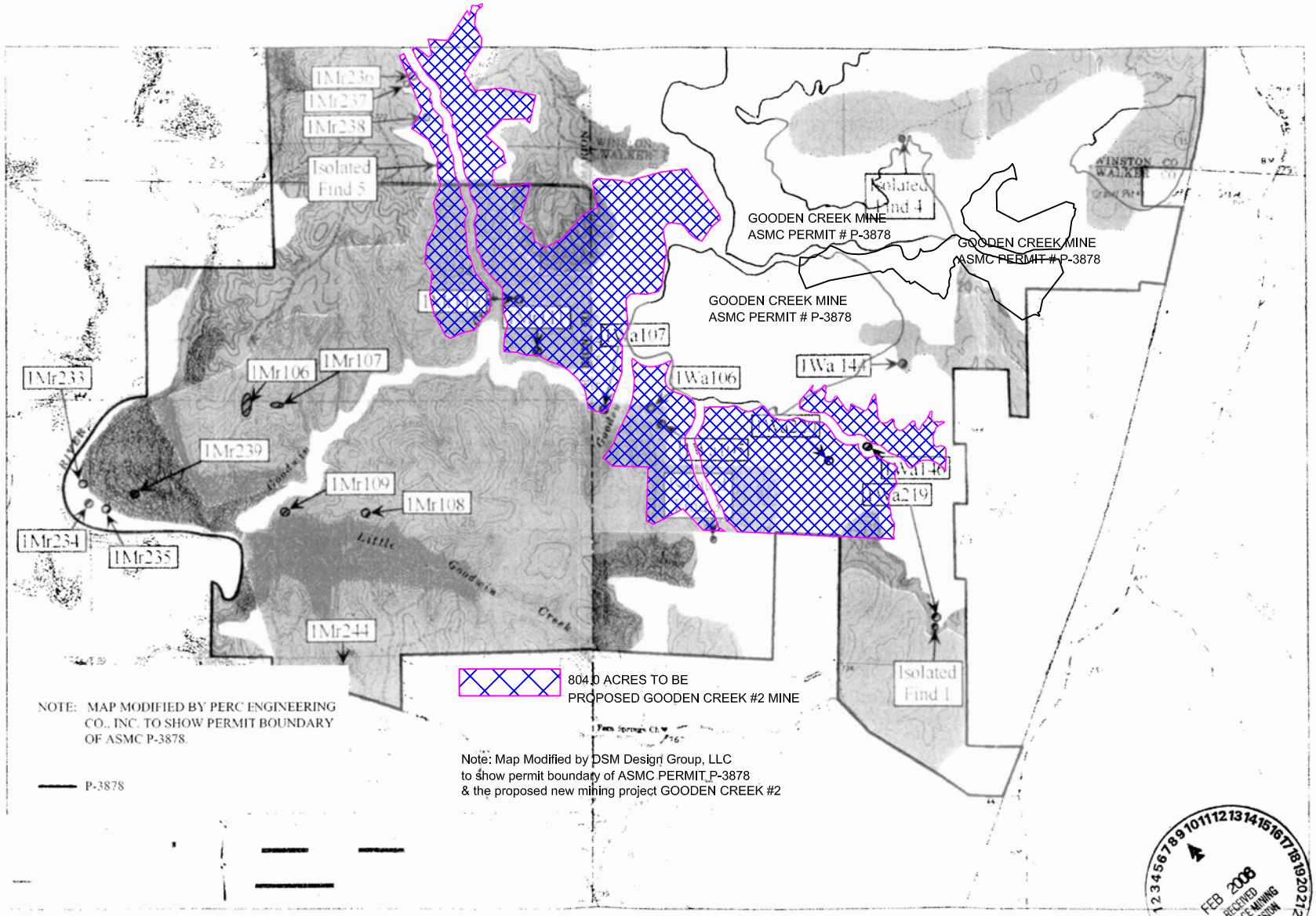
Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

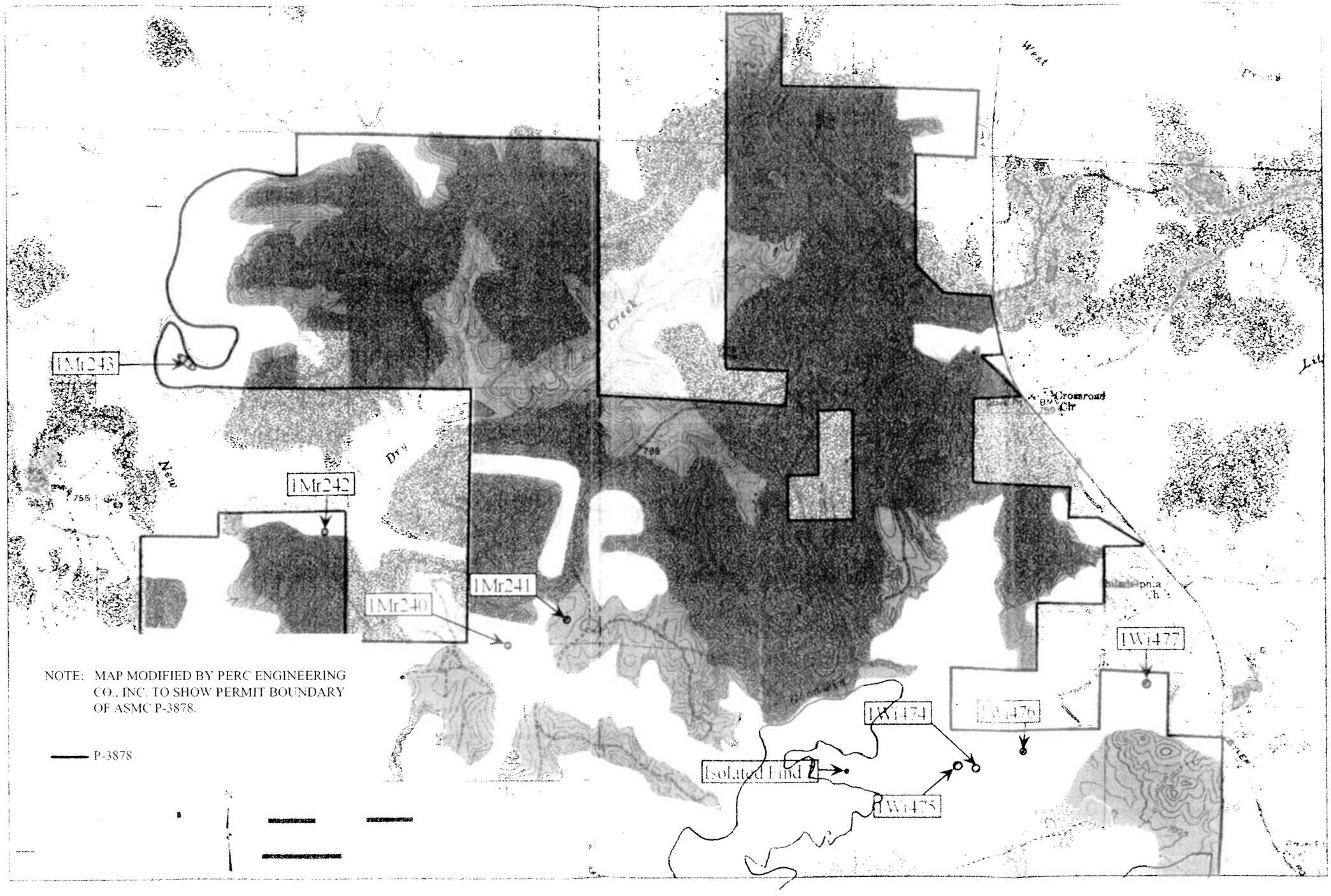
EAB/ALM/alm



	Birmingham Coal & Coke, Inc Gooden Creek #2 Mine, P-39--		
PREVIOUSLY STUDIED	DRAWN BY: J.R.W.	DATE: 03/09/12	CURRENT P- 3878 PERMIT
804.0 ACRES PROPOSED NEW PERMIT GOODEN CREEK #2 MINE	APPROVED BY: J.D.M.	DATE: 03/09/12	Proposed New Mine Area Located: Secs. 13, 24 & 25, T12S, R11W Marion County, Al Secs. 19, 20, 29 & 30, T12S, R10W Walker County, Al USGS QuadS. Carbon Hill, Glenn Allen & Gold Mine
	SCALE: 1" = 3000'	SHEET: 1 OF 1	

DSM
DESIGN GROUP, LLC
ENGINEERING / SURVEYING
1400 VIKING DRIVE
JASPER, ALABAMA 35501
TELEPHONE: (205) 221-6262


1Mr236
1Mr237
1Mr238
Isolated Find 5
GOODEN CREEK MINE
ASMC PERMIT # P-3878
GOODEN CREEK MINE
ASMC PERMIT # P-3878
GOODEN CREEK MINE
ASMC PERMIT # P-3878
1Wa107
1Wa106
1Wa 147
1Wa148
1Wa219
1Mr233
1Mr106
1Mr107
1Mr239
1Mr109
1Mr108
1Mr234
1Mr235
1Mr244
Little Goodwin Creek
Isolated Find 1
8040 ACRES TO BE
PROPOSED GOODEN CREEK #2 MINE
NOTE: MAP MODIFIED BY PERC ENGINEERING CO., INC. TO SHOW PERMIT BOUNDARY OF ASMC P-3878.
P-3878
Note: Map Modified by DSM Design Group, LLC
to show permit boundary of ASMC PERMIT P-3878
& the proposed new mining project GOODEN CREEK #2
FEB 2008
RECEIVED
SURFACE MINING
COMMISSION



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LEE H. WARNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

January 23, 2006

Keith Madison
PERC Engineering Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 1712
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Re: AHC 2006-0299; Gooden Creek Mine, Birmingham Coal & Coke Company, Inc., Marion, Walker and Winston Counties

Dear Mr. Madison:

Upon review of the additional information forwarded by your office, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined that the project activities will have no effect on any known cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we can concur with the proposed project activities.

However, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately. Artifacts are objects made, used or modified by humans. They include but are not excluded to arrowheads, broken pieces of pottery or glass, stone implements, metal fasteners or tools, etc. Archaeological features are stains in the soil that indicate disturbance by human activity. Some examples are post holes, building foundations, trash pits and even human burials. This stipulation shall be placed on the construction plans to insure contractors are aware of it.

We appreciate your commitment to helping us preserve Alabama's non-renewable resources. Should you have any questions, please contact Amanda McBride of this office and include the AHC tracking number referenced above.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/ALM/alm

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Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/ALM/alm

p-3878

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED LAND ENERGY, LTD. PROJECT, MARION, WALKER AND WINSTON COUNTIES, ALABAMA

Thomas Mark Shelby
and
Scott C. Meeks

PERFORMED FOR:
Walter Schoel Engineering Company, Inc.
1001 22nd Street South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

PERFORMED BY:
Office of Archaeological Services
University of Alabama Museums
The University of Alabama
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

May 2001

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED LAND ENERGY, LTD. PROJECT, MARION, WALKER AND WINSTON COUNTIES, ALABAMA

Thomas Mark Shelby
and
Scott C. Meeks

PERFORMED FOR:
Walter Schoel Engineering Company, Inc.
1001 22nd Street South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

PERFORMED BY:
Office of Archaeological Services
University of Alabama Museums
The University of Alabama
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

May 2001

Thomas Mark Shelby
Archaeological Assistant Senior
Office of Archaeological Services

Scott C. Meeks, Principal Investigator
Office of Archaeological Services
University of Alabama Museums

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED LAND ENERGY, LTD. PROJECT, MARION, WALKER AND WINSTON COUNTIES, ALABAMA

Section I
Introduction

At the request of Walter Schoel Engineering Company, Inc., The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services (OAS) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of a ±4,067 ha (10,050 ac) tract of property (herein referred to as the project area) located in Marion, Walker, and Winston counties, Alabama.[1] The purpose for this cultural resources survey was to locate and assess all cultural resources within the project area in order to enable the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (Corps) to take into account the effect of the Corps' prospective issuance of a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit for a proposed reservoir impoundment on any properties that are included in or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In order to accomplish this purpose, field investigations for the survey encompassed both surface and subsurface techniques as the basis for archaeological interpretation, including pedestrian reconnaissance and visual inspection of the entire project area and excavation of shovel tests in selected localities. The survey was conducted under the direction of Thomas Mark Shelby and Joel Watkins during a six week period spanning October and November, 2000. Myron Estes and John Newman served as field personnel. Scott C. Meeks served as Principal Investigator during the project.

The following report documents all aspects of the Phase I cultural resources survey and is organized as follows. Section I is the introduction. Section II sets forth the standards used in assessing the NRHP eligibility of all cultural resources identified within the project area during the survey. Section III provides a general description of the project area, including a brief overview of the geology, soils and environmental setting. Section IV provides an overview of all archaeological sites and historic resources located within the Land Energy project area and a discussion of previous archaeological investigations conducted within the bounds of the project area. Section V outlines the field methodology employed during the survey, and Section VI outlines the laboratory methods and curation procedures employed during the artifact analysis. The results of the survey are provided in Section VII, which discusses the cultural resources located within the bounds of the project area. The final section, Section VIII, summarizes the results of the Phase I survey and provides recommendations concerning the cultural resources located within the bounds of the project area.

---

[1]Approximately 3,316 ha (7,700 ac) of the project area has either been strip mined and/or previously surveyed in preparation for mining activities (most of the areas previously surveyed have since been strip mined). As such, the Phase I survey conducted by OAS encompassed approximately 951 ha (2,350 ac) of the project area. Additional areas were field checked to investigate previously recorded cultural resources located within the Land Energy project area, as well as to investigate the locations of structures identified on early county soil maps.

Section II
Standards for Assessing Eligibility for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

As discussed above, the purpose of this cultural resources survey was to locate and identify all cultural resources within the project area in order to enable the Corps to take into account the effect of the Corps' prospective issuance of a Section 404 permit for a proposed reservoir impoundment on any properties that are included in or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Consequently, it is instructive to recognize the criteria for determining whether a property is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

As the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) is responsible for consulting with the Corps as to the effect of a federal undertaking on any properties that are included in or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The AHC has adopted the National Park Service's criteria for evaluating whether a particular property is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. ALA. ADMIN. CODE R. 460-X-2-.01. The National Park Service's regulations establish the following NRHP "criteria for evaluation":

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and
>
> (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
>
> (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

36 C.F.R. Section 60.4

Because this survey revealed the presence of two cemeteries on the project area, it is important to also recognize those criteria considerations which explicitly address cemeteries. "Ordinarily cemeteries...or graves of historical figures...shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:...(d) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Id.

In some cases, not enough information was currently available for particular sites to enable OAS to determine whether or not a cultural resource should be considered eligible for the NRHP. Such situations are noted in Section VIII with the recommendations that either (i) further information be gathered in order to make a conclusive determination, or (ii) in the absence of further testing and a conclusive determination, that any disturbance of the site be avoided.

Section III
Description of Project Area

Situated along the western boundary of the Black Warrior Basin district of the Cumberland Plateau, the project area encompasses approximately 4,067 ha (10,050 ac) located in southeastern Marion County, northwestern Walker County, and southwestern Winston County (Figures 1-2). The Black Warrior Basin district is described as having "synclinal submaturely to maturely dissected sandstone and shale plateau of moderate relief" (Sapp and Emplaincourt 1975). Topography within the project area consists primarily of reclaimed strip mines, rugged uplands, steep sided slopes, and broad ridges dissected by deep, narrow drainages (Figures 3-7). There are a number of drainages within the project area, including Goodwin Creek, Gooden Creek, Old Glady Branch, Old Spring Branch, and Dry Creek. In addition, there are a number of smaller intermittent drainages that feed these perennial streams. The majority of the streams and creeks in the project area flow into Goodwin Creek, which is the primary drainage for the project area. Goodwin Creek in turn drains into the New River.

Soils within the project area fall within a number of soil associations. Within Marion County, soils are primarily classified within the Townley-Nauvoo-Hector association, which are formed from material weathered from shale, sandstone, or interbedded sandstone and shale. Soils also fall into the Ora-Smithdale association, which are formed from unconsolidated beds of marine sediment that consists of sand, silt, and clay (Cotton 1979). Within Walker County, soils in the project area fall under three associations: the Sunlight-Townley-Sipsey, Townley-Sunlight, and the Smithdale-Townley. These soils are formed from material weathered from shale, siltstone, and sandstone or, in the case of the Smithdale-Townley complex, from loamy marine sediments and material weathered from shale and siltstone (Stevens 1992). In Winston County, the 1937 Soil Map classifies most of the soils in the project area as either rough stony land, undifferentiated soils, Atwood very fine sandy loam, or Hartsells very fine sandy loam (Swann *et al.* 1937). A brief description of each of the specific soil types present in the project area is provided in Appendix A.

Corresponding with the topography of the area, there is a range of environmental settings within the project area conducive to prehistoric occupation. The New River, which forms an approximate western border of the project area, contains several meander bends that have left wide alluvial terraces which were considered high probability locations for aboriginal sites. Usually on the opposite bank from these alluvial terraces are high rock ledges that have been cut and formed by stream action against the Pottsville sandstone outcrops. Along the sides of the drainages, especially Goodwin, Gooden, and Old Glady Branch, are numerous high bluffs and rock ledges. Typically, this type of environmental setting has been found to have been highly conducive to aboriginal settlement, namely in the form of bluff shelters. Most of the shelters discovered in the Land Energy project area, however, have suffered extensive breakdown from the parent Pottsville formation and could not be adequately tested within the parameters of a Phase I investigation. Prehistoric peoples, as well as historic occupants of the area, also likely occupied many of the ridgespurs and upland areas. However, many of these areas, which have not been affected by strip mining, have been repeatedly logged and the majority of this land has been planted in pines. Exploration for cultural resources along these upland areas was aided by the presence of an extensive network of logging roads throughout the area.

Overall, the setting for the majority of the project area is extremely disturbed. Surface mining, long-term cultivation, landclearing/clearcutting, and erosion have drastically and adversely impacted the property.

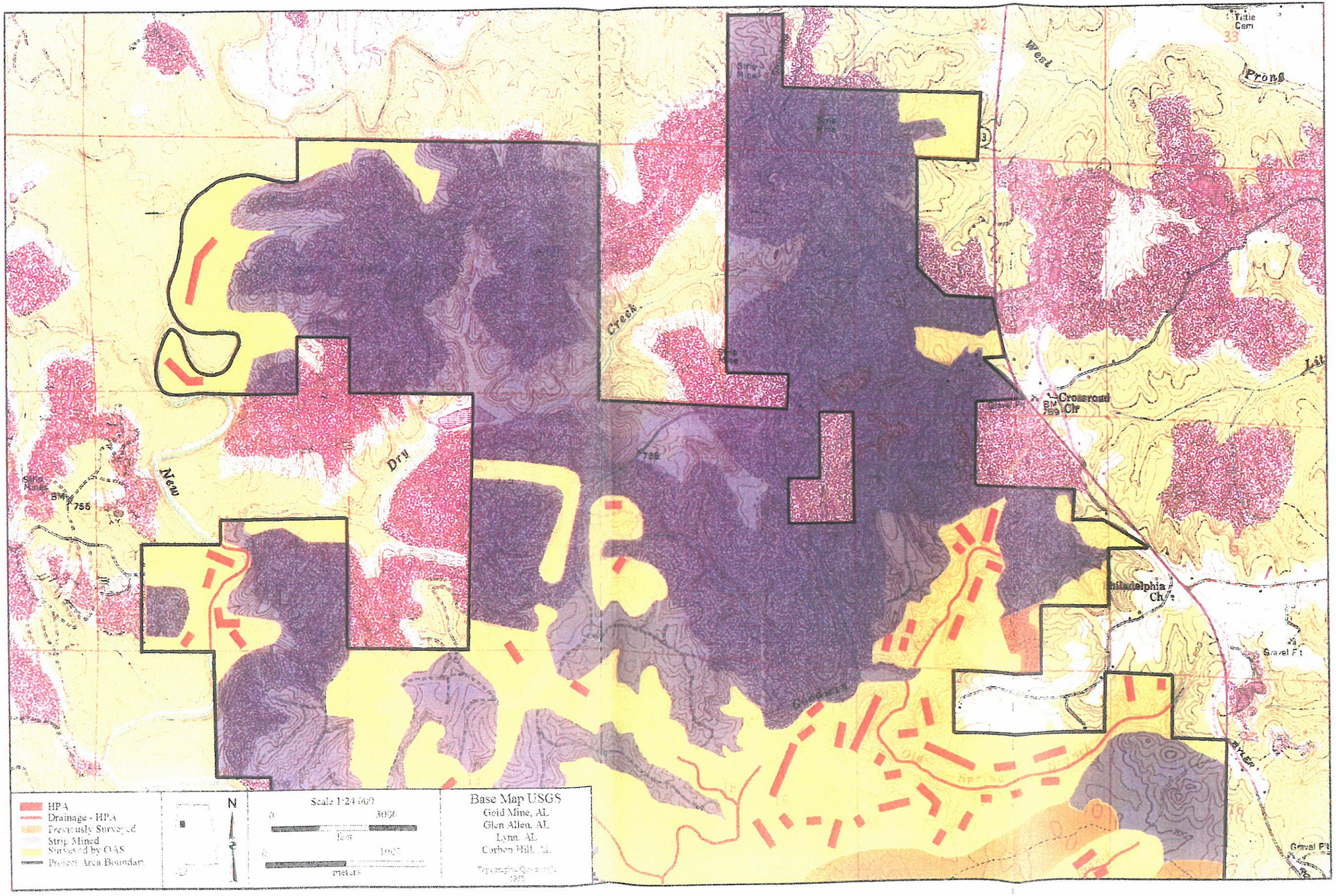


Figure 2. Map illustrating project area, previous surveys, areas impacted by strip mines, and High Probability Areas (HPA).

Figure 3. View of the project area (note surface mine in the distance).

Figure 4 Bluff line along Goodwin Creek

Figure 5. Typical bluff shelter found in the project area.

Figure 6. Ground exposure in the project area due to timbering activities (note absence of topsoil).

Figure 7. View of immature pine typical of upland areas.

Topsoil has been severely depleted, decreasing the potential for intact subsurface archaeological deposits to exist. Bluff shelters that were conducive to prehistoric occupation have, in general, either been washed out, buried by rock fall, or looted by pothunters. Of all the landuse practices that have altered the natural landscape, strip mining for coal, coupled with varying degrees of reclamation, has resulted in the greatest amount of impact to the project area (Figures 8-10).

Coal mining has been an important part of this area of the state since the mid-nineteenth century. This is due to the Warrior Coal Field, which is the largest in both size and productivity within the state of Alabama. It is divided into two separate regions: the Warrior coal basin and the Plateau coal region. The project area sits entirely within the Warrior coal basin, which has an area of some 5,110 square miles. The Warrior Basin is the most productive of the three Alabama coal fields and is structurally less complex than the others. The earliest coal mines were small drifts driven into hillsides. By 1876 the growth and expansion of systematic underground coal mines was fueled by the growing demand for coke for the steel-making industry. Underground coal mining continued to expand and reached its peak around World War II. About that time surface mining was becoming increasingly competitive. By 1970 new technology allowed surface mining production to exceed that of underground mining. Recently, production has been approximately equal (DeMarnette 1986:1-2). Prior to Federal Environmental regulations in the 1960s and 1970s, many surface mines were left open and not reclaimed. Presently, mine operators are required to restore the landscape back to the original topography. The surface mines found within the project area are a combination of both of these eras.

Figure 8. View of reclaimed strip mine in the project area.

Figure 9. View of unreclaimed strip mine in the project area.

Figure 10. View of strip mine along drainage in the project area.

Section IV
Literature and Records Search

Prior to the field investigations, a background literature and document search was performed to identify any prehistoric or historic cultural resources in the project area and to document previous archaeological investigations in the project area. To ensure that all recorded archaeological sites, historic structures, and registered historic resources located within the bounds of the project area were documented prior to initiating the field work, OAS personnel referenced the Alabama State Site File, early county soil maps, *Alabama's Tapestry of Historic Places*, and the NRHP files for Alabama. The Alabama State Site File lists eleven archaeological sites (1Mr106, 1Mr107, 1Mr108, 1Mr109, 1Mr110, 1Mr111, 1Wa105, 1Wa106, 1Wa107, 1Wa144, and 1Wa146) located within the bounds of the project area. The relative importance of these cultural resources will be discussed later in the report. Early county soils maps for Marion, Walker, and Winston counties showed fourteen structures in the project area. Field inspection of these locations, however, revealed that thirteen of these structures (or their mapped locations) have been destroyed due to strip mining activities. As such, these structures no longer exist in the project area. One structure (1Mr242) was found intact. This resource will be discussed later in the report. Lastly, the *Alabama's Tapestry of Historic Places* and the NRHP files for Alabama list no historic resources within the project area.

The National Archaeological Database Bibliography lists a total of ten cultural resources surveys previously conducted within the bounds of the project area (Alexander 1979a, 1979b, Bergstresser 1994a, Ford 1996, Hendryx 1994, Lotti and Crutchfield 1998, Shaw 1990, Thomson 1992, Walling 1994, Zeshonner 1994). The following provides a synopsis of each of these surveys.

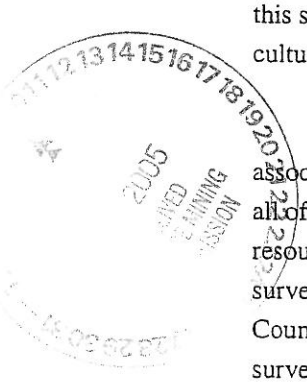
In 1979, OAS conducted a cultural resources survey of twenty-three drill site locations in Fayette, Marion, Tuscaloosa, and Walker counties, Alabama, for the Geologic Survey of Alabama (Alexander 1979a). One of these locations (Drill Site 22-no dimensions of area provided) is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, no cultural resources were recorded. Also in 1979, OAS conducted a cultural resources survey of three drill sites in Walker County, Alabama, for the Geologic Survey of Alabama (Alexander 1979b). One of these locations (Drill Site 23, A and B-no dimensions of area provided) is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, no cultural resources were recorded.

In 1990, OAS conducted a Phase I survey of a ±229 ha (567 ac) tract of property associated with a proposed strip mine north of Eldridge in Walker County, Alabama, for Perc Engineering (Shaw 1990). Approximately 101 ha (250 ac) of this survey is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, no cultural resources were recorded.

In 1991, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) conducted a cultural resources survey of a ±688 ha (1700 ac) tract of property associated with the proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Mines in eastern Marion County, Alabama, for Edgil Engineering, Inc. (Walling 1991), all of which is encompassed by the proposed Land Energy project. As a result of this survey, six archaeological sites (1Mr106-1Mr111) and one isolated find of prehistoric material were recorded within the area. The six archaeological sites will be discussed later in the report.

In 1992, PCI conducted a Phase I survey of six tracts of property associated with the proposed Lost Creek Strip Mine in Marion and Walker counties, Alabama, for Edgil Engineering, Inc. (Thomson 1992). One of the tracts (Tract C-totaling ±57 ha [140 ac]) is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy Project. As a result of this survey, three archaeological sites (1Wa105-1Wa107) were recorded, all of which are located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area. These cultural resources will be discussed later in the report.

In 1994, PCI conducted a cultural resources survey of a ±608 ha (1500 ac) tract of property in Marion County, Alabama, for the Lost Creek Coal Company, Inc. (Bergstresser 1994a). Approximately 24 ha (60 ac) of this tract of property is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, seventeen archaeological sites and one historic cemetery were recorded. However, none of these cultural resources are located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area.



Also in 1994, PCI conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of a ±61 ha (150 ac) tract of property associated with the proposed Natural Bridge Mine in Walker and Winston counties, Alabama, (Hendryx 1994), all of which is encompassed by the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of the survey, no cultural resources were recorded. A third Phase I survey was conducted in 1994 by PCI (Zschomler 1994). This survey included a ±3 ha (8 ac) tract of property associated with the South Goodwin Creek Coal Mine in Walker County, Alabama, all of which is encompassed by the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, no archaeological sites were recorded.

In 1996, OAS conducted a standing structure survey of a corridor along SR-13 in Walker and Winston counties, Alabama, for BMC Engineering (Ford 1996). This survey parallels portions of the eastern boundary

of the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, a total of fifteen structures and one historic road (Byler Road) were identified in the corridor. One historic structure (noted as Resource 2) is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy Project area. Consisting of a one story, wood frame folk bungalow dating to ca. 1920, this resource was not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (as noted below, this structure has since burned). In addition to the structure, the historic Byler Road parallels the eastern boundary of the proposed Land Energy project area. Although portions of the Byler Road (located south in Tuscaloosa County) are listed on the NRHP, the segment that parallels the proposed Land Energy project area is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to alterations and/or impacts resulting from road improvements, clear cutting, and strip mining (Bergstresser 1994b; Ford 1996).

In October 1997, PCI conducted a cultural resources survey of six tracts of property associated with the proposed Spring Branch Mine in Marion, Walker, and Winston counties, Alabama, for Perc Engineering, Inc. (Lotti and Crutchfield 1998). Five of the six tracts of property (totaling ±72 ha [180 ac]) are located within the proposed Land Energy project area. As a result of this survey, five historic resources were recorded. However, only one of these resources (House Cluster 1) is located within the bounds of the proposed Land Energy project area, and it consists of the remnants of a burned structure. This resource represents the structure (Resource 2) identified by Ford (1994) during the SR-13 structure survey. As mentioned above, this site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Section V
Methods of Investigation

Field investigations for the survey encompassed both surface and subsurface techniques as the basis for archaeological interpretation, including reconnaissance of the entire project area and excavation of shovel tests in selected localities. To ensure that all exposed cultural resources and historic standing structures within the proposed project area were identified, the entire project area was visually inspected via pedestrian reconnaissance and/or vehicle.[2] Visual inspection of the project area was facilitated by numerous roads traversing the area as well as large open areas resulting from timbering activities (Figures 11-12).

Augmenting the surface inspection, a series of 30 cm by 30 cm shovel tests (n=594) were excavated in order to locate any possible subsurface cultural remains and to provide representative soil profiles of the project area. The survey methodology employed a strategy that divided the research universe into low and high probability areas of site location based on topography, proximity to water, proximity to varying ecozones, and type(s) of soil. Predictive modeling of site location based on such variables has proven its utility in both Alabama and Mississippi (Brose et. al 1983; Futato 1989; Thomas 1989, Thomas and Campbell 1987). Building on the work of Thomas and Campbell (1987:38) and Thomas (1989:42-43), as well as information provided in the Alabama State Site File, the following criteria were selected to divide the research universe into high and low probability areas:

[2]Vehicle reconnaissance focused on determining the extent of impacts to the Land Energy project area resulting from strip mining activities. Inspection of exposed ground surfaces for cultural resources via pedestrian reconnaissance was generally confined to the 951 ha tract of property which had not been previously investigated and/or not impacted by strip mining. Inspection of additional areas located outside the 951 ha tract was conducted in order to investigate previously recorded cultural resources in the project area and to investigate the mapped locations of structures identified on early county soil maps.

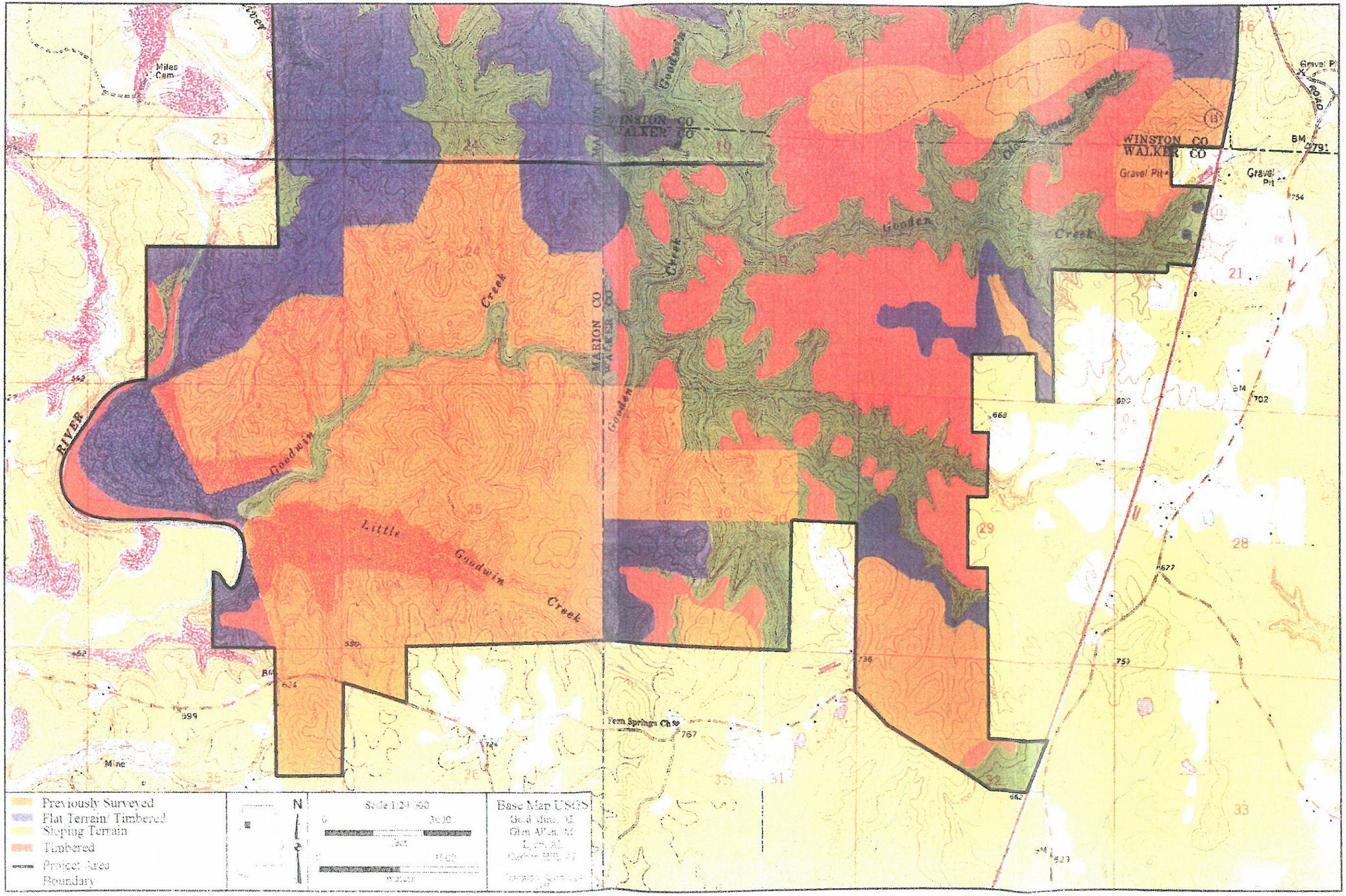


Figure 11 Topography and land-use for the tract survey by OAS

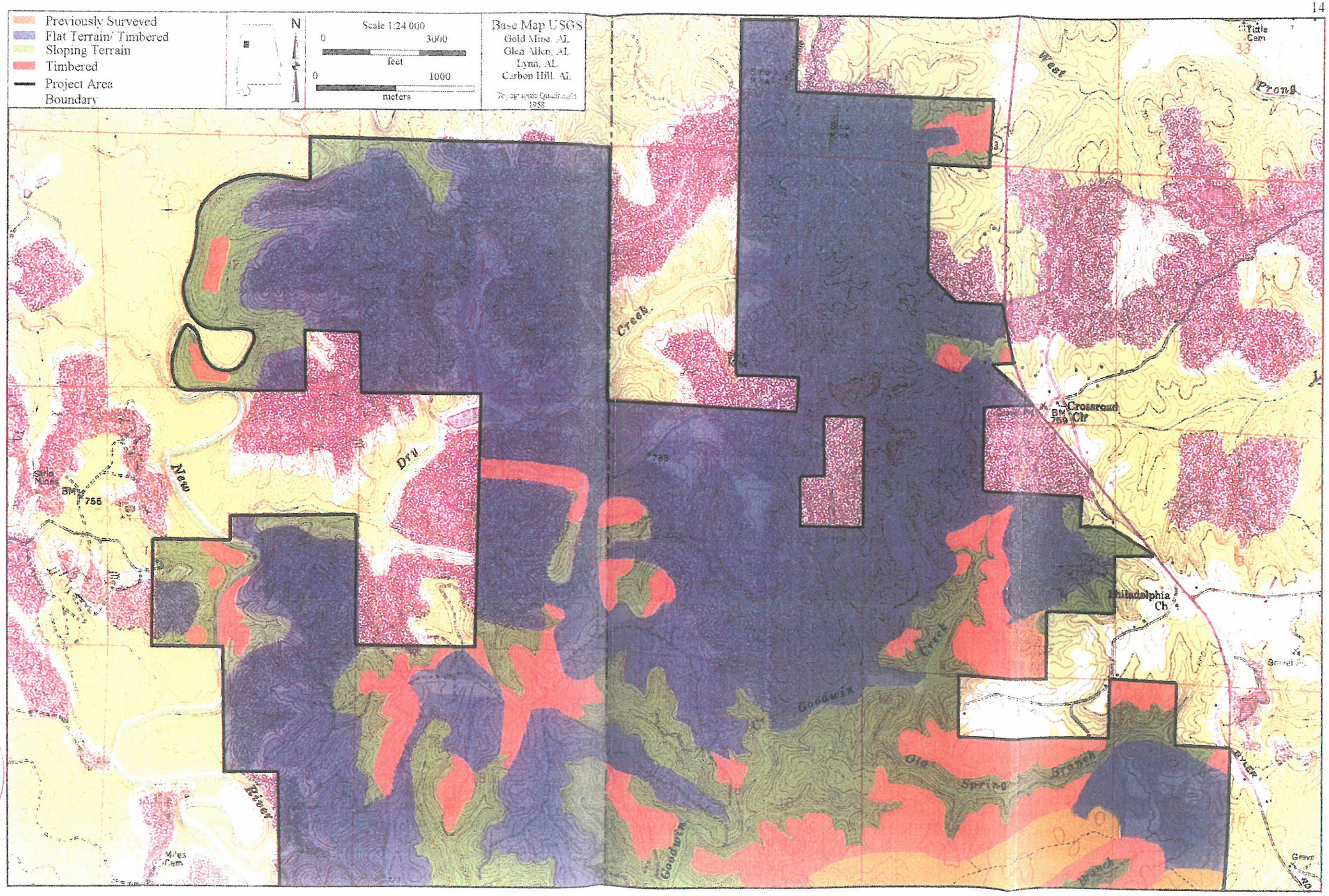


Figure 12. Topography and land-use for the tract survey by OAS

High Probability

1. Elevated terrain located within floodplains or adjacent to streams and swamps;
2. Flat to gently sloping terrain within 250 meters of water source;
3. Elevated terrain near the juncture of two drainages;
4. Flat ridgespurs along (on top) of bluff lines;
5. Bluff lines along drainages (shelter locations);[3]
6. Areas containing well-drained soils.

