



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

January 18, 2013

Amber Tubbs  
McGehee Engineering Corporation  
P.O. Box 3431  
Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431

Re: AHC 13-0175  
Dutton Hill Mine No. 2  
Walker County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Tubbs:

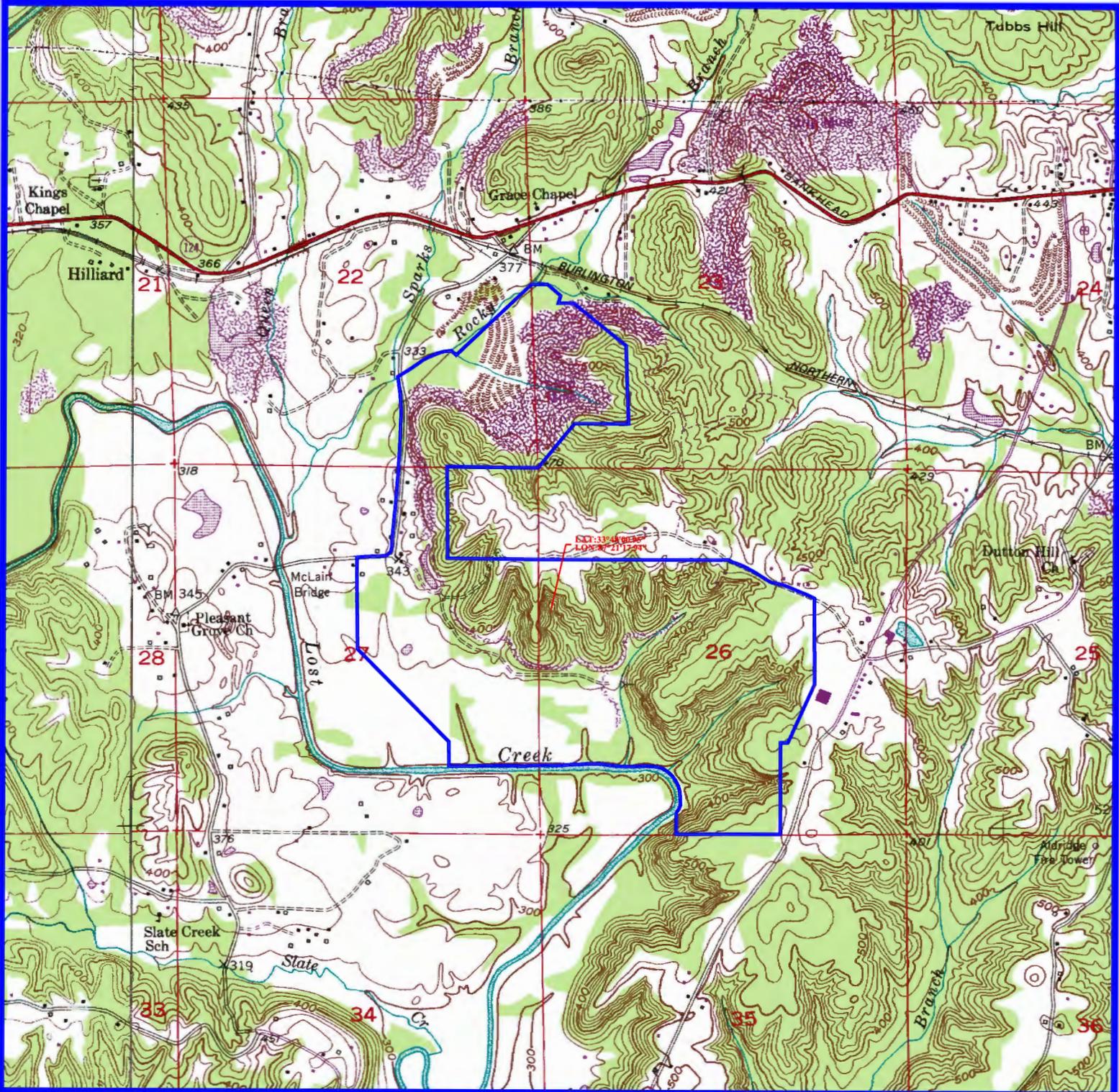
Upon review of the additional information provided by your office, we have determined that the proposed project should not affect any cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, we concur with this project. However, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately.

We appreciate your continued 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



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

**QUALITY COAL COMPANY, INC.**  
**DUTTON HILL MINE NO. 2**  
 (APPROXIMATELY 610 ACRE TOTAL)



**PROJECT AREA MAP**

**SECTION 22, 23, 26 & 27, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST**  
**ALL IN WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA**  
**AS FOUND ON THE JASPER, AL. USGS QUAD.**

**MEC**  
**mcgehee engineering corp**  
 post office box 3431  
 Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431  
 telephone: (205) 221-0686 fax: 221-7721  
 email: staff@mcgehee.org

 INITIAL BOUNDARY

Latitude: 33°48'00" N  
 Longitude: 87°21'17" W



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

February 19, 2013

Amber Tubbs  
McGehee Engineering  
P.O. Box 3431  
Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431

Re: AHC 13-0479  
Cultural Resource Assessment  
Dutton Hill Mine No. 2  
Additional Area "A"  
Walker County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Tubbs:

Upon review of the cultural resource assessment conducted by TerraX, we have determined that project activities will have no adverse effect on cultural resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we 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.

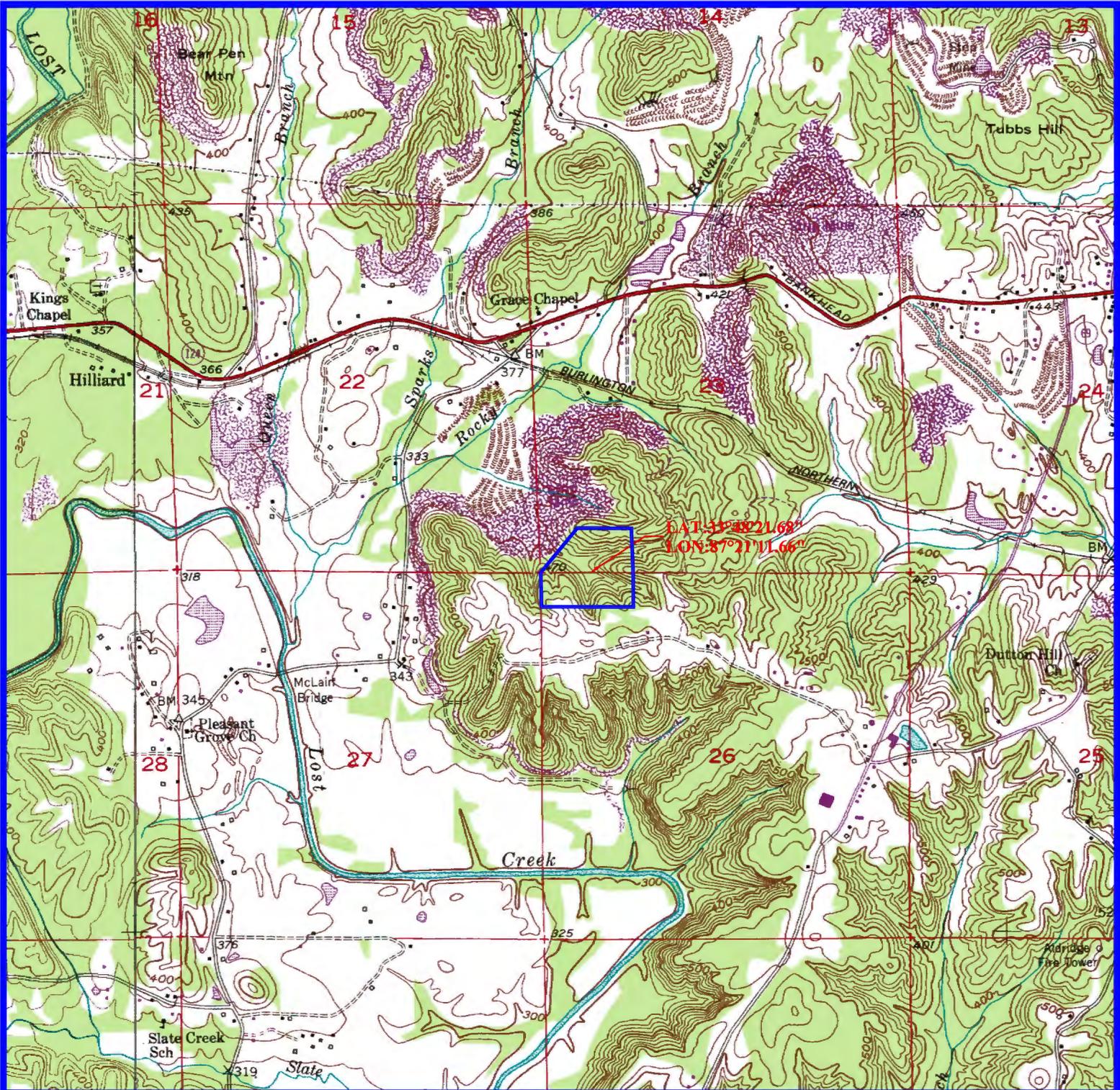
We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions, please contact Greg Rhinehart at (334) 230-2662 or by e-mail at [greg.rhinehart@preserveala.org](mailto:greg.rhinehart@preserveala.org). Please have the AHC tracking number referenced above available and include it with any correspondence.

Truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elizabeth Ann Brown".

Elizabeth Ann Brown  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/GCR/gcr



January 15, 2013  
 SCALE: 1" = 2000'

**QUALITY COAL COMPANY, INC.**  
**DUTTON HILL MINE NO. 2**  
 (APPROXIMATELY 31 ACRE TOTAL)



**PROJECT AREA MAP**

**SECTION 23 & 26, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST**  
**ALL IN WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA**  
**AS FOUND ON THE JASPER, AL. USGS QUAD.**

**MEC**  
**mcgehee engineering corp**  
 post office box 3431  
 Jasper, Alabama 35502-3431  
 telephone: (205) 221-0686 fax: 221-7721  
 email: staff@mcgehee.org



ADDITIONAL AREA "A" BOUNDARY

Latitude: 33°48'22" N  
 Longitude: 87°21'12" W



terraXplorations, Inc.

---

*Leading the Future in Recording America's Past*

January 31, 2013

Amber Tubbs  
McGehee Engineering Corp.  
450 19th Street West  
Jasper, Alabama 35501-3451

RE: A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Dutton Hill Mine #2, Additional Area "A", Walker County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Tubbs,

Enclosed please find two (2) bound copies and a digital copy of our report, *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Dutton Hill Mine #2, Additional Area "A", Walker County, Alabama*. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at (205) 799-5638.

Sincerely,

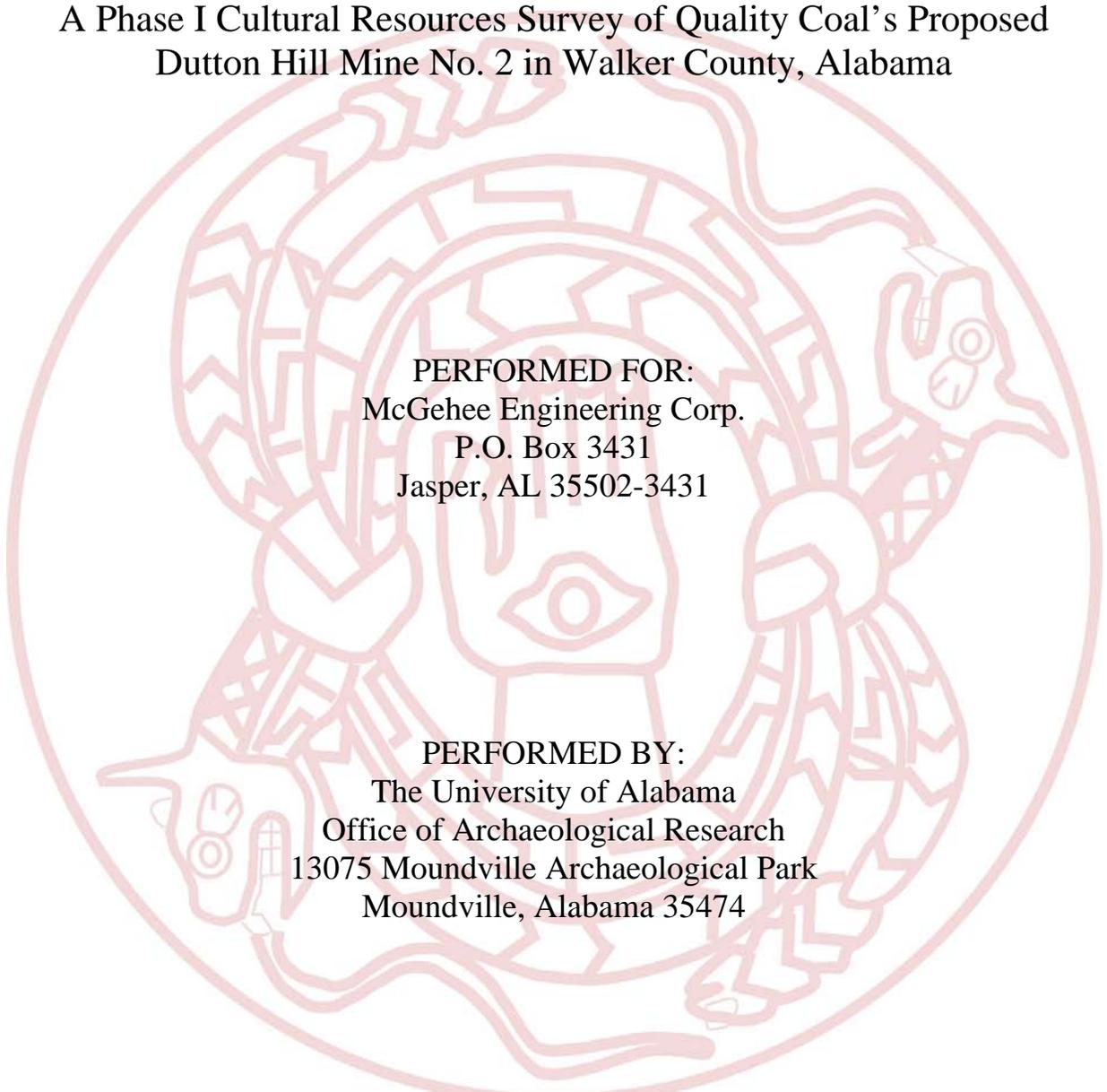
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P. D. Jackson', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Paul D. Jackson  
Archaeologist

3523 18th Avenue NE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406  
Phone (205) 799-5638

[www.terraxplorations.com](http://www.terraxplorations.com)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Quality Coal's Proposed  
Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 in Walker County, Alabama



PERFORMED FOR:  
McGehee Engineering Corp.  
P.O. Box 3431  
Jasper, AL 35502-3431

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

NOVEMBER 2012

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

*The University of Alabama*  
*University of Alabama Museums*  
*13075 Mound State Parkway*  
*Moundville, Alabama 35474*

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE DUTTON HILL MINE # 2  
ADDITIONAL AREA "A"  
WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA

PREPARED BY  
TERRAXPLORATIONS, INC.

PREPARED FOR  
MCGEHEE ENGINEERING CORP.



*TerraXplorations, Inc.*  
2301 9th Street, Suite 2  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401  
[www.terraxplorations.com](http://www.terraxplorations.com)

JANUARY 2013

*McGehee Engineering Corp.*  
P.O. Box 3431  
Jasper, Alabama 35502

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE DUTTON HILL MINE # 2  
ADDITIONAL AREA "A"  
WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA

BY

PAUL D. JACKSON

PREPARED FOR:

MCGEHEE ENGINEERING CORP.  
P.O. BOX 3431  
JASPER, ALABAMA 35502

PREPARED BY:

TERRAXPLORATIONS, INC.  
2301 9TH STREET, SUITE 2  
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR  
PAUL D. JACKSON

JANUARY 30, 2013

# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE DUTTON HILL MINE # 2 ADDITIONAL AREA "A" WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA

## INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Tuscaloosa, Alabama was contracted by McGehee Engineering Corp. of Walker, Alabama to conduct a cultural-resources survey for the proposed Quality Coal Company, Inc., Dutton Hill Mine No. 2, Additional Area "A" in Walker County, Alabama. The Phase I survey was performed on January 21, 2013 by Craig Pickering, Jared Zink, and Paul D. Jackson, who also served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the survey tract, and if so to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria.

The project area, as identified by McGehee is a 31 acre tract located between U.S. Highway 124 and Lost Creek in Walker, Alabama and adjacent to the existing Dutton Hill Mine # 2. The subject property is situated in Sections 23 and 26, Township 14 South, Range 8 West as seen on the 1949 (photorevised 1981) Jasper, Alabama USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). Photographs depicting the present state of the land within the project area are provided (Figures 2-5).

## PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENT

The survey tract lies within the Warrior Basin district of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic region (Figure 6). Elevations throughout the property ranged between 400 and 580 ft. above mean sea level. Much of the project area is covered by a mixed hardwood/pine forest. Young pines were planted along the southern border of the project area.

According to the *Soil Survey of Walker County, Alabama* (Stevens 1992), three soil types are found within the project area. Montevallo channery silt loam (found on 30 to 60 percent slopes), Nauvoo and Sispey soils (found on 6 to 12 percent slopes) and Sunlight-Townley complex (found on 15 to 45 percent slopes). Much of the topsoil throughout the area was gone or only 20 to 25 cm remained.

## LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Before conducting fieldwork, TerraX performed a literature and document search in order to gather pertinent background information regarding the subject property and its surroundings. This research included inspections of the Alabama State Archaeological Site File (ASASF) (Office of Archaeological Research [OAR] 2013), the National Archaeological Database Bibliography (NADB) (OAR 2013), the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage (ARLH) (Alabama Historical Commission [AHC] 2013), and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2013). Also, various maps were reviewed for any historic structures situated within or in close proximity to the survey area.

Research of the ASASF (OAR 2013) identified one previously recorded archaeological site (1WA280) within one mile of the subject property (see Figure 1). This site is a small prehistoric artifact scatter located on a low terrace above a steep slope over Lost Creek to the south of the project area. NADB shows two surveys within a one mile radius of the project area (4061642 and 4068321). Survey 4061642 was a project conducted

2 - Phase I Cultural Resource Survey

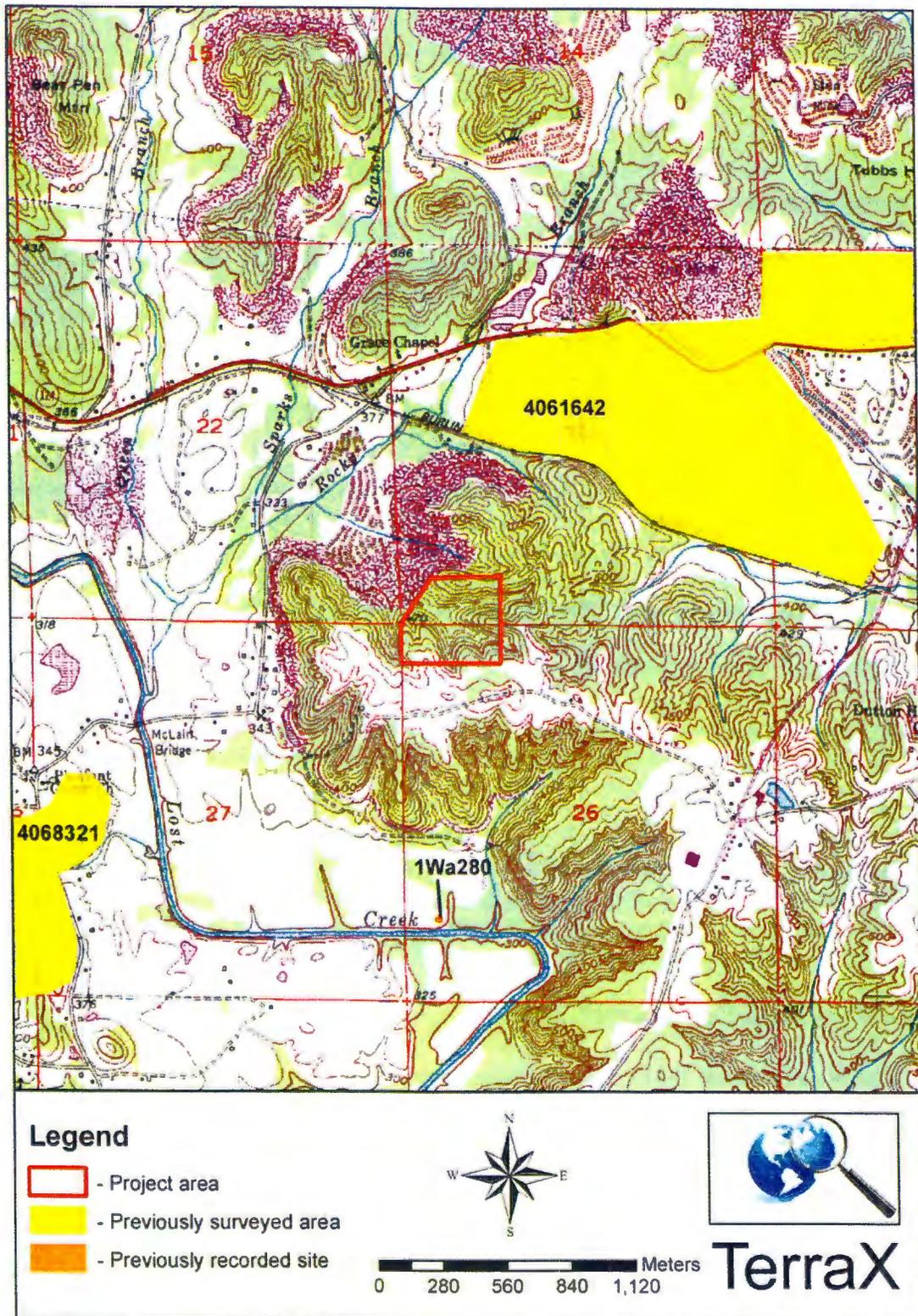


Figure 1. Map showing the project area, previous surveyed areas, and nearby previously recorded archaeological site (based on the 1949 [photorevised 1981] Jasper, Alabama USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).