Low Probability

1. Low-lying wet areas;
2. Steeply sloping terrain;
3. Upland areas located more than 250 meters from a water source;
4. Areas containing poorly drained soils;
5. Areas impacted by development (low probability for intact deposits).

Using the above criteria, all high probability areas were plotted on USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles (Figures 1-2). These areas were subjected to subsurface investigation as well as visual inspection, with the number of shovel tests excavated being dependent largely on the size of the landform being investigated and the degree of surface visibility. Areas considered to be low probability received less vigorous subsurface investigation.[4] All shovel tests were excavated to sterile soil (i.e., subsoil) with pertinent information (e.g., soil texture, depth, stratigraphy) being recorded for each shovel test. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh screen with all material recovered being bagged and labeled by provenience.

Shovel testing was also employed to investigate and evaluate all cultural resources located within the bounds of the project area. Short interval (10-20 meters) shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of positive shovel tests and/or surface artifact scatters in order to delineate site boundaries and to determine the integrity of the cultural resources. Additionally, a surface collection, when possible, was conducted at all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. A collection of all cultural or temporally diagnostic artifacts and a sample of nondiagnostic cultural debris was made. For prehistoric sites, this collection included formal chipped stone tools, ceramics, and a sample of lithic debitage. For historic sites, a representative sample of the artifacts (e.g., glass, wares, iron) was collected. All material recovered from shovel tests and surface collections was bagged and labeled by provenience. After site dimensions were delineated by shovel testing, surface collection, and/or the general landform containing the site, sketch maps were drawn of each site indicating the topography, vegetation, natural features, and shovel tests locations. A photographic record of each site was also made using a 35 mm camera with color film.

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[3]Many of the waterways and drainages within the project area exhibited topography conducive to formation/presence of rockshelters, which are primary locations for prehistoric sites. As a result, all waterways and drainages were treated as high probability areas and inspected for the presence of rockshelters.

[4]As illustrated in Figures 11-12, the 951 ha tract investigated by OAS was located along steeply sloping terrain or in areas which had been impacted by timbering activities. Areas located along sloping terrain were not shovel tested but were investigated for the presence of rockshelters. The timbered areas exhibited varying degrees of surface visibility, ranging from 0 to 100 percent. Most of the timbered areas, however, exhibited greater than 40 percent surface visibility. A network of field roads traversing the project area provided additional surface exposure. The few areas where surface visibility was obscured by ground cover (less than 10 percent) occurred immediately adjacent to the bluff lines overlooking the drainages in the project area. These areas corresponded to high probability areas and were investigated via shovel testing.

Finally, standing structures located within the bounds of the project area were inspected to determine approximate age of construction. Identified structures that were determined to be fifty years or older, the minimum requirement for designation as a historic structure, were documented. The identified historic resources were photographed, as allowed by vegetation cover, using a 35 mm camera; their locations were plotted on a USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle; pertinent information, such as location, date of construction, construction materials, architectural type, and condition, was recorded.

Section VI
Laboratory Methods and Collection Curation

All artifacts and documentation collected during the survey were transported to the David L. DeJarnette Laboratory at Moundville Archaeological Park for processing and analysis. Laboratory analysis followed standard procedures involving washing of all materials, sorting by artifact class such as lithics, ceramics, glass, wares, iron, etc., and tabulation of all artifacts (Appendix B). During the analysis process, artifacts were placed in archival bags with a permanent provenience designation, listed in an inventory, and prepared for permanent curation. Upon completion of the analysis and preparation of the final report, all artifacts, field notes, maps, and photographs pertaining to the survey will be curated at the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository which meets Federal standards of curation as delineated under 36 CFR 79 guidelines. Photographs of selected artifacts recovered during the survey are provided in Appendix C.

Section VII
Inventory of Cultural Resources

As a result of the Phase I survey, twenty-three cultural resources were recorded within the bounds of the project area (Figures 13-14), including eight shelters (1Mr236, 1Mr237, 1Mr238,1Wa219, 1Wi474, 1Wi475, 1Wi476, 1Wi477), six open-air sites (1Mr233, 1Mr234, 1Mr235, 1Mr240, 1Mr243, and 1Mr244), five isolated finds of prehistoric material, two historic cemeteries (1Mr239 and 1Mr241), one historic punch mine cluster (1Wa220), and one historic standing structure (1Mr242). The following provides a description of each of these cultural resources and an evaluation of each resource with regard to their eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. Alabama State Site File (ASSF) forms are provided in Appendix D. Additionally, the ASSF lists eleven previously recorded cultural resources (1Mr106, 1Mr107, 1Mr108, 1Mr109, 1Mr110, 1Mr111, 1Wa105, 1Wa106, 1Wa107, 1Wa144, and 1Wa146) within the bounds of the project area (Figures 11-12). The locations of four of these resources (1Wa105,1Wa106, 1Wa107, and 1Wa146) were investigated during the survey.[5] The remaining eight resources have been destroyed by surface mining activities.[6]

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[5]Surface inspection and/or shovel testing in the mapped locations of Sites 1Wa105, 1Wa106, 1Wa107 and 1Wa146 failed to produce any evidence of cultural material in these areas. The ASSF for these four sites note that all material was surface collected during initial investigations of these resources. This may explain why OAS was unable to relocate these sites. It is the opinion of this office that Sites 1Wa105, 1Wa106, 1Wa107 and 1Wa146 are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site file forms for these cultural resources are provided in Appendix D.

[6]Given the fact that Sites 1Mr106, 1Mr107, 1Mr108, 1Mr109, 1Mr110, 1Mr111, and 1Wa144 have been destroyed due to strip mining activities, these seven cultural resources are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site file forms for these cultural resources are provided in Appendix D.

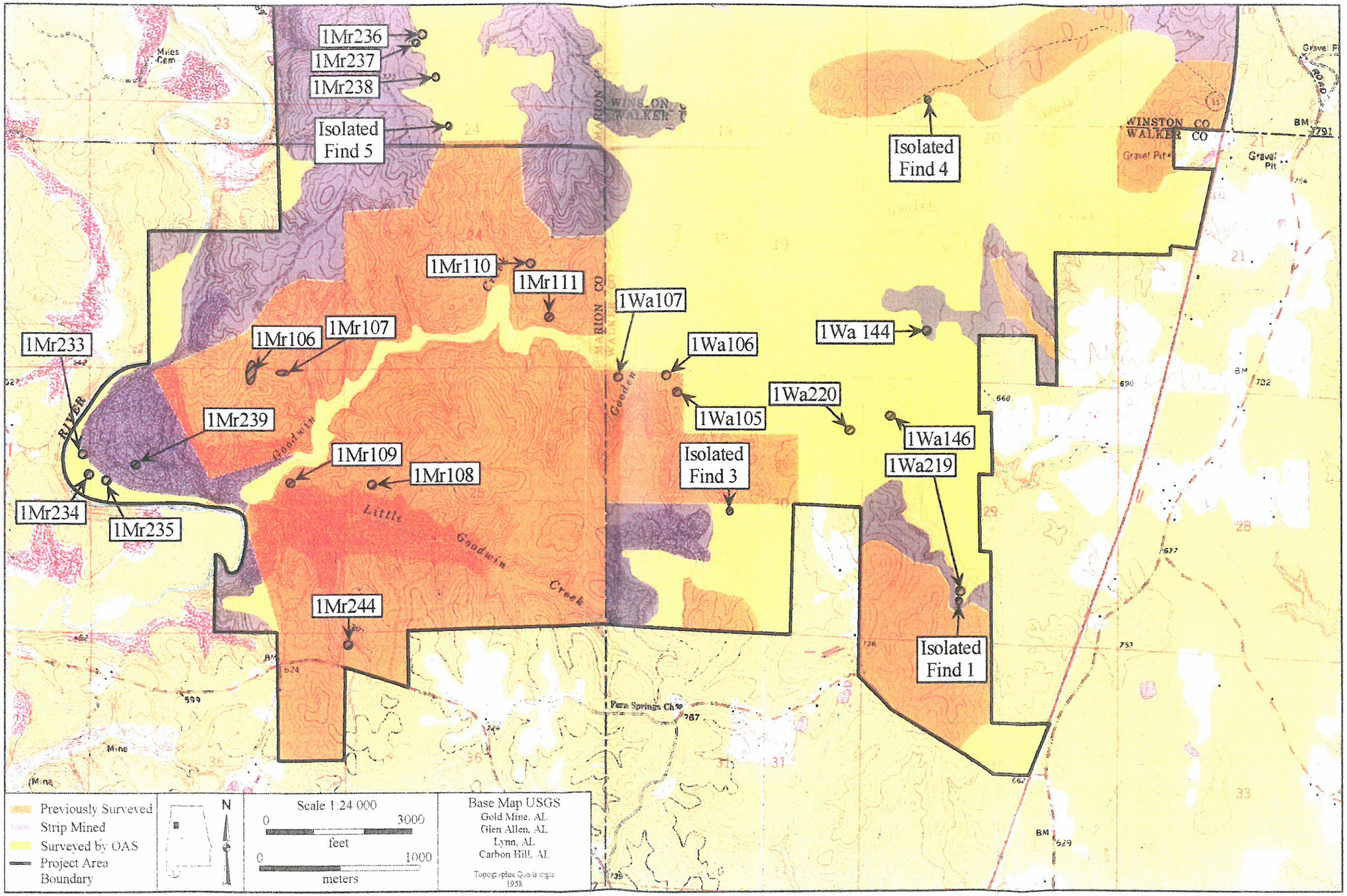


Figure 13. Locations of cultural resources in the project area.

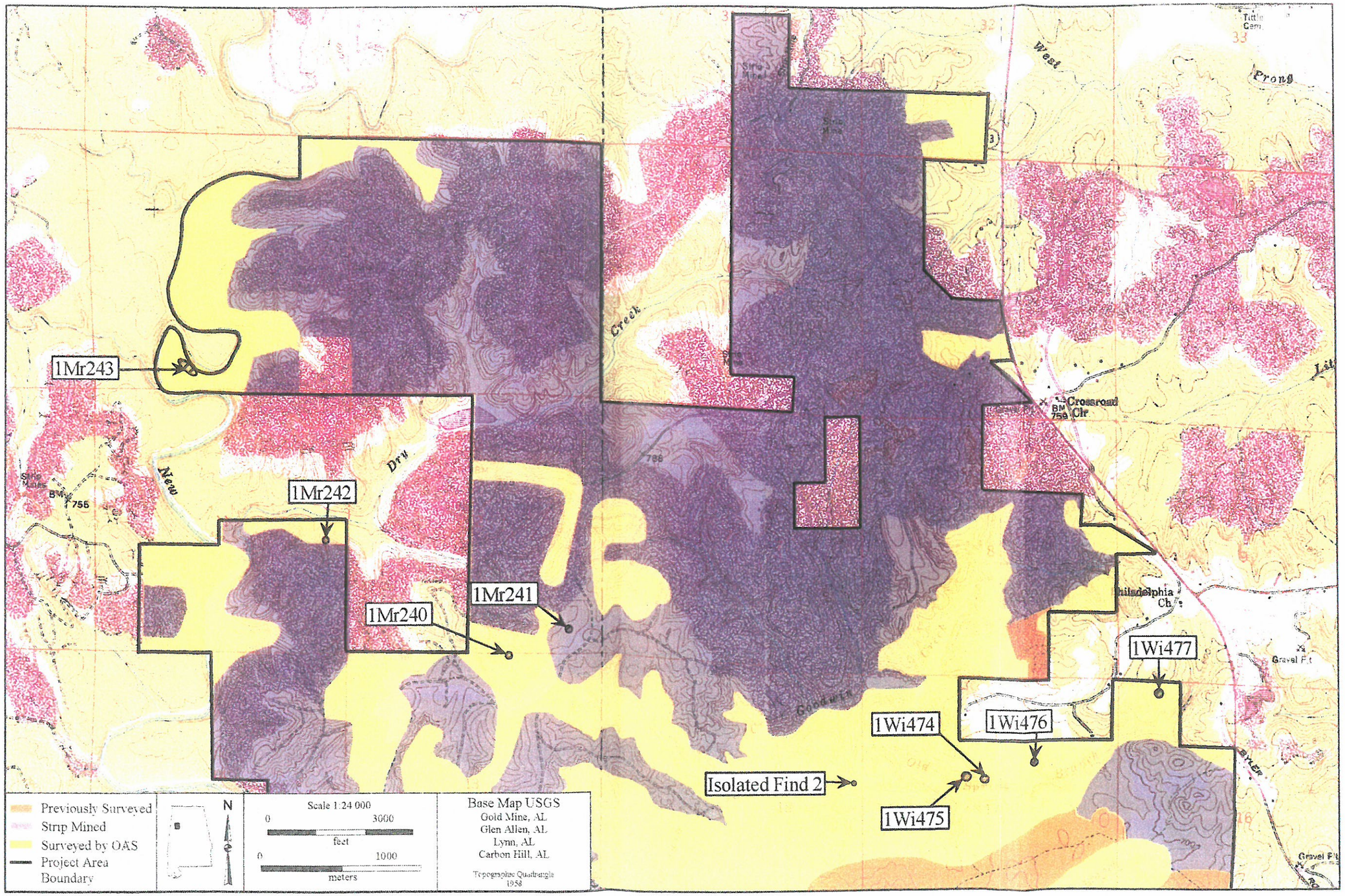


Figure 14. Locations of cultural resources in the project area.

Site 1Mr233

Topographic Map: Glen Allen
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 460 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 7 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 95 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: West
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Fine Sand

Easting: 437982 *Northing:* 3760416
Section: 27
Site Size: 30 m by 20 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Surface Mine
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: River
Distance to Water: 50 m
Soil Type: Bigbee
Cultural Affiliations: Unknown Aboriginal/Historic

Comments: This is a low density lithic scatter located on a first terrace approximately 50 meters east of the New River (Figures 13, 15-16). Ground cover consist of old logging and clearcut debris, with much of the ground surface being exposed. A logging road cuts through one side of the site. It appears that the loggers have scavenged the site for prehistoric cultural material, since about five different piles of flakes and other debitage were found lying beside old stumps. Historic artifacts were also collected, and the proximity of the O'Mary cemetery, the discovery of an old plow blade, and complete lack of topsoil indicates the area has been under long-term cultivation. The historic house site was most likely located on the higher ground to the east, which has since been surface mined. Site boundaries are based on surface densities. Three shovel tests (two positive, one negative) revealed a complete absence of topsoil, with soils being a consistent mottled gray silty sand. Shovel test depths ranged from 4 cm to 7 cm. There is a low probability of the presence of intact cultural deposits; therefore, Site 1Mr233 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this resource.

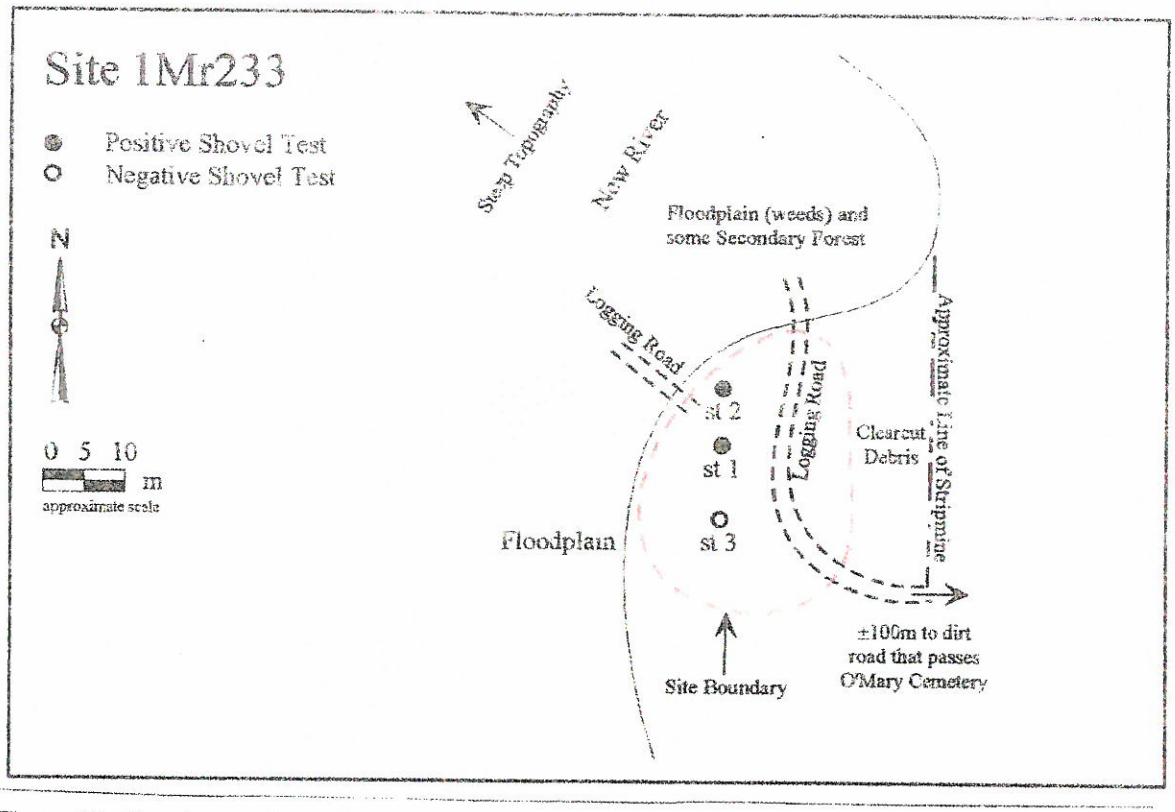


Figure 15. Sketch map, Site 1Mr233.

Figure 16. Site 1Mr233.

Site 1Mr234

Topographic Map: Glen Allen
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 460 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 4 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 100 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: West
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Fine Sand

Easting: 438075 *Northing:* 3760293
Section: 21
Site Size: 40 m by 30 m
Preservation State: Severe Erosion/Surface Mine
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: River
Distance to Water: 35 m
Soil Type: Bigbee
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown Aboriginal

Comments: This is a very sparse lithic scatter located along the New River just downstream from Site 1Mr232 (Figures 13, 17-18). It sits on a first terrace to the east of the New River. The area has been logged and is open and severely eroded. Two logging roads cut through the site. Three shovel tests were negative and revealed a complete absence of surface soil. There is no potential for intact cultural deposits to exist. Site 1Mr234 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this resource.

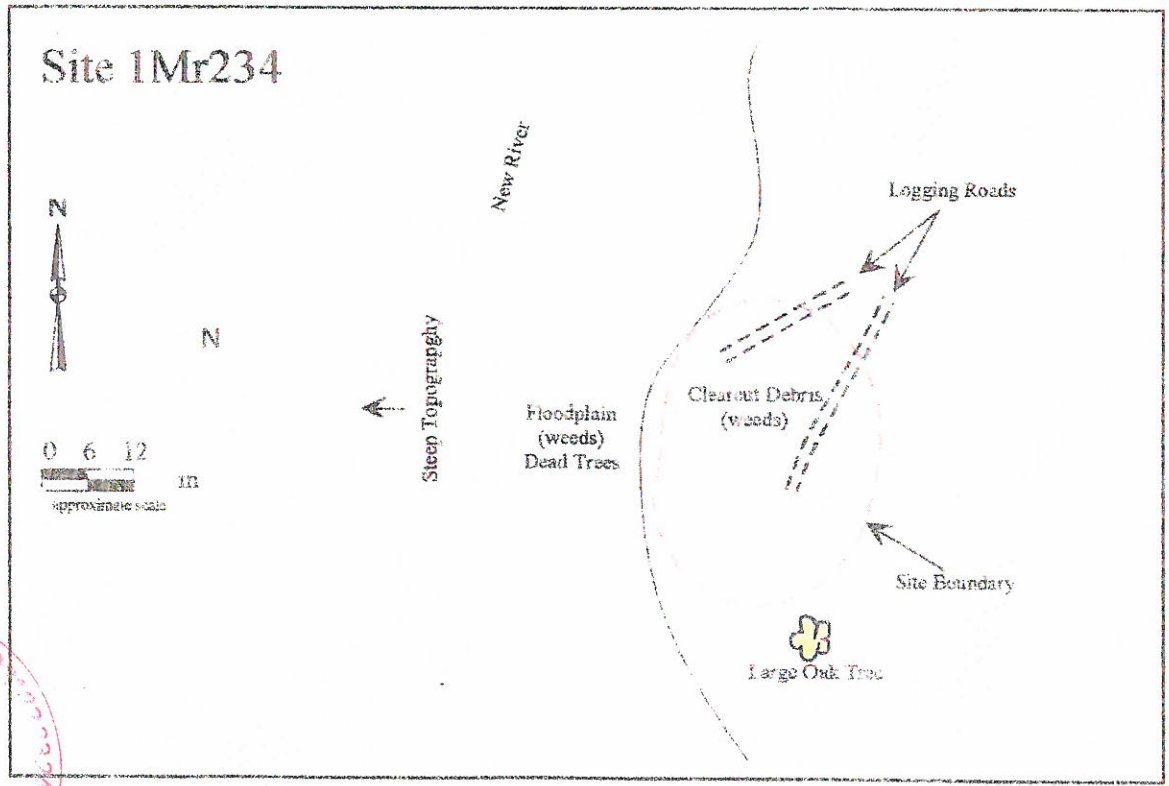


Figure 17. Sketch map, Site 1Mr234.

Figure 18. Site 1Mr234.

Site 1Mr235

Topographic Map: Glen Allen
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 460 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 4 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 100 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: West
Ground Cover: Roadway, Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Fine Sand

Easting: 438198 *Northing:* 3760223
Section: 27
Site Size: 20 m by 20 m
Preservation State: Erosion, Clear Cut, Construction
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: River
Distance to Water: 75 m
Soil Type: Bigbee Fine Sand
Cultural Affiliations: Unknown Aboriginal

Comments This is a very sparse lithic scatter located in a road bank pile downstream from Site 1Mr234. It sits on a first terrace approximately 75 meters to the east of the New River (Figures 13, 19-20). The area has been logged and is severely eroded. The landform the artifacts were associated with has been destroyed by strip mining and road construction. There is no potential for intact cultural deposits to exist. Site 1Mr235 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this resource.

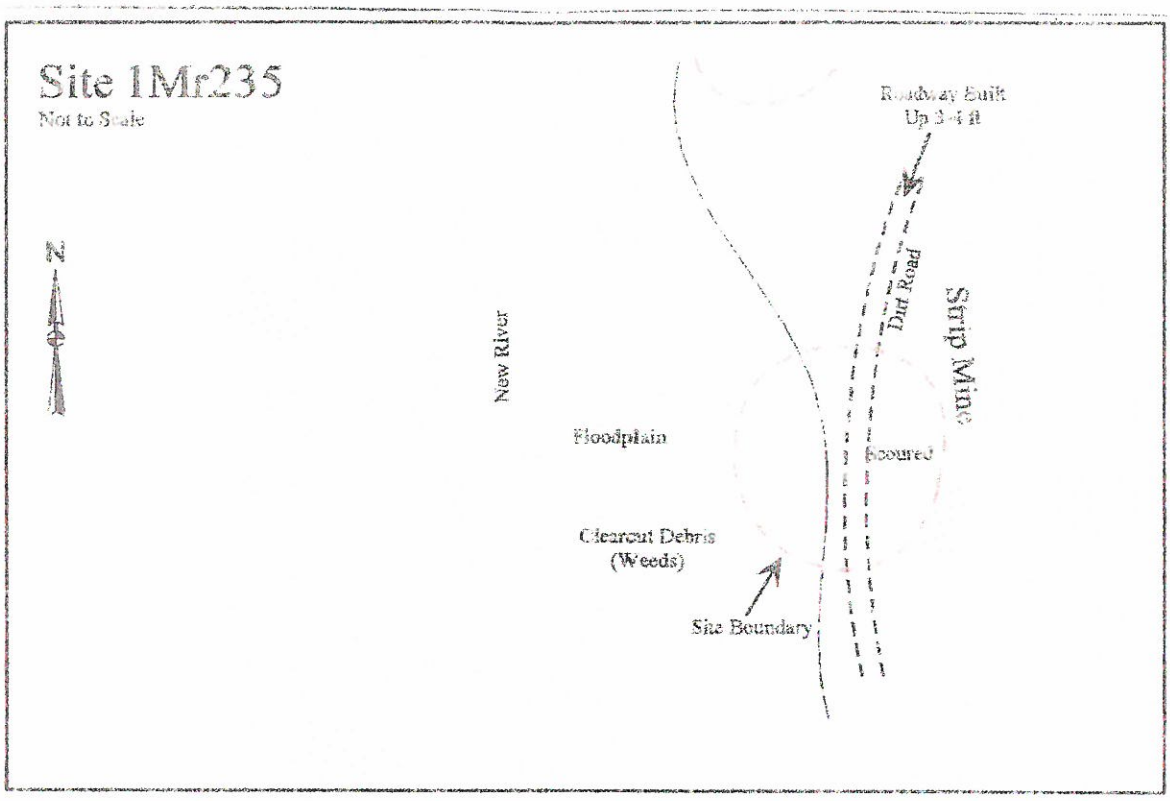


Figure 19 Sketch map, Site 1Mr235.

Figure 20 Site 1Mr235.

Site 1Mr236

Topographic Map: Gold Mine
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 660 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 40 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 45 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: East
Ground Cover: Bluff Shelter
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 440165 *Northing:* 3762900
Section: 13
Site Size: 15 m by 8 m
Preservation State: Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Potentially Eligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 50 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Woodland, Mississippian

Comments: This is a small to medium size bluff shelter/overhang (Figures 13, 21-22). The site has been looted, with a large looters' trench, a screen, and a shovel located just inside of the dripline. There were two large artifact spoil piles found on boulders, with many flakes, pottery, and the distal end of a biface. Though a portion of the shelter has been looted, it appears that there are still areas that may contain intact deposits. Three shovel tests (one positive, 2 negative), revealed a consistent light brown sandy breakdown material. There is a potential for intact culture deposits to exist at this shelter in the apparently undisturbed areas immediately outside the shelter proper. As such, the site is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Avoiding any further disturbance of the site is recommended

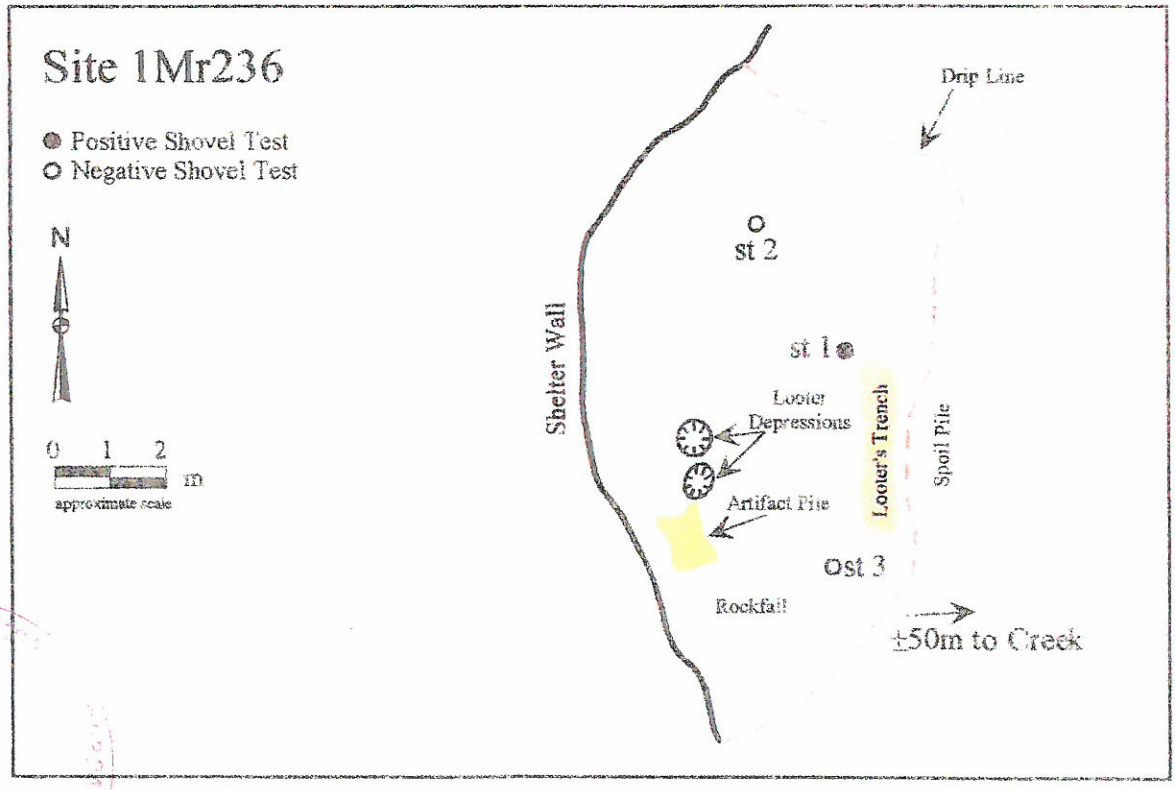


Figure 21. Sketch map, Site 1Mr236

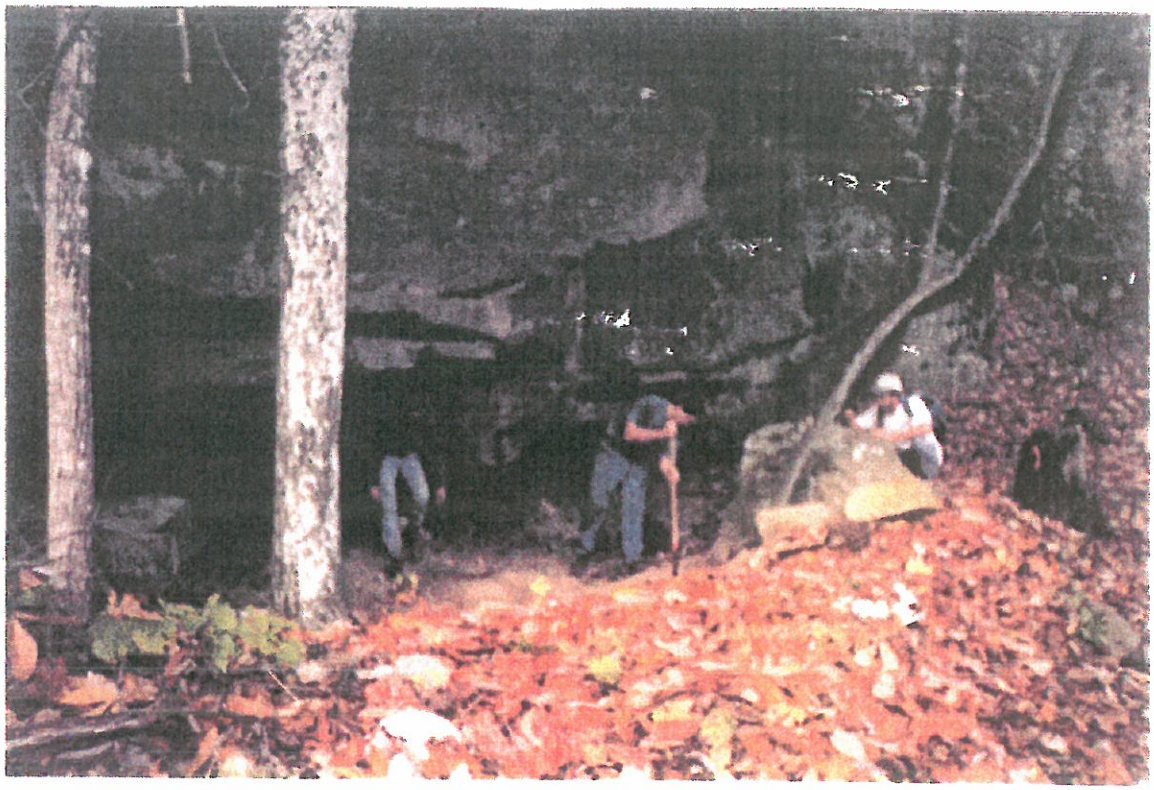


Figure 22. Site 1Mr236.

Site 1Mr237

Topographic Map. Gold Mine
Township. 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 660 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 35 cm
Percentage Destroyed. 65 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water. Southeast
Ground Cover. Shelter
Soil Texture: Rock Land

Easting: 440090 *Northing.* 3762780
Section: 13
Site Size. 15 m by 5 m
Preservation State: Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Potentially Eligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 50 m
Soil Type. Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations. Late Woodland

Comments: This is a small to medium size bluff shelter with a low overhang (Figures 13, 23-24). There were two small artifact spoil piles just outside of the shelter. The shelter is located on the upper part of the north side of a small box canyon. One negative shovel test completed inside the shelter had to be dug out at an angle due to the low overhang. A second negative shovel test was done outside the overhang and revealed 35 cm of brown silty loam. The eastern interior of the shelter is covered with rock fill. The center of the shelter has been looted close to the rear wall. A second, smaller looter trench is located close to the drip line. Although both shovel tests were negative, the presence of ceramics and a large amount of

lithic debitage indicate that some intact cultural deposits may still exist. Given the density of cultural material and potential for intact cultural deposits at the site, Site 1Mr237 is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Avoiding any further disturbance of the site is recommended.