*Figure 2. Uplands portion of project area, looking west.*



*Figure 3. Northern portion of project area, looking east.*

4 - Phase I Cultural Resource Survey



*Figure 4. Planted pines along the southern portion of project area, looking south.*



*Figure 5. Central drainage portion within the project area, looking west.*

by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Bredeson and Smith 1998). The survey was situated northeast of the current survey and found no cultural resources. Survey 4068321 is clearly mislisted in NADB. Currently it is listed as a survey in Baldwin County, Alabama (Nelsen 2005). Whatever the actual survey, no sites were recorded within a one-mile radius of the current project (NADB 2013).

Research of the ARLH (AHC 2013) and the NRHP (National Park Service 2013) failed to identify any historic properties within or in close proximity to the study area.

The historic map review included examinations of the 1915 Walker County soil survey map, the 1937 and 1967 Alabama Highway Department Walker County Highway Maps, and the 1949 Jasper, Alabama topographic quadrangle. No structures were shown on any of these maps within the project area.

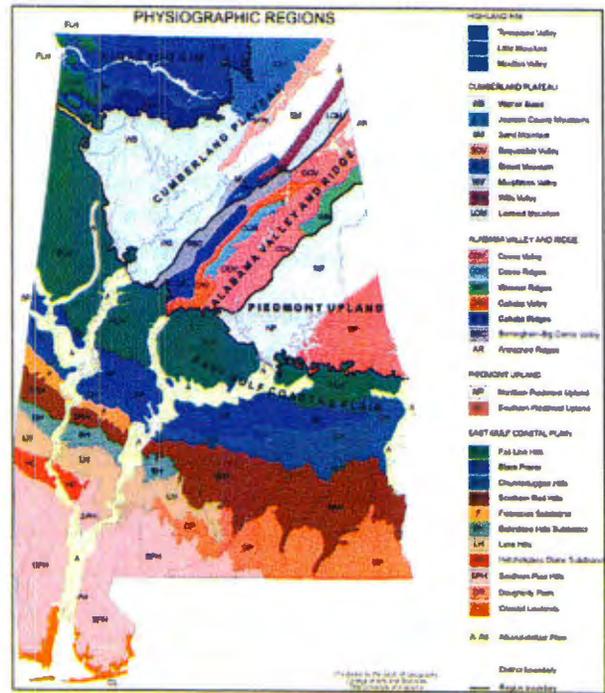


Figure 6. Physiographic Regions Map of Alabama (The University of Alabama 2012a).

## FIELD METHODS

The Phase I survey was guided by procedural standards created by the Alabama Council of Professional Archaeologists in concurrence with the AHC's (2002) specifications as outlined in the Policy for Archaeological Surveying and Testing in Alabama. Land coverage requirements were achieved by walking and visually inspecting the entire survey area. Any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material. For areas determined to have a low probability of containing archaeological deposits (such as areas with exposed subsoil, steep slopes, and drainages) pedestrian walkover was the primary method of survey. For medium to high probability areas, systematic subsurface testing was employed.

Typically, subsurface testing is performed judgmentally or along 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory.

The Phase I investigation included the placement of 60 shovel tests along 8 transects (Figure 7). Thirty nine were negative and 21 were not performed due to slope. Typical shovel test profiles consisted of 20 to 25 cm of light brown sandy loam underlain by orangish, yellow clay subsoil.

## LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to TerraX's laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama for processing. Here, materials are sorted by provenience, cleaned, and analyzed. Along with the cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Office of Archaeological Research, Erskine Ramsay Curation Facility, University of Alabama Museums, Moundville, Alabama (Appendix A).

## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

The survey tract lies just north of Dutton Hill mine road and is immediately adjacent to the existing Dutton Hill mines. The property is in relatively good condition but the soils have been impacted by previous timber harvesting and subsequent erosion. Vegetation throughout the project consists mostly of a mixed hardwood and pine forest. The topography consists of a series of steep slopes bisected by a few small drainages.

The investigation included both subsurface and surface inspections of the subject property. A total of sixty shovel tests were placed along eight transects. Of these tests, 31 were negative and the rest were not dug due to slope. Excavated tests exposed eroded soils throughout much of the survey area. Typical shovel test profiles consisted of 20 to 25 cm cm of light brown sandy loam underlain by orangish, yellow clay subsoil. The Phase I cultural resource survey failed to reveal any historic or prehistoric resources in the project area.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with McGehee Engineering Corp., performed the Phase I cultural-resources survey for the proposed Dutton Hill Mine # 2, additional Area "A" in Walker County, Alabama in compliance with federal and state regulations. The fieldwork was conducted on January 21, 2013 by Craig Pickering, Jared Zink, and Paul D. Jackson. The investigation of the subject property failed to locate any prehistoric or historic resources and found the land to be significantly eroded. Based on the findings of this Phase I survey, no further archaeological studies are recommended for the subject property.



Paul D. Jackson  
Principal Investigator

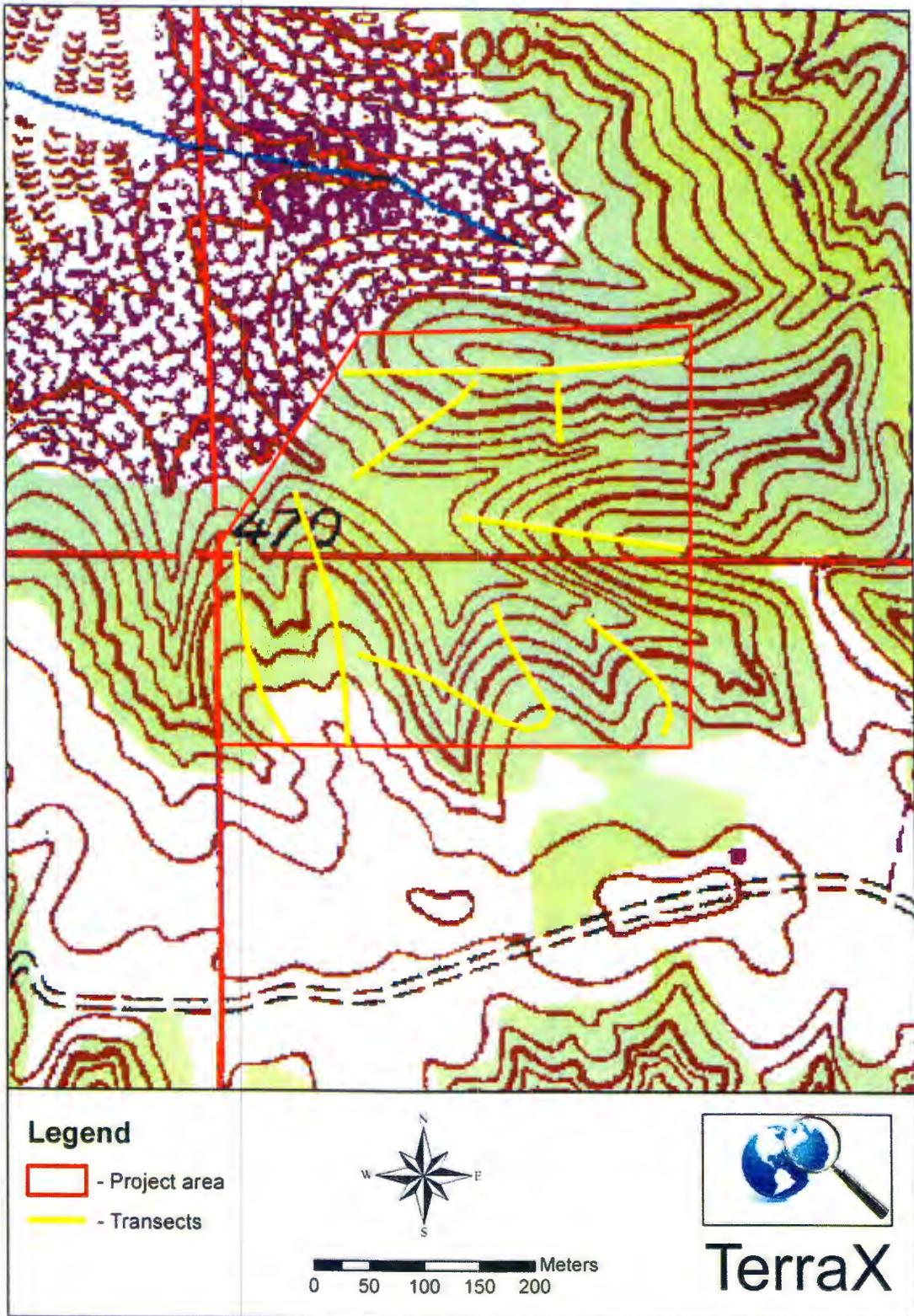


Figure 7. Map showing transects within the project area (based on the 1949 [photorevised 1981] Jasper, Alabama USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).

## REFERENCES

### Alabama Historical Commission

- 2002 Alabama Historical Commission Policy for Archaeological Survey and Testing in Alabama. Alabama Historical Commission, Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (ALSHPO), Montgomery, Alabama. Adopted May 13, 1996, Revised October 1, 2002.
- 2013 Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage. Electronic document available online at <http://preserveala.org/alabamaregister.aspx>. Alabama Historical Commission, Montgomery, Alabama.

### Bredeson, Loren D. and Patrick N. Smith

- 1998 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Dixie Mine Project, Walker County, Alabama*. Performed for McGehee Engineering Corp., Jasper, Alabama

### Stevens, Robert W.

- 1992 *Soil Survey of Walker County, Alabama*. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

### National Park Service

- 2013 National Register of Historic Places. Electronic document available online at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>. Accessed on January 18, 2013. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

### Neilsen, Jerry J.

- 2005 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 44.7 acres North of County Road 12, Baldwin County*. Report on file at the The University of Alabama, Moundville, Alabama.

### Office of Archaeological Research

- 2013 Alabama State Archaeological Site Files. The University of Alabama, Moundville, Alabama. Secure access website, accessed on January 18, 2013.

### The University of Alabama

- 2013 Physiographic Regions. Electronic document available online at <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/contemporarymaps/alabama/physical/index.html>. Accessed on January 18, 2013. Produced by the Department of Geography, University of Alabama.

APPENDIX A  
CURATION AGREEMENT

ALABAMA

April 20, 2012

Paul Jackson  
TerraXplorations  
3523 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35406

Dear Paul,

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to TerraXplorations on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to agencies such as the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Forest Service, etc.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be compiled for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of assistance and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,



Eugene M. Fatato RPA  
Deputy Director

November 5, 2012

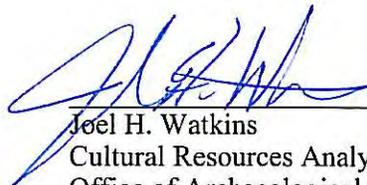
**A Cultural Resources Survey of Quality Coal's Proposed  
Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 in Walker County, Alabama**

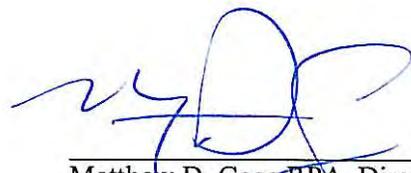
**OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 12-254**  
**AHC TRACKING NUMBER: None**

PERFORMED FOR: McGehee Engineering Corp.  
P.O. Box 3431  
Jasper, AL 35502-3431  
Attn: Amber Tubbs

PERFORMED BY: Joel H. Watkins, Cultural Resources Analyst  
Darrell Smith, Cultural Resources Assistant  
Ronald Stallworth, Cultural Resources Assistant  
The University of Alabama  
Office of Archaeological Research  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, Alabama 35474

DATE PERFORMED: October 4-5, 18-19, 2012

  
Joel H. Watkins  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
Office of Archaeological Research

  
Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director  
The University of Alabama  
Office of Archaeological Research

*A Cultural Resources Survey of Quality Coal's Proposed  
Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 in Walker County, Alabama*

Joel H. Watkins

*Management Summary*

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Quality Coal, through their consultants, McGehee Engineering Corp., to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 located near Jasper in Walker County, Alabama. The project area is approximately 601 acres (243 hectares) in size. Field investigations for the project were undertaken during the periods October 4-5, and 18-19, 2012. Joel H. Watkins, Cultural Resources Analyst, serves as the project director and Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR, serves as the Principal Investigator for the project. The lead oversight agency for the proposed project is the Alabama Surface Mining Commission.

One archaeological site, Site 1Wa280 was discovered during the archaeological survey. The site is a sparse scatter of lithic material with a Late Archaic and Middle Woodland association based on the recovery of three diagnostic projectile points—one Ledbetter PP/K and two Bradley Spike PP/Ks. The site is located in an open field just north of Lost Creek. Based on very limited recovery of cultural material from surface collecting and shovel testing, coupled with deflated soil conditions, the site is recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and this office offers a recommendation of no properties.

Table 1.

<b>Historic Property</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility: Y/N/Listed</b>
Site 1Wa280	Late Archaic-Middle Woodland	No

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# *A Cultural Resources Survey of Quality Coal's Proposed Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 in Walker County, Alabama*

Joel H. Watkins

## *Introduction*

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Quality Coal, through their consultants, McGehee Engineering Corp., to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 located near Jasper in Walker County, Alabama. The area of potential effect (APE) is approximately 601 acres (243 hectares) in size. Field investigations for the project were undertaken during the periods October 4-5, and 18-19, 2012. Joel H. Watkins (Cultural Resources Analyst) conducted the survey assisted by Ronald Stallworth (Cultural Resources Assistant) and Darrell Smith (Cultural Resources Assistant). The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures that might be impacted by the proposed mining activities. Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR, serves as the Principal Investigator for the project.

The lead oversight agency for the proposed project is the Alabama Surface Mining Commission (ASMC). The proposed mine is subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended 2006 (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). Quality Coal, in conjunction with the Alabama Historical Commission, assists the ASMC in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the NHPA.

The research design of the Phase I survey is to locate and identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the survey boundaries, assess their significance, and provide recommendation with regard to guidelines set forth by the National Park Service (NPS) for National Register Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria. Included in this report is a discussion of the environmental setting of the survey area, a literature search of any previously recorded sites or previously conducted surveys within or near the survey area, a description of field and laboratory methods, the results of the cultural resources survey, and conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of this survey.

## *Environmental Setting*

The survey area can be seen on the 1949 (photorevised 1981) USGS, 7.5', Jasper, AL topographic quadrangle centered in Section 26, extending west into Section 27, and north into the SE ¼ of Section 22 and the SW ¼ of Section 23, all in T14S, R8W (Figure 1).

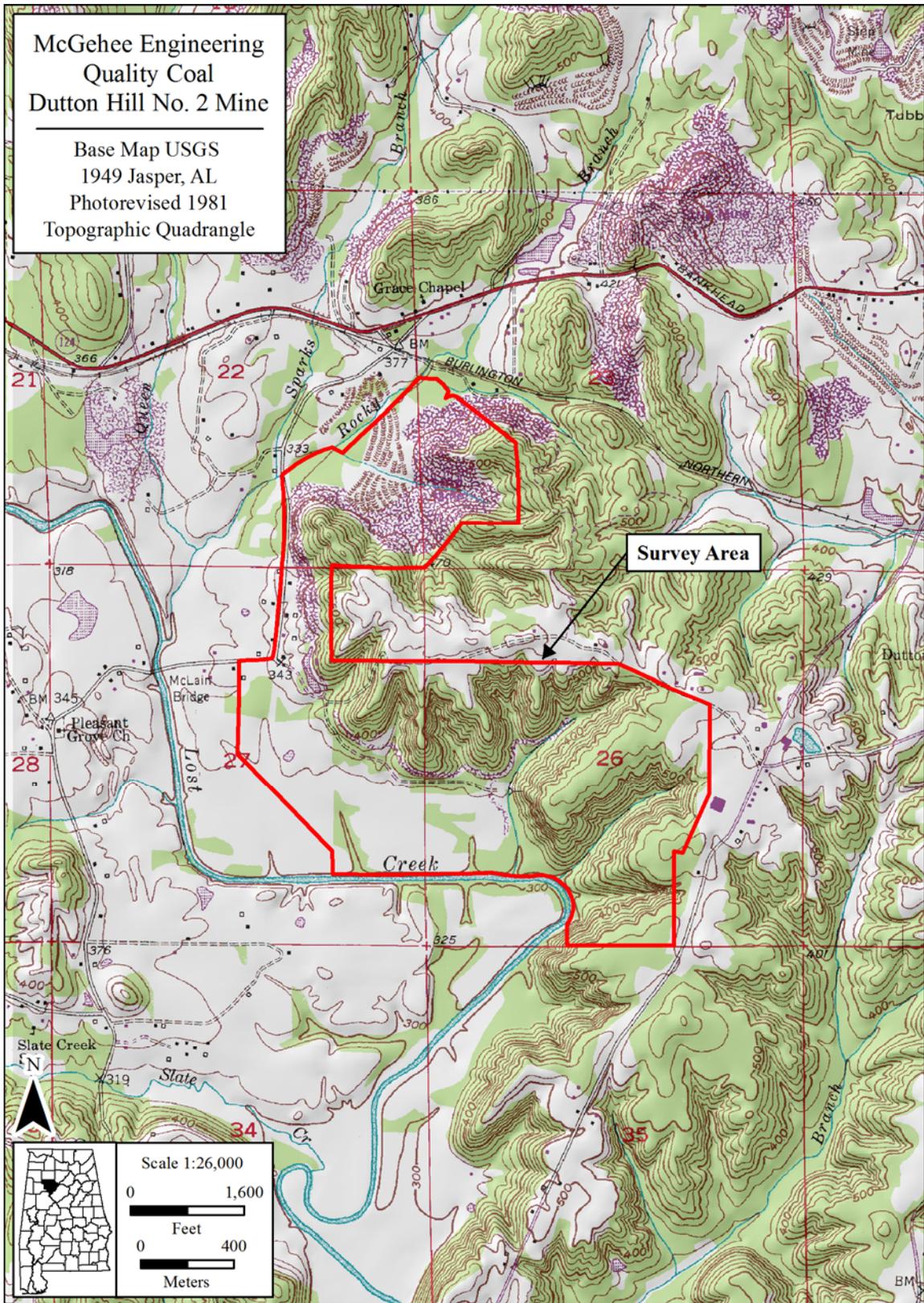


Figure 1. Location of the survey area.

Topographically, the southern portion of the survey area consists of a broad, flat, mostly open grass covered floodplain along Lost Creek. To the north, at the edge of the fields, a series of linear ridgespurs rise steeply at the north end of the floodplain. Elevations range from a low of 91 m (300 ft) along the creek in the south to a peak of 165 m (540 ft) on the uplands. Previous mining activities along the base and sides of the ridges, including the narrow valleys between the ridges, have resulted in extensive alteration to the terrain. The impact has negated any potential for rock outcrops suitable for prior occupation to remain along these narrow valleys.

The fields in the south have a vegetative cover of grass/hay, with some recently disked gameplots present. In particular, these are present along the creek at the southern boundary. Some wooded areas are present, including along windbreaks in the fields and along the banks of the creek. An area of hardwood bottomland forest is present at the southeast corner of the survey area, where an unnamed creek feeds south into Lost Creek. The northern ridges are all wooded, although a great deal of this area has been previously clearcut and replanted in currently immature pine. Previous mining activities, logging, and subsequent severe erosion has resulted in extensive alteration to the original landscape. Along the northern boundary of the survey area, on the crest of the ridges, are several house lots with extensive landscaping and contouring evident.

The APE is located within the Warrior Basin district of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic section. The Warrior Basin district is described as a “synclinal submaturely to maturely dissected sandstone and shale plateau of moderate relief” (Sapp and Emplaincourt 1975).

The National Cooperative Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff 2011) for Walker County, Alabama shows eight soil types/associations present within the survey area (Figure 2). A brief description of each soil along with a representative soil profile follows:

**BPE-Brilliant and Palmerdale extremely channery loams, 6 to 60 percent slopes.**

These deep, somewhat excessively drained, sloping to very steep soils are in areas of unreclaimed or partly reclaimed surface-mine spoil deposits. They are in the older, shallow strip mining areas where deep sediments derived from sandstone, siltstone, and shale have been uncovered and redeposited. Slopes generally are short and very complex. Short, steep side slopes, high walls, and water-filled pits are common. The more recent areas of mine spoil have longer, smoother slopes with or without high walls and water-filled pits. They are about 60 percent Brilliant soil and 30 percent Palmerdale soil. The two soils occur as areas so small and so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical at the selected scale. Typically, the Brilliant soil has a surface layer of grayish-brown, extremely channery loam about 5 inches thick. The underlying material, to a depth of 60 inches or more, is dark grayish-brown, extremely channery loam. Large boulders can occur throughout the soil. Typically, the Palmerdale soil is grayish-brown, extremely channery loam throughout. The surface layer is about 6 inches thick, and the underlying material extends to a depth of 60 inches or more.