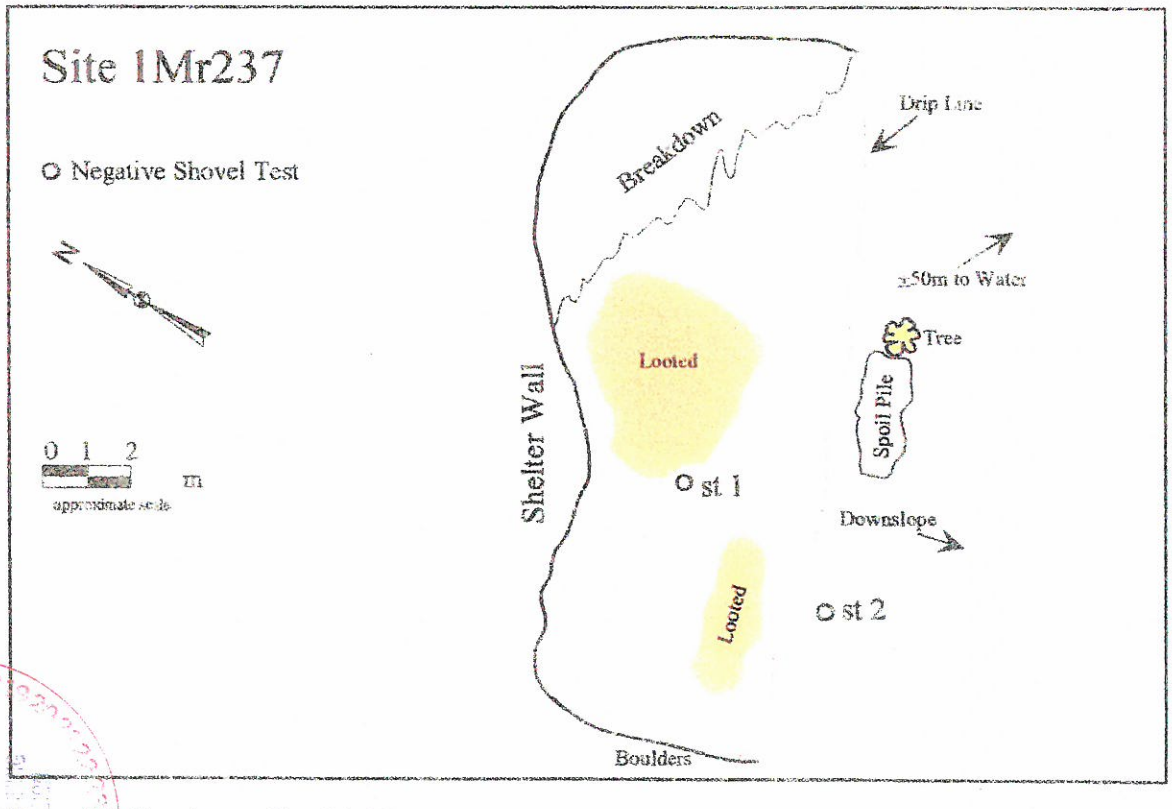


Figure 23. Sketch map, Site 1Mr237.

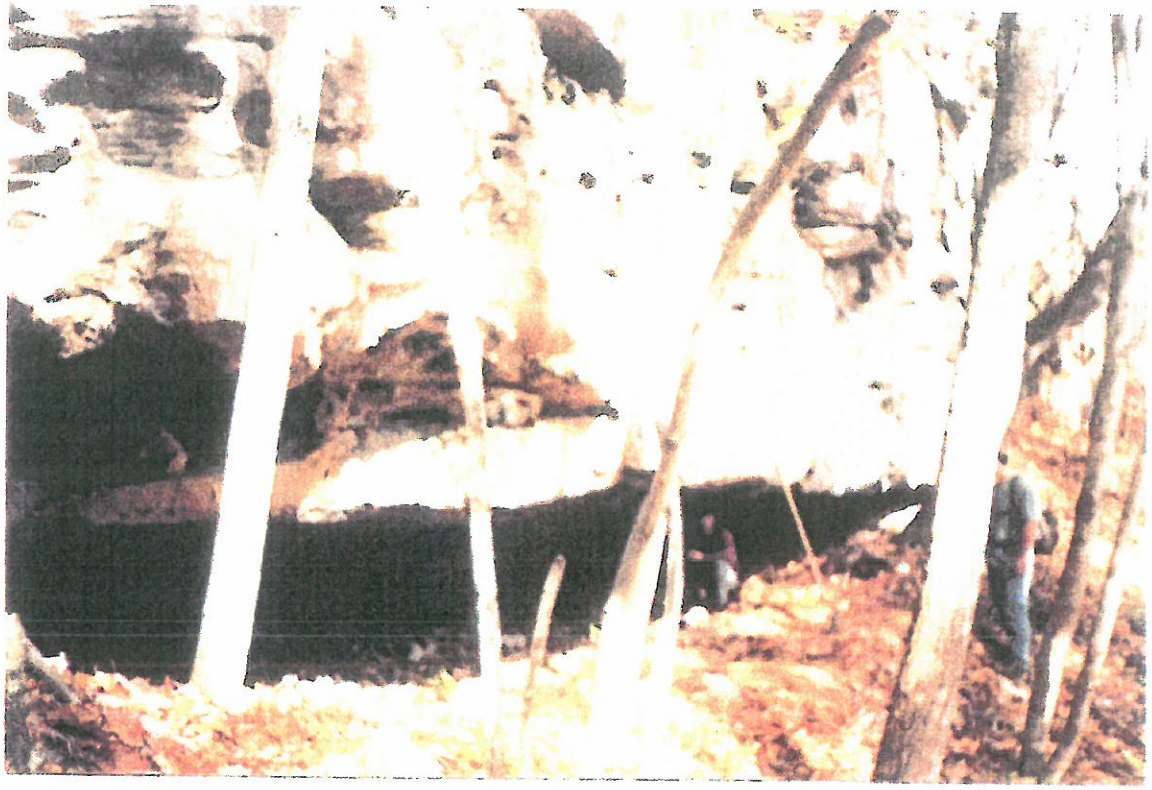


Figure 24. Site 1Mr237.

Site 1Mr238

Topographic Map: Gold Mine
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 660 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 10 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 90 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: Southeast
Ground Cover: Bluff Shelter
Soil Texture: Rock Land

Easting: 440180 *Northing:* 3762550
Section: 13
Site Size: 15 m by 8 m
Preservation State: Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 50 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Woodland

Comments: This is a small bluff shelter located along the upper bluff line on the north side of a small box canyon (Figures 13, 25-26). The site has been heavily looted and almost completely destroyed. Two large artifact spoil piles were found on one of the boulders just outside the shelter. The northeastern part of the shelter contains rock fall, and to the south and west the slope is rather steep. Due to the small size of the shelter and the extent of the looting, few if any intact deposits remain. Two negative shovel tests revealed red clay after a few centimeters. This site is not considered eligible for the NRHP. No further testing is recommended for this resource.

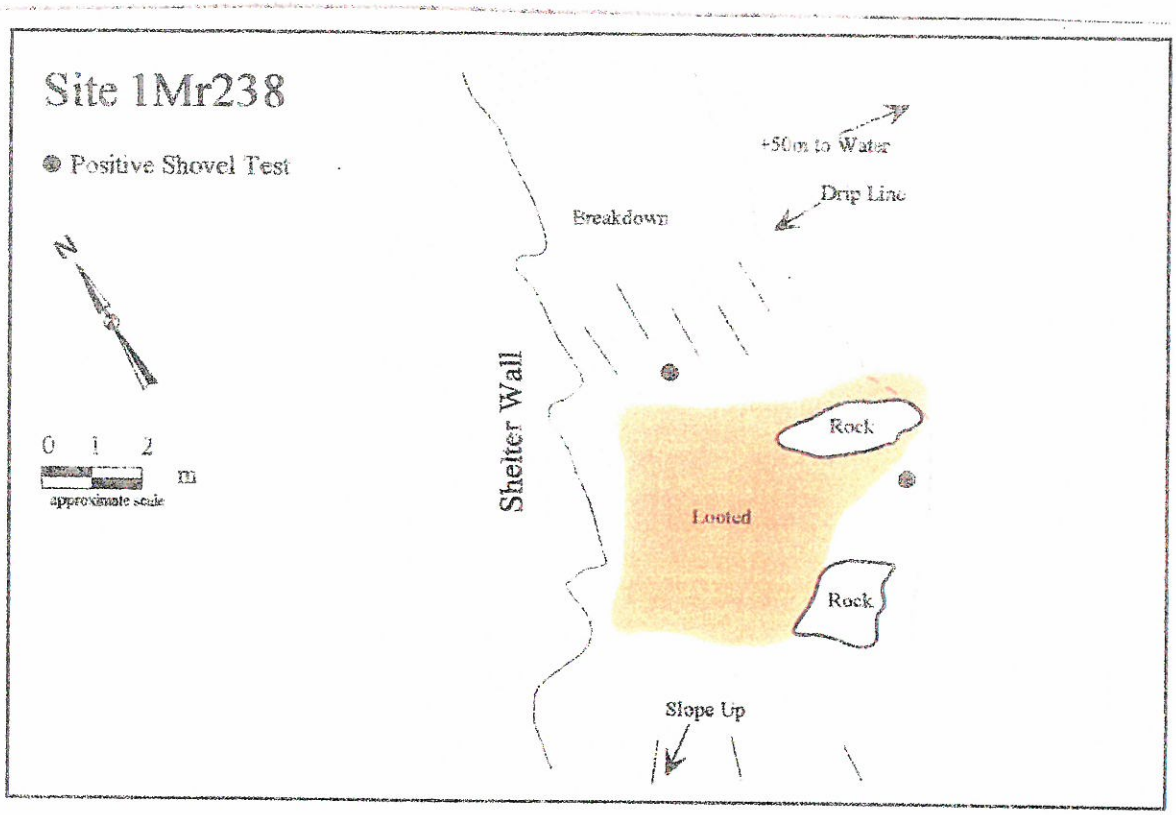


Figure 25. Sketch map, Site 1Mr238.

Figure 26. Site 1Mr238.

Site 1Mr239

Topographic Map: Glen Allen
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 500 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 10 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 20 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: West
Ground Cover: Grassland
Soil Texture: Fine Sandy Loam

Easting: 438420 *Northing:* 3760350
Section: 13
Site Size: 20 m by 20 m
Preservation State: Unmodified
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: River
Distance to Water: 500 m
Soil Type: Nauvoo
Cultural Affiliations: Historic

Comments: This site is a well defined cemetery located within a large strip mine zone (Figures 13 and 27). The cemetery is labeled as the O'Mary Cemetery and has been assigned a site file number because its location is mis-plotted on the topographic map. The actual location is well south of the topographic map location. The cemetery contains ± 50 interments dating to the late 19th century. The site is buffered by a narrow, dense mature treeline and appears to have a caretaker, because the cemetery has been well kept. While the cemetery contains no unique or culturally significant headstones or markers, there are a few raised vaults crafted from sandstone. This site is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. Any activities associated with this cemetery should be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Figure 27. O'Mary Cemetery, Site 1Mr239.

Site 1Mr240

Topographic Map: Gold Mine
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 740 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: cm
Percentage Destroyed: 90 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: North
Ground Cover: Game Plot
Soil Texture: Silt Loam

Easting: 0440839 *Northing:* 3763950
Section: 13
Site Size: 10 m by 10 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Game Plot
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 200 m
Soil Type: Ora - Smithdale
Cultural Affiliations: Unknown Aboriginal

Comments: Site 1Mr240 is a surface scatter of non-diagnostic lithic material recovered from a plowed game plot (Figures 14, 28-29). The plot is situated on the end of a ridge spur with a moderate to steep slope to the north, east and west. The game plot is surrounded by a narrow secondary growth treeline prior to sloping downhill. Three shovel tests were excavated in this fringe of intact vegetation. All shovel tests were negative for artifact recovery with an average stratigraphy of 8-10 cm of light brown silty loam, underlain by mottled silty clay to at least 35 cm. The site integrity appears to have been completely disturbed by the game plot plowing and large scale sheet erosion. Site 1Mr240 is not considered eligible for the NRHP. No further testing is recommended for this resource.

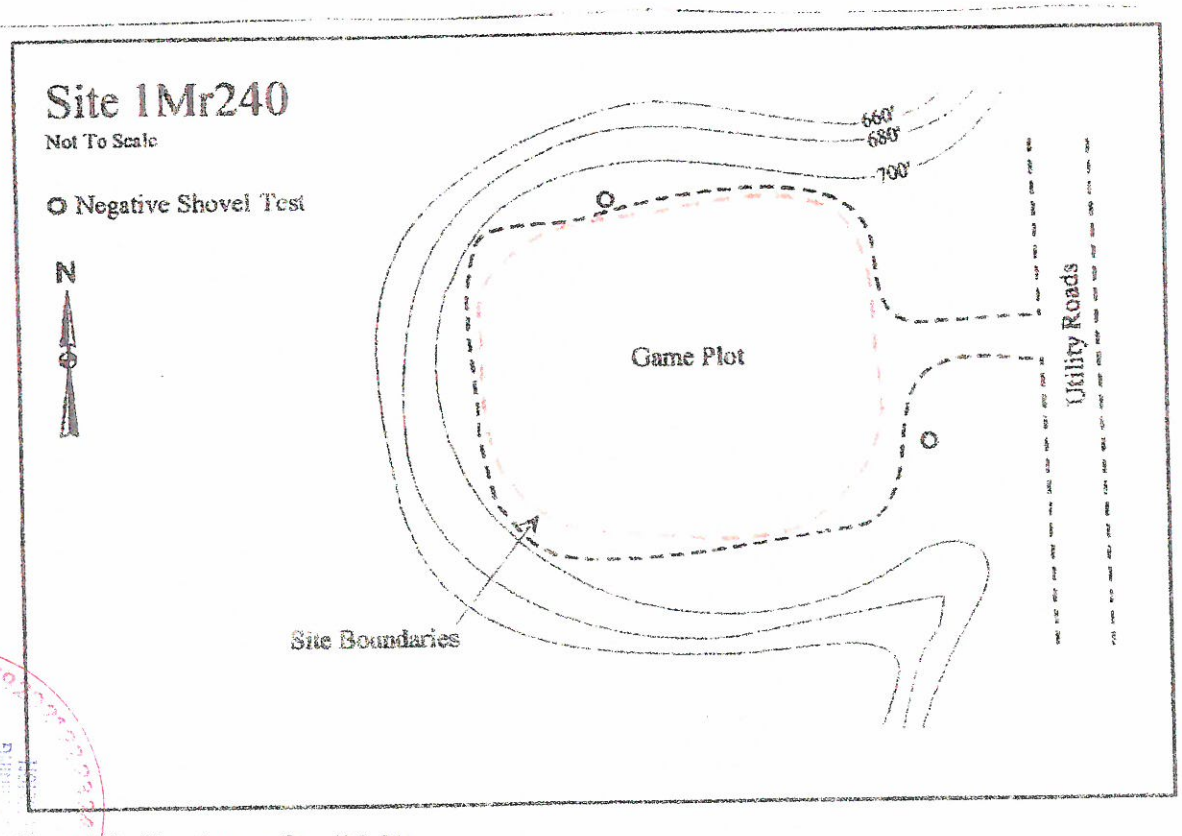


Figure 28 Sketch map, Site 1Mr240

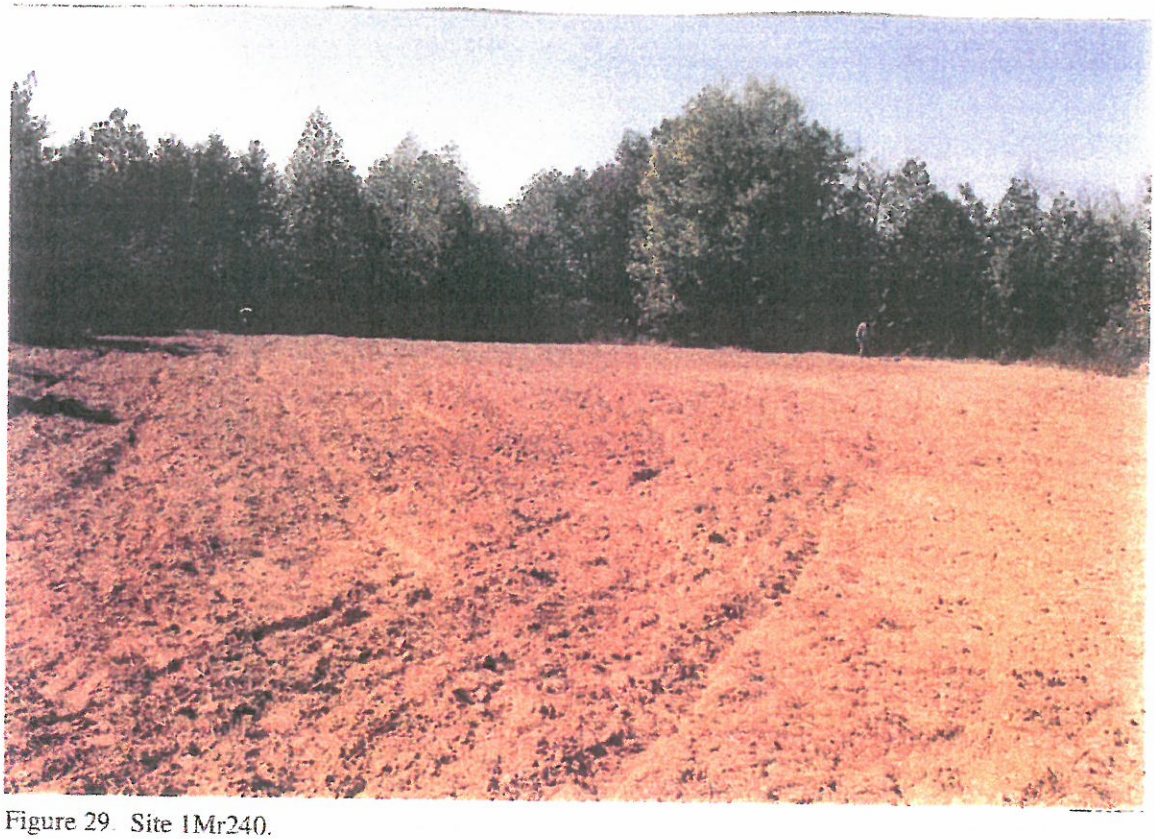


Figure 29. Site 1Mr240.

Site 1Mr241

Topographic Map: Gold Mine
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 770 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 0 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 25 %
Topographic Association: Upland Crest
Direction to Water: West
Ground Cover: Grassland
Soil Texture: Silt Loam

Easting: 0440839 *Northing:* 3763950
Section: 12
Site Size: 15 m by 10 m
Preservation State: Unmodified
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: Sink
Distance to Water: 400 m
Soil Type: Ora - Smithdale
Cultural Affiliations: Historic

Comments: Site 1Mr241 is a small cemetery not listed on the 7.5' series topographic map of the area (Figures 14 and 30). The cemetery is surrounded by a narrow treeline in the midst of a large strip mine. The cemetery contains less than 20 interments, with a date range of 1895-1991. No unique or culturally significant headstones are present. This site is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. Any activities associated with this cemetery should be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Figure 30 Unnamed cemetery, Site 1Mr241.

Site 1Mr242

Topographic Map: Gold Mine
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 640 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 0 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 65 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: North
Ground Cover: Grassland
Soil Texture: Sandy Loam

Easting: 0439500 *Northing:* 3764780
Section: 11
Site Size: 10 m by 10 m
Preservation State: Unmodified
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: Second Order Stream
Distance to Water: 180 m
Soil Type: Brilliant
Cultural Affiliations: Historic

Comments: Site 1Mr242 is a wood framed structure with an estimated construction date between 1880 and 1920 (Figures 14, 31-32). The location of this site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1907 Marion County Soil Map. The structure is a small, four room cabin with double front doors, one side door and 4/4 windows. The cabin is set on piers consisting of cinder blocks, stone and brick. The floor joists and supports are both hand hewn and machined. The structure has been utilized as a hunting camp and much of the flooring is rotted out. The ceiling has plywood in place of the tongue and groove boards where it has also rotted. The tin roof is intact although it is painted orange. Based on the amount of modifications to the original structure and general dilapidated condition of the cabin, it is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration.

Figure 31. Site 1Mr242, front view.

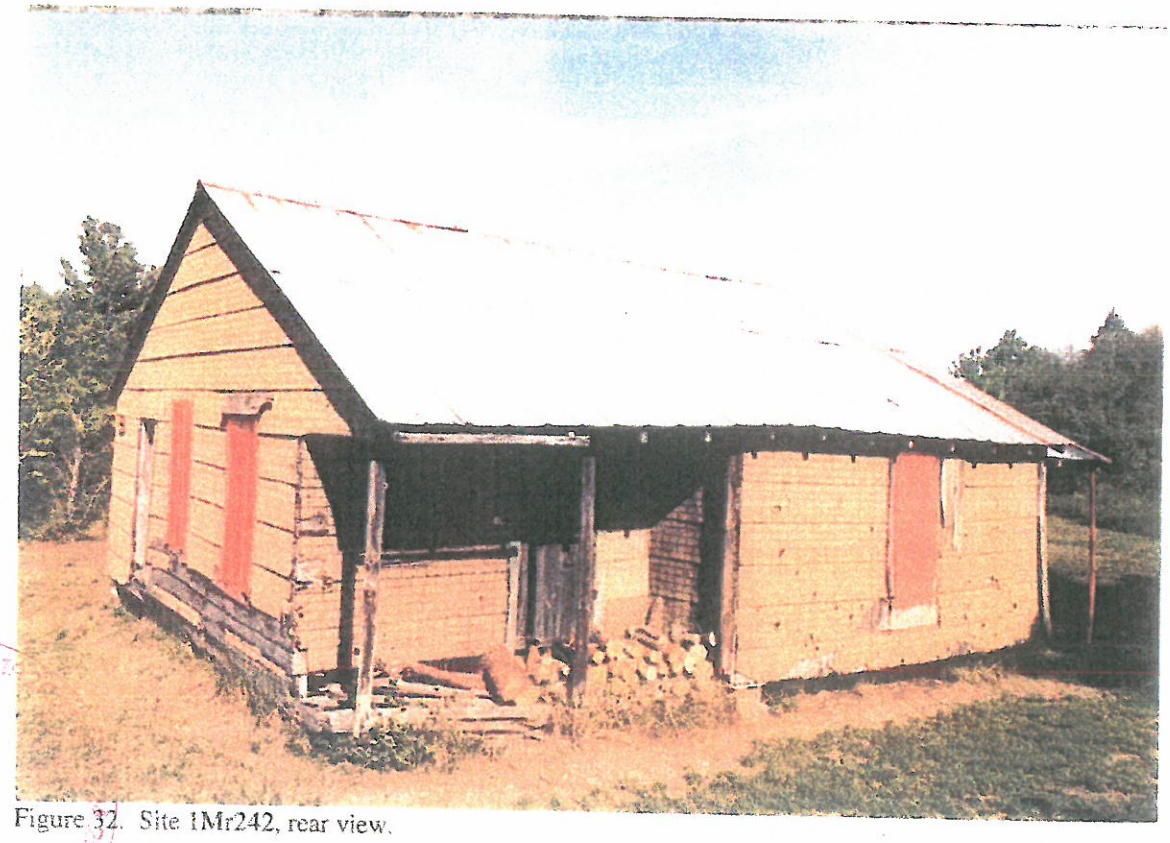


Figure 32. Site 1Mr242, rear view.

Site 1Mr243

Topographic Map: Gold Mine
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 670 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 0 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 99 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: South
Ground Cover: Improved Forest/Roadway/Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 0439500 *Northing:* 3765700
Section: 1
Site Size: 10 m by 10 m
Preservation State: Logged/Clear Cut
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 150 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock
Cultural Affiliations: Unknown Aboriginal

Comments: The site consists of a scatter of lithic material recovered from the surface of a utility road and staging area (Figures 14, 33-34). The general area has been clear cut and replaced in pine, with a dense pine thicket surrounding the clearing. The entire area slopes gently to the south, resulting in major sheet erosion. Three shovel tests excavated on the fringe of the clearing were negative. Soil profiles revealed sandy clay subsoil at the surface, very gravelly, extending down at least 30 cm. No diagnostic material was recovered. The site is considered ineligible for NRHP consideration due to the paucity of material and lack of potential for intact subsurface deposits. No further testing is recommended for this resource.

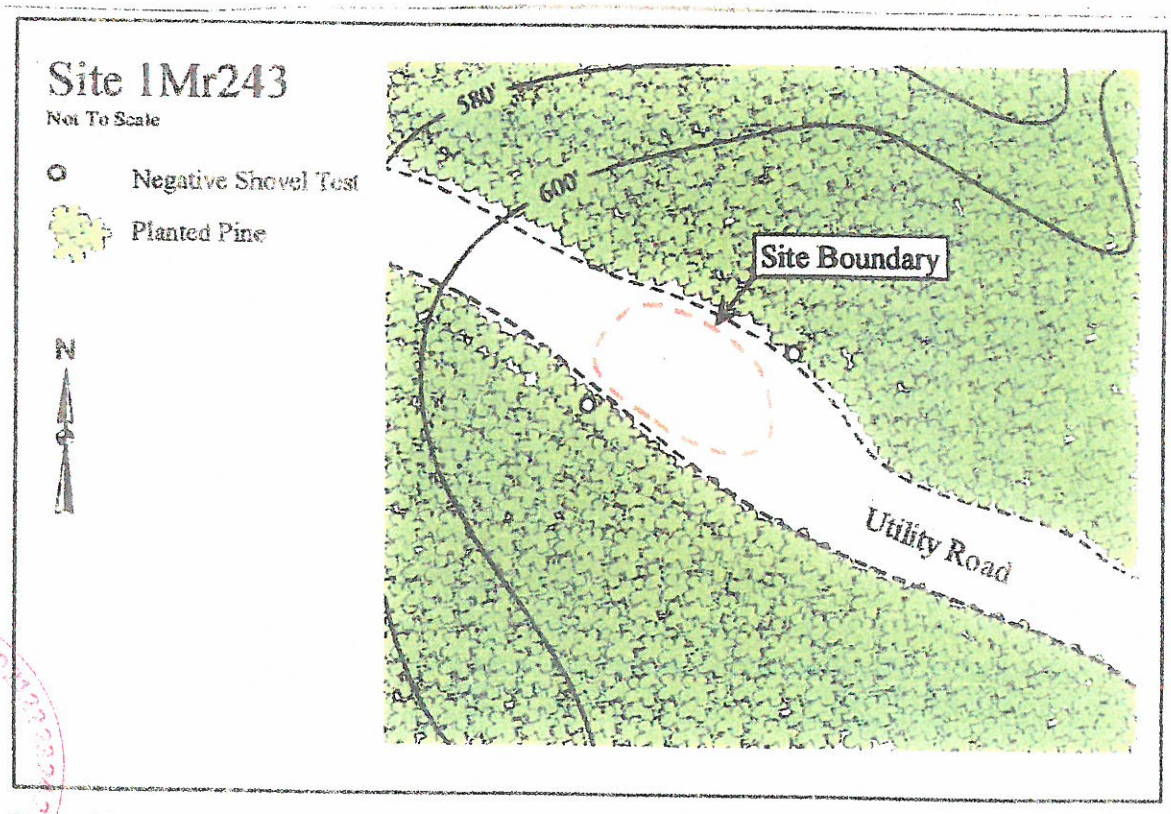


Figure 33. Sketch map, Site 1Mr243.

Figure 34. Site 1Mr243.

Site 1Mr244

Topographic Map: Glenn Allen
Township: 12S *Range:* 11W
Elevation: 600 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 0 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 90 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: South
Ground Cover: Improved Forest/Roadway/Eroded
Soil Texture: Fine Sandy Loam

Easting: 0439600 *Northing:* 3759100
Section: 36
Site Size: 15 m by 15 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Logged/Clear Cut
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 40 m
Soil Type: Brilliant
Cultural Affiliations: Early Archaic, Late Archaic

Comments Site 1Mr244 consists of a surface scatter of lithic material including one Early Archaic projectile point (Jude) and a Late Archaic (?) projectile point. The general area has been clear cut and replanted in pine (Figures 13, 35-36). Two utility roads also intersect in the site boundaries, providing a large amount of open, exposed surface area. Two shovel tests excavated at the fringe of the open area were negative with 3 cm of humus overlying brown-yellow mottled sandy clay. The site has little to no potential for intact, subsurface deposits, and it is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration. No further testing is recommended for this resource.

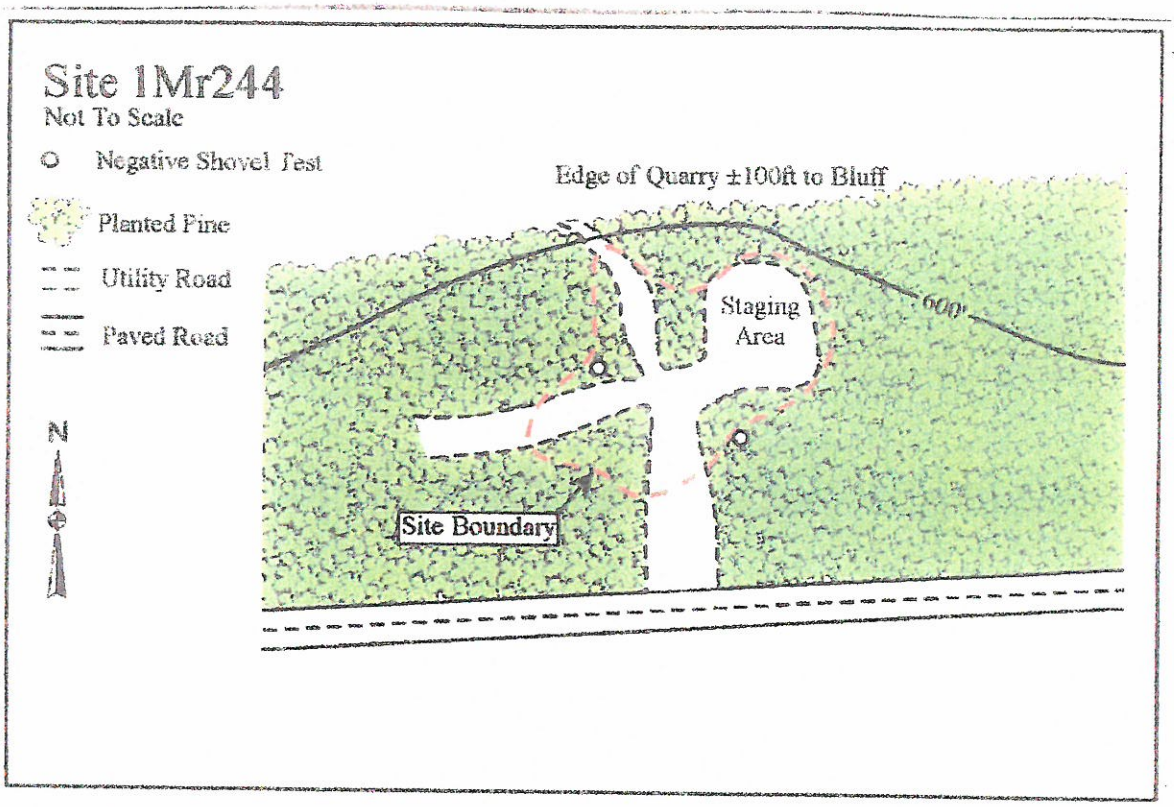


Figure 35. Sketch map, Site 1Mr244.

Figure 36. Site 1Mr244

Site 1Wa219

Topographic Map: Carbon Hill
Township: 12S *Range:* 10W
Elevation: 600 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 9 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 90 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: East
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 443500 *Northing:* 3759460
Section: 29
Site Size: 4 m by 3 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: Sink
Distance to Water: 10 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Archaic

Comments: Site 1Wa219 is a small bluff shelter located along the bluff line of an intermittent drainage south of Gooden Creek (Figures 13, 37-38). The shelter is 4 m wide, 3 m deep and 2 m in height in the center. Two flakes and a biface fragment were surface collected from within the small, narrow shelter. The shelter is situated approximately 10 m in elevation above the floor of the canyon. Two shovel tests were negative and shallow (14 cm to bedrock). Deposits at the site are shallow as the shelter has apparently been scoured by water flowing across the floor during heavy rainfall. Site 1Wa219 is considered ineligible for NRHP consideration due to the paucity of material and lack of potential for intact subsurface deposits. No further testing is recommended for this resource.

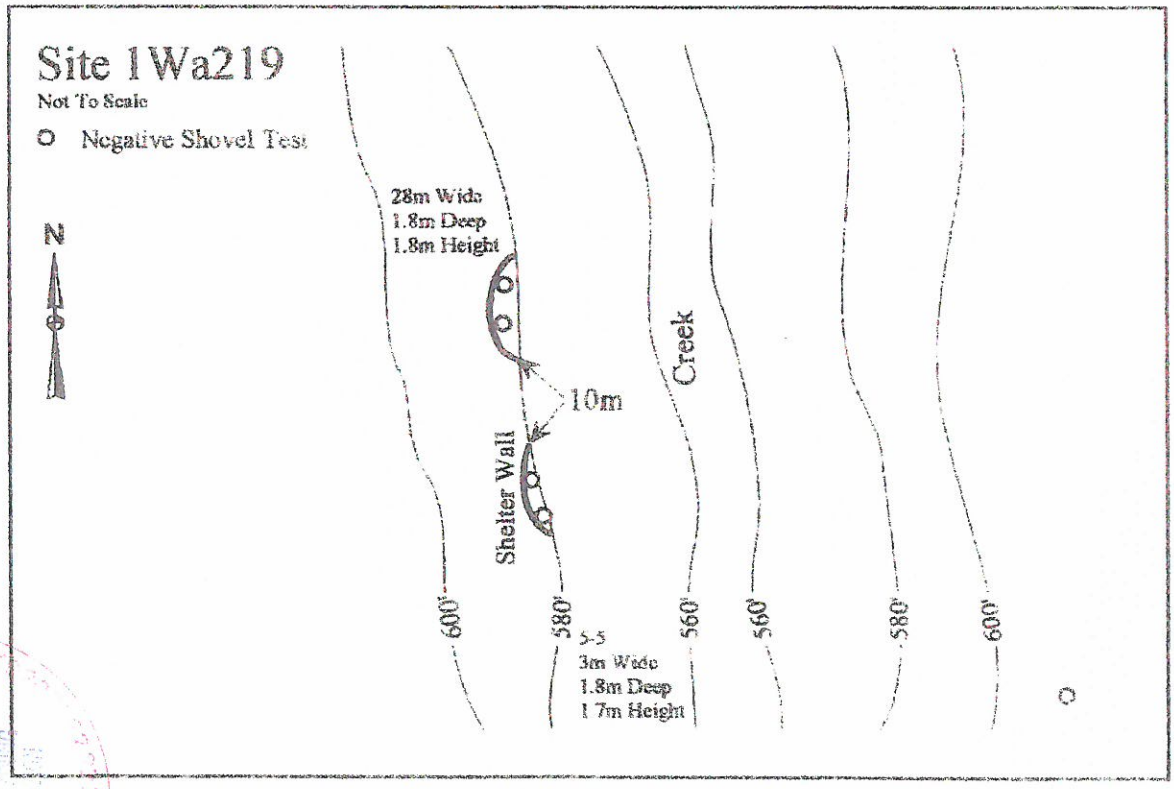


Figure 37. Sketch map, Site 1Wa219.

Figure 38. Site 1Wa219.

Site 1Wa220

Topographic Map: Carbon Hill
Township: 12S *Range:* 10W
Elevation: 600 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 0 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 50 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: East
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 442800 *Northing:* 3760410
Section: 30
Site Size: Unknown
Preservation State: Punch Mine Complex
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 10 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Historic

Comments: Site 1Wa220 consists of a group of three punch mines located just below the crest of a deep canyon containing an intermittent drainage south of Gooden Creek (Figures 13, 39-40). The three mines begin with slot trenches that were utilized to excavate coal deposits that are situated just below the exposed sandstone bluff line. Mine #1 extends into the side of the hill and consists of a 3 m wide and 10 m long shaft. Mine #2, just north of #1, extends inward approximately 30 m with a width of 2.5 m. Mine #3 is a complex of shafts located just north of #2. The initial shaft extends well over 40 m into the bluff line and has a series of tunnels branching off to either side. Original wooden support posts are still present throughout the mine, although many are almost completely rotten. Due to inherent dangers

and safety, the mine was not fully explored. A small fragment of a ceramic insulator and a small screw top glass jar were collected. The mine is considered a historic site based on the probability of use prior to fifty years ago. The hand hewn support posts add credence to this supposition. However, the date for the construction of this mine complex and the identity of the persons responsible for its construction are problematic.

The property containing Site 1Wa220 was originally patented in 1862 from the United States by Sanford Wofford (Appendix E). The property was subsequently obtained by numerous individuals over the next one hundred years. Between 1889 to 1913, various mining companies owned the mineral rights on the property and/or the entire property, including Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel, Alabama Iron and Railroad, and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad. However, it is doubtful that these mining companies were associated with this punch mine complex. First, the *Directory of Underground Coal Mines in Alabama* (Delarnette 1986) lists numerous mines in Walker County (including mines operated by the aforementioned companies), but none are located within T12S, R10W, Section 30. Second, the relative small size of the operation is indicative of a small cottage industry common in the early twentieth century and is not characteristic of large scale coal production. Taken together, the data suggest that Site 1Wa220 was most likely constructed and operated by a resident landowner (or tenant) for personal consumption (date of operation and ownership unknown). Given the fact that such punch mines are common in Walker County, coupled with the problems in assigning a definitive date of construction and an association with known individuals, Site 1Wa220 is considered ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Figure 39. Punch Mine 1, Site 1Wa220

Figure 40. Punch Mine 3, Site 1Wa220.