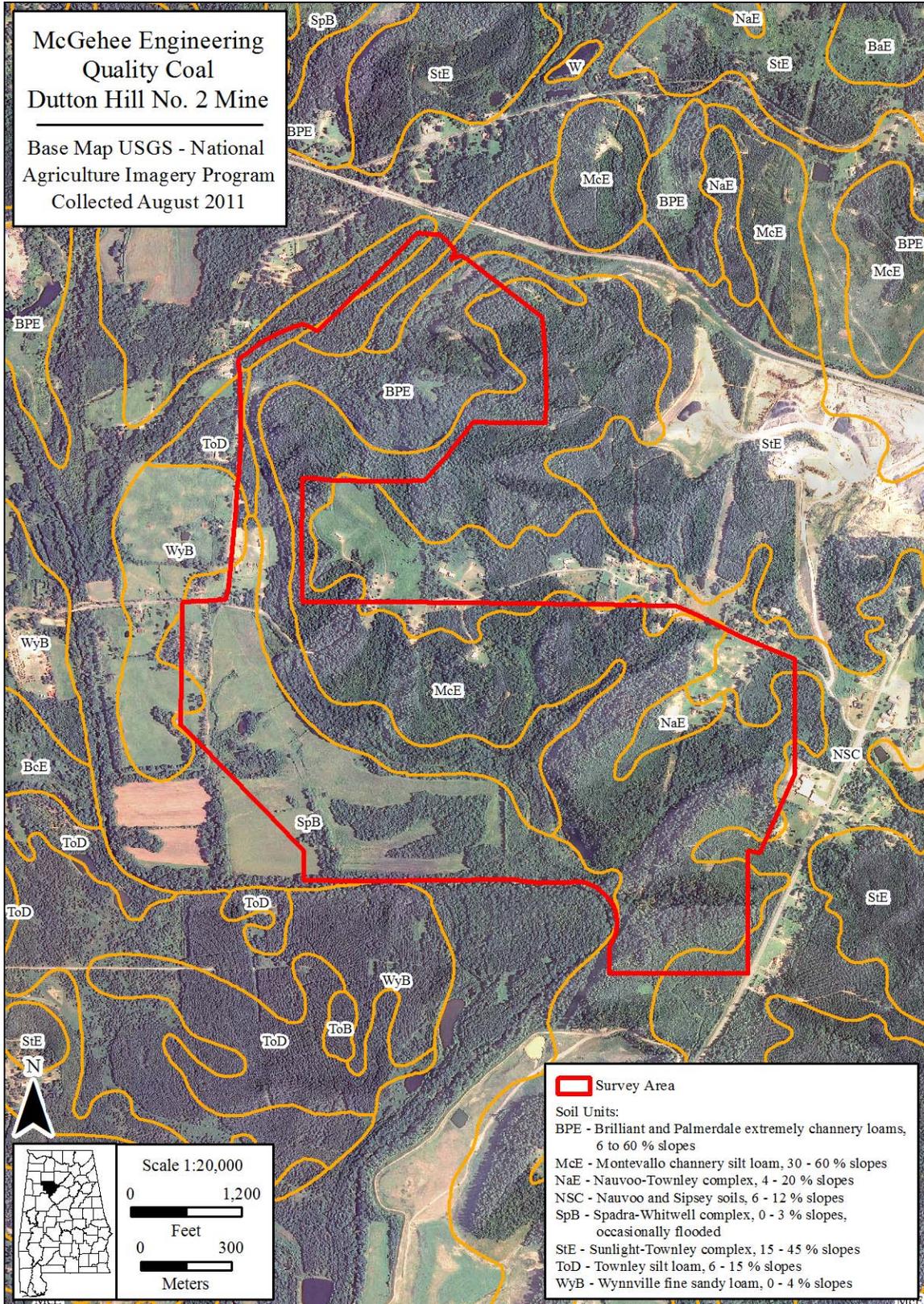


Figure 2. Soil map of the survey area

**McE-Montevallo channery silt loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes.** This shallow, well drained, very steep soil is on side slopes and narrow ridgetops in the uplands. Slopes are complex and convex. Typically, the surface layer is dark yellowish-brown, channery silt loam about 3 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is yellowish-brown, very channery loam. It extends to a depth of 5 inches. The lower part is strong brown, extremely channery loam. It extends to a depth of 12 inches. It is underlain by yellowish-brown, weathered, fractured siltstone and sandstone.

**NaE-Nauvoo-Townley complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes.** These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping to moderately steep soils are on narrow ridgetops and on side slopes. The Nauvoo soil is generally on the higher, less sloping ridgetops and upper side slopes, and the Townley soil is on the lower ridges and side slopes. Slopes are short and are complex and generally convex. They are about 50 percent Nauvoo soil and 45 percent Townley soil. The two soils occur as areas so small and so intricately mixed that mapping them separately is not practical at the selected scale. Typically, the Nauvoo soil has a surface layer of dark yellowish-brown fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is red and yellowish-red clay loam and sandy clay loam. It extends to a depth of 33 inches. The lower part is mottled, yellowish-red and strong brown fine sandy loam. It extends to a depth of 40 inches. It is underlain by level-bedded, weathered sandstone. Typically, the Townley soil has a surface layer of dark grayish-brown silt loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish-red silty clay. It extends to a depth of 31 inches. It is underlain by weathered siltstone or fine grained sandstone.

**NSC-Nauvoo and Sipsey soils, 6 to 12 percent slopes.** These deep and moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping and sloping soils are on ridgetops. Slopes are smooth and convex. They are about 50 percent Nauvoo soil and 40 percent Sipsey soil. Each soil is in areas large enough to be mapped separately. Because of their present and expected use, however, they were not mapped separately. Most mapped areas have both of these soils, but a few areas may have only one of them. Typically, the Nauvoo soil has a surface layer of dark yellowish-brown fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is red clay loam. It extends to a depth of 25 inches. The lower part is yellowish-red sandy clay loam and mottled fine sandy loam. It extends to a depth of 40 inches. It is underlain by level-bedded, weathered sandstone. Typically, the Sipsey soil has a surface layer of brown loamy sand about 4 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish-brown sandy loam. It extends to a depth of 16 inches. The subsoil is strong brown sandy clay loam. It extends to a depth of 31 inches. It is underlain by weathered sandstone.

**SpB-Spadra-Whitwell complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded.** These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level and gently sloping soils are on low stream terraces. They generally are occasionally flooded, but some areas below Lewis Smith Dam along the Black Warrior River and areas at the higher elevations along the Blackwater, Lost, and Wolf Creeks are only rarely flooded. They are about 45 percent Spadra soil and 40 percent Whitwell soil. The two soils occur as areas so intricately mixed or so small that mapping them separately is not practical at the selected scale. Typically, the Spadra soil has a surface layer of dark yellowish-brown fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is loam throughout. The upper part is dark brown. It extends to a depth of 21 inches. The next part is mottled dark yellowish-brown, yellowish-brown, and light yellowish brown. It extends to a depth of 33 inches. The lower part is dark brown and mottled. It extends to a depth of 58 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 64 inches or more is dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Typically, the Whitwell soil has a surface layer of brown silt loam about 8 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is brown silt loam mottled with pale brown and strong brown. It extends to a depth of 16 inches. The lower part is mottled light yellowish-brown, brownish-yellow, and yellowish-brown loam. It extends to a depth of 52 inches. It is underlain to a depth of 64 inches by mottled yellowish-

brown, light gray, dark brown, and light yellowish- brown, stratified loam and sandy loam.

**StE-Sunlight-Townley complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes.** These shallow and moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep to very steep soils are on highly dissected ridgetops, side slopes, and the lower slopes. They are about 45 percent Sunlight soil and 40 percent Townley soil. The two soils occur as areas so intricately mixed and so small that mapping them separately is not practical at the selected scale. Typically, the Sunlight soil has a surface layer of dark brown channery silt loam about 3 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is yellowish-brown channery silty clay loam. It extends to a depth of 5 inches. The lower part is strong brown very channery silty clay loam. It extends to a depth of 12 inches. It is underlain by yellowish-brown, weathered, fractured shaly siltstone and sandstone. Typically, the Townley soil has a surface layer of very dark grayish-brown silt loam about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer is brown gravelly loam. It extends to a depth of 7 inches. The upper part of the subsoil is strong brown clay. It extends to a depth of 27 inches. The lower part is strong brown and brownish-yellow clay. It extends to a depth of 36 inches. It is underlain by brown, red, and gray, weathered siltstone and shale.

**ToO-Townley silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes.** This moderately deep, well drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping soil is on ridgetops, side slopes, and toe slopes. Typically, the surface layer is 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. It is mottled in the lower part. It extends to a depth of 36 inches. It is underlain by mottled, level-bedded, weathered shale.

**WyB-Wynnville fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes.** This deep, moderately well drained, level to gently sloping soil is on old, high stream terraces. Typically, the surface layer is brown fine sandy loam about 10 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is strong brown loam. It extends to a depth of 22 inches. The next part is a slightly brittle, compact fragipan of yellowish-brown loam and strong brown sandy clay loam with tongues and pockets of light gray sandy loam. It extends to a depth of 56 inches. The lower part to a depth of 64 inches is strong brown sandy clay loam that has yellowish-red and light brownish-gray mottles.

### *Literature and Document Search*

The literature and document research included an inspection of the Alabama Cultural Resources Online Database, which is comprised of the Alabama State Site File (ASSF) (OAR 2002), the National Archaeological Database Bibliography (housed at OAR), and the Alabama Phase I Survey website (OAR 2011) for previously listed archaeological sites and previously conducted cultural resource surveys within or within a one-mile radius of the proposed project areas (Table 2, Figure 3).

The NRHP and related supplements for Alabama, including the *Alabama Tapestry of Historic Places* (AHC 1978) were searched to determine if any listed properties were present within the proposed project area. None are shown within close proximity to the proposed project area.

As this general region is rich in coal and natural gas deposits, ten mining related surveys have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the survey area. Terry Lolley conducted five of the surveys (Lolley 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, and 2008). Four sites, 1Wa101-1Wa104 were recorded as a result of the 2004 survey. Five other mining related surveys were also conducted (Bredeson and Smith 1998; Hawsey 2007; Holstein and Hill 1999; Meyer 1997; Mizelle 2010). Two sites, 1Wa258 and 1Wa259 were discovered as a result of the Hawsey survey. A listing of these six sites, including pertinent information for each, is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Information for previously recorded sites.

ASSF Number	Size (m)	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks	NRHP (Y/N/Undetermined)	Survey
1Wa101	300 x 100	Gulf Formational/Late Woodland	Deep deposits	Undetermined	Lolley 2004
1Wa102	150 x 30	Late Woodland	Shallow deposits	Undetermined	Lolley 2004
1Wa103	n/a	Unknown Aboriginal	Heavily disturbed	Undetermined	Lolley 2004
1Wa104	50 x 50	Unknown Aboriginal	Heavily disturbed	Undetermined	Lolley 2004
1Wa258	20 x 15	20 <sup>th</sup> Century historic	Former house site	No	Hawsey 2007
1Wa259	20 x 15	20 <sup>th</sup> Century Historic	Former house site	No	Hawsey 2007

A review of the 1915 Walker County Soil Map and the 1937 and 1938 editions of the Walker County Highway Maps show no structures within the survey area. Finally, the *Historical Atlas of Alabama, Vol. 2* lists no historic cemeteries located within the survey tract (Remington 2008).

### *Field Methods*

Field investigations consisted of a pedestrian walkover of the APE employing visual inspection of exposed ground surface and subsurface testing. Per AHC guidelines, all shovel tests had a minimum diameter of 30 cm and were excavated to recognizable, culturally sterile subsoil. All excavated soil was sieved through 6.35 mm (0.25 in) hardware cloth in an effort to recover cultural materials. Soil profiles were recorded for each shovel test noting soil colors, textures, and depths of soil texture/color changes and horizon boundaries. All shovel test locations were documented using global positioning systems (GPS) units rated for sub-decimeter accuracy. A total of 46 shovel tests was excavated in the course of this survey. Where exposed ground surface was present, initial investigations consisted of ground surface inspection. Slopes greater than 15 percent were visually inspected. Soil probing was also utilized, primarily in areas of hydric soils in an effort to locate pockets/areas of soil more suitable for prehistoric occupation. Photographic documentation was undertaken to provide evidence of the varying environments and disposition of the proposed project area. These photographs (Figures 6-15, 17) are keyed to the topographic map showing their location and orientation of capture (Figures 4-5).

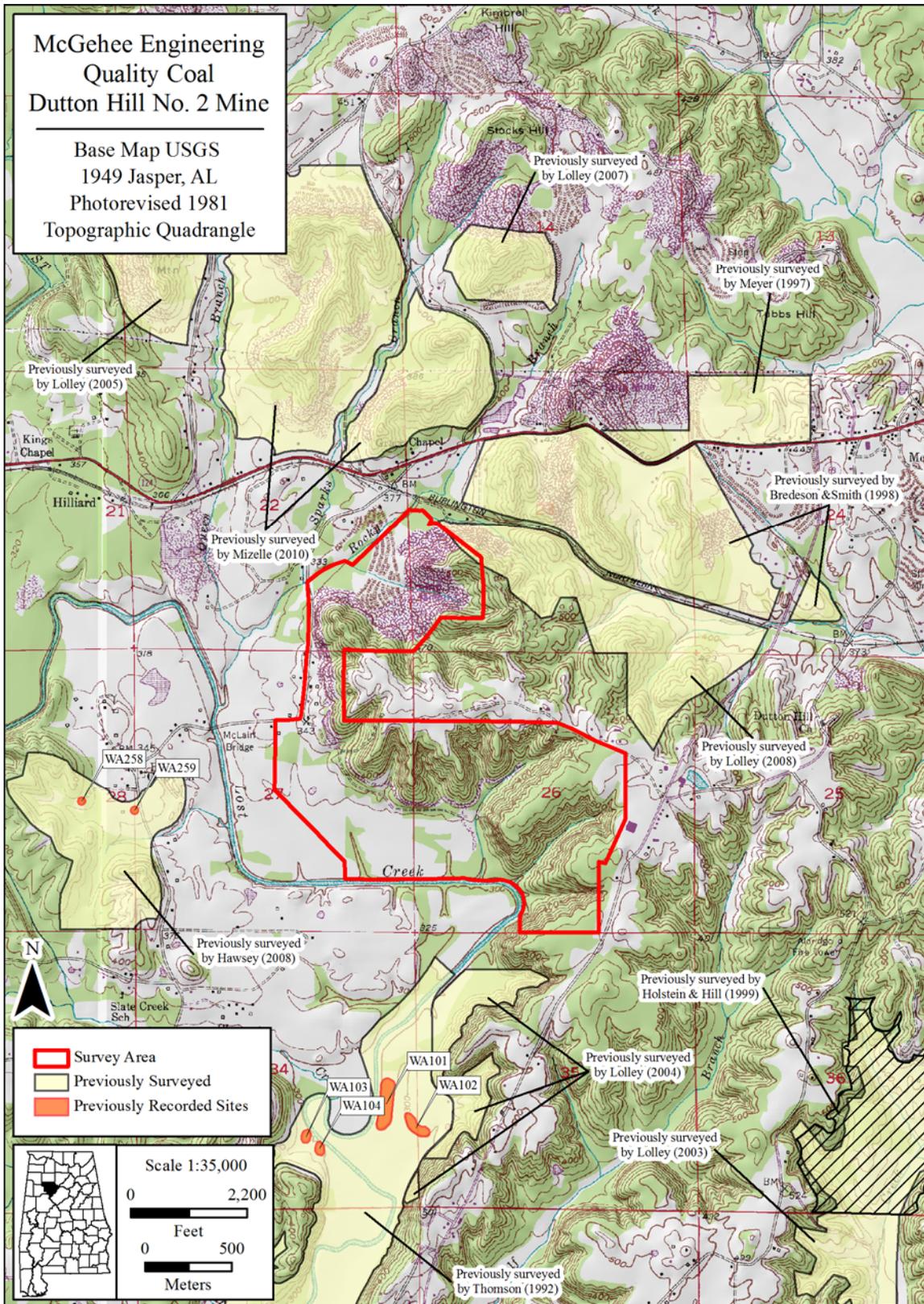


Figure 3. Previously recorded sites and surveys within a one-mile radius the survey area.

Due to the extensive impact along the base of the line of ridgespurs, as well as within the valleys between the ridges, this portion of the survey area offers no potential for bluff shelter/rock outcrop oriented prehistoric occupations to remain. These valleys were walked over and extensive mining impact is clearly evident. Further north along the crests of the narrow finger ridges, prior logging impact has resulted in extensive sheet erosion. Gravelly, culturally sterile subsoil is exposed on the surface in areas of visibility along utility roads and bare spots on the crests of the landforms (Figures 6-7). Shovel testing was limited along the ridgespurs due to the extensive erosion present and relative narrow width of the ridges, which are not conducive to prior cultural occupation. Along the northern boundary of the survey area on the crest of the ridges, several house lots are present, with evident ground surface contouring and landscaping. Shovel testing was also limited in this area as it offers very little potential for intact prior aboriginal or historic occupation due to the extensive surface reshaping and housing related construction. Soil profiles excavated in this area showed no evidence of any topsoil. The thin layer of humus/rootmat at the surface is underlain by mottled, culturally sterile, clay subsoil (Figure 8). The survey area extends north along a narrow corridor, on the west side of the tract, just east of Pleasant Grove Road. This northwest portion of the survey area has been previously mined and is depicted as such on the photorevised 1981, USGS, 7.5' topographic map of the area. However, the area of impact is much larger than depicted on the topographic map, with nearly the entire northwest portion of the survey tract having been impacted. No shovel testing was utilized in this locale due to the extensive mining.

The only area with the potential for evidence of intact prior occupation is in the southern portion of the survey area. This area consists of a series of open fields bordered by Lost Creek to the south and the abrupt rise in elevation along the northern boundary (Figure 9). Some wooded areas are present, primarily along the bank of the creek and along two intermittent drainages that feed south into the creek from the open fields. Surface visibility in the fields was limited, although some recently disked game plots present along the southern edge of the fields in close proximity to the creek did provide very good surface exposure. One of the disked game plots in close proximity to the creek yielded a sparse surface scatter of lithic material. Further information for this site is provided in the *Results* section of this report. In general, soil profiles from shovel testing in the fields showed a similar profile of dark yellowish-brown to brown, silty clay loam, ranging from 10YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 3/4 in color, to an average depth of 12 cmbs (including an average of 5 cm of rootmat/humus), underlain by gravelly, yellowish-brown silty clay (10YR 5/6) to at least 30 cmbs (Figure 10). The other general soil profile consisted of a thin layer (2-3 cm) of dark brown humus/rootmat, underlain by mottled, gray, brown, and pale brown silty clay with ferrous staining and small rock/pebble inclusions (Figure 11).

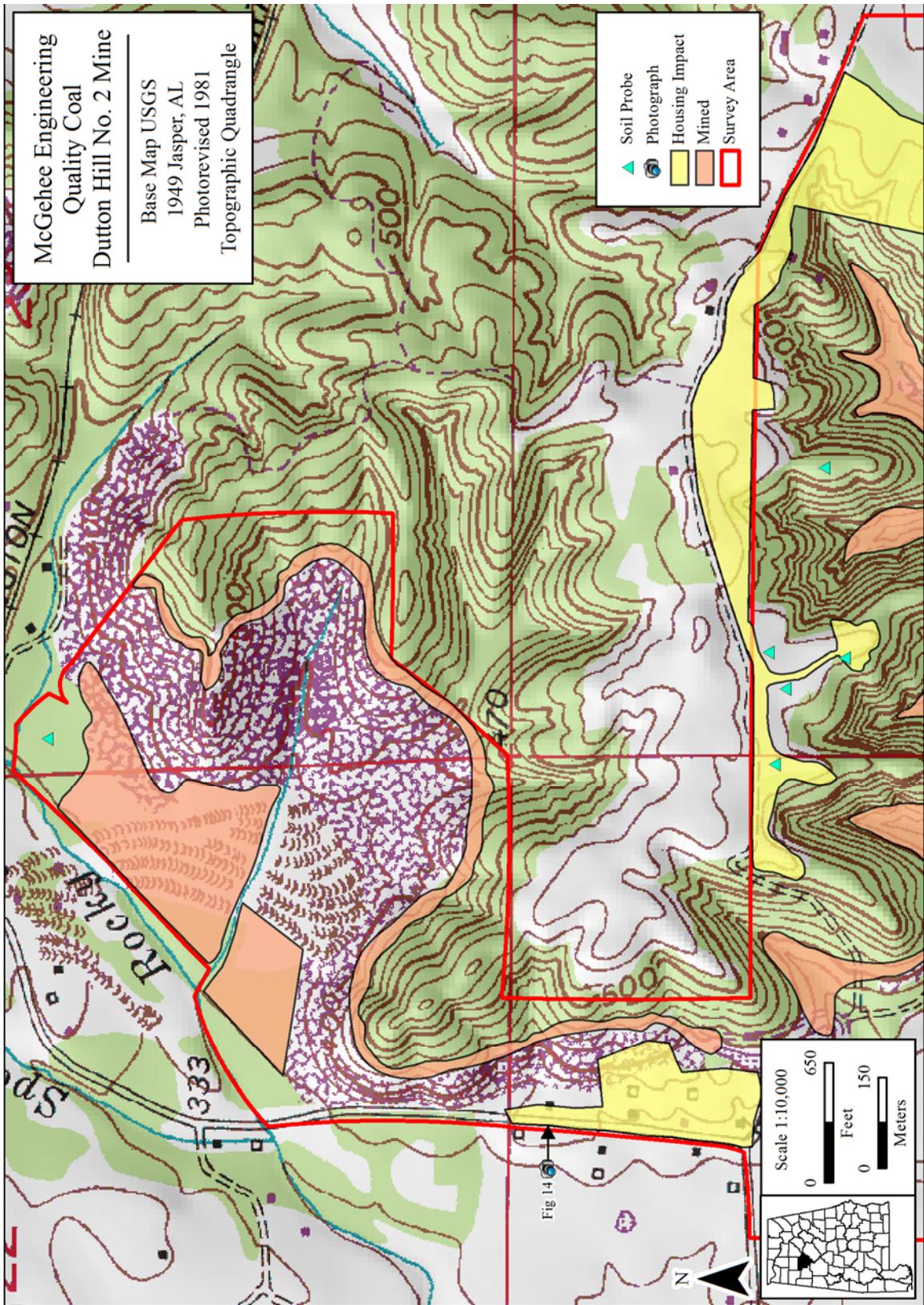


Figure 4. Shovel test and photograph locations in the survey corridor.