Site 1Wi474

Topographic Map: Lynn
Township: 12S *Range:* 10W
Elevation: 680 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 70 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 65 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: South
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 443550 *Northing* 3763475
Section: 29
Site Size: 14 m by 8 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Potentially Eligible
Nearest Water Source: Sink
Distance to Water: 30 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Archaic/Historic

Comments. Site 1Wi474 is a large bluff shelter at the crest of a steep canyon formed by Old Spring Branch (Figures 14, 41-43). The area within the overhang measures 14 m wide by 8 m deep and over 6 m in height. The shelter has been looted extensively as evidenced by numerous holes against the walls and under several large boulders in the shelter. A collection of lithic material, including a Swan Lake projectile point, was collected from the backdirt of the looters' holes. Two shovel tests were positive with flakes recovered as deep as 60 cm below ground surface. In addition to the prehistoric occupation, the site has also been utilized during historic times for making moonshine as two circular, rock lined depressions are

situated 3 m downslope from the shelter. The remains of a sluiceway leads from the shelter to the two depressions, supplying water for the cookers. Many historic mason jars, an iron bucket, and wooden cask and hoop fragments are also present. While heavily looted and impacted by historic use, the site appears to contain intact deposits associated with prehistoric occupation, since only 50 to 60 percent of the shelter has been impacted. Additionally, cultural deposits appear to be buried at the site to a depth of at least 60 cm below surface. Given the density of cultural material and potential for intact cultural deposits at the site, the prehistoric component at Site 1Mr237 is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Avoiding any further disturbance to the prehistoric component at the site is recommended. No further considerations are warranted for the historic component.

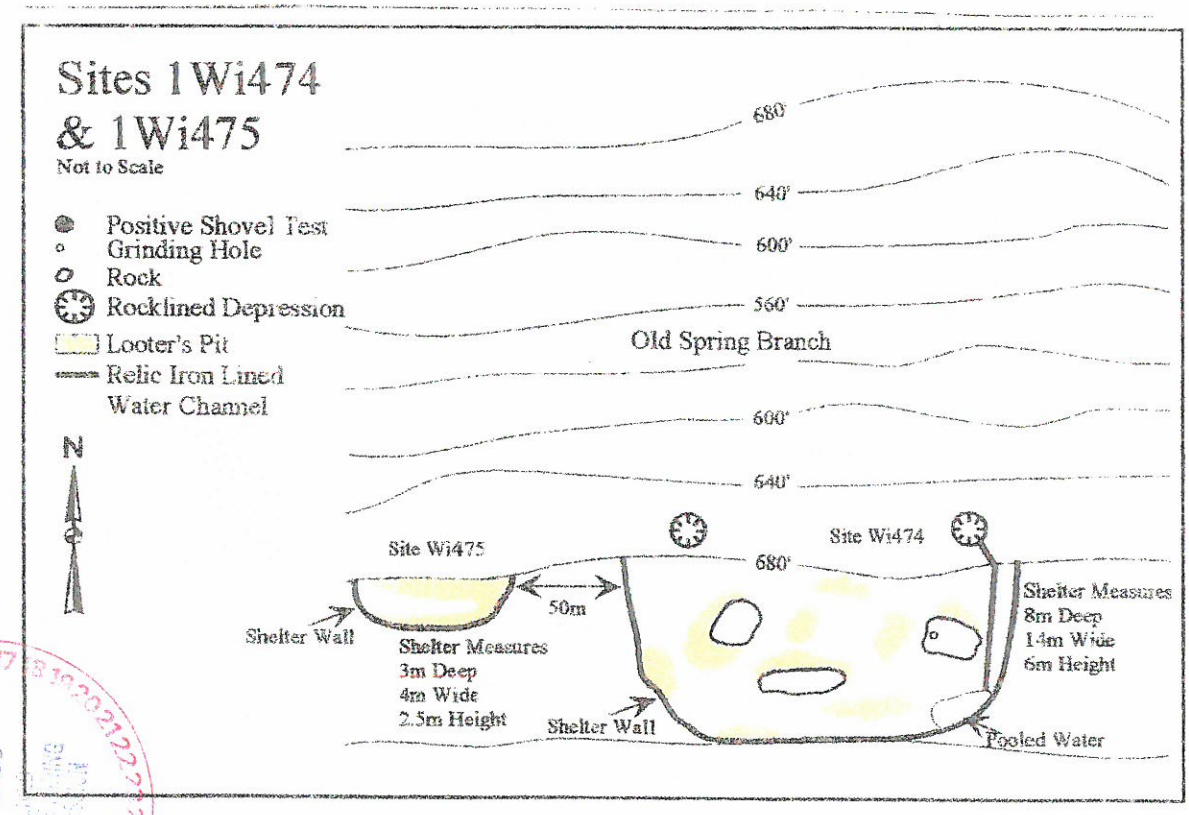


Figure 41. Sketch map Sites 1Wi474 and 1Wi475

Figure 42. Site 1Wi474.

Figure 43. Site 1Wi474 (note remnants of historic still in foreground)

Site 1Wi475

Topographic Map: Lynn
Township: 12S *Range:* 10W
Elevation: 680 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 50 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 85 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: South
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 443570 *Northing:* 3763475
Section: 17
Site Size: 4 m by 3 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Ineligible
Nearest Water Source: Sink
Distance to Water: 30 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Woodland

Comments: Site 1Wi475 is a small bluff shelter located less than 50 m east of Site 1Wi474. The shelter is approximately 4 m wide, 3 m deep, and 2 m in height at the center (Figures 14, 41 and 44). The site is located in the exposed rock along the crest of the north bluff of Old Spring Branch Creek. The site has been extensively looted along the entire back wall and a majority of the dripline zone. A sparse collection of lithics and one pottery sherd was present in the backdirt. Two shovel tests excavated in a seemingly undisturbed area of the shelter produced no cultural material. Both tests were approximately 50 cm deep before encountering probable bedrock. Due to the paucity of material and lack of potential for intact subsurface deposits, Site 1Wi475 is considered ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further testing is recommended for this resource

Figure 44. Site 1Wi475.

Site 1Wi476

Topographic Map: Lynn
Township: 12S *Range:* 10W
Elevation: 680 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 0 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 80 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: South
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 444120 *Northing:* 3763400
Section: 17
Site Size: 6 m by 2 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Potentially Eligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 40 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Woodland

Comments: Site 1Wi476 is located on the north face of the canyon containing Old Spring Branch approximately 300 m east of Sites 1Wi475 and 1Wi477 (Figures 14, 45-46). The site is a bluff shelter approximately 6 m wide, 2 m deep, and 1.5 m in height. The shelter has been extensively looted and the floor has a large amount of rock fall present. Flakes, sherds, and a nutting stone were recovered from the looters backdirt. Due to the amount of previous impact from looting and the extensive amount of breakdown, it is difficult to determine whether the shelter contains any vertical integrity or intact deposits. A soil probe was used and indicated shallow soils less than 30 cm in depth. A determination of this site's potential NRHP eligibility or ineligibility is not possible at this time given the information currently available. Consequently, any further disturbance of this site should be avoided.

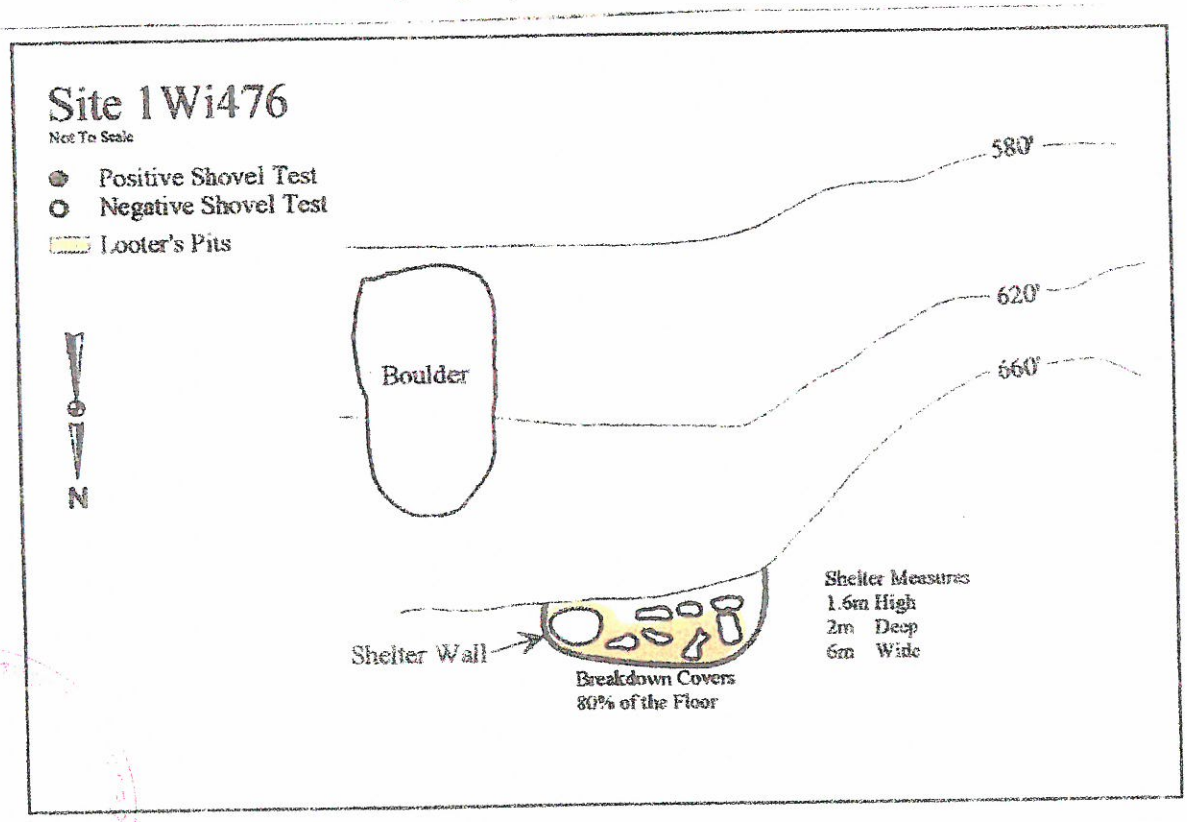


Figure 45. Sketch map, Site 1Wi476.

Figure 46. Site 1Wi476.

Site 1Wi477

Topographic Map: Lynn
Township: 12S *Range:* 10W
Elevation: 800 ft AMSL
Maximum Depth: 80 cm
Percentage Destroyed: 75 %
Topographic Association: Upland Slope
Direction to Water: South
Ground Cover: Open and Eroded
Soil Texture: Rockland

Easting: 444770 *Northing:* 3763900
Section: 16
Site Size: 7 m by 3 m
Preservation State: Erosion/Pothunted
NRHP Status: Considered Potentially Eligible
Nearest Water Source: First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 40 m
Soil Type: Hector Rock Outcrop
Cultural Affiliations: Late Woodland

Comments: Site 1Wi477 is a shelter located in a canyon north of Old Spring Branch (Figures 14, 47-48). The shelter has been extensively looted with numerous sherds and lithic debitage collected from looter backdirt piles. A large piece of breakdown in the shelter has two circular depressions probably created by grinding nuts. The site has Late Woodland association based on the presence of Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked sherds. Due to the amount of backfill dirt and breakdown, no shovel tests were excavated. The site has a soil depth of at least 80 cm based on the depth of the looter pit. A determination of this site's potential NRHP eligibility or ineligibility is not possible at this time given the information currently available. Consequently, any further disturbance of this site should be avoided.

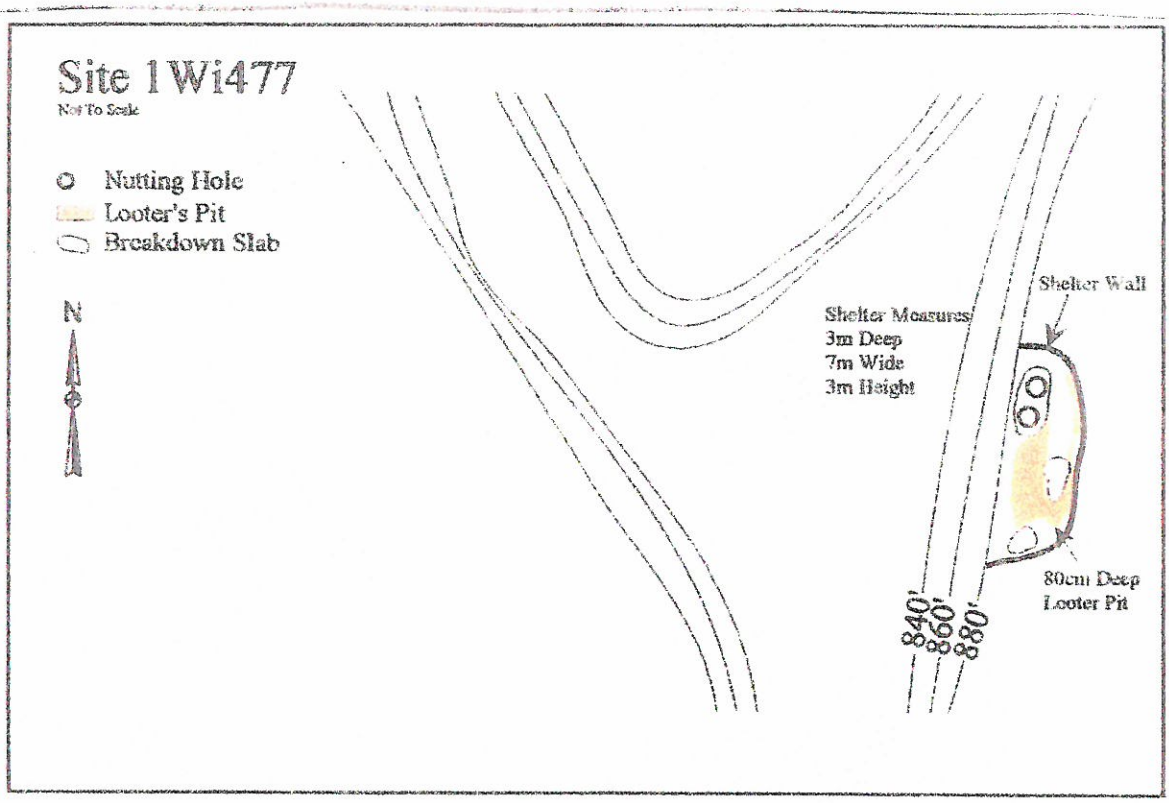


Figure 47. Sketch map, Site 1Wi477.

Figure 48. Site 1Wi477.

Isolated Finds

During the Phase I survey, five isolated finds of prehistoric material were located within the bounds of the project area (Figures 13-14). Intensive surface inspection and/or shovel testing of the areas surrounding these isolated finds failed to yield further cultural materials to warrant designation as a site. Isolated Find 1 consists of an angular fragment recovered from a washed out bluff shelter adjacent to Site 1Wa219. Isolated Find 2 consists of a White Springs (Middle Archaic) projectile point found along a utility road in second growth mixed forest. Isolated Find 3 consists of an angular fragment of Tuscaloosa gravel that was found in a bluff shelter adjacent to a strip mine. The shelter has been impacted from erosion and mining activity. Other bluff shelters in the vicinity failed to produce any cultural material due to rock breakdown. Isolated Find 4 consists of a proximal blade fragment and a Middle Woodland lanceolate expanded stem projectile point. These artifacts were found within an area of high probability adjacent to a strip mine reclamation area and tailings pond. Surface visibility was excellent and no other cultural material could be located. Isolated Find 5 is a flake of fossiliferous Bangor chert. It was found adjacent to a strip mine reclamation area above a drainage. None of these isolated finds are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Section VIII
Conclusions and Recommendations

During a six week period spanning October and November of 2000, OAS conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of a large tract of property located in Marion, Walker, and Winston Counties, Alabama. As outlined in the introduction, the cultural resources survey focused on locating and evaluating all cultural resources within the Land Energy project area in order to enable the Corps to take into account the effect of the Corps' prospective issuance of a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit for a proposed reservoir impoundment on any properties that are included in or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

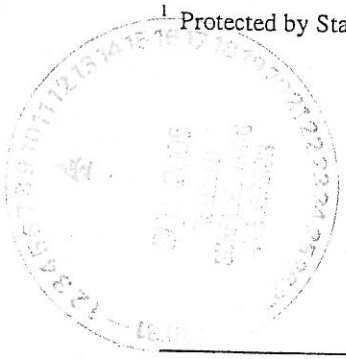
As a result of the Phase I survey, twenty-three cultural resources were recorded and investigated within the bounds of the project area, and eleven previously recorded cultural resources located within the bounds of the project area were reinvestigated and reevaluated (Table 1). Of the thirty-four cultural resources located within the bounds of the project area, twenty-seven resources (1Mr106, 1Mr107, 1Mr108, 1Mr109, 1Mr110, 1Mr111, 1Mr233, 1Mr234, 1Mr235, 1Mr238, 1Mr240, 1Mr242, 1Mr243, 1Mr244, 1Wa105, 1Wa106, 1Wa107, 1Wa144, 1Wa146, 1Wa219, 1Wa220, 1Wi475, and the five isolated finds) are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These resources were found to exhibit low research potential due to poor preservation, low integrity, paucity of cultural material, absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, and/or they no longer exist (i.e., location impacted by strip mining). None of these cultural resources are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and all should be cleared from a cultural resources perspective. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for these cultural resources.

Five of the cultural resources (1Mr236, 1Mr237, 1Wi474, 1Wi476, and 1Wi477) are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP based on Criterion D. Although these five archaeological sites (all rockshelters) have been looted to varying degrees and/or impacted by historic activities, there is a potential for intact culture deposits to exist at these shelters which may be provide pertinent information pertaining to the prehistory of the area; specifically, Late Woodland occupation in the western portion of the Black Warrior Basin. This office recommends further evaluation or avoidance of these cultural resources. If avoidance of

Table 1. Summary of Sites Located in Survey Area.

Site Number	Topographic Map	Cultural Affilation	NRHP Eligiblity
1Mr233	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal, Historic	Considered Ineligible
1Mr234	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr235	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr236	Gold Mine	Late Woodland, Mississippian	Considered Potentially Eligible
1Mr237	Gold Mine	Late Woodland	Considered Potentially Eligible
1Mr238	Gold Mine	Late Woodland	Considered Ineligible
1Mr239	Glen Allen	Historic Cemetery	Considered Ineligible[1]
1Mr240	Gold Mine	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr241	Gold Mine	Historic Cemetery	Considered Ineligible[1]
1Mr242	Gold Mine	Historic	Considered Ineligible
1Mr243	Gold Mine	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr244	Glen Allen	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Considered Ineligible
1Wa219	Carbon Hill	Late Archaic	Considered Ineligible
1Wa220	Carbon Hill	Historic	Considered Ineligible
1Wi474	Lynn	Late Archaic, Historic	Considered Potentially Eligible
1Wi475	Lynn	Late Woodland	Considered Ineligible
1Wi476	Lynn	Late Woodland	Considered Potentially Eligible
1Wi477	Lynn	Late Woodland	Considered Potentially Eligible
Isolated Finds:			
Isolated Find 1	Carbon Hill	Unknown Aborignal	Considered Ineligible
Isolated Find 2	Lynn	Middle Archaic	Considered Ineligible
Isolated Find 3	Carbon Hill	Unknown Aborignal	Considered Ineligible
Isolated Find 4	Lynn	Middle Woodland	Considered Ineligible
Isolated Find 5	Gold Mine	Unknown Aborignal	Considered Ineligible
Previously Recorded Sites:			
1Mr106	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr107	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr108	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr109	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr110	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Mr111	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Wa105	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Wa106	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Wa107	Glen Allen	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Wa144	Carbon Hill	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible
1Wa146	Carbon Hill	Unknown Aboriginal	Considered Ineligible

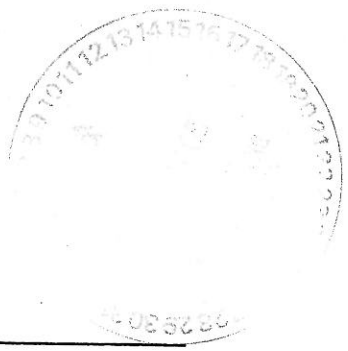
[1] Protected by State and Federal Burial Laws.



these five sites is not a viable option, Phase II archaeological testing programs should be conducted to reveal the general stratigraphic, areal, and contextual characteristics of these sites to the extent necessary to assess significance and/or plan more intensive excavation.[7]

In addition to the resources noted above, two historic cemeteries (1Mr239 and 1Mr241) were recorded within the bounds of the proposed project area. Although these cemeteries are not considered eligible for the NRHP, cemeteries are protected by State and Federal burial laws. It is the recommendation of this office that any activities associated with these cemeteries be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Lastly, it should be noted that the potential effect of the project on the view sheds of historic properties located within the bounds of the project area was also considered during the survey. One historic structure (1Mr242) was located within the project area. A late Nineteenth century house that has been converted to a hunting camp, this structure is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its dilapidated condition and the result of modern alterations. As such, no additional investigations and/or considerations are recommended for this structure.



[7]Situated within bluff lines paralleling drainages to be inundated by formation of a lake, these five cultural resources are located at elevations ranging from 201 m (660 ft) to 244 m (800 ft) AMSL. As proposed, the lake pool elevation is 174 m (570 ft) AMSL. Consequently, formation of the lake will not inundate these sites. Additionally, development of properties located above these five sites will have no adverse effect on these resources. Development of the Land Energy project area, as proposed, will not impact these five cultural resources.

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APPENDIX A

Description of Soils

Marion County

Bigbee Soils. This soil type consists of deep, excessively drained soils occurring on low stream terraces. Formed in sandy alluvium, the surface layer is typically 8 inches thick and consists of a brown fine sand. The surface layer is underlain by strong brown to pale brown fine sands.

Brilliant Soils. This soil type consists of somewhat excessively drained, sloping to very steep soils in mine spoil areas where coal strip mining has taken place. Soil is typically a dark gray shaly sandy loam underlain by an acidic very shaly loam composed of large fragments of shale, siltstone, and sandstone.

Hector-Rock Outcrop Association, steep. This association consists of well drained, shallow soils and areas of rock outcrop that are in a regular pattern on the landscape, which is generally a steep, wooded hillside that is generally long and narrow and parallels the major waterways. Soils in these areas belong to several types and are generally very shallow and gravelly.

Nauvoo Fine Sandy Loam, 6 to 10 % slopes. This deep, well drained, sloping soil is on narrow ridgetops and side slopes. The surface layer is generally a brown fine sandy loam 7 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish red fine sandy loam underlain by weathered sandstone bedrock.

Pikeville-Flomaton association, hilly. This association consists of excessively drained and well drained soils found on the narrow ridgetops, steep hillsides, and narrow drainages. Generally, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loam 4 inches thick and overlies brown loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is a yellowish red gravelly loam to gravelly sandy clay loam.

Saffell Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, 6 to 15 % slopes. This is a deep, well drained, sloping and moderately steep soil on narrow ridgetops and hillsides. The surface layer is typically brown gravelly fine sandy loam to a depth of about 10 inches. The subsoil is reddish brown very gravelly fine sandy loam.

Savannah Loam, 2 to 6 % slopes. This is a deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soil found on broad ridgetops, benches, and terraces. Soil profile is generally 8 inches of brown loam underlain by a yellowish brown loam which grades into a gray mottled yellowish brown clay loam.

Smithdale Fine Sandy Loam, 6 to 10 % slopes. This is a deep, well drained sloping soil found on the sideslopes of the uplands. General soil profile reveals approximately 5 inches of dark brown fine sandy loam underlain by a yellowish red clay loam.

Townley Silt Loam, 6 to 15 % slopes. This soil type is moderately deep, well drained, and gently sloping and is found on ridgetops and benches of the Southern Appalachian Plateau. Surface soil is generally a brown silt loam that extends to approximately 5 inches deep. The subsoil is a yellowish red silty clay, sometimes with brown mottles.

Townley-Hector Association, hilly. This association consists of well drained soils found along steep, wooded hillsides; very narrow, winding ridgetops; and narrow drainages. Townley soils have a general soil profile of dark grayish brown and yellowish brown silt loam 7 inches thick, underlain by a brown silty clay loam. The Hector soils generally have a soil profile of dark grayish brown fine sandy loam or yellowish brown fine sandy loam, underlain by a yellowish brown gravelly loam.

Walker County

Sunlight-Townley complex, 15 to 45 % slopes. These are shallow and moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep to very steep soils found on highly dissected ridgetops, side slopes, and lower slopes. These soils typically have a profile that consists of a dark brown to grayish brown silt loam to a depth of about 3 inches. This is underlain by a yellowish brown silty clay loam, sometimes though being a brown gravelly clay loam.

Nauvoo-Townley complex, 4 to 20 % slopes. These are deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping to moderately steep soils on narrow ridgetops and side slopes. Soil profiles generally reveal a soil profile of yellowish brown fine sandy loam to a depth of 4 inches, underlain by a red and yellowish red sandy clay loam. Townley soils generally have a dark grayish brown silt loam to a depth of about 5 inches, and is underlain by a yellowish red silty clay.

Smithdale Sandy Loam, 8 to 25 % slopes. This is a deep, well drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soil found on ridgetops and the upper side slopes. Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown and dark brown sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is red sandy clay loam.

Townley Silt Loam, 6 to 15 % slopes. This is a moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soil on ridgetops, side slopes, and toe slopes. The surface layer is generally a very dark grayish brown silt loam about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer is brown loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown and red clay, and is occasionally mottled.

Winston County

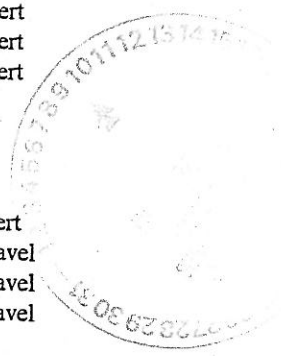
Atwood Very Fine Sandy Loam. This soil type is found on smooth or gradual relief. The surface layer consists of 4 to 6 inches of yellowish-gray or brownish-gray friable very fine sandy loam or loam. This is underlain by a 4 to 6 inch subsurface layer of brownish-yellow friable loam. This material grades into a reddish-brown or yellowish-brown fine sandy clay subsoil.

Hartsells Very Fine Sandy Loam. This soil type is found on gradual slopes or smooth terrain. It has a light-gray or pale-yellow very fine sandy loam surface layer that is approximately 4 to 6 inches deep. This is underlain by slightly heavy dull-yellow or brownish-yellow very fine sandy clay or clay loam.

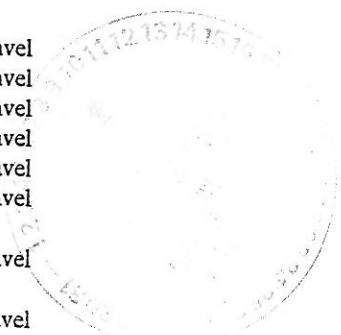
Rough Stony Land. This area covers non-arable land, primarily steep slopes covered with rock fragments or outcropping rock ledges, the bluff like mountain sides, areas of stone bluffs, and bare sandstone glade areas. There is only a small amount of soil material within this category.

APPENDIX B

Site	Provenience	Count	Weight (g)	Category	Comment
1Mr233	ST 1	6	3.5	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr233	ST 2	1	16.5	Biface Fragment	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr233	Surface	15	331.7	Shatter with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr233	Surface	1	0.3	Flake	Bangor chert
1Mr233	Surface	1	10.8	Utilized Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr233	Surface	1	3.2	Flake with Cortex	heated quartzite
1Mr233	Surface	1	15.4	Shatter Cortex - heated	quartzite
1Mr233	Surface	1	4.2	Shatter - heated	quartzite
1Mr233	Surface	2	3.0	Whiteware	green decalcomania with decorative edge rim
1Mr233	Surface	2	3.8	Shatter	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr233	Surface	2	6.0	Shatter - Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr233	Surface	5	8.3	Flakes with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr233	Surface	39	49.5	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr234	Surface	3	78.0	Shatter with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr234	Surface	1	1.5	Shatter Cortex - heated	quartzite
1Mr234	Surface	4	8.8	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr234	Surface	1	0.6	Flake - Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr235	Surface	3	2.2	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr235	Surface	1	0.4	Flake	Bangor chert
1Mr236	Surface	21	167.6	Flakes with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr236	Surface	1	2.2	Flake	heated quartzite
1Mr236	Surface	3	24.8	Shatter Cortex	quartzite
1Mr236	Surface	7	142.4	Core Fragments Cortex	
1Mr236	Surface	22	50.0	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	17	44.3	Flakes - Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	2	32.5	Biface Fragments - Cortex	
1Mr236	Surface	2	51.6	Core Fragments	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	4	18.7	Shatter - Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	3	10.6	Shatter	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	2	3.8	Fire Cracked Rock	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	2	6.9	Medial	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr236	Surface	3	6.2	Flakes	Bangor chert
1Mr236	Surface	2	7.3	Flakes - Cortex	Fossiliferous Bangor chert
1Mr236	Surface	1	10.8	Tabular	sandstone
1Mr236	Surface	1	2.2	Proximal	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	2	12.7	Biface (medial)	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	2	4.8	Biface (distal)	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	1	2.7	Heated Flake - Cortex	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	8	12.7	Fire Cracked Rock	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	2	7.6	Shtter	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	1	1.8	Utilized Flake	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	2	2.4	Flakes - Cortex	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	51	119.1	Flakes	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	Surface	1	8.2	Fine Sand Tempered Plain	
1Mr236	Surface	1	5.0	Mississippi Plain	
1Mr236	Surface	13	84.2	Baytown Plain	
1Mr236	ST 1	1	1.6	Flake	Bangor chert
1Mr236	ST 1	2	3.2	Flakes	Fort Payne chert
1Mr236	ST 1	1	7.9	Flake with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	1	0.8	Flake - Heated with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	1	28.0	Core - Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	1	14.8	Core Fragment - Cortex	quartzite
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	1	15.2	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	1	1.3	Flake - Fire Cracked Rock	Fort Payne chert
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	13	51.3	Flakes - Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	5	22.3	Shatter	Tuscaloosa gravel



1Mr237	Looter Spoil	3	11.6	Baytown Plain	
1Mr237	Looter Spoil	1	3.0	Baytown (incised??)	
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	1	0.9	Madison fragments	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	1	4.0	Shatter - heated	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	1	6.9	Flake - worked	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	1	2.7	Preform II	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	1	13.7	Baytown Plain	pot sherd
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	3	7.2	Flakes	Fort Payne chert
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	3	21.0	Flakes with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	5	63.2	Shatter with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	1	1.5	Shatter	quartzite
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	4	32.0	Shatter with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	10	15.4	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr238	Looter Spoil	13	34.8	Flakes with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr240	Surface	1	1.1	Flake with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr240	Surface	3	17.2	Shatter with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr240	Surface	1	2.8	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr240	Surface	1	0.5	Flake	Bangor chert
1Mr240	Surface	3	3.7	Flake	Fort Payne chert
1Mr240	Surface	1	1.1	Flake	Fossiliferous
1Mr240	Surface	1	1.8	Projectile point	Bangor chert
1Mr243	Surface	3	15.0	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr243	Surface	1	3.3	Shatter with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr243	Surface	2	8.8	Flake	quartzite
1Mr243	Surface	2	5.8	Flakes with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr243	Surface	1	308.7	River Cobble	
1Mr243	Surface	1	1.1	Flake	Fort Payne chert
1Mr243	Surface	1	36.6	Cortex Core	Fort Payne chert
1Mr244	Surface	2	7.4	Projectile Point (Jude)	Fort Payne chert
1Mr244	Surface	1	13.1	Late Archaic/Early Woodland unfinished projectile point	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr244	Surface	1	0.5	Flake with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr244	Surface	2	0.9	Flakes with Cortex	quartzite
1Mr244	Surface	3	2.6	Flakes	Fossiliferous Bangor chert
1Mr244	Surface	2	3.0	Flakes with Cortex	Fort Payne chert
1Mr244	Surface	8	4.5	Flakes	Bangor chert
1Mr244	Surface	16	19.4	Flakes	Fort Payne chert
1Mr244	Surface	1	2.3	Shatter	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr244	Surface	4	11.5	Flakes with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Mr244	Surface	24	29.9	Shatter	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wa219	Surface	1	5.6	Projectile Point (Swan Lake)	Fort Payne chert
1Wa219	Surface	2	2.9	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wa219	Surface	1	3.7	Biface Fragment - Distal	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wa220	PM 3	1	80.6	Bottle with Metal Screw Top with Cottonball	clear glass - machine made
1Wa220	PM 3	1	36.5	Ceramic Insulator	
1Wi474	ST 1	1	7.8	Angular Fragment with Cortex	quartzite
1Wi474	ST 1	1	0.5	Flake with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi474	ST 1	1	0.9	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi474	ST 2	1	0.3	Flake with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi474	ST 2	1	2.0	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi475	Surface	1	1.1	Flake with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi475	Surface	2	15.5	Angular Fragment with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi475	Surface	1	2.9	Baytown Plain	
1Wi475	Surface	3	3.9	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi476	Surface	1	0.7	Bone	
1Wi476	Surface	1	4.8	Flake	Tuscaloosa gravel



1Wi476	Surface	2	3.4	Flake with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi476	Surface	1	5.4	Angular Fragment	quartzite
1Wi476	Surface	2	10.4	Baytown Plain	
1Wi476	Surface	1	415.1	Nutting Stone	
1Wi477	Surface	1	4.0	Angular Fragment	Fort Payne chert
1Wi477	Surface	2	2.2	Flakes	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi477	Surface	1	3.6	Angular Fragment with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi477	Surface	4	12.9	Flakes with Cortex	Tuscaloosa gravel
1Wi477	Surface	2	15.3	Angular Fragments with Cortex	Bangor chert
1Wi477	Surface	5	9.8	Flakes	Bangor chert
1Wi477	Surface	5	85.8	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	
1Wi477	Surface	1	27.3	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	rim sherd
1Wi477	Surface	5	60.0	Baytown Plain	
Isolated Find 1		1	3.3	Angular Fragment	Tuscaloosa gravel
Isolated Find 2		1	9.5	Projectile Point (White Springs)	Fort Payne chert
Isolated Find 3		1	38.4	Angular Fragment	Tuscaloosa gravel
Isolated Find 4		1	2.0	Blade Fragment, Proximal	Tuscaloosa gravel
Isolated Find 4		1	6.0	Projectile Point	Bangor chert, lanceolate expanded stem cluster - Middle Woodland
Isolated Find 5		1	8.0	Flake with Cortex	Bangor chert

APPENDIX C

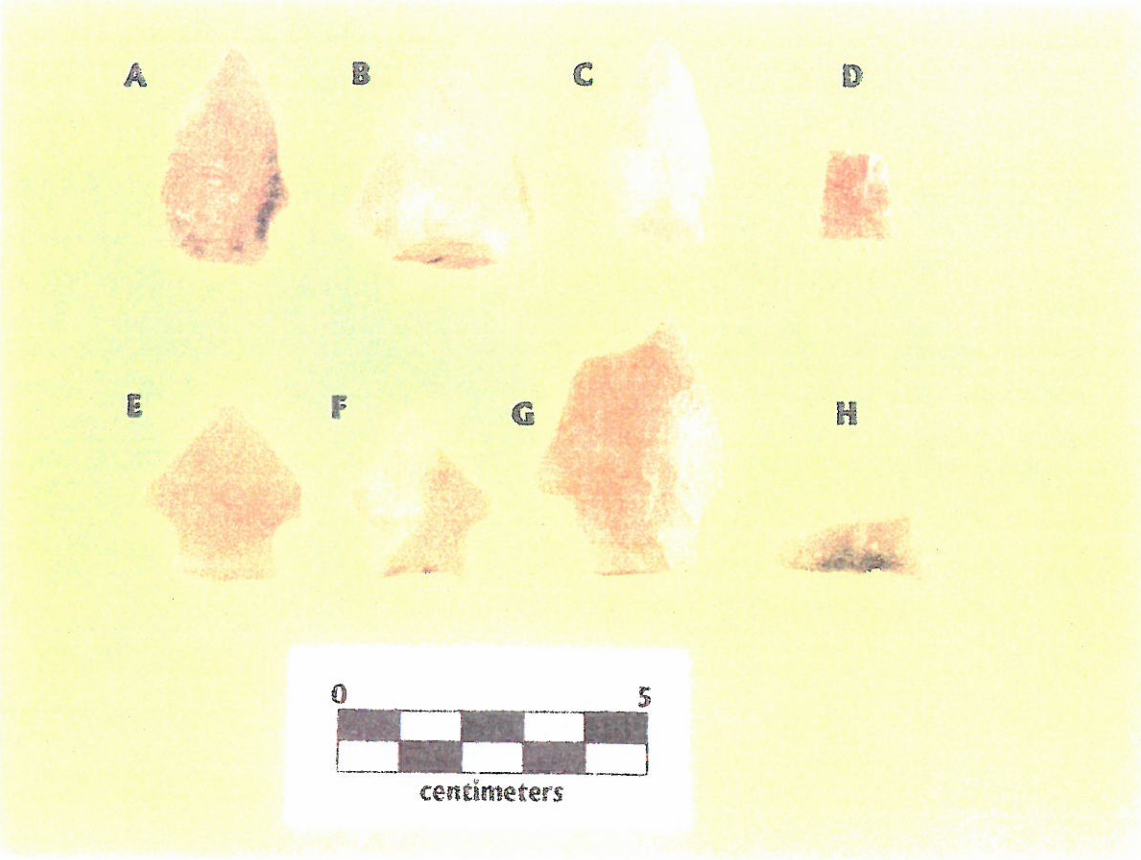


Figure C1. Projectile Points: A) Expanded, lanceolate (Isolated Find 4); B. White Springs (Isolated Find 2); C. Sawn Lake (1Wa219); D. Madison (1Mr238); E-F. Jude (1Mr244); G. Late Archaic stemmed-? (1Mr244); H. Unidentified basal fragment (1Mr240).

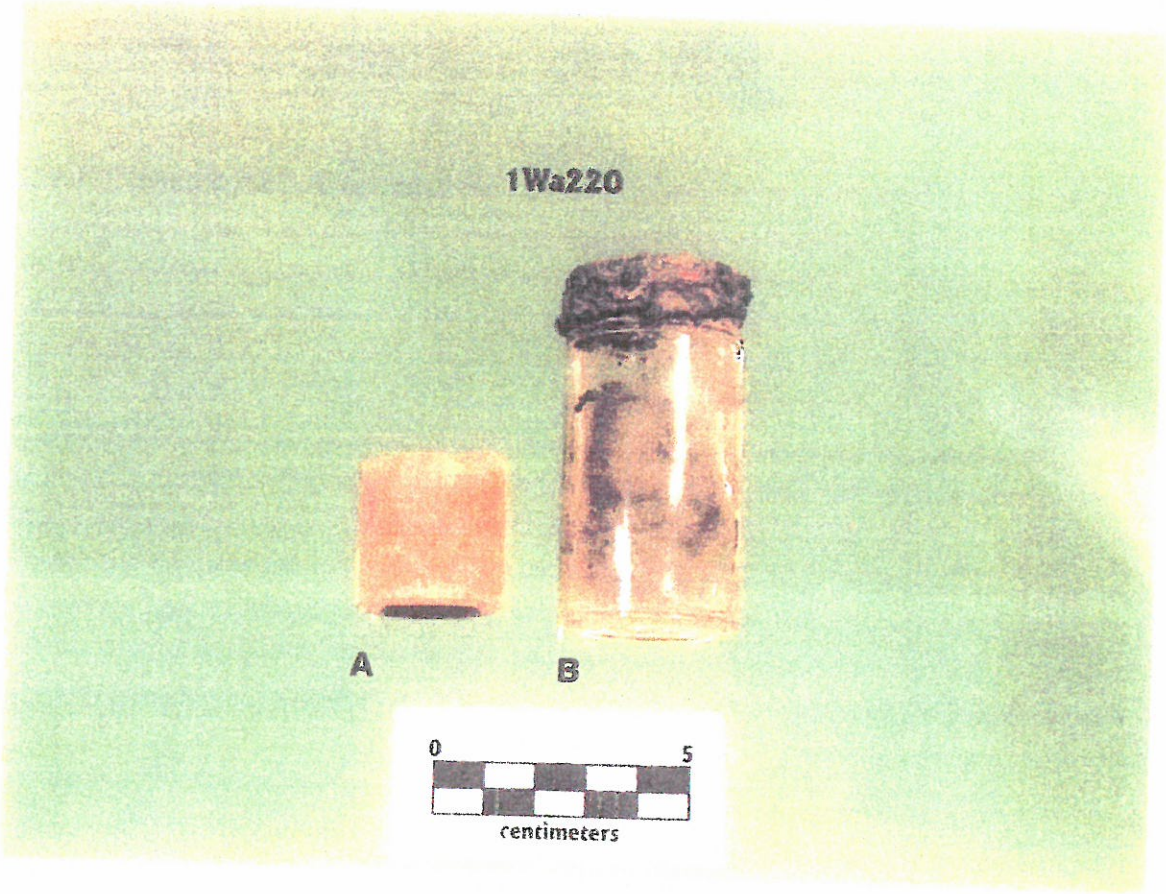


Figure C2. Historic, Site 1Wa220. A. Ceramic insulator; B. Glass bottle with cotton swab.

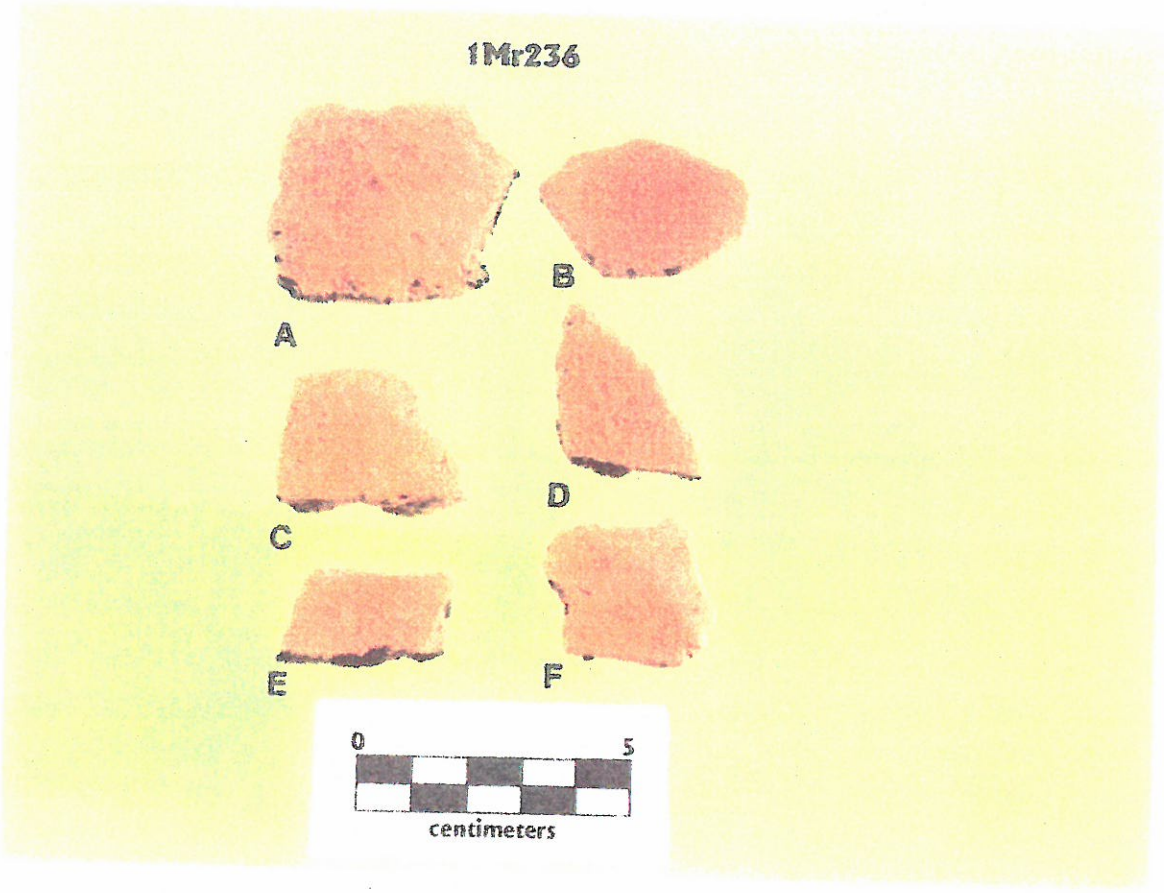


Figure C3 Ceramics, Site 1Mr236: A-F. Baytown Plain

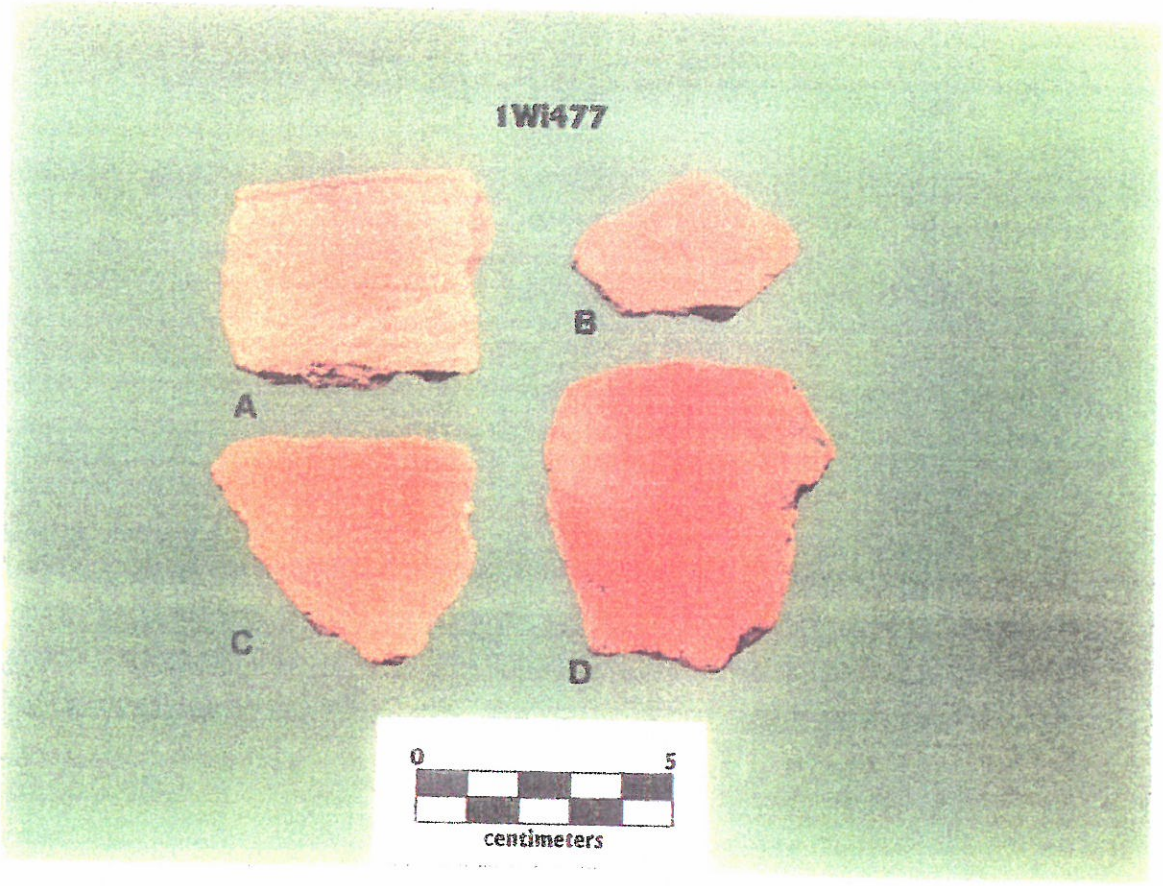


Figure C4. Ceramics, Site 1W1477: A-D. Mulberry Creek Cord Marked.

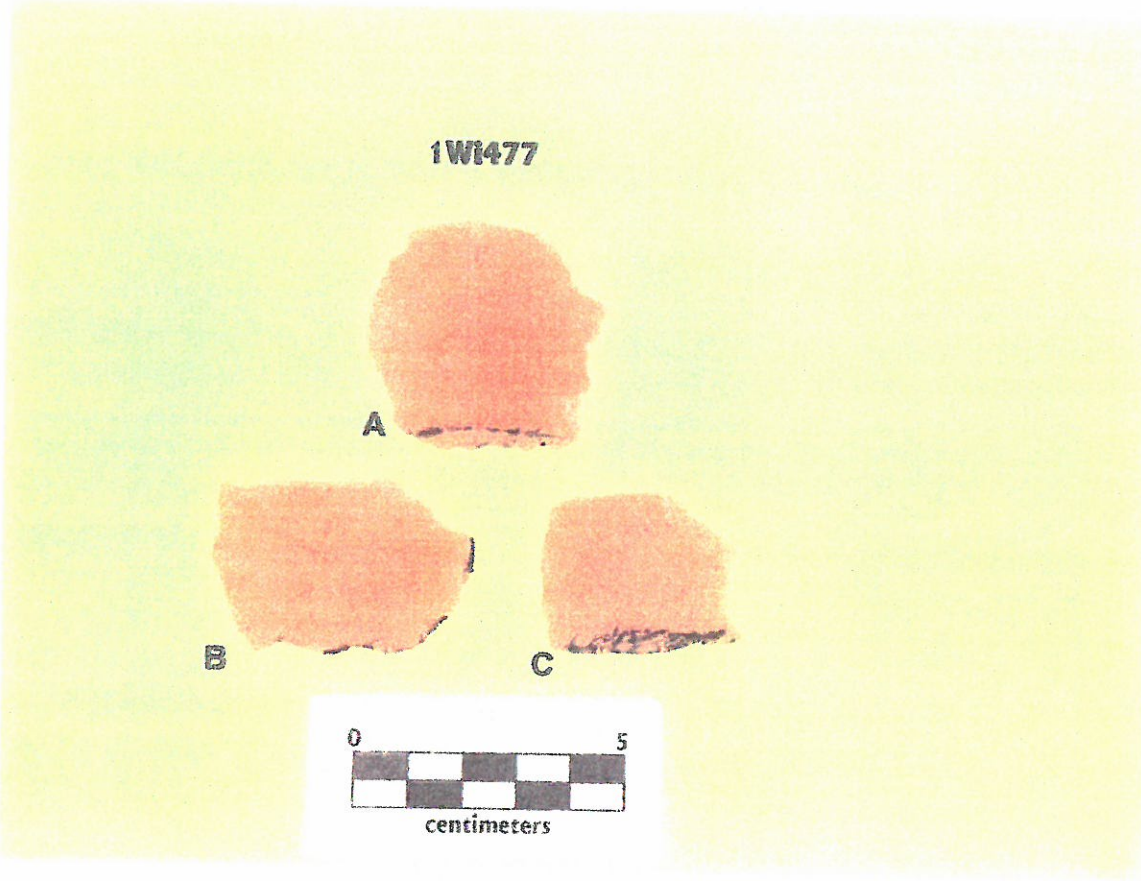
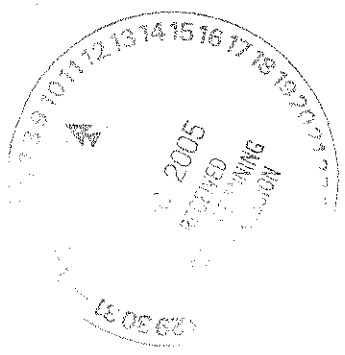


Figure C5 Ceramics, Site 1W1477: A-C. Mulberry Creek Plain

APPENDIX D



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR233 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 437982 Northing: 3760416 Elevation: 460

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 27

NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4

Major Axis: 20 Minor Axis: 30 Max Depth: 7

Preservation Information

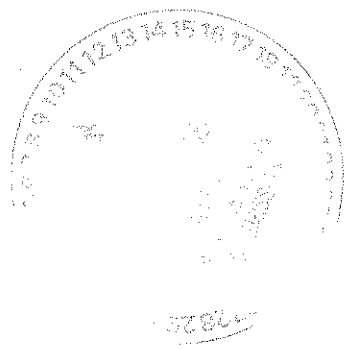
Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 95

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	RIVER
Direction To:	W
Distance To:	50
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	BIGBEE
Soil Texture Class:	FINE SAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

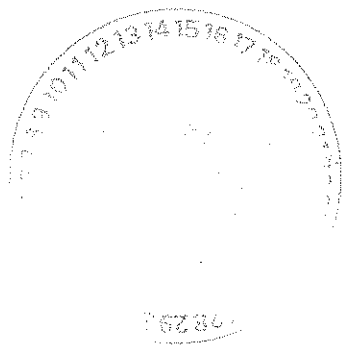
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal, 19th Century nonaboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr233 was recorded by Thomas M. Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a light lithic scatter located on a first terrace approximately 50 meters east of the New River. Ground cover consists of old logging and clearcut debris, with much of the ground surface being exposed. A logging road cuts through one side of the site. It appears that the loggers have scoured the site for points, as about



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

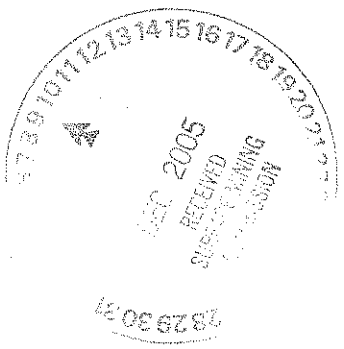
USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-13	Date Revised:	2001-01-12

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr233 was recorded by Thomas M. Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a light lithic scatter located on a first terrace approximately 50 meters east of the New River. Ground cover consists of old logging and clearcut debris, with much of the ground surface being exposed. A logging road cuts through one side of the site. It appears that the loggers have scoured the site for points, as about five different piles of flakes and other debitage were found lying beside old stumps. Historic artifacts were also collected, and the proximity of the O'Mary cemetery, the discovery of an old plow blade, and complete lack of topsoil indicates the area has been under long-term cultivation. The historic house site was most likely located on the higher ground to the east, which has since been surface mined. Site boundaries are based on surface densities. Three shovel tests (two positive, one negative) revealed a complete absence of topsoil, with soils being a consistent mottled gray silty sand. Shovel test depths ranged from 4 cm to 7 cm. There is a low probability of the presence of intact cultural deposits, therefore no further work is recommended.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR234 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 438075 Northing: 3760293 Elevation: 460

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 27

SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4

Major Axis: 30 Minor Axis: 40 Max Depth: 4

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 100

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: RECONNAISSANCE

Excavation Status: SURFACE & SHOVEL

Topographic Association: SLOPE

Physiographic District: WARRIOR

Physiographic Section: ?

Nearest Water Source: RIVER

Direction To: W Distance To: 35 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin: SIPSEY

Ground Cover: OPEN

Soil Type: BIGBEE

Soil Texture Class: FINE SAND

County Soil Survey: ?

Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE

Characteristics

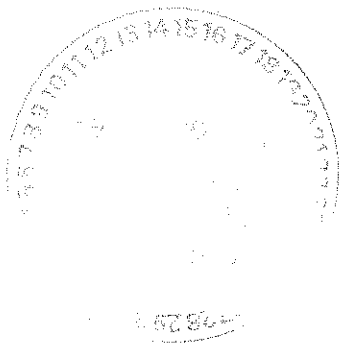
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr234 was recorded by Thomas Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a very sparse lithic scatter located just downstream along the New River from Site 1Mr233. It sits on a first terrace to the east of the New River. The area has been logged and is open and severely eroded. Two logging roads cut through the site. Three shovel tests were negative, and revealed a complete absence of surface soil. There



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

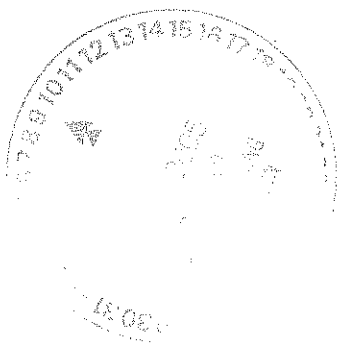
USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-13	Date Revised:	2001-01-16

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr234 was recorded by Thomas Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a very sparse lithic scatter located just downstream along the New River from Site 1Mr233. It sits on a first terrace to the east of the New River. The area has been logged and is open and severely eroded. Two logging roads cut through the site. Three shovel tests were negative, and revealed a complete absence of surface soil. There is no potential for intact cultural deposits to exist, and no further work is recommended.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR235 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 438198 Northing: 3760225 Elevation: 460

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 26

SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4

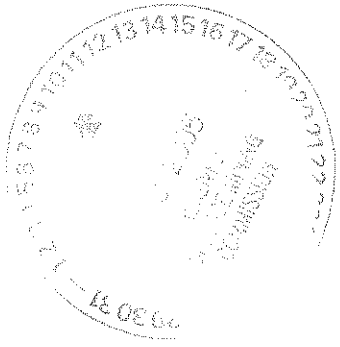
Major Axis: 20 Minor Axis: 20 Max Depth: 4

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 100

National RegisterStatus: NO?



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: RECONNAISSANCE

Excavation Status: SURFACE & SHOVEL

Topographic Association: SLOPE

Physiographic District: WARRIOR

Physiographic Section: ?

Nearest Water Source: RIVER

Direction To: W Distance To: 75 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin: SIPSEY

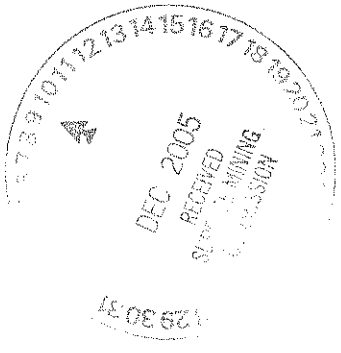
Ground Cover: ROAD

Soil Type: BIGBEE

Soil Texture Class: FINE SAND

County Soil Survey: ?

Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE



Characteristics

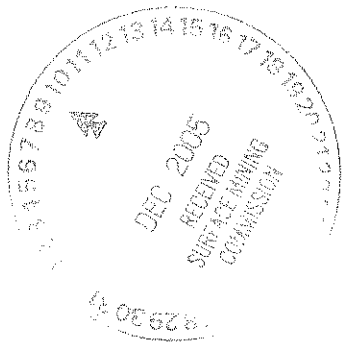
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr235 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a very sparse lithic scatter located in a road bank pile downstream from site 1Mr234. It sits on a first terrace to the east of the New River approximately 75 meters. The area has been logged and is severely eroded. The landform the artifacts were associated with has been destroyed by strip mining and road construction. There



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

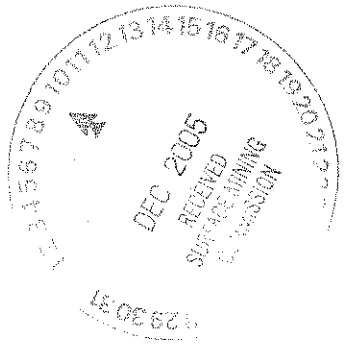
USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-13	Date Revised:	2001-01-16

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr235 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a very sparse lithic scatter located in a road bank pile downstream from site 1Mr234. It sits on a first terrace to the east of the New River approximately 75 meters. The area has been logged and is severely eroded. The landform the artifacts were associated with has been destroyed by strip mining and road construction. There is no potential for intact cultural deposits to exist, and no further work is recommended.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR236 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440165 Northing: 3762900 Elevation: 660

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 13

NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4

Major Axis: 8 Minor Axis: 15 Max Depth: 40

Preservation Information

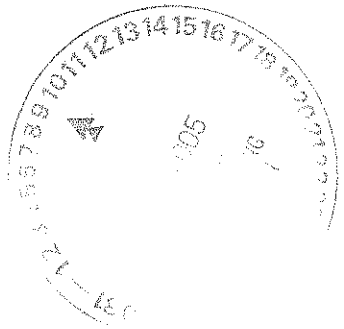
Preservation State: LOOTING

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 45

National RegisterStatus: YES?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	E
Distance To:	50
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	?
Soil Type:	HECTOR
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	UPPER



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Baytown Plain, Mississippi Plain
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr236 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a small to medium size bluff shelter/overhang. The site has been looted, with a large looters trench, a screen, and a shovel just inside of the dripline. There were two large artifact spoil piles found on boulders, with many flakes, pottery, and the distal end of a point. Though a portion of the shelter has been looted, it appears

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

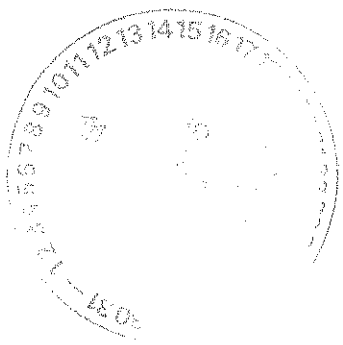
USGS 7.5´ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: ?
Sponsored By: ?
Recorder Type: ACA
Recorded By: UAL
Date Submitted: 2000-11-14
Date Revised: 2001-01-16

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr236 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a small to medium size bluff shelter/overhang. The site has been looted, with a large looters trench, a screen, and a shovel just inside of the dripline. There were two large artifact spoil piles found on boulders, with many flakes, pottery, and the distal end of a point. Though a portion of the shelter has been looted, it appears that there are still areas that may contain intact deposits. Three shovel test (one positive, 2 negative), revealed a consistent light brown sandy breakdown material. Their is a potential for intact culture deposits to exist at this shelter, and is considered eligible for the NRHP. As a result, avoidance of the site is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible then a testing program is recommended.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR237 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440090 Northing: 3762780 Elevation: 660

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 13

NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4

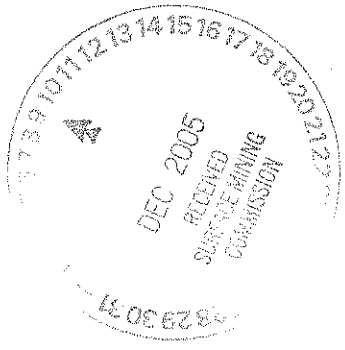
Major Axis: 5 Minor Axis: 15 Max Depth: 35

Preservation Information

Preservation State: LOOTING

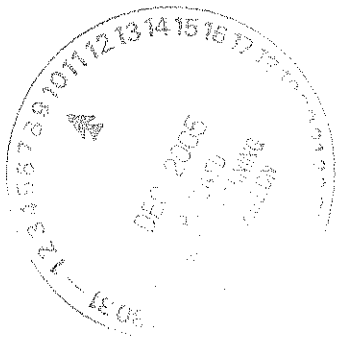
Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 65

National RegisterStatus: UNDE



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	SE
Distance To:	50
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	?
Soil Type:	HECTOR
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	UPPER



Characteristics

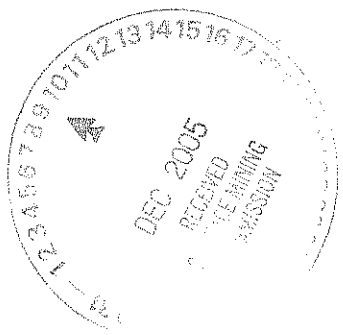
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Baytown Plain, Grog tempered incised
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr237 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a small to medium size bluff shelter with a low overhang. There were two small artifact spoil piles just outside of the shelter. The shelter is located on the upper part of the north side of a small box canyon. One negative shovel test conducted inside the shelter had to be dug out at an angle due to the low overhang. A second negative



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

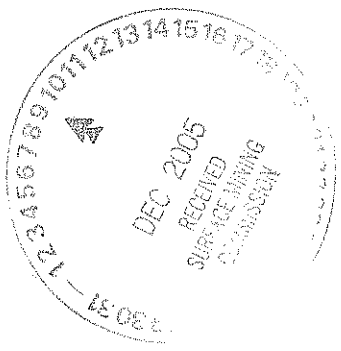
USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-18

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr237 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a small to medium size bluff shelter with a low overhang. There were two small artifact spoil piles just outside of the shelter. The shelter is located on the upper part of the north side of a small box canyon. One negative shovel test conducted inside the shelter had to be dug out at an angle due to the low overhang. A second negative shovel test was done outside the overhang and revealed 35 cm of brown silty loam. The eastern interior of the shelter is covered with rock fill. The center of the shelter has been looted close to the rear wall. A second, smaller, looter trench is located closest to the drip line. Although both shovel tests were negative, the presence of ceramics and many other artifacts indicate that some intact cultural deposits may still exist. It appears that the main area of occupation would have been immediately outside the overhang. Even if the vertical provenience is lost, the horizontal recovery of diagnostic artifacts would be beneficial for further study. The NRHP status of this site is undetermined, and further testing is recommended to determine the sites significance.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR238 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440180 Northing: 3762550 Elevation: 660

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 13

SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4

Major Axis: 8 Minor Axis: 15 Max Depth: 10

Preservation Information

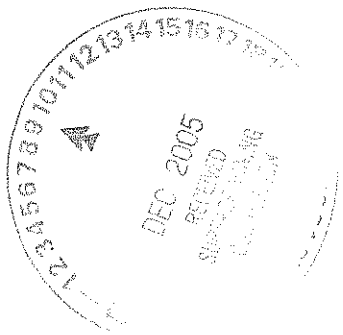
Preservation State: LOOTING

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 90

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	SE
Distance To:	50
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	?
Soil Type:	HECTOR
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Baytown Plain
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr238 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a small bluff shelter located along the upper bluff line on the north side of a small box canyon. The site has been heavily looted and almost completely destroyed. Two large artifact spoil piles were found on one of the boulders just outside the shelter. The northeastern part of the shelter contains rock fall, and to the south

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-18

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr238 was recorded by Thomas Mark Shelby, OAS, Moundville, AL. This is a small bluff shelter located along the upper bluff line on the north side of a small box canyon. The site has been heavily looted and almost completely destroyed. Two large artifact spoil piles were found on one of the boulders just outside the shelter. The northeastern part of the shelter contains rock fall, and to the south and west the slope is rather deep. Due to the small size of the shelter and the extent of the looting, few if any intact deposits remain. Two negative shovel tests revealed red clay after a few centimeters. This site is not considered eligible for the NRHP and no further testing is recommended.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T:R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR239 Fetch Form

Site Name: O'MARY CEMETERY

Location and Size

Easting: 438420 Northing: 3760350 Elevation: 500

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 26

NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4

Major Axis: 20 Minor Axis: 20 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

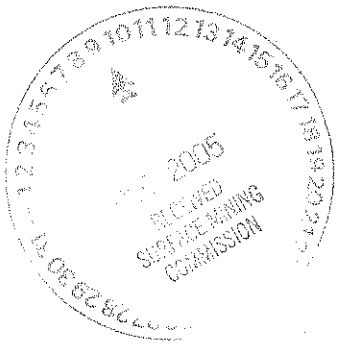
Preservation State: UNMODIFIED

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 20

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	NO COLLECTION
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	RIVER
Direction To:	W
Distance To:	500
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	GRASSLAND
Soil Type:	NAUVOO
Soil Texture Class:	FINE SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	NONE



Characteristics

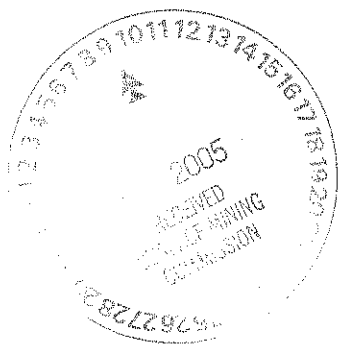
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☑ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□19th Century and 20th Century nonaboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr239 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. this site is a well defined cemetery located within a large strip mine zone. The cemetery is labeled as the O'Mary Cemetery and has been assigned a site file number because it's location is mis-plotted on the topographic map. The actual location is well south of the topographic map location. The cemetery contains approximately 50



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

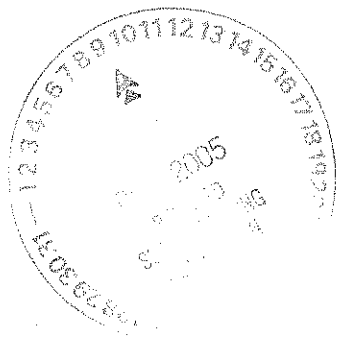
USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: ?
Sponsored By: ?
Recorder Type: ACA
Recorded By: UAL
Date Submitted: 2000-11-14
Date Revised: 2001-01-18

Request by UR | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr239 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. this site is a well defined cemetery located within a large strip mine zone. The cemetery is labeled as the O'Mary Cemetery and has been assigned a site file number because it's location is mis-plotted on the topographic map. The actual location is well south of the topographic map location. The cemetery contains approximately 50 interments dating to the late 19th century. The site is buffered by a narrow, dense mature treeline and appears to have a caretaker as it is cut, clean and has been well kept up. While the cemetery contains no unique or culturally significant headstones or markers, there are a few raised vaults crafted from sandstone.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR240 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440839 Northing: 3763950 Elevation: 740

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 13

NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4

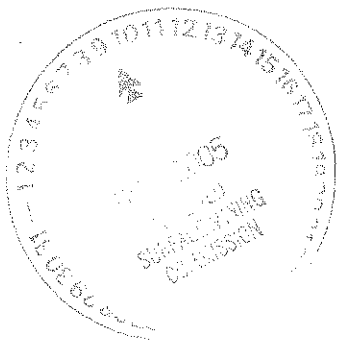
Major Axis: 10 Minor Axis: 10 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: Y Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 90

National RegisterStatus: NO?



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: RECONNAISSANCE

Excavation Status: SURFACE

Topographic Association: SLOPE

Physiographic District: WARRIOR

Physiographic Section: ?

Nearest Water Source: FIRST

Direction To: N Distance To: 200 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin: SIPSEY

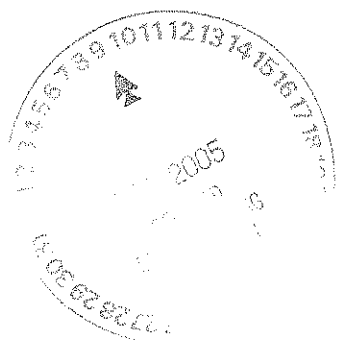
Ground Cover: ?

Soil Type: ORA-SMITHDALE

Soil Texture Class: SILT LOAM

County Soil Survey: ?

Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr240 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. Site 1Mr240 is a surface scatter of non-diagnostic lithic material recovered from a plowed game plot. The plot is situated on the end of a ridge spur with a moderate to steep slope to the north, east and west. The game plot is surrounded by a narrow secondary growth treeline prior to sloping downhill. Three shovel tests were excavated

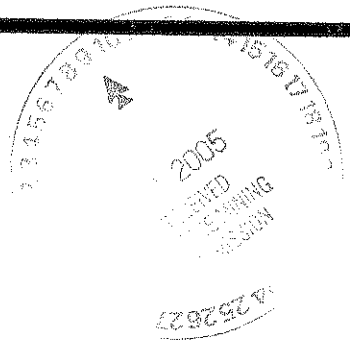
This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

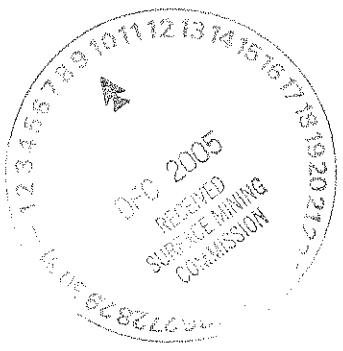
Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: ?
Sponsored By: ?
Recorder Type: ACA
Recorded By: UAL
Date Submitted: 2000-11-14
Date Revised: 2001-01-18

Request by I/R | Request by Site | Logoff



Site 1Mr240 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. Site 1Mr240 is a surface scatter of non-diagnostic lithic material recovered from a plowed game plot. The plot is situated on the end of a ridge spur with a moderate to steep slope to the north, east and west. The game plot is surrounded by a narrow secondary growth treeline prior to sloping downhill. Three shovel tests were excavated in this fringe of intact vegetation. All shovel tests were negative for artifact recovery with an average stratigraphy of 8-10 cm of light brown silty loam, underlain by mottled silty clay to at least 35 cm. The site integrity appears to have been completely disturbed by the game plot plowing and large scale sheet erosion. The site is recommended as ineligible for NRHP nomination and no further testing is considered necessary.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR241 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440950 Northing: 3764100 Elevation: 770

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 12

SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4

Major Axis: 10 Minor Axis: 15 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

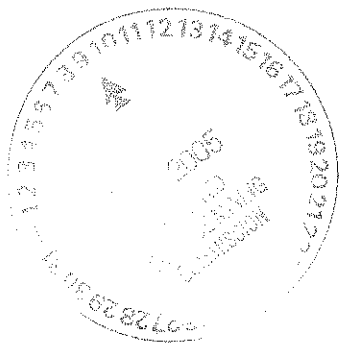
Preservation State: UNMODIFIED

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 25

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	NO COLLECTION
Topographic Association:	CREST
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	SINK
Direction To:	W
Distance To:	400
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	GRASSLAND
Soil Type:	ORA-SMITHDALE
Soil Texture Class:	SILT LOAM
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	NONE



Characteristics

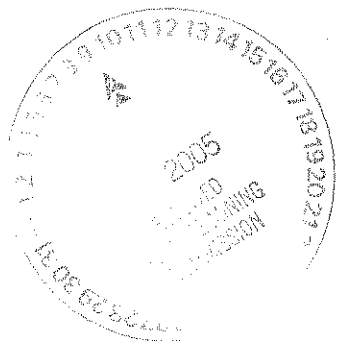
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☑ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□19th Century and 20th Century nonaboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr241 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a small cemetery not listed on the 7.5' series topographic map of the area. The cemetery is surrounded by a narrow treeline in the midst of a large strip mine. The cemetery contains less than 20 interments, with a date range of 1895-1991. No unique or culturally significant headstones are present. The cemetery is not considered



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

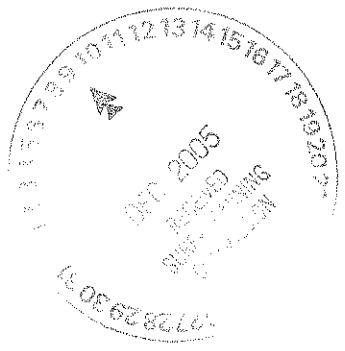
USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-18

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr241 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a small cemetery not listed on the 7.5' series topographic map of the area. The cemetery is surrounded by a narrow treeline in the midst of a large strip mine. The cemetery contains less than 20 interments, with a date range of 1895-1991. No unique or culturally significant headstones are present. The cemetery is not considered eligible for NRHP nomination.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR242 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 439500 Northing: 3764780 Elevation: 640

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 11

NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4

Major Axis: 10 Minor Axis: 10 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

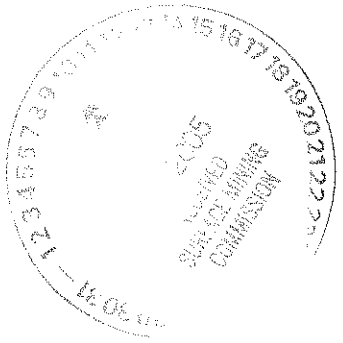
Preservation State: UNMODIFIED

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 65

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	NO COLLECTION
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	SECOND
Direction To:	N
Distance To:	180
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	GRASSLAND
Soil Type:	BRILLIANT
Soil Texture Class:	SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	NONE



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☑ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□19th Century and 20th Century nonaboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr242 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a wood framed structure with an estimated construction date between 1880 and 1920. The structure is a small, four room cabin with double front doors, one side door and 4/4 windows. The cabin is set on piers consisting of cinder blocks, stone and brick. The floor joists and supports are both hand hewn and machined. The structure

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5´ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-18

Request by IAC | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr242 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a wood framed structure with an estimated construction date between 1880 and 1920. The structure is a small, four room cabin with double front doors, one side door and 4/4 windows. The cabin is set on piers consisting of cinder blocks, stone and brick. The floor joists and supports are both hand hewn and machined. The structure has been utilized as a hunting camp and much of the flooring is rotted out. The ceiling has plywood in place of the tongue and groove boards where it has also rotted. The tin roof is intact although it is painted orange. Based on the amount of modifications to the original structure, and general condition of the cabin, it is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR243 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 438650 Northing: 3765700 Elevation: 670

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 1

SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4

Major Axis: 10 Minor Axis: 10 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: Y Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 99

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	S
Distance To:	150
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ORCHARD
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE

Characteristics

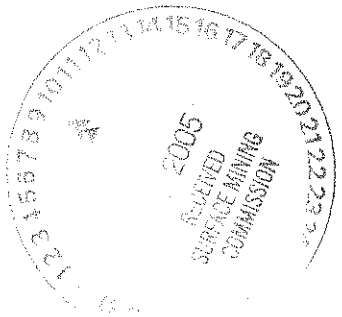
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

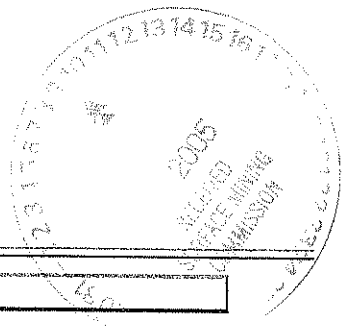
□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr243 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. The site consists of a scatter of lithic material recovered from the surfaceof a utility road and staging area. The general area has been clear cut and replaced in pine, with a dense pine thicket surrounding the clearing. The entire area slopes gently to the south, resulting in major sheet erosion. Three shovel tests excavated on the fringe of



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.



USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GOLD MINE

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-18

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr243 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. The site consists of a scatter of lithic material recovered from the surface of a utility road and staging area. The general area has been clear cut and replaced in pine, with a dense pine thicket surrounding the clearing. The entire area slopes gently to the south, resulting in major sheet erosion. Three shovel tests excavated on the fringe of the clearing were negative. Soil profiles reveal sandy clay subsoil at the surface, very gravelly, extending down at least 30 cm. No diagnostic material was recovered. The site is considered ineligible for NRHP consideration due to the sparsity of material and lack of potential for intact subsurface deposits.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T-R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR244 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 439600 Northing: 3759100 Elevation: 600

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 36

NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4

Major Axis: 15 Minor Axis: 15 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

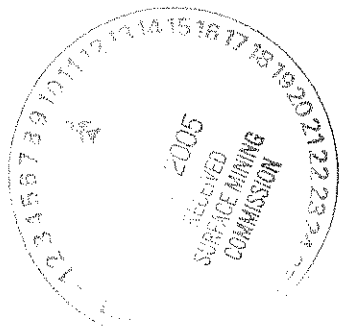
Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 90

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	W
Distance To:	40
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ORCHARD
Soil Type:	BRILLIANT
Soil Texture Class:	FINE SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

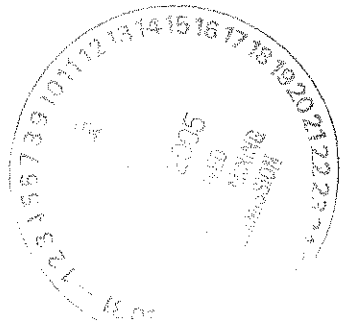
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Jude
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr244 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. Site is a surface scatter of lithic material including one Jude ppk (Early Archaic) and a Late Archaic/Early Woodland style of ppk. The general area has been clear cut and replanted in pine. Two utility loads also intersect in the site boundaries with a large amount of open, exposed surface. Two shovel tests excavated at the fringe of the open area



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

Site 1Mr244 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. Site is a surface scatter of lithic material including one Jude pp/k (Early Archaic) and a Late Archaic/Early Woodland style of pp/k. The general area has been clear cut and replanted in pine. Two utility loads also intersect in the site boundaries with a large amount of open, exposed surface. Two shovel tests excavated at the fringe of the open area were negative with 3 cm of humus overlying brown-yellow mottles sandy clay. The site has little to no potential for intact, subsurface deposits and is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA219 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 443500 Northing: 3759460 Elevation: 600

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 29

NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4

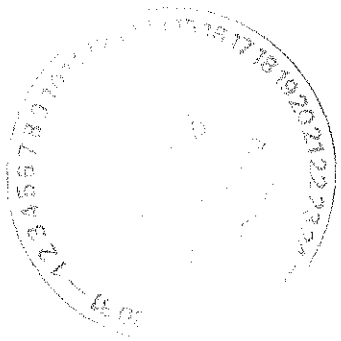
Major Axis: 3 Minor Axis: 4 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 90

National RegisterStatus: NO?



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	SINK
Direction To:	E
Distance To:	10
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE

Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Late Archaic--Swan Lake

--unverified

□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wa219 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a small bluff shelter located along the bluff line of an intermittent drainage south of Gooden Creek. Two flakes and a biface fragment were surface collected from within the small, narrow shelter. The shelter is situated approximately 10 meters in elevation above the floor of the canyon. Two shovel tests were negative and shallow

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: CARBON HILL

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-29

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wa219 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a small bluff shelter located along the bluff line of an intermittent drainage south of Gooden Creek. Two flakes and a biface fragment were surface collected from within the small, narrow shelter. The shelter is situated approximately 10 meters in elevation above the floor of the canyon. Two shovel tests were negative and shallow (14 cm to bedrock). Soil is 10 cms as the shelter has been scoured by apparent water flowing across the floor during heavy rainfall. The shelter is 4 m wide, 3 m deep and 2 m in height in the center. The site offers no potential for intact deposits and is not considered worthy of additional testing.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA220 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 442800 Northing: 3760410 Elevation: 600

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 30

SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4

Major Axis: 0 Minor Axis: 0 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

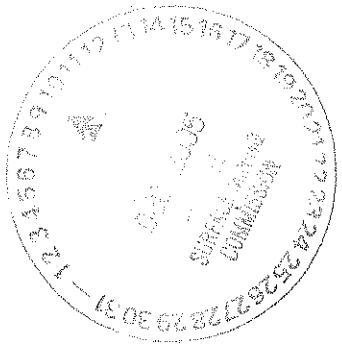
Preservation State: ?

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 50

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	N
Distance To:	30
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	?
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☑ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□20th Century

--unverified
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wa220 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. The site consists of a group of three punch mines located just below the crest of a deep canyon containing an intermittent drainage south of Gooden Creek. The three mines initiate with slot trenches excavating coal deposits that are situated just below the exposed sandstoe bluff line at the crest. Mine #1 extends into the side of the hill

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: CARBON HILL

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-31

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wa220 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. The site consists of a group of three punch mines located just below the crest of a deep canyon containing an intermittent drainage south of Gooden Creek. The three mines initiate with slot trenches excavating coal deposits that are situated just below the exposed sandstone bluff line at the crest. Mine #1 extends into the side of the hill approximately a 3 m wide by 10 m long shaft. Mine #2, just north of Mine #1 extends in approximately 30 m with a width of 2.5 m. Mine #3 is a complex of shafts located just north of Mine #2. The initial main shaft extends in well over 40 m and has a series of tunnels branching off either side. Original wooden support posts are still present throughout the mine, although many are nearly completely rotted to stubs. Due to inherent dangers the mine was not fully explored though total size is estimated at well over 200 m of tunnel length. A small fragment of a ceramic insulator and small screw top glass jar were collected. The mine is considered a historic site based on the probability of use prior to 50 years ago. The hand sewn support posts add evidence to this supposition. The relative small size of the operation is also indicative of a small cottage industry more common in the early twentieth century.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WI474 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting:	443550	Northing:	3763475	Elevation:	680
Township:	12S	Range:	10W	Section:	17
	SE	1/4 of	SE	1/4 of	NW 1/4
Major Axis:	8	Minor Axis:	14	Max Depth:	70

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 65

National RegisterStatus: YES?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	SINK

Direction To: S Distance To: 30 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	DEEP

Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☑ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

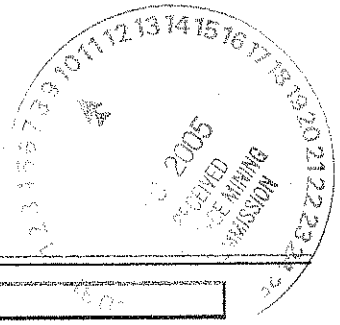
□□Late Archaic--Swan Lake pp/k
20th Century non-aboriginal

--unverified

Comments

□□Site 1Wi474 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. The site consists of a large shelter at the crest of a steep canyon formed by Old Springs branch. The area within the overhang measures 14 m wide by 8 m deep and over 8 m in height. The shelter has been looted extensively as evidenced by numerous holes against the walls and under several large boulders/breakdown present in the shelter. Two shovel

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.



USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: LYNN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-31

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wi474 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. The site consists of a large shelter at the crest of a steep canyon formed by Old Springs branch. The area within the overhang measures 14 m wide by 8 m deep and over 8 m in height. The shelter has been looted extensively as evidenced by numerous holes against the walls and under several large boulders/breakdown present in the shelter. Two shovel tests were positive with flakes recovered as deep as 60 cm. The site has also been utilized for making moonshine as two circular, rock lined depressions are situated 3 m downslope from the shelter. The remains of a sluiceway leads from the shelter to the two depressions, supplying water for the cookers probably. Many historic mason jars, iron buckets, wooden cask and hoop fragments are also present. While heavy looted, the site appears to contain intact deposits as only 50-60% of the shelter has been impacted. Soils are over 70 cm deep and may contain features as well. Based on the prehistoric occupation and historic usage, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional testing is advised.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WI475 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting:	443570	Northing:	3763475	Elevation:	680
Township:	12S	Range:	10W	Section:	17
	SE 1/4 of		SE 1/4 of		NW 1/4
Major Axis:	3	Minor Axis:	4	Max Depth:	50

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 85

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	WINK
Direction To:	S
Distance To:	30
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	DEEP

Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Late Woodland--Baytown Plain

--unverified
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wi475 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This rockshelter is located less than 50 meters east of 1Wi474. The shelter is approximately 4 m wide, 3 m deep, and 2 m in height at the center. The site is located in the bluff/exposed rock on the north wall of Old Spring Branch at the crest. The site has been extensively looted, apparently along the entire back wall and a

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: LYNN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-01-31

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wi475 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This rockshelter is located less than 50 meters east of 1Wi474. The shelter is approximately 4 m wide, 3 m deep, and 2 m in height at the center. The site is located in the exposed rock along the crest of the north bluff of of Old Spring Branch. The site has been extensively looted along the entire back wall and a majority of the dripline zone. A sparse collection of lithics and one pottery sherd was present in the backdirt. Due to the amount of backdirt it is difficult to determine whether the site has any potential for intact deposits remaining. Two shovel tests excavated in a seemingly undisturbed area of the shelter produced no cultural material. Both tests were approximately 50 cm deep before encountering probable bedrock. Due to the paucity of material and lack of potential for intact subsurface deposits, Site 1Wi475 is considered ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further testing is recommended for this resource.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WI476 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 444120 Northing: 3763400 Elevation: 680

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 17

NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4

Major Axis: 2 Minor Axis: 6 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 80

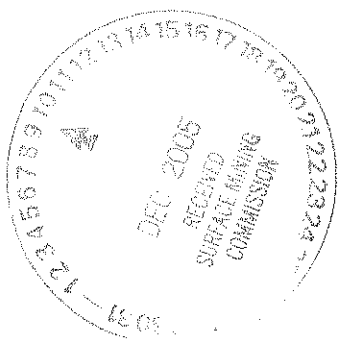
National RegisterStatus: UNDE

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST

Direction To: S Distance To: 40 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	DEEP



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Late Woodland--Baytown Plain

--unverified

☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Wi476 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is located on the north face of the canyon containing Old Spring Branch approximately 300 m east of sites 1Wi474 and 1Wi475. The site is a bluff shelter approximately 6 m wide, 2 m deep, and 1.5 m in height. The shelter has been extensively looted and the floor has a large amount of breakdown present. Flakes, sherds and a nutting stone

This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: LYNN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-02-02

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wi476 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is located on the north face of the canyon containing Old Spring Branch approximately 300 m east of sites 1Wi474 and 1Wi475. The site is a bluff shelter approximately 6 m wide, 2 m deep, and 1.5 m in height. The shelter has been extensively looted and the floor has a large amount of breakdown present. Flakes, sherds and a nutting stone were recovered from the looter's backdirt. Due to the amount of previous impact from looting and the extensive amount of breakdown, it is difficult to determine whether the shelter contains any vertical integrity or intact deposits. A soil probe was used and indicated shallow soils less than 30 cm in depth. Further intensive investigation would be necessary to determine the status of the site beyond this initial "undetermined" classification.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WI477 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 444770 Northing: 3763900 Elevation: 800

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 16

NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4

Major Axis: 3 Minor Axis: 7 Max Depth: 80

Preservation Information

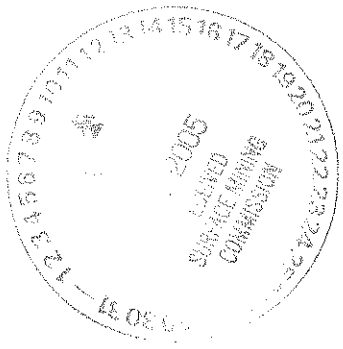
Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: Y % Destroyed: 75

National RegisterStatus: UNDE

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	?
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	S
Distance To:	40
At Confluence:	N
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	ROCKLAND
County Soil Survey:	?
Degree of Disturbance:	DEEP



Characteristics

☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

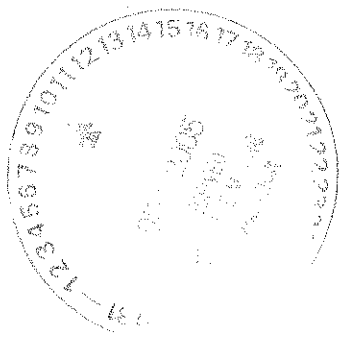
Components

□□Late Woodland--Baytown Plain pottery, Mulberry Creek cord marked

--unverified
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wi477 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a rockshelter located in a box canyon north of Old Spring Branch. The shelter has been extensively looted with numerous sherds and lithic debitage collected from looter backdirt piles. A large piece of breakdown in the shelter had two circular depressions probably created by grinding nuts. The site has a probable late



This map has not been posted.
If you need this map,
please contact OAS.

USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: LYNN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☐ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	ACA	Recorded By:	UAL
Date Submitted:	2000-11-14	Date Revised:	2001-02-02

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wi477 was recorded by Joel Watkins, OAS, Moundville, AL. This site is a rockshelter located in a box canyon north of Old Spring Branch. The shelter has been extensively looted with numerous sherds and lithic debitage collected from looter backdirt piles. A large piece of breakdown in the shelter had two circular depressions probably created by grinding nuts. The site has a probable late Woodland association based on the Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek cord marked sherds recovered. Due to the amount of backfill dirt and breakdown, no shovel tests were excavated. The site has a soil depth of at least 70 cm based on the depth of one looter pit. Further, extensive testing would be advisable to clarify the status of the site with regards to NRHP status.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR106 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 439050 Northing: 3760750 Elevation: 600

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 26

NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4

Major Axis: 50 Minor Axis: 150 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

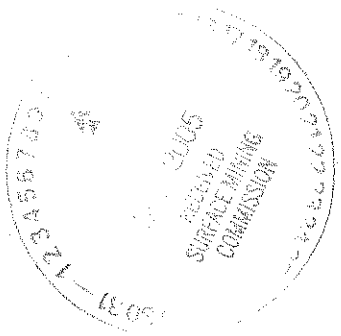
Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: ? Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 95

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	INTENSIVE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	SW
Distance To:	75
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ROADWAY
Soil Type:	SMITHDALE
Soil Texture Class:	FINE SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey:	1979
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

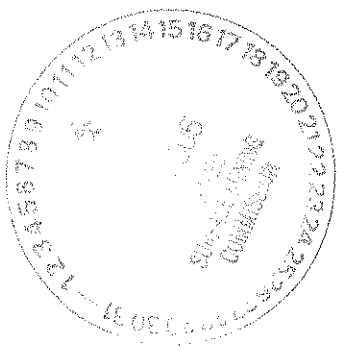
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

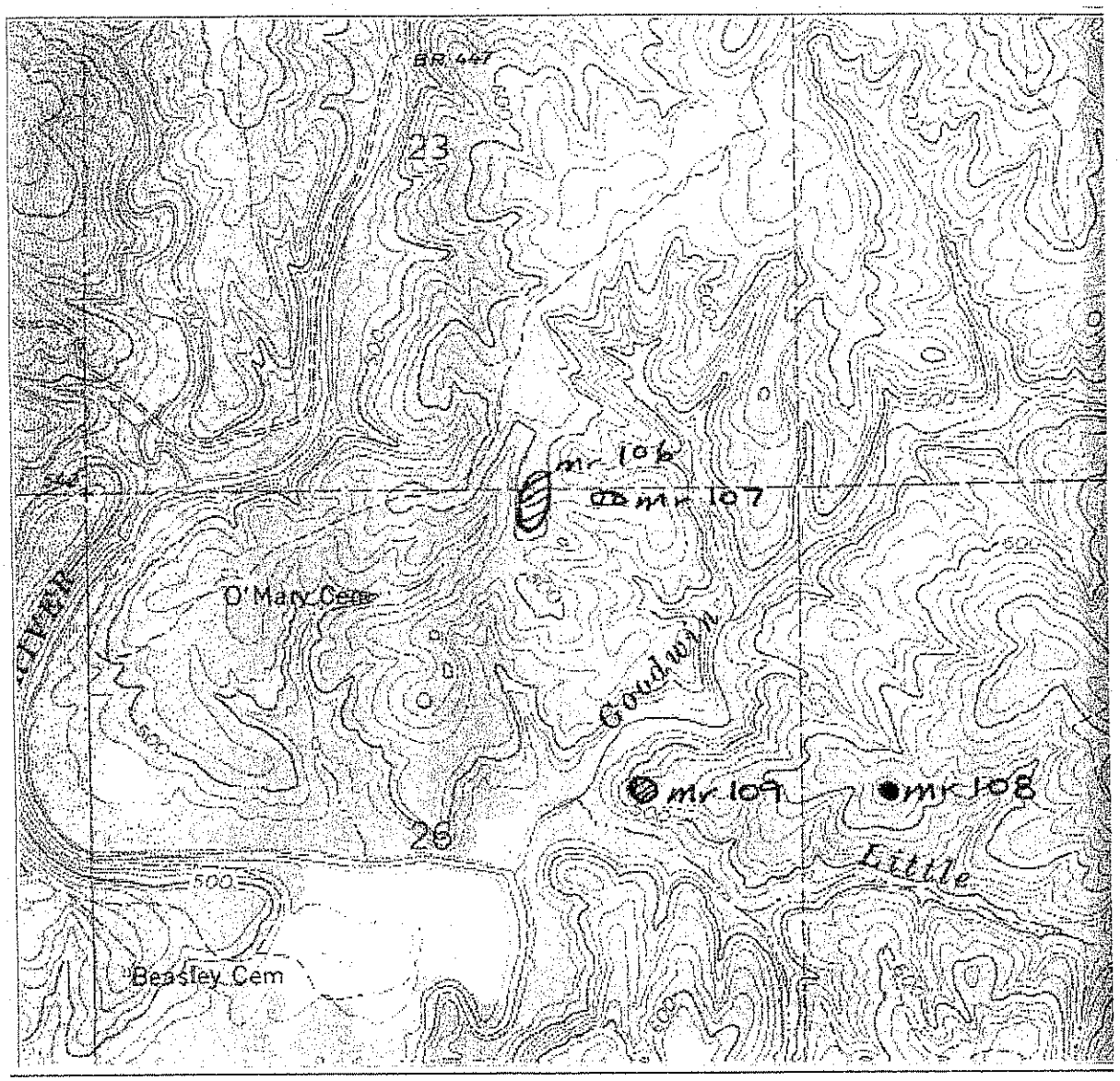
Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr106 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 500 meters northwest of Goodwin Creek. Surface scatter along roadway. Severe erosion and thick vegetation exists. Logging and strip mining activites surround the area, but have not directly impacted the site. Collection consists of : four secondary flakes, seven primary flakes,





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	PRI	Sponsored By:	EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1991-01-23	Date Revised:	1999-01-12

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr106 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 500 meters northwest of Goodwin Creek. Surface scatter along roadway. Severe erosion and thick vegetation exists. Logging and strip mining activites surround the area, but have not directly impacted the site. Collection consists of : four secondary flakes, seven primary flakes, ten decort flakes, four shatter, and two large unitilized cobblestone. Materials consist of Tuscaloosa Gravel, Ft. Payne chert, and quartzite.

References on file: "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Coal Mines, Eastern Marion County, Alabama", by Richard Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 1991.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR107 [Fetch Form]

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting:	439200	Northing:	3760760	Elevation:	580
Township:	12S	Range:	11W	Section:	26
	NE 1/4 of		NW 1/4 of		NE 1/4
Major Axis:	30	Minor Axis:	50	Max Depth:	0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: ? Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 98

National Register Status: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	INTENSIVE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	E
Distance To:	200
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ROADWAY
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1979
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE

Characteristics

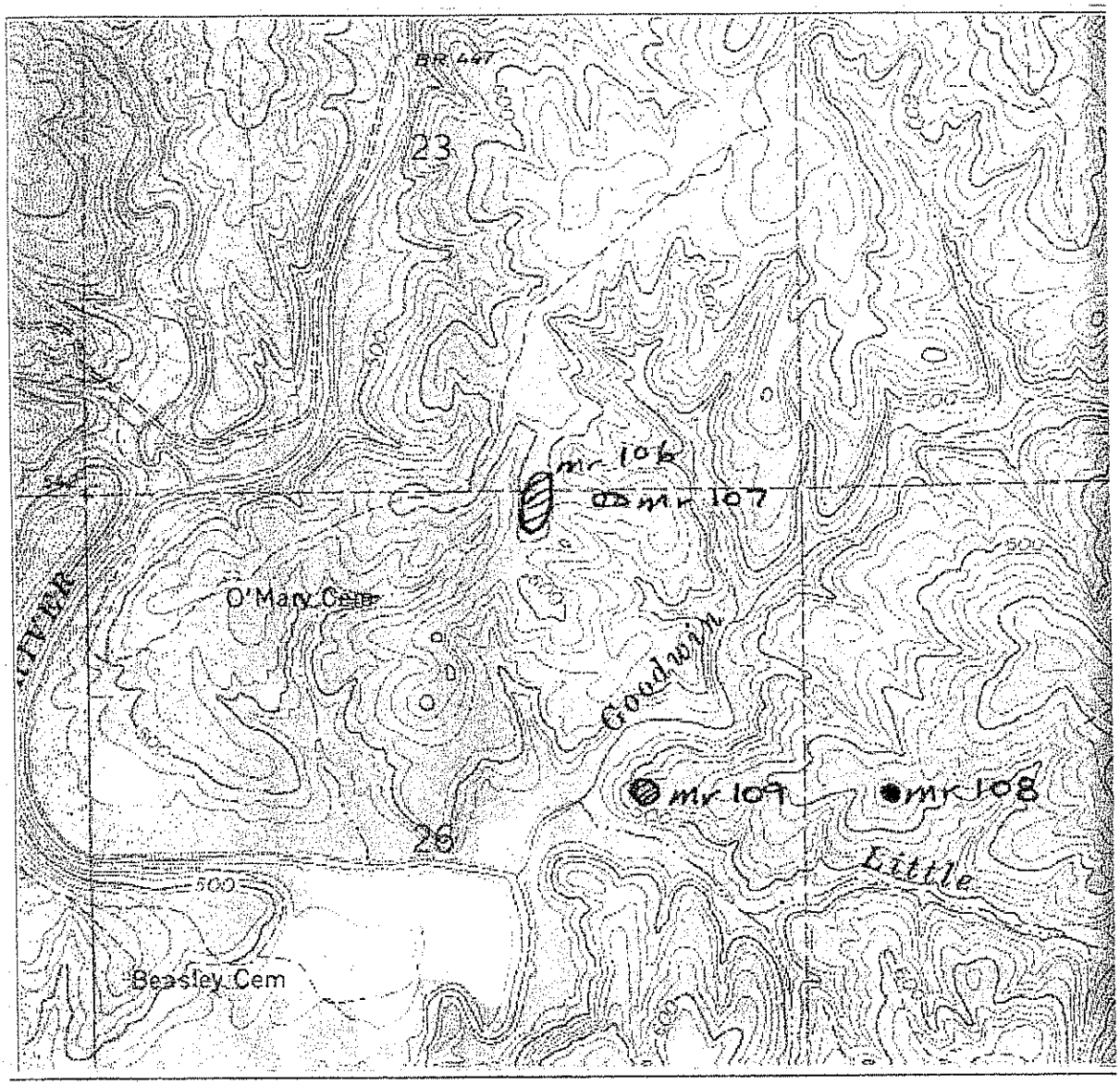
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr107 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 50 meters downslope from down slope from another site. Distinct break in scatters concluding these are different site and not result of erosion. Scatter along roadway. Logging activities along both sides of roadway, resulting in severe erosion. Collection consists of: 1



USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	PRI	Sponsored By:	EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1991-01-23	Date Revised:	1999-01-12

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr107 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 50 meters downslope from down slope from another site. Distinct break in scatters concluding these are different site and not result of erosion. Scatter along roadway. Logging activities along both sides of roadway, resulting in severe erosion. Collection consists of: 1 decort flake, 1 primary flake, 2 shatter, and 1 uniface scraper. Materials: Tuscaloosa Gravel and quartzite.

References on file: "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Coal Mines, Eastern Marion County, Alabama", by Richard Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 1991.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR108 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 439800 Northing: 3760080 Elevation: 640

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 25

SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4

Major Axis: 20 Minor Axis: 20 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: ? Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 98

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	INTENSIVE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	S
Distance To:	250
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	TOWNLEY-HECTOR
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1979
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE

Characteristics

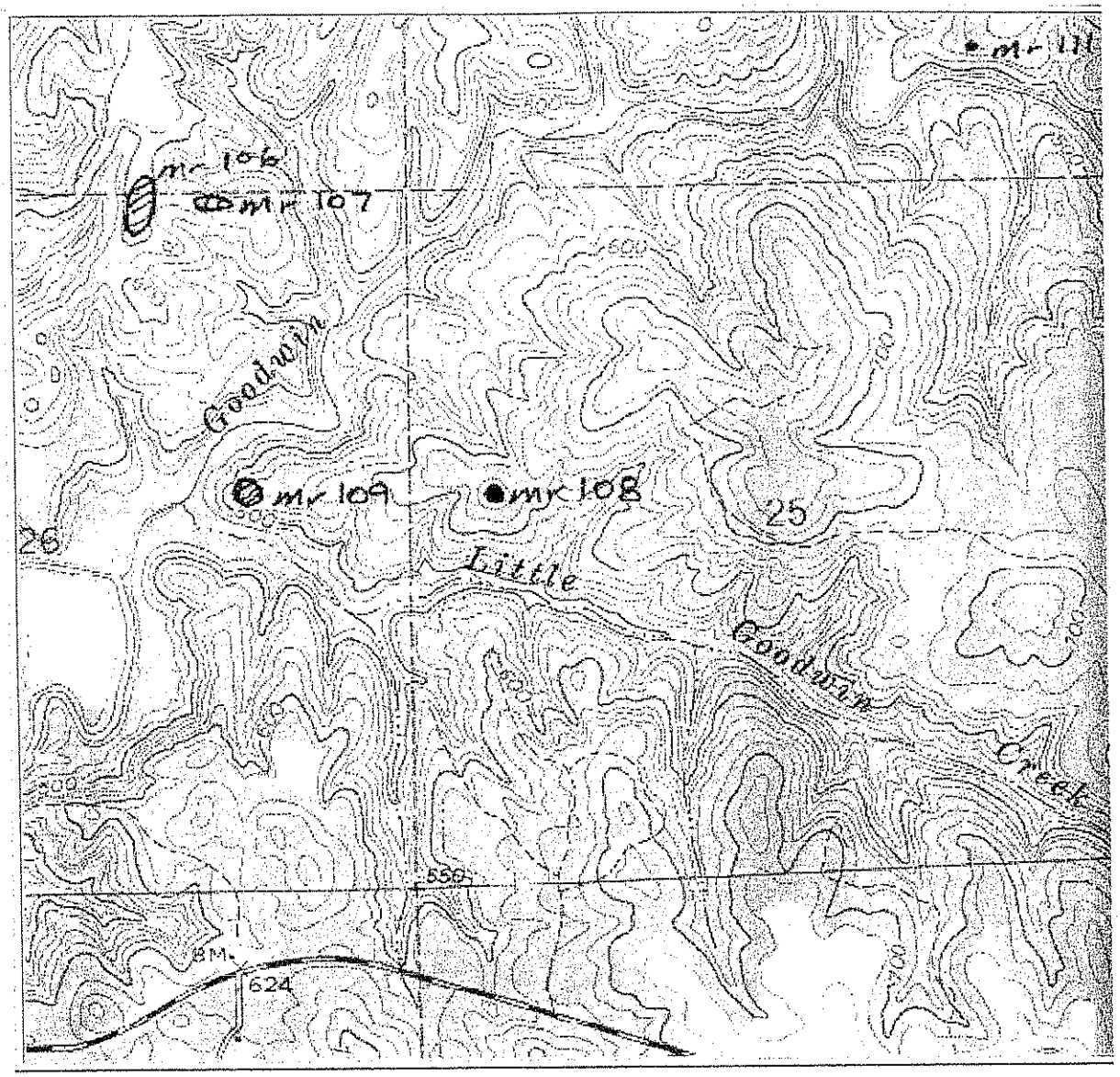
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Mr108 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 250 meters north of Little Goodwin Creek. Site sits atop knoll which has been cleared. Materials recovered along roadway. Consists of: two primary flakes (Tuscaloosa gravel) and one decort flake (quartzite).



USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: PRI
Sponsored By: EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type: PRI
Recorded By: PANAM
Date Submitted: 1991-01-23
Date Revised: 1999-01-12

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr108 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 250 meters north of Little Goodwin Creek. Site sits atop knoll which has been cleared. Materials recovered along roadway. Consists of: two primary flakes (Tuscaloosa gravel) and one decort flake (quartzite).

References on file: "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Coal Mines, Eastern Marion County, Alabama", by Richard Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 1991.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR109 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 439280 Northing: 3760090 Elevation: 540

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 26

SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4

Major Axis: 20 Minor Axis: 20 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: CONSTRUCTION

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	INTENSIVE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	SECOND

Direction To: W Distance To: 100 At Confluence: .

Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	SECONDARY
Soil Type:	TOWNLEY-HECTOR
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1979
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE

Characteristics

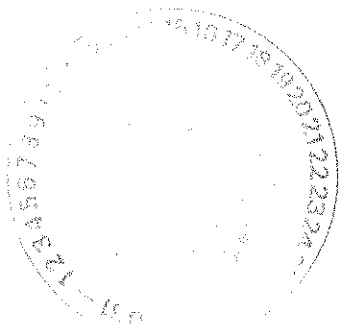
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

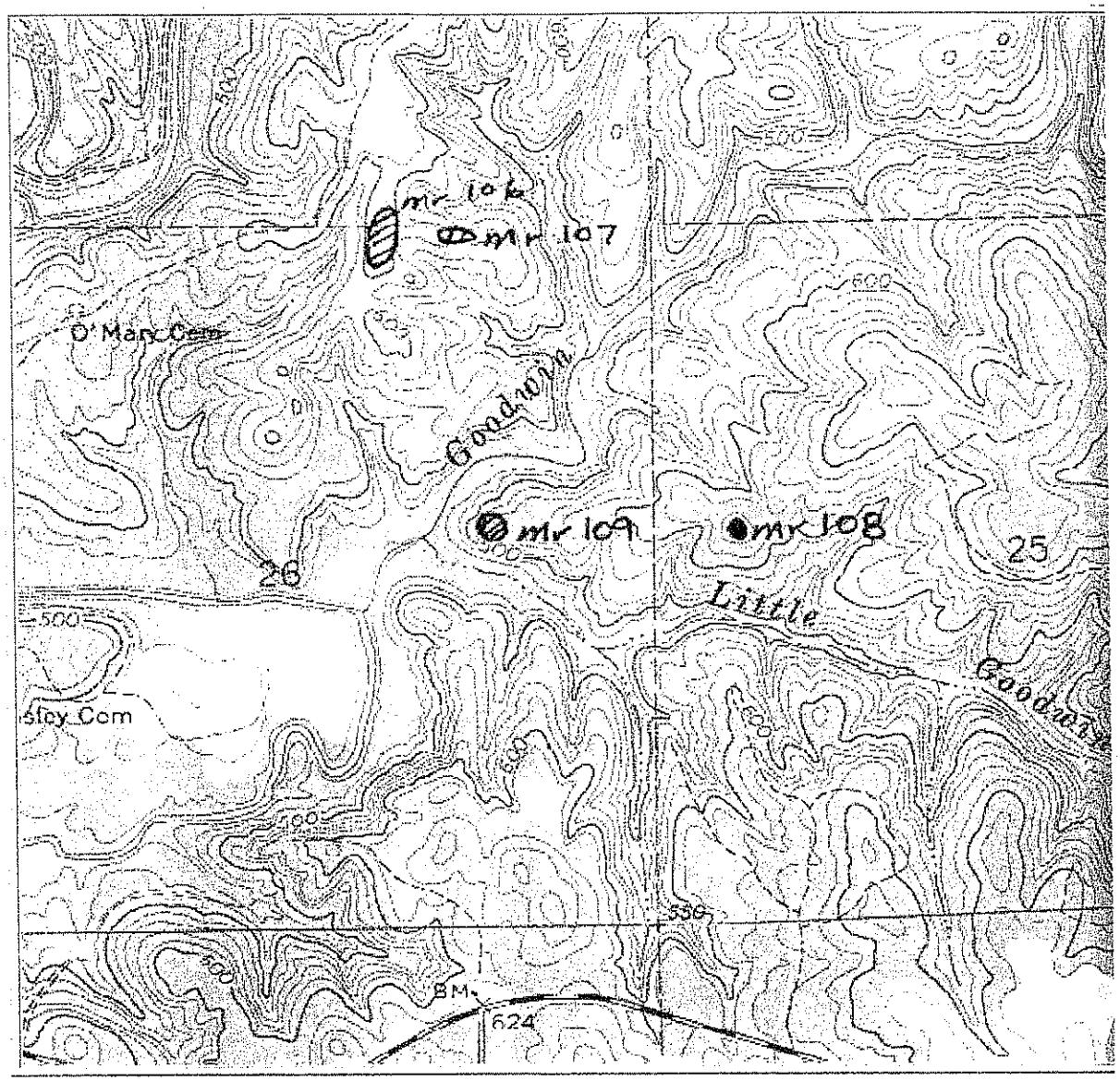
Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr109 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 100 meters east of Goodwin Creek. Site has been destroyed by strip mining activites, core drilling, and roadway construction. Surface collection recovered: one decort (HTD. Tuscaloosa Gravel) flake, and one large decort flake (quartizite).





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	PRI	Sponsored By:	EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1991-01-23	Date Revised:	1999-01-12

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr109 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located approximately 100 meters east of Goodwin Creek. Site has been destroyed by strip mining activities, core drilling, and roadway construction. Surface collection recovered: one decort (HTD. Tuscaloosa Gravel) flake, and one large decort flake (quartzite).

References on file: "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Coal Mines, Eastern Marion County, Alabama", by Richard Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 1991.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR110 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440800 Northing: 3761400 Elevation: 560

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 24

NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4

Major Axis: 30 Minor Axis: 30 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: ? Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 95

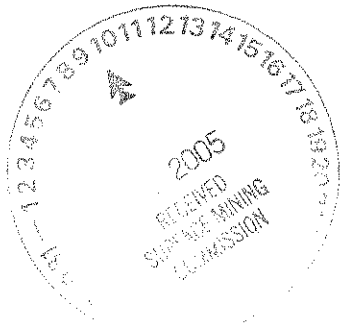
National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	INTENSIVE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	SLOPE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST

Direction To: S Distance To: 75 At Confluence: .

Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	HECTOR-ROCK
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1979
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

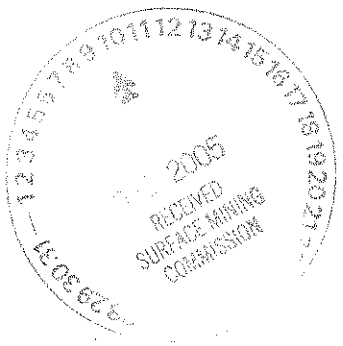
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

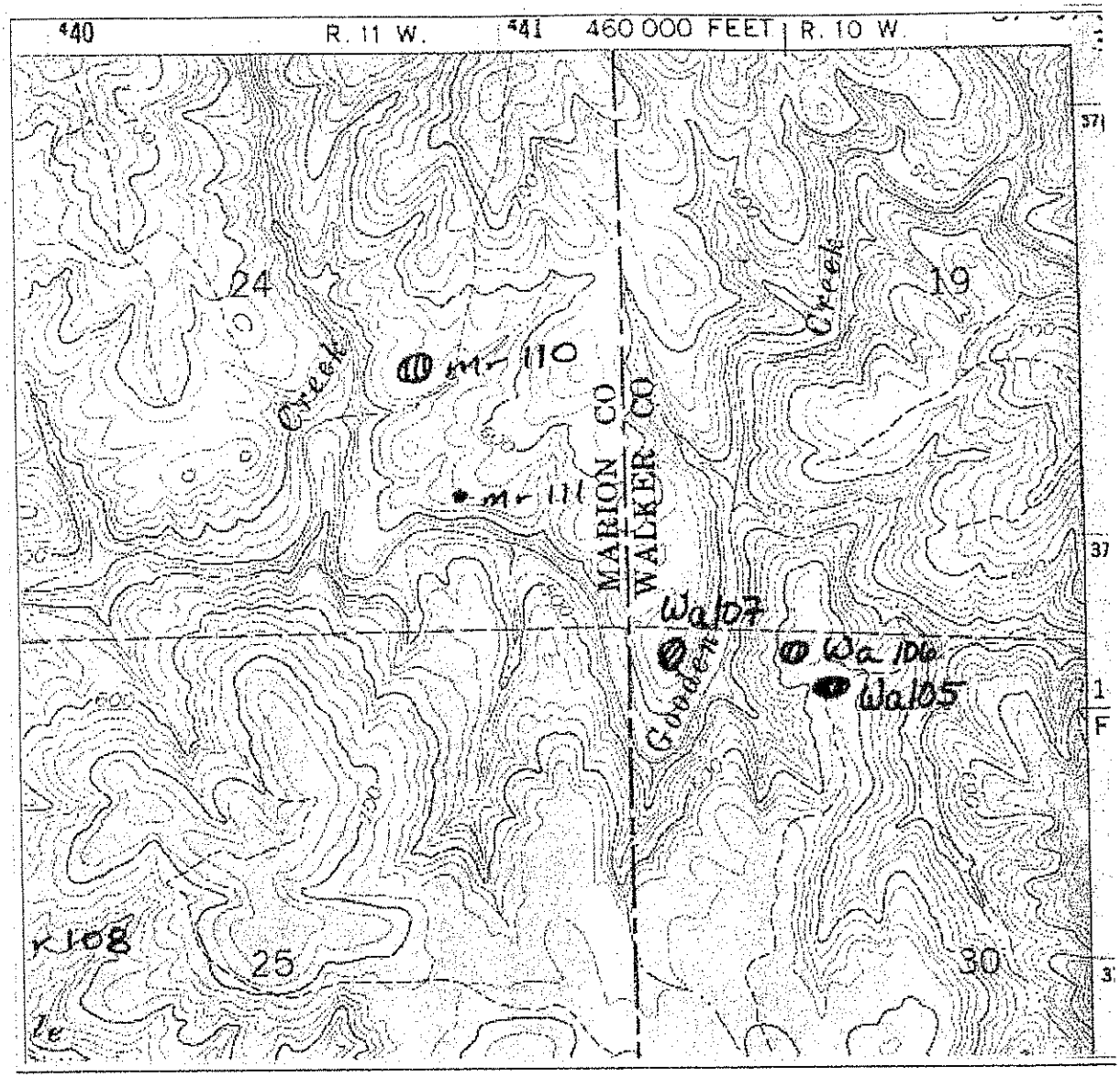
Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr110 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican ☐ Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located on a ridge ☐ spur. heavily impacted area-large push piles and mojority of ☐ site cut down to clay subsoil. Materials recovered from surface ☐ and include: one hammerstone fragment, three decort flakes, two ☐ primary flakes, and one large decort flaks. Consist of : ☐





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: PRI
Sponsored By: EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type: PRI
Recorded By: PANAM
Date Submitted: 1991-01-23
Date Revised: 1999-01-12

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr110 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is located on a ridge spur. heavily impacted area-large push piles and majority of site cut down to clay subsoil. Materials recovered from surface and include: one hammerstone fragment, three decort flakes, two primary flakes, and one large decort flakes . Consist of: quartzite, Tuscaloosa gravel.

References on file: "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Coal Mines, Eastern Marion County, Alabama", by Richard Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 1991.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: MR111 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 440900 Northing: 3761100 Elevation: 560

Township: 12S Range: 11W Section: 24

NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4

Major Axis: 2 Minor Axis: 2 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: ?

Immediate Destruction Pending: ? Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 0

National RegisterStatus: UNDE

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: INTENSIVE

Excavation Status: SURFACE

Topographic Association: SLOPE

Physiographic District: WARRIOR

Physiographic Section: CUMBERLAND

Nearest Water Source: SECOND

Direction To: S Distance To: 75 At Confluence: .

Drainage Basin: SIPSEY

Ground Cover:

Soil Type: HECTOR-ROCK

Soil Texture Class: SOILS

County Soil Survey: 1979

Degree of Disturbance:

Characteristics

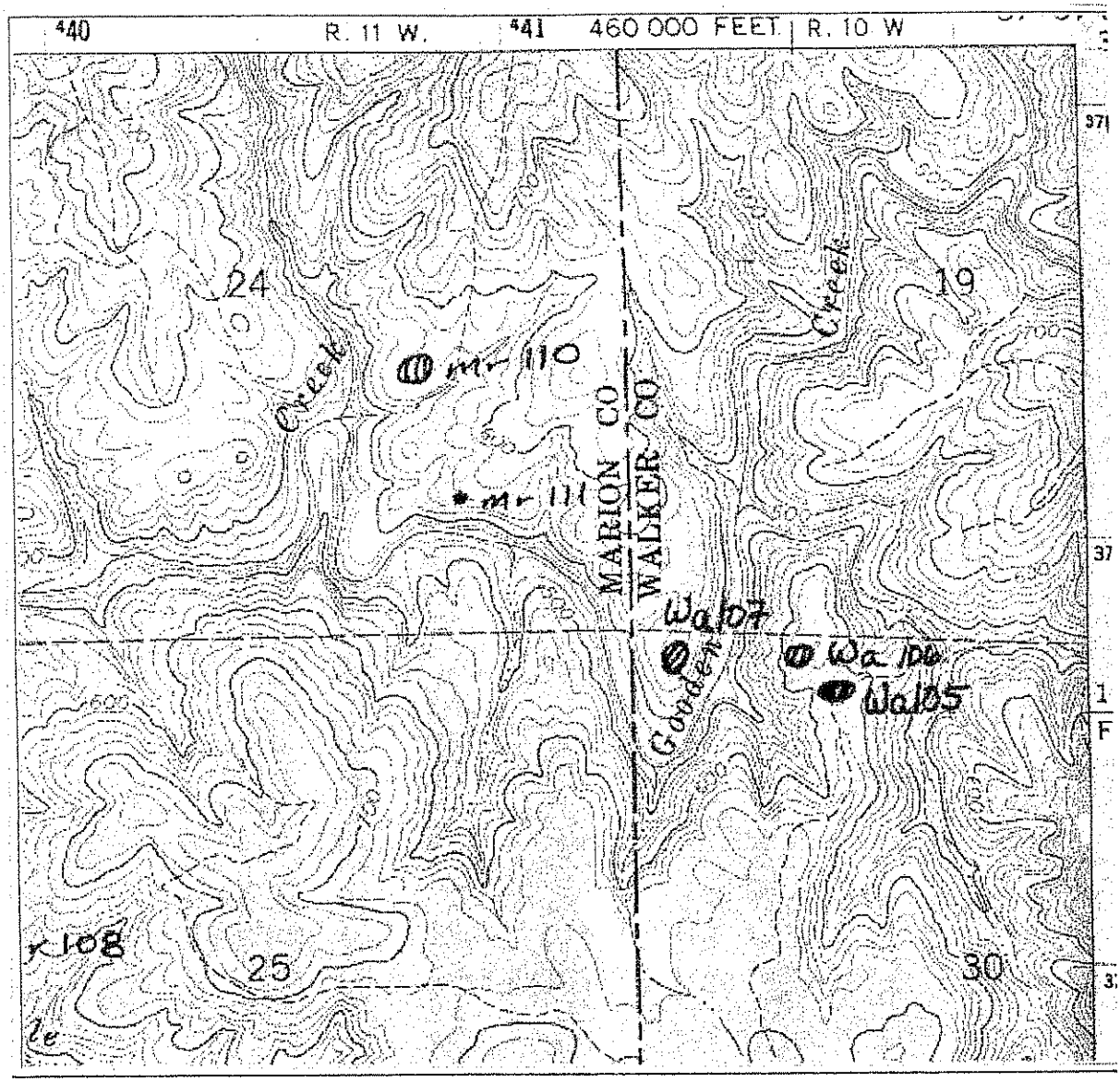
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☑ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☑ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Mr111 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is a rock shelter located approximately 75 meters north of Gooden Creek. Dimensions of shelter: 8 meters wide, 1.5 meters deep, and 1.5 meters high. Debitage recovered from inside surface: twenty-seven shatter, fifteen decort flakes, six primary flakes, thirteen secondary flakes, one biface fragment, one



USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type:	PRI	Sponsored By:	EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1991-01-23	Date Revised:	2000-02-18

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Mr111 was recorded by Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is a rock shelter located approximately 75 meters north of Gooden Creek. Dimensions of shelter: 8 meters wide, 1.5 meters deep, and 1.5 meters high. Debitage recovered from inside surface: twenty-seven shatter, fifteen decort flakes, six primary flakes, thirteen secondary flakes, one biface fragment, one core fragment, one utilized decort flake, and one small rodent bone. All materials are HTD. Tuscaloosa gravel. Alson noted was some apparent modern pay use. No positive shovel tests around the shelter.

References on file: "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed North and South Goodwin Creek Coal Mines, Eastern Marion County, Alabama", by Richard Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 1991.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA105 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 441710 Northing: 3760650 Elevation: 620

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 30

NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4

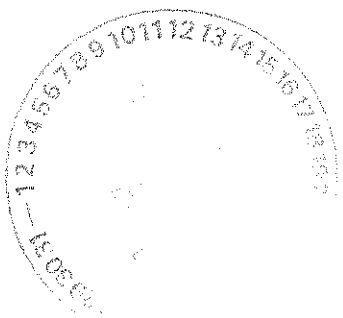
Major Axis: 25 Minor Axis: 40 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

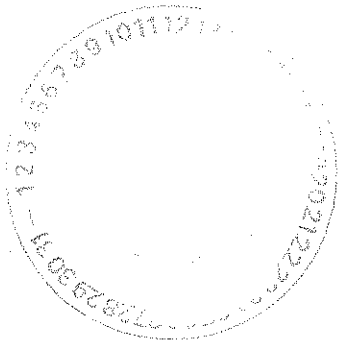
Immediate Destruction Pending: Y Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 95

National RegisterStatus: NO?



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	SAMPLE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	CREST
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	SECOND
Direction To:	W
Distance To:	200
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ROADWAY
Soil Type:	SUNLIGHT-TOWNLEY
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1992
Degree of Disturbance:	UPPER



Characteristics

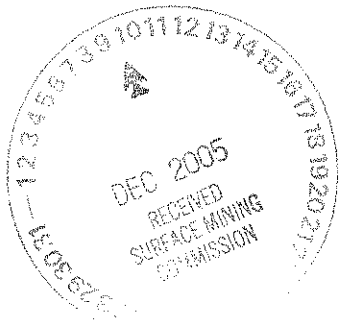
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

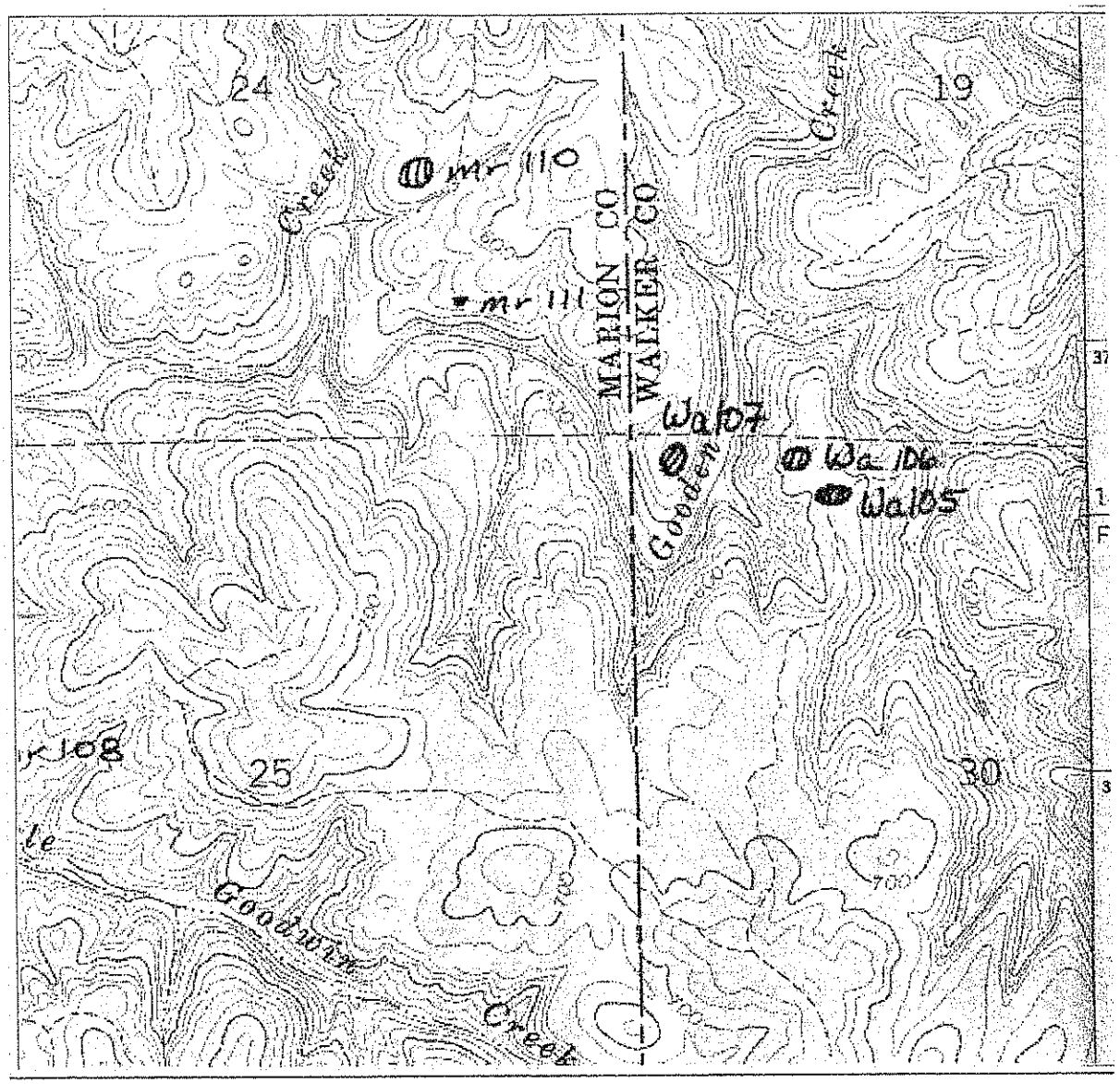
Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wal05 was recorded by Jack Mauldin, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. This site is a small lithic scatter which is moderately eroded. The site area is flat is and bisected by an unimproved road. Pebbles are abundant and no bedrock is visible, there is no apparent water source nearby (ie. spring). Clear cutting has been carried out of mature pines 15 years ago roughly. All





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

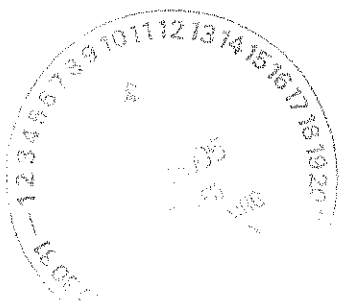
Sponsor Type:	PRI	Sponsored By:	EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1992-08-06	Date Revised:	1997-05-29

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wa105 was recorded by Jack Mauldin, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. This site is a small lithic scatter which is moderately eroded. The site area is flat is and bisected by an unimproved road. Pebbles are abundant and no bedrock is visible, there is no apparent water source nearby (ie. spring). Clear cutting has been carried out of mature pines 15 years ago roughly. All material collected, including a stemmed PP/K fragment.

During the revisit by OAS personnel in October of 2000, the area had been severely eroded. It is open and exposed. No cultural material was recovered during an intensive surface reconnaissance.

References on file: "Archaeological Survey of the Lost Creek Coal Company's Permit Area, Marion and Walker Counties, Alabama", by Jefferson M. Thomson, Panamerican Consultants, 1992.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA106 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 441630 Northing: 3760730 Elevation: 620

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 30

NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4

Major Axis: 15 Minor Axis: 15 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: Y Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 95

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	SAMPLE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	CREST
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	SECOND

Direction To:	W	Distance To:	140	At Confluence:	.

Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ROADWAY
Soil Type:	SUNLIGHT-TOWNLEY
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1992
Degree of Disturbance:	UPPER

Characteristics

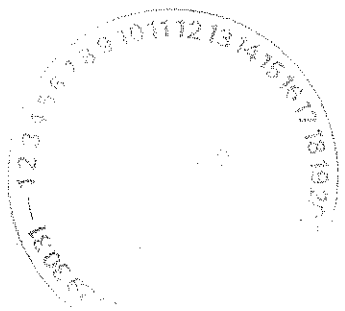
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

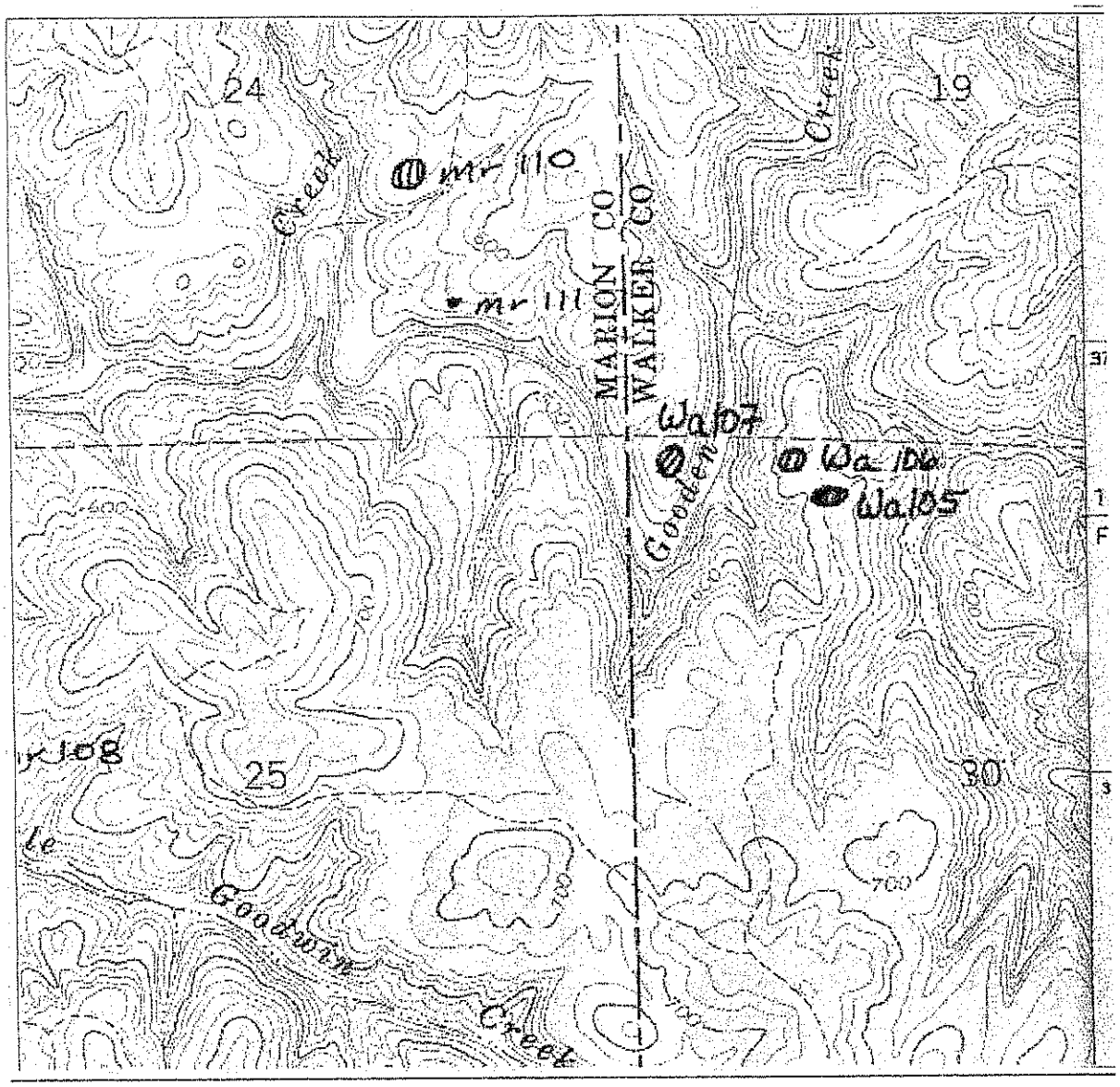
Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wa106 was recorded by Jack Mauldin, Panamerican Consultants. This is a small lithic scatter which is moderately eroded. The site area is flatish and bisected by an unimproved road. Pebbles are abundant but no sandstone bedrock is noted. No apparent water source in immediate area. Clear cutting of mature pines was done about 15 years ago. All material visable was collected.





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: PRI
Sponsored By: EDGIL ENGINEERING
Recorder Type: PRI
Recorded By: PANAM
Date Submitted: 1992-08-06
Date Revised: 1997-05-29

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wa106 was recorded by Jack Mauldin, Panamerican Consultants. This is a small lithic scatter which is moderately eroded. The site area is flatish and bisected by an unimproved road. Pebbles are abundant but no sandstone bedrock is noted. No apparent water source in immediate area. Clear cutting of mature pines was done about 15 years ago. All material visible was collected.

In October of 2000, the site was revisited by OAS personnel. The area had been severely eroded and is open with logging debris. All visible material was collected by PCI, and an intensive surface reconnaissance during the revisit failed to yield any cultural material.

References on file: "Archaeological Survey of the Lost Creek Coal Company's Permit Area, Marion and Walker Counties, Alabama", by Jefferson M. Thomson, Panamerican Consultants, 1992.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA107 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 441380 Northing: 3760720 Elevation: 560

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 30

NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4

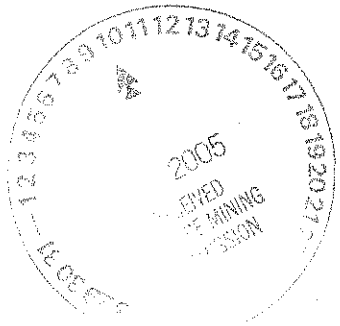
Major Axis: 50 Minor Axis: 70 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: EROSION

Immediate Destruction Pending: Y Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 95

National RegisterStatus: NO?



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	SAMPLE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	CREST
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	SECOND
Direction To:	SE
Distance To:	100
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	OPEN
Soil Type:	SUNLIGHT-TOWNLEY
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1992
Degree of Disturbance:	

Characteristics

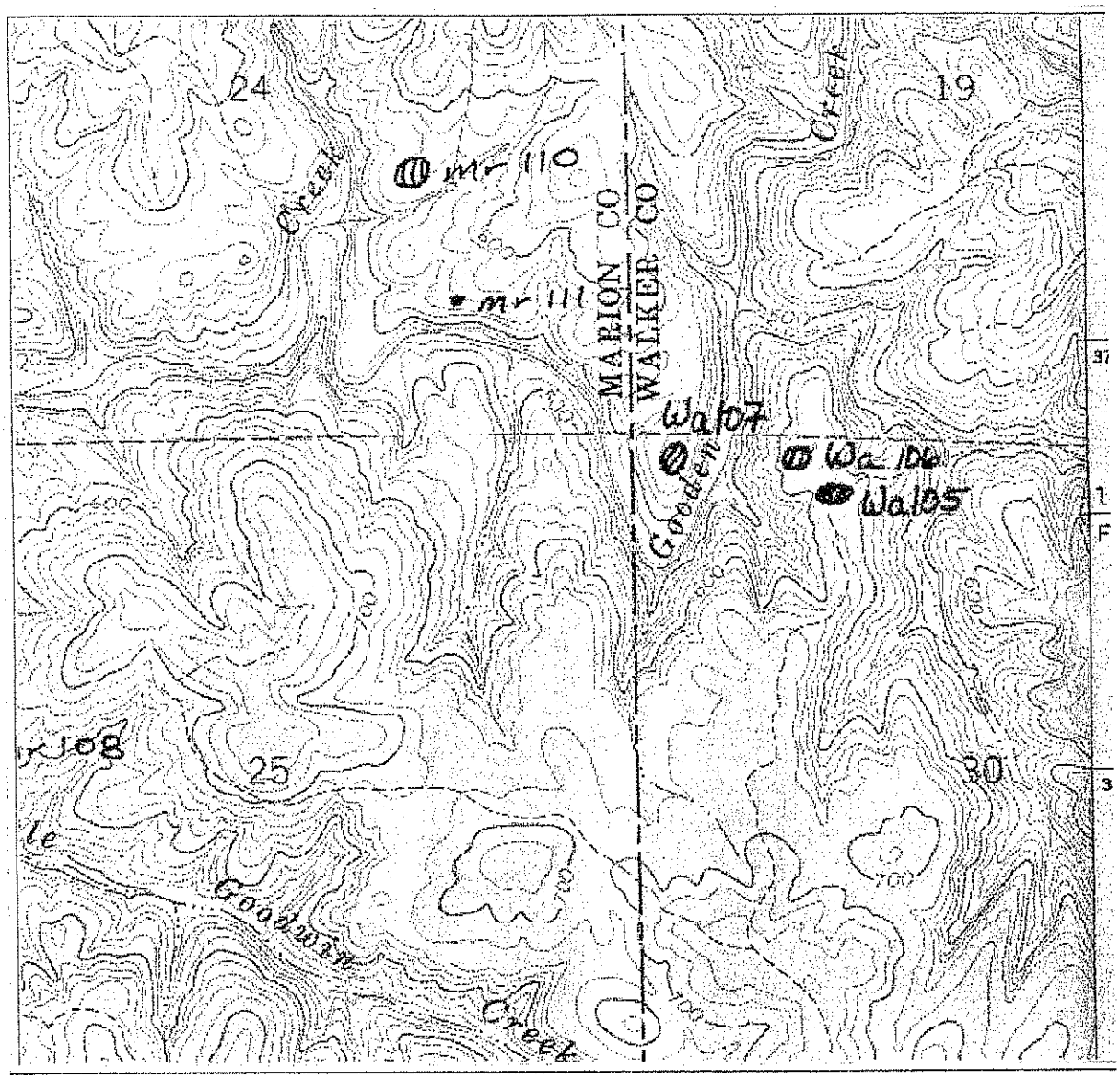
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Wa107 was recorded by Jack Mauldin, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Extremely eroded skidder road on sloped ground bisectes the site. Most of the immediate area cleared and eroded. both bedrock and quartz pebbles are exposed on the site area. This is a very small site and all material was collected. A sidenotched Woodland point was collected.



USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: GLEN ALLEN

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

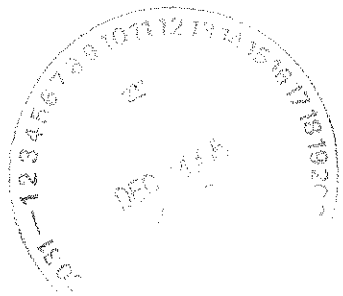
Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1992-08-06	Date Revised:	1997-05-29

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wa107 was recorded by Jack Mauldin, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Extremely eroded skidder road on sloped ground bisects the site. Most of the immediate area cleared and eroded. both bedrock and quartz pebbles are exposed on the site area. This is a very small site and all material was collected. A sidenotched Woodland point was collected.

In October of 2000, this site was revisited by OAS personnel. No cultural material was located. The site now sits in immature pine.

References on file: "Archaeological Survey of the Lost Creek Coal Company's Permit Area, Marion and Walker Counties, Alabama", by Jefferson M. Thomson, Panamerican Consultants, 1992.



Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA144 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 443260 Northing: 3761050 Elevation: 680

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 20

NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4

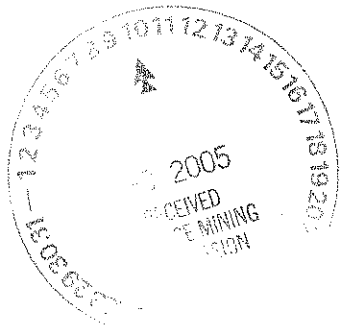
Major Axis: 5 Minor Axis: 10 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

Preservation State: SEVERE EROSION

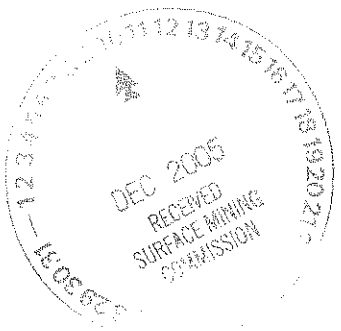
Immediate Destruction Pending: Y Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 80

National RegisterStatus: NO?



Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	INTENSIVE
Excavation Status:	SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association:	CREST
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	SW
Distance To:	620
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ROADWAY
Soil Type:	TOWNLEY
Soil Texture Class:	SILT LOAM
County Soil Survey:	1992
Degree of Disturbance:	ENTIRE



Characteristics

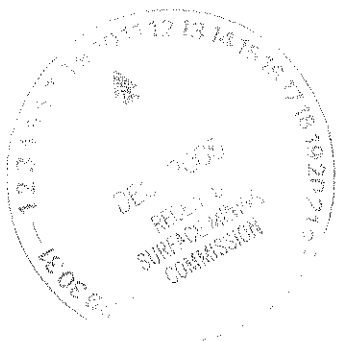
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

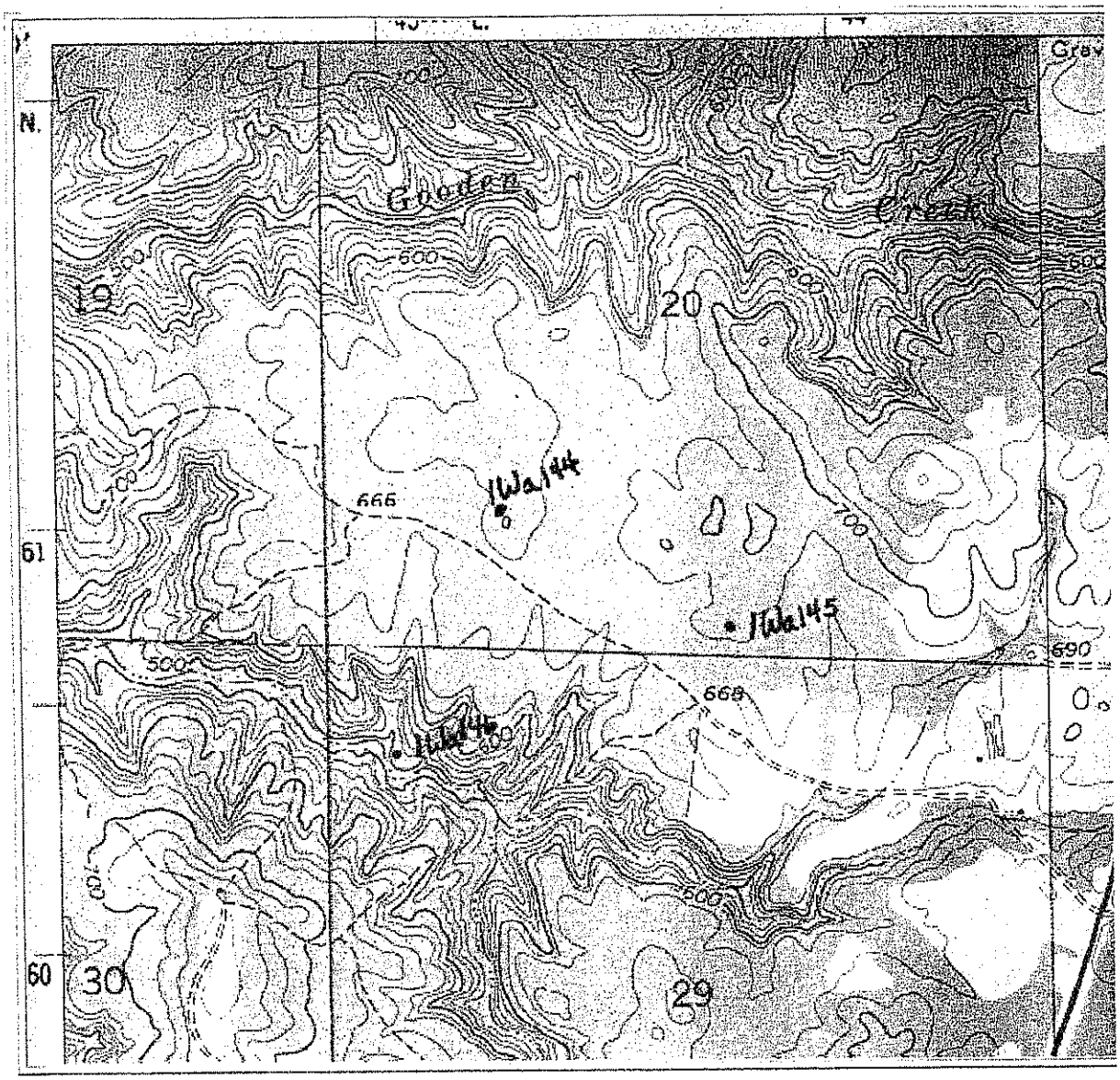
Components

☐☐Unknown Aboriginal
☐☐

Comments

☐☐Site 1Wa144 was recorded by Matt Hartzell, Panamerican ☐
Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is a very small, ☐
sparse prehistoric lithic scatter surface collected from a N/S ☐
logging/haul road along the southern exposure of an elongated ☐
ridge nose. Shovel tests showed severe erosion has occurred in ☐
and around the site locus; therefore, the site is not considered ☐





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: CARBON HILL

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

Sponsor Type: ? Sponsored By: ?

Recorder Type: PRI Recorded By: PANAM

Date Submitted: 1994-05-17 Date Revised: 2000-03-01

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site 1Wa144 was recorded by Matt Hartzell, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is a very small, sparse prehistoric lithic scatter surface collected from a N/S logging/haul road along the southern exposure of an elongated ridge nose. Shovel tests showed severe erosion has occurred in and around the site locus; therefore, the site is not considered NRHP eligible. A stemmed, late stage PP/k pregorm, a distal drill fragment, flakes and shatter were recovered. Reference: "A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Additions to the Carbon Tech Mining Corporation South Goodwin Creek Coal Mine, Walker, and Marion Counties, Alabama," Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

References on file: None.

Alabama State Site File

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

Site: WA146 Fetch Form

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 443020 Northing: 3760470 Elevation: 500

Township: 12S Range: 10W Section: 29

SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4

Major Axis: 20 Minor Axis: 20 Max Depth: 0

Preservation Information

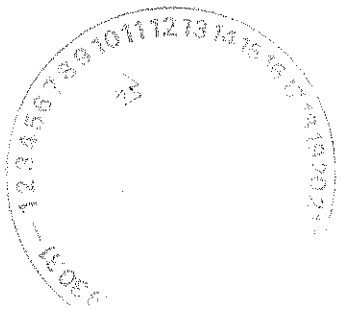
Preservation State: INTERMITTENT

Immediate Destruction Pending: ? Looting/Vandalism: ? % Destroyed: 90

National RegisterStatus: NO?

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:	VOLUNTEERED
Excavation Status:	SURFACE
Topographic Association:	BASE
Physiographic District:	WARRIOR
Physiographic Section:	CUMBERLAND
Nearest Water Source:	FIRST
Direction To:	W
Distance To:	30
At Confluence:	.
Drainage Basin:	SIPSEY
Ground Cover:	ROADWAY
Soil Type:	SUNLIGHT-TOWNLEY
Soil Texture Class:	SOILS
County Soil Survey:	1992
Degree of Disturbance:	DEEP



Characteristics

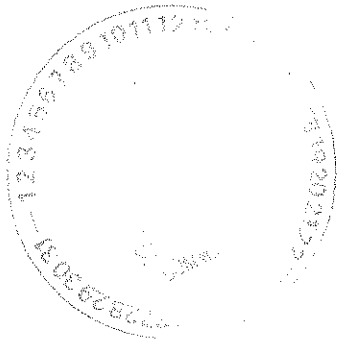
☐ Human Remains	☐ Stone Mound(s)
☐ Features	☐ Weir
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph	☐ Quarry
☐ Rockshelter	☐ Standing Historic Structure
☐ Cave	☐ Historic Structure Site
☐ Artifact Scatter	☐ Historic Cemetery
☐ Midden	☐ Still
☐ Shell Midden	☐ Mill
☐ Single Earthen Mound	☐ Engineering
☐ Multiple Earthen Mounds	☐ Other (see comments)

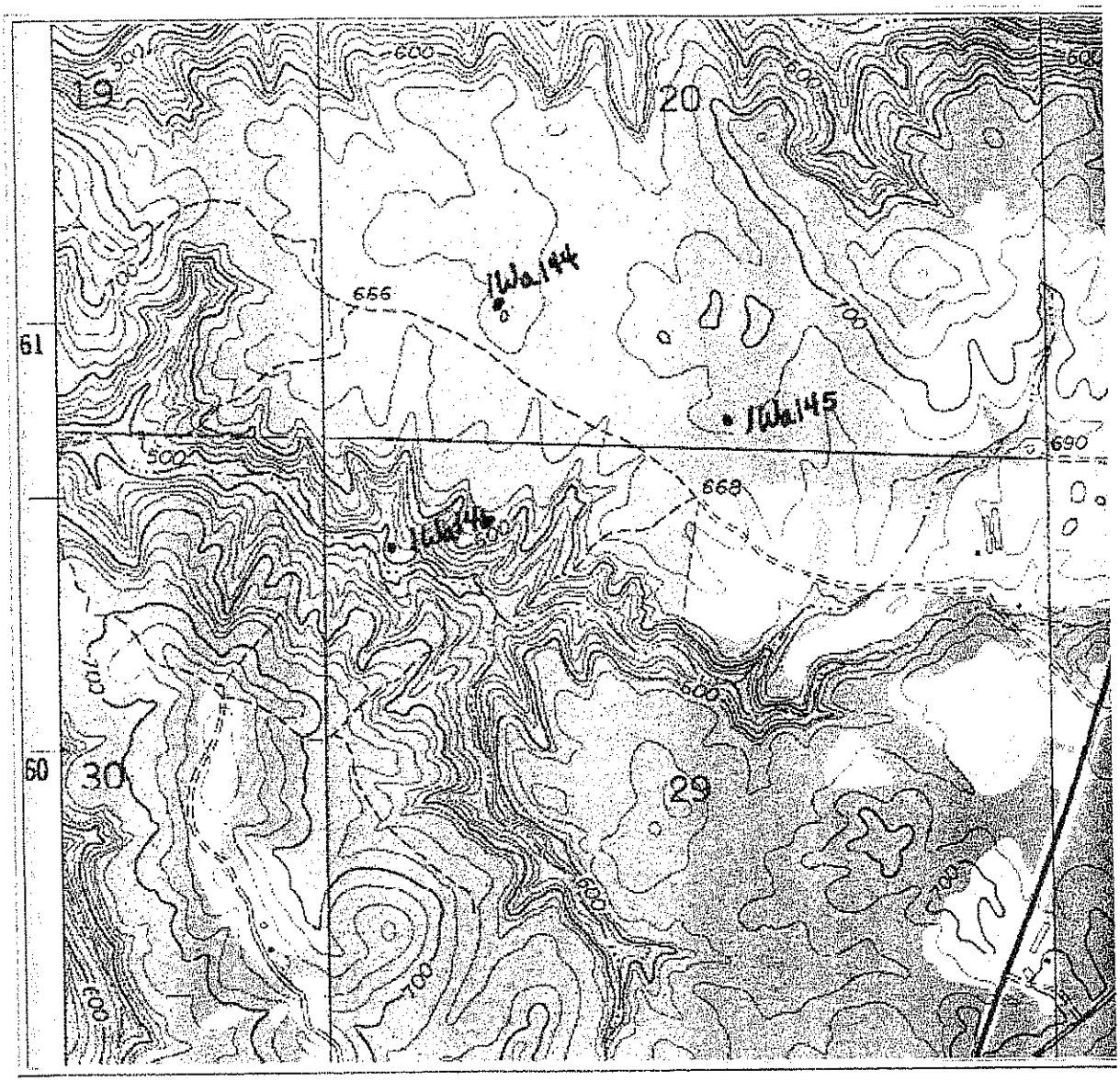
Components

□□Unknown Aboriginal
□□

Comments

□□Site 1Wal46 was recorded by Matt Hartzell, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is moderately dense lithic scatter was surface collected during a May 16, 1994 coal mine survey. However, since this site was determined subsequently to be off the designated survey area, a complete evaluation of it was not made (i.e., no shovel test or dependable NRHP assessment). In addition to the numerous





USGS 7.5′ Topographic Map: CARBON HILL

Record Type:	☑ Clear	☐ Master	☐ Synonym
Form Status:	☐ Final	☐ Verified	☑ New
Form Completion:	☐ Final	☑ Map Search	☐ Literature Search

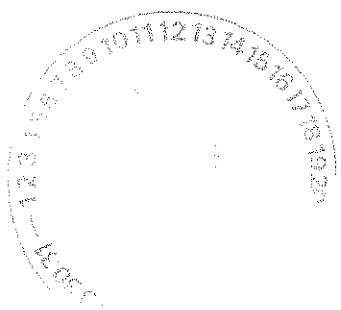
Sponsor Type:	?	Sponsored By:	?
Recorder Type:	PRI	Recorded By:	PANAM
Date Submitted:	1994-05-17	Date Revised:	2000-03-01

Request by T/R | Request by Site | Logoff

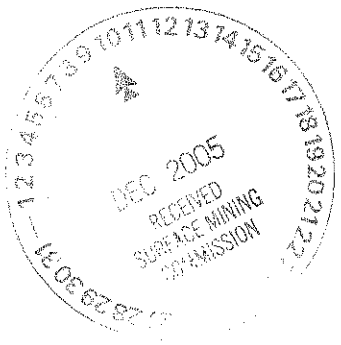
Site 1Wa146 was recorded by Matt Hartzell, Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is moderately dense lithic scatter was surface collected during a May 16, 1994 coal mine survey. However, since this site was determined subsequently to be off the designated survey area, a complete evaluation of it was not made (i.e., no shovel test or dependable NRHP assessment). In addition to the numerous flakes collected, four PP/K fragments were recovered. The latter indicates a late Archaic/early Woodland cultural affiliation for the site, which was located on a small terrace above an unnamed stream, in an area affected by timber harvesting.

In October of 2000, the site was revisited by OAS personnel. The entire area was tested and no cultural material was located. It appears the site has been severely impacted from constant logging activity and erosion.

References on file: None.

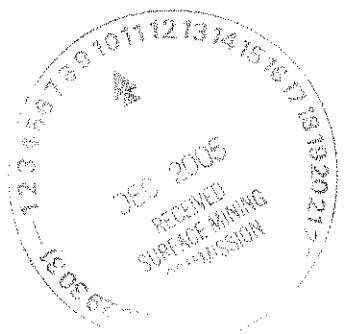


APPENDIX E



Property Ownership
T12S, R10W, Section 30

1862	Deeded to Sanford Wofford by the United States government
1889	Garrett Dodd paid taxes on the east half of the northeast quarter of T12S, R10W, Section 30.
1889-90	H.C. Holcombe owned surface rights. Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company (Sloss-Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company-?) owned mineral rights.
1891	H.C. Holcombe owned surface rights. Alabama Iron and Railroad owned mineral rights.
1892	H.C. Holcombe owned surface rights. OU (?) owned mineral rights.
1890	H.C. Holcombe owned surface rights. Alabama Iron and Railroad Company owned mineral rights.
1891	Jns. Farris owned the surface rights. Alabama Iron and Railroad Company owned mineral rights.
1892	G.W. Omary owned the surface rights. Alabama Iron and Railroad Company owned mineral rights.
1896-97	OW (Omary?) owned the surface rights. Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company owned mineral rights.
1898-1902	The property was owned by the Sheffield Coal, Iron, and Steel Company. It is listed as a mine.
1903-1913	The property is owned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.
1904	Owner unknown
1905-06	J.F. Andrews paid taxes.
1906	J.W. Jordan paid taxes.
1908-10	D.O. Matthews paid taxes .
1912-13	J.F. Andrews paid taxes.
1914	Owner unknown
1915	J.F. Andrews(?) paid taxes.



1918-30 C.B. Brotherton paid taxes.

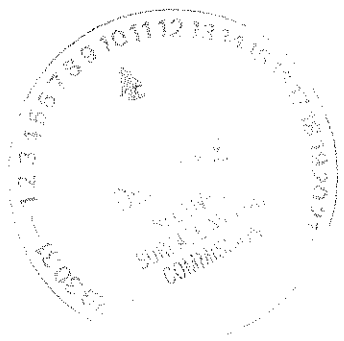
1922-27 John W. Colburn paid taxes.

1926-30 David W. Gilbert paid taxes.

1931-36 David W. Gilbert paid taxes on entire 40 acres in NE section.

1937 D.W. Gilbert sells land in 5 acres parcels to various people, including Byas Gilbert, William E .Gilbert, McKinley Gilbert, and S.J. (L.J.?) Gilbert.

The land continues to stay in the Gilbert family until the 1950s and 1960s.



APPENDIX F

Revised
April 2001

SCOTT CHRISTOPHER MEEKS
CURRICULUM VITAE

ADDRESS: Office of Archaeological Services
University of Alabama Museums
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

DATE OF BIRTH: November 25, 1969
SSN: 259-31-9025

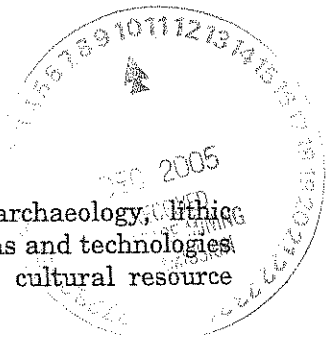
TELEPHONE:
Office (205) 348-7774 *Home* (205) 391-4733
(205) 371-2266

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, University of Alabama (May 1998)
B.A., Anthropology, Tulane University (May 1992)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

Southeastern Archaeological Society
Archaeological Institute of America
Alabama Archaeological Society
Register of Professional Archaeologists



SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES:

Areas of Specialization: Southeastern archaeology, cave/rockshelter archaeology, lithic technology (including microwear analysis), subsistence/settlement patterns and technologies of prehistoric hunter/gatherers, prehistoric/historic exchange networks, cultural resource management.

Current Research: On-going research of materials from Dust Cave, a stratified Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic site in northwestern Alabama. Analysis of cultural materials from Smith Bottom Cave, a multicomponent site in northwestern Alabama. Microwear analysis of Middle Archaic chipped stone tools from sites in the Midsouth. Analysis of Historic Chickasaw chipped stone tools from the ImmokaKina'Fa Site, an early contact period site located in northeastern Mississippi. Microwear analysis of chipped stones from the Mt. Hope Site, a Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic site in north-central Alabama.

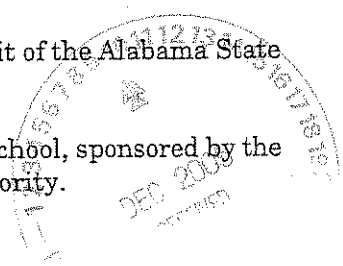
TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Adjunct Professor, Birmingham Southern College (1998)
Lecturer and Excavation Instructor, Dust Cave Archaeological Field School (1996-1998)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

2000-Present	Cultural Resources Investigator, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
2001	Archaeological Mitigation at Sites 1Au383, 1Au384, and 1Au397, Autauga County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1998-2000	Cultural Resources Specialist, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
2000	Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Gantt Plant-Flomaton Natural Gas Pipeline in Conecuh, Covington, and Escambia Counties, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
2000	Project Supervisor, Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Williams Gas Pipelines-Transco Sundance Pipeline Project in Autauga, Chilton, Choctaw, Dallas, Perry, Randolph and Tallapoosa Counties, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
2000	Project Supervisor, Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Williams Gas Pipelines-Transco Sundance Pipeline Project in Amite, Clarke, Jones and Pike Counties, Mississippi. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1999	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Investigations at the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10), Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1999	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Test Excavations at Site 1Lu627, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1999	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Test Excavations at Site 1Ja637, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1998	Senior Research Assistant/Project Supervisor, Dust Cave Archaeological Project and Field School, sponsored by the University of Alabama, Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Historical Commission.
1998	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Test Excavations at the Rowland Site (1Mt307), Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1997-1998	Cultural Resources Analyst, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1997	Senior Research Assistant/Project Supervisor, Dust Cave Archaeological Project and Field School, sponsored by the University of Alabama, Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Historical Commission.
1997	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Test Excavations at the Refuge Site (1Lu356), Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1996-1997	Archaeological Technician, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1996	Senior Research Assistant/Project Supervisor, Dust Cave Archaeological Project and Field School, sponsored by the University of Alabama, Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Historical Commission.
1996	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Investigations at the Lithic Shoals Site (1Lu342), Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1996	Project Supervisor, Archaeological Testing of Sites 1Ee451 and 1Ee452, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1996	Project Supervisor, Limited Archaeological Investigations at Site 1Ee459, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1995-1996	Archaeological Specialist, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1995	Project Supervisor, Beartail Shelter Archaeological Project, sponsored by the United States Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal.
1994	Archaeological Field Technician Senior, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.
1994-1996	M.A. thesis research: microwear analysis of Middle Archaic chipped stone tools from sites in Alabama and Mississippi.
1994	Excavation Supervisor, Beartail Shelter Archaeological Project, sponsored by the United States Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal.
1994	Excavation Supervisor, Dust Cave Archaeological Project and Field School, sponsored by the University of Alabama, Tennessee Valley Authority, Alabama Historical Commission, and the National Geographic Foundation.
1994	Field Supervisor, Upland Survey of the Pickwick Basin in northwestern Alabama, sponsored by the Alabama Historical Commission.
1993-1994	Archaeological Technician, Division of Archaeology, a unit of the Alabama State Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama.
1993	Excavation Supervisor, Dust Cave Archaeological Project and Field School, sponsored by the University of Alabama, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the National Geographic Society.
1992-1993	Archaeological Assistant, Division of Archaeology, a unit of the Alabama State Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama.
1991-1992	Student, Dust Cave Archaeological Project and Field School, sponsored by the University of Alabama and the Tennessee Valley Authority.



PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

1993 "Lithic Technology at the Dust Cave Site: An Interpretation of Early and Middle Archaic Chipped Stone Tools." Paper presented at the symposium *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama*, 35th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Raleigh, North Carolina.

1994 with Richard M. Cobb and Boyce N. Driskell
A Speleoarchaeological Reconnaissance of the Pickwick Basin in Colbert and Lauderdale Counties in Alabama. In *Cultural Resources in the Pickwick Reservoir*, edited by Catherine C. Meyer, pp. 217-258. Draft report submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tennessee.

1994 Lithic Artifacts from Dust Cave. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 40:77-103.

1994 with Hunter B. Johnson
Source Areas and Prehistoric Use of Fort Payne Chert. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 40:65-76.

1994 "Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Testing at Beartail Rockshelter, Redstone Arsenal." Alabama Archaeological Society Annual Winter Meeting, Troy, Alabama.

1995 with Nurit Goldmann-Finn
"Dust Cave (1Lu496): An Overview of the 1989 to 1994 Field Seasons." Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science, Birmingham, Alabama.

1995 The "Function" of Stone Tools in Prehistoric Exchange Systems: A Look at Benton Interaction in the Midsouth. Invited paper for symposium, *The Archaeology of Exchange in the MidSouth*, 16th Annual Midsouth Archaeological Conference, June 3-4, 1995, Jackson Mississippi.

1996 The Organization of Late Middle Archaic Lithic Technology at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama. Paper presented at the 38th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, Alabama.

1998 Microwear Analysis of Uniface Tools from the Mt. Hope Site (1La601), Lawrence County, Alabama. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Mt. Hope Site (1La601): A Multicomponent Site in Lawrence County, Alabama*, edited by Nurit Goldmann-Finn. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama, Report of Investigations.

1998 with Kandice Detwiler and Renee Walker
Berries, Bones, and Blades: Reconstructing Late Paleoindian Subsistence Economy at Dust Cave, Alabama. Paper presented at the 55th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.

1998 The Organization of Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Lithic Technology at the ImmokāKina'Fa' Site, Mississippi. Invited paper for symposium, *ImmokaKina'Fa': Excavations in a Portion of a 17th- to 18th-*

Century Chickasaw Village. Paper presented at the 55th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.

1999 with Renee Walker, Boyce Driskell, Sarah Sherwood, and Kandace Detwiler Recent Investigations at Dust Cave: A Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic Site in Northwest Alabama. Paper presented at the 64th Society for American Archaeologists, Chicago, Illinois.

1999 Mississippian Craft Specialization in West-Central Alabama: An Analysis of the Pride Place Microlith Industry. Paper presented at the 56th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.

1999 The "Function" of Stone Tools in Prehistoric Exchange Systems: A Look at Benton Interaction in the Mid-South. In Evan Peacock and Samuel O. Brooks (eds.), Raw Materials and Exchange in the Mid-South, pp. 29-43. *Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report No.* 29.

2000 The Use and Function of Late Middle Archaic Projectile Points in the Midsouth. *University of Alabama, Ofice of Archaeological Services, Report of Investigations* 77. Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

In prep Overview of the Prehistory of the Wheeler Basin Area. In *Cultural Resources in the Wheeler Reservoir*, edited by Scott S. Shaw. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama, Report of Investigations.

In prep *Archaeological Investigations at Smith Bottom Cave (1Lu131): A Multicomponent Site in the Pickwick Basin, Northwestern, Alabama.* Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama, Report of Investigations.

SELECTED TECHNICAL REPORTS

1992 A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit for Project IM-59-1(179) near Cuba, Sumter County, Alabama. Report submitted to Mobile Asphalt, Saraland by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1992 A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit in Elmore County, Alabama. Report submitted to DuBose Construction, Mt. Meigs by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1993 A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Landfill Extension near Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama. Report submitted to Engineering Service Associates, Birmingham by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1993 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Clements Road Bridge Replacement Project (TCP-63-61-92) in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. Report submitted to the Tuscaloosa County Commission, Tuscaloosa by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1993 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Shepard Park Road Bridge Replacement Project (TCP-63-64-92) in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. Report submitted to the Tuscaloosa County Commission, Tuscaloosa by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1993 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Southern Natural Gas North Main Replacement Project (92-101-03) in Pickens County, Alabama. Report submitted to Southern Natural Gas, Birmingham by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1993 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Wesley Chapel Road Bridge Replacement Project (TCP-63-63-92) in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. Report submitted to the Tuscaloosa County Commission, Tuscaloosa by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

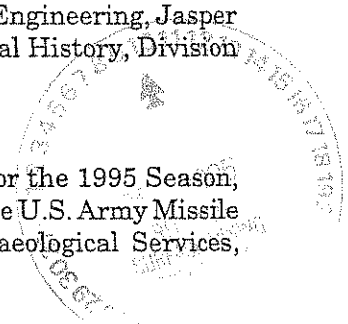
1993 A Cultural Resources Survey of Three Proposed Borrow Pits in Marengo County, Alabama. Report submitted to Eugene L. Peters, Marion by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1994 A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit near Gardendale, Jefferson County, Alabama. Report submitted to R.E. Grills Construction, Birmingham by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1994 A Cultural Resources Survey of Five Proposed Disposal Areas for Project STPOA-123(11) near Allgood, Blount County, Alabama. Report submitted to R.E. Grills Construction, Birmingham by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1994 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Revision Area of a Proposed Surface Mine near Townley, Walker County, Alabama. Report submitted to Perc Engineering, Jasper by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.

1994 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Revision Area of the Gholson Mine near Pea Ridge, Shelby County, Alabama. Report submitted to Perc Engineering, Jasper by the University of Alabama, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Tuscaloosa.



1995 with Catherine C. Meyer and Boyce N. Driskell
Synopsis of the 1994 Field Season and Research Design for the 1995 Season, Beartail Shelter, Redstone Arsenal. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1995 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline to Serve the Russell Mills Waste Water Treatment Facility, Elmore County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Alabama Gas, Birmingham. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

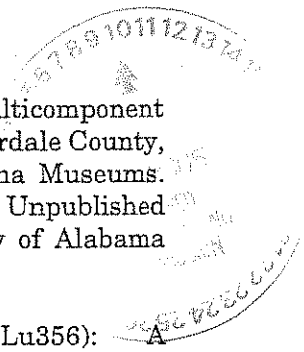
1996 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing of the Cypress Creek Wastewater Plant Expansion Project, Lauderdale County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Municipal to Municipal Consultants, Inc., Florence. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1996 Phase II Testing of Two Sites (1Ee451 and 1Ee452) to be Impacted by the Proposed Natural Gas to Serve the Russell Mills Waste Water Treatment Facility, Elmore County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Alabama Gas, Birmingham. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1996 Additional Archaeological Investigations at Site 1Ee459, Elmore County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Alabama Gas, Birmingham. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1996 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Records Search of Areas to be Impacted by Hedge Row Clearing and Road Improvements within the Seven Mile Island Wildlife Management Area, Lauderdale County, Alabama. Submitted to State of Alabama, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division, Florence. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1996 Management Summary: Archaeological Testing of Site 1Lu342, Lauderdale County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Municipal to Municipal Consultants, Inc., Florence. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.



1997 Archaeological Test Excavations at Lithic Shoals (1Lu342): A Multicomponent Site in the Seven Mile Island Wildlife Management Area, Lauderdale County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Municipal to Municipal Consultants, Inc., Florence. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1997 Archaeological Test Excavations at the Refuge Site (1Lu356): A Multicomponent in the Seven Mile Island Wildlife Management Area, Lauderdale County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Municipal to Municipal Consultants, Inc., Florence. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1998 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Apalachia-Ocoee 161 kV Transmission Line, Polk County, Tennessee. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1998 Management Summary: Archaeological Assessment of Three Sites (1Mt287, 1Mt387, and 1Mt307) Located within the Proposed Riverside Industrial Park, Montgomery County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of

Alabama Museums. Submitted to Southern Company Energy Solutions, Inc., Birmingham. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1998 An Overview of Cultural Resources on the Boeing Plant Site. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission, Montgomery. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1999 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Yamaha Motor Corporation Research and Development Facility, Bridgeport, Jackson County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to SKT Architects, P.C., Huntsville. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1999 Management Summary: Archaeological Testing of Site 1Ja637, Jackson County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to SKT Architects, P.C., Huntsville. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

1999 Archaeological Investigations and Historicl Overview of the Proposed Riverside Industrial Park, Montgomery County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Southern Company Energy Solutions, Inc., Birmingham. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

2000 Limited Archaeological Testing at the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10), Madison County, Alabama. Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Alabama Department of Transportation, Montgomery. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Ian Brown
Department of Anthropology
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
(205) 348-7550

Dr. Vernon J. Knight
Department of Anthropology
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
(205) 348-5947

Dr. Boyce N. Driskell
Staff Archaeologist
Office of Archaeological Services
University of Alabama Museums
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
(205) 348-7774

Carey B. Oakley
Director
Office of Archaeological Services
University of Alabama Museums
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
(205) 348-7774

Curriculum Vitae

Thomas Mark Shelby
1211 8th Street # 213
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Present Occupation

Archaeologist, The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services, Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, AL. I currently perform, direct, and report on CRM surveys in the Southeastern United States.

Education

High School Academic Diploma, Bessemer Academy, Bessemer, AL, May 1989.

B.A., December 1994, University of Alabama at Birmingham. Major in Anthropology, GPA 3.21, Minor in Art History, GPA 3.43; Cumulative Undergraduate GPA 2.90.

Non-Degree Graduate Student, University of Alabama at Birmingham, January 1995 to May 1996, ND Graduate GPA 3.33.

M.A., August 1998, University of Alabama. Major in Latin American Studies, concentration in Anthropology, Graduate GPA 4.0.

Non-Degree Graduate Student, University of Alabama, Fall 1998, ND Graduate GPA 4.0.

Honor Societies

Phi Beta Delta: Honor Society for International Scholars.
Alpha Epsilon Lambda: Honor Society for Graduate and Professional Students.

Tests

GRE: March 15, 1996. 1500 combined Reading, Quantitative, Analytical.

Advanced Undergraduate Coursework

Anthropology

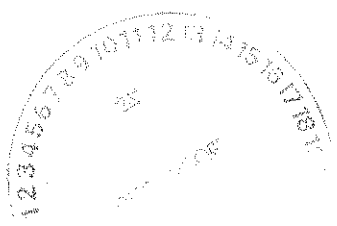
Archaeology of the Holy Land
Old World Archaeology
Peoples of Africa
Cultures of Highland Guatemala
Mesoamerican Archaeology
Comparative Social Structure
Animal Bone Archaeology
Anthropology Colloquium: Asia
Survey of Anthropological Theory

Art History

Far Eastern Art
Modern Architecture
Roman Art
Ind.Research in Art History
History of Chinese Painting
Gothic Architecture

Related

History of the Earth
Physical Geography
The Historian's Craft



Graduate Level Coursework

Advanced Archaeological Theory
Analytical Archaeology
Ancient Mexican Civilizations
Yucatán Past and Present
Ind. Research in Archaeology
Ancient Maya Civilizations
Colonial Latin America
Modern Latin America
LAS Seminar: Andean Nations
Relations with Latin America since the Cold War

Research Interests

Archaeology: Mesoamerica; Belize; Yucatán and Quintana Roo; Classical; North America; Africa.

Art History: Mayan architectural styles and sequences; Iconography; Issues of theory between Anthropology and Art; Architecture of the Spanish Colonial Period in Latin America; Pre-Columbian and North American art; Classical and Egyptian art and architecture; Non-Western art; Modern architecture.

Thesis Topic: My thesis involved the formulation of an architectural seriation of Postclassic Mayan architecture of northeastern Quintana Roo. I attempted to correlate this seriation with established ceramic chronologies as well as a mural chronology. I also critiqued previous structural typologies and summarized much of the previous work and information concerning the prehispanic Maya of the region.

Current Research: I am currently studying fragments (ca. 2000) of a stuccoed polychrome sculptural façade from a building located in the Ottawa Group, an elite administrative and residential area, at Lamanai, Belize. The sculpture dates to the tenth century A.D. and is one of the few large façade programmes of modeled stucco from the Maya area. This research project is projected to take several years to complete.

Background and Topical Interests

Anthropology: Good background in Latin American cultures; some knowledge of African and Asian cultures; history and theory.

Archaeology: Strong knowledge of theory and methods; history of archaeology; Mesoamerican, Roman, and Egyptian.

History: Good knowledge of history of Mexico and Central America; Spanish New World; World War II; Twentieth Century.

Art History: Good knowledge of Mayan art, architecture; Greek and Roman art and architecture; Some knowledge of Native American, African, Oceanic, and Far Eastern art.

Language

Spanish: Proficient reading skills, some practical conversational knowledge. June and July of 1997 was spent living in Antigua, Guatemala attending language school at the Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín (PLFM). Teacher to student ratio was 1:1.

Technical Skills

Accurate and skillful illustrator of artifacts, creative artist familiar with a variety of mediums, including photography. The following is a selection of some of my work:

1991 Series of drawings of bone tools from Ashkelon, Israel, on file with Dr. Paula Wapnish of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. These illustrations were to have been published in the July/August 1991 issue of *Biblical Archaeology Review*, they were replaced by photographs at the last minute by the editor of the magazine.

1992 Series of drawings of bone tools from Israel, in: Grantham, Billy J., *Modern Buqata and Ancient Qasrin: The Ethnoarchaeology of Cuisine in the Golan Heights*. Masters Thesis, The University of Alabama.

1997 Series of drawings (10) of ceramics, including four complete vessels, from Lamanai South, Belize, on file with Dr. Elizabeth Graham of the Royal Ontario Museum and the University of York.

1998 Series of photographs (200, both color and black-and-white) of artifacts, Lamanai Archaeological Project, Belize.

1999 Series of photographs (160, color and slide) of artifacts, Lamanai Archaeological Project, Belize.

In prep. Series of drawings (approx. 20) of architectural façade sculptural elements from Structure N10-28, Lamanai, Belize.

Work Experience

Volunteer Lab Assistant at the Archaeology Laboratory of the University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1990-1991. Experience gained in artifact identification, processing, and curation. I also have experience with artifact flotation devices.

Member of archaeological survey teams involved in contract archaeology, December 1990 for the State Highway Department.

Member of the West Blocton (Al) Beehive Coke Ovens Project-Phase 1 in June 1996. Experience included Total Station mapping and Industrial site excavation.

Member of the Lamanai Archaeological Project (Belize) in August 1997. Experience included contour mapping with a manual transit, general excavation, and artifact processing.

Member of the Lamanai Archaeological Project (Belize) in June-July 1998. Experience included a two-week field school for graduate students on architectural excavation techniques, architectural stratigraphy interpretation, and recording. Research conducted during this time involved the processing of ca. 600 pieces of architectural sculpture.

Research Associate, Lamanai Archaeological Project (Belize), Summer 1999.

Assistant Field Director, Site 1TU834, the Maxwell-Fontaine-Bomar site in Tuscaloosa, Al. This site, a home of a prominent nineteenth century Tuscaloosa merchant, was uncovered during construction in the downtown area. Phase III excavations in June of 1999 produced a large volume of historic artifacts.

Research Papers

1990 "Archaeological Survey of Highway 79 Alternate Route #5 at Pinson, Alabama." by Chris S. McLaughlin and Nancy Carney Barnhart. Report submitted to Alabama State Highway Department.

1991 "Zooarchaeological Report: A Sample from 38 Lower, Ashkelon, Israel" Manuscript on file with Dr. Brian Hesse, University of Alabama at Birmingham.

1992 "Mayan Architecture of the East Coast of Yucatán, Mexico" Term Paper for ANTH 225.

1994 "A Brief Review of Ancient Mayan Architecture" 15 pgs., plus notes, bib., and illustrations. Unpublished manuscript on file with author.

1994 *The East Coast Style: A Review of Late Postclassic Mayan Architecture of Quintana Roo, Mexico.* 72 pgs., plus notes, bib., and numerous illustrations. Unpublished manuscript on file with author.

1995 "The Li/Guo Style: A Review of Selected Works in the Tradition of the Masters of Northern Song Landscape Painting" Research Paper for ARH 574: History of Chinese Painting.

1995 "Nationalism and Ethnicity in Archaeology: Problems and Perspectives" Research Paper for ANTH 609: Advanced Archaeological Theory.

1996 "Stone Tools as a Reflection of Language in Human Evolution" Research Paper for ANTH 610: Advanced Physical Anthropology.

1997 "Spanish Colonial Architecture in the New World: Architecture as a Tool of Conquest" Paper presented in the Latin American Studies Seminar, Spring 1996.

1998 *An Architectural Chronology of Postclassic Maya Structures of Quintana Roo, Mexico.* Masters Thesis. 271 pgs, including illustrations.

2000 *Report of the 1998 and 1999 Investigations on the Archaeology and Iconography of the Polychrome Stucco Façade of Structure N10-28, Lamanai, Belize.* Final Report of the 1999 Field Season, Lamanai Archaeological Project, submitted to the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. 120 pgs, including illustrations.

In prep. *The Polychrome Stucco Façade of Structure N10-28, Lamanai, Belize: Report of the 2000 Field Season Findings.* To be submitted to the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. and the Lamanai Archaeological Project.

Conference Papers

1995 "A Preliminary Report on the Geographic Distribution of Late Postclassic Mayan Architecture of the East Coast of Quintana Roo, Mexico" Unpublished paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science, March 1995 in Birmingham, Alabama. Abstract published in *The Journal of the Alabama Academy of Science*, Vol. 66, No. 1-2, p.108.

1997 "Late Postclassic Maya Architecture in Quintana Roo, Mexico: Some Architectural Observations" Unpublished paper presented at the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, April 1997 in Nashville, Tennessee. A modified version of this paper was presented at the 74th Annual Meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science, March 1997 in Montgomery, Alabama. Abstract published in *SAA Abstracts of the 62nd Annual Meeting*, p.199 and in *The Journal of the Alabama Academy of Science*, Vol. 68, No. 2, p. 227.

1999 "Chronological Implications of some Architectural Elements in Postclassic Maya Structures of Quintana Roo, Mexico" Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, March 28, 1999, Chicago, IL. Abstract published in *SAA Abstracts of the 64th Annual Meeting*, p.258.

2000 "The Polychrome Stucco Façade and Architectural Assemblage of Structure N10-28, Lamanai, Belize" Presented at the 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia, PA, April 2000.

In prep. "A Polychrome Modeled Narrative of Late to Terminal Classic Power at Lamanai, Belize" by T.M. Shelby (Univ. of Alabama Museums) and Dr. Dorie Reents-Budet (Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education, Museum Support Center, Smithsonian Institution). To be presented in the Lamanai Symposium, 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA, April 2001.

Articles

1999 *The Last Voyage of El Nuevo Constante: The Wreck and Recovery ofan Eighteenth Century Spanish Ship off the Louisiana Coast*, byCharles E. Pearson and Paul E. Hoffman. Book review published in *The Southern Historian*, Volume XX, Spring 1999.

In prep. "Chronological Implications of some Architectural Elements in Postclassic Maya Structures of Quintana Roo, Mexico" To be submitted as a journal article for publication.

CRM Papers

1999 "Archaeological Excavations at the Maxwell-Fontaine-Bomar Site (1Tu834)" Unpublished paper on file with the author.

2000 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Proposed Gadsden Airport Industrial Park, Etowah County, Alabama*. Unpublished report on file at the Office of Archaeological Services, Moundville, AL.

Grants and Scholarships

Recipient of several Research and Travel grants from the University of Alabama Graduate School and the Capstone International Programs Center (University of Alabama), ranging from $135.00 to $500.00.

Recipient of the 1998 Rotary International Scholarship. This award is presented to two international students and two U.S. students who are involved in international research and/or teaching. The award is $750.00.

Recipient of a research grant from the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI) for continuing archaeological work and iconographic analysis for the Lamanai Archaeological Project, Belize. Total funding award is $3,500.00.

Recipient of a contingency grant from the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI) for conservation work and storage repair, Lamanai Archaeological Project, Belize. Total funding award is $995.00

Professional Associations

Society for American Archaeology 1996-present
The Alabama Academy of Science 1995-present

Cocurricular Activities

Member, Anthropology Club of UAB, 1990-1996, serving as president 1990-1991, organized meetings and brought in guest speakers.

Attending professional meetings and conferences, such as the Maya Meetings at Austin, Texas in 1995, and Society for American Archaeology conference in New Orleans, LA 1996 and Nashville, TN 1997.

International travel of an archaeological and cultural nature. I have traveled extensively through the Yucatán and Central America.