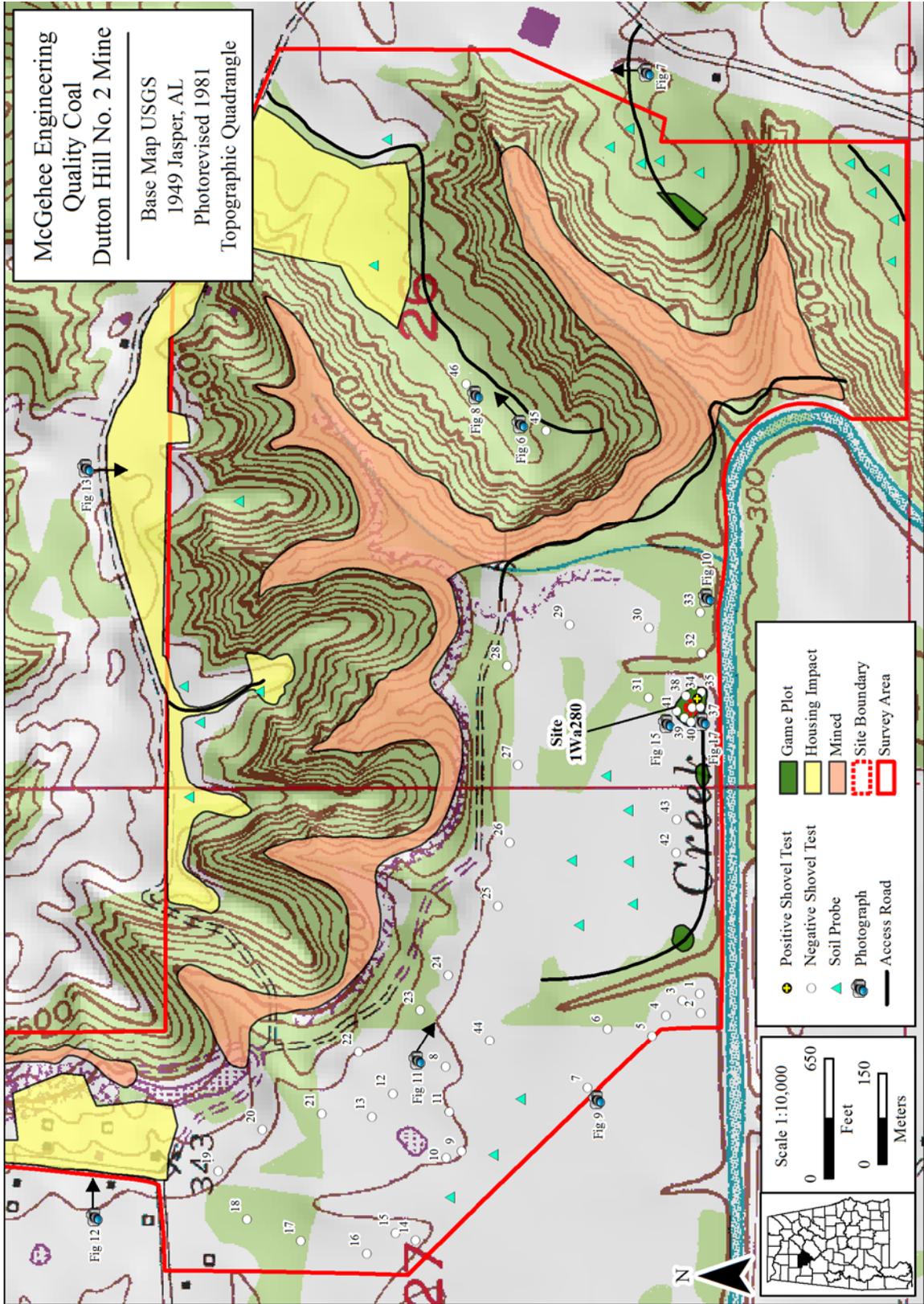


Figure 5. Shovel test and photograph locations in the survey corridor.



Figure 6. Utility road on ridgespur. View to north.



Figure 7. Eroded surface exposure on crest of ridgespur. View to west.

### *Collection Curation*

All cultural materials recovered during the survey were transported to the David L. DeJarnette Archaeological Laboratory at Moundville Archaeological Park in Moundville, Alabama for processing and analysis. Laboratory analysis followed accepted standard procedures involving washing of all recovered materials, sorting by artifact class, and tabulation of all artifacts. During the analysis process, artifacts were placed into archival bags with permanent provenience information and prepared for permanent curation.

All artifacts, photographs, field notes, maps, and documentation pertinent to the survey will be curated at the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository located at Moundville Archaeological Park. This repository meets Department of the Interior curation standards as defined under 36 CFR Part 79 and required by Chapter 460-X-9 of the Administrative Code of Alabama. A letter of agreement for curation has been included as Appendix A.



Figure 8. Soil profile for Shovel Test 46, excavated on ridgetspur.



Figure 9. East view of fields in southern portion of survey area. View to east.



Figure 10. Soil profile for Shovel Test 7, excavated in the field.



Figure 11. Soil profile for Shovel Test 33 showing silty clay subsoil.

### *Results*

As a result of this survey, one new archaeological site was recorded within the survey area. The site consists of a sparse scatter of lithic material with a Late Archaic-Middle Woodland association, based on the recovery of diagnostic projectile points. With regard to historic properties with potential for visual impact, no houses/structures with a construction date of 50 years or earlier were noted within the viewshed of the proposed surface mine. Housing in the general area of the proposed mine consists of manufactured houses, modern wood framed houses, or brick, ranch style houses (Figures 12-14). A description of Site 1Wa280 follows. The ASSF form is attached as Appendix B.

#### *Site 1Wa280*

*Topographic Map:* Jasper, AL  
*Township:* 14S *Range:* 8W  
*Elevation:* 320 ft AMSL  
*Surface Area:* 400 sq. m.  
*Ground Cover:* Open Field  
*NRHP Status:* Considered Ineligible  
*Soil Type:* Spadra-Whitwell Complex  
*Nearest Water Source:* Lost Creek

*Zone:* 16 *Easting:* 467223 *Northing:* 3739241  
*Section:* 26 NW¼-SW¼-SW¼  
*Site Size:* 20 m by 20 m  
*Maximum Depth of Recovery:* 11 cmbs  
*Degree of Disturbance:* 95%  
*Natural Setting:* Terrace  
*Soil Texture:* Fine Sandy Loam  
*Distance to Water:* 20 m South

*Comments:* Site 1Wa280 is a sparse assemblage of cultural material recovered from surface collecting and shovel testing. The site is located on a low terrace above a gradual slope to Lost Creek to the south (Figure 4). The field has a dense vegetative cover but has been recently disked, allowing for very good surface visibility (Figure 15). The material was initially surface collected from the southeast edge of the field, with wooded bottomland to the east and the wooded slope to the creek to the south. Shovel testing resulted in one of eight shovel tests positive for cultural material recovery (Figure 16). Only Shovel Test 34, excavated at the southern edge of the field, yielded any artifacts, consisting of two pieces of .25 in lithic debitage. The remaining seven shovel tests were negative. Soil profiles for the shovel tests showed an average of 11 cm or less of yellowish-brown sandy clay loam (10YR 4/4), underlain by gravelly, yellowish-brown sandy clay (10YR 5/6) (Figure 17).

*Investigative Methods:* Surface Collection (complete), Shovel Testing

*Materials Recovered:*

Surface

<u>Group</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Ct.</u>	<u>Wt (gr)</u>
Chipped Stone	PP/K, Ledbetter	Bangor Chert	1	15.1
Chipped Stone	PP/K, Bradley Spike	Tuscaloosa Gravel	2	6.2
Chipped Stone	PP/K Fragment	Unid. Chert	1	10.9
Debitage	.5 in No Cortex	Bangor Chert	3	0.8
Debitage	.25 in No Cortex	Tallahatta Sandstone	1	0.4

Shovel Test 1

Debitage	.25" Cortex	Tuscaloosa Gravel	2	2.1
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Figure 12. Manufactured home along west border of survey area. View to east.



Figure 13. Modern wood framed house along north perimeter of survey area. View to south.



Figure 14. Brick ranch style house along west border of survey area. View to southeast.



Figure 15. Disked field containing Site 1Wa280. View to southeast.

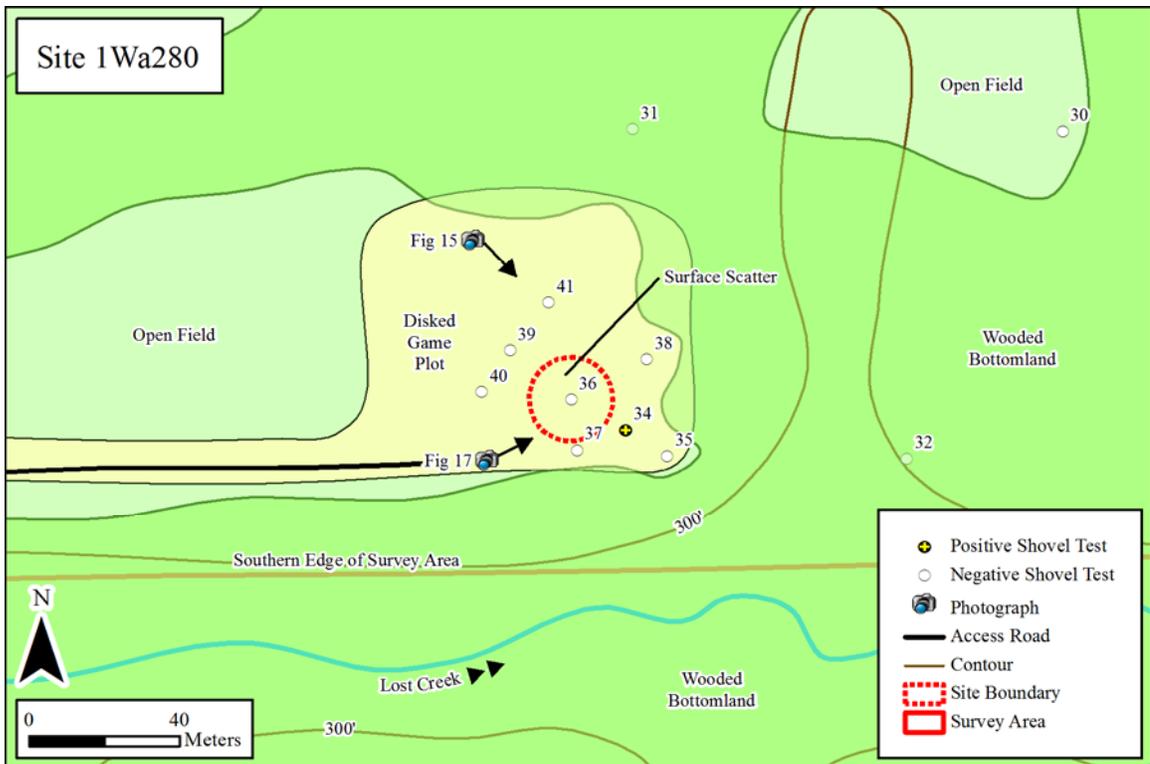


Figure 16. Sketch map of Site 1Wa280.



Figure 17. Soil profile from Shovel Test 40 at Site 1Wa280.

*Cultural Affiliation:* Late Archaic-Middle Woodland

*Evaluation/Recommendations:* The site has a Late Archaic as well as a Middle Woodland time period of occupation, based on analysis of the projectile points. Ledbetter projectile points are generally associated with the Late Archaic period; while Bradley Spike points are generally associated with the Middle Woodland period. Cultural material was recovered only as deep as 11 cmbs, in an apparent disturbed plowzone context. Culturally sterile subsoil is intermixed with the topsoil as evidenced in the plowed/disked area of the field. Based on the results of the initial testing, Site 1Wa280 is not recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site area has little potential to contain intact subsurface deposits. As such, the site is unlikely to provide significant information related to the prehistory of the region. Based on these findings, no further investigation is considered necessary

### *Survey Interpretation and Recommendations*

The Phase I cultural resources survey of Quality Coal's Proposed Dutton Hill Mine No. 2 in Walker County, Alabama resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site, 1Wa280. The site is situated in an open field that has been previously impacted by agricultural activities. The site is contained within a disturbed plowzone context, with cultural material recovered only as deep as 11 cmbs. The site is not recommended eligible for NRHP nomination and no further in-

vestigation is recommended. North of the open fields, a combination of surface mining, timber harvesting, residential housing, and erosion have altered the landscape to a degree where very few, if any, intact soil horizons exist. No historic standing structures are located within the general area of the APE. Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed Dutton Mine No. 2 will have no effect on any significant historic properties and a finding of no properties is recommended.

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APPENDIX A

University of Alabama Museums  
Office of Archaeological Research



October 31, 2011

Matthew D. Gage, Director  
Office of Archaeological Research  
University of Alabama Museums  
13075 Mound State Parkway  
Moundville, AL 35474

Dear Matt:

This letter is to confirm our agreement to provide curation services for all the materials generated by this project. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to agencies such as the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Forest Service, etc.

We appreciate having the opportunity to assist you with curation services in the past and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eugene Futato".

Eugene M. Futato RPA  
Deputy Director

13075 Moundville  
Archaeological Park  
Moundville, Alabama 35474  
(205) 371-2266  
FAX (205) 371-2494

APPENDIX B

Site:

Site Name:

### Location and Size

Easting:  Northing:  Elevation:   
Township:  Range:  Section:   
 1/4 of  1/4 of  1/4  
Major Axis:  Minor Axis:  Max Depth:

### Location and Size

Preservation State:

Immediate Destruction  Pending:  Looting/Vandalism:  % Destroyed:

National Register Status:

### Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation:   
Excavation Status:   
Topographic Association:   
Physiographic District:   
Physiographic Section:   
Nearest Water Source:

Direction To:  Distance To:  At Confluence:

Drainage Basin:

Ground Cover:

Soil Type:

Soil Texture Class:

County Soil Survey:

Degree of Disturbance:

## Characteristics

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human Remains               | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Mound(s)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Features                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Weir                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petroglyph/Pictograph       | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarry                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Historic Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cave                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structure Site     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Cemetery           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Midden                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Still                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shell Midden                | <input type="checkbox"/> Mill                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Earthen Mound        | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Earthen Mound      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                       |

## Components

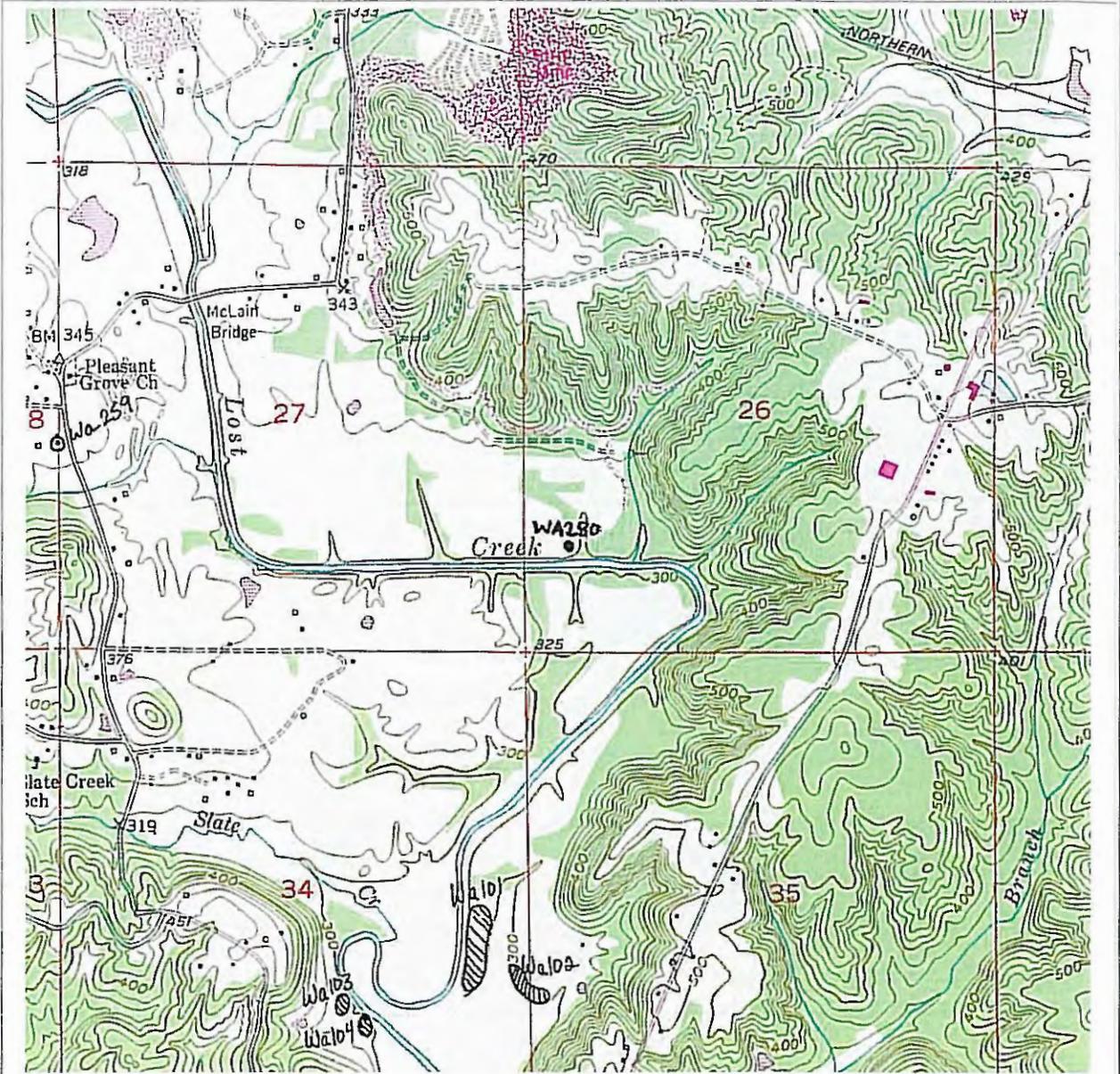
LATE ARCHAIC-MIDDLE WOODLAND

## Comments

INFORMATION RELATED TO THE PRE-HISTORY OF THE REGION. BASED ON

SITE IS A SPARSE ASSEMBLAGE OF CULTURAL MATERIAL RECOVERED VIA SURFACE COLLECTION AND SHOVEL TESTING. THE SITE IS LOCATED ON A LOW TERRACE ABOVE A STEEP SLOPE TO LOST CREEK TO THE SOUTH. THE FIELD HAS A DENSE VEGETATIVE COVER, BUT HAS BEEN RECENTLY DISKED, ALLOWING FOR VERY GOOD SURFACE VISIBILITY. THE MATERIAL WAS INITIALLY SURFACE COLLECTED FROM THE SOUTHEAST EDGE OF THE FIELD, WITH WOODED BOTTOMLAND TO THE EAST, AND THE WOODED SLOPE TO THE CREEK TO THE SOUTH. SHOVEL TESTING RESULTED IN ONE OF EIGHT SHOVEL TESTS POSITIVE FOR CULTURAL MATERIAL RECOVERY. ONLY SHOVEL TEST 1, EXCAVATED AT

THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE FIELD, YIELDED ANY ARTIFACTS, CONSISTING OF TWO PIECES OF .25" LITHIC DEBITAGE. THE REMAINING SEVEN SHOVEL TESTS WERE NEGATIVE. SOIL PROFILES FOR THE SHOVEL TESTS SHOWED AN AVERAGE OF 11 CM OR LESS OF YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM (10YR 4/4), UNDERLAIN BY GRAVELLY, YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY CLAY (10YR 5/6). THE SITE HAS A LATE ARCHAIC AS WELL AS A MIDDLE WOODLAND TIME PERIOD OF OCCUPATION, BASED RECOVERY OF ONE LEDBETTER POINT-LATE ARCHAIC, AND TWO BRADLEY SPIKE POINTS-MIDDLE WOODLAND. CULTURAL MATERIAL WAS RECOVERED ONLY AS DEEP AS 11 CMBS, IN AN APPARENT DISTURBED PLOWZONE CONTEXT. CULTURALLY STERILE SUBSOIL IS INTERMIXED WITH THE TOPSOIL AS EVIDENCED IN THE PLOWED/DISKED AREA OF THE FIELD. THE SITE IS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. THE SITE AREA HAS LITTLE POTENTIAL TO CONTAIN INTACT SUBSURFACE DEPOSITS. AS SUCH, THE SITE IS UNLIKELY TO PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION RELATED TO THE PREHISTORY OF THE REGION. BASED ON THESE FINDINGS, NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY.



USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: JASPER

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

Sponsor Type:  Sponsored By:   
 Recorder Type:  Recorded By:   
 Date Submitted:  Date Revised: