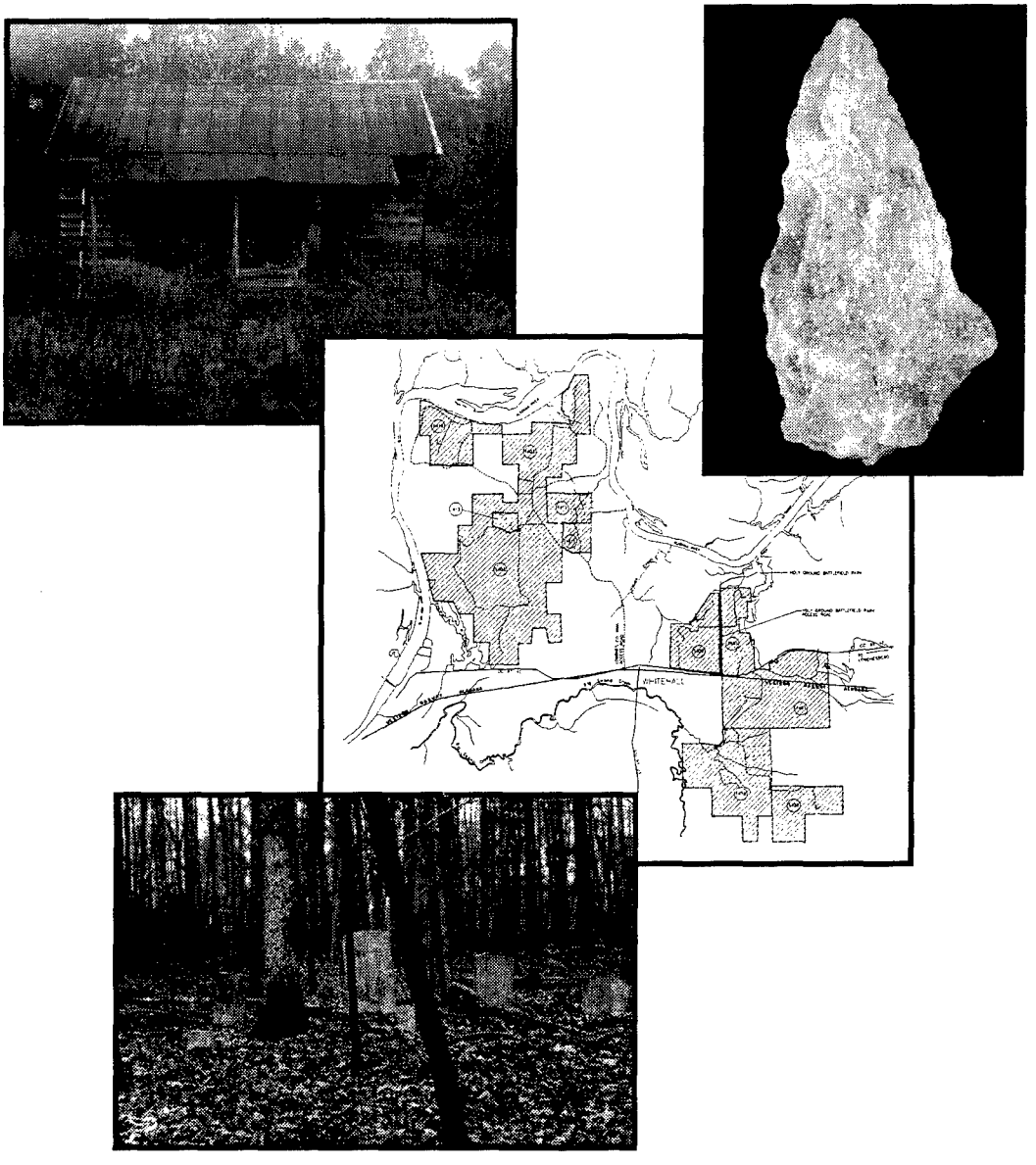
COESAM/PDER-98-007

Phase I Historic Resources Survey Lowndes Wildlife Management Area Lowndes County, Alabama

Contract No. DACA01-97-D-002
Delivery Order No. 12



Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Memphis Charleston

1998

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (*Leave Blank*)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
	1998	Final

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Phase I Historic Resources Survey, Lowndes Wildlife Management Area
Lowndes County, Alabama.

5. FUNDING NUMBERS
DACA01-97-D-002
Delivery Order No. 12

6. AUTHOR(S)

Bobby G. Southerlin, Bruce Harvey, Joe Giliberti, Dawn Reid, Tom Whitley, and Elliott K. Wright

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
PO Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
COESAM/PDER-98-007

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Same

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Unrestricted

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT (*Maximum 200 words*)

The development of the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA) was undertaken to mitigate loss of wildlife habitat associated with the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The LWMA has undergone a transition from a pristine natural landscape, to a natural landscape with limited cultural modifications, to an agricultural landscape with limited natural environments, and finally is in transition to a woodland and wildlife management area, as proposed by the USACE. The Phase I survey focused on four areas of inquiry: background research, archaeological survey, architectural survey, and cemetery inventory. The focus of Phase I survey was to locate architectural properties, archaeological sites, and cemeteries, and to determine if any were significant based on criteria used to determine their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

The background research identified broad trends in the prehistoric and historic settlement of the region, thereby providing a context for our field investigations and property evaluations. The archaeological survey identified 65 sites. Three sites are recommended to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. If land disturbing activities are planned in these locations, Phase II investigations are recommended to provide a definitive assessment of their NRHP potential. A total of 31 standing buildings and structures were present within the project area during our field investigations in February 1998. Of these, only six were of sufficient age to be considered for NRHP evaluation. These consist of three tenant houses and three barns. Because of structural deterioration, these structures lacked integrity and were recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The cemetery inventory focused on mapping and documenting five cemeteries located on or surrounded by the LWMA. Burials date from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries, and include some of the early property owners and their families. Archival review focused on trying to collect data on selected individuals buried in the cemeteries. Only two cemeteries, the Gresham Cemetery and the Williams/Meadows cemetery, are actually on LWMA property and were evaluated for the NRHP. These cemeteries are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP and should be maintained.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

Archaic	Mississippian	Paleoindian
Gulf Formational	Mitigate	Vernacular
Lowndes County	National Register	Woodland

15. NUMBER OF PAGES
218

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	UL

COESAM/PDER-98-007

Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Lowndes Wildlife Management Area
Lowndes County, Alabama

Prepared for
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

Contract No. DACA01-97-D-0002
Delivery Order 12

Prepared by:

Bobby Southerlin
Principal Investigator

Bruce Harvey
Joe Giliberti
Dawn Reid
Tom Whitley
and
Elliott K. Wright

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Memphis Charleston
1998

Executive Summary

The development of the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA) was undertaken to mitigate loss of wildlife habitat associated with the Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is committed to this undertaking as directed by Congress in Public Law 99-662 (Water Resource Development Act of 1986). This study provides details about the natural and cultural environment along a portion of the Alabama River in central Alabama. This area has undergone a transition from a pristine natural landscape, to a natural landscape with limited cultural modifications, to an agricultural landscape with limited natural environments, and finally to a woodland and wildlife management area proposed by the USACE.

The Phase I survey focused on four areas of inquiry: background research, archaeological survey, architectural survey, and cemetery inventory. The focus of Phase I survey was to locate architectural properties, archaeological sites, and cemeteries, and to determine if any were significant based on criteria used to determine their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

Background research identified broad trends in the prehistoric and historic settlement of the region, thereby providing a context for our field investigations and property evaluations. Additionally, land ownership and census reviews were undertaken for the project area to construct a land ownership record. We also conducted personal interviews and reviewed historical documents to recover information about early property owners.

The archaeological survey identified 65 sites. Three sites are recommended to be potentially eligible for the NRHP; these are summarized in Table 1. No land disturbing activities should be conducted at these sites. If land disturbing activities are planned in these locations, Phase II investigations are recommended to provide a definitive assessment of their NRHP potential.

The architectural survey examined all buildings, structures, and objects within the LWMA. A total of 31 standing buildings and structures were present within the project area during our field investigations in February 1998. Of these, only six were of sufficient age to be considered for NRHP evaluation. These consist of three tenant houses and three barns. Two of the tenant houses, both examples of vernacular dwellings from the late nineteenth through mid twentieth century, were initially considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Discussions with the Alabama Historical Commission examined the potential for these properties to be put into a "mothball" program that might preserve these buildings. However, these structures lacked integrity because of structural deterioration, and are

recommended ineligible for the NRHP. None of the other structures were recommended eligible for the NRHP.

The cemetery inventory focused on mapping and documenting five cemeteries located on or surrounded by the LWMA. Burials date from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries, and include some of the early property owners and their families. Archival review focused on trying to collect data on selected individuals buried in the cemeteries. Only two cemeteries, the Gresham Cemetery and the Williams/Meadows cemetery, are actually on LWMA property and were evaluated for the NRHP (see Table 1). These cemeteries are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP and should be maintained.

Table 1. Summary of Significant Historic Properties in the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area.

Site Number/ Name	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility	Comments
1LO61	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Site occupations include Late Archaic, Gulf Formational, and Mississippian components.
1LO65	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Site occupations include Late Archaic and early nineteenth through early twentieth century components.
1LO104	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible	Site occupations include Paleoindian, Woodland, and Mississippian components.
Gresham Cemetery	Nineteenth/ Twentieth Century	Potentially Eligible	The cemetery has at least 128 burials. Dates of death range between 1834-1972. A number of early settlers in the region are buried here.
Williams/ Meadows Cemetery	Twentieth Century	Potentially Eligible	The cemetery has two graves with markers and two possible grave depressions. Date of death range between 1915 and 1928. The cemetery is associated with remains of farm complex.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the numerous people involved with making this project possible. First and foremost we wish to thank the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District for funding this project. Ernie Seckinger was the technical point of contact and provided valuable guidance and assistance. Ike Lyon served as the local point of contact for the USACE and provided much appreciated logistical guidance and coordination.

The authors would also like to acknowledge members of the Alabama Historical Commission for their input during different stages of the project. A special thanks to Ellen Mertins, Bob Gamble, and Tom Maher.

We would especially like to thank Probate Judge John Huelett for his input. His familiarity with the area and events during the Civil Rights Movement provide a unique perspective of an individual involved with an important era in American history.

The archaeological survey was conducted under the direction of Joe Giliberti, Tom Whitley, and Bobby Southerlin. The archaeological survey crew consisted of Lacey Hicks, Laura Jervis, Keith Keeney, Kim Morrell, Lesley Nash, John O'Donnell, Mike Reynolds, Joe Sanders, and Chet Walker.

Documentation of the architectural sites was conducted by Bruce Harvey, David Diener, and Mike Reynolds. The cemetery inventory was conducted by David Diener, Lacey Hicks, Lesley Nash, Mike Reynolds, and Bobby Southerlin. Dr. Jean Wilson provided comments on the report, especially the environmental section; future work in the region should make more use of his expertise.

Laboratory analyses were conducted by Sharon Egan, Laura Jervis, Alison Sluss, and Alex Sweeney, under the direction of Kris Robertson and Connie Huddleston. David Diener served as the project photographer. Robert Dye and David Diener served as the graphics artist for the report. Jeff Gardner provided editorial guidance.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents (...continued)

List of Figures

List of Figures (...continued)

List of Figures (...continued)

List of Tables

List of Tables (...continued)

Chapter 1. Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), as directed by Congress in Public Law 99-662 (Water Resource Development Act of 1986 [33 U.S.C. 2283]) made a commitment to fully mitigate the loss of wildlife habitat associated with the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The development of the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA) was undertaken as part of that commitment. The LWMA encompasses approximately 4,050 hectares (10,000 acres).

As part of an indefinite delivery order contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District (USACE, Mobile), Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I Historic Resources Survey of the LWMA. This study provides data about past land use and the historic resources (cemeteries, structures, buildings, objects, and archaeological sites) within the project area. The potential significance of identified historic resources was determined based on criteria used to evaluate National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

The main tasks performed for this study were:

- Archival and background research to provide details of human land use in the study areas and to provide a context for prehistoric and historic sites within the study areas;
- Architectural survey of historic buildings and structures;
- Archaeological survey (primarily focused on the identification of prehistoric sites) of selected areas identified as having high potential for the presence of archaeological sites;
- Archaeological survey (focused primarily on the identification of historic sites) using historic maps to locate historic sites;
- Cemetery inventory of plots owned or surrounded by the LWMA property.

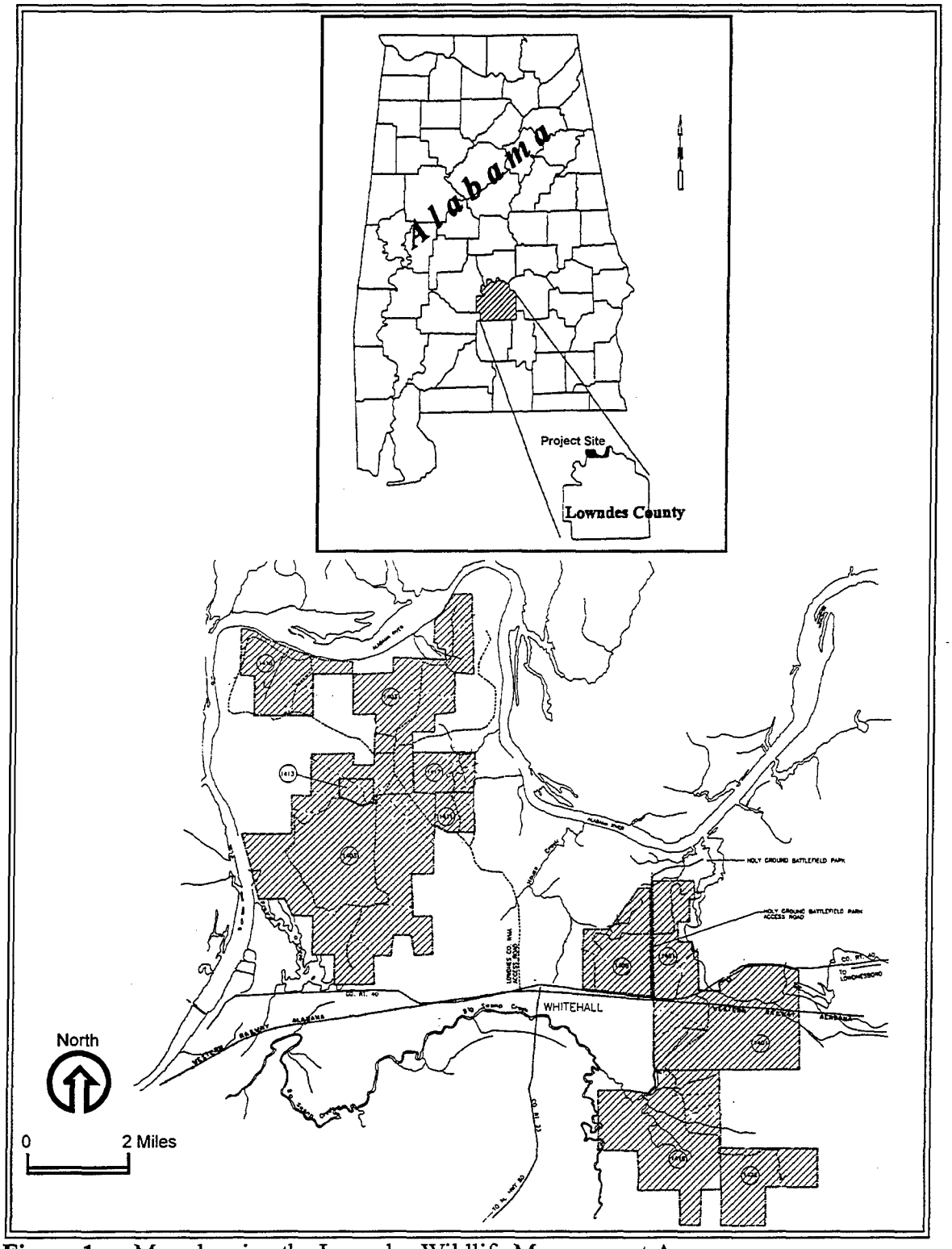


Figure 1. Map showing the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area.

Research Orientation and NRHP Evaluation

This Phase I historic resources survey was conducted to document land use for the project area, from the pristine landscape during the Late Pleistocene to the modern agricultural landscape, to the mixed woodland and wildlife management landscape proposed by the USACE. While the research is partially descriptive, our goal is also to contribute data on natural and cultural processes associated with human settlement in central Alabama. This approach uses evolutionary models of cultural processes emphasizing environmental and cultural conditions that place adaptive pressures on human populations (Bell 1994:12). Remains of material culture are seen as artifacts of technology, society, or ideology. Mortuary sites in particular, have potential to yield clues about social status and to help explain social structure.

A primary goal of this project was to provide sufficient data to the USACE and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for determining whether historic resources identified during these investigations are significant. Historic resources (i.e., districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects) recorded within the project area during these investigations were evaluated based on the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for evaluation), historic resources (referred to as properties in the regulations) can be defined as significant (i.e., eligible for the NRHP) if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and if they:

(a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or

(b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or

(c) Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The initial qualification used for identifying potentially significant architectural properties (i.e., districts, buildings, structures, and objects; archaeological sites are described separately below) is the 50 year minimum age necessary for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 60.4); for this project, pre-1948 architectural properties are included. Architectural properties may be recommended NRHP eligible under Criteria a, b, c, and very rarely d. To

be considered eligible for the NRHP, architectural properties must possess significance when evaluated at the local, state, or national level in relationship with similar properties within a specific historic theme, period, and geographic area (NPS 1995:5).

Technical information and guidelines for evaluating NRHP eligibility are provided by the National Park Service in several published bulletins (e.g., NPS 1995; Potter and Boland 1992; Sherfy and Luce n.d.; Townsend et al. 1993). The process for evaluating properties for eligibility for the NRHP includes: categorizing the property as a district, a site, a building, a structure, or an object; determining the appropriate context (prehistoric or historic) for the property; determining whether the property is significant under the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation; and determining whether the property retains integrity (NPS 1995:3).

After a property has been assigned to a category (district, site, building, structure, or object), the historic context represented by the property has to identified. According to the National Park Service, "the significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context" (NPS 1995:7). Evaluating a property within its historical context involves several steps. These include: identifying the themes, geographical limits, and chronological period that the property represents; determining how these themes are significant in the history of the area, state, or nation; determining whether the particular property type is important in illustrating these themes through historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential; and determining the features that the property must have in order to reflect these themes (NPS 1995:7-8).

Architectural Properties

Architectural properties which might be judged significant under Criterion a (significant events), or Criterion b (significant persons), can be assessed as eligible for the NRHP through archival research. Historic structures which are associated with significant persons or events in local, state, or national history should be definitively linked with important persons or events to determine eligibility. Historical documentation of the person(s) or event(s) is usually enough to support NRHP eligibility.

Evaluation of architectural properties which might be judged significant under Criterion c (architectural merit) generally involves detailed description and assessment of physical characteristics. Most NRHP eligible architectural properties are considered to be significant because they exhibit "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" (36 CFR Part 60.4[c]). These characteristics include: a "pattern of features common to a particular class of resources; the individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class; the evolution of that class; or the transition between classes of resources" (NPS 1995:18). Vernacular architectural properties often exhibit distinctive characteristics which represent a type, period, or method of construction. However, many

of these properties have been substantially altered within the last 50 years, and few retain aspects of integrity required to be considered eligible for the NRHP.

Considering architectural properties significant under Criterion c because they "represent the work of a master" (36 CFR Part 60.4[c]) requires that the property "express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft" (NPS 1995:20). A "master" may also be an anonymous craftsman whose work is discernable from others by its distinguishing characteristics, and "rises above the level of workmanship of the other properties encompassed by the historic context" (NPS 1995:20).

If architectural properties exhibiting distinctive stylistic characteristics cannot be positively attributed to the work of a master, the properties may still be eligible for the NRHP. These buildings, structures, or objects may be eligible because they "possess high artistic values." High artistic values are most often interpreted to represent properties which epitomize the design principles of a particular architectural style, or a transition between two architectural styles (NPS 1995:20).

In order to be considered eligible for the NRHP, architectural properties must exhibit good integrity; that is, a property must retain its ability to convey its significance. Aspects of integrity defined in the regulations (36 CFR Part 60.4) include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If these aspects are diminished, and an architectural property no longer retains the identity or character for which it can be judged significant, then the architectural resource is not eligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity (NPS 1995:44).

Archaeological Properties

Archaeological properties (or sites) are usually evaluated relative to Criterion d. As locations of human activities which include physical remains of those activities, archaeological sites are potential sources of important information. However, some archaeological sites, particularly those representing historic period occupation or use, can be considered eligible under Criterion a (if they are associated with specific important events or trends in American history), under Criterion b (if they are associated with important people), or under Criterion c (if important structural elements are preserved) (NPS 1995; Townsend et al. 1993).

As indicated in 36 CFR Part 60.4(d), archaeological sites "that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" can be eligible for the NRHP. The National Park Service defines two requirements for archaeological sites to be eligible under NRHP Criterion d (NPS 1995:21).

(1) The site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and

(2) The information must be considered important.

The National Park Service provides clarification for the first requirement by stating that an archaeological site is eligible for the NRHP if that site "has been used as a source of data *and* contains more, as yet unretrieved data" (NPS 1995:21; emphasis added).

Regarding the second requirement, Glassow (1977) recommends careful consideration of specific site attributes (integrity, clarity, artifact frequency, and artifact diversity) in determining whether an archaeological site contains important information. Butler (1987:821) defines "important information" as the potential of an archaeological site to contribute to current "theoretical and substantive knowledge" of archaeology in the site's regional setting. In other words, under Criterion d, importance or significance can be defined as research potential. The research potential of an archaeological site (lacking architectural remains) can be determined by demonstrating that the site retains relatively intact archaeological contexts, such as culturally or temporally diagnostic artifacts, intact features, discrete artifact clusters denoting activity areas, or preserved organic material associated with the site occupation. To be considered eligible, these data should be capable of addressing important research questions by testing hypotheses, supporting current scientific interpretations, or reconstructing cultural chronologies through the use of appropriate analytical methods.

As indicated by Glassow (1977) aspects of integrity are also important to determining NRHP eligibility of archaeological sites. However, because "archaeological sites, in particular, do not exist today exactly as they were formed" (NPS 1995:46) and information potential relies less on overall condition of the site, *location* and *association* are the most important aspects of integrity for archaeological sites.

To be eligible for the NRHP, an archaeological site must possess artifacts in or near their original depositional *location* that can be employed to determine the past use of the locale and the approximate date of its past use. Integrity of location indicates occurrence of artifacts, artifact clusters, middens, or features in sufficient numbers to permit quantitative assessments of their horizontal and vertical distributions across the site. These cultural deposits must occur within relatively intact soil deposits that represent specific human activities, suites of activities, or natural events that occurred on the site. The relationships between cultural and natural remains are critical to understanding how the site was created (i.e., the kinds of human activities that occurred at the site to produce the artifacts and features) and how the site has changed since its initial occupation. The presence of artifacts and features that can be employed to make these interpretations is essential to recommending a site eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity of *association* is interpreted somewhat differently when referring to archaeological sites. Townsend et al. (1993:21) state that "under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and the important research questions." For example, prehistoric archaeological sites that have the ability to address topics such as *cultural chronology*, *artifact assemblage*, and *subsistence patterns* have potential to contribute important information.

Cultural chronology refers to the ability of a site to add information about the sequence of human events in the region. The ability of a site to contribute significant information about the regional prehistoric cultural chronology rests with its ability to provide direct dating data using radiocarbon dating and/or relative dating data using temporally diagnostic ceramic and lithic artifacts. For a site to have significant culture chronology research potential it must minimally demonstrate: (1) preservation of organic remains from good contexts that would provide reliable radiocarbon dating samples; or (2) horizontal or vertical separation of cultural components with associated diagnostic artifacts.

Artifact assemblage data are often used in reconstruction of cultural history, based on the classification of artifacts and artifact assemblages, or associations of artifacts that are thought to be contemporary (Fagan 1988). Artifact assemblages are comprised of all items (including features) at a site which "exhibit physical attributes that can be assumed to be the result of human activity" (Dunnell 1971). The patterning of these assemblages reflects behavior patterns or shared activities of a total community. It is this patterning of contemporary collections of artifacts and features that is used to interpret the lifeways of a site's occupants. The composition and distribution of artifact assemblages provides valuable information about site structure, activities, and function(s). Comparisons of assemblages from the same time period (synchronic) or from different time periods (diachronic) require that each assemblage is placed within a regional culture chronology. If assemblages are mixed, the resulting distortion does not allow for reliable identifications of individual assemblages nor meaningful interpretations of associated activity patterns.

Subsistence reconstruction relies on plant (botanical) and animal (faunal) remains from archaeological contexts to deduce dietary patterns. This topic includes determination of species use, relative dietary significance of individual species, and procurement strategies (Reitz 1990; Wagner 1995; Wing and Brown 1979). However, the usefulness and reliability of plant (paleoethnobotany) and animal (zooarchaeology) studies is limited by the contexts from which these remains are recovered. Faunal remains are typically very poorly preserved at archaeological sites in upland settings of central Alabama, unless found in direct association with shell. Botanical remains are more likely to survive in an intact and identifiable form if they have been exposed to fire and become carbonized. Finally, the primary limitation to paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses is context. Preserved biological remains from contexts that are not associated with distinct cultural

horizons or features, or cannot be directly or relatively dated, do not provide reliable information.

Historic archaeological sites also must contain sufficient integrity to yield data relevant to specific research questions. In Central Alabama, research questions addressing early settlement and economic development of the area are particularly relevant. Census records provide data on continuities in pre-Civil War and post war plantation ownership and residence within the project area and sites that have the potential to provide data on this topic could be considered significant. Other relevant issues deal with the interrelationships between the decline of sharecropping, the mechanization of cotton production, the Civil Rights Movement, and the spatial reorganization of plantations (see Aiken 1978). Additional research issues to be addressed include on-going theoretical concerns, such as the problem of distinguishing slave and freeman archaeological deposits (Singleton 1985).

It is important to note that the ability of an archaeological site to generate information beyond that already known (i.e., its research potential) must be evaluated. If artifacts and features encountered at a newly discovered site occur at numerous previously recorded sites in a region, then the new site is not expected to generate new information. This site could be recommended ineligible for the NRHP even though it may contain adequate numbers of temporally and/or functionally sensitive artifacts within intact natural or cultural deposits. Alternatively, a site that produces extremely rare artifacts or evidence of extremely rare activities may be considered eligible even if it lacks these associations.

Cemeteries

One additional property type encountered during this project required NRHP eligibility evaluation. Cemeteries and grave sites are among a group of properties (i.e., religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the last 50 years) which must meet specific conditions (criteria considerations; 36 CFR Part 60.4) before being considered eligible under the four Criteria for evaluation. Three criteria considerations are specifically relevant to cemeteries and grave sites:

- *Criteria Consideration A* - A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction or historical importance.

- *Criteria Consideration C* - A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

- *Criteria Consideration D* - A cemetery is eligible if it drives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

If these criteria considerations are met, cemeteries may be evaluated for NRHP eligibility under the Criteria for evaluation. Potter and Boland (1992) clarify the process for evaluating cemeteries and burial grounds for NRHP eligibility. In the past, cemeteries were generally not recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, recent adjustments have broadened the range of cemeteries which may be eligible. In addition, cemeteries can be considered eligible for the NRHP "if they are integral parts of larger properties" (Potter and Boland 1992:14) that meet the Criteria for evaluation.

Under Criterion a, cemeteries may be considered significant if they are linked to a specific event or to an important long term trend. For example, a Civil War battlefield cemetery could be eligible for the NRHP. Under Criterion b, a cemetery linked to a key individual in local, regional, or national events may also be eligible for the NRHP. For example, cemeteries containing the remains of pioneer individuals important to the initial settlement of an area may be eligible for the NRHP. Cemeteries may also be NRHP eligible under Criterion c, if they embody distinctive characteristics representative of a temporal, ethnic, or religious type. Additionally, if the cemetery has artistic merit due to its markers, architecture, or landscaping, it may also be considered for eligibility under Criterion c.

Cemeteries with intact human remains or burial items have the potential for containing significant information if they provide spatial data or osteological information, or are associated with burial goods that provide data about status and ethnicity. These cemeteries have potential to add to our theoretical and substantive knowledge of history and could be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion d. However, human burials are protected under local, state, and federal laws, and few historic cemeteries are excavated simply to determine if they exhibit important information.

Chapter 2. Environmental Context

The local environment and its resources are important in understanding human occupation and exploitation of a given region. Soils, geology, climate, vegetation, and wildlife have bearing on local conditions and influence prehistoric and historic settlement and subsistence patterns. These environmental factors may directly or indirectly present opportunities and limitations to human settlement.

Modern Setting

The Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA) is in central Alabama. Alabama has a subtropical climate, which is influenced by geographic location, topography, and air-mass activity (Walthall 1980:13). The mean annual temperature for central Alabama is 65° F (18° C). Long, hot summers are typical, and daytime high temperatures at or above 95° F (35° C) are not uncommon. The average daytime temperature during the summer approaches 90° F (32° C). Winters are typically short and moderate, with a mean temperature of 52° F (11° C) on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Walthall 1980). The growing season in central Alabama averages 250 days. Precipitation amounts vary, but reflect Alabama's subtropical climate; annual rainfall averages 53 inches (135 cm). Peak precipitation occurs in March.

The LWMA lies within the Alabama River valley, between US Highway 80 and the Alabama River. This is a rural setting, about half-way between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. The 1916 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) map refers to this general area as Gordons Bend. The Henry Lock and Dam (formerly the Jones Bluff Lock and Dam) is located just west of the project area. The portion of the Alabama River west and north of the LWMA is now part of R. E. "Bob" Woodruff Lake (formerly Jones Bluff Lake).

The Alabama River valley falls entirely within the Coastal Plain province of Alabama (Szabo 1972). Figure 2 shows the physiographic provinces of Alabama. In Lowndes County, the Alabama River is incised into Cretaceous bedrock formations consisting of Mooreville Chalk in the Black Prairie Belt region of the Coastal Plain. This is an undulating plain with a relief of 15 to 30 m (50 to 100 ft). Elevations in the project area range between approximately 40 m (130 ft) and 58 m (190 ft) above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929.

The Alabama River is part of an extensive drainage system that has its headwaters in the Appalachian Mountains of Georgia and Tennessee. The Alabama River is formed by

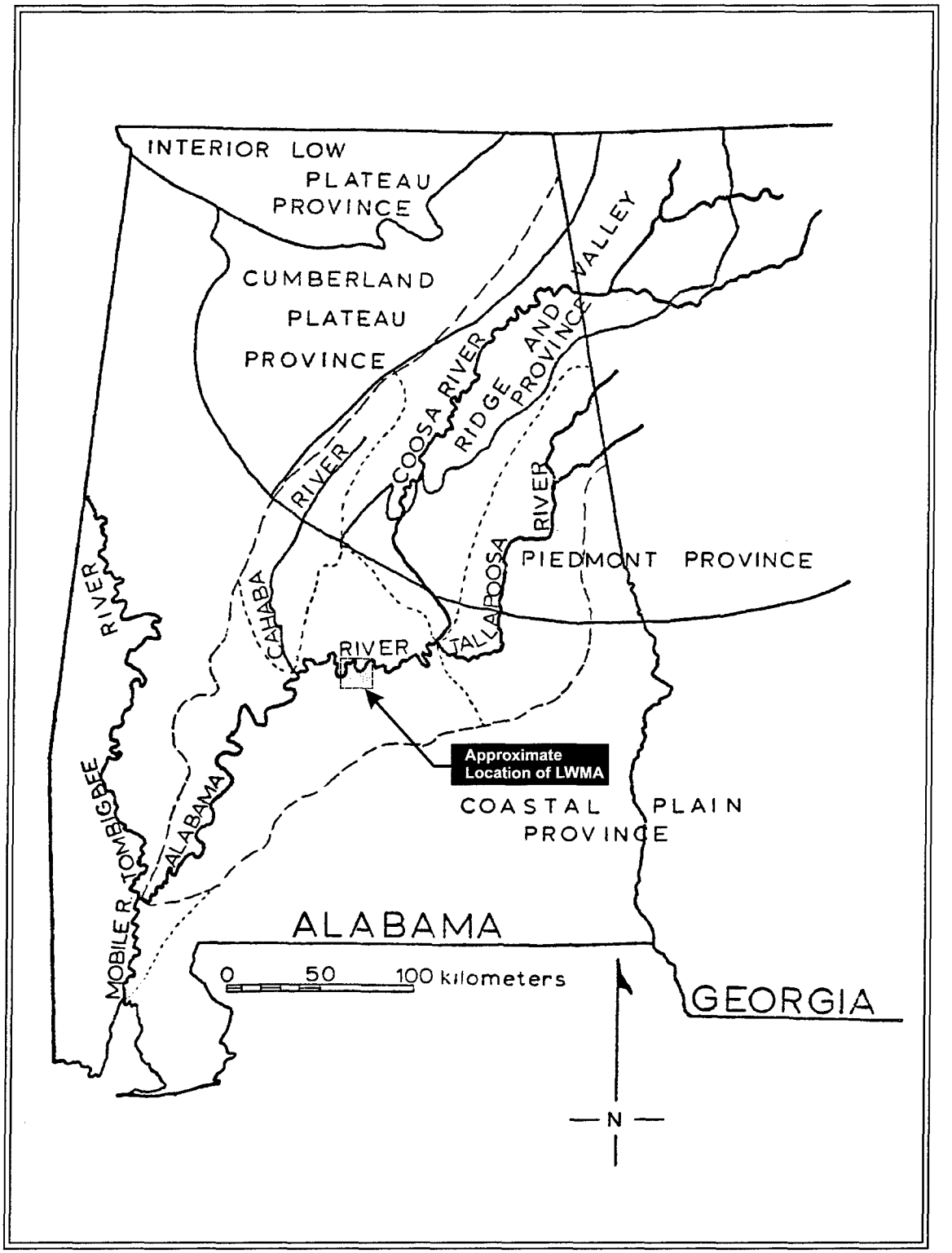


Figure 2. Map showing the physiographic provinces of Alabama (Szabo 1972:5).

the merging of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers near Montgomery. The Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers converge just north of Mobile to form the Mobile River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile Bay, about 390 kilometers (240 miles) south of the project area.

The project area is comprised of a mature, relatively flat floodplain, with numerous wetlands and old meander scars. The modern setting varies considerably, encompassing wetlands, woodlands, fields, and pastures.

Although there is not a newly published soil survey for Lowndes County, the 1916 USDA soil map provides some useful information. Figure 3 shows the LWMA and its associated soils prior to the creation of R.E. "Bob" Woodruff Lake. Landforms with well-drained soils are generally acknowledged by archaeologists as having greater potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Identified soil types within the project area include: Amite, Cahaba, Chattahoochee, Kalmia, Catalpa, and Leaf. During the Jones Bluff Reservoir archaeological survey an association was made between the presence of archaeological sites and specific soil types. Archaeological sites were recorded on Cahaba, Kalmia, and Leaf soils (Dickens 1971). Cahaba and Leaf soil types include well-drained fine sandy loams and silt loams. Kalmia soils are comprised of well-drained fine sandy loams. Special attention was given to areas with these soil types within the surveyed portions of the LWMA.

Perhaps more than in any other part of the Southeast, the Black Belt stands apart as a distinctive small region because of its geology, soils, natural vegetation, topographic features, and its land use since 1914. Nineteenth century settlement was different on the two main categories of soils. The old alluvial deposits provided well drained sites for residences, primary roads, cemeteries, and some farming. The clay rich, limestone and marl -derived soils were among the most productive in the South and made the Black Prarie extremely important economically and politically. However, the clay rich soils are very difficult for travel and farming when wet. The sandy alluvial soils dry quickly and remain easily worked and passable for vehicles and livestock (Gene Wilson, personal communication 1998).

The only local lithic (stone) resources that were available for Native Americans are alluvial gravels comprised of quartz and quartzite cobbles and pebbles with occasional black chert pebbles. This form of lithic raw material often forms the basis of a core tool technology rather than a flake tool technology, but no systematic bipolar industry appears to have been present in central Alabama during the Late Woodland (Jeter 1977). Evidence of this technology was observed at 1LO28, located just west of the study area at the Prairie Creek Public Use Area (Southerlin and Reid 1997).

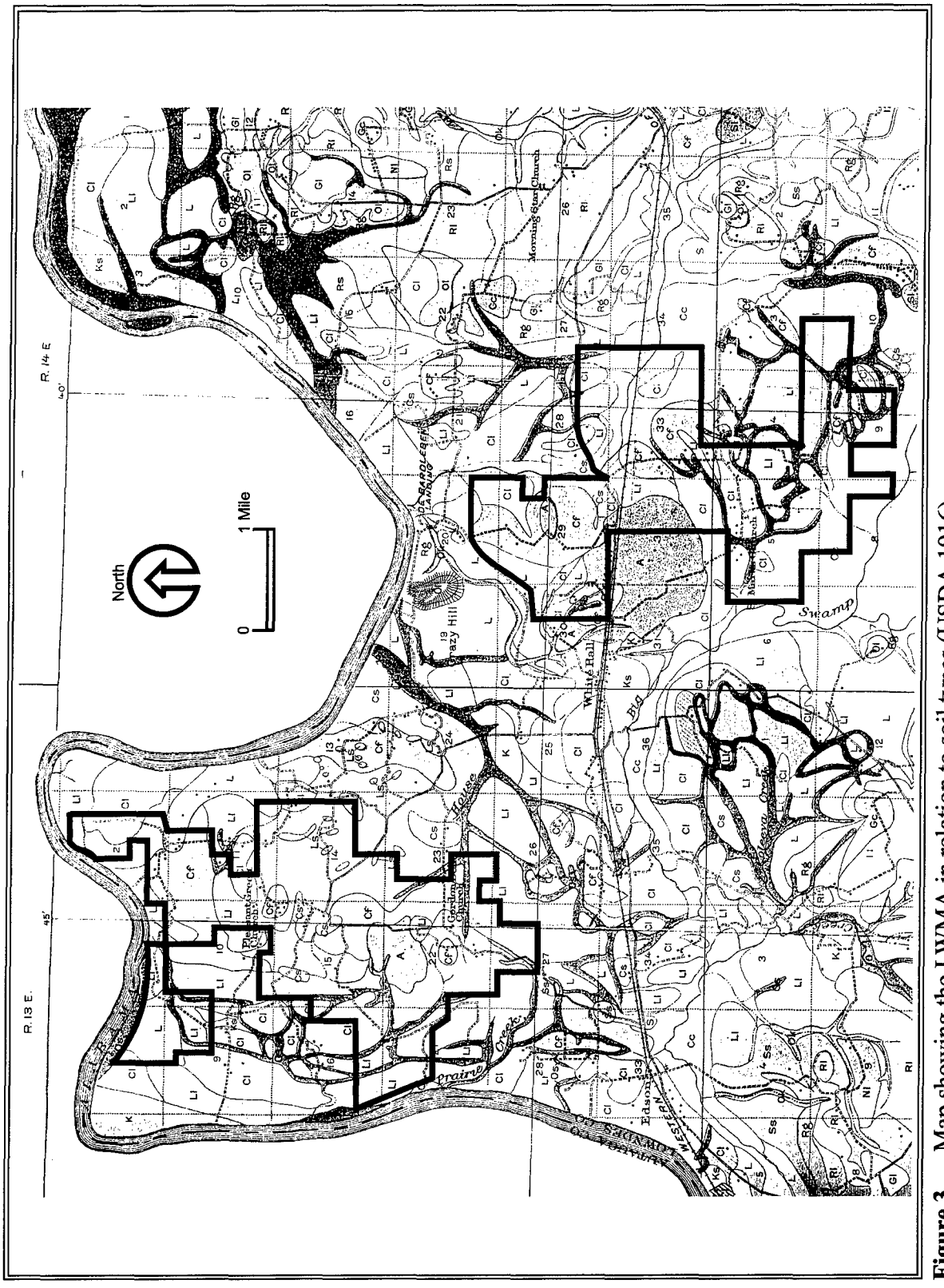


Figure 3. Map showing the LWMA in relation to soil types (USDA 1916).

Paleoenvironment

Pollen and paleoenvironmental studies in Alabama indicate that between 22,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP) the cool, dry climate favored a mixture of conifers and cool-temperate hardwoods. In contrast, during the following early Holocene, forests of the region became dominated by more mesic species, such as oak, hickory, and southern pine. The beginning of the Holocene epoch at 10,000 BP signifies the end of Pleistocene glacial conditions and the beginning of the inter-glacial stage (Bense 1994:19). By about 10,000 years BP, modern flora had established itself in most of the southeastern United States (Kuchler 1964; Sheehan et al. 1985; Wharton 1989). As the climate continued to warm, increased moisture augmented the northward advance of the oak-hickory forest (Delcourt 1979). In a study by Sheehan et al. (1985), analysis of regional pollen study evidence suggested that spruce, pine, fir, and hemlock rapidly decreased in importance after 9,000 years BP. During the mid-Holocene (5,000 years BP), pines began to increase in numbers within the oak-hickory forest (Wharton 1989:12).

Szabo (1972) conducted a geological study of the Alabama River basin, including the LWMA and its surrounding area. Overall, Szabo (1972) identified 10 sediment groups along the Alabama River valley. Two of these are recent fluvial (flood deposited) Holocene deposits, identified simply as Channel Deposits and Deltaic Deposits. Seven additional sediment groups are also fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age: Terraces A-F and Floodplain Deposits; the floodplain deposits may include some Late Pleistocene sediments. The final sediment group is Pre-Quaternary, and is associated with non-fluvial uplands. Of these sediment groups, only two occur within the LWMA: Holocene/Pleistocene Floodplain and Terrace E.

Much of the LWMA is associated with Szabo's (1972) Terrace E, which dates to between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago. Terrace E has the same general longitudinal profile and gradient as the modern river channel and has an approximate elevation range of between 28 to 49 m (90 to 160 ft) above mean sea level. The uplands of this formation primarily consist of dense clayey soils, but a number of soil types are present on this terrace formation. Top soils have probably undergone extreme erosion during the last two hundred years and it is unlikely that deeply buried sites are present here (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996:3). Surface expressions of old channel meanders are visible as low lying wetlands on the Terrace E formation.

Chapter 3. Archival Research and Cultural Context

Archival research provided data necessary to put the project area within a broader context, and at times to narrow the focus down to specific sites, and even to specific individuals. The primary objective of the archival research was to document the evolution of human settlement in the region, from the arrival of Native American groups through historical settlement and agricultural organization, terminating with proposed plans to revert most of the study area to woodlands. The study incorporates the results of archival research of primary and secondary documents, oral interviews, as well as architectural and archaeological survey.

The research is organized within time segments, each representing general patterns of land use and social relations. Prehistoric time segments include: The Paleoindian Stage (10,000 - 8000 BC); The Archaic Stage (8000 - 2500 BC); The Gulf Formational Stage (2500 - 300 BC); The Woodland Stage (300 BC - AD 300); The Mississippian Stage (AD 300 - 1700). Historic time segments include: Early European Contact (AD 1500 - 1700); Initial Settlement (1700 - 1800); The Antebellum Plantation System (1803 - 1860); Reconstruction and Experimentation in Free Labor (1865-1875); The Post-reconstruction Era and the Rise of Tenancy (1875 - 1940), and ;The Decline of Tenancy and the Rise of Modern Agribusiness (1940 - present).

From a resource management point of view, an important objective of the archival research was to provide a historic context within which archaeological sites, cemeteries, and standing structures could be assessed and evaluated. At the same time, the research also contributes to our understanding of lifeways, both past and present, within this section of the Alabama River valley.

Since the initial arrival of Europeans in North America, it is easy to visualize the technological and socio-political changes that have occurred in only the last five hundred years. For example, reliance on materials made of iron, steel, aluminum, and plastic show technological innovations. Also, religious movements have developed and evolved so that today there are many more religious groups and cults in North America than several hundred years ago. However, it is more difficult to visualize technological and socio-political changes that have occurred during the prehistoric period, a time frame of approximately 10,000 years—20 times longer than European occupation. It is because of archaeological research that we are aware of changes in prehistoric technology, settlement and subsistence patterns, and general lifeways prior to the arrival of Europeans.

Primarily by identifying various artifact stylistic traits, archaeologist have divided the prehistoric occupation of central Alabama into five general stages: Paleoindian, Archaic,

Gulf Formational, Woodland, and Mississippian. The following overview briefly discusses each of these stages and their intermediate segments, called periods.

The Paleoindian Stage

The arrival of humans in the Gulf Coastal Plain of North America probably occurred after 10,000 BC. Paleoindian sites in central Alabama, like sites in the surrounding river valleys of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, consist primarily of lithic artifact scatters with occasional tools. Sites in the Southeast from this period have not yet been securely dated using radiocarbon. Instead, archaeologists must rely on the discovery of distinct stone spear points and knives similar in form to types found in datable contexts elsewhere in North America. These diagnostic artifacts consist primarily of fluted and unfluted lanceolate projectile points such as Clovis, Folsom, Cumberland, Suwannee, Santa Fe, Simpson, and Quad (Walthall 1980). These tools were used to exploit a variety of large and small animal species. Paleoindian populations may have played a role in the extinction of many of the larger species which disappeared in the final years of the Pleistocene glaciation.

The Archaic Stage

The Archaic Stage witnessed many changes in the environment as the forest changed from sub-boreal to modern. The Archaic Stage has been sub-divided into three periods: Early Archaic (8000 - 6000 BC), Middle Archaic (6000 - 3000 BC), and Late Archaic (3000 - 2500 BC). Distinctive projectile point types serve as markers dividing these periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence mode during the Archaic, although use of cultivated plants was probably occurring by the Late Archaic Period.

In general, the Early Archaic Period (8000 - 6000 BC) has been viewed as an adaptation to warmer Holocene, postglacial climates (Anderson and Hanson 1988). In many instances the Early Archaic Period is known simply as a transitional period between the earlier Paleoindian big-game subsistence and settlement patterns and the later, more diffused Archaic patterns. This change came about after the Altithermal—a major climatic shift around 8000 BC—which brought a warmer climate than present, following the glacial era. Regional cultures or societal units began to appear in the Early Archaic, unlike the relative homogeneity of Paleoindian populations throughout the Southeast. Changes in the shapes of projectile points demonstrate these regional and cultural differences. Early Archaic populations in the upper Gulf Coastal Plain of the Southeast used both riverine and flood plain environments and inter-riverine uplands (Brooks 1979; McGahey 1992). Diagnostic projectile points have distinctive corner or side notches. Early Archaic points identified in central Alabama include Dalton, Hardaway, Beaver Lake, Big Sandy, and Kirk.

The climate continued to change through the Middle Archaic Period (6000 - 3000 BC). These climatic shifts resulted in a hot, dry weather pattern in the Southeast, which increased thunderstorm activity and changed the form of existing drainages. Lightning associated with the increased thunderstorm activity in turn may have created fires that burned off most of the hardwood species in the Southeast (except those in lower, wetter areas) and stabilized the growth of pines in the region (Bense 1994:74). Very little is known about Middle Archaic settlement and subsistence. The shift in the climate, however, represents a force for change, as a rising sea level, in conjunction with these shifts in climate, may have resulted in increased shellfish communities in the Southeast. Surveys have found evidence to suggest an increased use of shellfish along with other aquatic species during the Middle Archaic (Smith 1985). Smith (1985) also cites an increase in the numbers of storage pits and burned areas, representing house floors, to suggest that populations were becoming increasingly sedentary during this time. Middle Archaic occupants made significant advances in stone tool technologies (Bense 1994:75). Sites from this period reveal ground and polished stone utilitarian artifacts (including atlatl weights and celts) for the first time, while spear points switched from a primarily notched form to a variety of unnotched stemmed forms. Morrow Mountain points are common at Middle Archaic sites throughout the Southeast.

The Late Archaic Period (3000 - 1200 BC) witnessed the final shift to modern climates. This shift resulted in increasingly predictable resources, which allowed populations to increase and to move into previously uninhabited areas (Hudson 1976:49-52; Smith 1985). House floors and storage pits appear more frequently in Late Archaic sites, which may indicate an increase in sedentism during this time. Site size also tends to increase during this period (Bense 1994:90; Hudson 1976:51-52; Rafferty 1994; Smith 1985). Horticulture seems to have become more important during this period, and full domestication may have occurred as early as the end of the Late Archaic or the beginning of the subsequent Gulf Formational Stage (Crites 1991; Fritz and Kidder 1993; Smith 1985). Material technologies during the Late Archaic include the use of steatite (soapstone) for the manufacture of containers. Broad-bladed, long-stemmed points such as the Savannah River type, and narrower, short stemmed Benton types predominate the assemblages from this period. Late Archaic projectile point types found in central Alabama include the Cotaco Creek, Elora, Flint Creek, Kays, Little Bear Creek, and Wade.

The Gulf Formational Stage

The transition from Archaic to Woodland lifeways lasted from approximately 1200 to 300 BC. The Gulf Formational Stage retained vestiges of earlier Archaic material culture, including stemmed projectile points and other chipped stone tools, but new additions include fiber tempered ceramics. In fact, Walthall and Jenkins (1976) defined the Gulf Formational Stage as a means to classify the earliest ceramic producing cultures of the Gulf Tradition.

Settlement during this stage experienced a shift from upland locales to sites located on the flood plains of larger streams. Settlement size also increased. Native societies increased in complexity in the southeastern United States during this stage, perhaps reaching a pinnacle in the Poverty Point region of Louisiana and Mississippi. This complexity was revealed in more elaborate trade networks and burial practices. This stage has been subdivided into two periods in Central Alabama: Middle (1200 - 500 BC), and Late (500 - 300 BC); the Early Gulf Formational (2500-1200 BC) characteristics of the Gulf Coast are not observed in central Alabama, rather Late Archaic lifeways continue. To the south and east, an Early period is generally employed. However, the terminal Late Archaic in Central Alabama is characterized by large stemmed points, various quartz bifaces, steatite bowls, and fiber tempered pottery.

The Woodland Stage

The Woodland Stage in central Alabama has been sub-divided into three periods: Early Woodland (300 BC - AD 300), Middle Woodland (AD 300 - 600), and Late Woodland (AD 500 - 1100). Woodland settlements presumably included large villages located along the larger creek and river flood plains, as well as many smaller sites located in a variety of environments. Hunting and gathering were supplemented by increased use of cultivated foods, possibly including corn and squash. Trading networks became well established and ritual mortuary behavior increased in outward visibility. Woodland Stage populations increased, and even more complex societies developed. For the project area, the three Woodland periods are divided into a number of phases (Cobb's Swamp, Calloway, Henderson, and Autauga) (Chase 1968; Dickens 1971; Walthall 1980). Cobb's Swamp corresponds roughly to the Early Woodland Period. The Calloway Phase corresponds to the Middle Woodland Period, and the Henderson and Autauga Phases are subdivisions of the Late Woodland Period.

The Early Woodland Period (Cobb's Swamp Phase) is not easily distinguished from the preceding Late Gulf Formational Period. However, this period is marked by the presence of grit tempered check stamped ceramics that are more similar to the Cartersville ceramics of Georgia than traditional Deptford ceramics from Florida (Walthall 1980). Fabric impressed ceramics are present early in the phase, and Swift Creek ceramics occur late in the phase. Tetrapodal supports are relatively common. Also, simple stamped ceramics were added to the ceramic inventory; these ceramic types continue into the Middle Woodland Period. Diagnostic projectile points of this period include medium size triangular points. Small sites with shell middens have been identified along the Alabama River, but larger sites tend to be situated upstream along tributaries. The dead were sometimes buried in village areas. Burial mounds are not known from along the Alabama River (Walthall 1980).

The Middle Woodland Period (Calloway Phase) saw the continuation of Deptford/Cartersville and Swift Creek ceramics. Swift Creek ceramics exhibit distinctive curvilinear design elements which were applied to the vessel by well executed stamping. Diagnostic projectile points associated with Swift Creek include Jack's Reef stemmed and pentagonal types, and small stemmed and triangular points. Swift Creek pottery continued into the Late Woodland. The settlement and subsistence practices of the Swift Creek Culture would seem to be directly related to the earlier Deptford Cultures. However, ceremonial activities may have shifted from exotic goods of the north to more locally produced goods (Braley and Mitchelson 1984:14).

The Late Woodland Period along the Alabama River between Selma and Montgomery includes the Henderson (AD 500-800), and Autauga Phases (AD 800-1000). The Henderson Phase was formally defined by Dickens (1971) from his work in the Jones Bluff Reservoir area (now Lake Robert E. "Bob" Woodruff). Ceramics from the Henderson Phase are sand tempered and occur with three primary surface treatments: check stamped, plain, and Punctated. These appear to be a local manifestation of Weeden Island pottery types (i.e., Wakulla Check Stamped, Weeden Island Plain, and Weeden Island Punctate) from the Gulf Coast (Walthall 1980). Vessel forms include globular and straight sided bowls and conoidal-base jars. Rims may be unmodified, thickened, or folded and bowl rims are often decorated with punctations. Lithic artifacts from the Henderson Phase include small triangular and stemmed points (Dickens 1971).

Henderson sites tend to be located on first river terraces, are 0.405 to 0.810 hectares (1.0 to 2.0 acres) in size, and are often associated with shell middens. Identified cultural features at Henderson sites include small basin shaped steaming pits and deep bell shaped storage pits; no structural features have been identified. The small size and common occurrence of Henderson sites led Dickens (1971:101) to state that these probably represent seasonal riverine camps of nonagricultural people.

The Autauga Phase (AD 800-1000), previously called the Bear Creek phase (Dickens 1971; Walthall 1980), is the last Woodland manifestation in central Alabama, predating the Mississippian settlement of the area. Its spatial occurrence is centered along the Alabama River, between Selma and Montgomery (Walthall 1980). This phase is expressed in sand tempered plain or punctated ceramics and small stemmed or triangular projectile points of quartz or black chert (Dickens 1971; Walthall 1980). Punctated designs are generally fingernail impressions that cover the entire exterior of the vessel. This decorative style may be related to the Weeden Island Tucker Ridge Pinched decorative type (Walthall 1980). Occasionally incised, check stamped, and corncob marked wares are also associated with Autauga phase assemblages (Walthall 1980).

Dickens (1971) indicates that the Bear Creek (or Autauga) ceramic series was closely related to both Swift Creek and Weeden Island decorative styles, as well as to the Whiteoak

ceramic series noted near Selma by Chase (1968). The transition between the Henderson and Autauga series is reflected in a substantial decrease in the number of check stamped sherds recovered, suggesting a change in emphasis (Jeter 1977). Autauga decorative types include check stamped, punctated, pinched, incised, and cob marked (Jeter 1977). Autauga Plain was defined by David Chase from sites in the Montgomery area of the Alabama River Valley. Characterized by light brownish-gray paste with coarse sand temper (Chase and Herman 1969), Autauga plain ceramics have also been recovered from sites in Green County (Jenkins 1981) and in small numbers from Moundville, located in the Black Warrior River valley (Scarry 1995) both to the northeast of Autauga County.

One of the type sites for the Autauga phase, 1Au7, located in the Jones Bluff area of Autauga County was investigated by Dickens (1971). Site 1Au7 is a large village, extending over 10 acres on a second river terrace (Dickens 1971). This site yielded well-preserved botanical material, including corn, acorn, hickory nut, and walnut (Walthall 1980). Charred nutshells recovered during excavation of a pit feature at this site yielded a radiocarbon date of AD 920 $\pm$ 105 (Walthall 1980). It was suggested that site 1Au7 represents a large stable village whose population practiced maize horticulture, supplemented their diet through seasonal gathering, and hunting with bows and arrows (Walthall 1980). A significant decrease in the exploitation of shellfish was noted in this phase compared with previous phases (Walthall 1980). Structures were arranged linearly, paralleling the river bank, and were of wattle and daub construction (Dickens 1971). Other sites from the Autauga phase located south of Jones Bluff reflect this same structural patterning, causing Cottier (1970:5) to suggest that the village sites of this phase were loosely arranged with cultivated fields and houses intermingled.

The Mississippian Stage

The Mississippian Stage (AD 300 - 1700) was marked by significant changes in the settlement/subsistence base and social order of Southeastern Indians. Settlements became quite large and more permanent throughout the eastern U.S., and often contained plazas and temple mounds. Many decorative motifs from this period span the eastern region, and have been termed, collectively, the Southern Cult. Southern Cult items include embossed copper plates, conch shell gorgets, and elaborate flint blades or maces. The archaeological remains of this complex indicate a powerful and elaborate political/religious organization.

The Mississippian Stage is marked by the emergence of shell-tempered ceramics, large ceremonial complexes, intensive use of agriculture (particularly maize and squash), and large-scale trade. The earliest phase of the Mississippian Stage in central Alabama is the Moundville Phase (AD 300 - 1400). This phase overlaps to some extent with the earlier Autauga Phase. The second phase of the Mississippian Stage is the Alabama River Phase (1400 -1700). The Alabama River Phase overlaps European contact. Although cultural

similarities exist between these two phases, characteristic changes associated with this phase include larger, often fortified villages, wide scale use of burial urns, and shell and grog tempered pottery. Zoned punctations and stamps were the dominant decorative mode for these ceramics. The Native Americans encountered by the earliest European explorers apparently were associated with the latest manifestations of the Alabama River Phase.

Early European Contact

Spanish explorers in the early sixteenth century were the first Europeans to contact Native Americans in what is now Alabama. By this time, southeastern Alabama was dominated by the Muskogeans, a linguistic group which consisted of approximately seventeen "tribes" speaking the same language. The Muskogeans would have been defined as Late Mississippian on the basis of their material culture. The Alibamu Indians were the principal group in central Alabama at the time of European contact.

Early Spanish explorations passed through what is now Alabama many times during the sixteenth century. Panfilo de Narvaez sailed along the Florida and Alabama coast in 1527 before disappearing at sea; he had sought to establish a colony in Florida in Apalachee territory, but when faced with continual opposition he headed south to the Gulf Coast and sailed to Mobile Bay. Hernando de Soto's *entrada* through the southeast in 1539-1544 was the most prominent Spanish presence in Alabama in the sixteenth century. While recent research indicates that de Soto did not swing as far south as the Montgomery area, it seems clear that later Spanish settlers often traveled up the Alabama River and encountered native groups (Garrow 1988:9).

The French were the first Europeans to establish long-term contact with native groups in Alabama, in the early eighteenth century. What is now Biloxi became the first French fort on the Gulf Coast in 1699, while settlement in the Mobile Bay area began in 1702 (Gould 1988; Rogers et al. 1994). French settlers soon began moving inland, and in 1717 established Fort Toulouse at the point where the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers meet to form the Alabama River, ten miles northeast of what is now Montgomery (Thomas 1989:4). This was a strategic spot as a military outpost, and its proximity to a number of Alibamu Indian villages made it a good trading spot as well. The two villages most pertinent to this survey are Towassa and Econchante, both along the bend in the Alabama River near where Montgomery is today. Indeed, both French and British traders apparently had dealings with residents in these towns. Both French and British traders and military men stayed in the area for the next several decades and maintained a state of "Cold War" through the period of the American Revolution (Thomas 1989:5-24).

The Revolutionary Era

Nominal French control of the Gulf Coast ended in 1763 at the Treaty of Paris, the treaty that formally acknowledged Britain's victory in the French and Indian (Seven Years) War. In this treaty, Spain acquired New Orleans and the territory west of the Mississippi, while Great Britain gained Canada and the Gulf Coast east of the Mississippi, including what is now Florida and Alabama. These cessions included Indian territories, although these lands were included in the treaty without the consent of the Indian tribes.

The Gulf Coast area began to show signs of prospering under British rule. Agriculture improved and population increased, and the colonists there began moving toward self-sufficiency (Rogers et al. 1994: 31-35). However successful, Britain's rule was short-lived. During the American Revolution, Spain belatedly joined forces with the American rebels. As a result, Spanish forces under Bernardo de Galvez captured Mobile in early 1780 and Pensacola in 1781 (Rogers et al. 1994:37).

The Treaty of Paris (1783) concluded the Revolutionary War and gave Spain control of the immediate Gulf Coast. Officially, Spain's northern border was set in the Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795 as the 31st parallel, with the state of Georgia as its northern neighbor. The American government established the Mississippi Territory in 1798 under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. These negotiations were carried on without consulting the third claimant to land in the area, the Native-American Creeks. Their strong presence in the interior of Alabama slowed American expansion into the area. As Georgia settlers began moving into the Mississippi Territory, particularly the central parts, tensions with the Creeks flared.

The Antebellum Era

Despite these uncertainties, American settlers began streaming into the new Mississippi Territory. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, in which the United States acquired both the crucial port city of New Orleans and the vast Louisiana Territory, acted as another powerful attraction for settlers. The Mississippi River, now clearly in American hands, also acted as a conduit for new settlers. In light of the growing number of settlers moving to the Mississippi Territory, and the nation's new port city of New Orleans, President Jefferson ordered the construction of a Federal road from Washington, DC to New Orleans (Southerland and Brown 1989).

The Federal Road increased contact between white settlers and the Creeks (Roberts 1969:163). Tensions reached a critical point by 1813, when a series of attacks and counterattacks blossomed into a war throughout the Mississippi Territory. The Creek attack on Fort Mims in 1813 precipitated a number of counter-attacks by forces from east and west

Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi, and Lowndes County was an important center of these activities. Andrew Jackson, leading militia troops from Tennessee, established Fort Deposit, while a number of Creeks had gathered at a spot near the Alabama River known as Holy Ground, believing themselves protected by their prophets. Mississippi troops under General Francis Claiborne attacked the Creeks at Holy Ground on 23 December 1813, and decimated them; the Creeks' half-white leader, William Weatherford, escaped across the Alabama River (Rogers et al. 1994:48-52). The Creek War was brought to a formal, and violent, end in 1814 with Andrew Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River. Jackson engineered a treaty at the site of the old Fort Toulouse, subsequently named Fort Jackson, in 1815. Jackson then acted as commissioner for the United States, and forced the cession of 23,000,000 acres of Creek lands, 14,000,000 of which lay in what is now Alabama.

"Alabama fever" gripped the nation at the end of the war, and during the 1810s the population of Alabama grew more than 1,000 percent. Mississippi became a state in 1817, and what is now Alabama gained separate territorial status at that time. Alabama's population rose quickly enough for the new territory to become a state in 1819. In 1820 the population was 127,901; by 1830, this had risen to 309,527 (Abernethy 1965:66; Roberts 1969; Rogers et al. 1994: 54).

The early settlers in Lowndes County came from a variety of places in the 1810s, 1820s, and 1830s. Unfortunately, the records of the original grants of land in the county, kept in the Secretary of State's office in Montgomery, do not reveal the origins of the grantees. Hints at this information can be found in a variety of other sources. A published list of registers of certificates for land in the survey area, for example, records the county of residence for the certificate holders. This source is not conclusive; many of these certificate holders may already have owned land in the surrounding counties before buying land in Lowndes County. All 39 certificate holders in Township (T) 16, Range (R) 13 (the western portion of the survey area), for example, showed Alabama residences; most were in the surrounding counties of Autauga, Dallas, and Montgomery. Most of the 21 certificate holders in T16, R14 (the eastern portion of the survey area) listed Lowndes as their residence. One, however, Tristram Bethea, listed Marion, South Carolina as his residence (Hahn 1983).

Many of Lowndes County's early settlers had South Carolina ties. At one level, this is suggested by the place names in the county. Lowndes County was named for the South Carolina politician Rawlins Lowndes, while Hayneville was named in honor of Robert Y. Hayne, the South Carolina senator and governor who actively defended the principle of States' Rights. Even more conclusive evidence exists. South Carolina, perhaps more than other southern states, was in an economic slump during much of the 1820s as cotton prices were falling. One historian (Ford 1988:121) has noted, "South Carolina was particularly hard hit because it was an old cotton state which also suffered from soil exhaustion and low crop yields." A number of South Carolina planters either had plantations in Mississippi or

Alabama that complemented their South Carolina holdings, or had actually pulled up stakes and moved west.

The 1850 and 1860 census records provide additional evidence for the South Carolina ties of many of the early settlers. Isaac P. Edwards and his wife Matilda, who received original grants in sections 11 and 14 of T16, R13, were both born in South Carolina, while their children were all born in Alabama. Mitchell and Mary Gresham were born in South Carolina, while both Samuel and Jesse Ivey were born in South Carolina. Ivey's wife was born in Georgia, while their children were all born in Alabama. Zechariah Edwards was a North Carolinian, but his wife Lucy was from South Carolina; Zechariah received original grants to land in sections 10 and 11 in T16, R13. John Gresham and his family, however, most clearly represent the mobile nature of the antebellum southern frontier society; John, 45 years old in 1860, was born in Georgia, his wife Sarah, 33 years old, was born in South Carolina, their oldest son John, aged 14, was born in either Arkansas or Alabama, while their two younger sons, R.M. (age 13) and Tolbert (age 2) were both born in Alabama (1860 Census).

The Alabama Company of South Carolina was one way of encouraging and facilitating this westward movement. Stephen Elliott served as an agent for the company. Elliott was a native of Beaufort District, South Carolina, where he was a successful planter and politician. A Federalist, he supported the Bank of the State of South Carolina as a state legislator and resigned his elective post to become the first president of the Bank. He was involved in a variety of other commercial and civic projects throughout the 1810s and 1820s (Bailey 1984:183-185). At least one deed that mentions the Alabama Company of South Carolina is on record at the Lowndes County Probate Office. In 1831 Richard Yeadon sold land in T13, R15 to Joel Tatum; according to the deed, Yeadon had acquired the land from Elliott as agent of the Alabama Land Company (Lowndes County Deed Book [LCDB] 2:23).

As many of the original settlers moved on, new names crept into the record; however, a few of the older residents remained and acquired land from those who left. The earliest recorded land purchases of the early 1820s in T16R13 show a particular interest in the lands south of the bend in the Alabama River such as sections 23, 23, 26, and 27. Randolph C. Harris, a resident of Monroe County, Alabama, was the first recorded land owner in the area with a patent for land in section 27 granted in July, 1820. By 1826, John Steele and James Gordon, both residents of Montgomery County, owned land in section 25, while Zechariah Edwards and Malachi Edwards secured patents for land in sections 11 and 14, respectively, in the late 1820s and early 1830s. These three families held their lands through the Civil War.

As these settlers moved into Lowndes County, they brought with them ideas regarding patterns of forming plantations, developing communities, and building houses. An 1826 plat showing much of T16, R14, provides a glimpse of the early settlement patterns

for the area (Figure 4). This plat shows settlement on an adjacent bend in the Alabama River, located just east (upstream) of the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA). Although the LWMA does not lay within this plat, the plat is important because it provides a picture of the plantation settlement pattern for the area. Few roads are shown, but an agricultural road system is likely. One road extends directly south from a landing on the Alabama River. These landings were often elaborate affairs where cotton could be loaded onto barges for transport to Mobile. An English traveler in 1838 described the landings that he saw on the Alabama River. Each large plantation along the river, he noted, had a landing which was "a large building to contain bales of cotton; and if the bank be precipitous...flights of wide steps leading to the summit, and a slide formed of planks reaching from the warehouse above to the water beneath" (Gosse 1983:34). While it is unclear if the landing on the 1826 plat was such an extensive complex, its function seems clear. It is somewhat surprising that no landing was noted near the LWMA.

This road extended south from the landing to one of two small settlements indicated in the area. The settlement was located just north of the junction of two roads, one from the landing continuing to the southeast toward Lowndesboro, and another extending a short way to the southwest. The design of the settlement is clear, with a single house on the east side of the road and twelve houses, in two parallel rows of six, on the west side of the road. This orientation, with parallel rows of buildings close to a single house, is similar to the orientation of slave houses with the main house of a plantation. This clear, rational orientation of buildings was characteristic of the plantations which southern planters were creating along the east coast from the middle of the eighteenth century (Vlach 1993:5). The layout of buildings as shown in the 1826 plat from Lowndes County, a county settled in part by planters from established plantations of South Carolina, seems to be an attempt to recreate an established plantation in the new state. Unfortunately, no name is attached to the settlement. However, John Carrell, a resident of Autauga County, Alabama, held a certificate for land in section 12 of T16, R14 (Hahn 1983).

The 1826 plat from Lowndes County reveals few other cultural clues. Only one other settlement is shown, labeled "Mixon Swamp Settlement." This settlement, which lay directly to the west of the more formal settlement discussed above (but still slightly east of the LWMA), is a smaller, less coherent group of buildings, consisting of four buildings in a row running north and south, and a fifth building adjacent to the northernmost building. It is unclear whether this was a single family or a multiple family settlement, as there were no Mixons among the early land patentees in T16, R14. The plat indicates the presence of a single cemetery, located in section 14 and identified as "S.W. Graves;" according to the records of land patents, William Graves, Jr., registered a claim for land in section 14 in 1831. The Graves cemetery, meanwhile, was located directly south of Greshams Spring, a creek that extended west from a marsh; members of the Gresham family were early and important settlers in what is now Tract 1403, in T16, R13 of the LWMA. While this plat

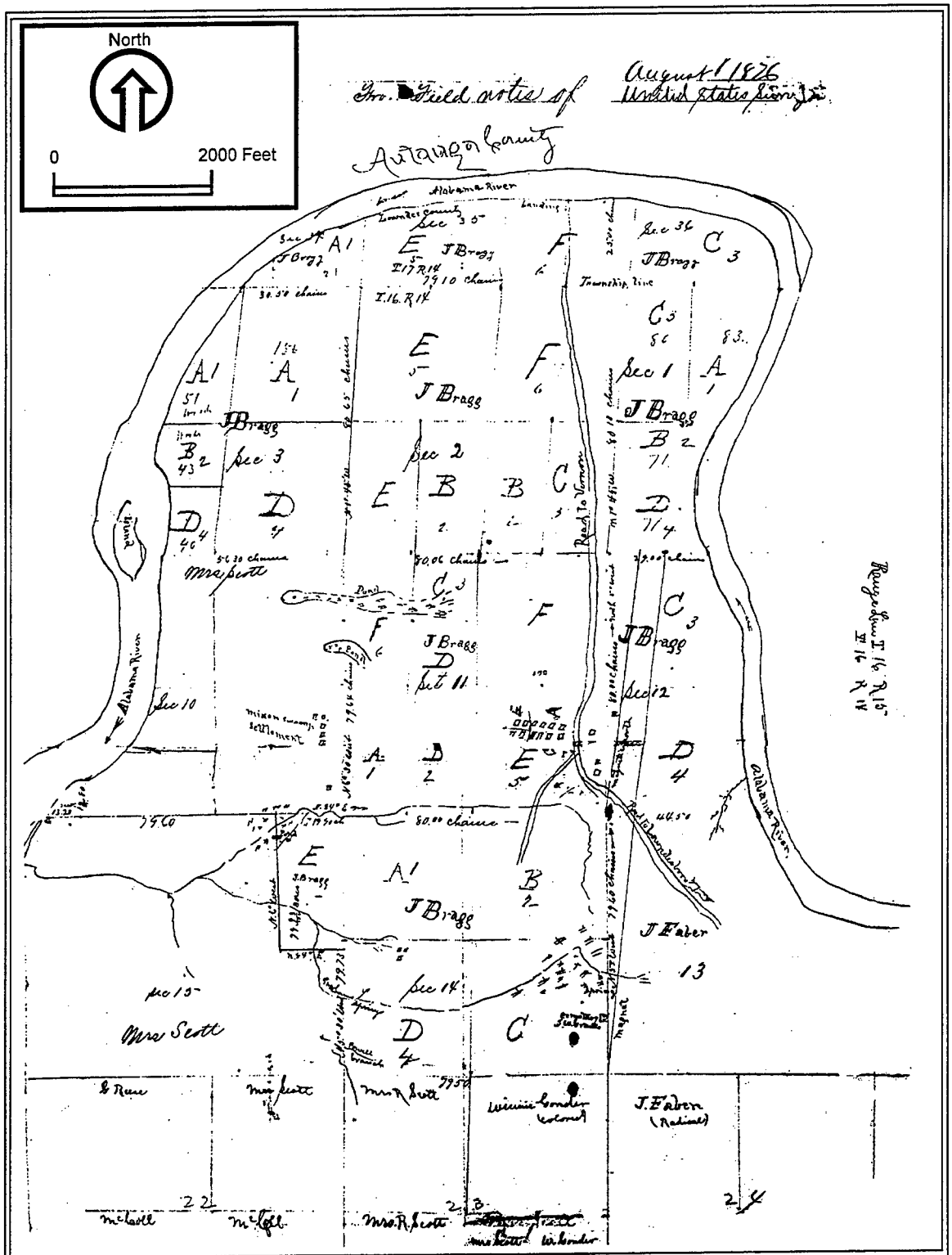


Figure 4. Plat from 1826 showing early settlement in the general vicinity of the LWMA.

does not show the project tract, the pattern of settlement seems clear: small clustered settlements recreating familiar forms, limited roads providing access to the river, and limited broader community facilities.

Antebellum maps of Alabama show few developments in Lowndes County. Two maps from the 1830s (Figures 5 and 6) show various roads in the county. One extends south from the bend in the Alabama River in T16, R14 through Lowndesboro and Hayneville. Another road extends east from Benton on the Alabama River and crosses the first road north of Lowndesboro. Seven other communities appear in the county: Lock Run, Church Hill, Mt. Willing, Hickory Grove, Mt. Prairie, Farmersville, and Sand T.

Additional information on Lowndes County and the Alabama Black Belt in general can be found in Frank L. Owsley's pioneering 1949 study, *Plain Folk of the Old South* (Owsley 1982). Owsley and his students compiled county census and tax information throughout the lower South for the 1850s and 1860s to present a revolutionary picture of the lives of ordinary farmers. Plain farmers, in Owsley's findings, settled where they liked, generally in areas that allowed for basically the same type of farming as they were used to in their home states. As Owsley (1982:56) noted, "the farmers making new homes in the West were, in the majority of cases, not in search of the richest lands of the public domain, but merely the richest of the particular type of land to which they were accustomed back in the East."

The available data suggests, however, that the 1850s was a decade when the accumulation of great wealth in agriculture was possible. While the number of heads of families in Lowndes County remained basically the same from 1850 to 1860, the percentage of landowners dropped from 80 percent to 77 percent. The bulk of this drop in landownership in Lowndes County was among those who did not own slaves. The percentage of landowners who owned slaves, meanwhile, dropped only slightly, from 62 percent to 60 percent. Only 6 percent of the county's slaveowners owned between 50 and 100 slaves in 1850, while nearly twelve percent of the county's slaveowners owned between 50 and 100 slaves in 1860. Those who owned slaves were overwhelmingly likely to own their own land; approximately 90 percent of slaveowners also owned their land in both 1850 and 1860. The large majority of the slaveowners, in addition, owned few slaves; in Perry County, Alabama, which Owsley took to be representative for the Alabama Black Belt, 51 percent of the slaveowners owned ten or fewer slaves in 1850, while 46 percent of the slaveowners in 1860 owned ten or fewer slaves (Owsley 1982:181-188).

Transportation improvements allowed for the development of the plantations in Lowndes County. By 1840, three competing stage lines worked the Federal Road from Columbus, Georgia to Montgomery (Southerland and Brown 1989:92). Steamboats proved an even greater boost to the young city; they made it much more feasible to ship and to receive goods. Iron was the way of the future, however, as railroads would finally provide

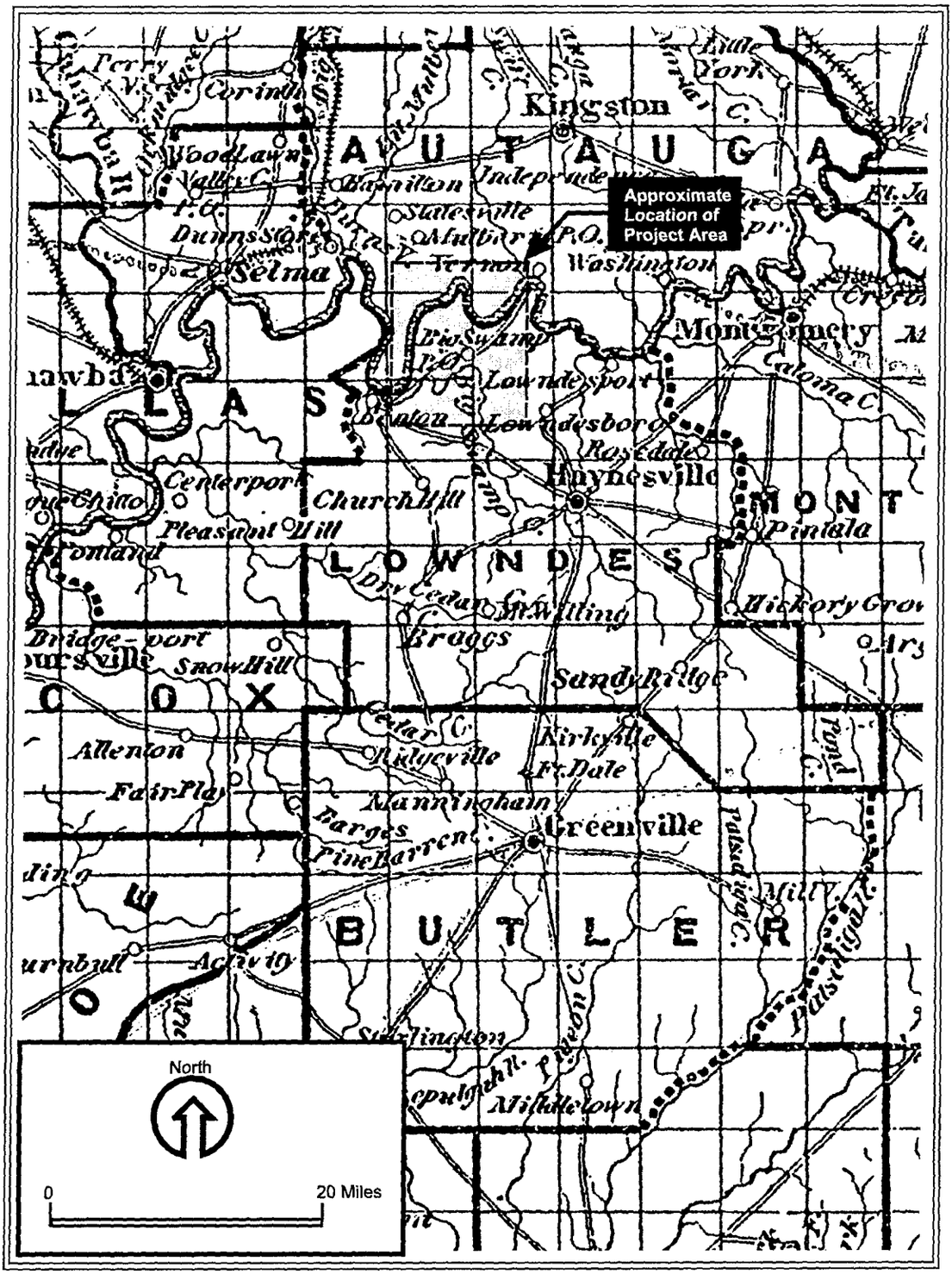


Figure 5. Map of road extending east from Benton along the Alabama River (Norse and Breese 1842).

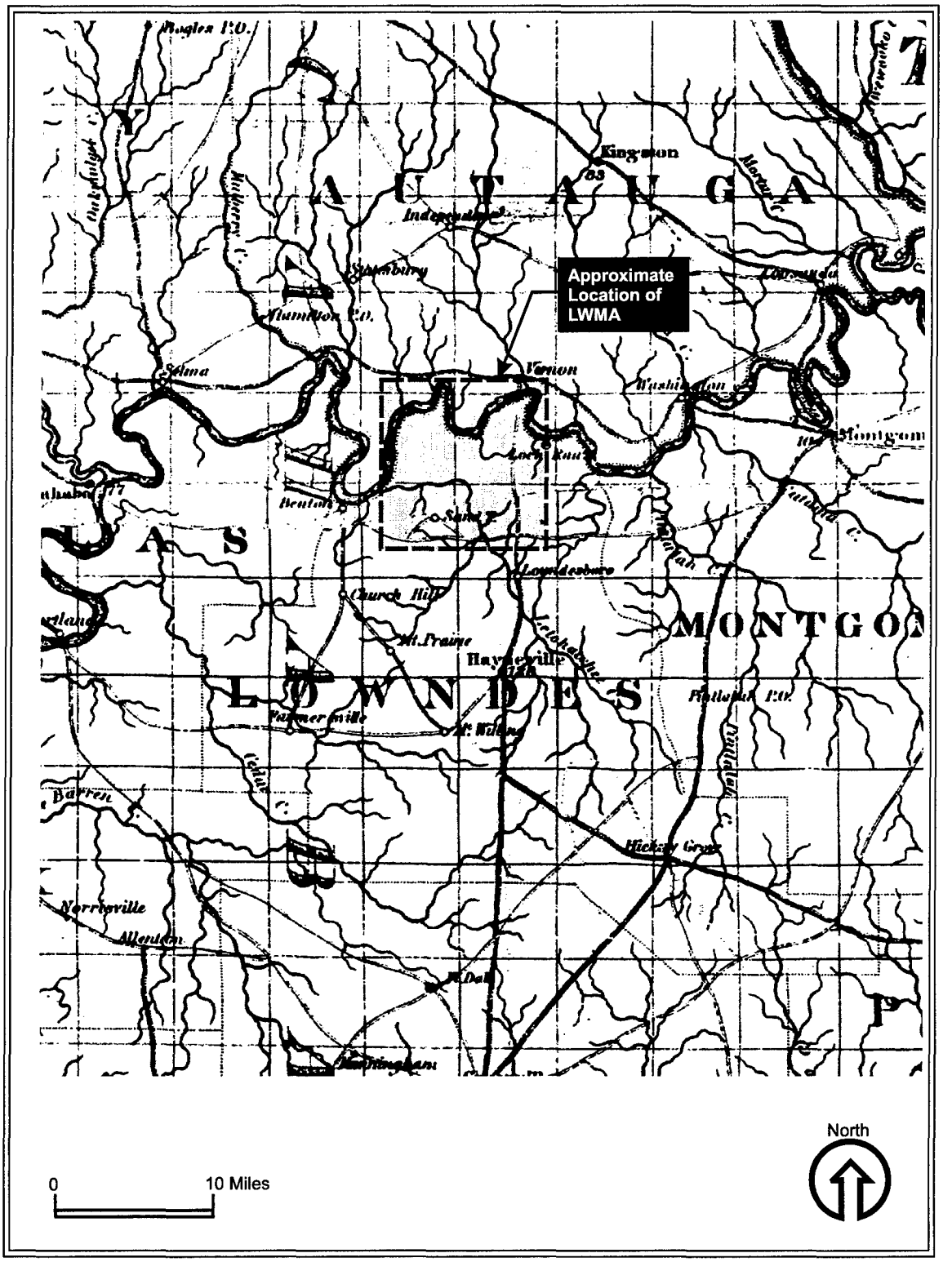


Figure 6. Map of portion of T16, R14 showing the Lowndesboro and Hayneville area (Chambers 1830)

the link to the outside world that these agricultural capitalists so desperately needed. Despite an early start, Alabama's railroad development was slow. Planters were active investors along with merchants and factors in the early railroads, but few lines were actually built during the 1840s and 1850s. By the eve of the Civil War, Montgomery was also connected to Georgia and to Mobile by railroads. The Montgomery and West Point railroad was completed by 1850, and connected the state capital to Georgia, while the Alabama and Florida railroad extended to the southwest, and connected with the Mobile Great Northern railroad to link Montgomery and Mobile (Rogers et al. 1994:178-180). None of these early railroads, however, passed through Lowndes County.

The heavy reliance on plantation agriculture generated a substantial African American majority in the county in 1830; this majority would last for nearly a century. By the time of the Civil War the ratio was nearly 2:1; in 1900 there were 52,207 African Americans and 19,825 whites in the county. The town of Montgomery was more evenly balanced in 1860, with 4,341 white residents, 102 free African Americans, and 4,400 African American slaves (Census 1860).

By the eve of the Civil War, Lowndes County supported several manufacturing enterprises. Presumably these were small business, located primarily in one of the towns in the county such as Lowndesboro, Hayneville, or Benton. The range of enterprises suggests that residents in the county could be more or less self-sufficient, having to rely on merchants in Montgomery only for more expensive, higher status items like housewares. Table 2 shows the range of these manufacturing enterprises in the county.

Alabama voted to secede from the Union in January 1861, and delegates from throughout the South convened in Montgomery in February to ratify a new Constitution for the Confederacy. The delegates also selected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi for President. He was sworn in on the Alabama State House steps. Montgomery also served as the first capital of the Confederacy until Virginia's secession in the spring of 1861, when it was moved to Richmond for the duration of the War.

The Post-War Years and the Rise of Tenancy

The immediate post-war years were difficult ones in the Black Belt and throughout the South. Nearby Montgomery emerged relatively unscathed from the Civil War, as it served as "an important depot and distributing point for troops and supplies of ammunition and provisions" (Beale & Phelan 1878:37). The City was occupied by Federal troops only late in the War, three days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Virginia. General Wilson led his cavalry troops into the city in April 1865. He was unopposed, though local officials had removed as many of the Confederate supplies as possible and had burned the cotton in the warehouses (Beale & Phelan 1878:38; Garrow 1988:11).

Table 2. Manufacturing Enterprises in Lowndes County, 1860 (Based on US Census, Manufacturing Schedule, 1860).

Name	Occupation
M.E. Ressue	Blacksmith
George Thomas	Blacksmith & wagon
G.L. Davidson	Blacksmith & wood shop
John Mayrast	Blacksmith & wood shop
Bentley Levis (?)	Blacksmith
James Hayden	Blacksmith
T.D. Dunklin	Blacksmith
H.J. Jones	Blacksmith & wagon
David Gordon	Blacksmith & wood shop
A. Liddale	Boot & shoe maker
J. Frey	Boot & shoe maker
William Shearman	Carriage and buggy maker
Walter Morris	Carriage and buggy maker
J. Smith	Cabinet shop
William Lyman	Cabinet maker
C.F. Lane	Coach shop and wagon
Edmund Harrison	Flour and grist mill (steam engine and horse)
Williams & Wallsham	Gin and mill (steam engine)
Warren Stone	Grist mill (water wheel)
John Nale	Grist and saw mill (steam engine and horse)
William O. Nixon	Grist and saw mill (water wheel)
John Rudolph	Grist and saw mill (steam engine and horse)
W.J. Saunders	Grist mill (water wheel)
James Motherhead	Grist and saw mill (water)
George Baltzer	Gunsmith
A.D. Hassell	Sadler and harness maker
A.J. McGeehee	Saw mill (steam engine and horse)
M.J. Rush	Tailor
William Rowe	Tailor

Table 2. Manufacturing Enterprises in Lowndes County, 1860 (Based on US Census, Manufacturing Schedule, 1860) (...continued).

Name	Occupation
Valentine Opp	Tailor
J.K. Whitman	Tanning
J.A. & J.B. Donaldson	Tin factory
William Brightman	Tobacconist
Larkin Cottrell	Wagon, plough, blacksmith
James Harrison	Wagon, plough, blacksmith (steam engine)
Ransom Meadows	Water mill
J.S. Bufit	Wheel wright
D.C. Thorin	Wheel wright (horse)

In the plantation districts surrounding Montgomery, however, conditions were much more unsettled. The Civil War effectively destroyed the antebellum plantation system in Alabama and the rest of the South. This meant profound changes both economically and socially. The antebellum economic system disintegrated as a result of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. A constricted money supply coupled with huge debt made the readjustments worse. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled, as outsiders began purchasing plots and former plantations which had been abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Newly freed former slaves often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled.

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems; this fostered an era of experimentation and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed blacks, landless whites, and white landowners. The sociologist W.E.B. DuBois noted in 1906 that when the newly freed slaves were "suddenly transmuted into a body of laborers more or less free there ensued a struggle for economic independence which is still going on" (DuBois 1906:346). Although many freedmen owned their own small farms, farm tenancy emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management by the end of the nineteenth century. This movement back toward the amalgamation of land slowly drove both the freedmen and the poorer whites into tenancy arrangements as sharecroppers or cash renters. The fates of particular tracts in the survey area in the late nineteenth century are presented in more detail in the survey area history below. In general, however, most of the lands in the survey area stayed in local hands after the Civil War, as there is a high degree of persistence of family names from before 1860. There was only one substantial outside purchase in the 1870s, by the Plattenburg family from Tennessee. Unlike some other areas

in the South after the Civil War, there does not seem to have been a significant inflow of northerners in Lowndes County.

Historians of the South have debated the origins of tenancy and sharecropping, and the relative decline of the planter aristocracy, for generations. In the immediate aftermath of war, the newly freed slaves were ambivalent regarding staying on their old plantations; many exercised their new-found freedom by moving, sometimes to another plantation and sometimes to a nearby city, while others sought instead the security of the place that they knew (Litwack 1979:292-335). For the former masters, however, the maintenance of the world that they knew required that they be able to command labor completely, as they had done before. This set up an inherent conflict that took a generation to settle: the former masters tried to recreate a disciplined and reliable labor force, while the freedmen sought to define autonomy within their families and their economic lives (Foner 1988:129). A truly free labor market, with all of its uncertainties, was undesirable to the former masters who had for generations relied on the complete control of their supply of labor. This made all the more stringent their oft-repeated assumption that blacks would not work without physical compulsion. At the same time, the freed slaves entered this free labor market, which was free in theory only, with minimal capital resources if any; all they had was their labor and agricultural experience. Land and labor were therefore the only constants in the new world of southern plantation agriculture in the years after the Civil War.

Sharecropping and tenancy were the results which emerged after several years of trying various labor arrangements. In sharecropping, the landowner provided all of the supplies and seed for farming, while the agricultural laborers provided only their labor; the landowner therefore owned the crop, and the laborer received a share of the crop in pay. Under tenancy, the laborer supplied the supplies, tools, stock, seed, and provisions, while the landowner provided only the land. The tenant controlled the crop, and would give between one-quarter and one-third of the crop to the landowner as rent.

Wiener (1978) has argued that in Alabama, the antebellum planters maintained their control of the rich farm land. Early plans by the Radical Republicans in Congress included land redistribution, a revolutionary process of taking land from Confederate landholders and turning it over to the freedmen. This was a futile attempt, and the former slaveowners maintained control of the land as well as the means of production. The social relations of production had changed, as emancipation and the Thirteenth Amendment required at least the show of free labor, but the antebellum planters sought to maintain the gang system of labor through legal and extra-legal means. In the face of labor difficulties, however, given the tendency of the freedmen to move after emancipation, planters accepted sharecropping as a viable compromise; sharecropping allowed the planters to maintain more control over the workers than renting or wage laboring. According to Wiener's thesis (1978:69-70), the postwar planters, who were also essentially the same people as the antebellum elites, controlled the origins of sharecropping, which lay in class conflict rather than in the free

market system. They also forced these mostly black laborers into planting cotton, which soon became an even more dominant crop than it had been before the Civil War.

Wiener (1978) downplays the role of the new merchant class in the agricultural South in fostering sharecropping. Other historians have placed greater emphasis on these new merchants as the source of the low rates of southern landownership and the over-reliance on cotton as a staple crop. Ransom and Sutch (1977), for example, argued that the new merchants who set up shop in the agricultural regions soon were able to control virtual monopolies of seeds, provisions, and other supplies. When agricultural laborers, particularly the freed blacks immediately after the War, became indebted to these merchants, the merchants forced them to plant cotton, which the merchants could then ship to the North for a profit. Without the coercion of debt, Ransom and Sutch (1977) argued, the freedmen as well as the poor and landless whites would have pursued self-sufficient farming, which would also have allowed them to emerge from landless laborers.

The South, particularly the vast rural and agricultural areas, remained critically short of capital throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of whites and blacks in these rural areas, whether or not they owned land, still relied on others for credit, both to purchase supplies and to purchase seed. State laws throughout the South gave an interest in the crop to whomever sold the farmer his supplies and seed; by holding these "crop liens," the merchants or the landlords could control the crop, which was inevitably cotton. As a recent overview of the New South period (Rabinowitz 1992:18) has observed, "the combination of tenancy on small plots of land, reliance on the crop lien, and dependence on single-crop agriculture left the soil depleted and most farmers impoverished." Not just blacks, but poor whites also were drawn into the cotton system through their need for credit; when a crop failed, many lost their farms and became renters or croppers themselves, what Rabinowitz (1992:27) has called "exiles from the middle class." W.J. Cash, in his often-maligned 1969 classic study, *The Mind of the South*, wrote about the poor whites who first pursued cotton farming voluntarily:

> Nor, having once succumbed to the lure of cotton-growing, could they ever thereafter fall back to their old way. For the end of the first year or two almost invariably found them heavily in debt to the supply merchant, who drove them with the club of his mortgage to continue in the production of the only crop which meant cash for his hand.
>
> The upshot was that, in mounting numbers, they crashed into disaster. Every year saw thousands of them fail, to be sold out and cut adrift in the world (Cash 1969:161).

Examples of these negotiations and transactions can be found throughout deed and mortgage records for Lowndes County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1872, for example, James and Tabitha Gordon were indebted to Edward Lyon for

$1,632.80. The Gordons gave Lyon a promissory note, and in order to secure it they conveyed to Lyon fifteen mules, two horses, and "our entire crop of corn and cotton, which is or is to be raised by us during the present year (Lowndes County Deed Book [LCDB] H:389). The Edwards held onto their land by paying off their debt, but they were among the fortunate ones. Tax records from 1933 show that the numerical dominance of landless laborers remained well into the twentieth century. According to the records included the White Hall area, there were 111 landless heads of families, while there were only thirteen landowners.

African American farmers in the Black Belt faced a concentration of factors which worked against them. Emerging destitute from slavery, most blacks were chronically short of cash and, like poor whites, faced a daunting task of setting money aside with which to buy land. What made the conditions worse for blacks was the unwillingness of area white landowners to sell land to their African American neighbors. As with the land in the White Hall area of Lowndes County, white landowners and merchants who were able to maintain their resources through the economic turbulence of the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s purchased large tracts of land and increased the concentration of the best farm lands in the hands of a few; Frank Gordon, who purchased several tracts in the 1890s and 1900s in the White Hall area provides a clear example. In 1880, as further illustration, the average farm size in Lowndes County was 90 acres, one of the smallest in the state; by 1900, the average farm size in Lowndes County had been cut nearly in half, to 48.5 acres, the smallest in the state (see Table 2).

There was also a great reluctance on the part of white landowners, however, to sell land to black farmers; as DuBois (1906:352) observed after spending time in Lowndes County:

> here it is that the capitalistic culture of cotton with a system of labor peonage is so profitable that land is high; moreover in many of these regions it is considered bad policy to sell Negroes land because a fever of land owning 'demoralizes' the labor system so that in the densest black belt of the south the percentage of land holding is often least among Negroes—a fact that has led to curious moralizing on the shiftlessness of black men.

An intriguing movement in boosting Lowndes County landownership emerged in the 1890s. Charlotte Thorn was a white northern teacher and a friend of Samuel Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, one of the most influential centers for African American higher education in the South after the Civil War. Thorn opened a school for blacks in the early 1890s in Calhoun; first located in the Ramah Church, the school had its own substantial campus in Lowndes County by 1927 (Mansell 1996). As DuBois (1912:75) noted in 1912, Thorn and one other woman "started not only a school, but a land buying scheme" in the early 1890s. In an earlier essay, DuBois (1906:353) noted that:

> The white element was lawless, the Negroes thoroughly cowed, and up until recent times the body of a dead Negro did not even call for an arrest. In this county [Lowndes], during the last ten years there has been carried on a scheme of cooperative land buying under the Calhoun School. It was asked for by a few Negroes who could not get land; it was engineered by a Negro graduate of Hampton; it was made possible by the willingness of a white landlord to sell his plantation and actively further the enterprise by advice and good will. It was capitalized by white northerners and inspired by a New England woman.

One hundred men signed up to purchase a total of 3,000 acres, and some 75 of them actually completed their purchases by 1912; $41,563 had been spent for 4,600 acres. These men were primarily young, most having been born after the Civil War (DuBois 1906:353-354).

Federal census figures bear out these movements toward increasing black landownership in Lowndes County, through they also show the fundamental reality of African American farmers in the area. Table 3 shows farm ownership figures for Lowndes County between 1900 and 1935. During that time, the rates of land ownership for both blacks and whites rose. The overall rate of farm ownership was just over ten percent in 1900, rising to eleven percent in 1910 and 17 percent in 1925 before retreating to fifteen percent in 1935 in the depth of the Great Depression. The figures of farm ownership for white farmers were much higher. Nearly 50 percent of the county's white farmers owned their land in 1900, just over 50 percent in 1910, and up to 62.3 percent in 1925 before falling back to 55 percent in 1935. Among black farmers, however, only five percent owned their land in 1900, and the figure rose to 9.4 percent in 1925, falling back to 8.8 percent in 1935.

To summarize, between 1900 and 1935, blacks represented between 85 and 90 percent of the farmers in Lowndes County, reaching a high of 89.4 percent in 1910. Surprisingly, blacks also represented between 45 and 50 percent of the owners or part owners of the county's farms. At the same time, however, nearly all of the renters and sharecroppers in Lowndes County were black. African Americans represented approximately 94 percent of the county's sharecroppers and renters between 1900 and 1935. While it was possible for African Americans to own farms in Lowndes County, the vast majority of blacks were landless, caught in cycles of debt.

In addition to being landless, most blacks in Lowndes County also were disfranchised. W.E.B. DuBois used statistics like those in Lowndes County to counter the social policies advocated by his rival educator, Booker T. Washington. Washington, the head of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was a strong advocate of moral and economic development, industrial education for blacks, combined with a temporary cessation of calls

Table 3. Lowndes County Farms Showing Acreage and Type of Operator (US Census, Agricultural Schedule).

Year	Type	No. of farms	Under 3	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-500	500-1000	over 1000	average size
1880	Owner	705		18	26	136	113	299	78	35	
	Renter	1256		71	167	622	279	107	6	4	
	Share	1501		28	115	985	309	59	4	1	
	Total	3462		117	308	1743	701	465	88	40	90
1890	Owner	650		41	27	91	128	263	62	38	
	Renter	2954		728	434	1274	424	90	3	1	
	Share	1678		176	178	873	299	150	2		
	Total	5282		945	639	2238	851	503	67	39	65
1900	Total	7082	49	1534	854	2857	1207	577	51	2	48.5
1910	Total	6436	3	1326	732	3007	902	399	42	25	
1925	Total	3580	172	454	1992		549	308	63	42	
1935	Total	4329									

for political and social equality. For DuBois, this "accommodationist" strategy was apostasy, a retreat from the promises of the Civil War and Reconstruction. DuBois used the image of enterprising African American landowners in Lowndes County, fulfilling some variant of the American dream of personal independence, as a backdrop to the continued and increasing disfranchisement of blacks throughout the South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In discussing the advances in Lowndes County, DuBois (1906:75) noted that "not a single one of these fifty or more thrifty, striving men had been allowed to vote under the new disfranchising law, and even the Hampton graduate who directed the details of the land scheme had been disfranchised with the rest."

While blacks faced a much different political, social, and economic landscape that than of their white neighbors, both blacks and whites shared the physical landscape, including the built environment. In the wake of the Civil War both freed blacks and, increasingly, poor whites, moved away from nucleated farm settlements and to houses closer to the fields. This provided both a degree of independence despite being dependent on the landowner for the ability to farm, and efficiency by being close to the fields. These early tenant houses were essentially, and in many cases literally, slave cabins (Orser 1988). Both African American and white tenants and sharecroppers tended to live in these houses.

Most of these houses were small houses with four or fewer rooms. W.E.B. DuBois (1906:354) spoke approvingly of the "pretty three or four room painted cottages" which black landowners lived in; in addition, he noted that "twenty-three one room cabins still remain, but there are 34 two room houses and 29 of three or more rooms." A 1934 study suggested that Southern farmhouses tended overwhelmingly to be one story frame houses with fewer than five rooms, with wooden batten shutters rather than glass windows, and rarely painted (Orser 1988:94). Three houses, all from the early twentieth century, remain on the current survey tract, and fit this general description: small two, three, or four room frame houses, with unfinished interiors and wooden batten shutters at the windows.

Conditions in Lowndes County, and throughout Alabama's rural agricultural counties, remained essentially the same throughout the early twentieth century. The Great Depression of the 1930s did not hit Alabama unawares; indeed, agriculture had been in a steep decline throughout the 1920s. Agonizing stories of hard times emerged from Alabama's agricultural areas even before the stock market crash of 1929, and things only worsened with the onset of the 1930s. The New Deal, the wide ranging and experimental series of reforms inaugurated by President Franklin Roosevelt beginning in 1933, had impacts with ambivalent results. The Rural Electrification Act literally brightened the lives of thousands of farmers throughout the nation, including the South; in Alabama and in the surrounding states, the Tennessee Valley Authority created dams and hydroelectric power stations that provided low-cost electricity. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, ironically, worked against the interests of tenant farmers. Federal money went primarily to landowners to encourage them to restrict the acreage and production of various crops, such as cotton;

with reduced acreage, the landless tenants and sharecroppers were removed from their farms, while the additional money allowed landowners to purchase new fertilizers and farm equipment that made the pattern of thousands of small farms even less cost efficient. W.J. Cash (1969:415) astutely observed from personal experience that the "natural tendency" of these policies "was to drive the marginal lands and the poorer sort of land generally—precisely those which the man with little or no capital who was trying to become a farm-owner on his own account had found it easiest to acquire—out of cotton-production and increasingly restrict the growing of the staple to the best and higher-priced lands."

The despair of Alabama's rural poor was powerfully captured in James Agee's and Walker Evans' lyrical book, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.* The combination of stark photographs and prose that shifted between precise descriptions of houses and furnishings and moving, nearly elegiac impressions of conditions and people brought home the conditions of poor white tenant farmers and sharecroppers in rural Alabama. This book, however, was not published until 1941, when the nation was coming to have more pressing demands on its attention than poor southern sharecroppers. Despite having been labeled "the nation's number one problem" by President Franklin Roosevelt, the South with its poor farmers continued to exist on the nation's periphery.

Even within the South, however, African Americans continued to exist on the periphery of the region. The new constitution of the State of Alabama, ratified in 1901, allowed for the effective disfranchisement of African Americans throughout the state. Political and racial lines become even more firmly entrenched as the new century began, and this calcification remained in place until the 1950s and 1960. As a recent history of Alabama (Rogers et al. 1994:546) has observed, "Alabama maintained its traditional white racial and political traditions longer than any Southern state other than Mississippi. But its people paid an enormous price for this delaying tactic against the future." J.L. Chestnut, Jr., an African American lawyer from Selma who traveled throughout the Black Belt in the 1950s through the 1980s, noted that in the late 1950s "quite a few black people continued to live in falling-down sharecroppers shacks on the edge of the white man's field—two or three rooms, cardboard in the windows, no plumbing—where a man and his wife, probably his mother-in-law, and six to ten children were crowded together" (Chestnut and Cass 1990:110).

Civil Rights took on greater urgency in the 1950s, however, and the winds of change were blowing. Lowndes County, located between Montgomery and Selma, was in the midst of these changes. The Montgomery bus boycott was the first salvo in the attack on racial segregation and discrimination in Alabama and in the South. After Rosa Parks refused to yield her seat on a city bus to a white patron in December 1955, she was arrested; the black community rallied behind her and allowed hers to become a test case for the city's segregation ordinances. At the same time, various black leaders formed the Montgomery Improvement Association to carry out a boycott of the bus system, 70 percent of the business

of which came from blacks. The boycott, which lasted approximately a year, was successful as the Supreme Court ordered the desegregation of Montgomery's bus system on December 17, 1956.

The Civil Rights movement gained momentum through the late 1950s and early 1960s as organizations emerged to coordinate the various activities. Lowndes County felt its next direct impact of the Civil Rights movement in early March 1965, when voting rights activists in Dallas County planned to march from Selma to Montgomery. The march was quashed even before it had the chance to begin, though, when police violently turned back the marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma. The police response received immediate and extensive national attention, and President Lyndon Johnson used this attention as his text when appearing before Congress to request passage of the Voting Rights Act. Bolstered by national public support, the march to Montgomery took place later in March, and passed through Lowndes County along US 80, slightly south of the project area. Even after the march, however, Stokeley Carmichael and other members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) remained in the area and helped to form the Lowndes Freedom Organization. Sadly, in the wake of the Selma march two Northern civil rights volunteers were murdered in Lowndes County; Viola Liuzzo from Detroit and Jonathan Daniels, an Episcopalian seminary student from New Hampshire. A monument to Daniels now sits on the courthouse lawn in Hayneville, not far from the ubiquitous Confederate monument, and a monument to Luizzo was erected on U.S. Highway 80.

Residents in Lowndes County, however, were not merely spectators of the march from Selma to Montgomery. The drive to register more of the County's African Americans for the vote had begun well before the Selma march in the spring of 1965. This began by 1964 as a door-to-door movement throughout the County's rural areas, where tenants lived in small houses scattered throughout the fields. The White Hall area was an early focus for this activity. Meetings to foster this organizational impulse were difficult to carry out; there were few meeting places in the County for blacks to congregate free from outside influence. Even the African American churches were rarely safe places to conduct meetings, given that the congregations generally rented the land on which the church sat, and the white landowners were generally opposed to these mass meetings on the grounds. Other reprisals, including foreclosure on mortgages and violence, likewise followed these attempts at organization (Probate Judge John Hulett, personal communication 1998).

Civil Rights activists in Lowndes County had limited early success. In March of 1965 John Hulett was the first chair of the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, and helped to get approximately 90 African Americans registered for the vote despite the intimidation of having to register at the County jail rather than the courthouse. The combined forces of the march from Selma to Montgomery and the arrival in August of that year of a Federal register to assist in the voting registration accelerated the movement. Voting was not the only concern of the Christian Movement for Human Rights, and later the

Lowndes Freedom Organization, which was created in 1966. Broader political activism to secure the opportunities of the "Great Society" programs for the County's poorer citizen was an important factor; the Lowndes Freedom Organization soon consolidated with the National Democratic Party of America as a way to distance themselves from the Democratic party in the South. John Hulett ran for Sheriff of Lowndes County on this ticket in 1968, and was elected as the first black Sheriff in the County (Probate Judge John Hulett, personal communication 1998). In addition, Civil Rights leaders also attempted to improve both health care and educational opportunities for the County's blacks. One strategy throughout the Black Belt was to incorporate the small villages that were largely black, so that they could secure state and federal grants for municipal improvements; White Hall was incorporated in this way during the late 1960s (Chestnut and Cass 1990:123).

The activities of the Civil Rights movement brought vast changes to Lowndes County as to the rest of the state and the nation. By 1980, as the impact of the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act came to be felt, African Americans had made strong inroads in public offices. Changes in the physical landscape were equally dramatic as those in the political landscape. J.L. Chestnut, Jr. provided a vivid description of Lowndes County's new landscape of the late 1970s:

> Gone were the folks in the fields. Vines and kudzu strangled abandoned houses and shacks. What once were cotton fields now were cow pastures or were leased to paper companies to grow trees. Since agriculture no longer required an army of workers and the Black Belt had almost no industry to speak of, many black and white folk had moved elsewhere (Chestnut and Cass 1990:310).

One impact of the movement has been the revolution in agriculture. As opportunities for blacks increased in the nearby and far-away towns and cities, the fields and the tenant houses soon became abandoned (Hulett, personal communication 1998). By the 1970s and 1980s the moderate sized farms on which thousands of tenants had labored were bought up for larger scale, more mechanized agriculture. The project area also saw the introduction of a new form of agriculture, as a large pig farm began operation in what is now Tract 1403. This combined with the arrival of the County's first large scale manufacturing plant, the General Electric plant at Burkville east of the project area, created vast changes in the landscape and the built environment. Few buildings remain to provide reminders of what had been dominating patterns of living and working only a few decades ago.

Historical Overview of the Survey Area

The entire project area is divided into several distinct tracts. Most of these tracts, which the Federal Government has recently purchased from a number of different owners,

are themselves composed of various parcels which have been separated and recombined several times since the original land grants in the 1820s and 1830s. Despite this apparently disjointed and disconnected history, the continuities throughout the area are powerful. The project area features large tracts of valuable agricultural land; indeed, Lowndes County is in the heart of the Black Belt, that arc of rich farm land sweeping through Alabama and Mississippi. Records of improvements to the land are scarce, but evidence of an acquisitive interest in the land itself shows clearly through the available records, from the earliest grants to the most recent purchases.

Tract 1403

This tract forms a strip of land of varying width extending from SR 40 north to the Alabama River. Forming the bulk of Township [T] 16, Range [R] 13, it is composed of at least three distinct antebellum plantations which were combined by the late nineteenth century. It is set within a large bend of the Alabama River that has at times been known as Edwards Bend and as Gordons Bend. The tract has maintained nearly its present form since the 1890s and early 1900s when Frank Gordon completed a series of purchases and land swaps with other associated old families, many of whom were relations of varying degrees of removal. It proved impossible to trace the precise and complete chain of title for each of the individual properties within Tract 1403. Enough information was available, however, to suggest trends in ownership and to provide names of likely owners.

Table 4 lists the original land grants in the Tract 1403 vicinity. The earliest grants of land in T16, R13 were in 1819. Nathan Bryan secured the northeast quarter of section 22, while Zechariah Edwards received a grant for the north half of section eleven and Isaac P. Edwards for the east half of the southeast quarter of section eleven. There were only occasional purchases in the area through the 1820s; most of the section, however, was granted during the early 1830s. Both Zechariah and Isaac Edwards continued to purchase land in the 1820s and 1830s, concentrating primarily in sections ten and eleven, where the Edwards cemetery now lies. There were two other family names among the original grantees that reappear in later deeds. William Gresham secured a grant to 40 acres in section 22, while Howell Tatum, Jr. was granted 40 acres in section eleven. Other prominent grantees in the area were Thomas L. Holley, who had a total of 640 acres in sections 15, 22, 23, and Randolph Harris with 400 acres in sections 22 and 27.

Much of Tract 1403 was compiled by Frank Gordon, who was connected through various family ties to many of the original families in the area; Figure 7 is a composite map showing his properties. His mother was Tabitha Hearne Edwards, who was the daughter of Isaac P. Edwards, one of the original grantees in the area. With her middle name, there is some possibility that she was related to another original grantee, John F. Hearne. Frank Gordon's father was James Kennedy Gordon, who was born in Tennessee; we do not know

Table 4. Tract 1403: Original Grants.

Section 10		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE 1/4	Zechariah A. Edwards	29 August 1831
NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	James Jones	24 August 1833
NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	John F. Hearne	12 February 1834
SE 1/4 of NW 1/4	James Jones	22 August 1833
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	John F. Hearne	19 August 1833
E ½ of SE 1/4	Zechariah A. Edwards	19 January 1832
W ½ of SE 1/4	Stephen Bishop	20 May 1820
E ½ of SW 1/4	John Zuart	20 May 1820
NW 1/4 of SW 1/4	John F. Hearne	19 August 1833
SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	John F. Hearne	12 February 1834
Section 11		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
N ½	Zechariah Edwards	23 February 1819
E ½ of Se 1/4	Isaac P. Edwards	1 February 1819
W ½ of SE 1/4	Thomas Reeves	7 November 1831
NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	Howell Tatum, Jr.	14 November 1833
SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	I.P. Edwards	1 September 1832
W ½ of SW 1/4	Zechariah Edwards	10 September 1829
Section 15		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
E ½ of NE 1/4	Jos. Maddose	4 April 1825
W ½ of NE 1/4	Thomas L. Holley	8 December 1831
E ½ of NE 1/4	Thomas L. Holley	21 February 1832
NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	Thomas L. Holley	2 October 1832
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	Thomas L. Holley	17 January 1835
SE 1/4	William A. Mock	30 June 1831
E ½ of SW 1/4	Tod Robinson	8 December 1831

Table 4. Tract 1403: Original Grants (...continued).

Section 15 (...continued)		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NW 1/4 of SW 1/4	T.L. Holley	10 November 1834
SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	T.L. Holley	20 November 1832
Section 21		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
Entire fractional section	Henry Goldthwaite	31 August 1831
Section 22		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE 1/4	Nathan Bryan	11 January 1819
E ½ of NW 1/4	Randolph Harris	30 June 1831
NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	Benjamin Maddose	12 September 1832
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	William Gresham	10 November 1834
E ½ of SE 1/4	Samuel Spratt	23 February 1832
W ½ of SE 1/4	Thomas L. Holley	12 January 1821
E ½ of SE 1/4	R. Harris	30 June 1831
W ½ of SW 1/4	John C. Mack	15 September 1832
Section 23		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
E ½ of NE 1/4	Josiah Miller	3 January 1833
W ½ of NE 1/4	T.L. Holley	9 December 1830
NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	Ferdinand Neal	13 July 1833
SE 1/4 of NW 1/4	Ferdinand Neal	8 November 1833
W ½ of NW 1/4	T.L. Holley	20 October 1824
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4	Abram Adams	13 May 1834
NW 1/4 of SE 1/4	Jos. Miller	24 September 1832
SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	Hiram Nixon	27 January 1836
SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	Robert Lowe	11 December 1835

Table 4. Tract 1403: Original Grants (...continued).

Section 23 (...continued)		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	Jos. Miller	24 September 1832
SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	Robert Lowe	11 December 1835
W ½ of SW 1/4	T.L. Holley	23 December 1820
Section 27		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
E ½ of NE 1/4	Jordan B. Stinson	10 November 1830
NW 1/4 of NE 1/4	Randolph C. Harris	16 November 1832
SW 1/4 of NE 1/4	James M. Harris	27 August 1832
NW 1/4	Randolph C. Harris	10 July 1820
E ½ of SE 1/4	Henry Bryan	22 October 1831
NW 1/4 of SE 1/4	Randolph C. Harris	16 November 1832
SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	John B. Wilkins	27 November 1833
NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	James M. Harris	27 August 1832
SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	John B. Wilkins	27 November 1833
W ½ of SW 1/4	Calves Bryan	23 November 1832

when he arrived in Lowndes County, but he was there by 1869, when he served as the executor of the estate of his brother-in-law, George T. Edwards. Frank Gordon was born in 1857, and in the 1880s he began to purchase some of the Edwards family lands from the heirs. His first purchase was in 1880, when he and J.D. Gordon, presumably his brother James David Gordon, bought the 574-acre Blackman Place from Daniel and Ellen Bestor (Lowndes County Deed Books [LCDB] N:528). This land had originally been granted to various individuals, primarily in 40-acre parcels. The name of the tract apparently comes from Josiah Blackman, who purchased 160 acres in section 28, 80 acres in section 22, and 40 acres in section 26 from David H. Middleton in 1840 (LCDB 4:203), and purchased an additional 50 acres in section 27 from William and Sarah Gresham in 1854 (LCDB C:656). According to the 1850 agricultural census, Josiah Blackman owned 400 acres in Lowndes County, 150 of which were improved farm land. Neither Blackman nor the Bestors appear in the 1860 census.

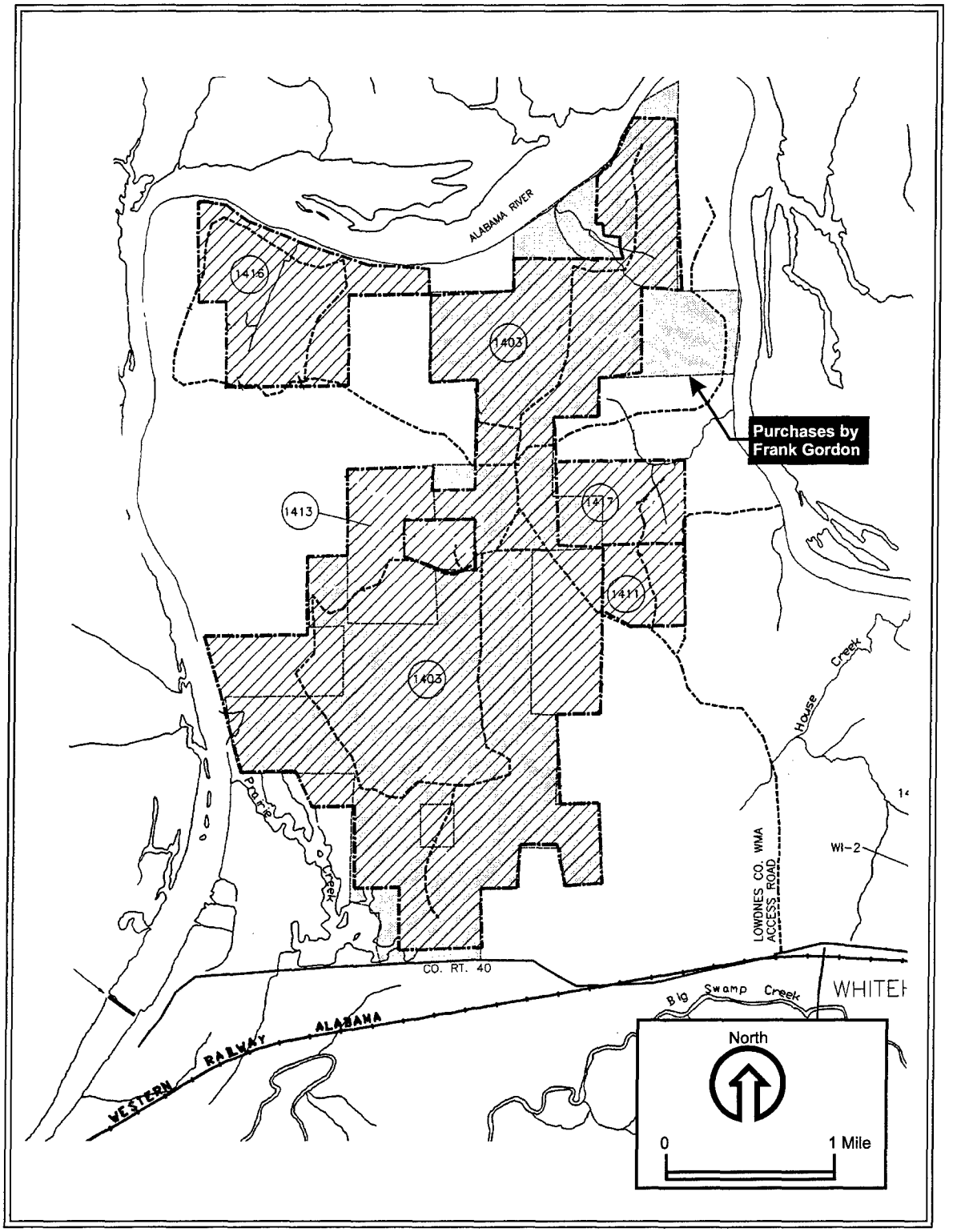


Figure 7. Composite map showing the purchases by Frank Gordon.

Frank Gordon began more active land purchases in the 1890s, starting with former Gresham family lands. In December 1890 he purchased 80 acres in section 23 from Tolbert Gresham (LCDB Q:97), and in October 1893 he purchased 1,126 acres from John C. Tyson and his wife Mary (LCDB R:144). This was a tract of land in the western part of what is now Tract 1403, directly west of the Blackman place. The Tysons had purchased the tract from Tolbert Gresham in 1886 (LCDB O:407). Of that tract, 310 acres were "allotted to Robert M. Gresham in the partition of our fathers lands and purchased by me [Tolbert Gresham] at Mortgage sale of Robinson & Ledyard" (LCDB O:407). The remaining lands had been purchased by Tolbert's guardian, J.F. Gresham, from Shemie Gresham in 1872; Shemie had inherited the lands from his father, William Gresham. In 1834 William Gresham had bought 560 acres from Randolph Harris in sections 22 and 27 (LCDB N:18). Harris had been the original grantee for most of these parcels. In 1850, however, the agricultural census schedule for Lowndes indicated that William Gresham owned 926 acres, 400 of them improved.

In the later 1890s Gordon made more purchases. In 1897 he traded land with his step-mother, Tabitha Hearne Gordon. He received the deed to the (LCDB S:570), described above, while he transferred to them the Tatum place (LCDB U:2) in sections 14 and 23 (Figure 8). While there had been Tatums in the area since the original land grants, it is unknown how the land came into the family's hands. In 1854, however, Jesse P. Tatum bought from George T. Edwards a tract immediately west of what Frank Gordon transferred as the Tatum place (LCDB C:317). A J.P. Tatum appears in the 1850 agricultural census, but there are no Tatum surnames in the 1860 census. By 1872 James K. Gordon, the father of Frank Gordon, owned the Tatum Place and the David Gordon tract (Lowndes County Tax Record [LCTR] 1872). This included the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 11, and the northeast quarter and the easthalf of the northwest quarter of section 14, along with the portion of section 1 west of the Alabama River in Lowndes County.

In 1899 Gordon purchased the Pauline place from the heirs of Wesley Plattenburg (Figure 9) (LCDB U:338, 342). This was a large tract, composed of approximately 1,220 acres, in the northeast part of T16, R13 adjacent to the Alabama River. Plattenburg, a native of Marshall County, Tennessee, had purchased the tract from Samuel Steele in 1877 (LCDB L:1). Steele had mortgaged the property to Plattenburg in 1872, and Plattenburg brought a foreclosure suit against him in 1877. The Steele family had long been in Lowndes County, being among the original grantees; there are no records of the Steele family purchasing this property, however. It is also unclear how the plantation acquired its name; there are no Paulines on record as having owned the property.

Gordon also purchased 400 acres from F.M. Billings, the surviving partner in the firm of Josiah Morris & Co. (Montgomery merchants), in 1900 (LCDB U:488). In 1889 Cornelius Robinson, his wife Julia, and Dewison and Olivia Ledyard sold the same property,

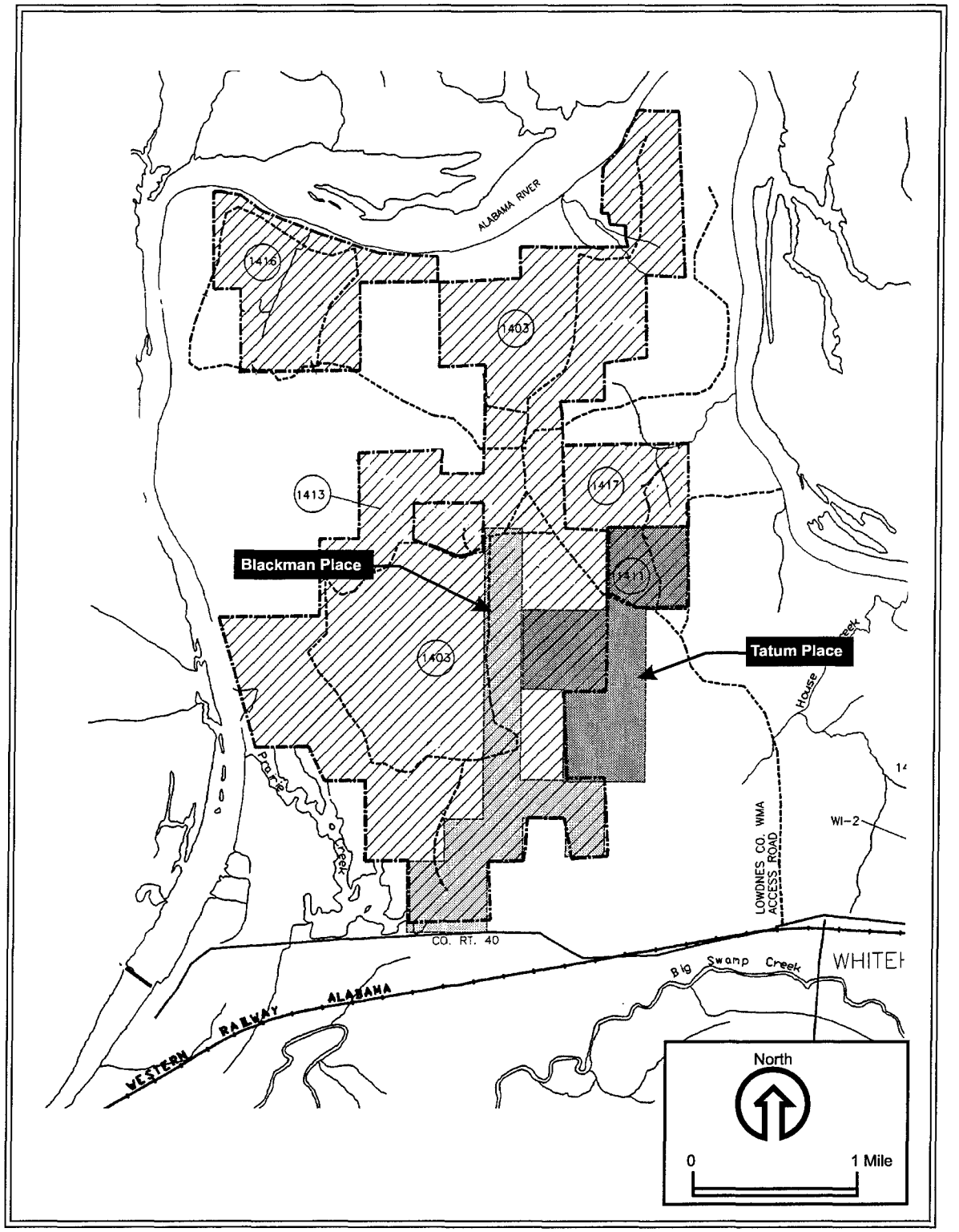


Figure 8. The Blackman place and Tatum Place tracts, 1897.

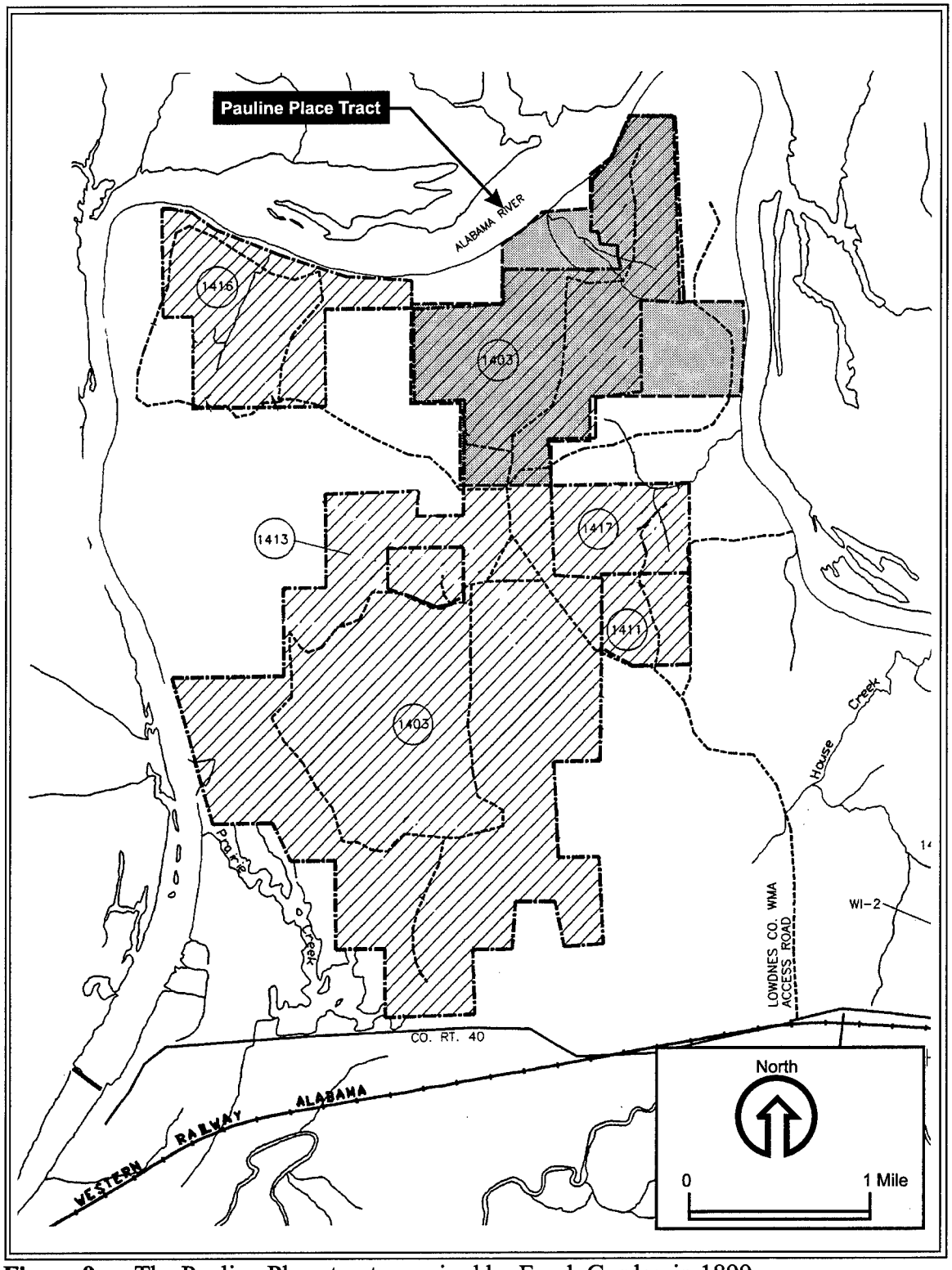


Figure 9. The Pauline Place tract, acquired by Frank Gordon in 1899.

in the western half of section 14 and the eastern half of section 15, to Josiah Morris & Company (LCDB P:352). In 1900, Cornelius Robinson's brother Eli, and Eli's wife Isidore, sold the same property also to Josiah Morris & Co. (LCDB U:490). Eli and Cornelius were heirs, along with their sister Mary Brown, of their father, William Robinson. In his will, which he filed in May 1878, he left to Mary the Harrison Place, to Cornelius the Cornelius Place on Big Swamp Creek, and to Eli the Lochranza place on the Alabama River (Lowndes County Will Book [LCWB] C:177). In the 1850 census, William Robinson is listed with a total of 3,854 acres in Lowndes County and Cornelius Robinson is listed with 2,000 acres; neither of these, nor Eli Robinson, were listed in 1860 or 1870 census records. It is not clear why the sale was concluded twice, nor is there a previous deed reference to William Robinson having purchased the land.

Three smaller acquisitions rounded out Frank Gordon's large tract after the turn of the century. In 1904 he purchased a 40-acre tract from Jack and Kate Thorington in section 15 (LCDB EE:261). In 1922 he bought an 80-acre tract from Ola and R.L. Goldsmith in section 11, in what had been Edwards family land (LCDB DD:474). Finally, in 1927 he secured a patent from the Governor of Alabama for 80 acres of land in section 16 for which he had been in adverse possession for more than 20 years (LCDB FF:185).

The several tracts that Frank Gordon put together from the 1880s until the 1920s remained essentially intact through the rest of the twentieth century. In his will Gordon stated that the property would be kept together and rented out, his children and his wife sharing in the proceeds (LCWB E:151). His heirs sold the tract to Roy and Mary Glass and their daughter and son-in-law Mary and Robert Langford, of Austin, Texas in February 1953 (LCDB PP:271). In 1966 the Langfords swapped the Gordon tract for land in Texas with William Howard Smith and his associates (LCMRB 10:28). Three years later these associates transferred title of the land to McQueen Smith Farms, Inc. (LCDB YY:645). The corporation liquidated in 1985, and sold the property to Ben Collier (LCDB 4B:64).

The foregoing history records the successive owners of the tract that Frank Gordon compiled over several decades; our deed research into ownership of land in the immediate vicinity of Tract 1403 is summarized in Table 5. This general land ownership record is valuable to the extent that it shows the process of land transactions and the close networks of families and acquaintances that controlled the land. However, by presenting only a few names associated with these various parcels it masks the vast range of life and activity that existed on the land. Tax records allow some hints into what is missing from this description. In 1933, for example, Beat 20, which included White Hall and the area to the north into Gordons Bend, there were twelve recorded landowners: H.C. DeBardeleben, J.D. Faulk, R.L. Goldsmith, F.J. Gordon, the estate of Frank Gordon, Hudson & Thompson, Henry Meadows, Erle Pettus, Mrs. A.N. Tyson, L.W. Tyson, Alex D. White, and Joe White. Together, these twelve landowners owned approximately 16,000 acres. At the same time, there were 111

Table 5. Deed Research at Tract 1403.

Date	Name	Location	Comments	Reference
14 February 1868	David Edwards and N. Mealing Howard to George T. Edwards, mortgage	sects. 35, 36 in T17R13; sects. 1, 13, 14, 12, 11, T16R13		LCDB J:116
3 March 1873	estate of George Edwards to Tabitha Gordon	sects. 35, 36 in T17R13; sects. 1, 13, 14, 12, 11, T16R13	George T. Edwards died 2 July 1869, James K. Gordon was the Administrator of his estate. Debt to George T. Edwards was unpaid, Gordon sold it at public auction	LCDB J:116
3 March 1877	Samuel P. Steele to Wesley Plattenburg	sects. 2, 11, 10, 12, T16R13	Steele gave Plattenburg a mortgage on 9 January 1872. Plattenburg foreclosed 11 April 1876, acquired the land.	LCDB L:1
4 February 1880	Daniel and Ellen Bestor to Frank Gordon and J.D. Gordon	sects. 22, 26, 27, T16R13	Blackman Place	LCDB N:528
1872; 15 December 1886	Shemie Gresham to J.F. Gresham, guardian of Tolbert Gresham	sects. 21, 22, 23, T16R13	Shemie had given the deed to J.F. in 1872, but the deed was lost. This deed recapitulates the earlier deed.	LCDB O:406
15 December 1886	Tolbert Gresham to John Caius Tyson	sects. 21, 22, 27, 16, 15, T16R13	Parts of the property in sections 21, 22, 27 were allotted to Robert M. Gresham "in the partition of our father's will and purchased at mortgage sale of Robinson & Ledyard;" other parts in sections 21, 22 were purchased for Tolbert by his guardian from Shemie and inherited by him from his father William Gresham.	LCDB O:407
1 June 1881	B. & S. Wolfe, S. & L. Wolfe to J.J. Steele	sects. 27, 28, 33, T16R13		LCDB M:214
21 January 1889	Cornelius & Julia Robinson, E. Dewison &Olivia Ledyard to Josiah Morris & Co.	sects. 14, 15, T16R13	along with a town lot in Benton	LCDB P:352
11 December 1890	Tolbert & A.E. Gresham to Frank Gordon	sect. 23, T16R13		LCDB Q:97
16 October 1893	J.C. & Mary Tyson to Frank Gordon	sects. 21, 22, 27, 15, 16, T16R13	similar description as that of Tolbert to Tyson 12/15/1886	LCDB R:144
31 December 1897	Iola C. & Tabitha H. Gordon to Frank Gordon	sects. 14, 23, T16R13	Tatum Place, in exchange for the Blackman Place	LCDB S:570
31 December 1897	Frank Gordon to Iola C. and Tabith H. Gordon	sects. 22, 26, 27, T16R13	Blackman Place, in exchange for the Tatum Place	LCDB U:2

Table 5. Deed Research at Tract 1403 (...continued).

Date	Name	Location	Comments	Reference
4 May 1899	Anna R. Plattenburg to Frank Gordon	sects. 2, 11, 10, 12, T16R13	Pauline Place. Same lands as conveyed by Samuel P. Steele to Wesley Plattenburg in Feb/March 1877. After death of Wesley Plattenburg, partition deed 23 August 1883 gave it to Frederick W. Plattenburg	LCDB U:338
4 May 1899, 20 May 1899	Mary Y. McClelland et al. to Frank Gordon	sects. 2, 11, 10, 12, T16R13	Pauline Place. Heirs of Frederick W. Plattenburg, deceased, surviving children of Wesley Plattenburg	LCDB U:342
29 January 1900	Eli & Isidore Robinson to Josiah Morris & Co.	sects. 14, 15, T16R13		LCDB U:490
14 March 1900	F.M. Billings, surviving partner of Josiah Morris & Co., to Frank Gordon	sects. 14, 15, T16R13		LCDB U:488
26 May 1904	Jack & Kate Thorington to Frank Gordon	section 15, T16R13	bounded east by the Gresham Place now the Gordon Place, west and south by the Willis Brewer Place known as the Quarles Place, all being in Edwards Bend.	LCDB EE:261
20 March 1922	Ola G. and R.L. Goldsmith to Frank Gordon	section 11, T16R13		LCDB DD:474
10 March 1927	Frank Gordon, land patent	section 16, T16R13	land patent from the Governor, testifying that Gordon has been in adverse possession of the property for more than twenty years prior to 1 May 1908	LCDB FF:185
28 February 1953	Carrie Gordon et al. to Roy E. Glass et al.	sects. 2, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, T16R13		LCDB PP:271
21 June 1966	Robert I. Langford et al. to Wm. Howard Smith et al.	sects. 2, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, T16R13	Langford et al. from Travis County, TX; swapping land in Alabama for land in Texas	LCMRB 10:28
3 January 1969	Wm. Howard Smith et al. to McQueen Smith Farms, Inc.	sects. 2, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, T16R13		LCDB YY:645

heads of household who owned no land. In 1902, the balance for the White Hall beat was similar, with 8 landowners and 122 landless heads of household

Tract 1416

The record of land ownership in this small parcel near the Alabama River is unclear, and Table 6 outlines the results of our deed research for the tract. It includes parts of sections 4 and 11 of T16, R13. The Federal government acquired it from Joe Henderson in the 1980s, and this surname was associated with the tract by 1946.

Table 6. Deed Research at Tract 1416.

Date	Name	Location	Comments	Reference
23 August 1870	Lewis and Mary Tyus to Donaldson H. Tyus	frac. sects. 3, 4, sect. 9, 580 ac.	husband and wife to son	LCDB G:145
22 December 1874	Donaldson H. Tyus to Phillippa Seibels			LCDB KK:243
1895	Charles P. Ball	sect. 4, part of sect. 9		Lowndes County Land Book, 1895
7 February 1916	Frank Gordon to Mary Seibels Ball			LCDB KK:243
24 January 1946	J.S. and Anna Faulk	frac.sects. 3, 4, sect. 9	bounded east by Frank Gordon and Mrs. M.B. Brewer, west by Mrs. M.B. Brewer and Alabama River, south by Frank Gordon and Mrs. M.B. Brewer, north by Alabama River	LCDB KK:423
1 April 1953	Helen S. Henderson and A.E. Henderson to A.E. Henderson	½ interest in frac. sects. 3, 4; sect. 9, T16R13	husband and wife to husband	LCDB OO:245

The earliest recorded transaction for this area is in 1870, when Lewis and Mary Tyus sold 580 acres to their son, Donaldson H. Tyus in 1870 (LCDB G:145). This tract included 135 acres of fractional section 3 south of the Alabama River, 205 acres of fractional section 4 south of the Alabama River, and 240 acres in the northern part of section 9, immediately south of section 4. The next deed reference comes in a warranty deed in 1946 which recounts a portion of the history of land sales since then (LCDB KK:423). The property seems to have remained within two connected families in the intervening decades. Donaldson Tyus sold the land to Phillippa Seibels in 1874. According to the 1877 tax assessor's record, a Mrs. P. Seibels owned fractional sections 3 and 4, and the northern part of section 9. In the 1895 land book, however, this tract is listed under the name of Charles Ball; no deed for his purchase of the property was found. It is also unclear how Frank

Gordon acquired the property, but in 1916 he sold it to Mary Seibels Ball; her relationship to Phillippa Seibels or to Charles Ball is unknown. J.S. and Anna Faulk had acquired the property by the 1940s; in 1946 they sold it to A.E. and Helen Henderson (LCDB KK:423).

Tract 1417

The history of this small parcel in section 14 of T16, R13 in the nineteenth century is unknown. Tables 7 and 8 show the original grantees of land in this area and the partial record of land ownership. For much of the twentieth century the tract had been owned by the Goldsmith family. The land was originally granted in small parcels, though a significant part of it was in the hands of members of the Edwards family.

Table 7. Original Grants for Tract 1417.

Section 14		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE ¼	Robert Smith	10 January 1822
NE ¼ of NW ¼	Jesse Kennedy	30 November 1833
NW ¼ of NW ¼	Malachi Edwards	29 September 1832
SE ¼ of NW ¼	I.P. Edwards	2 April 1833
SW ¼ of NW ¼	Joseph Maddose	28 August 1833
SE ¼	Malachi Edwards	6 January 1831
NE ¼ of SW ¼	Malachi Edwards and Jefferson Holley	29 September 1832
SE ¼ of SW ¼	Jefferson Holley	21 November 1833
W ½ of SW ¼	Jefferson Holley	20 October 1830

Table 8. Deed Search for Tract 1417.

Date	Name	Location	Comments	Reference
3 March 1873	Estate of George T. Edwards to Tabitha Hearne Edwards	sects. 35, 36 in T17R13; sects. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14 in T16R13	James K. Gordon, Tabitha's wife, was the executor of the estate	LCDB J:116
1895	Gordon heirs	section 14		LCLB 1895
10 January 1948	Francis G. Nelson et al. to Fuller and Sibbie Goldsmith	sects. 12, 13, 14, T16R13; 390 ac. total	apparently heir property; unable to trace the source	LCDB NN:158
18 February 1981	Andrew Fuller Goldsmith to Sibbie R. Goldsmith	sects. 12, 13, 14, T16R13; 390 ac.	husband to wife	LCDB RRR:515
19 October 1992	Sibbie R. Goldsmith to Donald W. Freeman	sect. 14, T16R13, 240 ac.		LCDB 4U:313

In 1872 the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 14 were owned by James K. Gordon (LCTA 1872). It is likely that he owned them through his second wife, Tabitha Hearne Gordon. Tabith Gordon had acquired it from the estate of her brother, George T. Edwards, along with several other tracts in the area (LCDB J:116). They were married in 1868, and she was the only daughter of Isaac P. Edwards, one of the original grantees in section 14. By 1877 the same land was recorded as being owned by Tabitha Gordon (LCTA 1877). In 1895 the land record book states that the Gordon heirs owned the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section 14; Robinson and Thompson owned the northwest quarter.

Tract 1411

This is a small tract in the southeast quarter of section 14 of T16, R13. For much of the twentieth century it was in the hands of the DeBardeleben family, one of the older families in the area. Henry Cleveland DeBardeleben purchased the tract from Frank B. Gordon, along with 240 acres in section 23, in 1918 (LCDB DD:1). Gordon purchased it in late 1897 from Iola and Tabitha Gordon as part of the Tatum Place (LCDB 5:570). The background of the Tatum Place has been described as part of Tract 1403 above. Tables 9 and 10 provide a summary of the original grants for property in this tract and the results of our deed research on ownership.

Table 9. Original Grants for Tract 1411.

Section 14		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE ¼	Robert Smith	10 January 1822
NE ¼ of NW ¼	Jesse Kennedy	30 November 1833
NW ¼ of NW ¼	Malachi Edwards	29 September 1832
SE ¼ of NW ¼	I.P. Edwards	2 April 1833
SW ¼ of NW ¼	Joseph Maddose	28 August 1833
SE ¼	Malachi Edwards	6 January 1831
NE ¼ of SW ¼	Malachi Edwards and Jefferson Holley	29 September 1832
SE ¼ of SW ¼	Jefferson Holley	21 November 1833
W ½ of SW ¼	Jefferson Holley	20 October 1830

Table 10. Deed Search for Tract 1411.

Date	Name	Location	Comments	Reference
see Tract 1403 material, various tracts that Frank Gordon purchased in T16R13				
25 November 1918	Frank and Fannie Gordon to H.C. DeBardeleben	400 ac. in sect. 14, T16R13		LCDB DD:1
18 March 1961	Sara D. Green et al. to Carrie Edna DeBardeleben	sect. 14, T16R13	heirs of H.C. DeBardeleben to their mother, Carrie; various parcels in the section, along with one lot each in Lowndesboro and Benton	LCDB SS:362
15 November 1971	H.C. DeBardeleben, Jr. and Dorothy DeBardeleben to W.D. DeBardeleben	153 ac., sect. 14, T16R13	H.C. and W.D. DeBardeleben were brothers, both the sons and heirs of Henry Cleveland DeBardeleben and Carrie Edna DeBardeleben	LCDB CCC:57
23 February 1988	Willie and Elsie DeBardeleben, survivorship deed	3 parcels; Parcel 2: sect. 14, T16R13, 153 ac.	Deed allowing one to hold onto the land in case the other dies	LCDB 4K:559
16 January 1996	Elsie D. Atchison and James Atchison to USA	Sec. 14, T16R13	Tract 1411	LCDB 5G:221

Tract 1401

Tract 1401 is a large reverse-L-shaped tract in parts of sections 29, 32, and 33 in T16, R14. Table 11 lists the names on original grants for land in this area and Table 12 summarizes our deed search. Ownership of this tract is reasonably well documented for the mid nineteenth century through the 1870s, and again in the mid twentieth century. The large gap between these eras, however, is not documented. In the middle of the nineteenth century this land was part of the R.B. Harrison Place (LCDB D:83). Richard B. Harrison was one of the original grantees in the area; he acquired grants to the east half of the southeast quarter of section 32 and the west half of then northeast quarter of section 33. In 1856 Richard K. and Rebecca Harrison of Autauga County sold the Harrison place, totaling 938 acres, to Joseph A. White of Lowndes County (LCDB D:83). The plantation included 258 acres in the southern part of section 32 and 520 acres in section 33, along with 160 acres in T15, R14. Following White's death in 1871, all of White's property including the Harrison place was divided into four sections. Figure 10 shows the division of the estate.

The first parcel, or "share no. 1," was 100 acres in the northern end of section 32, 328.75 acres in the southern end of section 29, and 420 acres in the northern part of section 30, all in T16, R14, along with 185 acres in T16, R18. "Share no. 2" was comprised of 1020 acres in T15, R18. The third parcel included 480 acres in the southern part of section 33, 420 acres in the south part of section 32, and 100 acres in T15, R14. Joseph White's heirs drew lots for these parcels, with Joseph S. White receiving share no. 3, while Sarah E. Render received share no. 2. Joseph A. White's grandchildren, William J. Tinsley, Felix Tinsley, Mary Tinsley, and Callie Tinsley, who were minors living in Georgia, received share no. 1 (LCDB G:280). The present Tract 1401 is comprised primarily of what was share no. 3, given to Joseph S. White.

Figure 11 shows this division of Joseph A. White's property. The section labeled "dower" was apparently owned jointly by the three heirs. One month after the division of Joseph A. White's property his son, Joseph S. White sold his one-third interest in this dower land to Joseph Beasley (LCDB G:297). In addition to this sale, Joseph S. White had executed several mortgages to Farley & Company in 1870, 1871, and 1872, all of them granting power of sale. In 1873 he executed another mortgage on approximately 1,000 acres he inherited from his father, Joseph A. White; this land was described in the deed as being "near White Hall Station on the Western Rail Road about nine miles east of Benton Ala." (LCDB L:445). Farley foreclosed on the mortgage, and at a public auction in December of 1873 Joseph Beaseley bought the tract (LCDB L:445).

Joseph Beaseley continued to acquire parts of the Harrison/White place. In 1877 he purchased the same tract, share no. 3 in the 1871 division, from Joseph S. White's wife, Martha (LCDB L:446). In 1879, he sold to Robert and Sarah Render what had been share no. 2 of the 1871 division, which had been granted to Sarah Render in 1871 (LCDB M:1);

Table 11. Original Grants for Tract 1401.

Section 29		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
E ½ of NE ¼	James Spratt	26 October 1831
W ½ of NE ¼	Samuel Wiley	6 February 1834
NW ¼	Henry Dunn and David Steele	20 August 1819
E ½ of SE ¼	William Gresham	9 November 1831
W ½ of SE ¼	John Varner	20 October 1819
E ½ of SW ¼	Samuel Spratt	1 November 1831
W ½ of SW ¼	John Varner	9 September 1831
Section 32		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE ¼	Stephen Elliott	27 October 1818
NW ¼	Hudson Powell	27 October 1818
E ½ of SE ¼	Richard B. Harrison	21 April 1832
W ½ of SE ¼	Britton Chapel	2 October 1821
SW ¼	Britton Chapel	27 October 1818
Section 33		
Description	**Name**	**Date**
NE ¼ of NE ¼	Seymour Powell	10 January 1834
SE ¼ of NE ¼	George Rochelle	14 August 1833
W ½ of NE ¼	Richard B. Harrison	5 December 1831
NE ¼ of NW ¼	William Bragdon	7 August 1833
SE ¼ of NW ¼	William Bragdon	6 August 1832
W ½ of NW ¼	Britton Capel	5 August 1827
E ½ of SE ¼	Britton Capel	13 February 1822
W ½ of SE ¼	Britton Capel	5 April 1823
E ½ of SW ¼	William E. Lesage	3 April 1832
W ½ of SW ¼	Britton Capel	13 February 1822

Table 12. Deed Search for Tract 1401.

Date	Name	Location	Comments	Reference
25 December 1885	Callie & W.C. Dixon to L.W. Tyson	land in sects. 29, 30, 32, T16R14	confirming a partition between the Dixons and Tyson	LCDB FF:184
30 September 1966	Mildred Keller Tyson to J.W. Casey	sects. 18, 19, 30, 31, T16R14	Mildred Keller Tyson--widow of Laban Warren Tyson	LCDB WW:407
30 September 1966	J.W. and Hazel Casey to Harrell Hammonds	sect. 18, 19, 30, 31, T16R14		LCDB YY:524
3 April 1984	Meadows & Meadows, Inc. to June M. Collier	550 ac. in sects. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, T16R14		LCDB XXX:535

From the late nineteenth century the four parts of Joseph S. White's estate, shares no. 1, 2, and 3, and the dower tract, seem to have been sold separately. Not all of the transactions have survived in public records, and thus the chain of title is incomplete. The extant tax records and land books provide some information, though it is disjointed. In 1877 Joseph Beaseley is recorded as owning the south half of both sections 32 and 33, along with a house and lot in Lowndesboro. Thomas B. Brown owned the north half of the north half of section 33, while Joseph Beaseley and owned what had been the dower land in 1871, which was centered primarily in section 31 of T16R14, while the estate of J. Beaseley controlled an undefined 3815 acres. According to the 1895 land book, S.M. Dinkins owned most of section 33 and parts of section 32, which had been share no. 3 and which comprise most of what is now Tract 1401. The 1911 tax record and the 1909-1912 land book provide conflicting information. According to the 1911 tax records, H.S. Latham was recorded as owning most of what had been share no. 3; the 1909-1912 land book shows Mrs. P.N. Tyson owning the east half of section 32 and all of section, while it also shows H.S. Latham, T.B. Brown, and Mrs. M. Brown owning land in section 33, while section 32 was divided between Mrs. Tyson and H.B. and H.S. Latham.

By the mid twentieth century much of the property was in the hands of the Pettus family. Harrell Hammonds and Oliver P. Woodruff had bought land in September 1961 from Ellelee C. Pettus, the widow of Erle Pettus, Sr. The land included almost all of fractional section 20, 80 acres in the southwest quarter of section 21, all of section 29 except 160 acres in the eastern half, all of section 32 except a small strip along the west side, and all of section 33 except the north half of the north half. In addition to the land, the transaction included the cotton crop then in the ground, a gin site with a diesel engine "and all broken down farm machinery, tools and other junk wherever situated on said lands," a main house with furnishings, livestock, hay, and a 1955 Ford diesel tractor and other farm

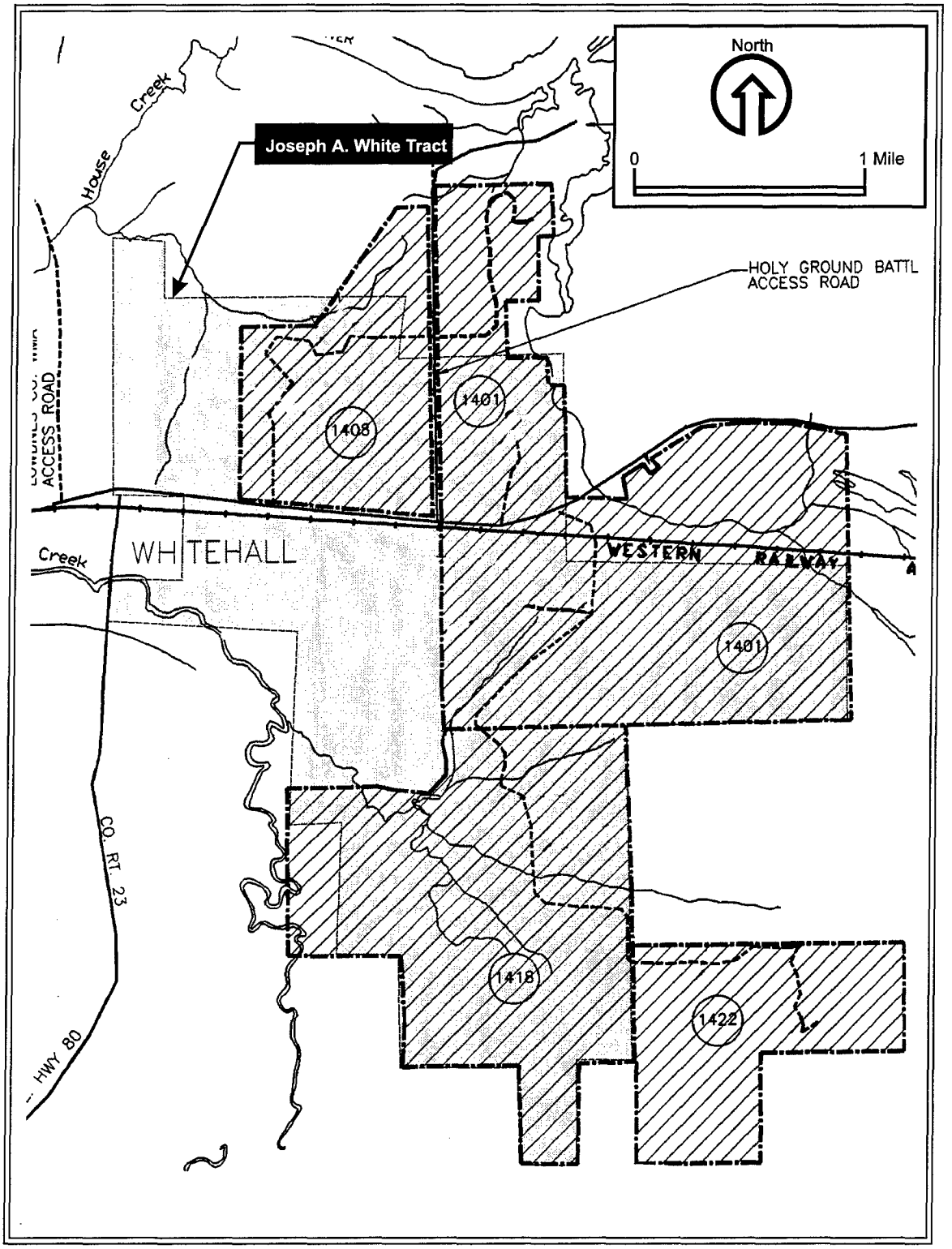


Figure 10. The land holdings of Joseph A. White in 1871.

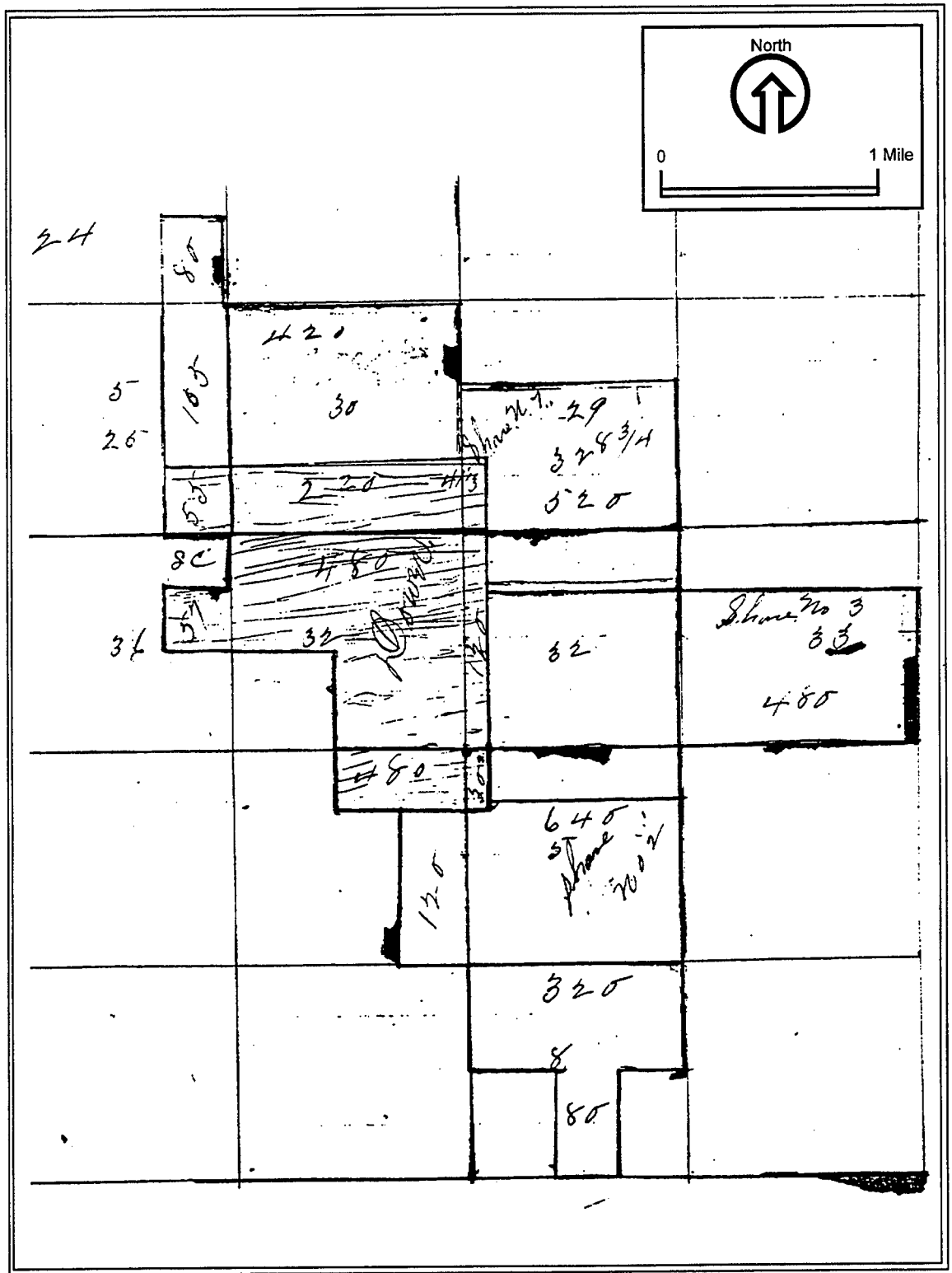


Figure 11. Map showing the division of Joseph A. White's property after his death in 1871.

machinery; many of these were owned jointly between the Pettuses and O.P. Woodruff (LCDB SS:374). There are no previous references for Pettus having purchased the land.

The last private owner of the tract was June M. Collier, who also owned extensive land in T16, R13, what is now Tract 1403 above. Ms. Collier used the land for cotton farming, doing business as Bitashomee Ltd. In 1995, at the time of the sale, the tract included a frame residence, a log cabin, a metal storage building, a metal storage/office building, a covered storage area, two silos, and three other, undefined buildings (LCDB 5F:135). She had purchased 550 acres of this tract, comprised of three parcels in sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, in 1984 from Meadows & Meadows, Inc. (LCDB XXX:535). Meadows & Meadows, Inc. was comprised of Gilbert Todd Meadows, Jr., and his wife, Sue C. Meadows; shortly before selling the three parcels to June Collier, the two Meadows transferred the property to Meadows & Meadows, Inc. (LCDB XXX:398). It is unclear how the Meadows' acquired all of the property; in 1976, though, Oliver P. and Dorabel M. Woodruff signed a mortgage for three tracts totaling approximately 620 acres in sections 20, 29, and 32 (LCMB 11Z:433). While the mortgage was satisfied in May 1977, it is likely that the Woodruffs ended up selling the property to Gilbert and Sue Meadows.

Additional Archival Research

In Atlanta, Georgia we conducted additional research at the Georgia State Archives on selected individuals whose names appeared in our background research in Alabama. We examined the Alabama census from 1820 to 1870. We reviewed the indices for the Georgia land lotteries of 1805, 1807, 1820, 1821, 1827, and 1832 (Cherokee) and the *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia: 1756-1909* (Lucas 1982), hoping to find details on individuals who might have come from Georgia. This research on individuals is briefly summarized below.

- ***Malachi Edwards*** (1832 grant) appears in Lowndes County in the 1830 Alabama Census as "Malkiah" Edwards.

- ***Zechariah Edwards*** (1819 grant) did not appear in any of the sources consulted.

- ***Isaac P. Edwards*** (1819 grant) appears in the *Index to Alabama Wills* in Lowndes County, Wills B, 1830-1859, page 275. He also appears in Lowndes County in the 1830, 1840, and 1850 Alabama Census. In the 1840 census his household consists of nine white males, six white females, and 21 slaves. In the 1850 census he is listed as a 62-year-old planter with an estate valued at $30,000. He and Matilda, his wife, were born in South Carolina, and his four children, George W., Benjamin, Tabitha, and Frank, were born in Alabama.

- ***Randolph C. Harris*** (1832 grant) did not appear in any of the sources consulted.

- ***Jefferson Holley*** (1833 grant) appears in the 1850 and 1860 Alabama Census in Shelby County. Additional research will be necessary to determine if Jefferson moved to Shelby County after receiving his Lowndes County grant.

- ***Thomas L. Holley*** (1831, 1832 grants) appears in the 1820 Alabama Census in Dallas County, a portion of which (presumably the one in which he lived) became part of Lowndes County in 1830. Two people are listed in the household: a white male 21 years or older and a white female under 21 years of age. Thomas Holleys are listed in the 1840 census in Talledega County, 1850 census in Lauderdale and Mobile counties, and the 1870 census in Crenshaw and Tallapoosa counties. A Thomas Holley is also listed as a recipient in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery. Additional research will be necessary to determine from where Thomas L. came and where he went (if anywhere) after receiving his 1832 grant in Lowndes County.

- ***James Spratt*** (1831 grant) appears in Lowndes County in the 1870 Alabama Census. If this is the same James listed as part of Nancy Spratt's household in the 1850 Alabama Census, then he would not have been old enough in 1831 (2 years old) to receive a land grant.

- ***Samuel Spratt*** (1831 grant) appears in Lowndes County in the 1840 Alabama Census and a Samuel Spratt (his son? -- part of Nancy Spratt's household? -- see below) appears in Sumter County in the 1860 census. Samuel may be the white male listed at 50-60 years of age in the 1840 census. The 1840 recordation shows eight white males, five white females, and 54 slaves. Perhaps he died in the 1840s because ***Nancy Spratt***, who might have been his wife, appears as a 55-year-old head of household in the 1850 census. She was born in South Carolina, and ***James***, Margaret, ***Samuel***, and Pinkney, all part of her household, were born in Alabama.

- ***David Steele*** (1819 grant) appears in Lowndes County in the 1830 and 1840 Alabama Census as David A. Steel, and in the 1850 census as David A. Steele. The 1860 census shows a D.A. Steele in Lowndes County. He appears in the 1840 census with a household consisting of three white males, one white female, and 51 slaves. The 1850 census shows David, a 40-year-old planter, residing with 12-year-old John J. Steele on an estate valued at $20,800. David was born in Virginia, while John J. was born in Alabama. *Marriage and Death Notices From Alabama Newspapers and Family Records: 1819-1890* has a notice from the *Alabama Sentinel* (published by Thomas B. Grantland of Tuscaloosa) of November 5, 1831, "Married on the 4th inst. near Church Hill, Lowndes Co., Ala., by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. David A. Steele (48V, Lowndes Co.) to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Maj. William Browning, all of said county."

Summary

The general trend in the Southeast during the antebellum period was the gradual concentration of land into large tracts held by few individuals or families. In the wake of the Civil War, these large land holdings were broken apart into small parcels, occupied by small farms. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, there was an effort by land investors and speculators to recombine these smaller parcels into large tracts; small tenant farms are scattered across the landscape. In general, evidence from the LWMA seems to support this pattern. However, Lowndes County appears to be special because of its ability to document the connection between the entrenchment of tenant farming on poor soils may and its influence on local development of the Civil Rights Movement.

Chapter 4. Architectural Survey

Architectural Survey Methods

For the architectural survey of the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA), we collected data on all structures and buildings within the project area. We compiled limited data on 25 recent structures; more detailed information was collected on six structures older than the 50 years of age required for National Register of Historic Preservation (NRHP) evaluation. Recording techniques varied depending on the type and age of each structure. The general recording guidelines included:

- Site plan drawings - A sketch map drawn to rough scale was made of each structure, including the building (or its remains) and any associated features (i.e., its trash heaps, vegetation, fence lines, roads, and associated landscape features).

- Photographs - Each structure was recorded using medium format and 35 mm photography. Photographs include an elevation, a gable end, and architectural details (i.e., mantels and sills) as necessary.

- Construction details - Selected areas had the covering material removed to reveal additional structural details. This was done after the elevation photographs are taken. Construction details were also photographed.

- Floor plan drawings - A rough scale floor plan was made for each building.

- Narrative - A brief narrative text is prepared for each historic structure. The text discussion varies with the level of recording required at each structure.

- Historic Sites Survey Forms were submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission for all structures more than 50 years old.

The final curation package for this project includes a bound notebook with the above information on each structure identified in the LWMA. This package includes negatives, contact sheets, plan maps, and text for each structure, all on archival quality material.

The project tract includes several historic-era resources, including standing buildings and cemeteries. All of these resources have been considered for eligibility for the NRHP; the cemeteries are discussed elsewhere in this report. This investigation eliminated several structures from consideration based on their age. To be eligible for the NRHP, buildings must be at least 50 years old. If a building is less than 50 years old, it must exhibit "exceptional importance" (NPS 1995:42) such as unique design or great historical significance. None of the buildings on the project tract which are less than 50 years old have these exceptional characteristics.

Results

Our initial reconnaissance of the survey area revealed 31 buildings or structures, located on five different tracts (Figures 12 and 13). The preliminary survey in March 1996 included 36 buildings and structures (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996). Table 13 is a list of these original surveyed properties. Table 14 is a list of the buildings or structures and their survey number that were surveyed in February 1998. The survey numbers are composed of the county code, the tract number, and the structure number within that tract.

The differences in these two lists are the result of three factors. The first is that the preliminary survey included tracts that were under consideration for purchase but were not finally purchased; structures on these tracts were not included in the current survey. The second is that several of the structures that were included in the preliminary survey had collapsed by the time of the current survey. The third is that the current survey found additional resources that were not included in the preliminary survey.

Most of the structures in the LWMA were built less than 50 years ago – after 1948. There are, however, three barns and three houses in the recent survey that appear to date to the early twentieth century. These resources represent important trends in vernacular architecture and agricultural life in the South at the turn of the twentieth century. State of Alabama Historic Sites Survey Forms have been completed for these six resources. Three of the important vernacular residential forms/styles are represented by the houses: saddlebag, shotgun, and double pen.

The six pre-1948 structures were evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion c; design and construction. None of them represent the work of a master (Criterion a) or possess high artistic value (Criterion b). Instead, their potential significance relates to their embodiment of "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" and/or because they represent a "significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (NPS 1995:17). Under Criterion c, retention of *design*, *workmanship*, and *materials* are usually more important than *location*, *setting*, *feeling*, and *association* (NPS 1995:48).

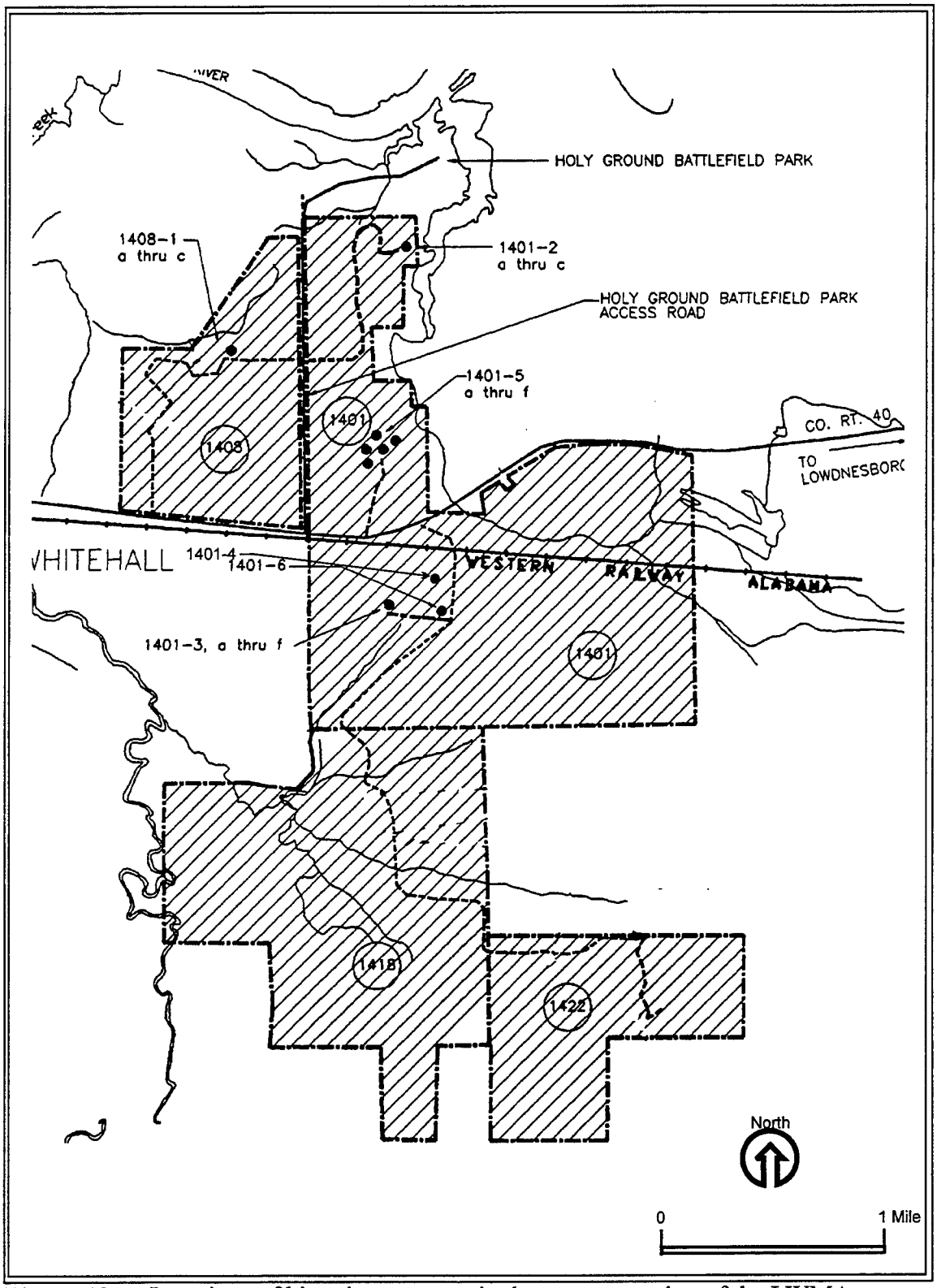


Figure 12. Locations of historic structures in the eastern portion of the LWMA.

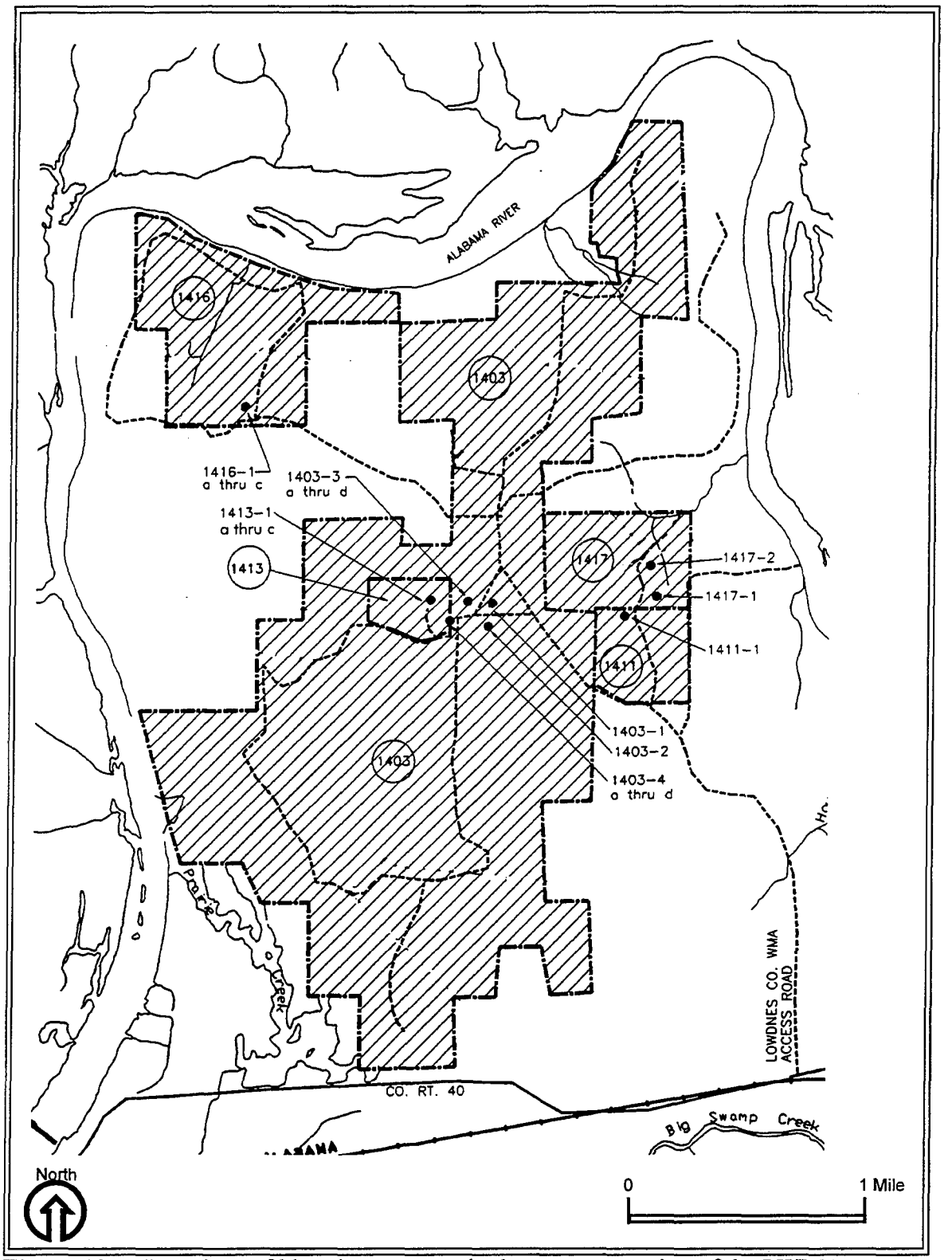


Figure 13. Locations of historic structures in the western portion of the LWMA.

Table 13. Buildings and Structures Standing on the Project Tract in March 1996.

Survey Number	Resource
85-646-1a (85-1416-1a)	Barn
85-646-1b (85-1416-1b and 1c)	Silo (2)
85-646-2	Hay shed
85-1401-1	St. Mark Baptist Church (not purchased)
85-1401-2	Collier House
85-1401-3a	Maintenance shed
85-1401-3b, 3c, 3d	Silo (3)
85-1401-3e	Pump house
85-1401-3f	Pump house
85-1401-4	Pump House
85-1402-1	Pecan barn/Office
85-1403-1	House, ranch style
85-1403-2	Silo
85-1403-3a	Maintenance shed
85-1403-3b	Butler building
85-1403-3c	Pump house
85-1403-4a, 4b, 4c, 4d	Worker's house (4)
85-1406-1	Pleasant Green Baptist Church (not purchased)
85-1406-2	House, double pen style
85-1406-3	House, saddlebag style
85-1406-4	House, double pen style
85-1406-5a	Maintenance shed
85-1406-5b	Barn
85-1406-5c, 5d	Storage shed (2)
85-1408-1a	Hay barn
85-1408-1b	Hay barn
85-1411-1	House, saddlebag style
85-US-1	House, front gable

Table 14. Buildings and Structures Standing on the Project Tract in February 1998.

Survey number	Resource	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility
85-1401-3a-b	Pump house(2)	c. 1970	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-3c-e	Silo (3)	c. 1970	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-3f	Maintenance building	c. 1970	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-4	Pump house	c. 1970	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-5a	Shed	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-5b	Collapsed building	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-5c	Collapsed shed	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1401-6a-b	Silo(2)	c. 1950	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-1	House, ranch style	c. 1975	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-2	Silo	c. 1950	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-3a	Pump house	c. 1980	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-3b	Maintenance shed	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-4a	Worker's house	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-4b	Worker's house	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-4c	Worker's house	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1403-4d	Worker's house	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1408-1a	Barn	c. 1900	Ineligible
85-1408-1b	Barn	c. 1900	Ineligible
85-1411-1	House, saddlebag style	c. 1900	Ineligible
85-1413-1a	Mobile home	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1413-1b	Hog farm holding pens	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1413-1c	Hog farm holding pens	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1416-1a	Barn	c. 1920	Ineligible
85-1416-1b-c	Silo (2)	c. 1960	Not Applicable (insufficient age)
85-1417-1	House, shotgun style	c. 1910	Ineligible
85-1417-2	House, double pen style	c. 1900	Ineligible

Most of the buildings and structures in the project area visited during this survey in February 1998 are modern. Nearly all of Lowndes County was used as agricultural land from the first American settlement in the early nineteenth century to the present. The conditions of agricultural labor have changed greatly, from slavery in the antebellum era to tenancy and sharecropping in the late nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries. The nature of these activities did not change until the late twentieth century advent of large scale mechanized farming and livestock production. The buildings and structures that survive in the project tracts clearly reflect agricultural uses.

There are two groups of buildings and structures in the project tract. One group lies in Tract 1401, in the eastern section of the project tract, while another lies in Tract 1403, in the western section. Both groups reflect the middle and late twentieth century agricultural land uses. Tract 1401 is dominated by large metal storage structures such as silos and sheds, along with two small pump houses. These are modern structures that clearly represent large-scale farming. No silos are present on Tract 1403. A portion of which has been used, most recently, as a pig farm. The distinctive feature of this tract, however, is the set of four workers' houses oriented along a dirt road. Two of these houses are single family residences, while two are duplexes. The houses appear to have been built during the 1950s.

Historic Buildings: Barns

Three barns were identified and evaluated relative to their NRHP eligibility. Two barns, Structures 85-1408-1a and 1c, are part of a complex that includes a modern wood cattle pen. Additionally, the Mitchell Cemetery is adjacent to this complex (Figure 14). The third barn, Structure 85-1416-1a, is also associated with a farm complex (Figure 15) that includes a number of modern farm buildings. These three barns are the only portions of the two farm complexes that appear to meet the 50 year age requirement for NRHP evaluation; each is discussed in detail below.

Structure 85-1408-1a

Structure 85-1408-1a is a tall single crib barn. Figures 16 and 17 show exterior views of the structure; Figure 18 shows the floor plan. The barn features a frame construction, and is set on high piers. The piers stand approximately three feet tall. Originally the piers were built of brick, but few of the original bricks remain and most of the piers are now replaced with concrete block and mortar. The exterior features clapboard siding. The barn has no windows, but there are single small square openings in each gable. There are also two single door openings on the south side. The interior is one undivided space, and the interior walls are finished with tongue-and-groove paneling. The principal feature of the barn is the roof, which extends considerably beyond the eaves to form shed roofs on each side. The roofs are

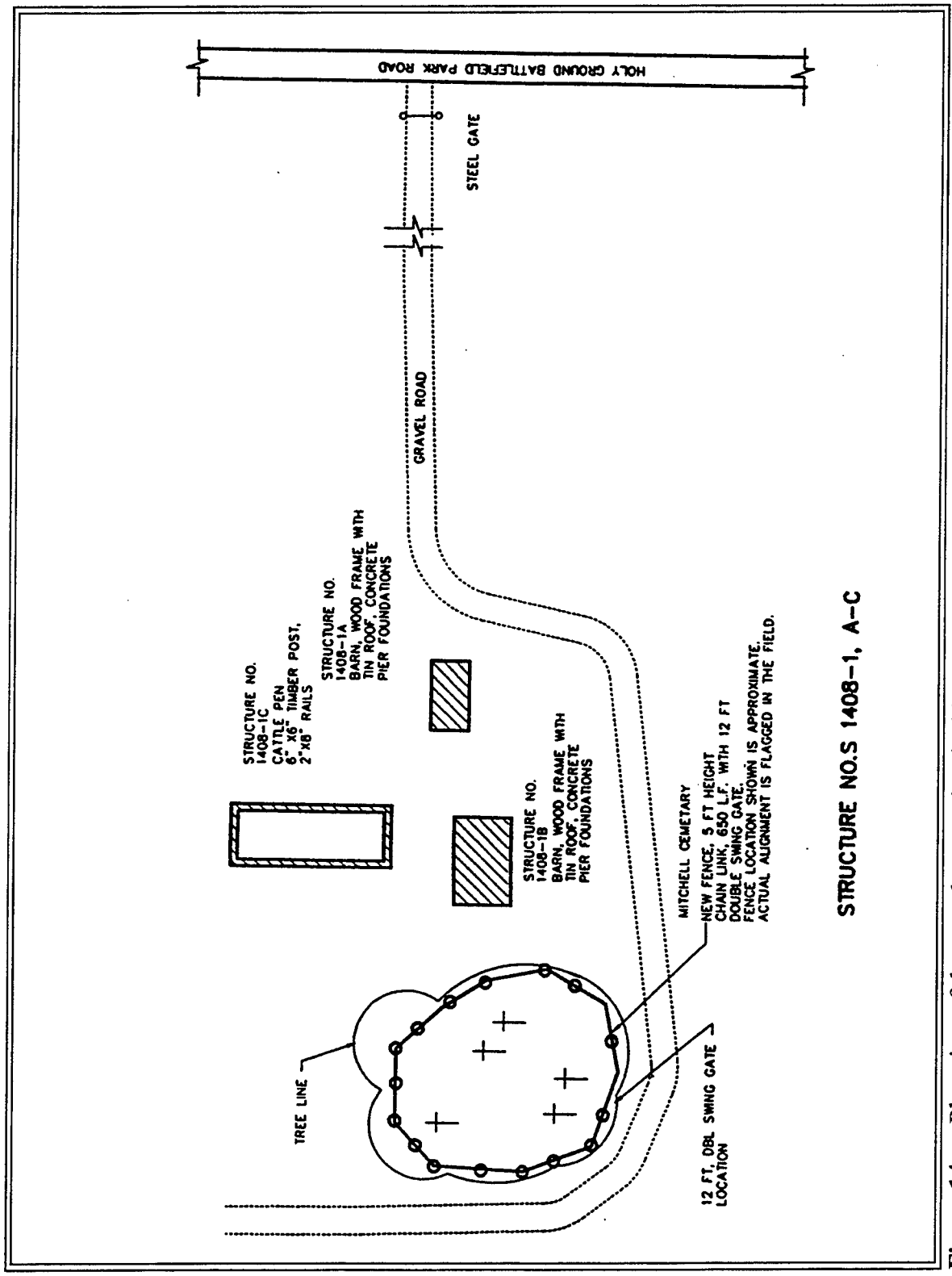


Figure 14. Plan view of the complex associated with Structures 85-1408-1a and 1b.

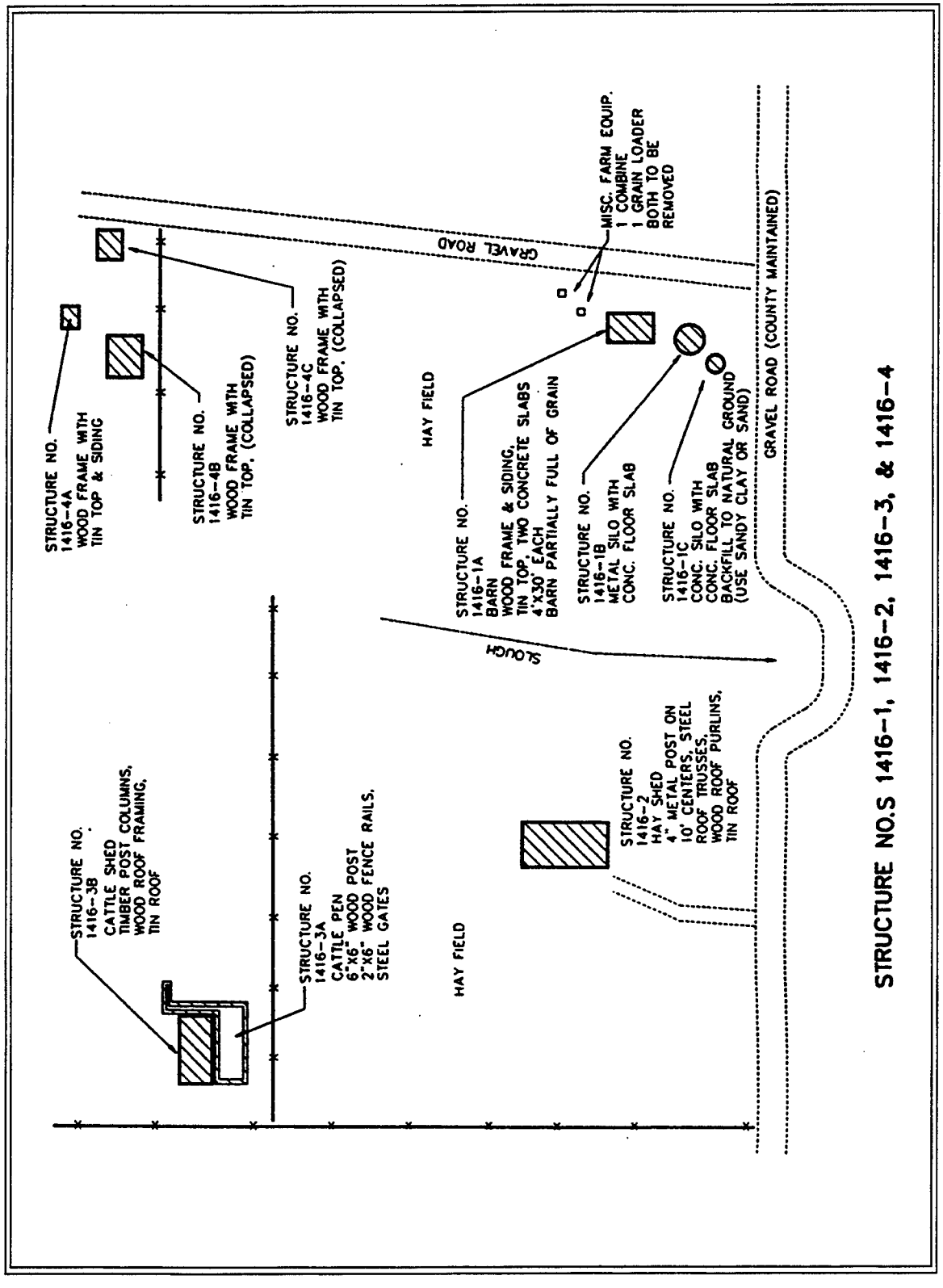


Figure 15. Plan view of the complex associated with Structure 85-1416-1a.

Figure 16. Photograph of Structure 85-1408-1a, looking west.

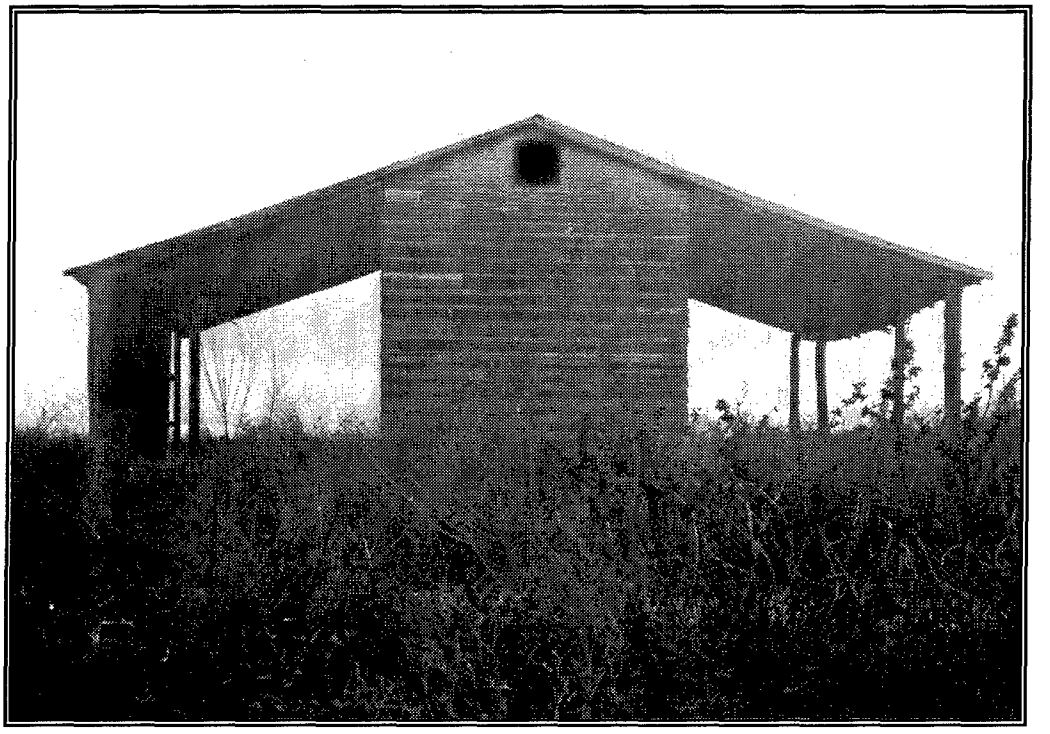


Figure 17. Photograph of Structure 85-1408-1a, view of southern elevation.

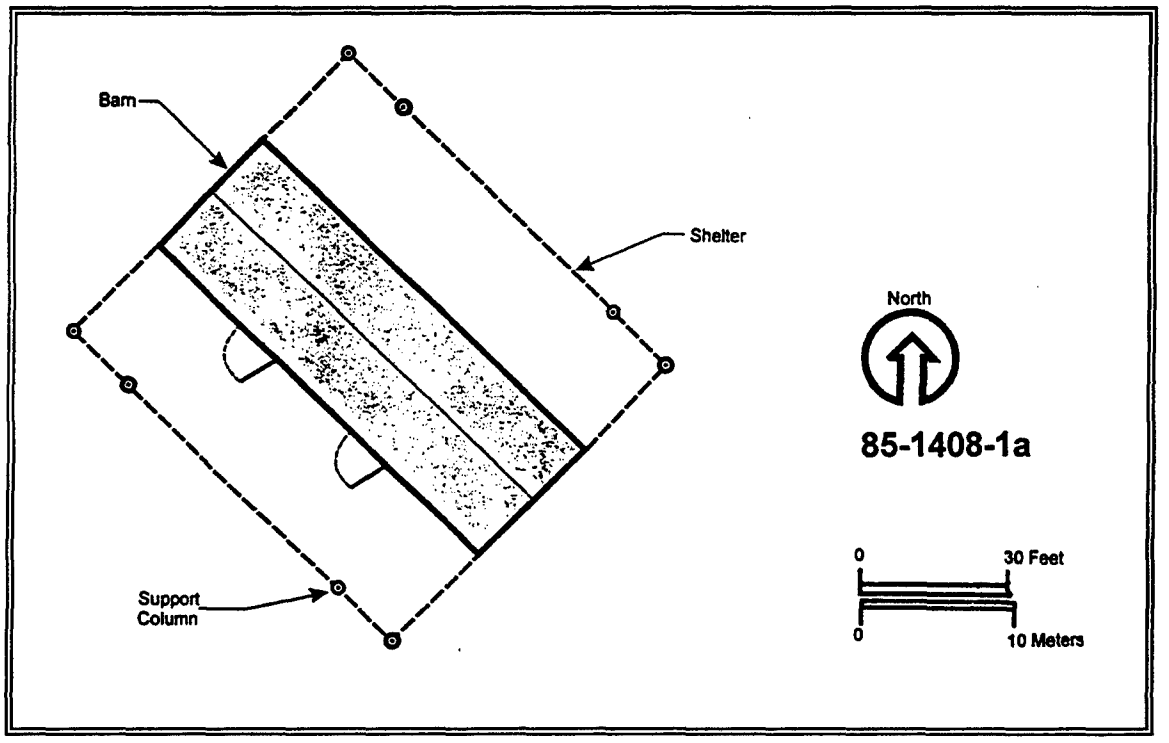


Figure 18. Floor plan of Structure 85-1408-1a.

supported by wooden posts, and this space has been partially enclosed with corrugated metal on the north side. The roof is clad in raised seam metal.

The barn is difficult to date with precision, but construction features suggest c. 1900. It is very similar to what Kniffen (1986) described as a single-crib barn, which was a part of the Pennsylvania German tradition that extended into the southern backcountry. The 1916 soil survey map (USDA 1916) shows several structures in this area, suggesting that the barn may be a remnant of a larger farm complex; the scale of the map precludes the positive identification of Structure 85-1408-1a as one of the structures shown on the 1916 map. However, archaeological site 1LO183 (discussed in Chapter 5) may have been associated with this complex. Structure 85-1408-1b, discussed below, may also be part of this same farm complex.

Structure 85-1408-1a maintains much of its original *design*, having been originally constructed as a storage structure in a rural landscape. The *workmanship* embodied in this barn is that of a vernacular style; emphasis is on functional rather than aesthetic attributes. There is no evidence of distinctive tooling, carving, painting, or joints that distinguish this structure. The construction *materials* of the barn appear to be much the same as its original construction, with the exception of the brick piers replaced by concrete blocks. The barn appears to be in its original *location*. However, the *feeling* and *association* are difficult to

ascertain. A second barn, Structure 85-1408-1b, stands nearby and dates to approximately the same period of construction. A nearby wood cattle pen is of recent construction. While these may have been part of a larger farm complex associated with a residence and additional outbuildings and enclosures, no definitive evidence was found to support this supposition. Furthermore, this structure does not retain traits or qualities that stand out among similar types in the region. Based on these considerations, Structure 85-1408-1a is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no further documentation should be required.

Structure 85-1408-1b

This structure is a tall single crib barn, similar to Structure 85-1408-1a. Its differences are in proportion and in fenestration. Structure 85-1408-1b is not as tall as 1408-1a, and the roof extension on the north side is unsupported by any columns or piers. The barn features four single door openings on the north side; the lower half of each is covered by a hinged door. Like Structure 85-1408-1a, Structure 85-1408-1b a frame construction and was originally set on low brick piers, now replaced with concrete blocks. Figure 19 shows the floor plan of the barn; Figures 20 and 21 show exterior views.

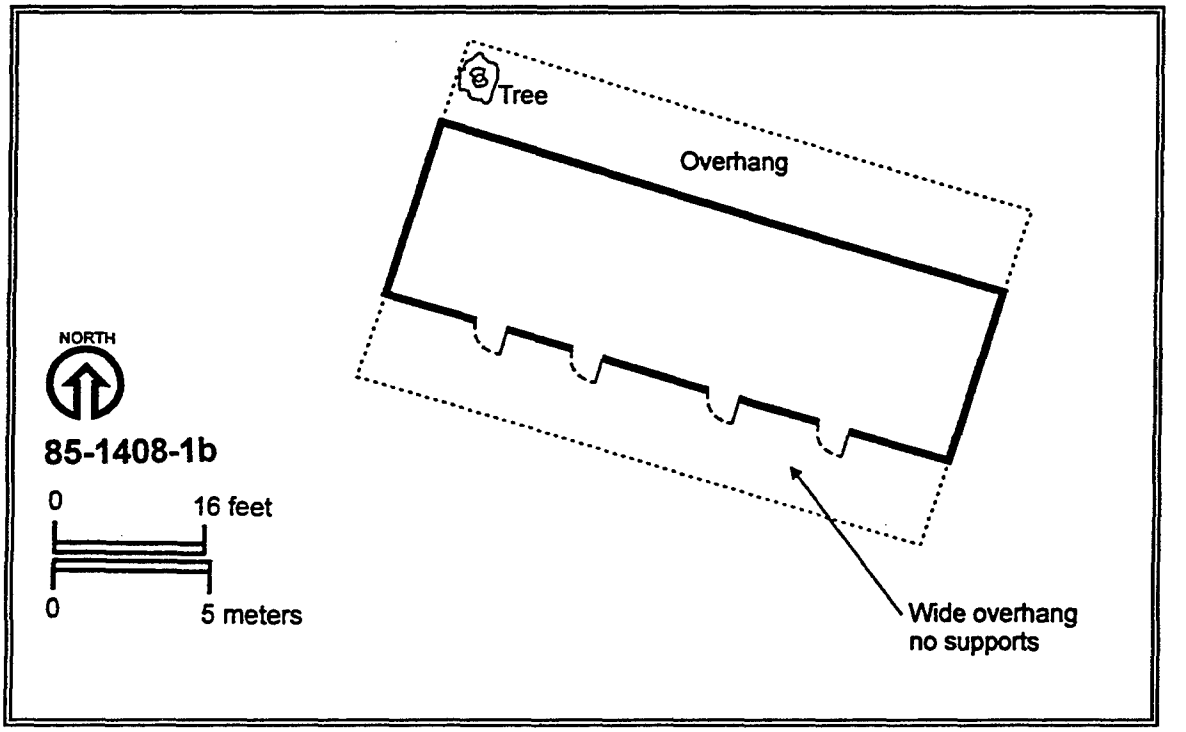


Figure 19. Floor plan of Structure 85-1408-1b.

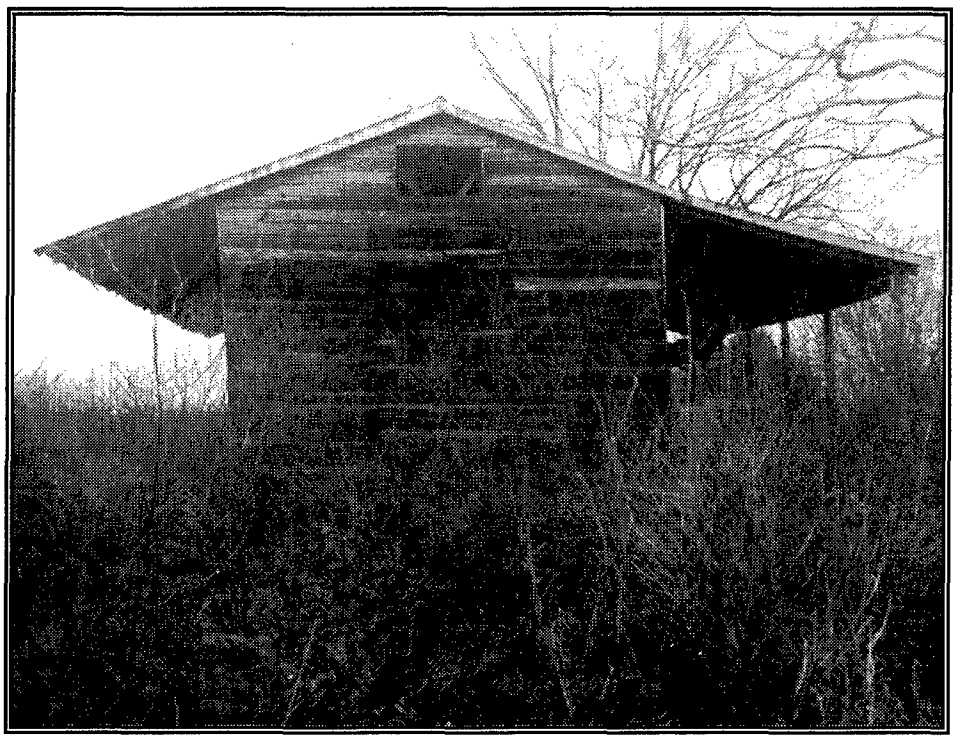


Figure 20. Photograph of Structure 85-1408-1b, view of east elevation.

Figure 21. Photograph of Structure 85-1408-1b, looking southwest.

The structure's exterior is a mix of flushboard and clapboard siding. It has not maintained as high a level of finish as 1408-1a; in particular, the interior walls have not been finished, and instead reveal the vertical structure of the barn.

As discussed above, Structure 85-1408-1b may be associated with a complex shown on the 1916 soil survey map (USDA 1916), and possibly associated with archaeological site 1LO183. The same NRHP eligibility position is held for Structure 85-1408-1b as with Structure 85-1408-1b. The structure maintains much of its original *design*, having been constructed as a storage structure in a rural landscape. The *workmanship* embodied in this barn is that of a vernacular style, having much emphasis placed on functional rather than aesthetic attributes. There is no evidence of distinctive tooling, carving, painting, or joints that distinguish this structure. The construction *materials* of the barn appear to be much the same as its original construction, with the exception of replacement of the original brick piers with concrete block piers, probably as they deteriorated. The barn appears to be in its original *location*. However, the *feeling* and *association* are difficult to ascertain. A second barn, Structure 85-1408-1a, stands nearby and dates to approximately the same period of construction. While these may have been part of a larger farm complex associated with a residence and additional outbuildings and pens, no definitive evidence was found to confirm this supposition. Furthermore, this structure does not retain traits or qualities that distinguish it from similar types in the region. Based on these considerations, Structure 85-1408-1b is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. No further documentation should be required.

Structure 85-1416-1a

Structure 85-1416-1a is a rectangular frame gabled barn with shed roof extensions on each long side. These shed roof extensions are supported by wooden posts. Rather than a single crib as are Structures 1408-1a and b, this is a multiple crib barn with at least three interior spaces. Figure 22 shows the barn floor plan; Figures 23 and 24 show exterior views..

The barn features clapboard siding on the gable ends, while the long sides are clad in asphalt faux-brick siding. There are two single door openings on each gable end, with wooden batten doors. Structure 85-1416-1a is part of a complex, with two silos and several other modern structures.

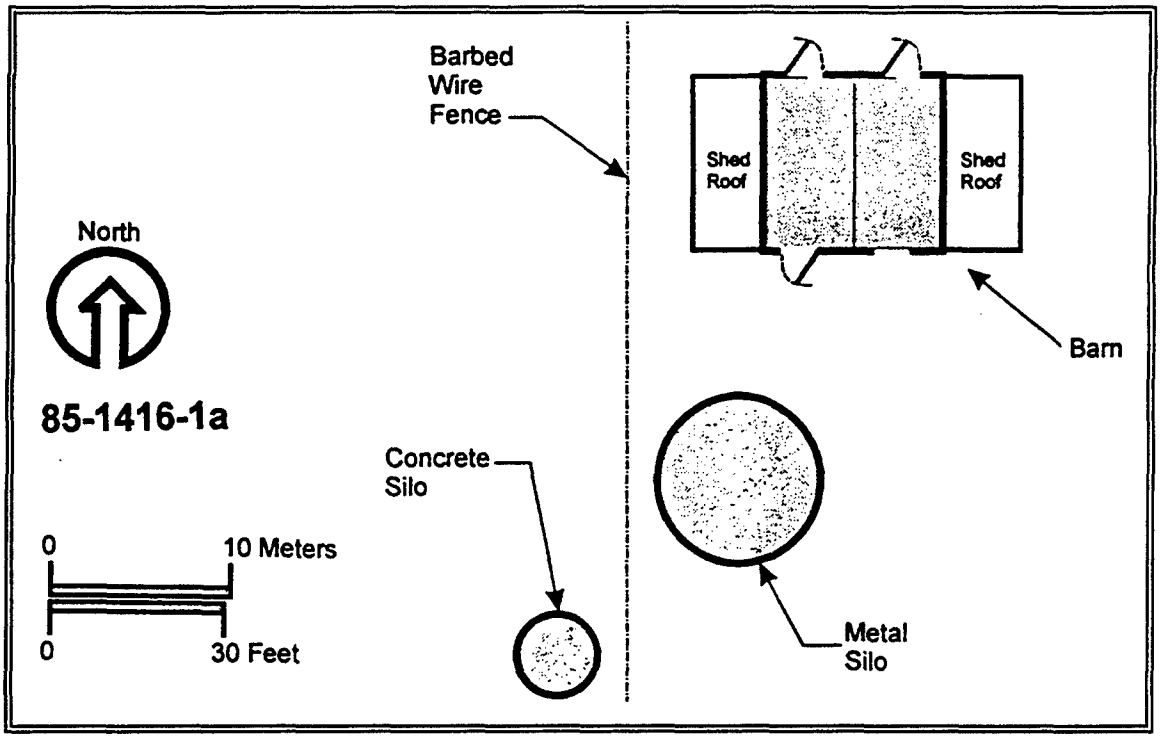


Figure 22. Floor plan of Structure 85-1416-1a.

Structure 85-1416-1a maintains much of its original *design*, having been constructed as a storage structure in a rural landscape. The *workmanship* embodied in this barn is that of a vernacular style, having much emphasis placed on functional rather than aesthetic attributes. There is no evidence of distinctive tooling, carving, painting, or joints that distinguish this structure. The construction *materials* of the barn appear to be much the same as its original construction with the exception of having brick piers replaced by block piers, probably as they deteriorated. The barn appears to be in its original *location.* However, the barn has lost much of its *feeling* and *association*, as it is now surrounded by modern structures. Furthermore, this structure does not retain traits or qualities that distinguish it among similar types in the region. Based on these considerations, Structure 85-1416-1a is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 23. Photograph of Structure 85-1416-1a, north view.

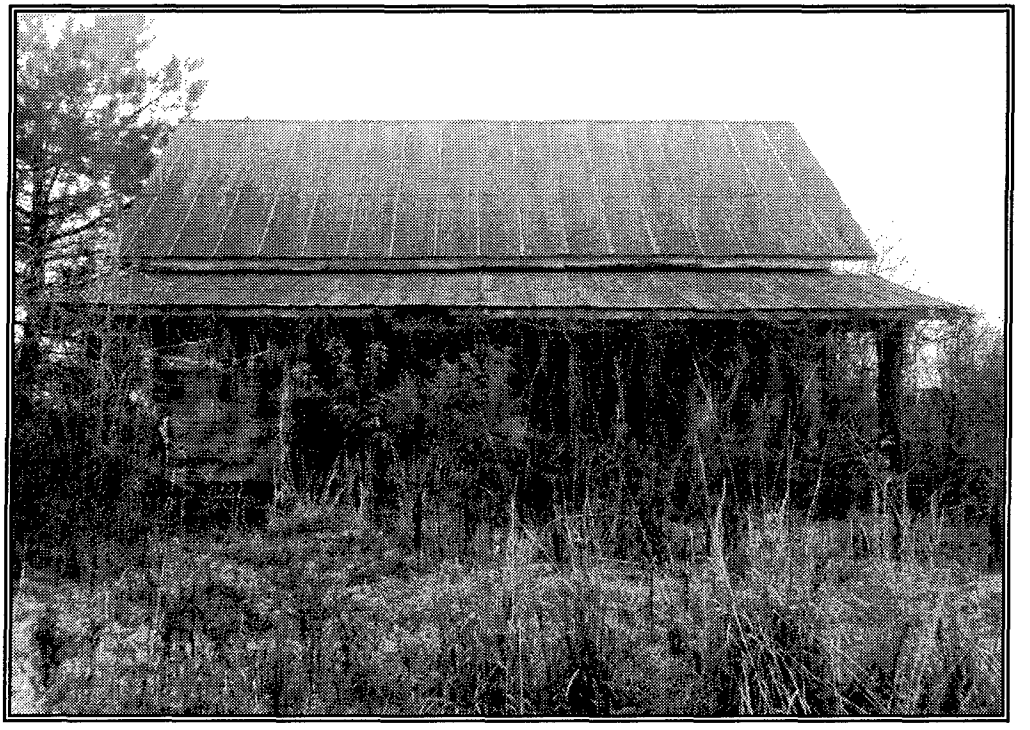


Figure 24. Photograph of Structure 85-1416-1a, view of east elevation.

Historic Buildings: Residences

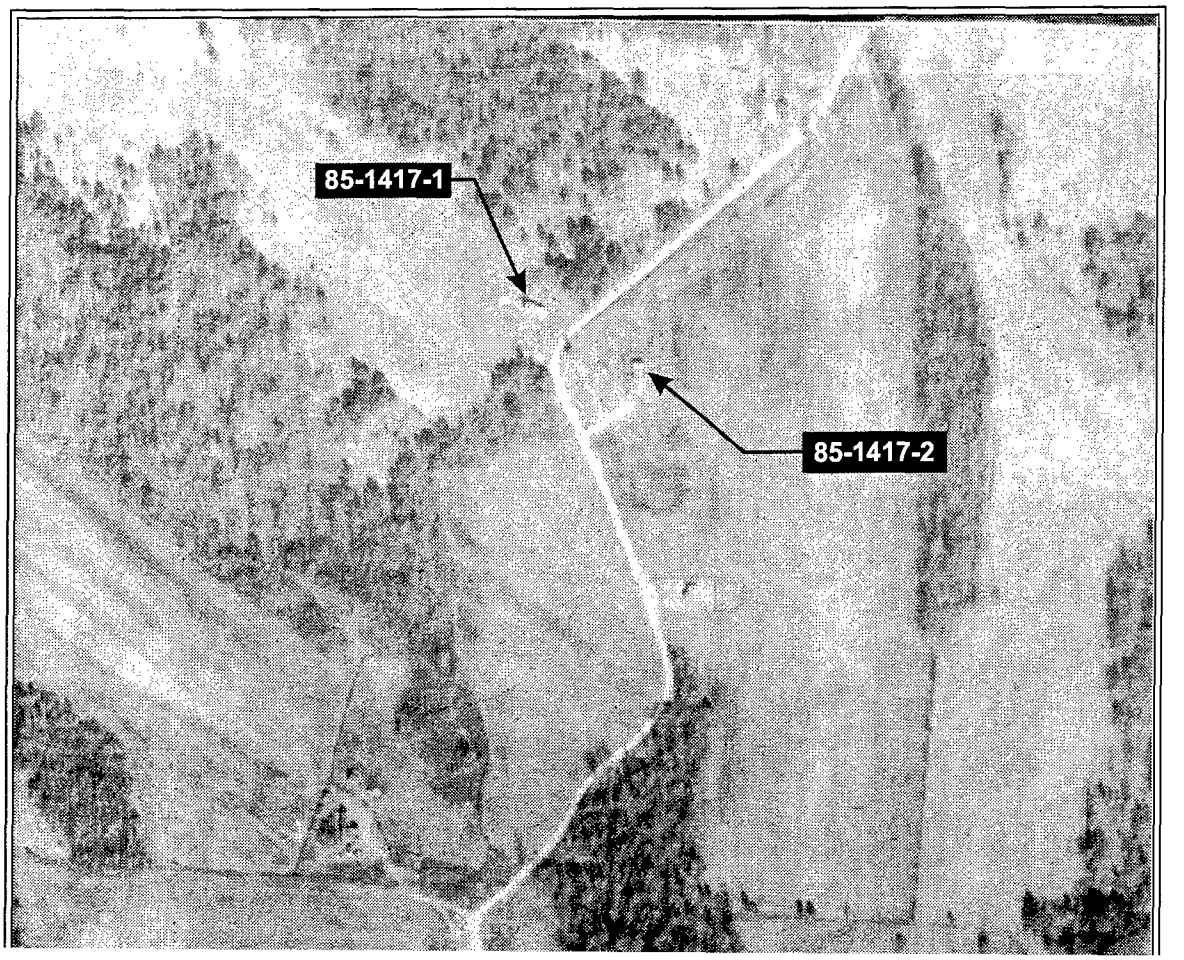
Only three of the standing structures which served as residences are considered historic resources based on age considerations (i.e., more than 50 years old): Structures 85-1417-1, 85-1417-2, and 85-1411-1. Figure 25 is a 1974 aerial view of these residences. All three residences have undergone the ravages of time and retain poor integrity due to structural deterioration.

Structure 85-1417-2

This is a double pen house, built c. 1900. However, the 1916 soil survey map (USDA 1916) does not show a structure in this area. It is possible that the house was moved here from another location after 1916. Next to the single pen, one-room house, this is the simplest residential form. An interior floor seam indicates that this structure was probably originally constructed as a small single pen house. Most double pen houses, indeed, began as single pen houses. The easiest way to expand a single room house was to add another room to the side. Figures 26 and 27 show exterior views of the house; Figure 28 shows the floor plan.

In nearly every double pen house, each pen retains its separate front door. Single and double pen houses in the early nineteenth century were often of log construction; by the later nineteenth century the form was typically of frame construction. Structure 1417-2 features a side gable plan with shed roof front porch. There are two front doors under the porch. The house has clapboard siding on the front, and board and batten siding on the sides and rear. The roof is covered in raised seam metal with boxed eaves under the gables. The foundation is comprised of brick piers, which appear to be original. The two front doors are unglazed with four fielded panels, two tall panels over two short panels. There are two 2/2 double-hung sash windows on the rear wall, with a single window opening on the north side with wooden batten shutter.

Two narrow brick flues are on the exterior of the rear wall, one at each end of the house. The interior reveals two clear building episodes, as the seam between the two pens is visible. The interior walls are formed of horizontal wood paneling, while the ceiling features two different treatments: tongue and groove boards on the right side, flush 1 by 4 boards on the left. Wall coverings consist of a mixture of cardboard, magazine pages, and wallpaper.


85-1417-1
85-1417-2

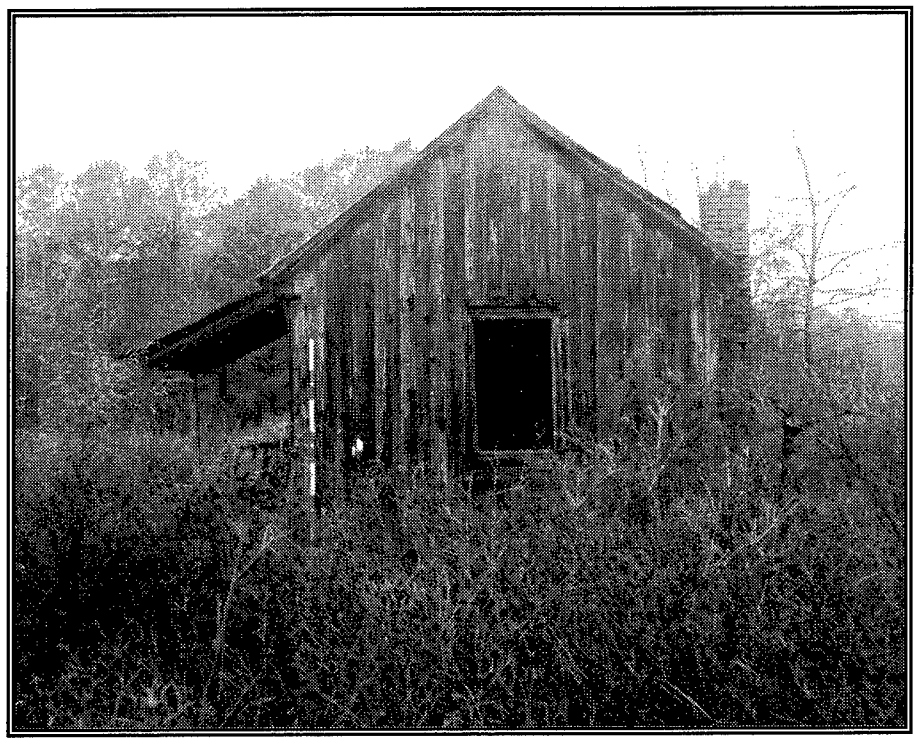


Figure 26. Photograph of Structure 85-1417-2, view of east elevation (with scale).

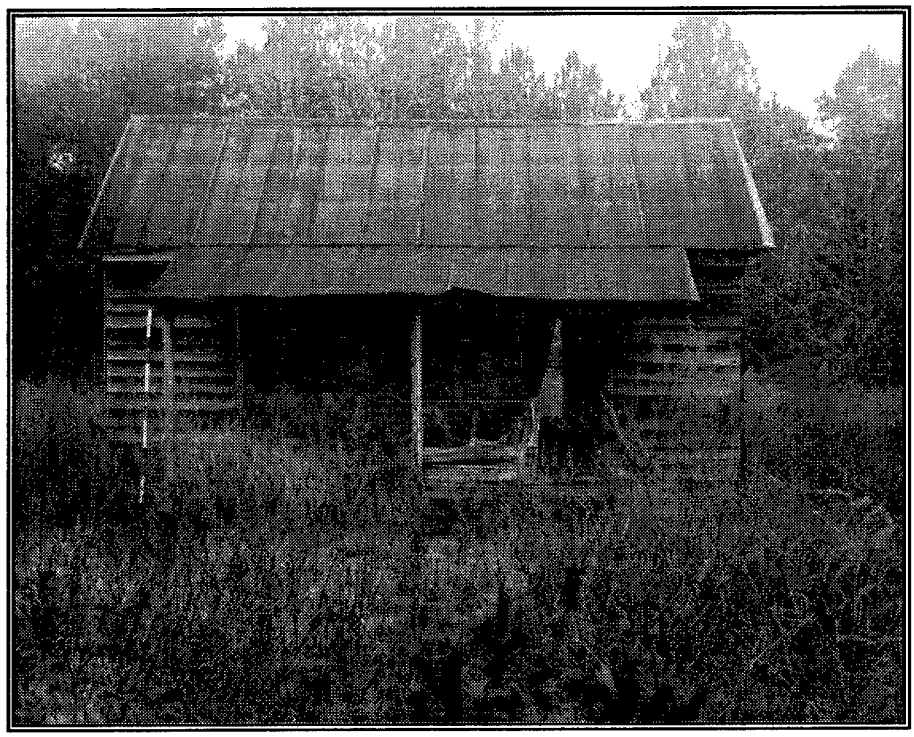


Figure 27. Photograph of Structure 85-1417-2, view of south elevation (with scale).

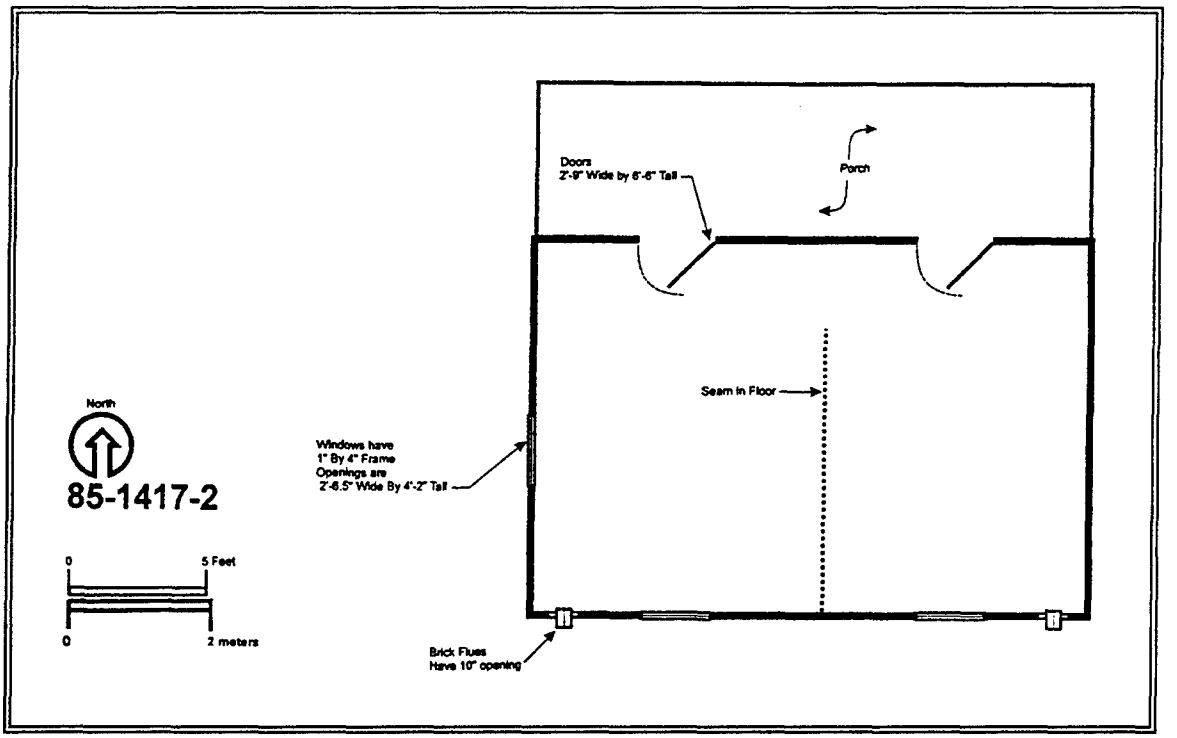


Figure 28. Floor plan of Structure 85-1417-2.

Although Structure 85-1417-2 was probably originally built as a single pen house, the additional pen modification is probably more than 50 years old. Thus, it maintains much of its original *design* with a historic addition. The *workmanship* embodied is that of a vernacular style, having much emphasis placed on functional rather than aesthetic attributes. There is no evidence of distinctive tooling, carving, painting, or joints that make the structure stand out. The construction *materials* of the house appear to be much the same as its original construction and the historic addition. The brick piers and the floor beams are undergoing rapid deterioration, due to weathering and insects. It is questionable whether or not the house is in its original *location.* It does not appear on the 1916 soil map and virtually no artifacts (glass and ceramics) were noted in the yard area. The *feeling* is relatively unchanged, as it still stands in a rural agricultural landscape. The *association* is poor, as associated buildings and features (privy, well or pump, yard vegetation, etc) are absent. Additionally, Structure 85-1417-2 does not retain traits or qualities that make it stand out among similar houses in the region. Based on these considerations, Structure 85-1417-2 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Structure 85-1411-1

Structure 1411-1 is a saddlebag house, with a number of additions. Figure 29 shows the floor plan; Figures 30 and 31 show exterior views. Saddlebag houses were a particular type of double pen houses, featuring a central chimney. They often originated as single pen houses with an exterior chimney, and grew with the addition of a room beyond the side chimney. As a result of this form of construction, saddlebag houses, like simple double pen houses, generally had two front doors.

Saddlebag houses, like double pen houses, were often constructed of logs through the early nineteenth century. After the introduction of balloon frame construction, pre-cut lumber, and wire nails, the form survived as a frame house. An examination of construction details identify Structure 85-1411-1 as an example of the later frame construction technique. Saddlebag houses were widespread throughout the South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, primarily in rural areas. Based on construction details and general style, Structure 1411-1 appears to have been built c. 1900. Apparently the original section is in the center. This section features two rooms of equal size under a side gable roof with a central chimney. Each room has a fireplace with a wooden surround. One door connects the rooms at the front of the house, while each room had a front door. Interior walls are formed of horizontal wood paneling, while the ceiling features two different treatments:

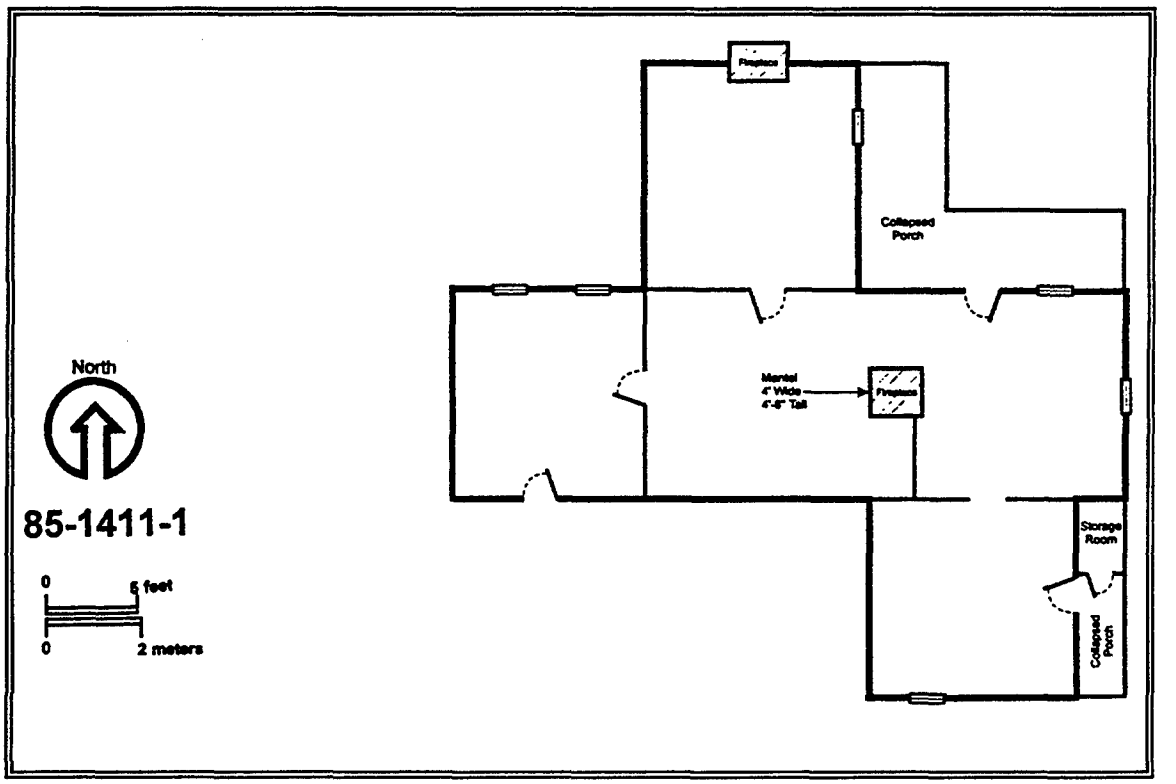


Figure 29. Floor plan of Structure 85-1411-1.

Figure 30. Photograph of Structure 1411-1, looking southeast.

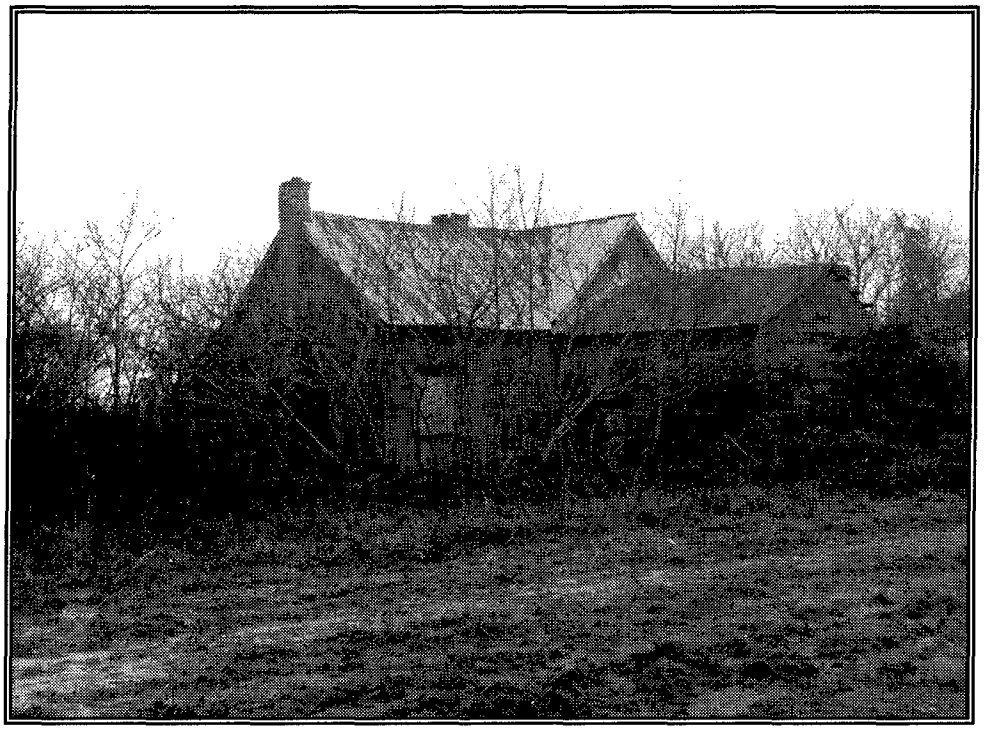


Figure 31. Photograph of Structure 1411-1, view of west elevation.

tongue and groove boards on the right side and flush 1 by 4 boards on the left. It is a frame house, originally clad in vertical 1 by 8 boards, with visible circular saw marks. It is now covered in asphalt faux-brick paper.

The original rooms have no sash windows, but wooden batten shutters cover the window openings. The two original front doors were unglazed and feature four fielded panels, two tall panels at the top and two short panels at the bottom. The house had a brick pier foundation, while the roof was clad in raised seam metal.

The first addition appears to have been a single room added to the front right, covering one of the front doors. A porch with a shed roof was added to the juncture of the new addition and the original house. This front addition features an exterior chimney. Other, more recent additions include a single room on the right side of the house, and a small room at the rear left.

Structure 85-1411-1 maintains little of its original *design*, having additions that mask its original plan. The *workmanship* embodied in this house is that of a vernacular style, having much emphasis placed on functional rather than aesthetic attributes. There is no evidence of distinctive tooling, carving, painting, or joints that distinguish the structure. Construction *materials* appear to be much the same as its original construction. However, the house is in a poor condition, with the porch and floor timbers rotting away; the interior of the house was examined only with extreme caution. The house appears to be in its original *location.* A structure is shown here on the 1916 soil survey map (USDA 1916) and the yard vegetation and refuse (garbage) indicate a long term use and/or occupation.. The *feeling* and *association* is difficult to ascertain but is considered poor. No outbuildings or features (well, pump, privy, sheds, etc.) remain. Yard vegetation includes several small fruit trees (of unknown type), but no large shade trees. Furthermore, this structure does not retain traits or qualities that make it stand out among similar types in the region. Based on these considerations, Structure 85-1411-1 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Structure 85-1417-1

This is a shotgun house, built c. 1920. Structure 85-1417-1 has a typical shotgun house plan consisting of a narrow wooden frame house, one room wide. Figures 32 and 33 show exterior views; Figure 34 shows the floor plan. The house has a front gable roof, and the exterior walls are clad in asphalt faux-brick paper. It has a single front door, set off-center to the right. A porch had apparently been added at a later date, and has now collapsed; its remains lie on the ground at the front of the house.

The house is three rooms deep. There are two front living rooms, while the third room at the rear of the house has been divided in two, with a small room on the left and an

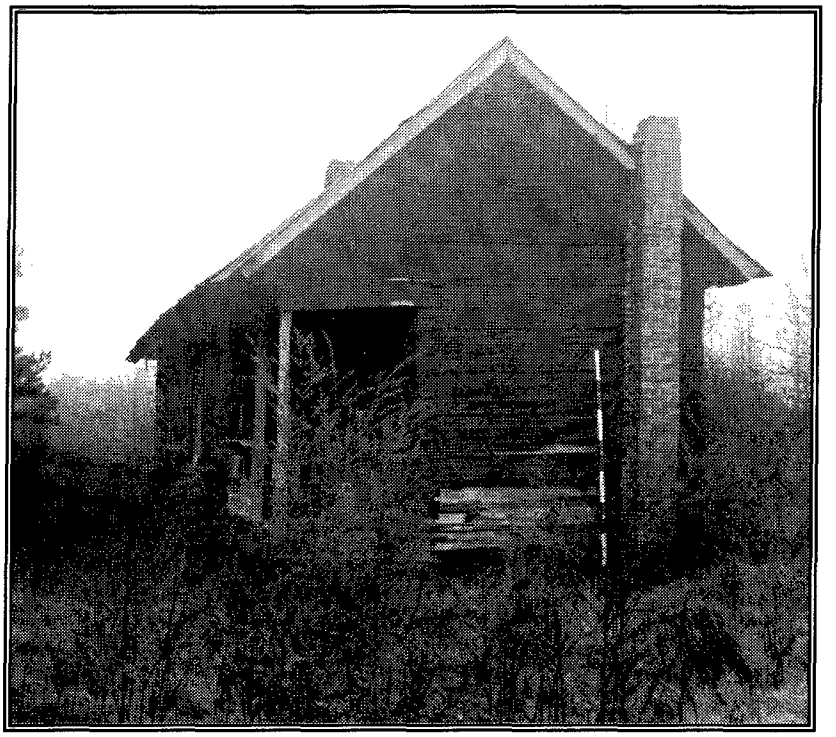


Figure 32. Photograph of Structure 85-1417-1, west view.

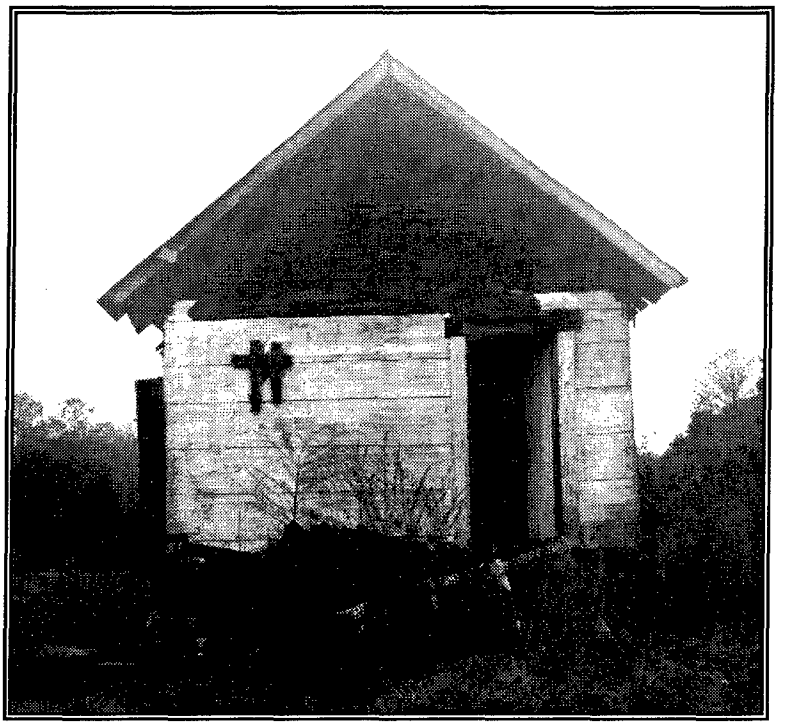


Figure 33. Photograph of Structure 85-1417-1, east view.

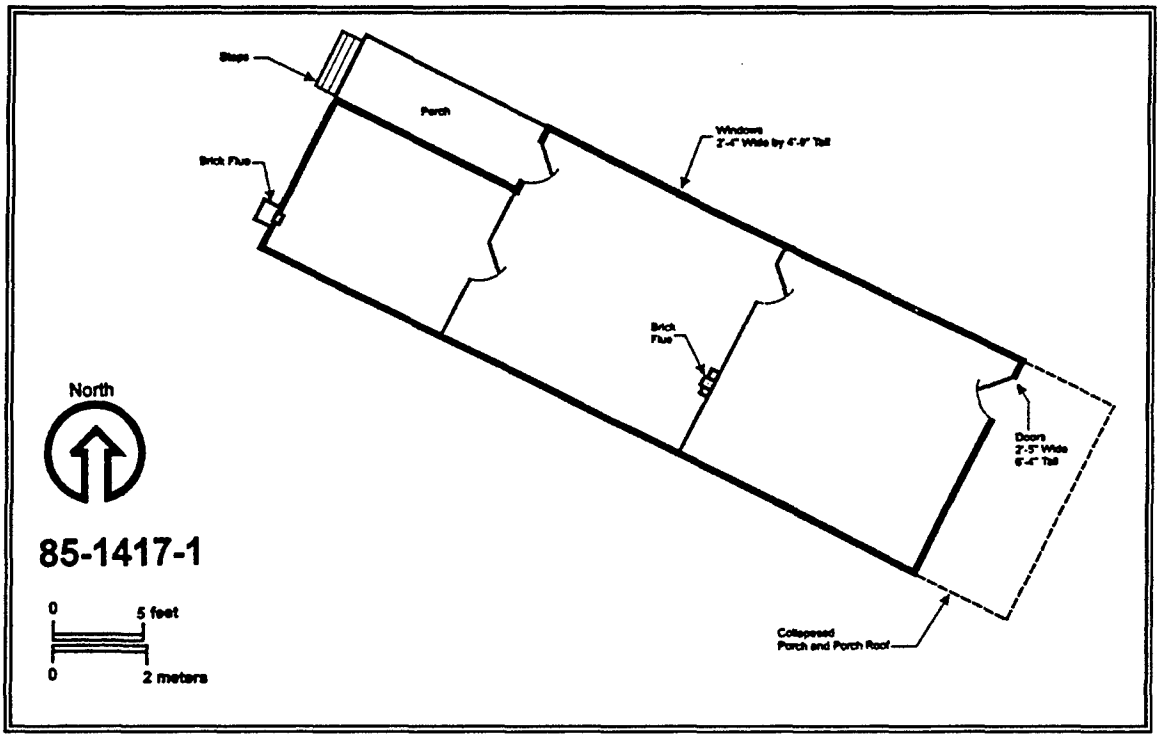


Figure 34. Floor plan of Structure 85-1417-1.

open porch on the right. Each of the front two rooms has two window openings on each side; these openings have wooden batten shutters rather than sash windows. The front room has plaster wallboard (sheetrock) interior walls. The second room is unfinished, but cardboard and wall paper cover the 2 by 4 frame. There is a narrow brick flue between the front two rooms, with a hole for a wood/coal burning stove; the metal plate under the stove remains on the floor in the second room. The corrugated metal roof features boxed eaves extending beyond the walls.

Shotgun houses are often seen primarily as an urban residential type, its narrow profile suiting tight, cramped neighborhoods where space was at a premium. As Vlach (1986) has suggested, however, it was also in widespread use in rural areas of the South throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While shotgun houses have African and Caribbean origins, they first appeared in America in New Orleans in the 1830s (Vlach 1986:62).

Structure 85-1417-1 maintains much of its original *design*, having been constructed as a shotgun house residence. The *workmanship* embodied in this house is that of a vernacular style, having much emphasis placed on functional rather than aesthetic attributes. There is no evidence of distinctive tooling, carving, painting, or joints that make the structure stand out. The construction *materials* of the house appear to be much the same as its original construction with the exception of having sheetrock wall board added to the front

room. However, the front porch has collapsed and the metal roofing is peeling away, exposing the frame and interior to weather. It is questionable whether or not the house is in its original *location.* It does not appear on the 1916 soil map and few artifacts (glass and ceramics) were noted in the yard area; however, small pieces of coal were common. The *feeling* is relatively unchanged, as it still stands in a rural agricultural landscape. The *association* is poor, as associated buildings and features (privy, well or pump, yard vegetation, etc) are absent. Additionally, the structure does not retain traits or qualities that distinguish it from similar houses in the region. Based on these considerations, Structure 85-1417-1 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP

Summary of Architectural Survey

Many of the buildings and structures on the project tract were eliminated from consideration for the NRHP based on their age. These properties were built after 1950, and lack the exceptional characteristics that would make buildings and structures of their age eligible. Other properties lack any historical significance, and were also eliminated from consideration for the NRHP.

Six buildings were considered for eligibility for the NRHP, including three barns (site numbers 85-1408-1a, 85-1408-1b, and 85-1416-1a) and three houses (site numbers 85-1411-1, 85-1417-1, and 85-1417-2). Integrity was an issue, particularly with the houses. Two of the houses (site number 85-1411-1 and 85-1417-1) have had artificial siding added to them, while one, a double-pen house, shows slightly better integrity. The two barns, meanwhile, appear to show better integrity, though each has evidence of minor alterations.

These six buildings, however, lack historical or architectural significance sufficient to make them eligible for the NRHP. These buildings cannot be linked to particular important individuals or events. While they represent important trends in architecture and agriculture in Alabama, other examples exist which have a better documented history and greater integrity. In addition, their potential to contribute important information is extremely limited. As a result, these buildings are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Consultation with the Alabama Historical Commission identified two structures, 85-1417-1 and 85-1417-2, as worthy of special attention and consideration. These two structures were initially considered for a "mothball" program that would allow additional time for consideration of preservation options. However, our evaluation of the structures' integrity, their level of significance, and the level of our documentation of these two structures alleviated the need for further NRHP consideration. A detailed permanent record of these structures is available as part of the curation package.

Chapter 5. Archaeological Survey

The Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA) is divided into two major parcels; each parcel is subdivided into numbered real estate tracts. Table 15 provides a summary of our findings within the survey tracts. The survey results vary considerably from tract to tract; variations in tract size and topography appear to be the key factors influencing our findings.

Table 15. Summary of Archaeological Survey Results at the LWMA.

Tract Number	Archaeological Sites/ Isolated finds	Comments
Eastern Tracts		
Tract 1401	14 sites/18 isolated finds	Site 1LO61 recommended Potentially Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
Tract 1408	4 sites/0 isolated finds	No significant archaeological sites identified
Tract 1418	5 sites/6 isolated finds	No significant archaeological sites identified
Tract 1422	3 sites/20 isolated finds	No significant archaeological sites identified
Western Tracts		
Tract 1403	33 sites/39 isolated finds	Site 1LO65 recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP
Tract 1411	0 sites/0 isolated finds	No significant archaeological sites identified
Tract 1413	0 sites/0 isolated finds	No significant archaeological sites identified
Tract 1416	3 sites/5 isolated finds	Site 1LO104 recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP
Tract 1417	3 sites/0 isolated finds	No significant archaeological sites identified

Archaeological survey of the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA) consisted of comprehensive, systematic pedestrian coverage of areas having high and moderate potential for the occurrence of significant sites. There are approximately 1,000 hectares (2,500 acres) in the LWMA that fall within the high/moderate potential category; this equals about 25 percent of the total area of the LWMA. The basic field strategy involved 30 m (100 ft) interval walkover of high/moderate potential areas using surface and

subsurface observations. Subsurface observations were based on the excavation of shovel tests placed at 30 m (100 ft) intervals along designated transects.

Seckinger and Nielsen (1996) developed a model for locating significant undiscovered prehistoric sites within the LWMA. The model focused on identification of areas with high and moderate potential for the presence of archaeological sites. The model was partially based on the work of Oakley and Watson (1977) at Jones Bluff Lake (now called R.E. "Bob" Woodruff Lake) and by field reconnaissance of the LWMA by Seckinger and Nielsen (1996). Figures 35 through 40 show the distribution of high/moderate probability areas and the locations of archaeological sites in the LWMA. Although the model appears to be based on absolute topography it is actually based more on relative elevation and geomorphology. Predicted areas with potential for the location of significant prehistoric sites were identified as recent (less than 10,000 years old) alluvial terraces and old levees; these generally are located at an elevation of about 40 m (132 ft) National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). In this model, the older clayey sand Pleistocene soils (designated Terrace F by Szabo [1972]) are considered low potential areas for the presence of significant intact archaeological deposits; most of these Pleistocene terraces are located above 55 m (180 ft) NGVD. Thus, this model predicts that most significant prehistoric sites will be located between 40 to 55 m (130 to 180 ft) NGVD on recent terraces and levees.

Seckinger and Nielsen's (1996) model did not closely predict historic site locations except to say that they should fall along lines of transportation, especially historic roads. Thus, this survey also emphasized the use of historic sources (maps and aerial photographs) to locate historic structures. In the field, historic sites were occasionally identified or verified by localized domestic vegetation (e.g. "yard trees").

Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 153 cultural loci was identified. This includes 65 archaeological sites and 88 isolated finds. Most of these have prehistoric occupations, but many historic sites were also located. Three archaeological sites (1LO61, 1LO65, and 1LO104) are recommended potentially eligible to the NRHP; the remaining 62 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. None of the isolated finds are considered significant; all 88 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The following discussion describes the survey results in each tract.

Tract 1401

Survey of Tract 1401 identified 32 cultural loci; 14 archaeological sites and 18 Isolated finds (Tables 16 and 17). Only one site, 1LO61, has potential significance and is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 35 removed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act which disallows public release of sensitive archaeological site location information.

For Planners and others with a need to know these site locations, please contact the Alabama Archaeological Site Files.

Figure 36 removed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act which disallows public release of sensitive archaeological site location information.

For Planners and others with a need to know these site locations, please contact the Alabama Archaeological Site Files.

Figure 37 removed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act which disallows public release of sensitive archaeological site location information.

For Planners and others with a need to know these site locations, please contact the Alabama Archaeological Site Files.

Figure 38 removed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act which disallows public release of sensitive archaeological site location information.

For Planners and others with a need to know these site locations, please contact the Alabama Archaeological Site Files.

Figure 39 removed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act which disallows public release of sensitive archaeological site location information.

For Planners and others with a need to know these site locations, please contact the Alabama Archaeological Site Files.

Figure 40 removed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act which disallows public release of sensitive archaeological site location information.

For Planners and others with a need to know these site locations, please contact the Alabama Archaeological Site Files.

Table 16. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1401.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO2	1-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter; historic ceramics; 20th century
1LO3	2-2	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter
1LO4	2-3	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter
1LO5	3-1	prehistoric	ineligible	100%	lithic & ceramic scatter
1LO56	9-1	Late Archaic	ineligible	99%	Gary Point, lithic debitage
1LO58	20-1	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter
1LO59	20-2	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic and ceramic scatter
1LO60	21-1	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter
1LO61	22-1	Late Archaic Gulf Formational Late Woodland Mississippian	Potentially Eligible	85%	medium density lithic scatter, including 3 stemmed points, a Hamilton Point, a Madison Point, 1 residual sherd.
1LO62	25-1	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter
1LO129	2-1-A	Late Archaic	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter; 1 L. Archaic drill
1LO178	2-1-B	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic scatter
1LO184	HS 101	historic	ineligible	99%	mid 19th - mid 20th century
1LO185	HS 102	historic	ineligible	99%	mid 19th - early 20th century

Table 17. Isolated Finds from LWMA, Tract 1401.

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
J-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake; 1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
01-01	prehistoric	2 milky quartz flakes; 4 pcs. milky quartz shatter	surface
02-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface fragment	surface
02-02	prehistoric	1 residual sherd	subsurface
02-03	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface

Table 17. Isolated finds from LWMA, Tract 1401 (continued).

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
05-01	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz biface fragment	subsurface
06-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz thinning flake	subsurface
06-02	prehistoric	1 milky quartz preform; 1 smoky quartz core fragment	surface
07-01	prehistoric	1 pc. smoky quartz shatter	subsurface
12-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface fragment	surface
12-02	prehistoric	1 milky quartz PPK fragment	surface
12-03	historic	1 pc. olive green bottle glass	surface
12-04	prehistoric	1 chert flake	surface
12-05	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface	surface
21-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz PPK base; 1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
27-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
27-02	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment; 1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
27-03	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface

Site 1LO2
***Site Dimensions**: 100 X 40 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric artifact scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO2 is located in a small fallow field on a floodplain terrace overlooking Cypress Creek. The 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic quadrangle shows a structure in this area; the 1916 soil survey map (USDA 1916) shows two structures in this general area. The artifacts from site 1LO2 were recovered primarily from surface contexts, although one shovel test also yielded artifacts. Site boundaries of 100 by 40 m (328 by 131 ft) were established based on the shovel testing and the extent of the surface artifacts. Soils observed in the site vicinity were comprised of orange sandy clay overlaying orange clay subsoil, which was noted at a depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 in).

Artifacts were recovered from the surface at four loci and from one shovel test (Prov. 2.1). Artifacts collected (n=9) include one chert thinning flake, four pieces of milky quartz debitage, three biface/preform fragments (1 of milky quartz and 2 of rose quartz), and one piece of clear bottle glass. None of the prehistoric artifacts could be assigned a cultural or temporal designation. The clear glass may be either intrusive or related to the razed structure located nearby.

All artifacts were collected from surface or plowzone contexts. No organic remains were identified, limiting the potential for subsistence related data and radiocarbon dating. Additionally, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered that provide a chronological context for the site. Based on these considerations, site 1LO2 has poor research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO3
***Site Dimensions**: 80 X 50 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Unknown aboriginal*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO3 is located in a fallow field on the same terrace overlooking Cypress Creek as 1LO2. Surface visibility was excellent in the site area with vegetation comprised of sparse grasses. Site dimensions were determined based on the distribution surface and subsurface artifacts.

Although initially identified by the presence of artifacts on the ground surface, two shovel tests in the site area yielded additional artifacts. Artifacts recovered (n=4) include one crystal quartz thinning flake, one nondiagnostic rose quartz projectile point fragment, and two pieces of chert shatter.

Those artifacts recovered from shovel tests were restricted to the shallow plowzone, which was an orange sandy clay to a depth of 18 cmbs (7 in). Below this plowzone, a sterile orange clay subsoil was encountered. Overall, the soil profile indicates the site area has been impacted by both cultivation and erosion.

The integrity of 1LO3 is poor and the site has little potential to address regional research topics. Artifact density is low and no diagnostic artifacts or organic remains were recovered. The site area also exhibits moderate to severe disturbance. Based upon these factors, site 1LO3 has fulfilled its research potential at the survey level and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO4
Site Dimensions: *60 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Also situated in a fallow field along a linear terrace overlooking Cypress Creek, site 1LO4 is located approximately 600 m (1,950 ft) east of 1LO3. Vegetation in the site vicinity consists of grasses and small shrubs and surface visibility was excellent. The site was initially identified by a surface scatter of lithic artifacts.

Shovel testing did not reveal any subsurface deposits and site boundaries of 60 by 40 m (200 by 130 ft) were established based on the distribution of surface artifacts only. Soils in the site area were comprised of orange sandy clay plowzone to a depth of approximately 18 cmbs (7 in), over orange clay subsoil. The site area has been impacted by cultivation and erosion.

Artifacts recovered from this site include lithic debitage of milky quartz (n=8), rose quartz (n=4), and smoky quartz (n=3). This debitage is primarily flake fragments and shatter. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Site 1LO4 is confined to an eroded field surface. As such, the integrity of the site's deposits is poor. Due to the degree of disturbance, lack of subsurface deposits, and absence of diagnostic artifacts, this site has little potential to add new and/or significant information about prehistoric settlement in central Alabama. Based on these considerations, site 1LO4 has fulfilled its research potential at the survey level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO5
Site Dimensions: *40 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO5 is situated in a fallow field on the same linear rise overlooking Cypress Creek as the three previously discussed sites. Low wetlands border the landform on the southwest and southeast. Currently, the site area is vegetated by grasses and small shrubs. The site was initially identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the ground surface. Based on surface artifacts and shovel testing, site boundaries of 40 by 40 m (130 by 130 ft) were established.

Soils in the site vicinity are comprised of an orange sandy clay plowzone to a depth of approximately 15 cmbs (6 in), overlaying orange clay subsoil. The site area has been adversely impacted by both cultivation and erosion.

The artifact assemblage from 1LO5 includes lithic (n=16) and ceramic (n=2) artifacts collected from surface contexts and one shovel test. Lithic artifacts are all of quartz and include five pieces of shatter, one biface fragment, one core fragment, and six flakes and flake fragments. The ceramics include one eroded sherd with fine sand temper and one residual sherd.

Site 1LO5 has poor integrity due to erosion, primarily from historic land use such as logging and farming. Artifact density is low and none of the artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone. None of the artifacts have characteristics which help provide a chronological position and no organics are preserved which would aid in radiocarbon dating or would provide subsistence data. Based on these factors, site 1LO5 has no potential to add significant information about prehistoric occupation of the region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO56
Site Dimensions: *100 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late Archaic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO56 is located in a fallow field at the edge of a small floodplain terrace, approximately 180 m (590 ft) from a filled roadbed. The area is presently vegetated in sparse dry scrub brush and exhibits disturbance due to cultivation and erosion. The site was initially identified by surface artifacts and site dimensions of 100 by 60 m (330 by 200 ft) were established based on the extent of surface artifact scatter.

Shovel test profiles in the site vicinity consist of an orange sandy clay plowzone to a depth of approximately 15 cmbs (6 in), overlaying orange clay subsoil. The area has been impacted by both cultivation and erosion.

Artifacts (n=12) were recovered from eight surface contexts and one shovel test. All artifacts are of quartz and include one Gary projectile point, two milky quartz biface fragments, five pieces of shatter, four flakes and flake fragments, and one cobble that probably served as a hammerstone.

Site 1LO56 exhibits disturbance, low artifact density, and no organic remains. The projectile point (Gary) indicates site occupation possibly spanning the Late Archaic through Early Woodland Periods; however, the poor integrity of the site suggests that site 1LO56

contains no further research potential, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no further work is warranted.

Site 1LO58
Site Dimensions: *70 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO58, is located 150 m (490 ft) south of County Route 40 and immediately north of a drainage ditch and tree line. The site was initially identified by surface finds of lithic debitage. Subsequent shovel testing in the site area did not reveal any subsurface deposits. Site boundaries of 70 by 60 m (230 by 200 ft) were established based on the extent of the surface artifacts.

Shovel tests in the site vicinity revealed a plowzone consisting of an orange-brown silty loam to a depth of 28 cmbs (11 in). Below this was a subsoil consisting of orange clay. The site area has been cleared and cultivated and shows signs of extreme erosion.

Seven artifacts, all of quartz, were recovered from site 1LO58; none of the shovel tests in the area yielded artifacts. The artifact collection consists of two milky biface fragments, one projectile point fragment, and four quartz flakes and flake fragments. The projectile point tip and biface fragments are not diagnostic.

Site 1LO58 has poor integrity, having been severely impacted by historic land use and associated erosion. Artifact density is low and no subsurface deposits were identified. The site cannot be assigned to a cultural or temporal affiliation due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. This site is therefore recommended ineligible for the NRHP, having fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation.

Site 1LO59
Site Dimensions: *80 X 70 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO59 was identified approximately 65 m (210 ft) southwest of 1LO58. This site is partially within a patch of rye grass and partially within a wooded area, and is bordered by wetlands on the south and northwest. Site boundaries of 80 by 70 m (260 by 230 ft) were established based on topography and artifact distributions.

Soils in the site area are comprised of a silty loam plowzone to a depth of 28 cmbs (11 in), overlaying red clay subsoil. The soil profiles suggest severe disturbance due to cultivation and erosion.

Artifacts were collected from the ground surface and six shovel tests excavated at 30 m (100 ft)and 15 m (50 ft) intervals. Artifacts (n=27) include four residual sherds and 23 lithic artifacts. The lithic artifacts include on chert flake and 22 quartz artifacts. The quartz artifacts consist of one projectile point fragment, one preform, five pieces of shatter, and 15 flakes and flake fragments.

Site 1LO59 exhibits a moderate artifact density but lacks associated diagnostic artifacts. Soil profiles from shovel tests indicate poor integrity as all artifacts were found either on the ground surface or in the disturbed plowzone. The lack of organic remains precludes the collection of subsistence data and the application of radiocarbon dating. Based on these considerations, site 1LO59 has fulfilled its research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP; no further evaluation of the site is necessary.

Site 1LO60
Site Dimensions: *50 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO60 is situated on a discrete rise within an area of standing water (i.e., not a wetland, but a poorly drained area during a period of heavy rain), approximately 300 m (980 ft) south of County Route 40. A tree line marks the southern and western borders of the site. Based on topography and the presence of surface artifacts, site boundaries of 50 by 40 m (170 by 130 ft) were advanced.

Soils observed in shovel tests were generally comprised of a shallow orangish silty loam plowzone. Red clay subsoil was encountered at a maximum depth of 15 cmbs (6 in). In some portions of the site, red clay was visible at the ground surface. Vegetation in the site area is comprised of dense underbrush and briars.

Artifacts were collected from three surface loci and one shovel test. The artifact collection (n=5) consists of one chert flake, one milky quartz flake fragment, two pieces of shatter (one of milky quartz, the other of smoky quartz), and one rose quartz cobble core.

Site integrity is poor, as demonstrated by the presence of clay subsoil at the ground surface in portions of the site. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered and the site has a low artifact density. Site 1LO60 does not demonstrate the ability to address regional research

issues associated with prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns. Based on these considerations, 1LO60 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO61
Site Dimensions: *500 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter; Historic structure site (not standing)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late Archaic; Gulf Formational; Late Woodland; Mississippian; 20th century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Potentially Eligible*

Site 1LO61 extends southeast from St. Marks Church adjacent to County Route 40, in a field along a linear rise. This landform appears to be an old natural levee which borders the wetlands adjacent to Cypress Creek. A structure appears on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic map in the site vicinity, but is no longer extant. A moderate density scatter of prehistoric materials was identified along this landform. Figure 41 shows the site plan for 1LO61.

The majority of the artifacts collected from 1LO61 were recovered from the ground surface, which afforded good to excellent surface visibility due to sparse vegetation. Three shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity also yielded artifacts. The site boundaries were primarily delineated based on surface material and topography; off the rise, soils became wet, and no artifacts were present.

Shovel tests were dug across the entire landform. These revealed sandy soils in excess of 100 cmbs (40 in) in portions of the site. Several shovel tests were expanded to 50 cm (20 in) squares in order to accommodate the deep nature of the soils.

Recovered artifacts include a variety of quartz debitage and tools, as well as quartzite and chert debitage (Table 18). Several of the recovered artifacts are diagnostic, including two stemmed projectile point bases characteristic of the Late Archaic Period/Gulf Formational Stage. A third Late Archaic stemmed projectile point had been reworked into a drill. Two triangular points, one identified as a Hamilton and the other identified as a Madison, were recovered, indicating a Late Woodland/Mississippian occupation at 1LO61. One residual sherd was also collected and is probably associated with the triangular points; a more refined temporal designation could not be determined.

With the depth of the soils and the limited disturbance in evidence across the site, 1LO61 has the potential for stratified deposits and preserved cultural features. In addition, the artifact density and relatively high number of diagnostic artifacts indicate that this site could contribute to a better understanding of the cultural chronology of the region, as well as providing data on material technologies. Different stages of lithic reduction are represented in the lithic artifacts recovered from this site, suggesting that specific activity

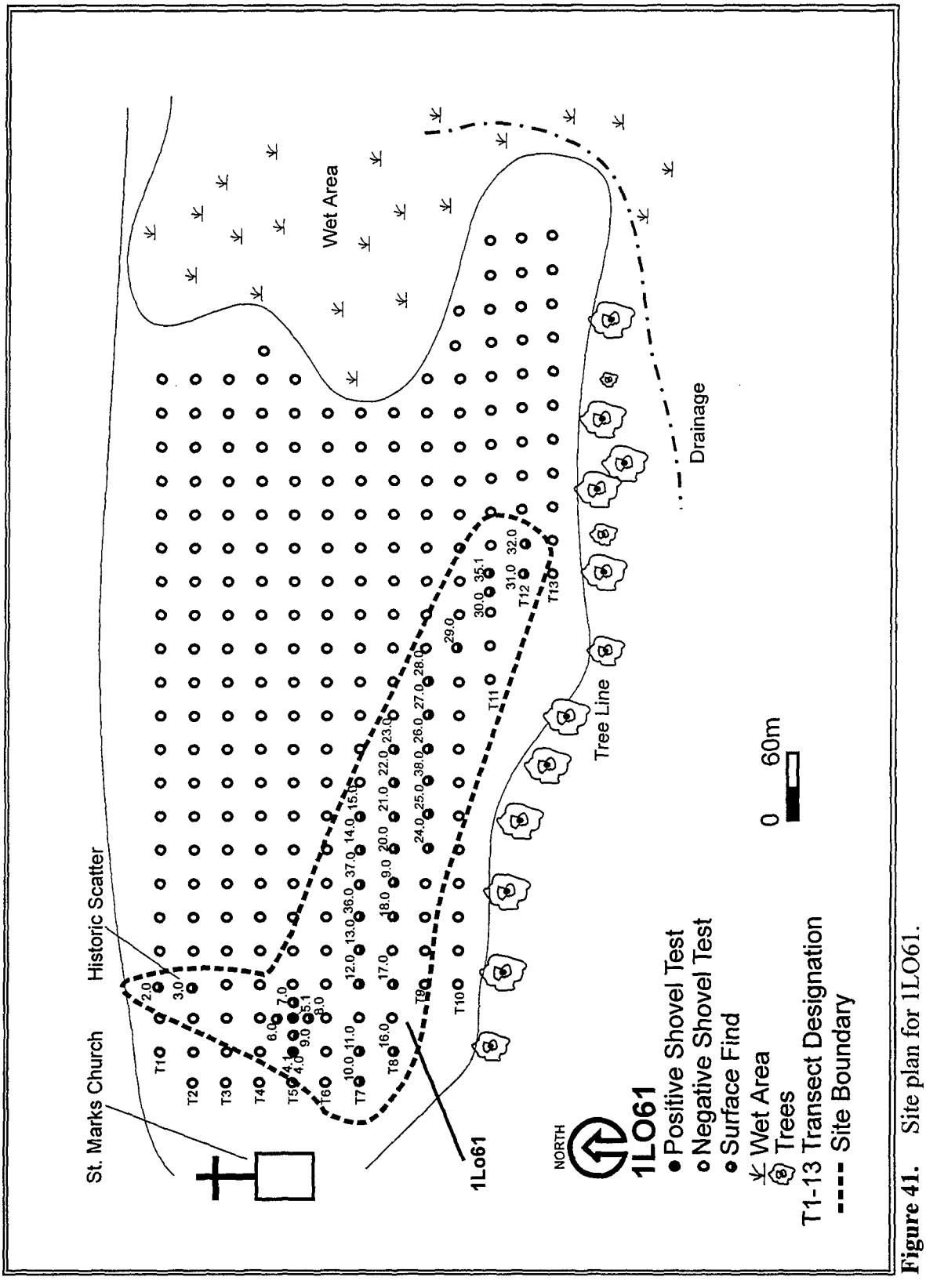


Figure 41. Site plan for 1LO61.

Table 18. Summary of Artifacts Recovered From Site 1LO61.

Artifact Type	Number Recovered
milky quartz flake/flake fragment	96
milky quartz shatter	26
milky quartz core/core fragment	1
milky quartz preform/biface (and fragments)	5
milky quartz projectile point/fragment	5
milky quartz hammerstone	1
smoky quartz flake/flake fragment	37
smoky quartz shatter	28
smoky quartz core/core fragment	1
smoky quartz preform/biface (and fragments)	1
smoky quartz cobble/fragment	2
rose quartz flake/flake fragment	19
rose quartz shatter	16
rose quartz biface/fragment	1
rose quartz core/core fragment	1
rose quartz cobble/fragment	1
crystal quartz flake/flake fragment	3
quartzite flake/flake fragment	1
quartzite shatter	3
chert flake/flake fragment	17
chert drill	1
chert cobble	1
residual sherd	1
Total	268

areas may be present. Based on this evaluation, site 1LO61 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is recommended to provide a definitive NRHP recommendation.

Site 1LO62
Site Dimensions: *380 X 180 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO62 is located along a terrace edge between two active gravel pits. This location is a fallow field with sparse vegetation. This site was identified based on the presence of lithic debitage on the ground surface and site dimensions of 380 by 180 m (1,250 by 590 ft) were established.

Soils in the site area are extremely eroded with orange clay loam subsoil visible at the ground surface. The site area has been severely impacted by agricultural activities and the nearby gravel mining.

No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts and the debitage recovered from the ground surface is nondiagnostic. Artifacts collected from the ground surface include one milky quartz biface fragment, one milky quartz projectile point fragment, and several pieces of quartz debitage.

Site 1LO62 is extremely disturbed and has poor integrity. The site deposits are confined to the ground surface and no diagnostic artifacts were collected. Site 1LO62 has no potential to address research issues about regional prehistoric settlement and subsistence. Based on these considerations, 1LO62 has no further research potential beyond this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO129
Site Dimensions: *80 X 45 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late Archaic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO129 was identified in a fallow field located on a long linear rise overlooking wetlands associated with the floodplain of Cypress Creek. Vegetation in the site area consists of small shrubs and surface visibility was excellent. This site was initially identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the ground surface. Site boundaries of 80 by 45 m (260 by 150 ft) were established based on the distribution of surface artifacts.

All shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity were negative. Artifacts recovered from surface contexts include six milky quartz flake fragments, one piece of chert shatter, one chert flake, one nondiagnostic chert biface, and one chert drill. The drill is similar to types that occur during the Late Archaic Period.

Site conditions as revealed by soil profiles indicate poor integrity at 1LO129. Despite the recovery of a probable Late Archaic drill, the lack of organics, low artifact density, and general lack of intact deposits severely restricts the site's ability to address research topics about prehistoric occupation of the region. Based on these considerations, 1LO129 has no potential to provide significant information on regional prehistory and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO178
Site Dimensions: *60 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO178 is located approximately 90 m (300 ft) east of 1LO129. It is possible that these two sites are different loci of a single site; however, the break in artifacts on the ground surface was sufficient to necessitate separate site numbers. Site 1LO178 is a light density lithic scatter that was identified based on the presence of artifacts on the ground surface. Based on the extent of the artifact scatter, site boundaries of 60 by 40 m (200 by 130 ft) were established.

Shovel tests revealed a similar soil profile to that at 1LO129. The plowzone consists of a orange sandy clay to a depth of 15-20 cmbs (6-8 in). Immediately below this stratum is orange clay subsoil. Artifacts collected from the ground surface include three pieces of milky quartz flakes and flake fragments. One additional milky quartz biface fragment was recovered from within the plowzone from a single shovel test.

A low artifact density, lack of diagnostic artifacts, and disturbed contexts as evidenced by soil profiles indicate poor integrity at 1LO178. Additionally, the absence of organic remains also limits the ability of the site to contribute significant information on regional prehistory. Site 1LO178 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO184
Site Dimension: *210 X 90 m*
Site Type: *Historic structure site (not standing)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Mid 19th through Mid 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO184 is located in a fallow field on a floodplain terrace overlooking an unnamed creek. The USDA Soil Survey map from 1916 shows three structures in this location. No standing structures remain. Artifacts were recovered from surface contexts

only and site dimensions of 210 by 90 m (690 by 300 ft) were established based on the extent of the surface artifacts.

Shovel tests in the site area did not yield artifacts and revealed a high degree of disturbance to the site vicinity. Disturbances include deep plowing into subsoil and a recently graded and graveled road, which lies immediately north of the site. Soils in the site area are comprised of a plowzone consisting of orange sandy clay to a depth of 15-20 cmbs (6-8 in). Immediately below this sandy clay is orange clay subsoil.

The artifact collection (n=10) recovered from 1LO184 includes undecorated ironstone and whiteware (n=5), clear and alkaline glazed stoneware (n=2), undecorated yellowware (n=1), unidentifiable ceramic (n=1), and clear stippled plate glass (n=1). Brick fragments were also observed but were not collected. The ceramic and glass artifacts were produced between the mid nineteenth and mid twentieth centuries.

Site 1LO184 evidenced no intact structural remains. Additionally, the low artifact density and apparent absence of intact subsurface deposits suggests poor integrity at the site. Based on these considerations, site 1LO184 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO185
***Site Dimension**: 100 X 50 m*
***Site Type**: Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Mid 19th through Early 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO185 was identified in the general area of two structures shown on the USDA 1916 soil survey map. Located approximately 120 m (390 ft) southeast of 1LO184, this site is likely part of the same community. The site consists of a moderate historic scatter in a fallow field with no currently standing structures.

As with 1LO184, shovel tests in the site area did not yield any artifacts and revealed a high degree of disturbance. Disturbances include deep plowing down to subsoil. Soils in the site area are comprised of a plowzone consisting of orange sandy clay to a depth of 15-20 cmbs (6-8 in). Below this depth is orange clay subsoil.

All artifacts were collected from the ground surface. The 1LO185 artifact assemblage is comprised of unglazed brick (n=6.6 g), light green, clear, and amber bottle glass (n=8), milkglass (n=2), and a variety of historic ceramics (n=7). The historic ceramics include annular ironstone, which began production in 1845, and nondiagnostic stoneware and redware. A porcelain figurine fragment (elbow and sleeve) was also recovered. The surface collection suggests an occupation of the site between the mid nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Site 1LO185 appears to represent the remains of at least two structures that appear on a 1916 soil survey map. The remains are sparse and do not provide a great deal of data on the occupation of this area. Soils in the site vicinity are extremely disturbed and the site retains no potential for the presence of intact subsurface features. Because of the poor integrity and poor potential to address topics about the historic occupation of the region, site 1LO185 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Tract 1403

Survey of Tract 1403 identified 73 cultural loci; 34 archaeological sites and 39 isolated finds. Only one site, 1LO65, has potential significance and is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Tables 19 and 20 summarize the archaeological sites and isolated finds identified in Tract 1403.

Table 19. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1403.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO18	ISO 53-2	Woodland; historic	ineligible	100%	lithics, historic ceramic
1LO20		prehistoric	ineligible	100%	lithics,
1LO63	29-1	prehistoric	ineligible	100%	lithic scatter
1LO64	29-2	Mississippian	ineligible	100%	lithics, coarse sand tempered sherds
1LO65	32-1	Late Archaic & historic	Potentially Eligible	75%	early 19th -early 20th century, historic feature, potential buried prehistoric lense
1LO66	32-2	Early Archaic	ineligible	90%	lithics, 2 Bolen Points, 1 scraper
1LO67	34-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, 1 sand tempered sherd, mid 19th-early 20th century
1LO68	34-2	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, 20th century material

Table 19. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1403 (...continued).

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO69	34-3	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, sand tempered sherds
1LO70	34-4	Late Paleoindian; Early Archaic	ineligible	99%	lithics, 1 residual sherd, Dalton base, Big Sandy base, quartz scraper
1LO71	34-5	Mississippian; historic	ineligible	99%	lithics, sand tempered sherds, mid 19th - mid 20th century
1LO72	36-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	biface fragment, 20th century brick fragments, whiteware
1LO73	40-1	historic	ineligible	99%	early 19th - late 19th century, ceramics, brick fragments
1LO74	42-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	90%	historic material, possible feature (well), 1 sand tempered sherd
1LO75	42-2	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, Woodland/Miss. sherds, daub, fired earth
1LO92	45-1	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics
1LO93	47-1	Woodland; Mississippian	ineligible	99%	lithics, plain sand tempered sherds
1LO94	43-1	historic	ineligible	99%	early 19th - mid 20th century, brick fragments, ceramics
1LO95	49-1	historic	ineligible	99%	late 19th - early 20th century, ceramics, glass, and brick fragments
1LO96	50-1	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, sand tempered sherds

Table 19. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1403 (...continued).

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO97	51-1	Late Archaic	ineligible	99%	lithics, Ledbetter Point base
1LO98	51-3	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, sand tempered sherds, historic ceramics, mid 19th century
1LO99	55-1	prehistoric	Ineligible	10%	lithics, deeply buried site
1LO100	55-2	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, sand tempered sherds, historic ceramics, early 19th - mid 20th century
1LO101	59-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, brick fragments (20th century?)
1LO102	59-2	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, sand tempered sherds, whiteware (20th century?)
1LO128	AA-1	Middle Archaic; Gulf Formational; Woodland; historic	ineligible	99%	lithics, 2 Morrow Mtn. Points; Halifax Point, Ledbetter Point, whiteware (20th century)
1LO179	35-2	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, historic ceramics, nail
1LO180	35-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, historic ceramics, glass, and brick fragments, 20th century
1LO181	51-4	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	2 sand tempered sherds

Table 19. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1403 (...continued).

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO182	51-2	E. Archaic; Woodland; Mississippian	ineligible	99%	lithics, incised sand tempered sherds, 2 Jude Points, Bradley Spike, Alba Point
1LO190	HS 108	historic	ineligible	99%	historic metal, glass, ceramics, early 19th - late 20th century
1LO196	HS 117	historic	ineligible	99%	historic glass, ceramics, early 19th - late 19th century

Table 20. Isolated Finds from LWMA, Tract 1403.

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
AA-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake	surface
31-01	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz biface fragment	surface
32-01	prehistoric	1 residual sherd	surface
32-02	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz secondary flake	surface
32-03	prehistoric	1 milky quartz uniface	surface
32-04	prehistoric	1 milky quartz secondary flake	surface
32-05	prehistoric	1 milky quartz tertiary flake; 1 smoky quartz tertiary flake	surface
32-06	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
32-07	prehistoric	1 rose quartz flake fragment	surface
34-01	prehistoric	1 chert tertiary flake	subsurface
34-02	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment; 1 smoky quartz flake fragment; 1 rose quartz Ledbetter (Woodland) PPK base	surface

Table 20. Isolated finds from LWMA, Tract 1403 (...continued).

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
37-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz primary cobble flake; 1 rose quartz primary flake	surface
39-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface	surface
40-01	prehistoric	2 milky quartz bifaces	surface
40-02	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz PPK mid-section	surface
42-01	historic	1 pc. clear salt glazed stoneware	subsurface
45-01	prehistoric	1 pc. rose quartz shatter	surface
45-02	prehistoric	1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
50-01	historic	1 pc. clear salt glazed stoneware	subsurface
51-01	historic	1 pc. hand painted whiteware	surface
51-02	prehistoric	1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
51-03	prehistoric	1 residual sherd	surface
51-04	historic	1 pc. cobalt blue bottle glass; 4 pcs. clear bottle glass	surface
51-05	historic	1 pc. undecorated whiteware	surface
51-06	historic	1 pc. blue shell edged whiteware	surface
51-07	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
51-08	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment; 1 smoky quartz secondary flake; 1 smoky quartz flake fragment	surface
51-09	prehistoric	1 milky quartz secondary flake; 2 milky quartz flake fragments; 1 milky quartz primary flake; 1 residual sherd	surface
51-10	prehistoric	2 eroded sand tempered sherds	surface
51-11	historic	1 pc. undecorated whiteware	surface
52-01	historic	1 pc. unidentifiable iron/steel	surface
55-01	prehistoric	1 eroded sand tempered sherd	surface
58-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz primary cobble flake	surface
58-02	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface; 1 milky quartz core fragment	surface
62-01	historic	1 pc. brown bottle glass; 1 unidentifiable nail; 1.0 g unglazed brick fragments	subsurface

Table 20. Isolated finds from LWMA, Tract 1403 (...continued).

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
62-02	historic	2 pcs. terracotta turpentine pot	subsurface
63-01	historic	1 pc. undecorated whiteware	subsurface
64-01	prehistoric	1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
72-01	prehistoric	1 rose quartz cobble	surface

One previously recorded site, 1LO162, was initially thought to be located near the northeastern corner of Tract 1403. This prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter was described as situated on a partially inundated terrace. Sixteen transect lines were run back and forth across the area where the site was believed to be located. Subsurface testing revealed a wide range of soil types. The area appears to have been severely deflated by agricultural practices and subsequent erosion. Some possible sedimentation from intermittent flooding is also indicated. There was no indication of cultural occupation based on shovel testing and surface inspection of the area. A second visit to the recorded location of site 1LO162 was made. Tighter interval shovel tests were dug (5 m [16 ft] intervals) to ensure that the site is properly oriented to the survey tract. All shovel tests were negative. Based on the locational data provided by the USACE and Alabama State Site Files, it was determined that 1LO162 is located just outside of the LWMA survey area in the adjacent wood line.

Site 1LO18
Site Dimensions: 409 X 273 m
Site Type: prehistoric and historic artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Late Woodland, unknown historic
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Ineligible

Site 1LO18 is a previously recorded site located to the west of a large hog farm complex. The archaeological site form (recorded in 1964) states that 1LO18 is located in high fields above a swamp, approximately 2 km (1.2 miles) east of the Alabama River. A Late Woodland Period occupation (Hope Hull and Autauga phases) is identified.

The location of 1LO18 falls within the high/moderate probability area targeted for intensive survey. This location is in a fallow field, and is primarily covered in low grass. The area was surveyed utilizing 3 transects beginning at the reported location of site 1LO18. Results of the shovel testing indicated that no topsoil remained intact within this survey area. Red clay subsoil was present on the surface. Indications are that the area is completely deflated. Shovel testing across the reported location of the site recovered very sparse artifacts. Two quartz flakes and one piece of whiteware were recovered from surface contexts.

There is little evidence of prehistoric occupation of the previously reported location of 1LO18. Additionally, no ceramic artifacts were collected supporting this as a Woodland occupation. The area is severely eroded and deflated and has poor integrity. Based on observed conditions, site 1LO18 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no further evaluation is recommended.

Site 1LO20
Site Dimensions: *120 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Located in a pasture on a river terrace approximately 50 m (165 ft) east of a gravel road, an extremely light scatter of quartz debitage was identified. This location corresponds to that for 1LO20, a previously recorded site. The site form provides little information about 1LO20; only that it is a prehistoric artifact scatter inland about 400 yards from the Alabama River.

Surface observations and shovel test profiles revealed an eroded landform. The topsoil has eroded away and yellowish brown clay loam subsoil was observed at the ground surface. No artifacts were collected from shovel tests.

Artifacts were collected from the ground surface at two shovel test locations. Four artifacts were collected: two milky quartz flakes/flake fragments, one milky quartz biface fragment, and one smoky quartz uniface.

Site conditions as revealed by soil profiles and the exposed ground surfaces indicate poor integrity at 1LO20. The lack of organics, low artifact density, and general lack of intact deposits severely restricts the site's ability to address research topics about prehistoric occupation of the region. Based on these considerations 1LO20 has no potential to provide significant information on regional prehistory and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO63
Site Dimensions: *60 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO63 is located on a subtle rise approximately 100 m (30 ft) east of an unpaved road, immediately south of a pecan orchard. Vegetation in the area consists of sparse scrub

brush, allowing for excellent surface visibility. Site dimensions of 60 by 40 m (200 by 130 m) were established based on the scatter of artifacts.

Artifacts recovered from the ground surface at 1LO63 include three milky quartz flakes/flake fragments, one rose quartz flake, one nondiagnostic milky quartz preform, and one chert flake. Shovel test profiles revealed a shallow plowzone overlaying clay subsoil. All shovel tests in the site vicinity were negative. The site area exhibits severe disturbance from erosion.

Shovel tests excavated at 1LO63 indicate that the site area has been severely disturbed. Artifact density is low and no subsurface deposits were identified. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Based on these factors, 1LO63 has no potential to add significant information about regional prehistory and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO64
***Site Dimensions**: 440 X 80 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Unknown aboriginal; Mississippian*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO64 is located along the northeastern boundary of the tract, adjacent to a channelized creek. It is situated on a natural rise (spoil from the creek channelization was readily distinguishable from the soil at the site). This site, like site 1LO63, consists of a low density scatter of prehistoric artifacts. Site boundaries of 440 by 80 m (1,450 by 250 ft) are solely based on the surface scatter of artifacts.

Shovel test profiles and surface observations revealed the landform has undergone severe disturbance from erosion, probably induced by past historic land use. Shovel test profiles revealed a shallow orange brown plowzone overlaying clay subsoil. The clay subsoil was exposed on the surface in parts of the site.

A total of 25 artifacts (3 sherds and 22 lithic artifacts) was collected from 13 surface loci. The three sherds include two eroded body sherds with coarse sand temper and one residual sherd. The lithic artifacts from 1LO64 are all of quartz, and are comprised of one uniface fragment, three biface fragments, 12 flakes and flake fragments, three cores/core fragments, and three pieces of shatter.

As at site 1LO63, this area has experienced extreme disturbance, primarily due to erosion induced by past land use. Site integrity is poor, overall artifact density is low, and no subsurface deposits were identified. Based on these considerations, site 1LO64 has poor

research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. No further evaluation of the site is deemed necessary.

Site 1LO65
***Site Dimensions**: 620 X 140 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Late Archaic; Early 19th through Early 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Potentially Eligible*

Site 1LO65 is situated is a fallow field on the edge of a terrace. The site overlooks wetlands associated with a small drainage that empties into the Alabama River. Site 1LO65 is bordered by a gravel road on the west and a fenced property line on the east. This site was previously recorded by USACE archaeologists as 1LO(COE)1001 (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996). Site boundaries of 620 by 140 m (2,030 by 460 ft) were defined. Figure 42 shows the site plan

Soils noted in the shovel tests were sandy clay overlaying clay subsoil, which was encountered at varying depths. One shovel test (Prov. 5.1) contained subplowzone deposits to a depth of 34 cmbs (13 in) and contained a historic feature of unknown function. A small iron fragment was found in association with a charcoal saturated matrix. Several other shovel tests revealed intact soil horizons below the plowzone. These areas correspond to areas of heavy historic artifact concentration. It is likely that the historic land use protected soils in this area from some of the ravages of agriculture and erosion that appear to have impacted the other parts of the field.

While the majority of the artifacts collected were recovered from the ground surface, three shovel tests excavated in the site area also yielded cultural material. The artifact assemblage from 1LO65 is comprised of a variety of prehistoric and historic material and is summarized in Table 21. The prehistoric lithic assemblage includes different categories of debitage, indicating different stages of tool production. However, none of the material could be assigned a temporal or cultural designation.

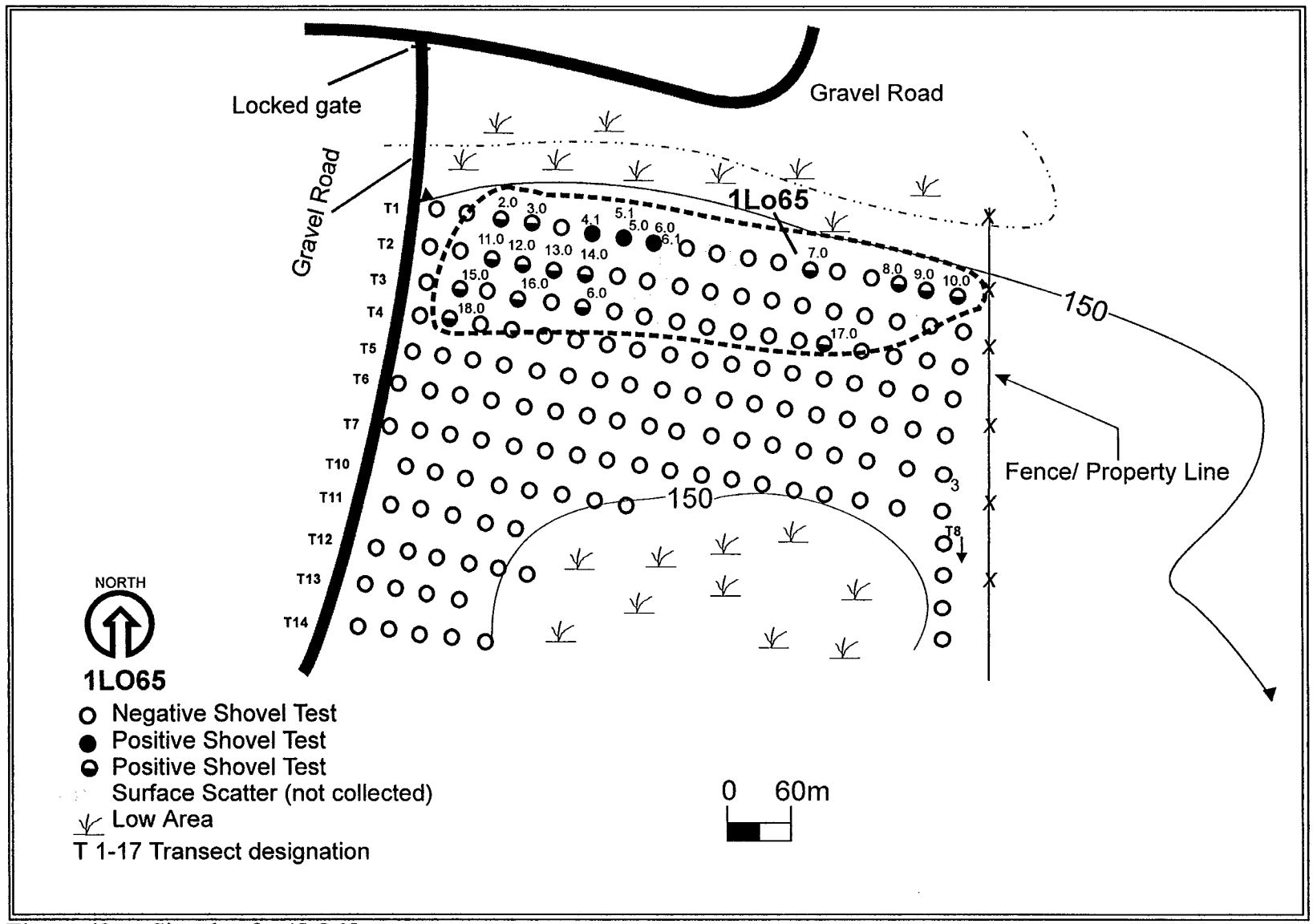


Figure 42. Site plan for 1LO65.

Table 21. Summary of Artifacts Recovered From 1LO65.

Prehistoric Artifacts	Number Recovered	Historic Artifacts	Number Recovered
milky quartz flake/flake fragment	32	clear bottle glass	7
milky quartz shatter	7	amber bottle glass	2
milky quartz biface/projectile point fragment	4	aqua bottle glass	3
rose quartz flake/flake fragment	3	amethyst bottle glass	5
rose quartz shatter	1	lt. green window glass	2
rose quartz biface/projectile point fragment	1	clear window glass	1
crystal quartz flake/flake fragment	2	undecorated yellowware	2
smoky quartz flake/flake fragment	10	undecorated porcelain	1
smoky quartz biface fragment	1	undecorated whiteware/ironstone	24
smoky quartz core/core fragment	1	annular whiteware	1
quartzite flake/flake fragment	1	blue transfer print whiteware	1
chert flake/flake fragment	7	blue shell edged whiteware	1
chert shatter	1	Flow Blue whiteware	1
chert projectile point fragment	1	polychrome pearlware	1
residual sherd	1	clear/gray salt glazed stoneware	3
		clear salt-glazed stoneware	1
		alkaline glazed stoneware	1
		Albany slipped stoneware	2
		Bristol slipped stoneware	1
Historic Feature		wrought nail	2
charcoal	4.5 g	cut nail	1
fired earth	86.0 g	brass eyelet	1
		unglazed brick	64.5 g
		glazed brick	21.0 g
		clear molded table glass	1
		unidentified metal	1

Many of the historic artifacts do provide clues to the period of occupation. The gray salt glazed stoneware dates from 1775 to 1900. The shell edged, hand painted, annular, and transfer print whiteware date from 1815 to 1860. The Flow Blue whiteware dates from 1844 to 1860. The yellowware dates to 1827 to 1922. Amethyst glass dates from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. Overall, the date range for the historic ceramics spans most of the nineteenth century.

Site 1LO65 has yielded numerous diagnostic historic artifacts and has a moderate to high artifact density. Shovel testing illustrated that at least a portion of this site retains intact soils. The preservation of organic material (charcoal) and the presence of at least one historic cultural feature was confirmed by this investigation. Through the analysis of such a material and features, site 1LO65 has potential to provide information about early settlement and nineteenth century occupation along the Alabama River. Additionally, with the presence of intact soil horizons, this site has the potential for deeply buried material associated with the prehistoric component. Based on these considerations, site 1LO65 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Further investigation is recommended to provide a definitive NRHP eligibility recommendation.

Site 1LO66
Site Dimensions: *200 X 70 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Early Archaic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO66 is situated on the surface of a narrow rise, approximately 330 m (1,100 ft) south of 1LO65. This site is bordered by a drainage ditch on the south and is surrounded by wetlands on the north and west. Vegetation in the site area is sparse and red clay subsoil is evident on the ground surface. The site boundary of 200 by 70 m (660 by 230 ft) was established based on the distribution of surface artifacts.

The landform in the vicinity of 1LO66 appears to have undergone severe erosion, as indicated by shovel test profiles. A shallow plowzone ranging between 15-25 cm (6-10 in) in depth overlays clay subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from shovel tests.

Artifacts (n=36) collected from the ground surface at 1LO66 include nine milky quartz flakes/flake fragments, five pieces of milky quartz shatter, five smoky quartz flakes/flake fragments, seven pieces of smoky quartz shatter, one smoky quartz hammerstone, and two smoky quartz cobble/core fragments. Three rose quartz flake fragments and one piece of what appears to be rhyolite shatter were also recovered. Diagnostic artifacts recovered include one milky quartz scraper and two smoky quartz Bolen

projectile points. The Bolen points and scraper are characteristic of the Early Archaic period.

Despite the recovery of diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early Archaic period, surface examination and soil conditions indicate that the site has undergone severe modification and has poor integrity. All artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and there is no evidence of intact subsurface deposits. The absence of organic remains precludes the assessment of Early Archaic subsistence patterns and the application of radiocarbon dating. Based on these factors, 1LO66 has little potential to add new and significant information about the prehistory of central Alabama and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO67
Site Dimensions: *160 X 140 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric artifact scatter; Historic structure site (not standing)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Mid 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO67 was previously identified by USACE archaeologists as 1LO(COE)1000 (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996). This site is located in the far northeast corner of the survey area at the intersection of two gravel roads. Initially identified by the presence of artifacts on the ground surface, site dimensions of 160 by 140 m (520 by 460 ft) were established by surface and subsurface observations.

Soils observed in the shovel tests were comprised of yellowish brown silty loam overlaying dark brown loam. Brown clayey loam subsoil was noted at a maximum depth of 50 cmbs (20 in). In portions of the site, erosion has exposed subsoil at the ground surface. The site area has also been impacted by modern day agricultural activities. A reported 10 m (30 ft) diameter shell midden within this site was not relocated.

Prehistoric artifacts (n=13) were collected from four surface loci and two shovel tests. The prehistoric artifacts recovered from 1LO67 include milky quartz flakes/flake fragments (n= 5), milky quartz shatter (n=5), one milky quartz projectile point fragment, one chert flake, and one residual sherd. None of the prehistoric artifacts are diagnostic of a specific prehistoric period. Several historic artifacts were also noted, including one piece of light green bottle glass, one piece of alkaline glazed stoneware, one piece of undecorated yellowware, and several brick fragments. The historic artifacts indicate a possible mid nineteenth through early twentieth century association.

Artifacts from 1LO67 indicate that this immediate area was exploited by both prehistoric and historic people. However, the site area has been severely disturbed by

plowing and exhibits poor integrity. Surface and subsurface observations indicate that 1LO67 has no potential for intact archaeological deposits. Based on these considerations, 1LO67 has no potential to add significant information about the history or prehistory of central Alabama. Site 1LO67 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO68
Site Dimensions: *320 X 100 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Mid 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO68 is located in a fallow field approximately 90 m (300 ft) southwest of 1LO67. This surface and subsurface artifact scatter yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Vegetation in the site area is sparse, resulting in excellent surface visibility. Based upon the extent of the surface material, site dimensions of 320 m by 100 m (1,000 ft by 330 ft) were established.

Shovel testing in the site vicinity revealed soils identical to those at 1LO67. This site has also been adversely impacted by past land use and associated erosion.

Artifacts (n=38) were collected from four shovel tests and seven surface loci at 1LO68. Prehistoric artifacts collected include milky quartz flakes and flake fragments (n=9), smoky quartz flakes and flake fragments (n=6), rose quartz flake fragments (n=2), quartz shatter (n=5), quartz biface fragments (n=2), one quartzite flake fragment, and several pieces of sandstone. Historic artifacts recovered include one piece of undecorated whiteware, one piece of brown slipped stoneware, one piece of Bristol slipped stoneware, and 3.5 g of unglazed brick. None of the artifacts recovered are diagnostic; however, it is likely that the historic ceramics date between the mid nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Site 1LO68 exhibits a low artifact density that includes no diagnostics, all of which were collected from disturbed contexts. The only historic artifacts in the assemblage were recovered from shovel tests, while the prehistoric material was primarily collected from the ground surface. Due to the poor integrity of 1LO68 and its inability to add significant information about the history and prehistory of the region, the site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO69
Site Dimensions: *120 X 70 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO69 is situated approximately 90 m (300 ft) southeast of 1LO68, in the same fallow field. This artifact scatter was defined based on the presence of artifacts on the ground surface. Soils in the site vicinity have been heavily impacted by agriculture and clay subsoil is visible across the site area.

All artifacts (n=9) recovered from 1LO69 were collected from the ground surface. The collection is comprised of lithic and ceramic artifacts. The ceramics consist of one eroded body sherd with fine sand temper and two residual sherds. Lithic artifacts include five quartz flakes and one piece of quartz shatter. None of the artifacts recovered could be assigned a temporal or cultural designation.

Site 1LO69 is extremely disturbed and has no evidence of intact deposits. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Because of its poor integrity and lack of research potential, 1LO69 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO70
Site Dimensions: *170 X 70 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late Paleoindian; Early Archaic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO70 is located 60 m (200 ft) south of 1LO68, in the same fallow field. As noted for sites 1LO67 through 1LO69, this area has been severely impacted by agricultural activities and erosion. Vegetation is sparse and surface visibility is excellent. The surface distribution of artifacts was used to define site boundaries of 170 by 70 m (560 by 230 ft).

Soils at 1LO70 are comprised of yellowish brown silty loam which grades to dark brown clay loam. Subsoil is brown clayey loam. Due to severe erosion in the site area, subsoil is visible at the ground surface in many portions of the site.

Materials recovered from 1LO70 include one residual sherd and 57 lithic artifacts. The lithic artifacts are made from both chert (n=5) and quartz (n=51). The chert artifacts include one flake, one point tip, one piece of shatter, one blade core fragment, and a Dalton point base. Quartz artifacts include shatter (n=14), bifaces and biface fragments (n=8),

projectile points and fragments (n=3), one scraper, 24 flakes and flake fragments, and a Big Sandy point. The quartz scraper appears to have been made by reworking a projectile point base. The Dalton point is representative of the late Paleoindian Stage and the Big Sandy point (as well as the scraper) is representative of the Early Archaic Period.

Site 1LO69 exhibits extreme disturbance. All artifacts were collected from surface contexts. Diagnostic artifacts were recovered identifying early human occupation of central Alabama but no evidence of intact archaeological deposits were noted. The absence of organic remains precludes the assessment of Early Archaic subsistence patterns and the application of radiocarbon dating. Because of its poor integrity and lack of research potential, 1LO70 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO71
Site Dimensions: *260 X 160 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter; Historic ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Woodland/Mississippian; 19th through 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO71, is located in a fallow field approximately 70 m (230 ft) south of 1LO69. This site was initially identified by the presence of both prehistoric and historic artifacts on the ground surface. Shovel testing in the site area yielded additional artifacts from two shovel tests.

Soils observed in these shovel tests is comprised of yellow brown silty loam plowzone overlaying brown clayey loam subsoil. Subsoil is visible at the ground surface in portions of the site. The site vicinity has been impacted by both erosion and agricultural activities.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from 1LO71 include both ceramic (n=37) and lithic (n=63) artifacts. Only three of these artifacts were collected from shovel tests. The ceramic artifacts include 31 residual sherds, one plain sherd, and five sherds with an eroded surface and fine sand temper. All lithic artifacts are of quartz and include 40 quartz flakes and fragments, one core fragment, one biface fragment, one point fragment, one scraper, and 19 pieces of shatter. In addition to these artifacts, a small amount of shell (4.5 g) was collected from the ground surface. Historic artifacts collected include one piece of undecorated whiteware, one piece of sponged whiteware, and one piece of blue shell edged whiteware. The historic ceramics suggest a date range from the mid nineteenth through mid twentieth centuries.

Despite the moderate artifact density, all but three artifacts were collected from the ground surface indicating poor integrity for the site and little potential for intact sub-surface

deposits. Historic land use and associated erosion have severely impacted the site. The prehistoric component cannot be assigned a definitive cultural or temporal designation, but the ceramic artifacts indicate a Woodland or Mississippian occupation. Organic remains were collected (shell fragment) but from a poor context. Based on these considerations, 1LO71 has little research potential beyond the survey level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO72
Site Dimensions: *20 X 20 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Unknown Historic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO72 is situated on a crescent shaped rise in a fallow field surrounded by wetland. Vegetation consists of sparse bushes and surface visibility was generally fair. None of the shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity yielded additional artifacts, so site dimensions of 20 by 20 m (60 by 60 ft) were based only on the material observed on the ground surface. Cultural material encountered consisted of a single milky quartz biface, several brick fragments, and a piece of undecorated whiteware.

The site area has experienced severe erosion due to historic land use. Soil conditions in the site area varied from red clay subsoil exposed on the ground surface, to 10-15 cm (4-6 in) yellowish brown silt plowzone overlaying the subsoil.

Site 1LO72 evidences poor integrity. The site has been severely impacted by erosion and there was no evidence of intact deposits. Artifacts density is extremely low and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Because site 1LO72 has no potential to add significant information about the history or prehistory of the region, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO73
Site Dimensions: *120 X 70 m*
Site Type: *Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late 18th through Late 19th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO73 is located in a fallow field on a small rise, approximately 300 m (1,000 ft) east of Gresham Cemetery. A gravel road borders the site on the south and an unnamed drainage terminates approximately 30 m (100 ft) west of the site. This site was previously identified by Corps of Engineers archaeologists as 1LO(COE)1005 (Seckinger and Nielsen

1996). The area is currently overgrown with scrub vegetation and surface visibility varied from poor to good.

Subsurface tests revealed a disturbed shallow plowzone ranging from a yellow loamy clay mottled with red clay (0-10 cm [0-4 in]), a yellow brown clayey loam over red clay (0-15cm [0-6 in]), and an orange silty clay (0-20 cmbs [0-8 in]). In portions of the site, red clay subsoil was exposed at the ground surface. The shovel testing revealed no subplowzone deposits and site dimensions of 120 by 70 m (400 by 230 ft) were based solely on surface artifacts.

No artifacts were collected from subsurface contexts. Artifacts noted on the ground surface from 1LO73 include glass, brick fragments, and pearlware and whiteware fragments. These artifacts suggest a possible date range for the historic component from the early through late nineteenth century.

This site has been severely impacted by erosion induced by historic land use, as well as road construction. No evidence was noted of subsurface deposits or intact features. Site 1LO73 has poor potential to add significant information about the historic occupation of the region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO74
Site Dimensions: *250 X 180 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric ceramic scatter; Historic well feature and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; 19th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO74 is situated in a fallow field on a linear terrace overlooking wetlands, approximately 725 m (2,400 ft) southeast of Gresham Cemetery. This site was previously recorded by Corps of Engineers archaeologists as site 1LO(COE)1006 (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996). Vegetation in the site area is comprised of rye grass and scrub.

Subsurface testing and observed ground conditions revealed very deflated topsoil. Shovel tests in the site vicinity revealed a shallow (10-15 cm [4-6 in]) mottled yellow brown and reddish brown silty clay plowzone overlaying red clay subsoil. Subsoil was noted at depths averaging 15 cmbs (6 in).

Historic artifacts noted include glass, whitewares, brick fragments, and clear salt glazed stoneware. Prehistoric materials are limited to one plain sand tempered aboriginal sherd. Also observed in the area was a 1.5 m (5 ft) diameter depression, which may be the remnants of a well or cistern.

Based on soil conditions, it is unlikely that intact subsurface deposits exist. Although a possible well or cistern depression was noted, this single feature does not signify an element that will add significant information about the history of the region. Because site 1LO74 has limited research potential, the site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO75
Site Dimensions: *120 X 90 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO75 is located approximately 30 m (98 ft) west of 1LO74. Conditions at 1LO75 are the same as those at 1LO74. Subsurface tests revealed no cultural material and the site boundary of 120 by 90 m (400 by 300 ft) was determined by the surface distribution of artifacts.

Shovel test profiles revealed a mottled yellow brown and reddish brown clay loam plowzone to a depth of 15 cm (6 in). A red clay loam subsoil lay immediately beneath the plowzone. The clay loam subsoil is also visible in many spots in the site vicinity.

Artifacts recovered from 1LO75 include one smoky quartz projectile point tip, one smoky quartz flake, one milky quartz biface fragment, and one milky quartz flake. None of the lithic artifacts could be assigned a cultural or temporal designation.

Site integrity at is poor at 1LO75. The soils in the site area are disturbed and no indication of intact subsurface deposits was identified. Artifact density is low and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO92
Site Dimensions: *120 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Located on a linear rise surrounded by wetlands associated with the Prairie Creek flood plain, 1LO92 was initially identified by the presence of milky quartz debitage on the ground surface. Site boundaries of 120 by 40 m (390 by 130 ft) were established based on the surface distribution of artifacts.

Shovel tests revealed a heavily eroded soil profile. Soils in the site area consist of a shallow (0-19 cm [0-8 in]) plowzone consisting of mottled yellow brown and reddish brown clay loam. Below this stratum lay red clay loam subsoil.

Artifacts were recovered from both surface and subsurface contexts at 1LO92, although subsurface deposits did not exceed 20 cmbs (8 in). Artifacts collected include milky quartz flakes/flake fragments (n=2), milky quartz shatter (n=3), one piece of smoky quartz shatter and one crystal quartz flake. None of the artifacts recovered are diagnostic.

Site 1LO92 exhibits extreme disturbance, no diagnostic artifacts, and has no evidence of intact deposits. No evidence of intact archaeological deposits was noted. Because of its poor integrity and lack of research potential, 1LO92 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO93
***Site Dimensions**: 250 X 160 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Woodland; Mississippian*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO93 is located on the edge of a terrace overlooking the Alabama River, approximately 50 m (160 ft) northwest of 1LO20. Shovel testing in the portion of the site in a fallow field showed that the site deposits continued into woods to the east, ending near the river bank. Site boundaries of 250 by 160 m (820 by 530 ft) were established based on surface and subsurface artifact distributions.

Soils varied from shovel test to shovel test, but generally they ranged from dark brown (10YR 4/3) loamy clay/clayey loam (0-19 cmbs [0-8 in]) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay subsoil (below 19 cmbs [8 in]). Within the tree line, pockets of very dark grayish brown clay (10YR 3/2) were noted (0-25 cmbs [0-10 in]). The soils were very mottled, indicating heavy disturbance. The site vicinity has been impacted by mechanical clearing and scraping. The disturbed mottled nature of the soils within the site boundaries may indicate some redeposition of soils from another location.

The site yielded a relatively high artifact count (n=140); Table 22 summarizes artifacts from 1LO93. Ceramic artifacts (n-=44) include several shell tempered sherds, suggestive of the Mississippian period. Check stamped and grog tempered sherds were also collected, suggestive of the Woodland McLeod phase. In addition to pottery fragments, a small amount of daub (4.5 g) and fired earth (16.0 g) was also recovered.

Lithic artifacts (n=96) are comprised of chert and quartz materials. Chert artifacts (n=10) consist of four flakes and flake fragments, three pieces of shatter, two core fragments, and one heat spall. Quartz artifacts (n=86) are made from milky, smokey, and rose varieties of the material. Artifact categories include 50 flakes and flake fragments, 33 pieces of shatter, a core, a cobble (possible hammer stone), and one biface fragment. None of the lithic artifacts are diagnostic of a particular prehistoric period.

Despite the relatively high artifact density and the presence of subsurface deposits, the site area appears to have been severely impacted by earth moving machinery and erosion. Additionally, all subsurface artifacts were restricted to the plowzone. The lack of subplowzone deposits and midden or feature deposits are indicative of poor integrity. Because of the site's poor state of preservation, it is unlikely that it can contribute significant information about the prehistory of the region during the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Based on these considerations, 1LO93 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Table 22. Summary of Artifacts Recovered From 1LO93.

Lithic Artifacts	Number Recovered	Ceramic Artifacts	Number Recovered
Chert shatter	3	Incised, shell temper	1
Chert flakes/fragments	4	Incised, grog temper	1
Chert core fragments	2	Incised, fine/medium sand temper	1
Chert spall	1	Check stamped, grog temper	1
Quartz core fragment	1	Notched rim, grog temper	1
Quartz biface fragment	1	Plain, fine/medium sand temper	6
Quartz flakes and flake fragments	50	Eroded, fine/medium sand temper	1
Quartz cobble (hammerstone?)	1	Residual	32
Quartz shatter	33		
		Daub	4.5 g
		Fired Clay	16.0 g

Site 1LO94
Site Dimensions: *160 X 70 m*
Site Type: *Historic ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Early 19th through Mid 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO94 is situated on an upland terrace across a gravel road from Gresham Cemetery. Survey of the area revealed a light concentration of historic material. This historic site was previously located by the Corps of Engineers archaeologists and identified with the temporary site number 1LO(COE)1004 (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996).

The landform on which 1LO94 is located exhibits signs of severe erosion. The plowzone was dark brown clayey loam and averaged less than 20 cm (8 in) in depth. In many areas red clay subsoil was visible on the ground surface.

Artifacts observed on the ground surface include brick fragments, whiteware, and pearlware. One piece of blue hand painted pearlware was recovered from a shovel test (Provenience 2.1). Pearlware production began in the late eighteenth century (1780 to 1820) but it is unlikely that initial Euroamerican settlement began in this area until after the 1810s (see Chapter 3). The whiteware has a wide range of manufacture and use, beginning in the early nineteenth century on up to the present.

The eroded nature of 1LO94 indicates poor integrity. Furthermore, the site has a low artifact density and no evidence of intact subsurface deposits or features was noted. Based on these considerations, 1LO94 has no potential to add significant information about the history of central Alabama and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO95
Site Dimensions: *80 X 50 m*
Site Type: *Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO95 is located along a bluff overlooking a minor drainage that ultimately flows into Prairie Creek. The site area is currently a fallow field with excellent surface visibility. The site was initially identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the ground surface. Site dimensions of 80 by 50 m (260 by 160 ft) were established using both surface and subsurface observations.

As with many other areas, past land use has caused severe erosion in the site vicinity. Soils observed in shovel tests consisted of red sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. The clay subsoil was noted at a depth of 20 cmbs (8 in).

Historic artifacts were collected from two surface loci and two shovel tests. The artifact assemblage from 1LO95 is comprised of unglazed brick fragments (248.7 g), one piece of amethyst bottle glass, one piece of undecorated ironstone, and one piece of milkglass. Although amethyst bottle glass generally dates to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, the other artifacts are not diagnostic. Several push piles are present immediately south of the site. These push piles may be the result of the razing of a structure and may explain the absence of structural remains and other historic features.

This site is extremely limited in its deposits and does not appear to contain any additional research potential beyond this level of investigation. The soils are disturbed and the artifacts may be redeposited by clearing activities, evidenced by the presence of push piles. Site 1LO95 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO96
Site Dimensions: *160 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic shatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO96 is a moderate density artifact scatter that extends along a finger ridge bordered by drainages and wetlands on three sides. The site area is currently a fallow field with sparse dry scrub. The presence of artifacts on the ground surface and in shovel tests resulted in the definition of site boundaries of 160 by 60 m (530 by 200 ft).

Soils in the site area consist of light brown red loamy sand (0-38 cm [0-15 in]) changing to a light brown/red clayey sand with gravel inclusions (38-50 cm [15-20 in]). Slightly deeper sandy soils were noted on the northern edge of the field at the slope base, where the soil had apparently collected after eroding from the higher ground. On the higher portions of the site area, brown to red loamy plowzone mottled with red clay overlays red clay subsoil. This subsoil was encountered at a relatively shallow depth (20-25 cmbs [8-10 in]) and formed a sharp break from the plowzone.

Prehistoric artifacts were collected from 14 shovel tests and five surface loci. Artifacts (n=41) recovered include both ceramics and lithics. Ceramic artifacts (n=7) include three eroded sherds with fine sand temper and four residual sherds. Lithic artifacts are made from chert (n=3), quartz (n=29), and quartzite (n=2) materials. The chert artifacts include two flakes and one piece of shatter. The quartzite artifacts include two flakes.

Quartz artifacts consist of 23 flakes and flake fragments, four pieces of shatter, one point tip, and one cobble (possible hammerstone). None of the artifacts, ceramic or lithic, can be confidently placed within a specific prehistoric time period.

Artifact density at 1LO96 is moderate. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, so the site cannot be assigned a temporal or cultural designation. The site area has been impacted by erosion and agricultural activities and there are no indications of intact soil strata or associated archaeological deposits or features in the area. No evidence of organic remains was noted, precluding the use of radiocarbon dating or the collection of subsistence data. Based on this information, this site is not recommended for further testing, having fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation. Site 1LO96 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO97
Site Dimensions: *180 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late Archaic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO97 is in a fallow field on an upland terrace. An unnamed drainage extends along the southern edge of the landform and a steep bluff edge borders the landform on the west. Vegetation in the site area consisted of sparse grass, providing excellent surface visibility. Site 1LO97 was initially identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the field surface and site dimensions of 180 by 80 m (590 by 260 ft) were established based on the extent of these artifacts.

The landform at 1LO97 appears to be extensively eroded. Soils in the site area are red sandy clay plowzone overlaying red clay subsoil. The subsoil noted at a maximum depth of 35 cmbs (14 in) is visible at the surface in portions of the field.

Shovel testing in the site vicinity yielded artifacts from two shovel tests and three surface loci. Artifacts (n=15) recovered from 1LO97 include quartz, Tallahatta quartzite, and sandstone. The quartzite artifacts include a preform and a Ledbetter point base; the Ledbetter point type dates from the Late Archaic period. The single sandstone artifact is an abrader. The quartz artifacts include a hammerstone, four flakes and flake fragments, two pieces of shatter, three bifaces and fragments, and one preform.

The field where 1LO97 is located has been severely impacted by erosion induced by past historic land use; as a result site integrity is poor. Although a Late Archaic point was identified, the overall artifact density is low. No evidence of intact archaeological middens,

features, or other deposits was noted. Based on these factors, this site has met its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO98
Site Dimensions: *160 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter; Historic ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; mid 19th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO98 is located approximately 180 m (600 ft) east of 1LO97, in the same fallow field. This site is situated in the center of the field, midway between site 1LO97 and a gravel road. The same site conditions described for 1LO97 are also present at 1LO98. Artifacts were only recovered from surface contexts and site dimensions of 160 by 60 m (530 by 200 ft) were established based on the extent of these surface artifacts.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected from 1LO98. The prehistoric artifacts consist of three eroded sherds with fine sand temper, and one milky quartz flake. The historic artifacts include one piece of unidentified stoneware and one piece of Flow Blue whiteware. The prehistoric artifacts are not diagnostic to a specific period, but the Flow Blue whiteware dates from the mid nineteenth century.

This site is extremely limited in its deposits, all of which are confined to the ground surface. One historic ceramic indicates a mid-nineteenth century occupation but a definitive occupation date cannot be based on a single artifact. Artifact density is low and the site area is disturbed. There is no potential for 1LO98 to add significant information about the history or prehistory of the region. Site 1LO98 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO99
Site Dimensions: *60 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO99 is situated on an upland ridge, adjacent to a gravel road. This upland setting is surrounded by wetlands, and is approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mile) east of the Alabama River. The site was initially identified by the recovery of a piece of milky quartz shatter from a shovel test (Prov. 2.1). This piece of shatter was recovered from a depth of 85 to 95 cmbs (34-37 in). Due to the discovery of deposits well below the plowzone, closer interval shovel testing was conducted to better define the site's deposits. Shovel testing in the site area resulted in the establishment of site boundaries of 60 by 40 m (200 by 130 ft).

Soils in the site area consist of dark brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. The soil profile of the shovel tests indicated intact alluvially deposited sand to a depth of over 1 m (3.3 ft). The water table was encountered at this depth. Although surface visibility was excellent, no surface finds were noted.

Artifacts were collected from three shovel tests. One piece of smoky quartz shatter was recovered from one of these shovel tests (Prov. 3.1). The other positive shovel test (Prov. 4.1) contained a concentration of quartz cobbles and flakes between 48 and 52 cmbs (19-21 in). This artifact concentration (n=21) yielded two quartzite flakes, two cobbles, and 18 cobble fragments.

Artifact density is relatively light and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. As the archaeological deposits were associated with an alluvial zone, some of the cobbles and cobble fragments may non-cultural. Based on these considerations, it is doubtful that 1LO99 can add significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region; site 1LO99 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO100
Site Dimensions: *120 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter; Historic ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Early 19th through mid 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

This small cluster of prehistoric and historic artifacts is located approximately 150 m (500 ft) southeast of site 1LO99, in the same fallow field. A low, wet area borders this site on the south and west. The site boundary of 120 by 80 m (400 by 260 ft) was established based on the surface and subsurface distribution of artifacts.

Shovel testing in the site area revealed a disturbed dark brown clayey loam plowzone. This stratum overlay red clay subsoil. Subsoil was encountered to depths of approximately 60 cmbs (24 in).

Shovel testing in the site vicinity yielded artifacts from one shovel test; the remaining artifacts recovered were collected from surface contexts. The prehistoric artifact assemblage consists of two sherds (one eroded fine sand tempered sherd and one residual sherd), three quartz flakes, and four pieces of quartz shatter. None of the prehistoric artifacts are diagnostic. The historic assemblage includes three ceramic fragments: one piece of hand painted whiteware, one undecorated pearlware fragment, and one green shell edged pearlware fragment. The pearlwares suggest a possible date of occupation as early as the early nineteenth century, while the whiteware fragment indicates a date possibly as late as the mid twentieth century.

Site 1LO100 contains minimal archaeological remains dating from the historic and prehistoric periods. All but one artifact were found on the ground surface and no evidence was noted suggesting buried intact archaeological deposits such as midden deposits and/or structural remains. It is unlikely that 1LO100 can add significant information about the historic or prehistoric occupation of central Alabama. Based on these considerations, 1LO100 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO101
Site Dimensions: *140 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO101 is situated on a floodplain terrace overlooking Prairie Creek. Vegetation in the site area was sparse and surface visibility was excellent. Site dimensions of 140 by 80 m (460 by 260 ft) were established based on surface finds.

Shovel testing in the site area revealed extremely disturbed soils. The plowzone of sandy loam was extremely shallow. Immediately beneath the plowzone is red clay subsoil. Subsoil was noted at the ground surface in portions of the site.

Artifacts were collected from one shovel test and three surface contexts. A total of 21 artifacts were collected from the site. This includes one chert cobble core fragment, one Tallahatta quartzite flake, nine quartz flakes and flake fragments, seven pieces of quartz shatter, and one quartz biface fragment. Historic brick fragments were observed but were not collected.

Overall artifact density is low and no diagnostics were collected. This site exhibits severe disturbance due to erosion and subsurface deposits were limited to a single artifact. Site 1LO101 does not exhibit any potential to add significant information about the central Alabama region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO102
Site Dimensions: *140 X 90 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter; Historic ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility: *Recommended Ineligible*

Located approximately 100 m (330 ft) north of 1LO101, site 1LO102 was initially identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the surface of a fallow field. The field is

vegetated by moderately thick scrub and surface visibility was fair. Site boundaries of 140 by 90 m (460 by 300 ft) were defined based on surface and subsurface artifact finds.

Soils in the site area are comprised of a sandy plowzone to approximately 30 cmbs (12 in). A thin lense (possible buried A horizon) was observed at a depth of 35 to 45 cmbs (14-18 in). The sandy plowzone may be the result of redeposited slope-wash soils. The possible buried A horizon is probably the remnant of a historic plowzone.

The historic artifact assemblage for 1LO102 consists of one piece of undecorated whiteware and a small amount (39.0 g) of unglazed brick. The prehistoric artifact assemblage includes one eroded sherd with fine/medium sand temper and three residual sherds. Lithic artifacts collected include two pieces of Tallahatta quartzite shatter, nine quartz flakes and flake fragments, and nine pieces of quartz shatter. None of the prehistoric artifacts recovered are diagnostic of a specific period.

Site 1LO102 exhibits low overall artifact density and yielded no diagnostic artifacts. The soils in the site area have been disturbed by erosion and agricultural activities. The possible buried A horizon is a further example of the degree of disturbance to the site area, as it was probably buried due to recent erosion caused by poor land use practices. No evidence of intact cultural zones were noted. Site 1LO102 has fulfilled its limited research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO128
***Site Dimensions**: 80 X 60 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Middle Archaic; Late Gulf Formational; Early Woodland; 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO128 is located on the edge of an east-west trending terrace, approximately 400 m (120 ft) east of an unpaved road. Initially identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the ground surface, shovel testing in the area confirmed that the site deposits were confined to surface contexts. Surface visibility in the site vicinity was good to excellent as vegetation is extremely sparse. Site dimensions of 80 by 60 m (260 by 200 ft) were based upon the extent of the surface artifacts.

Site 1LO128 exhibits severe disturbance due to past land use and associated erosion. Soils observed in the site area were dark reddish sand overlaying red clay subsoil. Subsoil was noted at a depth of 16 cmbs (6 in).

Artifacts from 1LO128 include a single historic whiteware sherd and 25 prehistoric lithic artifacts. The lithic artifacts are comprised of one quartzite point, three quartz points,

one biface, 17 quartz flakes and flake fragments, and three pieces of shatter. The four projectile points are diagnostic, indicating the general time of occupation within the prehistoric period. These include a quartzite Ledbetter point, one milky quartz Halifax point, and two translucent quartz Morrow Mountain points. These projectile point types are representative of the Middle Archaic Period and Woodland Stage.

This site contains no subsurface deposits and the surface deposits have been impacted by erosion. Despite the presence of diagnostic artifacts, no intact cultural zones were noted. No organic remains were identified, thus there is no indication that subsistence data can be retrieved from the site. Additionally, radiocarbon dating cannot be applied. Site 1LO128 does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant further testing and has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation; site 1LO128 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO179
***Site Dimensions**: 110 X 40 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Unknown aboriginal; Unknown historic*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO179 is situated on the western end of a small rise between an unnamed drainage and a crushed limestone surfaced road. This landform rises approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) above the surrounding area and may be a remnant of a natural levee of the Alabama River. The site area is currently a fallow field with light to moderately dense vegetation consisting of rye grass and scrub brush. Surface visibility was fair in the grassy portions of the field. Site boundaries of 110 by 40 m (360 by 130 ft) were established based on surface and subsurface deposits.

Subsurface testing indicated a disturbed plowzone of brown to yellowish brown silty loam containing pea gravel and charcoal. Subsoil, which was noted at depths of 35 to 40 cmbs (14-16 in), was comprised of mottled red and yellow clay. The charcoal probably resulted from tree burns.

The majority of the artifacts collected from 1LO179 were recovered from the ground surface, although three shovel tests also yielded artifacts Cultural material did not extend off the landform. Prehistoric artifacts are comprised of quartz debitage, including six milky quartz flakes/flake fragments, three pieces of milky quartz shatter, and one smoky quartz flake. Historic artifacts recovered include one unidentifiable nail and one piece of undecorated whiteware. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Site 1LO179 has been impacted by agricultural activities and severe erosion. Despite the recovery of artifacts from subsurface contexts, the potential for additional subsurface deposits and/or cultural features is extremely low. Artifact density is low and neither component can be assigned a cultural or temporal designation due to the lack of diagnostics. Site 1LO179 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

1LO180
Site Dimensions: *110 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Unknown historic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO180 is located at the eastern end of the same landform on which 1LO179 is situated. This site is very similar to 1LO179 in nature and size. Site dimensions of 110 by 40 m (360 by 130 ft) were established based on both surface and subsurface deposits. Soils in the site area are brown to yellowish brown silty loam overlaying mottled red and yellow clay subsoil.

Artifacts collected from 1LO180 (n=21) include a variety of quartz debitage, consisting of milky quartz flakes/flake fragments (n=4), two pieces of milky quartz shatter, two milky quartz biface fragments, and one milky quartz projectile point fragment. One smoky quartz cobble core, one smoky quartz biface, and one quartzite core fragment were also recovered. Historic artifacts collected include unglazed brick fragments (n=22.5 g), one piece clear window glass, one piece of clear bottle glass, one piece of undecorated whiteware, and two pieces of unidentifiable stoneware. None of these artifacts are diagnostic.

As at the adjacent site 1LO179, site 1LO180 has been impacted by agricultural activities and severe erosion. Despite the recovery of artifacts from subsurface contexts, the potential for additional subsurface deposits and/or cultural features is extremely low. Artifact density is low and neither component can be assigned reliable a cultural or temporal designation due to the lack of diagnostic materials. This site has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO181
Site Dimensions: *100 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility: *Recommended Ineligible*

Site 1LO181 is located approximately 60 m (200 ft) northwest of 1LO98, at the northern edge of the same landform. This site yielded two sherds: one residual sherd was recovered from a shovel test excavated in the site area. One eroded sherd with fine sand temper was collected from the ground surface.

Soils observed at 1LO181 were comprised of red sand clay plowzone, with red clay subsoil. Subsoil was visible at the ground surface in several portions of the site. The site area exhibits extreme disturbance due to cultivation and erosion.

As at nearby sites 1LO97 and 1LO98, site 1LO181 has been adversely affected by modern day activities and erosion. Artifact density is extremely low and the two artifacts recovered are not diagnostic of a specific prehistoric period. Site 1LO181 has no research potential beyond this investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1L0182
Site Dimensions: *200 X 180 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Early Archaic; Woodland; Early Mississippian*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO182 is located in the same fallow field as 1LO97 and 1LO98, approximately 40 m (130 ft) north of 1LO97. An unnamed drainage borders the site area on the north and the bluff edge/tree line is present immediately west of the site. Site boundaries of 200 by 180 m (660 by 600 ft) were established by the surface distribution of artifacts.

The landform at 1LO182 is similar to that of sites 1LO97 and 1LO98. The area appears to be extensively eroded. Soils in the field where the site is located are red sandy clay plowzone overlaying red clay subsoil. The subsoil, noted at a maximum depth of 35 cmbs (14 in), is visible at the surface in portions of the field.

Artifacts were collected from three shovel tests and 14 surface loci. The artifact assemblage for 1LO182 is comprised of both ceramic and lithic items. The ceramic assemblage includes two incised sherds with fine/medium sand temper sherds, six eroded sherds with fine/medium sand tempered sherds, and 18 residual sherds. The incised sherds suggest a possible Middle to Late Woodland period association. Lithic artifacts include

items made from quartz and chert. Only one chert artifact, the base of a Woodland point (Bradley Spike) was recovered. Quartz artifacts include 31 flake and flake fragments, 12 pieces of shatter, three nondiagnostic bifaces and biface fragments, and two projectile points (Jude [Early Archaic] and Alba [Mississippian]). Also, 24.5 g of mussel shell were collected from three surface loci.

Site 1LO182 contains moderate artifact density and yielded several diagnostic artifacts indicating a site occupation spanning nearly 10,000 years. It seems evident that this particular area was intensively exploited throughout prehistory. Unfortunately, the majority of the artifacts and the mussel shell were recovered from surface contexts; only four artifacts were collected from subsurface contexts. Those artifacts recovered from shovel tests were collected from the disturbed plowzone. It is unlikely that any cultural features remain intact. The degree of disturbance to the site area has impacted the site deposits to such a degree that it is deemed to have fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation. Because of its apparent poor integrity, site 1LO182 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO190
***Site Dimensions**: 270 X 100 m*
***Site Type**: Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Early 19th and 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO190 is located where the USDA 1916 soil survey map shows three structures, southeast of Pleasant Green Church. Site dimensions of 270 by 100 m (890 by 330 ft) were established based on the extent of artifacts on the ground surface. No structural remains are present. Soils in the site area are eroded, with apparent disturbances to the site including deep plowing and maintenance of a nearby gravel road.

Artifacts recovered from 1LO190 include whiteware (n=3), ironstone (n=1), stoneware (n=1), milkglass (n=2), and unidentifiable metal (n=1). One piece of whiteware is hand painted, which dates from the early nineteenth century to the present. Another piece of the whiteware has a decal decoration. Decaled whiteware was produced between 1902 and 1993. Based on these two ceramics, the site occupation ranges from the early nineteenth century through the late twentieth century.

Site 1LO190 has been adversely impacted by modern day land use. Artifacts are confined to the ground surface and artifact density is low. Because of the site's poor integrity, it is unlikely that it can contribute significant information about the historic occupation of central Alabama. Based on these considerations, site 1LO190 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO196
Site Dimensions: *150 X 100 m*
Site Type: *Historic structure site (not standing)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Early 19th through Late 19th Century*
NRHP Eligibility: *Recommended Ineligible*

Site 1LO196 is possibly associated with a community associated with Gordon Bend Church, as shown on the USDA 1916 soil survey map. Although three structures are shown immediately south of the site, no structures are shown in the immediate vicinity of 1LO196; this may indicate an inaccuracy in the maps. The site is situated in a fallow field on a ridge toe overlooking Prairie Creek.

Soils are eroded in the site area and all artifacts (n=7) were collected from the ground surface. The artifact assemblage from 1LO196 is comprised of one piece of light green window glass, two ironstone fragments, two whiteware fragments, one porcelain fragment, and one piece of undecorated pearlware. The whiteware includes both hand painted (1815 through 1900+) and blue shell edged (1815 through 1860) types. The pearlware sherd indicates a date range of 1780 to 1830. Overall, these diagnostic artifacts indicate an occupation of this site broadly spanning the late eighteenth through late nineteenth centuries. It is unlikely, however, that the site was occupied prior to 1810 (see Chapter 3).

This site contains no intact subsurface deposits. The structure itself has been destroyed and no architectural data can be gained from the scattered remains. The diagnostic artifacts indicate a wide occupation range for this site. Based on these considerations, 1LO196 has fulfilled its research potential and is recommended ineligible for NRHP consideration.

Tract 1408

Survey of Tract 1408 identified four archaeological sites; no isolated finds were identified in this tract. The four archaeological sites in this tract are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Table 23 summarizes the archaeological sites identified in Tract 1408.

Table 23. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1408.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO117	M-1	Early Archaic; historic	ineligible	99%	lithic debitage, 1 chert scraper, historic ceramics; early 19th-20th century)
1LO118	M-2	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic debitage
1LO119	M-3	Late Archaic	ineligible	99%	lithic debitage, L. Archaic stemmed Point
1LO183	HS 100	historic	ineligible	99%	historic ceramics, glass, brick fragments; mid 19th-mid 20th century

Site 1LO117
***Site Dimensions**: 280 X 80 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Early Archaic, Unknown aboriginal, Early 19th through 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Located on a long linear terrace, site 1LO117 is bordered by wetlands on the east and an unnamed creek on the west. This site was identified by the presence of lithic debitage on the ground surface. Site boundaries of 280 by 80 m (920 by 260 ft) were established based on the extent of this scatter. Vegetation along the landform is sparse and surface visibility was excellent.

Shovel Tests revealed a disturbed soil profile. The plowzone in the site area is comprised of mottled brown clayey sand. The depth of the plowzone is about 12 cm (5 in). Beneath this is subsoil, consisting of red clay loam.

Both historic (n=4) and prehistoric artifacts (n=31) were recovered from 1LO117. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts. The historic artifact collection includes three pieces of undecorated whiteware and one piece of blue shell edged whiteware. The shell edged whiteware dates to between 1815 and 1860. Prehistoric artifacts include both chert (n=3) and quartz (n=28) items. The chert artifacts include two chert flakes, a chert unifacial scraper and one chert projectile point tip. The chert scraper is a common tool type during the Early Archaic period. Quartz artifacts include 21 flakes and flake fragments, two pieces of shatter, one core fragment, and four bifaces and fragments; none of the quartz artifacts are diagnostic of a particular prehistoric period.

Site 1LO117 has undergone severe disturbance and erosion due to historic land use and all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface; these conditions indicate poor integrity at the site. The artifact density is relatively low and only a single prehistoric diagnostic artifact was found, indicating an Early Archaic association. No evidence of intact archaeological deposits or features for either the historic or prehistoric components at 1LO117 was noted. Based on these factors, this site contains no further research potential beyond this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO118
***Site Dimensions**: 80 X 40 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Unknown aboriginal*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO118 is located approximately 110 m (360 ft) northwest of 1LO117, at the northern end of the same landform. Site conditions at 1LO118 are the same as those at 1LO117. Site boundaries for 1LO118 were established based on the extent of surface artifacts.

No subsurface deposits were identified and artifacts were collected from the ground surface at two loci. Artifacts recovered from 1LO118 include one quartzite flake, two milky quartz flakes/flake fragments, and several pieces of quartz shatter.

The site area is extremely disturbed and has poor integrity. Additionally, the artifact density is extremely low and no diagnostics were recovered. Due to the limited nature of this site, it has no potential to add significant information about the prehistory of the region. Based on these considerations, site 1LO117 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO119
Site Dimensions: *60 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late Archaic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Located approximately 50 m (160 ft) north of County Route 40, 1LO119 is situated at the southern end of the same landform as 1LO117 and 1LO118. As with sites 1LO117 and 1LO118, the site has undergone considerable disturbance and erosion due to past land use practices. Site boundaries for 1LO119 were established based on surface artifacts.

No artifacts were recovered from shovel tests in the site area. Artifacts recovered from 1LO119 include two milky quartz flake fragments, one chert flake, one rose quartz biface fragment, and one milky quartz projectile point. This point is similar in morphology to Late Archaic stemmed points, with a wide blade and a short stem.

Despite the recovery of a diagnostic projectile point, artifact density is low and the site deposits are confined to the ground surface. Erosion has disturbed the site leaving it with poor integrity. Site 1LO119 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, having fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation.

Site 1LO183
Site Dimensions: *100 X 50 m*
Site Type: *Historic structure site (not standing)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Mid 19th through Mid 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO183 is located in a fallow field on a ridge nose overlooking Spratt Branch. No structure appears in this location on any historic maps. This light density scatter of historic artifacts measures 100 by 50 m (330 by 165 ft). No structural remains are evident.

Ground cover in the field consists of scrub brush sparsely distributed across the area. Surface visibility was considered excellent; large areas of soil were exposed. Shovel tests revealed a soil profile of dark reddish sand (0-16 cmbs [0-6 in]) overlaying red clay subsoil. The site shows evidence of deep plowing, with disturbances into the subsoil.

Artifacts were collected from two surface loci and three shovel tests. Artifacts (n=5) collected from the site include unglazed brick fragments (n=121.4 g), one piece of clear botte glass, one piece of undecorated whiteware, two pieces of undecorated ironstone, and one piece of unidentifiable metal. Production of whitewares began in the early 1800s and continues today. Ironstones were not produced until the mid-1800s and are also still

produced. The artifact assemblage suggests a broad date range for the historic occupation at 1LO183 from the mid nineteenth through mid twentieth centuries.

The site is severely disturbed by both erosion and agricultural activities and evidence of intact subsurface deposits was not found. Additionally, the artifact density is light and provides an extremely broad range for the time of occupation. Site 1LO183 has no further research potential and is therefore recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Tract 1411

Tract 1411 is one of the smallest survey tracts. Approximately 60 percent of this tract was designated as high/moderate probability and targeted for intensive survey coverage. However, despite intensive coverage, no archaeological sites or Isolated finds were recorded in this tract.

Tract 1413

Tract 1413 is the smallest survey tract. Until recently, much of this tract was used as a large pig farm. Approximately 40 percent of this tract was designated as high/moderate probability and targeted for intensive survey coverage. However, despite intensive coverage, no archaeological sites or Isolated finds were recorded in this tract.

Tract 1416

Tract 1416 is located in the extreme northwest portion of the LWMA. A thin strip of residential development separates the tract from the banks of the Alabama River. Approximately 75 percent of this tract was identified as having high/moderate potential for archaeological sites and was intensively surveyed. As a result of our survey, three archaeological sites and five Isolated finds were recorded. Tables 24 and 25 provide a summary of the archaeological sites and Isolated finds in Tract 1416.

Site 1LO24, recorded in 1977, was initially thought to be located within this tract. Fifteen minute topographic maps show the site location at the intersection of two roads, near the river shoreline. This area was intensively investigated but no evidence of 1LO24 was present. It is possible that a locational discrepancy exists as a result of the use of different scaled maps. The actual location of 1LO24 is likely adjacent to the river and, consequently, outside of the survey tract.

Table 24. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1416.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO104	68-1	Late Paleoindian; Late Woodland; Early Mississippian	Potentially Eligible	≤50%	lithic debitage, sand tempered sherds, Dalton Point, Sand Mountain Point, bifaces, possible midden, buried deposits, large extensive site
1LO105	69-1	prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithic debitage, sand tempered plain sherds
1LO194	HS 113	historic	ineligible	99%	historic ceramics, glass, 1 button; mid 19th-mid 20th century

Table 25. Isolated Finds from LWMA, Tract 1416.

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
23-01	prehistoric	2 residual sherds	subsurface
23-02	prehistoric	1 residual sherd	subsurface
23-03	prehistoric	1 residual sherd	subsurface
24-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
73-01	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface; 1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface

Site 1LO104
***Site Dimensions**: 830 X 120 m*
***Site Type**: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Late Paleoindian; Late Woodland; Early Mississippian*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Eligible*

Site 1LO104 extends along a north-south trending rise, on a terrace overlooking the Alabama River. The site is bordered by wetlands on the west and an unnamed drainage on the east. A dirt road bisects the site lengthwise. Initially identified by the recovery of lithic debitage from a shovel test, site boundaries of 830 by 120 m (2,700 by 400 ft) were ultimately established. Figure 43 shows the site plan for 1LO104.

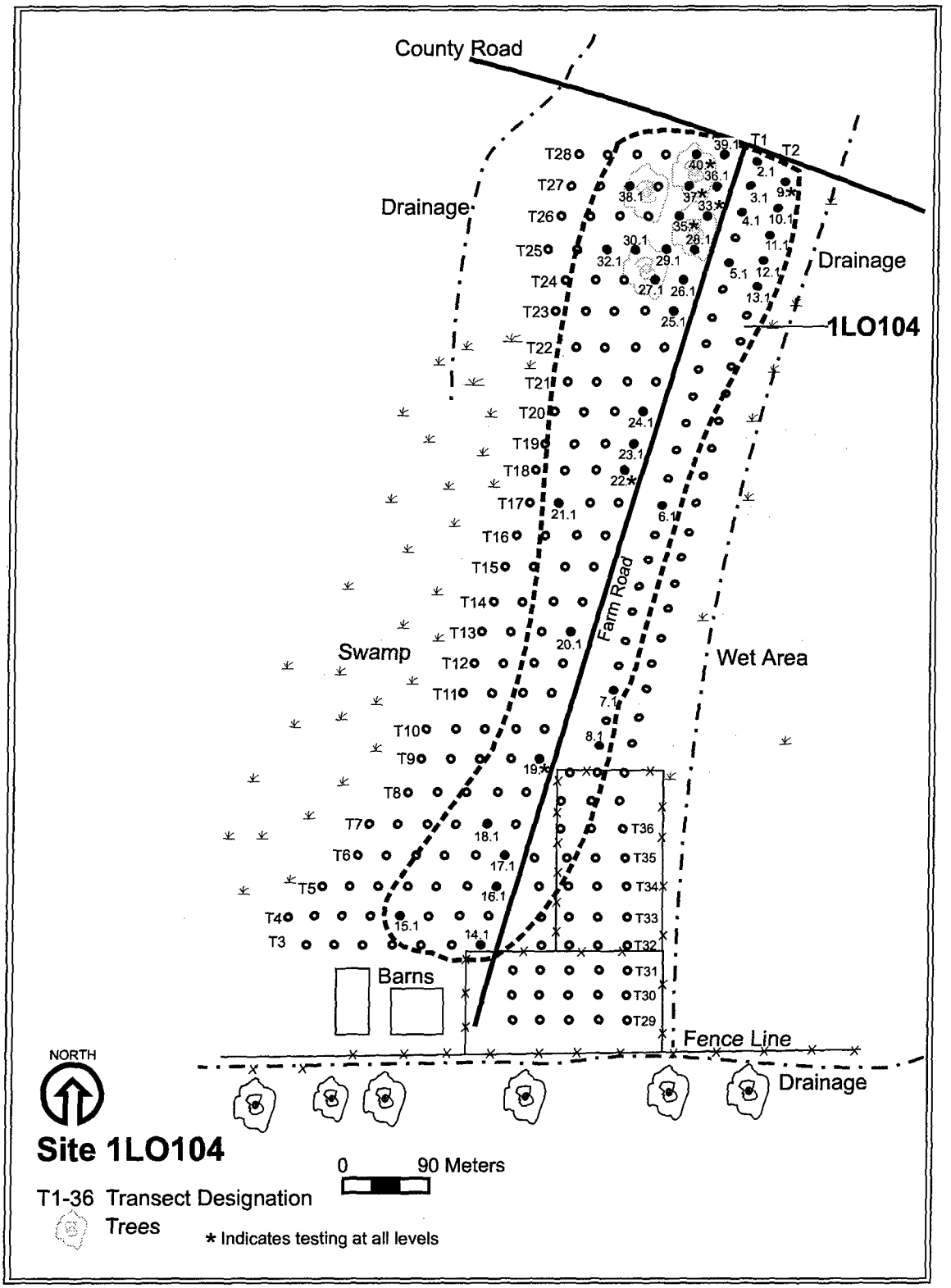


Figure 43 Site plan of 1LO104.

Soils consisted of sandy loam which continued to a depth of over 1 m (3.3 ft) on the top of the rise. This sandy loam was generally brown (10YR 4/3), gradually grading to a lighter brown or yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 7.5YR4/6). The sandy loam soils became more shallow down the slopes of the rise. These soils overlay sandy clays and clayey loams. Once off the rise, very shallow clayey loams (0-15 cmbs [0-5.9 in]) overlay reddish yellow clay subsoils (7.5YR 6/6). These soils were also very high in moisture content. A midden zone was identified at Provenience 37.1 (Figure 42). The midden consisted of a very dark brown soil mixed with shells and a relatively high concentration of artifacts.

Shovel testing along the length of the landform resulted in the recovery of lithic debitage and sherds from 37 shovel tests, some with depths exceeding 1 m (3.3 ft). Artifacts were also recovered from surface contexts. Table 26 summarizes the artifacts recovered from 1LO104.

A number of the artifacts recovered from 1LO104 provide evidence of periods of occupation. One Dalton projectile point was recovered and is characteristic of the Late Paleoindian Period. The Sand Mountain projectile point is a point type associated with the Woodland and Mississippian Stages. Check stamping and incising of ceramics represents the Woodland and Mississippian Stages.

The overall size of the site indicates either long term use or multiple re-use of the area. The numerous diagnostic artifacts recovered indicate that this site has been utilized throughout most of prehistory. Although much of the site has been heavily impacted by cattle ranching, previous agricultural activities, and deforestation, deeply buried cultural deposits have potential to remain intact. Artifact density is moderate to high. The preservation of possible midden soils suggests that additional cultural features may be present. In addition, the recovery of preserved organic material (shell and bone) indicates the potential for this site to address issues of subsistence. This site is worthy of further testing to definitively determine its full research potential. Site 1LO104 is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Table 26. Summary of Artifacts Recovered From 1LO104.

Debitage Type	Number Recovered	Sherd Type	Number Recovered
milky quartz flake/flake fragment	28	plain, fine sand temper	37
milky quartz shatter	18	incised, fine sand temper	9
milky quartz core/core fragment	1	check stamped, fine sand temper	8
milky quartz projectile point	2 (1 Sand Mountain, 1 Dalton)	brushed, fine sand temper	1
smoky quartz flake/flake fragment	3	eroded, fine sand temper	14
smoky quartz shatter	11	residual	201
rose quartz flake/flake fragment	2		
rose quartz shatter	6	**Organics Recovered**	
quartzite shatter	1	shell	51 g
chert flake/flake fragment	10	bone	1.0 g
chert shatter	2		
sandstone vessel fragment	1		

Site 1LO105
Site Dimensions: *140 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO105 is located on a floodplain terrace approximately 300 m (984 ft) east of the Alabama River. This site is situated within a fallow field. Vegetation in the area was heavy and afforded no surface visibility. Site boundaries of 140 by 80 m (460 by 260 ft) were determined based on the distribution of subsurface artifacts.

The site vicinity has been severely impacted by both erosion and agricultural activities. Soils noted in the shovel tests are dark reddish brown sandy loam overlaying light medium brown clayey loam, noted at depths ranging from 25 to 40 cmbs (10-16 in). All artifacts collected were recovered from shovel tests, to a maximum depth of 55 cmbs (22

in). Despite the depth of these deposits, all artifacts were recovered from disturbed plowzone soils.

Prehistoric artifacts (n=7) were recovered from three shovel tests. Artifacts recovered from 1LO105 include one plain rim sherd with fine sand temper, one residual sherd, two chert flakes, two crystal quartz flakes, and one piece of rose quartz shatter. None of this material could be assigned to a cultural or temporal period.

Deep plowing has disturbed the context of the archaeological remains. The artifact density is low and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. All artifacts were recovered from disturbed plowzone and intact subsurface deposits are unlikely. Based on these considerations, it is unlikely that 1LO105 has potential to add significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region. No further evaluation is considered necessary for 1LO105 and the site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO194
***Site Dimensions**: 80 X 60 m*
***Site Type**: Historic artifact scatter*
***Cultural Affiliation**: Mid 19th through Mid 20th Century*
***NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**: Ineligible*

Site 1LO194 is located in an area where a structure is shown on the 1916 USDA soil survey map. Immediately adjacent to a dirt road is a brick scatter probably associated with a chimney fall. These materials presumably represent the 1916 structure, which is no longer standing. A modern house and two silos are shown on 1974 aerial photographs but are not considered part of the site. Site dimensions of 80 by 60 m (260 by 200 ft) were established based on the distribution of surface artifacts.

Disturbances to the site include plowing, construction, and two dirt roads. Shovel tests in the immediate site area revealed a shallow plowzone (0-15 cmbs [0-6 in]). Beneath the plowzone stratum, red clay subsoil was observed.

Artifacts recovered from the site include bottle glass, window glass, whiteware, hotel grade porcelain, and one glass button fragment. One clear glass machine-made Owens bottle was also recovered. This bottle dates to 1911 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971). The artifact collection indicates a probable date range for the time of occupation as between the mid nineteenth and mid twentieth centuries.

Site 1LO94 represents the remains of a razed structure. The site has a low artifact density and no intact architectural remains or cultural features were identified. Based on these considerations, site 1LO194 has poor integrity and little potential to add significant

information about the historic occupation of the region, and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Tract 1417

Tract 1417 is a relatively small tract located in the western portion of the LWMA. Approximately 60 percent of this tract was identified as having high/moderate potential for archaeological sites and was intensively surveyed. As a result of our survey, three archaeological sites were recorded; no Isolated finds were recorded in this tract. Table 27 provides a summary of the archaeological sites in Tract 1417.

Table 27. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1417.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO191	HS 109	historic	ineligible	99%	brick footings and artifact scatter; mid 19th-20th century
1LO192	HS 110	historic	ineligible	99%	historic ceramics, glass, brick fragments; early 20th century
1LO193	HS 111	historic	ineligible	99%	well depression and brick scatter; late 19th-20th century

Site 1LO191
Site Dimensions: *100 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Historic artifact scatter and foundation footings*
Cultural Affiliation: *Mid 19th through 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO191 is shown as a standing structure on 1974 aerial photographs and on the 1982 USGS topographic quadrangle of this area; no structure is shown at this location on the 1916 USDA soil survey map. This site is situated at the tip of a terrace, at the intersection of two unnamed creeks. Two dirt roads also intersect immediately west of the site. Two structures are shown on the maps, but brick footings are the only remains of one of the houses. In addition to the brick footings, intact front and rear concrete steps remain. A rubble pile is located approximately 20 m (60 ft) northwest of the footings. This rubble is presumably the remains of the second structure that has been bulldozed.

No artifacts were collected from shovel tests in the site area. Artifacts (n=26) were collected from near the rubble pile. Historic artifacts from 1LO191 include bottle glass (amber, light blue, and clear), milkglass, historic ceramics and one piece of plastic. The historic ceramics are comprised of whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain (including a figurine leg). Although the ceramic types suggest a possible date range for the site between the mid nineteenth through late twentieth centuries, historic map references suggest that the site was occupied during the mid to late twentieth century.

This site has been virtually destroyed. The limited structural remains can shed no light on the architectural style of the structures and the artifacts were collected from disturbed contexts. Based on these considerations, site 1LO191 has little potential to add significant information about the historic occupation of the region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO192
Site Dimensions: *80 X 50 m*
Site Type: *Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

As with 1LO191, a structure is shown in this location on both aerial photographs from 1974 and the 1982 USGS topographic map of the area. Located in a fallow field that has been heavily disturbed by bulldozing activities, site 1LO192 is comprised of limited structural remains. These remains consist of scattered brick which may be the remains of the structure's foundation or chimney. A depression was visible where the structure probably stood. The rest of the debris has been bulldozed into a rubble pile.

Artifacts (n=16) were collected from the surface only. The artifact assemblage for this site is comprised of stoneware (n=1), ironstone (n=3), bottles and bottle glass fragments (n=10), one clear glass pitcher handle, and one piece of milk glass. One of the bottles is a Bayer baby aspirin bottle, another is an Owens vanilla bottle (1904-1929). The vanilla bottle also places the site occupation during the early twentieth century. Also collected were 4.5 g of unglazed brick fragments.

Site 1LO192 is extremely disturbed. The structure itself has been razed and all artifacts were collected from poor contexts. Because of its poor integrity, site 1LO192 has little potential to add significant information about the historic occupation of the region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO193
Site Dimensions: *60 X 35 m*
Site Type: *Historic well*
Cultural Affiliation: *Late 19th through 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO193 is located in a wooded area on a linear rise bordered by wetlands. Two structures are shown on the 1916 soil survey map (USDA 1916) near this location. These structures are not shown on later topographic maps or aerial photographs. Although no remains or artifacts were located for either structure, a possible well and a scatter of bricks were identified near the 1916 structure locations. The well may be associated with these structures, and is the only extant remains.

Shovel tests were excavated around the well but no artifacts were recovered. The brick fragments are widely scattered in the vicinity of the well but were not collected; no additional artifacts were noted on the ground surface. No occupation dates can be advanced for the site, although it obviously predates 1916 and was destroyed by 1974.

Site 1LO193 represents the remains of two razed structures. Other than a possible well depression, no intact evidence of these structures remains. Due to its poor integrity, site 1LO193 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Tract 1418

Tract 1418 is located in the eastern portion of the LWMA. Much of this area consists of wetlands; only about 15 percent of the tract was identified as having high/moderate potential for archaeological sites and was intensively surveyed. As a result of our survey, five archaeological sites and six isolated finds were recorded. Tables 28 and 29 provide a summary of the archaeological sites and isolated finds in Tract 1418.

Table 28. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1418.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO57	15-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	lithics, 1 historic ceramic, brick fragments
1LO186	HS 103	historic	ineligible	99%	historic ceramics, glass, brick fragments
1LO187	HS 104	historic	ineligible	99%	historic ceramics, glass, brick fragments; late 19th-early 20th century
1LO188	HS 105	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	1 bifacial tool, historic ceramics, glass; 19th-20th century
1LO189	HS 106	historic	ineligible	99%	historic ceramics, glass; late 19th-early 20th century

Table 29. Isolated Finds from LWMA, Tract 1418.

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
14-01	prehistoric	2 pcs. milky quartz shatter; 1 milky quartz PPK tip	surface
15-01	prehistoric	2 milky quartz biface fragments	surface
15-02	prehistoric	3 milky quartz flake fragments	surface
16-01	16	quartz biface	surface
16-02	16	quartz cobble	shovel test
17-01	17	quartz PPK mid-section	surface

Site 1LO57
Site Dimensions: *160 X 80 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric and Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Unknown historic*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO57 is located at the tip of a terrace overlooking wetlands that form part of the drainage system of Big Swamp Creek. This site extends from the outer border of a fallow field into the adjacent woods. Scattered bushed and immature pines and hardwoods are present in the area. Surface visibility was fair to good. Site dimensions of 160 by 80 m (530 by 260 ft) were established based on the surface and subsurface distribution of artifacts.

Shovel tests and surface inspection revealed heavily disturbed soils at 1LO57. Many areas had red clay subsoil exposed at the ground surface. Other areas had a silty loam plowzone (0-35 cmbs [0-14 in]), which was mottled with charcoal flakes, clay, and modern brick fragments. These deeper soils overlay clay subsoil.

Artifacts (n=37) were recovered from four shovel tests and five surface loci. A single historic artifact, a piece of undecorated whiteware, was recovered from the ground surface; brick fragments were also noted scattered about, but these were not collected. Prehistoric artifacts collected include 20 quartz flakes and flake fragments, eight pieces of shatter, one quartz cobble (possible hammerstone), one point tip, and six bifaces and biface fragments. None of these artifacts could be assigned a temporal or cultural designation.

The disturbed nature of 1LO57 indicates that the site has poor integrity. Additionally, the artifact density is low and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Because site 1LO57 has little potential to add significant information about the historic and prehistoric occupation of the region no further evaluation of the site is considered necessary. Based on these considerations, site 1LO57 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO186
Site Dimension: *75 X 50 m*
Site Type: *Historic structure site (not standing)*
Culture Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; 19th and 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO186 was identified near the former location of St. Marks Church, as shown on the 1916 USDA soil survey map. Two structures, possibly associated with a small community, are shown in the vicinity, on the 1916 soil map (USDA 1916); no structures are shown in this location on later maps or aerial photographs. Situated on a terrace overlooking

an unnamed pond, this site is comprised of a light density scatter of historic artifacts. Site dimensions of 75 by 50 m (250 by 165 ft) were defined based on the distribution of surface artifacts.

The historic artifacts (n=4) recovered from 1LO186 include clear bottle glass, undecorated ironstone, mold decorated porcelain, and unidentifiable metal. Brick fragments were observed but were not collected. No structural remains are present. Although it is likely that occupation of the site was during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, none of the artifacts recovered are specifically diagnostic.

This site is severely disturbed due to deep plowing to subsoil depth, leaving the site with poor integrity. Artifacts are confined to the ground surface and little potential for subsurface deposits exists. Overall artifact density is light and no diagnostics were recovered. Site 1LO186 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP having met its research potential at this level of investigation.

Site 1LO187
Site Dimension: *30 X 10 m*
Site Type: *Historic artifact scatter*
Culture Affiliation: *Late 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO187 is located along a ridge line bordered by two unnamed drainages. This site is approximately 325 m (1,100 ft) northeast of 1LO186 and is likely a part of the same small community shown on the 1916 USDA soil survey map. No intact structural remains are present at the site location. Site dimensions of 30 by 10 m (100 by 30 ft) were established based on the surface distribution of artifacts.

The site area has been severely impacted by plowing and erosion. Two pieces of ironstone were recovered from the plowzone, in a single shovel test. Several brick fragments were noted on the ground surface. Despite the low artifact count, this location was documented as an archaeological site because it is shown on at least one historic map.

Although the probable occupation range for this site is the late 1800s to the early 1900s, no diagnostics were recovered. This site was probably razed and has been virtually destroyed by agricultural activities. Due to its poor integrity, site 1LO187 has no additional research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO188
Site Dimension: *30 X 10 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
Culture Affiliation: *Late 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

The 1916 USDA soil survey map shows a structure at the location of site 1LO188; later topographic map and aerial photographs of this location do not show the structure. Identified by the presence of artifacts on the ground surface in a fallow field, this site is situated at the intersection of three gravel roads. Site dimensions of 30 by 10 m (100 by 30 ft) were established based on the distribution of artifacts on the ground surface. Site 1LO188 is located approximately 700 m (2,300 ft) south of 1LO103, and may be part of a small community, as shown on the 1916 soil survey map.

Soils in the site area reflect severe disturbance due to plowing and erosion, and the structure may have been razed. Artifacts recovered from the field surface consist of one piece of clear bottle glass, two pieces of undecorated ironstone, and one piece of clear glazed stoneware (handle). One quartz bifacial tool was also recovered. Neither the prehistoric nor the historic artifacts can be assigned a cultural or temporal designation, although both ironstone and stonewares began production in the nineteenth century and are still made today.

This site is extremely limited in its deposits and has poor integrity. Artifacts are confined to the ground surface and no subsurface deposits were identified. Site 1LO188 has little potential to add significant information about either the prehistoric or historic occupation of the region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO189
Site Dimensions: *30 X 10 m*
Site Type: *Historic structure site (not standing)*
Culture Affiliation *Late 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO189 is located across a gravel road from 1LO188, approximately 100 m (330 ft) to the east. This site is situated in a fallow field on an upland terrace overlooking a small unnamed lake or flooded borrow pit. The 1916 USDA soil survey map shows a structure at this location. This site is considered to be a part of the same small community as sites 1LO186 and 1LO187. As at the other sites in the community, the 1LO189 area is extremely disturbed due to agricultural and other historic land use activities.

Artifacts were recovered from one shovel test and the ground surface, and consist of ceramics and glass. The glass is both bottle glass (n=4) and window glass (n=1). The ceramics include two pieces of whiteware and one unidentifiable ceramic. As at 1LO188, the likely occupation period for 1LO189 is the late 1800s through the early 1900s, although none of the artifacts are diagnostic so this cannot be confirmed.

Historic land use has resulted in disturbance and erosion that have virtually destroyed site 1LO189. No intact subsurface deposits were noted and no structural remains were observed. Artifact density is light and no diagnostic materials were recovered. Based on these considerations, site 1LO189 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Tract 1422

Tract 1422 is located in the extreme southeastern portion of the LWMA. Much of this area consists of wetlands; about 30 percent of the tract was identified as having high/moderate potential for archaeological sites and was intensively surveyed. As a result of our survey, three archaeological sites and 20 Isolated finds were recorded. Tables 30 and 31 provide a summary of the archaeological sites and isolated finds in Tract 1422.

Table 30. Summary Table of Archaeological Sites Located in the LWMA, Tract 1422.

State Site Number	Field Site Number	Site Type	National Register Status	Percent of Disturbance	Comments
1LO109	D-1	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	50%	1 chert flake, historic ceramics, glass; early 19th-early 20th century
1LO115	E-1	prehistoric	ineligible	50%	lithic debitage, deposits as deep as 60 cmbs
1LO195	HS 116	historic & prehistoric	ineligible	99%	1 chert core, historic ceramics, glass; early 19th-early 20th century

Table 31. Isolated Finds from LWMA, Tract 1422.

Isolate Number	Cultural Affiliation	Artifacts Recovered	Context
A-1	prehistoric	1 rose quartz secondary flake	subsurface
A-2	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz hammerstone	surface
A-3	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz flake fragment	subsurface
A-4	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	subsurface
C-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz stemmed Late Archaic PPK	surface
G-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
I-1	prehistoric	1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
I-2	prehistoric	1 milky quartz biface fragment	surface
I-3	prehistoric	1 pc. milky quartz shatter	surface
J-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz tertiary flake; 1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
M-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz tertiary flake	surface
M-2	prehistoric	1 smoky quartz utilized flake	surface
O-1	historic	1 pc. unidentifiable stoneware	surface
P-1	prehistoric	1 pc. milky quartz shatter	subsurface
S-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz flake fragment	surface
V-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz PPK tip	surface
V-2	historic	1 unidentifiable metal object	subsurface
V-3	prehistoric	1 chert thinning flake	subsurface
X-1	prehistoric	1 milky quartz secondary flake	subsurface
X-2	prehistoric	1 milky quartz tertiary flake	surface

Site 1LO109
Site Dimensions: *70 X 40 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Early 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO109 is located on a small linear rise in a fallow field. The site was initially identified historic artifacts were noted on the ground surface. The site boundaries of 70 by 40 m (230 by 130 ft) were established based the distribution of surface artifacts.

Soils in the site area are comprised of a 30 cm (12 in) layer of brown silty sand overlaying strong brown sand which extends to a depth of 75 cmbs (30 in). Subsoil is orangish sandy clay. The chert flake was recovered between 20 and 50 cmbs (8-20 in).

Historic artifacts were recovered from the field surface, including one piece of amethyst bottle glass, one piece of undecorated pearlware, and one piece of blue shell edged pearlware. The ceramics indicate that this site was occupied from 1780 to 1830; however, it is unlikely that this area was occupied before 1810 (see Chapter 3). Amethyst glass generally dates to the late 1800s/early 1900s. The surface artifacts were recovered adjacent to a shed/barn that is shown on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic map. A single chert flake was found in a shovel test.

Site 1LO109 has a low artifact density and revealed no indication of intact subsurface deposits, despite a relatively deep and intact plowzone/A horizon. It is unlikely that additional work at the site would recover significant information about the historic or prehistoric occupation of the region. Based on these considerations, site 1LO109 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO115
Site Dimensions: *80 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO115 is situated on a small east-west trending rise, in a fallow field overlooking wetlands associated with the drainage system of Big Swamp Creek. Vegetation within the field is comprised of dry scrub and grasses. Site boundaries of 80 by 60 m (260 by 200 ft) were established based on the surface and subsurface distribution of artifacts.

Soil profiles revealed in shovel tests are brown silty sand plowzone (0-30 cm [0-12 in]) over strong brown sand (30-75 cm [12-30 in]). No features were encountered during the

evaluation of the site. This area has been impacted by both erosion and agricultural activities.

Artifacts recovered from the ground surface include one milky quartz biface fragment and one piece of smoky quartz shatter. Two shovel tests in the site area yielded additional lithic debitage. These two positive shovel tests yielded 18 milky quartz flakes and flake fragments, two milky quartz biface fragments, and one hammerstone. Eighteen of these artifacts were recovered from a single shovel test (Prov. 2.1). Artifacts were recovered from depths of 40 to 60 cmbs (16-24 in).

Despite the relatively intact soil profile and the relatively high artifact count from one of the shovel tests, there is little evidence that significant intact deposits (i.e., midden or features) remain at 1LO115. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered and no evidence of organic remains was encountered that would provide data about prehistoric subsistence patterns or radiocarbon dating. Based on these consideration, site 1LO115 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 1LO195
Site Dimensions: *103 X 60 m*
Site Type: *Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic structure site (not standing)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown aboriginal; Early 19th through Early 20th Century*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Ineligible*

Site 1LO195 is located in an area in which two structures are shown on the 1974 aerial photograph and on the 1982 USGS topographic quadrangle map of the area; no structure is shown in this location on the 1916 USDA soil survey map. This site lies within a stand of hardwood trees surrounded by a fallow field. Several collapsed structures are located in the stand of trees, including a tin roof and displaced brick rubble which may be a chimney fall. This site is comprised of a surface scatter of historic artifacts. The Williams/Meadow cemetery is located at the eastern edge of the site.

Artifacts were collected from the ground surface only. No subsurface deposits were identified. Soils in the site area are comprised of a 30 cm (12 in) layer of brown silty sand overlaying strong brown sand which extends to a depth of 75 cmbs (30 in). Subsoil consists of a sandy clay loam.

Artifacts recovered include a variety of bottle glass, window glass, table glass, and milkglass. A number of historic ceramics were also recovered including whitewares, stoneware, and ironstone. One amber machine-made bottle produced by the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (Toulouse 1971) was recovered. A chert bifacial core fragment was also recovered, indicating limited prehistoric exploitation of the site area. The diagnostic

ceramics recovered include annular and blue shell edged whiteware, both of which date from between 1815 and 1860. Amethyst bottle glass was also recovered which generally dates to the late 1800s through early 1900s.

Site 1LO195 has artifacts that indicate a historic occupation as early as the early nineteenth century, and as late as the mid twentieth century. However, no intact evidence of the early historic residence was noted. The twentieth century occupation is associated with at least one collapsed barn/shed and its brick piers. No other indications of intact archaeological deposits were noted. Based on these considerations, site 1LO195 does not appear to have the potential to provide significant information about the historic occupation of the region and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Summary of Archaeological Survey

Prehistoric Sites

A total of 50 archaeological sites (77%) visited during this survey have prehistoric components. These components illustrate an occupation of the project area that spans all of prehistory, from the Paleoindian through Mississippian Stages. Because of the fragmented nature of many of the artifacts, few diagnostics were reliably identified. Figure 44 shows the relative number of sites, by component, with diagnostic artifacts.

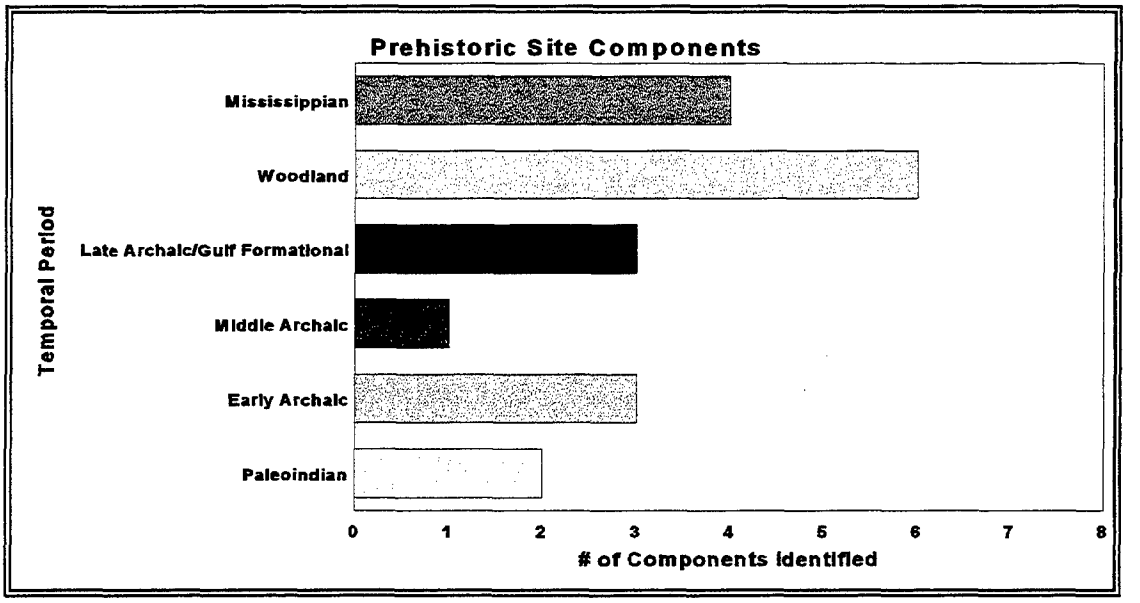


Figure 44. Graph of prehistoric components identified in the LMWA, illustrating peaks of occupation of area in the Early Archaic and Woodland Stages.

Only 12 sites are associated with diagnostic artifacts that provide a clue to the time of occupation beyond the general prehistoric time frame. Several of the sites have diagnostic artifacts identifying more than one component. Table 32 summarizes the sites and associated components. Figures 45-48 show examples of diagnostic artifacts.

Twenty-nine (58 %) of the sites yielded only lithic artifacts, suggesting that their occupation predated the advent of ceramic technology. The remaining 21 (42%) prehistoric sites yielded both lithic and ceramic artifacts, indicating an occupation ranging between the Gulf Formational and Mississippian Stages. Although many of the sites with only lithic artifacts probably have Paleoindian or Archaic components, it is possible that some may be associated with lithic reduction activities dating from the ceramic producing Stages (Gulf Formational, Woodland, and Mississippian). Sites without ceramics from the Gulf Formational, Woodland, and Mississipian Stages probably served as special activity camps; sites from these three stages with both ceramics and lithics are probably representative of permanent or seasonal residential sites.

Two sites with Paleoindian components and three sites with Early Archaic components are identified. Only one site with a Middle Archaic component is listed, although many of the sites with only quartz artifacts probably date from the Archaic Stage. In Georgia and South Carolina, the intensive use of quartz has been noted during the Middle and Late Archaic, and this time period has even been referred to as the "Old Quartz Industry" (Caldwell 1954; Johnson 1981). Distinguishing between the Late Archaic and Gulf Formational time frames is problematic. No fiber tempered ceramics, a trademark of the Gulf Formational, were found. However, several point types transcend the Late Archaic/Gulf Formational boundary (and sometimes even the Early Woodland). For this reason, the Late Archaic and Gulf Formational are combined in Figure 44 and Table 32; only three sites were confidently assigned to this time range. Seven sites were associated with Woodland components. Unfortunately, the eroded nature of the sherds hindered attempts to assign finer time frames to most of these sites. Four sites have Late Woodland ceramics, as indicated by either surface decoration (check stamped and broad incised designs) or temper type (grog [crushed fired clay or pottery]). Four sites have artifacts that indicate Mississippian occupations. Shell tempered sherds, sherds with fine incised lines, and small projectile points are characteristic of these sites.

Table 32. Summary of Sites with Diagnostic Artifacts.

Cultural Affiliation	Site Number	Diagnostic Artifacts	Comments
Paleoindian	1LO104*	milky quartz Dalton PPK	on narrow rise; deep deposits/buried midden; Potentially Eligible for the NRHP
Paleoindian	1LO70*	chert Dalton PPK	on upland; mainly surface deposits; very disturbed
Early Archaic	1LO117	chert scraper	on terrace; surface deposits only; very disturbed
Early Archaic	1LO66	2 smoky quartz Bolen PPKs	on narrow rise; surface deposits only; v. disturbed
Early Archaic	1LO70*	milky quartz Big Sandy PPK; smoky quartz end scraper	see above
Middle Archaic	1LO128*	2 translucent quartz Morrow Mountain PPKs	on terrace; surface deposits only; very disturbed
Late Archaic/ Gulf Formational	1LO128	quartzite Ledbetter PPK	see above
Late Archaic/ Gulf Formational	1LO56	smoky quartz Gary PPK	on floodplain terrace; mainly surface deposits; very disturbed
Late Archaic/ Gulf Formational	1LO97	quartzite Ledbetter PPK	on upland terrace; mainly surface deposits; very disturbed
Woodland	1LO182*	Ridge and Valley chert Bradley Spike PPK; incised sherds, sand temper (Autauga)	Woodland; on upland terrace; mainly surface deposits; very disturbed
Woodland	1LO104*	checkk stamped ceramics (Autauga); milky quartz Sand Mountain PPK	Mid-/Late Woodland; see above
Woodland	1LO103	check stamped ceramic (Autauga)	Late Woodland; on ridge; deep deposits; Potentially Eligible for the NRHP
Woodland	1LO128*	milky quartz Halifax PPK	see above
Woodland	1LO61*	milky quartz Hamilton PPK	Woodland/Mississippian; on linear rise; Potentially Eligible for the NRHP
Woodland	1LO93*	incised, grog tempered ceramic (McLeod); ck stamped, grog and very coarse sand tempered ceramic (McLeod)	Late Woodland
Mississippian	1LO104*	incised, fine/medium sand tempered ceramic	see above
Mississippian	1LO182*	incised, fine/medium sand tempered ceramics	see above
Mississippian	1LO61*	milky quartz Madison PPK	see above
Mississippian	1LO93*	incised, shell tempered ceramic (Pensacola)	see above

* Indicates multiple component site

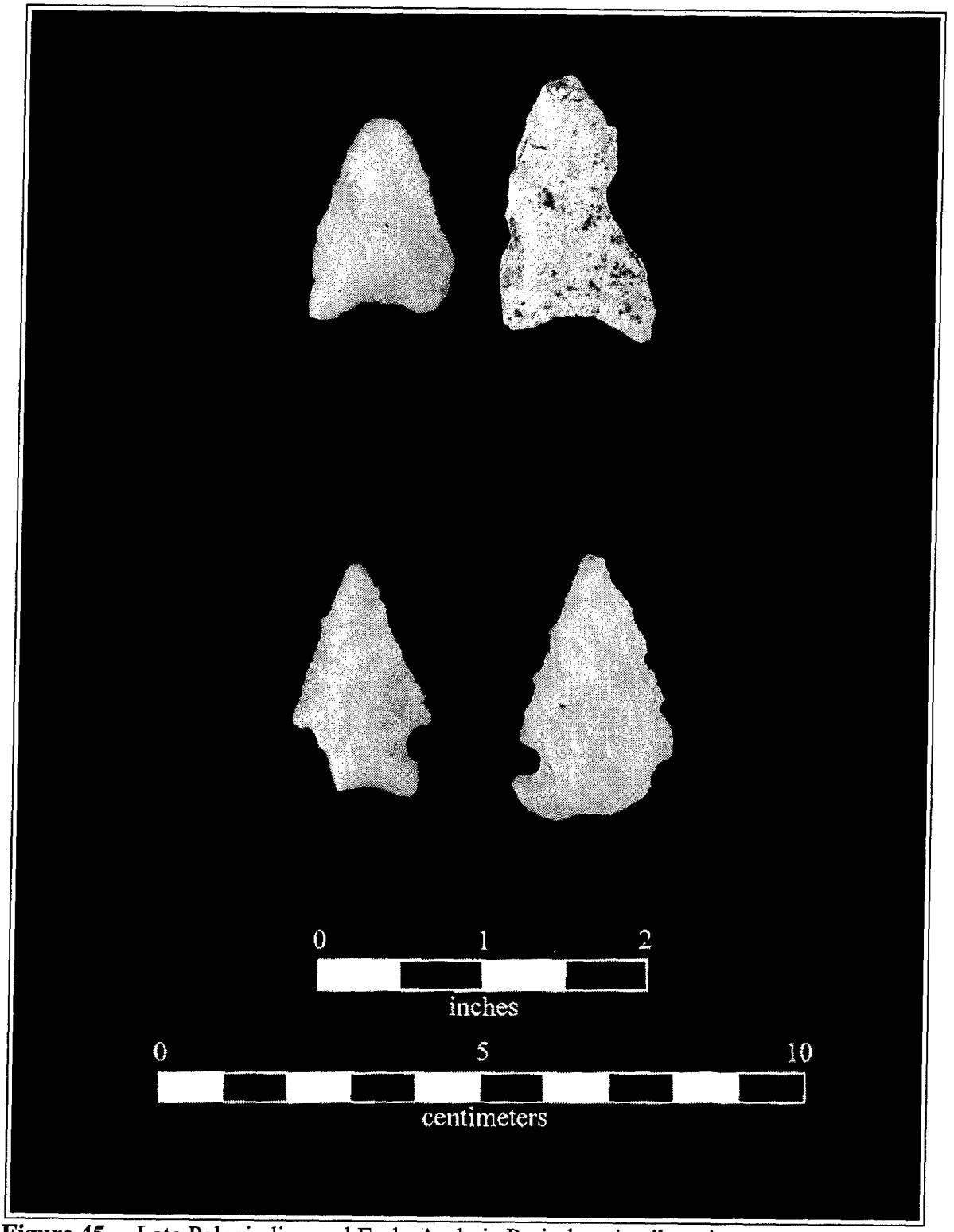


Figure 45. Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period projectile points (Top row: left-Dalton, 1LO104; right-Dalton, 1LO70. Bottom row: left-Bolen, 1LO66; right-Bolen, 1LO66).

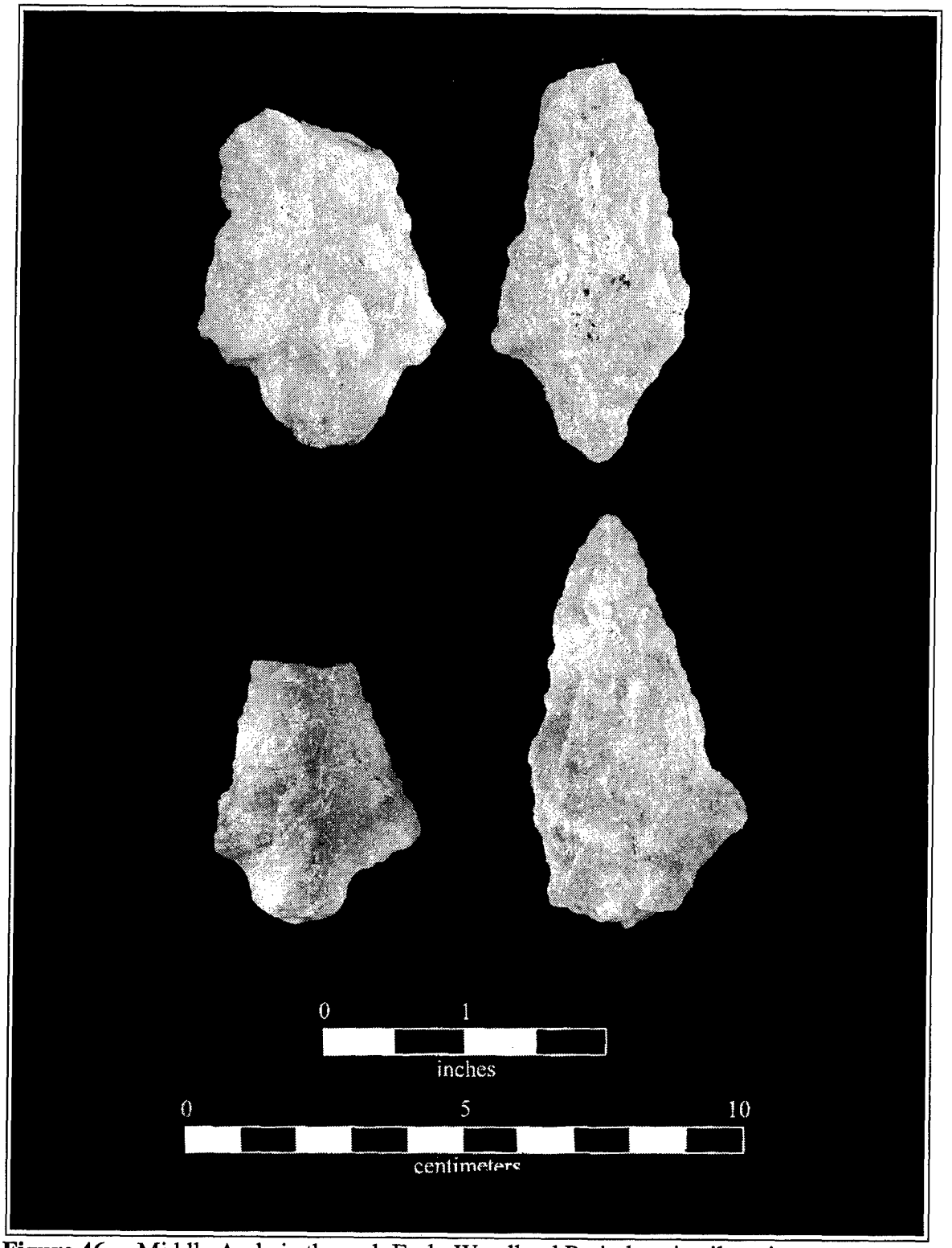


Figure 46. Middle Archaic through Early Woodland Period projectile points (Top row: left-Morrow Mountain, 1LO128; right-Gary, 1LO56. Bottom row: left-Ledbetter, Iso. 34; right-Ledbetter, 1LO128).

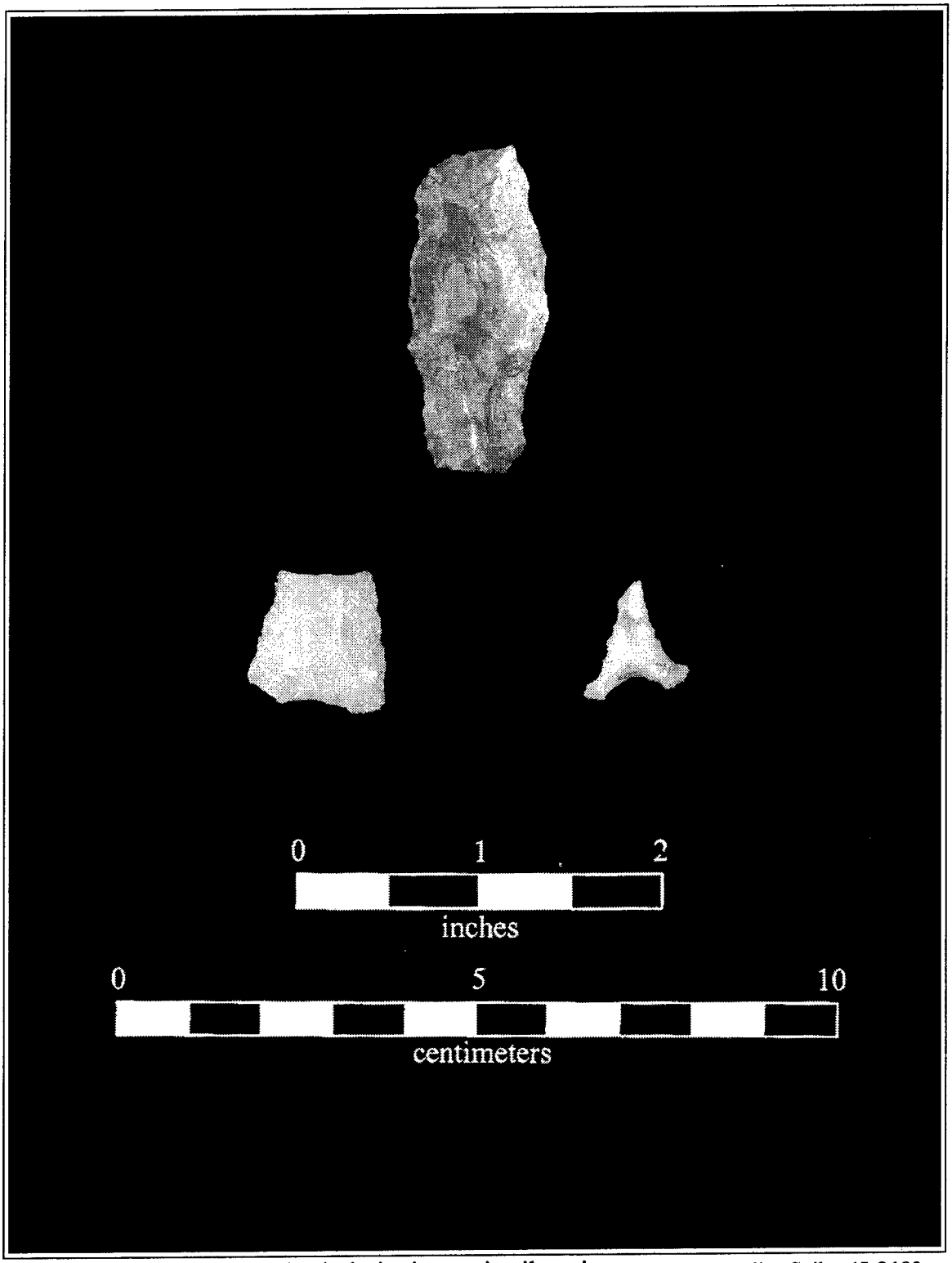


Figure 47. Woodland and Mississippian projectile points (Top row: Bradley Spike, 1LO182. Bottom row: left-Hamilton, 1LO61; right-Sand Mountain, 1LO104).

Figure 48. Woodland and Mississippian ceramics (Top row: left-Autauga Check stamped, 1LO93; Right- untyped check stamped, 1LO104. Bottom row: left-Pensacola Incised (shell temper), 1LO93; right-untyped notched rim sherd, 1LO93).

Prehistoric Site Locations and Soil Type Relationships. Landforms with well-drained soils are often used by archaeologists to predict prehistoric site locations. The survey of the Jones Bluff Reservoir (now Robert E. "Bob" Woodruff Lake) identified archaeological sites on Cahaba, Kalmia, and Leaf soils (Dickens and Yarnell 1971). The 1916 soil survey (USDA 1916) identifies six soil types within the project area: Amite, Cahaba, Chattahoochee, Catalpa, Kalmia, and Leaf. Cahaba and Leaf soils are well-drained fine sandy loams and silt loams. Kalmia soils are comprised of well-drained fine sandy loams. Catalpa soils are clay associated with bottomlands. A brief summary of the soils present within each survey tract is presented in Table 33.

As presented in Table 33, archaeological sites were identified on all soil types that were within the surveyed areas. Leaf soils were associated with the most sites (n=18), followed by Chattahoochee (n=13), Cahaba (n=9), Amite (n=5) and Catalpa (n=5). For those sites that could be assigned a cultural and temporal affiliation, the earlier sites (i.e., Paleoindian and Archaic) are more common on Chattahoochee soils. This soil type was the location of two Paleoindian sites and two Late Archaic sites, as well as three Woodland/Mississippian sites. One Paleoindian and two Archaic sites are located on Leaf soils, as are two Woodland and one Mississippian sites. One Late Archaic site was identified on Catalpa soils.

Table 33. Soil Types Present in Survey Area and Sites Located in Each.

Tract Number	Percent of Tract Surveyed	Percent of Soil Type Surveyed Within Each Tract	Number of Prehistoric Sites by Soil Type
1401	50	Cahaba - 25%	1
		Chattahoochee - 25%	2
		Leaf - 20%	3
		Catalpa - 30%	5
1403	75	Amite - 12%	4
		Cahaba - 13%	3
		Chattahoochee - 15%	10
		Leaf - 60%	8
1408	30	Amite - 10%	1
		Leaf - 60%	0
		Cahaba - 30%	2
1411	85	Leaf - 100%	0
1413	35	Leaf - 100%	0
1416	80	Cahaba - 20%	2
		Leaf - 80%	5
1417	85	Cahaba - 10%	0
		Leaf - 90%	0
1418	20	Cahaba - 90%	1
		Catalpa - 10%	0
1422	50	Chattahoochee - 20%	1
		Cahaba - 10%	0
		Leaf - 30%	2
		Catalpa - 40%	0

Historic Sites

As mentioned previously, part of this survey focused on identifying historic archaeological sites using historic maps. Unfortunately, no nineteenth century plats or maps were identified that showed even the relative locations of structures within the study area. However, USGS topographic maps from 1982, aerial photos from 1974, and a USDA soil survey map from 1916 proved very useful in trying to locate structures no longer standing. Not only were individual houses identified, but we were also able to discern several small unnamed communities.

Thirty one (48% of total) archaeological sites recorded during the surveywere associated with historic occupations. These are summarized by chronological associations below in Figure 49 and Table 34. The data presented in these two boxes suggest that the period of historic occupation may have peaked during the late nineteenth century, then began a gradual but noticeable decline to the middle twentieth century.

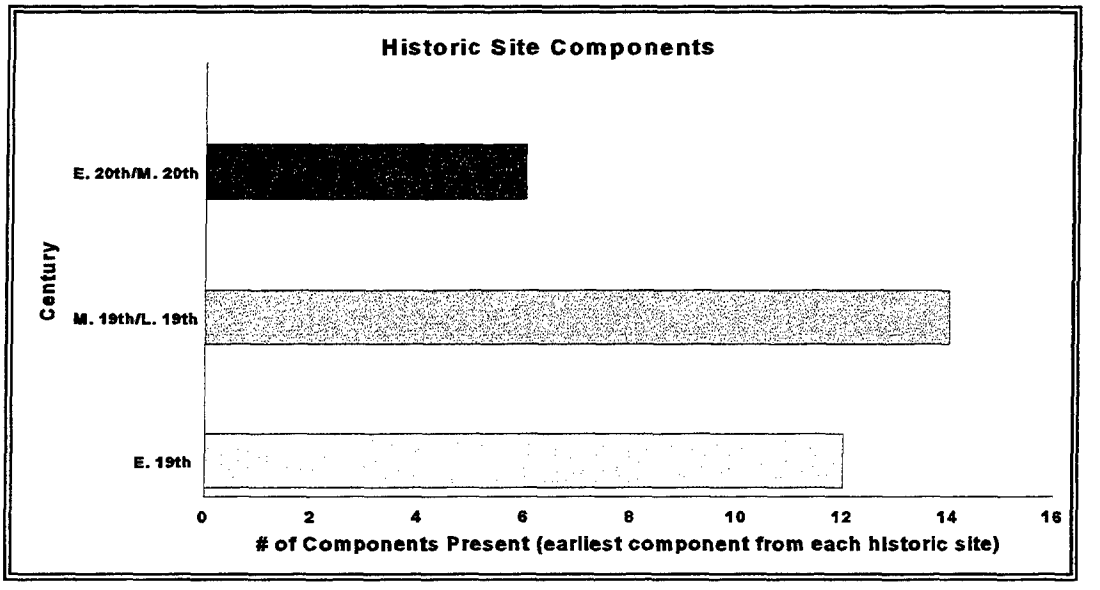


Figure 49. Graph of historic components identified in the LMWA, illustrating peak of occupation of the area in the mid nineteenth through early twentieth centuries.

Table 34. Summary Table of Historic Archaeological Sites.

Site Number	Period of Occupation				
	Early 19th	Mid 19th	Late 19th	Early 20th	Mid 20th
1LO2				X	X
1LO61				X	X
1LO65	X	X	X	X	
1LO67		X	X	X	
1LO68		X	X	X	
1LO71	X	X	X	X	X
1LO73	X	X	X		
1LO74	X	X	X		
1LO94	X	X	X	X	X
1LO95			X	X	X
1LO98		X			
1LO100	X	X			
1LO101				X	X
1LO102				X	X
1LO109	X	X	X	X	
1LO117	X	X	X	X	
1LO128				X	X
1LO179		X	X	X	X
1LO180		X	X	X	X
1LO183		X	X	X	X
1LO184		X	X	X	X
1LO185		X	X	X	
1LO186	X	X	X	X	X
1LO187			X	X	
1LO188			X	X	
1LO189			X	X	
1LO190	X	X	X	X	X
1LO191		X	X	X	X
1LO192		X	X	X	X
1LO193			X	X	X
1LO194				X	
1LO195	X	X	X	X	
1LO196	X	X	X		

Possible Historic Communities. Using the topographic and soil maps and aerial photography to delineate possible communities (or groupings of structures), six clusters of houses may represent small unnamed communities. We were able to distinguish some of the residences archaeologically. The small communities are discussed below.

Archaeological sites 1LO184-1LO189 are associated with structures shown on the 1916 soil map (USDA 1916). Six structures are adjacent to the original location of St. Marks Church, which appears to be a central location for the seven sites. Several shovel tests and intensive surface inspection of the area immediately around the original churchyard yielded no cultural remains. This area is now a large man-made lake surrounded by fallow fields on two sides, a small grove of old hardwoods within a plowed area, and an old growth hardwood area with several drainages. St. Marks Church is shown on the 1982 topographic map, in a different location from the original structure.

A second possible community is to the north and east of Pleasant Green Church, as indicated on the 1916 soil map. Within the area adjacent to site 1LO67, two historic sites were identified which correspond with the general locations of six structures shown on the 1916 map. Immediately south of 1LO67 is a large prehistoric and historic site. This site, 1LO65, encompasses five possible structures from the 1916 soil map. The existing road appears to be just west of the road shown on the 1916 soil survey map. Surface inspections of the area were made in an attempt to locate two other structures further south, with no success. To the southeast of Pleasant Green Church, 1LO190 was found; three structures are in this general location on the soil map. Pleasant Green Church itself is outside the project area; however it is shown on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic map, the 1974 Tax Assessor aerial photograph, and the 1916 soil map. The church has recently been moved and only a partial foundation remains.

A third community is indicated by sites, 1LO191-193. Structures in the general location of these three sites are shown on the 1982 *White Hall* topographic, the 1974 aerial photo, and the 1916 soil map; only one structure of these sturctures appears on all three maps. North of site 1LO191 is an old road bed shown on the 1916 soil map that is still visible. Several shovel tests were excavated at the locations of two 1916 structures shown on the west side of the road, yielding negative results. This area seemed to be intact within old growth woods, and the road itself had large hardwoods on both sides in some areas. To the east push piles with rubble were found just outside the LWMA boundary.

A fourth community near the Gordon Bend Church is associated with seven structures, as shown on the 1916 soil map. Gresham Cemetery (see Chapter 6) does not appear on any map and was, consequently, difficult to locate on maps examined. Gordon Bend Church was not found after despite several attempts to locate remains in the location indicated on the map. It is possible that site 1LO196 is associated with one of two clusters of structures shown on the early maps of the area.

A fifth community is near the gravel pits southeast of Cravey Hill ("Crazy Hill" on the 1916 map). This group of buildings ran west and north along the side of the existing gravel pits. There are six structures noted on the 1916 soil map. However, massive disturbances from a modern road, a possible gravel pit expansion, and a large grove of trees may have destroyed the remains of these structures. After surface inspections of the possible locations only one isolated historic ceramic was found. Due to the lack of remains caused by disturbances and inaccurate map correlation, no sites were found in this area.

Chapter 6. Cemetery Inventory

The cemetery is a visual symbol of death and is one of the most persistent landscapes features across the globe. Although all cemeteries share a basic function, they are highly variable in their character and presentation across the landscape (Jeane 1992). In the Southeast, historic cemeteries have undergone a general transformation from churchyard plots and plots on private property from the late seventeenth through the early nineteenth century, to rural cemeteries of the middle nineteenth century, to the lawn-park cemetery of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Sloan 1991).

Memorials erected to honor the dead serve a function within the society which creates them that goes beyond the basic function of marking the grave plot (Edgette 1992). As an artifact of death, grave markers often include inscriptions and visual images which provide insight into the deceased. Epitaphs in particular have potential to provide indications of personality traits. Epitaphs fall into several broad categories: biblical scripture, poetic verse, and personal (Edgette 1992).

American cemetery and gravemarker studies offer opportunities to observe different aspects of ethnicity through the material record of death and can be used as an indicator of social and economic factors within a community. This may range from distinct gravemarkers to highly particularized landscape features. Death artifacts such as coffin hardware or gravestones are used to assess status and ethnicity. Skeletal remains provide evidence of nutrition, health, and trauma to assess the status of the deceased and social change (Bell 1994).

Displacement of populations tends to inhibit the ability of families to protect, visit, and maintain the burial sites of their kin. Cemeteries that fall into disuse tend to be more susceptible to vandalism and general deterioration (Bell 1994). A general trend in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries has been referred to as the "denial of death" (Farrell 1980). The tendency is for the dead to be both literally and figuratively distanced from the living. This trend may play a role in the abandonment of burial places (Bell 1994:7). Of significance in historic cemetery survey is the often noted presence of unmarked graves of the poor on the margins of the resting places of the more well to do (Agee and Evans 1940). The unmarked graves may have once been associated with wood markers, but these deteriorate rapidly in the humid environment and acidic soils of the Southeast.

Cemetery Inventory Methods

The cemetery inventory used field survey and background research to locate and to record cemeteries on or surrounded by the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA). All identified cemeteries were mapped and photographed. Cemetery boundaries were

defined by using landscape features and evidence of individual burial plots; an appropriate buffer zone is included in each cemetery boundary. Individual grave sites within each cemetery were plotted on site plans. The site plans also include details about vegetation or other features that form part of the cemetery landscape. The inscriptions on all headstones were photographed and transcribed; each transcribed marker is identified by a number or letter on the cemetery plan. Appendix B lists inscriptions associated with individual grave markers. Depressions within designated cemetery boundaries were also plotted on site maps, as these have potential to be unmarked graves. After the field survey documented the names and birth/death dates of all the individuals in each cemetery, we conducted limited archival research to find information about some of the deceased. This research emphasized individuals and families representing early settlement in the area.

Cemetery Inventory Results

The survey identified five cemeteries: Gresham Cemetery, Mitchell Cemetery, White Cemetery, Ivey Cemetery, and Williams/Meadows Cemetery; only two of these, the Gresham Cemetery and the Williams/Meadows Cemetery, are on property owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Because of concerns about access and the cemeteries' relevance to this study, data were collected on all cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the LWMA. The three cemeteries on property not owned by the USACE were not evaluated for National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) eligibility. Table 35 summarizes details of the five cemeteries. Figure 50 shows locations of these cemeteries. These cemeteries are unmaintained, and may be considered abandoned cemeteries; only the White and Mitchell Cemeteries appear on modern USGS (7.5 minute; 1982) topographic maps. The smallest cemetery (Williams/Meadows; two marked graves) is within the boundaries of a historic archaeological site (1LO194), representing an early to middle twentieth century farm complex. The largest cemetery (Gresham) includes over 100 marked and unmarked graves. At least two cemeteries (Gresham and Ivey) include burial plots of early European American settlers. It is possible that some of the unmarked graves may be of African Americans.

Table 35. Summary Table of Cemeteries Examined During this Study.

Name of Cemetery	Date Range of Burials	NRHP Eligibility	Comments
Gresham Cemetery	1834-1972	Potentially Eligible	Unmaintained; 128 burials, most are unmarked depressions
Ivey Cemetery	183?-1848	Not Applicable	Unmaintained; 5 burials, including 1 brick vault; recent vandalism probable; property not owned by the USACE
Mitchell Cemetery	1924-1962	Not Applicable	Unmaintained; 19 burials, most (n=14) with flat concrete vault lids; property not owned by the USACE
Williams/ Meadows Cemetery	1915-1928	Potentially Eligible	Unmaintained; 4 possible graves (2 marked, 2 depressions; probably associated with 1LO194
White Cemetery	1908-1951	Not Applicable	Unmaintained; 89 burials, most are unmarked depressions; property not owned by the USACE

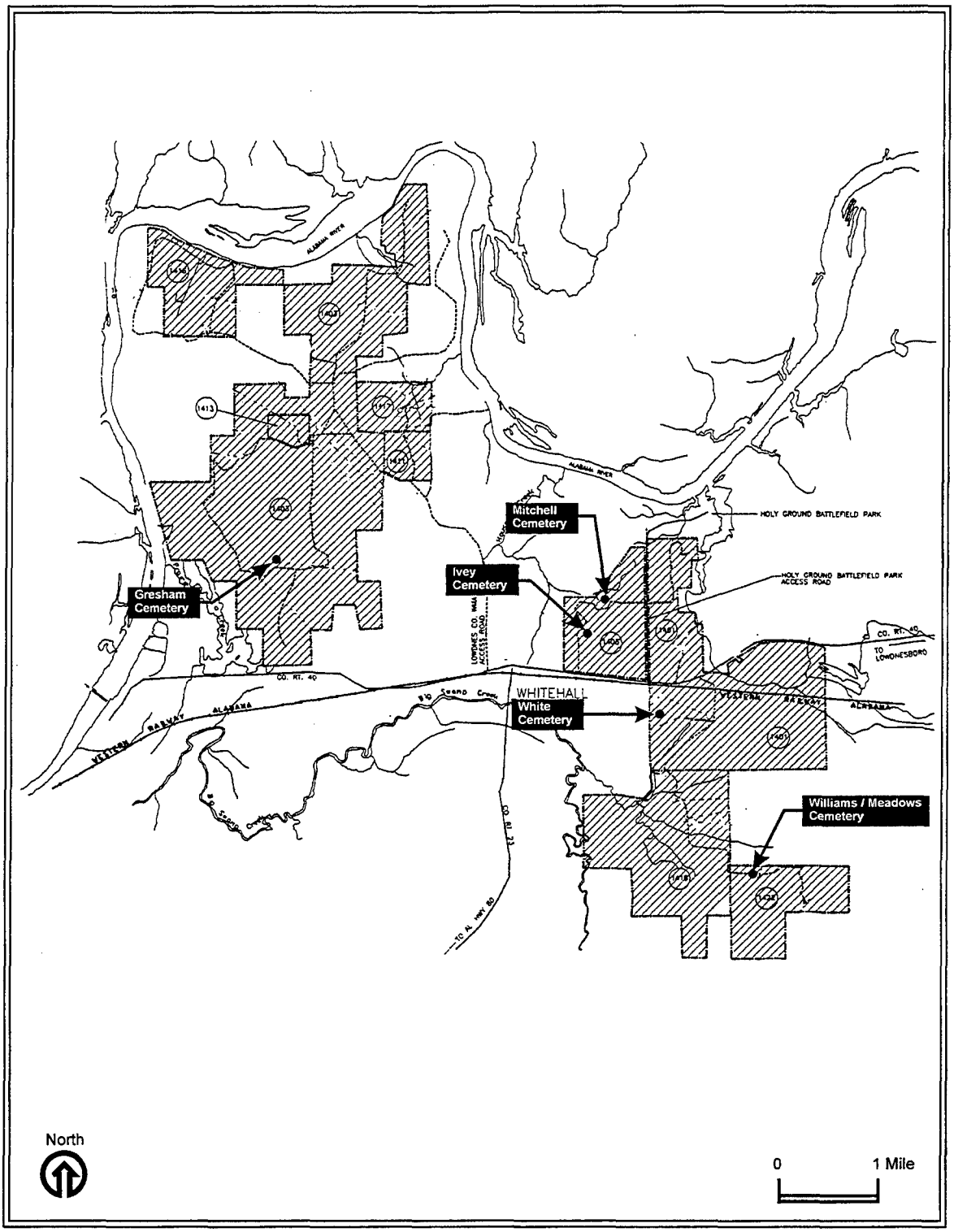


Figure 50. Map showing the general locations of cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the LWMA.

Gresham Cemetery

The Gresham Cemetery is located along an old dirt farm road and is the largest of the cemeteries recorded during this investigation. Figure 51 shows the cemetery plan. No cemetery is shown at this location on the 1982 USGS *Benton* topographic quadrangle. The Gresham Cemetery may have been associated with a church. The 1916 soil map for Lowndes County (USDA 1916) shows St. Marks Church near the cemetery location, but no associated cemetery is shown.

A gravel and/or sand borrow pit is located along the dirt road at the southern edge of the site (not shown on plan). There are several push piles along the northern and eastern edges of the cemetery. These recent disturbances presumably date to the previous ownership by McQueen Smith (Seckinger and Nielsen 1996). A light scatter of historic ceramic and glass artifacts was noted along an area where severe erosion is occurring beyond the eastern boundary, but no evidence of a church or any other associated building was noted in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery.

The cemetery landscape consists of scattered pines and hardwoods, which form a canopy over the cemetery. No distinct ornamental plants were noted, although several scattered cedar trees may be significant elements of the cemetery landscape. The western boundary of the cemetery borders a high bluff, overlooking a small stream drainage. The orderly arrangement of graves along parallel rows (rows running north to south and individual graves oriented east to west) suggests that the area may have been more open during its primary period of use. At present, the cemetery is not maintained and there is no evidence of burials since 1972.

There are approximately 128 burials in the cemetery; we were unable to provide an exact number because only surface observations were made, noting depressions and the presence of gravemarkers. Gravemarkers included inscribed head and/or foot stones, simple uninscribed head and/or foot stones, low concrete vaults, uncut rocks, and a metal pipe. Figure 52 shows a general view of a portion of the cemetery. Unmarked graves appeared as distinct oval depressions oriented east-west. Other depressions noted in the cemetery boundary appeared to be either old tree falls or machine scrapes; because of these disturbances, an exact count of the number of burials could not be made.

The death date range noted on markers indicates a minimal use span of 138 years for the Gresham Cemetery. The earliest dated marker is from 1834 (Reubin Glaze), and the latest dated marker is from 1972 ("Little Gresham Baby"). Ninety five of the graves are unmarked depressions.

The oldest marked interments are on the eastern side of the cemetery. Most of these burials are associated with the Gresham family. Twelve marked graves are associated with the Gresham family. The date range for 10 of the Gresham interments cluster between 1850

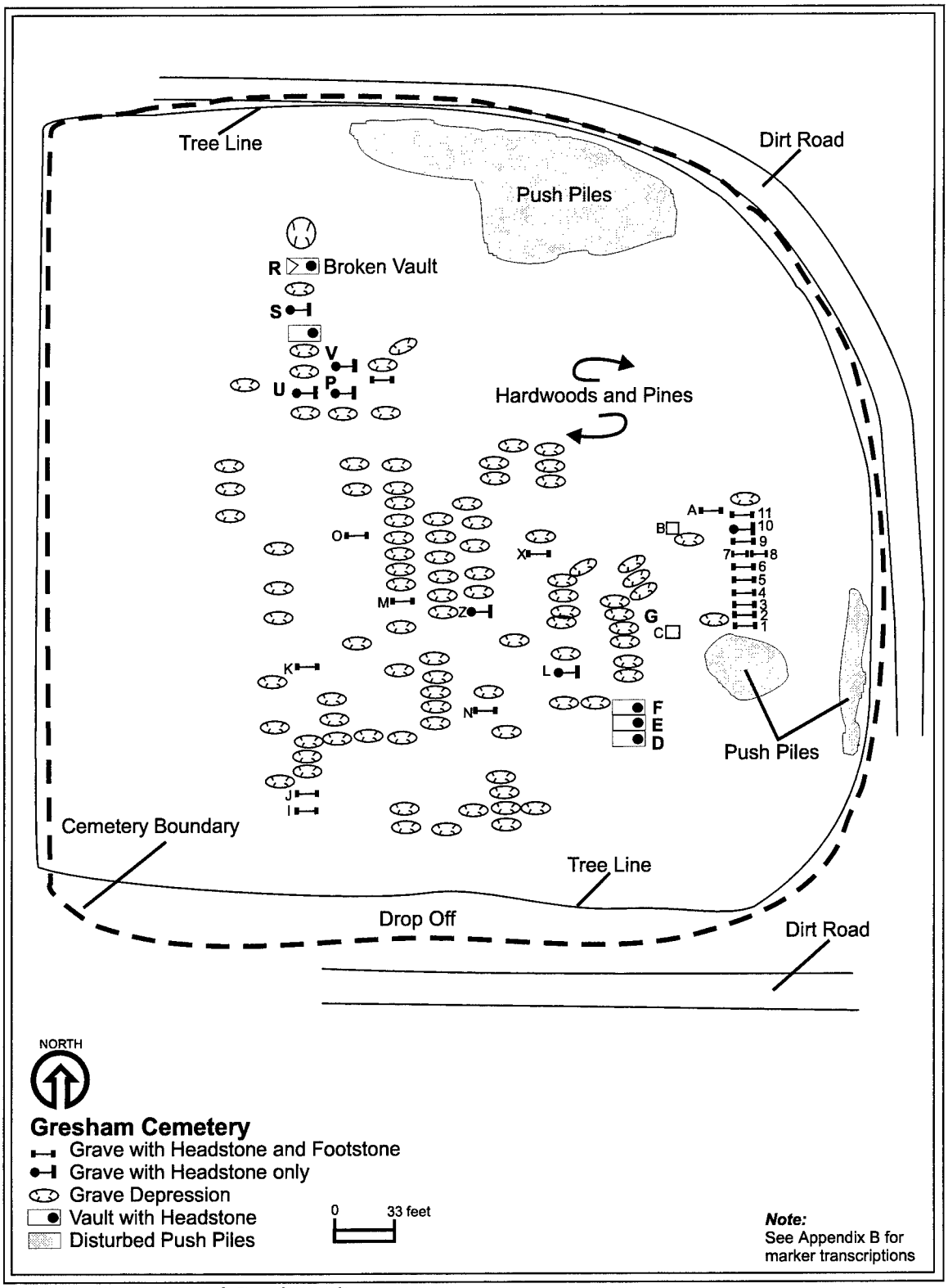


Figure 51. Map of Gresham Cemetery.

Figure 52. General view of the Gresham cemetery.

and 1886. The two remaining Gresham burials date from 1924 and 1972; the latter is marked with a small metal marker placed by Lee Funeral Home. We contacted the Lee Funeral Home in Montgomery to gather data about Gresham Cemetery and the "Little Baby Gresham" burial. However, because of changes in ownership since 1972 and poor records dating from the previous owners, Lee Funeral Home was unable to provide any information on the Gresham Cemetery.

The oldest Gresham generation in the cemetery is that of William (1789-1864) and Sarah Gresham (1795-1869). John (1814-1872), a son of William and Sarah, and was married to Sarah O.C.; Figure 53 shows the grave marker of John Gresham. Mary A. (1825-1850) and Elizabeth W.(1825-1853) Gresham were daughters of William and Sarah Gresham; Mary and Elizabeth were apparently twins (both born in 1825). They died in the prime years of their lives, at 25 and 28 years old, respectively.

Robert Gresham was probably the son of John and Sarah O.C. Gresham. Robert's tombstone inscription indicates that his wife's initials were M.E. (Mary Elizabeth?). M.E. Gresham is not buried next to Robert, but her remains may be in one of the nearby unmarked graves nearby. Two infant graves acknowledge J. (John?) and Sarah Gresham as their parents; these have no dates of birth or death. The grave of "Little Gresham Baby" (1972) is located near the center of the cemetery; no parents could be identified.

Figure 53. Grave marker of John Gresham (1814-1872)

The other recurring name in the Gresham Cemetery is Glaze. Reubin Glaze (1769-1834) is buried next to William Gresham. Joseph Glaze (1800-1869) may be Reubin's son, but he is buried at the opposite end of the line of Gresham burials. Other family names in the cemetery include: Brown, Chappell, Garett, Harris, Jones, Pressley, Steele, Walker, Williams, Wood, and Woods.

The Gresham Cemetery contains the remains of individuals spanning the entire range of occupation in the LWMA. Specifically, the remains of individuals associated with early settlement in central Alabama (i.e., Gresham and Glaze) are buried here. This cemetery may have local significance due to its association with early settlers, as defined under Criteria Consideration D. If conditions for Criteria Consideration D are met, the Gresham Cemetery could be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion b (significant persons). In addition, the skeletal remains and grave items (coffin hardware, grave markers, personal items) suggest potential significance of the cemetery under Criterion d (important archaeological information). Based on these factors, the Gresham Cemetery is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP at the local level of significance.

Ivey Cemetery

The Ivey Cemetery is located along an old farm road. No cemetery is noted in this location on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic quadrangle. The cemetery is surrounded by a fallow field to the north, south, and east and an old dirt farm road to the west. Figure 54 shows the layout of this cemetery.

The cemetery landscape consists of scattered chinaberry and hardwoods, but these are of recent growth (last several decades); Figure 55 shows a general view of the cemetery. A possible ornamental plant variety at the cemetery is a yucca plant at the western end of the site, toward the road. The cemetery does not appear to have been maintained for quite some time, and there is no evidence of burials since the middle nineteenth century.

We identified five burials in the cemetery, but it is possible that several others may be present. Four of the graves are marked by marble head and/or foot-stones, and one is a brick vault. No depressions were noted in the cemetery boundary. A scatter of bricks across the site indicate that one or more additional brick vaults may have been present.

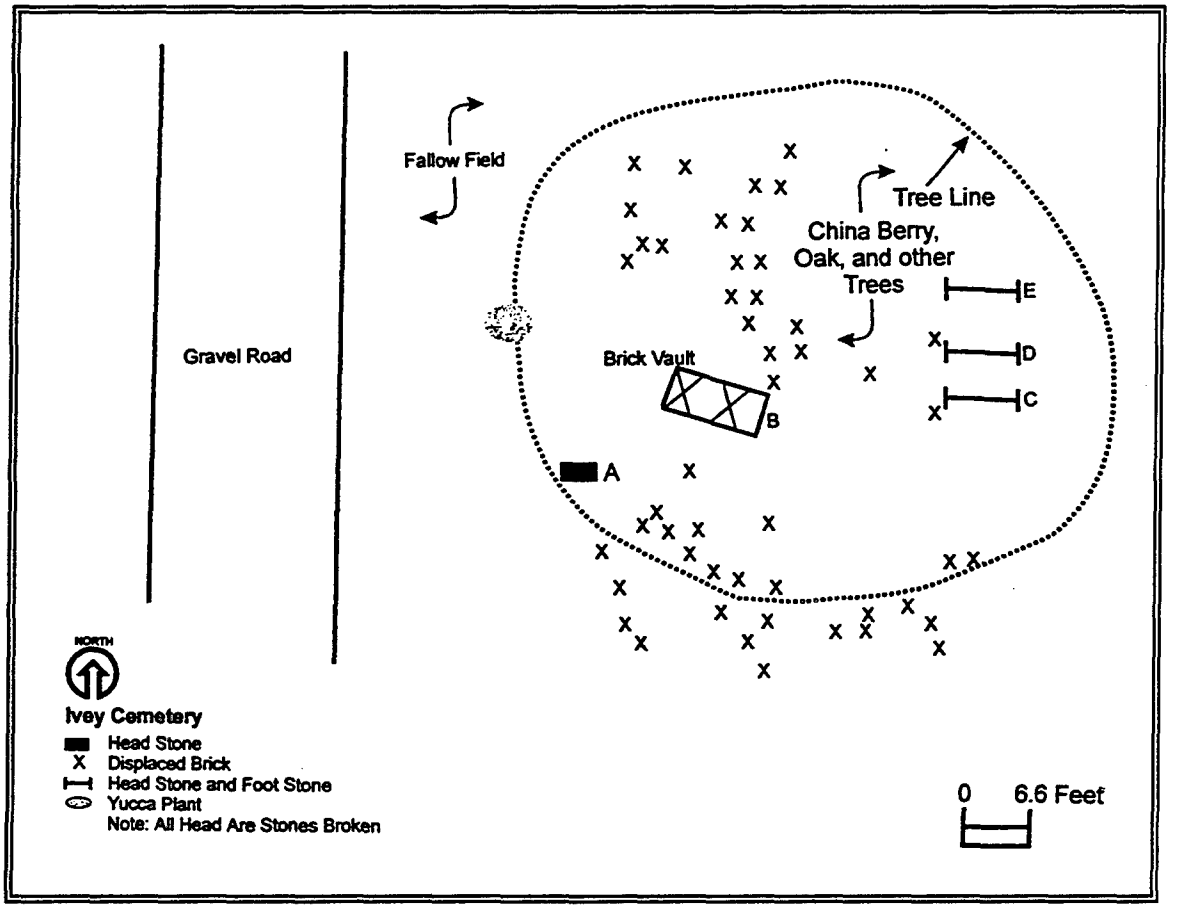


Figure 54. Site plan of Ivey Cemetery.

Figure 55. General view of Ivey Cemetery.

The death date range recorded on markers falls between 183(?)-1848. Only two of the headstones provide dates for the deceased. The earliest dated marker is from 183(?), marking the remains of . . .am (William?) G. Brinson; a foot-stone with the initials W.G.B. is probably associated with this grave. One other Brinson family member was identified by the initials N.B. on a footstone; N.B. was born in 1792 and died in 1844.

Burial markers identify the remains of two members of the Ivey family. Elijah Ivey was 86 years old when he died, but no birth or death dates are provided (Figure 56). The second burial has no headstone, but the initials A. I. are carved on a footstone. Undoubtedly, this is the footstone for Ardilesia Ivey (1803-1848). Seckinger and Nielsen (1996) noted a marble headstone for Ardilesia Ivey (wife of Jesse Ivey) during their field visit, but we saw no evidence of the headstone during our visit.

The Ivey Cemetery is similar to the Gresham Cemetery because both contain the remains of early settlers in the LWMA. The Ivey Cemetery may have local significance due to its association with these early settlers, as defined under Criteria Consideration D. If conditions for Criteria Consideration D are met, the Ivey Cemetery could be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion b (significant persons). The Ivey Cemetery is on private property not purchased by the USACE for the LWMA, therefore a NRHP eligibility evaluation was not made.

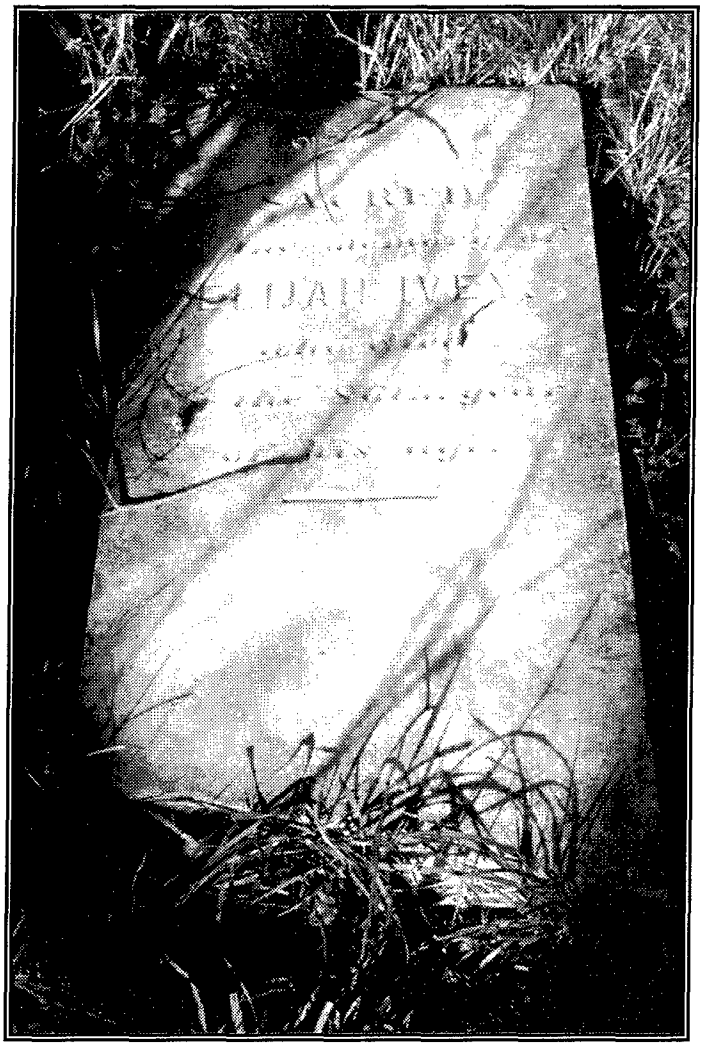


Figure 56. Grave marker of Elijah Ivey.

White Cemetery

The location of the White Cemetery is shown on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic quadrangle. The cemetery is in a wooded area on a ridge foot overlooking a small drainage. A fence line separates the cemetery from a pasture to the west. The north, south, and east boundaries are defined by slopes leading down to low wet areas.

Figure 57 shows the site plan of the White Cemetery. The cemetery landscape consists of a canopy of hardwood trees with light to moderate undergrowth. One area within the cemetery is surrounded by an iron fence. This area has dense vegetation and two grave depressions were noted within the fence. The cemetery does not appear to have been maintained for quite some time, and there is no evidence of burials since 1951. Figure 58 shows a view of the cemetery from the adjacent pasture.

We identified 89 burials in the cemetery, but it is possible that others may be present within the cemetery boundary. Most of the graves (n=76) are marked only by slight depressions. Ten of the graves are marked by head and/or foot-stones with inscriptions. One grave has a low concrete vault. No depressions were noted in the cemetery boundary. Several ceramic and stoneware vessel fragments litter the ground (Figure 59). These are

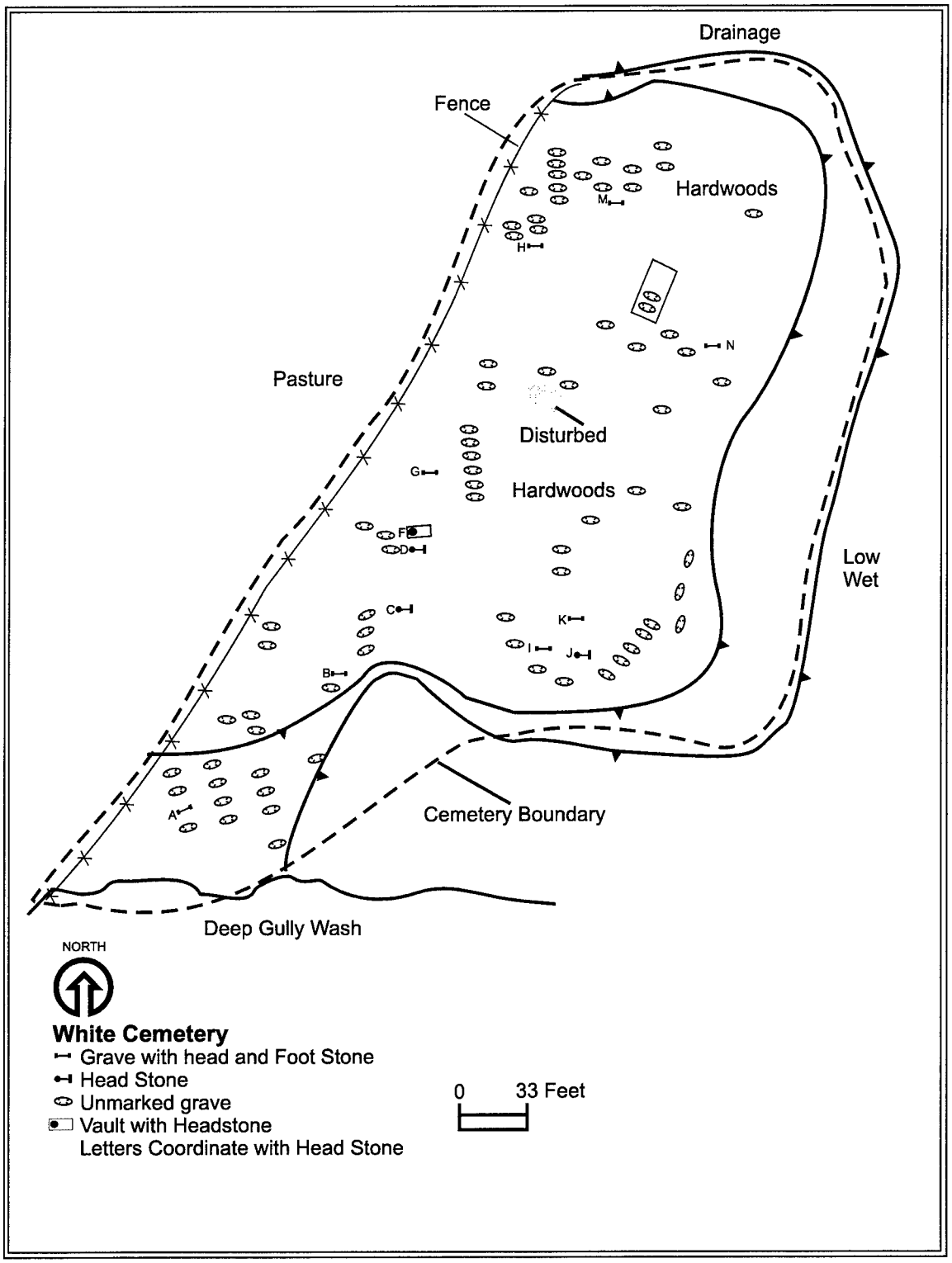


Figure 57. Site plan of the White Cemetery.

Figure 58. View facing the White Cemetery from the adjacent pasture.

Figure 59. Fragment of stoneware vessel used as burial item.

probably funerary offerings; such items are commonly associated with African American burials in the Southeast (Vlach 1990; Orser et.al. 1987).

Death dates from dated markers fall between 1908 and 1951, a span of 44 years. Although the majority of the graves are aligned east-west, a cluster of graves at the southern end of the site are oriented with the landform, albeit still in a roughly east-west orientation.

The White Cemetery has only three members belonging to the White family: Joe White (1881-1939) (Figure 60), Arthur White (1886-1946), and Clemon White (d. 1908). Their graves are located in the southern half of the cemetery.

Other family names identified in the cemetery are: Chappel, Gresham, May, Robinson, Rudolph, Walter, and Wood. The family names Chappel(l), Gresham, and Wood are also found in the Gresham Cemetery, but we were unable to confirm family ties.

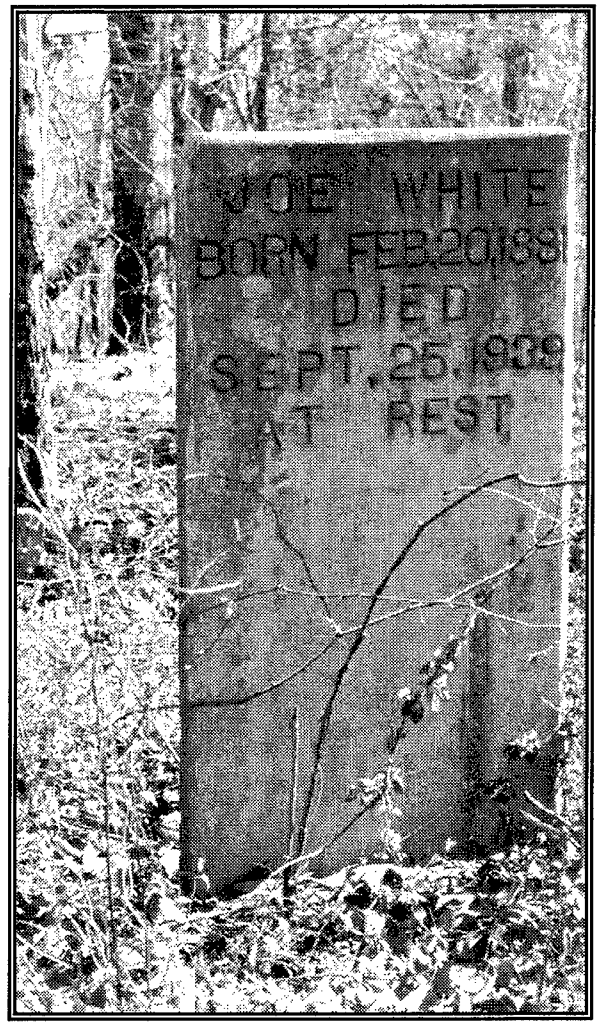


Figure 60. View of the grave marker of Joe White (1881-1939).

The White Cemetery is on property not purchased by the USACE for the LWMA. This cemetery may have local significance due to distinctive design features (e.g., surface grave goods, metal fence around family plot) as defined under Criteria Consideration D. If conditions for Criteria Consideration D are met at the White Cemetery, this property could be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion c. However, because the cemetery is on private property, a NRHP eligibility recommendation is not provided.

Mitchell Cemetery

The location of the Mitchell cemetery is shown on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic quadrangle. The cemetery is in a wooded area on an upland ridge; Figure 61 shows the site plan of the Mitchell Cemetery. The wooded cemetery lot is surrounded by fallow fields and several farm buildings (Structures 85-1408-1a and 1b) are located to the east of the cemetery. Figure 62 shows a general view from the adjacent field.

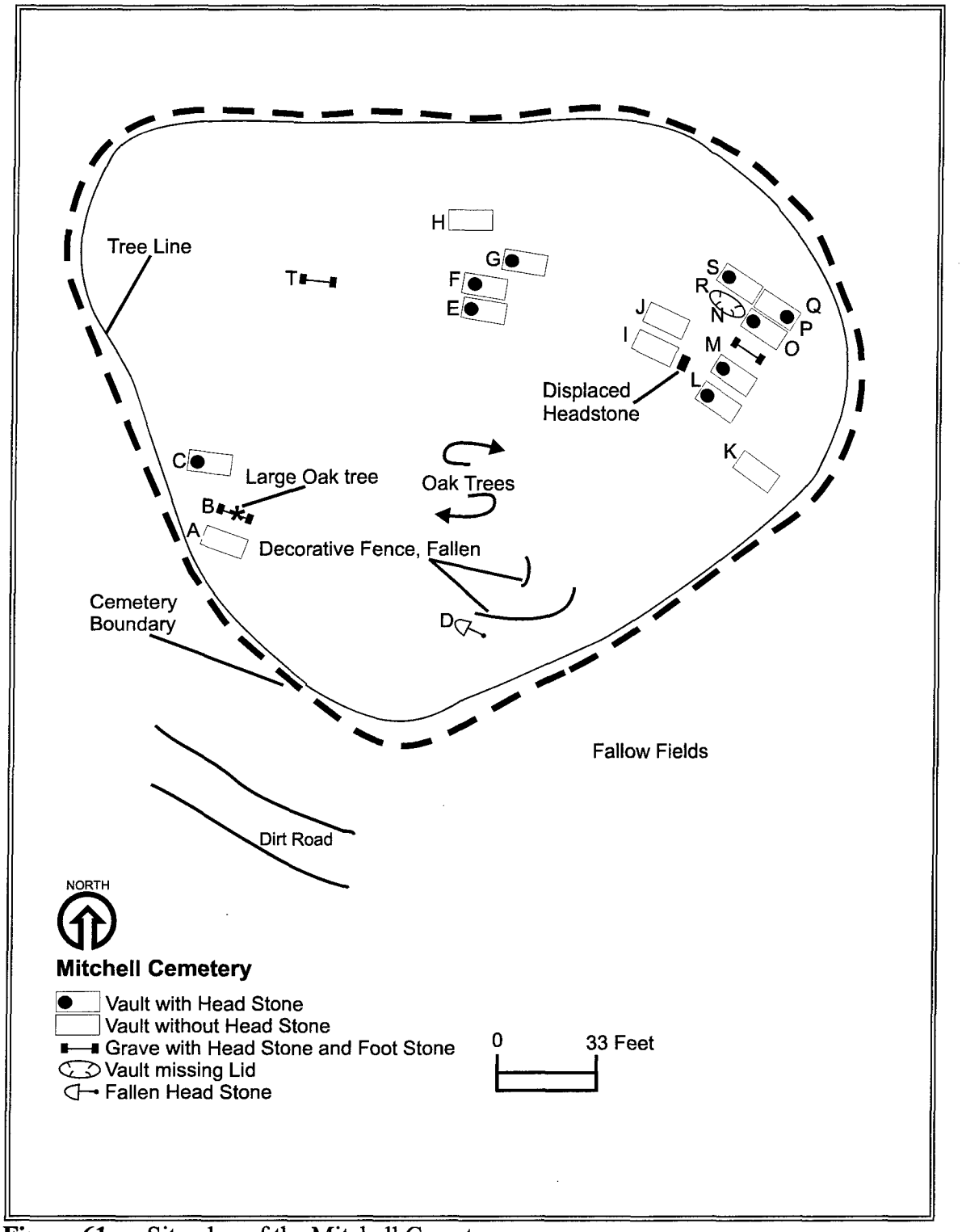


Figure 61. Site plan of the Mitchell Cemetery.

Figure 62. General view of the Mitchell Cemetery.

The cemetery landscape consists of a canopy of hardwood trees with light undergrowth. One area within the cemetery has remnants of a decorative fence. The most distinguishing characteristic of the cemetery is that the majority of the graves have low lying concrete vaults. The cemetery does not appear to have been maintained for some time, and there is no evidence of burials since 1962.

We identified 19 burials in the cemetery, but it is possible that others may be present within the cemetery boundary. Most of the graves (n=14) are marked by concrete vaults. Figure 63 shows examples of the concrete vaults. Only one grave location was identified by a slight depression. The graves are generally aligned east-west.

Fourteen of the graves have brief inscriptions. Graves with dated markers fall between 1924 and 1962, a span of 38 years. Although the cemetery is identified on the USGS *White Hall* topographic map as "Mitchell Cemetery," none of the burials with inscriptions are members of the Mitchell family. Recurring names in the cemetery are Chappell, Longmire, and White; each of these have two family members with inscribed markers. Other family names include: Chappell, Cook, Johnson, Jones, Pitts, Pressley, Steele, Stroggans, Tarlton, and Walker. Members of the Pressley, Steele, and Walker families are also buried in the Gresham and White Cemeteries. The White family name also occurs at the White Cemetery.

Figure 63. View of grave markers at the Mitchell Cemetery.

The Mitchell Cemetery is on property not purchased by the USACE for the LWMA. This cemetery may have local significance due to distinctive design features (e.g., wooded setting, distinctive concrete vaults, and decorative metal fence around family plot) as defined under Criteria Consideration D. If conditions for Criteria Consideration D are met at the White Cemetery, this property could be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion c. However, because the cemetery is on private property, a NRHP eligibility recommendation is not provided.

Williams/Meadows Cemetery

The location of the Williams/Meadows cemetery is not shown on the 1982 USGS *White Hall* topographic quadrangle; two structures are shown on the 1982 topographic map in this general location. The cemetery is in a wooded area on an upland ridge. The cemetery is only one portion of the site, as the remains of a historic farm complex (1LO195) also form part of the setting. The site and cemetery is located along a dirt farm road and is surrounded by recently plowed fields. The cemetery and the surrounding historic site is shown in Figure 64. Figure 65 shows a collapsed structure associated with the adjacent historic farm complex.

The cemetery landscape consists of a canopy of hardwood trees with light to moderate undergrowth. However, the tree canopy also encompasses part of the associated

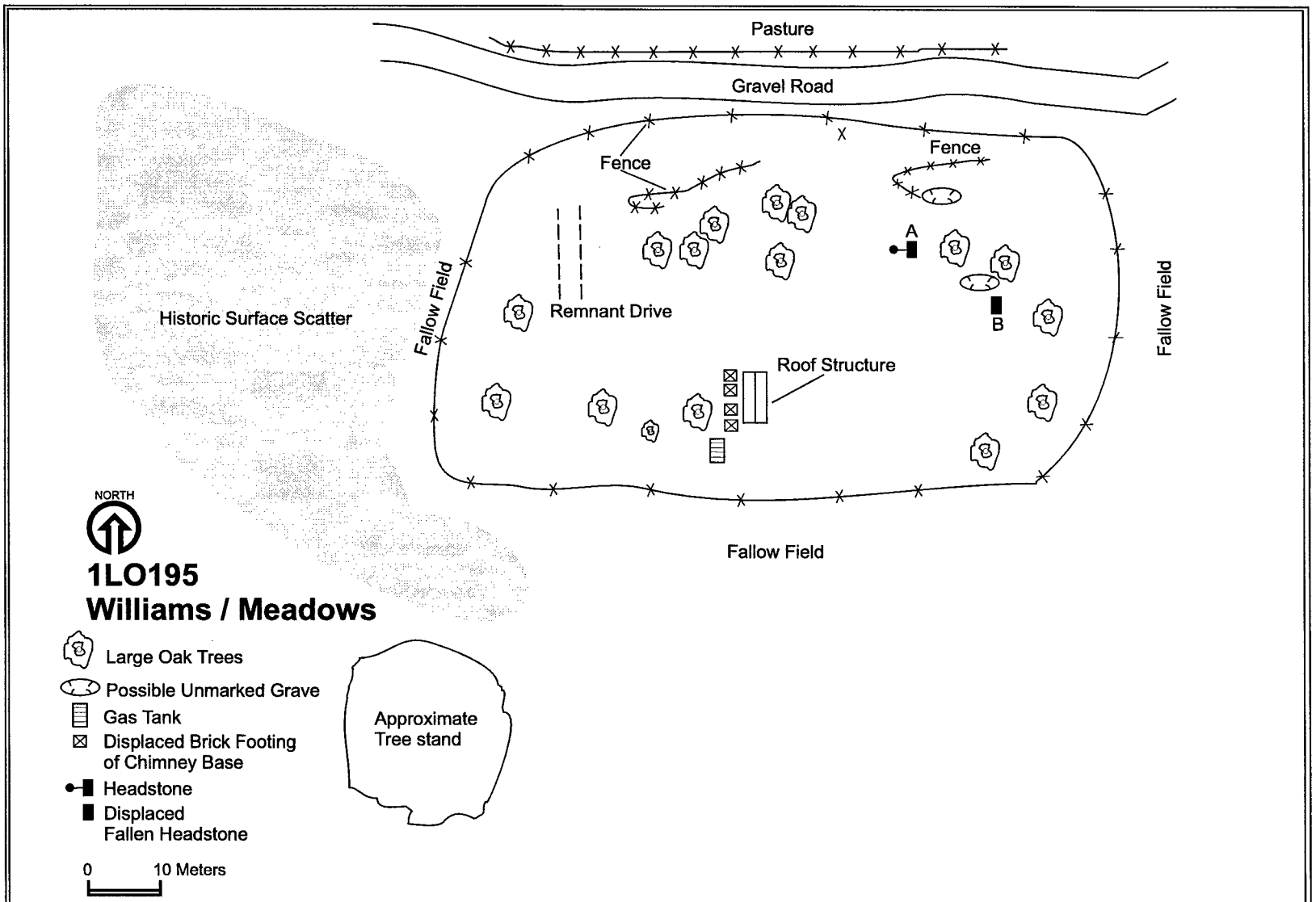


Figure 64. Site plan for 1LO195.

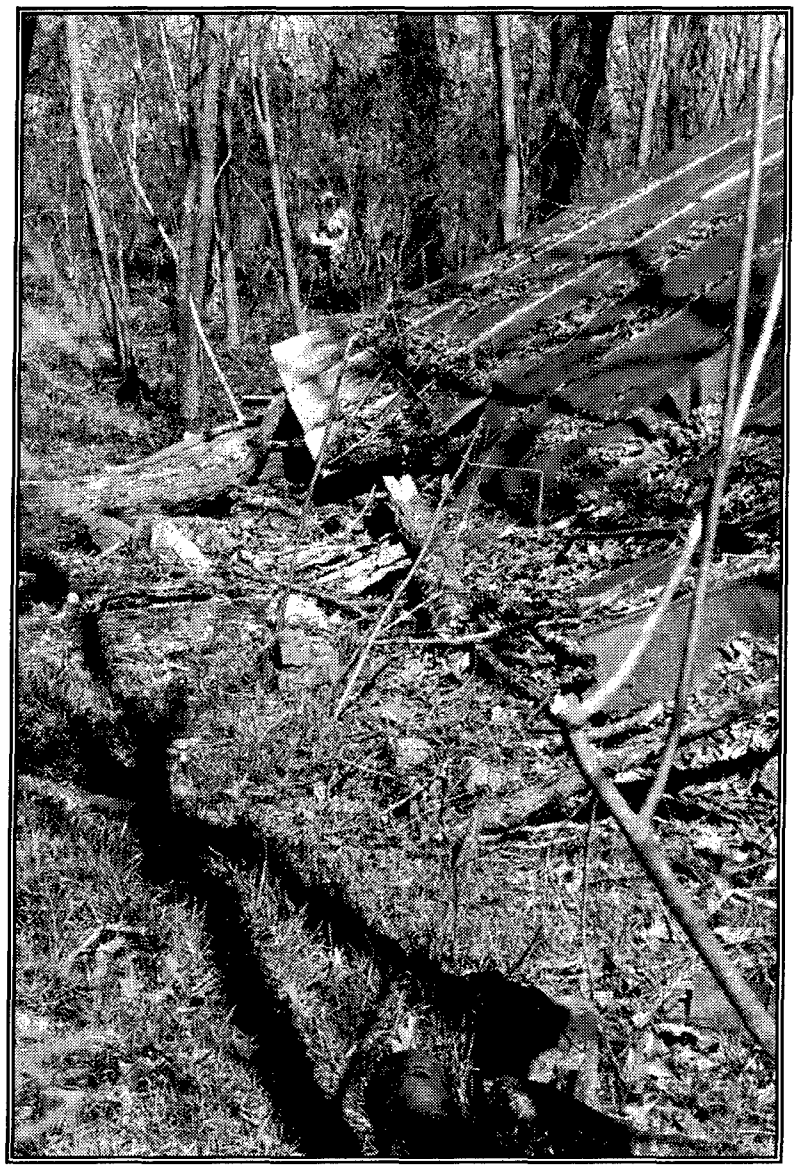


Figure 65. View of collapsed shed near the Williams/Meadows Cemetery.

farm complex. The cemetery is located at the eastern end of the historic site. The cemetery does not appear to have been maintained for some time, and there is no evidence of burials since 1962.

We identified two definite marked graves and two possible grave depressions; it is possible that others may be present within the cemetery boundary. Only one grave location was identified by a slight depression. The graves are aligned east-west.

The two graves with inscriptions identify Joe Williams (1868-1915) and J. H. L. Meadows (1893-1928) (Figure 66). These family names do not occur at any of the other

cemeteries discussed during this report. The dates of death, 1915 and 1928, provide a good indication of when the site was occupied. The 1916 soil survey (USDA 1916) shows a structure at this location; the 1982 USGS topographic map shows an abandoned structure.

The Williams/Meadows Cemetery is on LWMA property. This cemetery may have local significance due to distinctive design features (association with a home/farm complex) as defined under Criteria Consideration D. If conditions for Criteria Consideration D are met at the White Cemetery this property could be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion c. Based on these considerations, the Williams/Meadows Cemetery is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

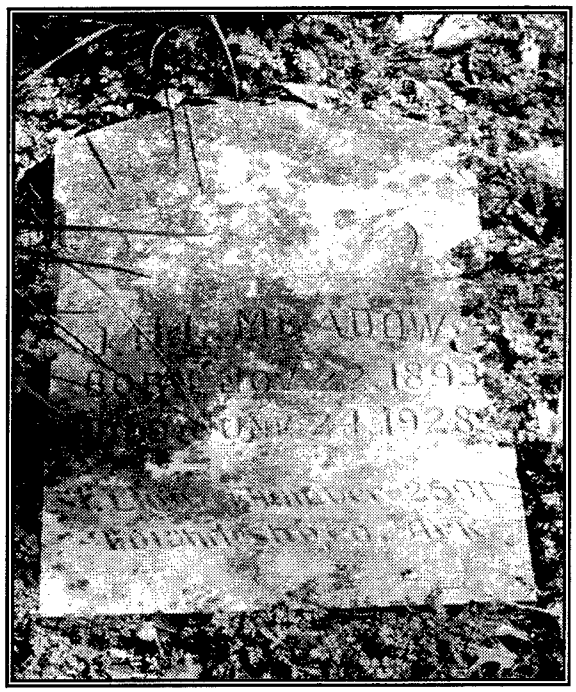


Figure 66. Grave marker of J.H.L. Meadows (1893-1928).

Archival Research

Researchers checked primary sources at the National Archives (Southeast Region, East Point, Georgia). These sources included the Alabama 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860 censuses, Georgia 1820 census, and military rosters from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Creek War (1814), Indian Disturbances in Florida (1830s), and War Between the States. No reference to Reubin Glaze, Joseph C. Glaze, Elijah Evans, [Willi]am G. Brinson, or N. Brinson were found in any of these sources.

Secondary resources and census indices provided additional information about the individuals buried within the LWMA cemeteries. We focused primarily on individuals living from the early to middle nineteenth century. Secondary sources examined at the Georgia State Archives included *Marriage, Death, and Legal Notices From Early Alabama Newspapers, 1819-1893* (Gandrud 1981), *Alabama Soldiers* (Gandrud and McClane 1978), *Public Men in Alabama* (Garrett 1872), *Memorial Record of Alabama, Volume 2* (Brant and Fuller 1893), *Index to Alabama Wills* (Moody 1965), *Alabama Records, Volume 240, Lowndes County* (Gandrud and Jones 1980), *Early Settlers of Alabama, Part I* (Saunders 1899), *Some Early Alabama Marriages, Prior to 1850* (Colley 1975), *Index to Alabama Wills, 1808-1870* (Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1955), *Alabama: A Social and Economic History of the State* (Owen 1938), and *History of Alabama*

and Dictionary of Alabama Biographies, Volume 2 (Owen 1921). Surprisingly, none of the family names are listed in any of the indexes of the secondary sources.

Reubin Glaze appears in the *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia: 1756-1909* as receiving a grant of 450 acres in Oglethorpe County in 1801 (Oglethorpe County Deed Book DDDD:452). This may or may not be the individual who died in Lowndes County in 1834 at the age of sixty-five. Reubin Glaze, residing in Oglethorpe County, received land in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery. Reuben Glaze, a resident of Myrick's Militia District in Oglethorpe County, drew Lot 427, Section 1 in Early County in the 1820 Georgia Land Lottery. If this is the Reubin Glaze who was buried in the Gresham Cemetery, he might have moved to Early County, Georgia (on the Alabama state line) in 1820 at the age of fifty-one. He might then have moved to Alabama in the 1820s or early 1830s, where he died in 1834.

The Alabama 1850 census shows John Gresham residing in Lowndes County with Elizabeth W. Gresham, age 25, and two children, John F. and Robert M. He is listed as a planter, originally from Georgia, with an estate valued at $1200. John Gresham also appears in the 1850 Alabama Slave Census as owner of 21 slaves. The Alabama 1860 census shows John with Sarah C. Gresham, age 33, and three children, John F., R.M., and Tolbert. John apparently remarried between the two censuses. He is listed in the 1860 census as a farmer with $15,000 in real estate and $44,900 of personal property.

Our review of the 1820 Georgia census identified one William Gresham in Wilkes County. His age range corresponds with the William Gresham (1789-1864) buried in the Gresham Cemetery. William Gresham of Wilkes County is listed with nine free white persons younger than 16 years of age in his household in 1820. This William Gresham is also listed in the Georgia 1830 census, residing in Wilkes County. Unfortunately, Alabama census records (see below) indicate that William Gresham was living in Lowndes County by 1830.

The Alabama 1830 census shows William Gresham as head of a household that includes five free white persons and eleven slaves. William Gresham also appears in the 1850 Alabama Slave Census as owning 36 slaves. The Alabama 1860 census shows him residing in Lowndes County with Sarah Gresham and Berry Slack (?), a twenty-year-old white planter. William is listed as a planter with an estate valued at $5500. William and Sarah are listed with Georgia as their birthplace.

William Gresham's Georgia origins will acquire additional research because, for example, there are three William Greshams in the 1821 Georgia Land Lottery. Military records from the War of 1812 show six William Greshams, two of whom served with Georgia regiments (2nd Regiment, [Jenkins] Georgia Volunteers and Militia, and 2nd Regiment [Thomas'] Georgia Militia). Alabama records for the War Between the States show a John Gresham serving with Company E, 5th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Regimental records and histories might provide more information on these men. The *Index to the 1820*

Georgia Land Lottery identifies three William Greshams, including the one noted above in Wilkes County.

Elijah Evans may have moved to Alabama from Georgia. One Elijah Evans, a resident of Wilkes County, Georgia, is listed as a recipient in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery. Elijah Evans, a resident of May's Militia District in Putnam County, Georgia is also listed as a recipient of land in Rabun County, Georgia in the 1820 Georgia Land Lottery. An Elijah Evans, residing in the 605th Militia District in Taliaferro County, Georgia is listed as a recipient in the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery of Georgia of land in Cherokee County. Elijah W. Evans is listed in the Alabama 1850 and 1860 censuses as residing in St. Clair County, Alabama. It is quite possible that we were actually tracking several individuals named Elijah Evans, but additional research would be necessary to clarify if the Elijah Evans buried in Gresham Cemetery is mentioned in any of the Georgia Land Lotteries, then moved to Lowndes County in later years.

Recommendations

Cemeteries must meet specific conditions (Criteria Considerations) before they can be evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The cemeteries recorded in and adjacent to the LWMA have the potential to meet Criteria Consideration D, by deriving their "primary significance . . .from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" (36 CFR Part 60.4). The cemeteries recorded during this study are the last vestiges of most of the former inhabitants of the area. These cemeteries represent the final resting places of several early Lowndes County settlers.

After appropriate Criteria Considerations are met, cemeteries are often evaluated as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion a (significant event), Criterion c (distinctive design), or Criterion d (archaeological information potential). Two of the LWMA cemeteries (Gresham and Ivey) include graves of early settlers in the area. Additional archival research on these individuals could identify their time of arrival and settlement and specific roles in community development. The Williams/Mitchell Cemetery is a small family cemetery associated with a farm operation. Defining the relationships among residential, agricultural, and funereal areas of this complex could reflect land use planning. Due to the acidic nature of the soil, it is likely that bone preservation is poor within the burial plots. However, burial items (grave goods, coffin hardware, and grave markers) offer potential to address research issues dealing with relative status, ethnicity, and general trends and patterns associated with treatment of the dead.

As indicated previously, three of the five cemeteries recorded during these investigations are located on property not owned by the USACE. These three cemeteries (Ivey, Mitchell, and White) were not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. However, because of concerns about access and the cemeteries' relevance to this study, data were collected and potential significance was examined for all cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the

LWMA. All recorded cemetery locations should be marked on USACE maps. These locations should be avoided by construction, timbering, or other potential impacts. If such activities are planned near the cemeteries, they should be closely monitored by USACE staff. The cemeteries should be periodically inspected by USACE staff to insure no vandalism is occurring. The USACE should consider placing chain-link fences around the cemeteries, but visitor access should be provided.

Chapter 7. Discussion and Conclusions

This study used archival research, architectural survey, archaeological survey, and cemetery research to document the history of human activity in the Alabama River valley, the area now called the Lowndes Wildlife Management Area (LWMA). These investigative methods have enabled us to develop a sequence of events and their effects on the natural environment of the valley, which have resulted in the modern culturally modified landscape.

Synthesis of LWMA Landscape Changes

Prior to about 12,000 years ago, the North American continent was pristine. Since the end of the last glacial era, about 10,000 years ago, the environment has undergone significant natural changes associated with general climatic warming trends. With this environmental shift, plant and animal species underwent a period of severe stress, as old species gave way to new. Shifts in dominant forest species occurred and large mammals (megafauna) such as the mammoth and archaic bison began moderate population declines.

Humans first appeared in the local area nearly 12, 000 year ago, and, through their behavior, created the first cultural landscapes. Human cultural organization at this time was characterized by a hunting and gathering strategy, involving small groups ranging over broad territories. Although the human population was small during this time, it is likely that their hunting of the large animals (megafauna) hastened their extinction.

From 3,000 to 5,000 years ago, exploitation of plant species became more systematic. As these horticultural practices advanced, human impact on the local environment became more severe. Using a slash-and-burn strategy for clearing tracts of forest for growing plant foods began to have a cumulative destructive effect on the landscape. The loss of woodland likely resulted in increased erosion of soil, and this style of agriculture severely affects the nutrient content of soils. On a micro-scale, plant populations began to be modified as specific species and traits were favored. With time, populations continued to increase, relying more and more on local resources. Added pressure on resources may have brought about localized deforestation, consequently reducing populations of game species.

By approximately 1,000 years, ago Native American sociopolitical organization and population began to climax. Large polities were established consisting of a range of settlement types, from small resource extraction camps to large villages with multiple mounds; Moundville is the premier expression of the larger type settlement in Alabama. During this time, domesticated plants began to play the primary role in local subsistence. Maize (corn), which was introduced into the Southeast from Central America, became the

key food resource during the Mississippian period. Thus, the late prehistoric landscape began to show more significant changes as larger and larger areas were cleared for fields and large villages. Additional modifications to the landscape also occurred as the woodlands were exploited for construction (houses, palisades, lodges) and fuel for cooking. All of these environmental impacts affected the native plant and animal populations, particularly through decreases in their habitats.

The arrival of Europeans about 450 years ago marked the beginning of the most rapid and dramatic changes to the Southeastern landscape. Disease, combined with European warfare tactics that focused on attacking the political seat of local Native American polities, brought about a rapid breakdown in established sociopolitical organization and changes in settlement systems. Large mound centers were no longer constructed, and were eventually abandoned. Although this short interval may have allowed the environment to recover slightly from the effects of prehistoric exploitation, it was not to last.

About two hundred years ago, widespread Native American population displacements began being carried out. As the Native American populations were displaced, European settlement, which had been confined to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, began to expand to the interior Southeast. The Europeans brought domesticated plants and animals and gradually instituted a plantation economy that was based on slave labor. As the economy changed from a subsistence base to market economy, wholesale land clearing for agricultural activities occurred. This period saw the complete transition from a woodland landscape to an agricultural one within a very short time. The loss of woodlands also brought about significant changes in faunal species, as did the introduction of European livestock. The plantation system resulted in the introduction of a third significant population group to the region, those of African descent.

Following the end of the Civil War, the socioeconomic system changed radically as the slave based plantation economy gave way to a system based on free labor. The settlement pattern dictated by the plantation system was discontinued as land was divided into small parcels for the freed slaves and tenants. The establishment of a tenant farm/sharecropping system was well entrenched by the late nineteenth century. This land use system resulted in the landscape being divided into a patchwork of small farms. This rural agriculture based economy continued until the early to mid twentieth century. The impacts of centuries of farming has resulted in severe erosion of topsoil throughout the project area, as was noted during the field survey.

By the mid twentieth century, advancements in industrialization and mechanization led to a shift in population densities from rural to urban centers. This shift was particularly prevalent during the WWII and Civil Rights Eras. This depopulation of the local area is reflected by the significant decrease in the number of structures shown on historic maps between the early and late twentieth century. This shift in population led to a significant

decrease in the local population. Small farm parcels were once again aggregated into large tracts.

During the late twentieth century, much of the local farm land was being converted to pasture. This transition led to a change in the local vegetation to predominantly wild grasses. As the number of crops grown decreased, the number of livestock kept increased. The population continued to decrease within the project area, as older tenant houses were abandoned and few new houses were built. However, barns, storage sheds, and grain/feed silos continued to be constructed.

Now, in the 1990s, the pasture and agricultural land in the LWMA is undergoing reversion back to a predominately woodland setting. The reversion to woodlands does not mean that the area is returning to its pristine state. The wildlife management area is a closely managed environment with strict controls. The majority of the unoccupied structures in the area have been or will be demolished, with the exception of those structures that will be outfitted and maintained for wildlife managers and wildlife management area users. The area remains accessible to the public, although use of the area is regulated, thus providing some protection for the natural environment.

Conclusions

The Phase I historic resources survey was under taken as a commitment by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USAGE) to comply with Public Law 99-662 (Water Resource Development Act of 1986 [33 U.S.C. 2283]) to mitigate the loss of wildlife habitat associated with the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Background research, architectural survey, archaeological survey, and cemetery inventory were used to identify and evaluate potentially significant historic resources in the LWMA. As a result, five sites (1LO61, 1LO65, 1LO104, and the Gresham and Williams/Meadows cemeteries) were recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. The USAGE acknowledges its responsibility to insure that these sites are not disturbed by activities directly or indirectly associated with operation and management of the LWMA. In the future, if land disturbing activities are planned that will impact these sites, a Phase II evaluation will be required to provide definitive NRHP eligibility recommendations (eligible or ineligible) prior to the implementation of any land disturbing activities.

References Cited

Abernethy, Thomas Perkins

1965 *The Formative Period in Alabama 1815-1828.* The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Agee, James and Walker Evans

1940 *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.* Reprinted 1969. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, MA.

Aiken, Charles S.

1978 The Decline of Sharecropping in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. *Geoscience and Man,* vol xix, pp. 151-165. School of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA.

Alabama Census

1820-1870. On microfilm. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

1955 *Index to Alabama Wills, 1808-1870.* Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI.

Anderson, David G. and Glen T. Hanson

1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley. *American Antiquity* 53:262-286

Bailey, Louise N.

1984 *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Volume IV 1791-1815.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S.C..

Beale and Phelan

1878 *City Directory and History of Montgomery, Alabama.* T.C. Bingham & Co., Montgomery, AL.

Bell, Edward L.

1994 *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance: A Bibliography on the Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries.* The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, N.J., and London.

Bense, Judith A.
1994 *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I.* Academic Press, San Diego, CA.

Braley, Chad O. and R.L. Mitchelson
1984 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Fort Rucker, Alabama.* Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Athens, GA.

Brant and Fuller, editors.
1893 *Memorial Record of Alabama* Volume 2. Reprinted in 1976. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, SC. Reprinted in 1976.

Brooks, Samuel O.
1979 *The Hester Site: An Early Archaic Site in Monroe County, Mississippi.* Mississippi Department of Archives and History No. 5.

Butler, William B.
1987 Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process. *American Antiquity* 52:820-829.

Caldwell, Joseph R.
1954 The Old Quartz Industry of the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. *Southern Indian Studies* 5(V):37-39.

Cash, W. J.
1969 *The Mind of the South.* Published 1941 by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Reprint, Random House, Inc., New York, NY.

Chambers, B.
1830 *New Map of the State of Alabama.* General Land Office, Washington, D.C.

Chase, David W.
1968 New Pottery Types from Central Alabama. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin*, No. 5. Morgantown, WV.

Chase, David W., and Lynne L. Herman
1969 Whiteoak, a Middle Woodland Phase in Southeastern Alabama. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin*, No. 11. Morgantown, WV.

Chestnut, J.L., Jr. and Julia Cass
1990 *Black in Selma: The Uncommon Life of J.L. Chestnut, Jr.: Politics and Power in a Small American Town.* Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux, New York, N.Y.

Colley, William, Jr.
1975 *Some Early Alabama Marriages, Prior to 1850.* Aurora, CO.

Cottier, John W.
1970 *The Alabama River Phase: A Brief Description of a Late Phase in the Prehistory of South Central Alabama.* Unpublished report submitted to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Crites, Gary D.
1991 Investigations into Early Plant Domestication and Food Production in Middle Tennessee: A Status Report. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 16:69-87.

Delcourt, Hazel R.
1979 Late Quaternary Vegetation History of the Eastern Highland Rim and Adjacent Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. *Ecological Monographs* 49:255-280.

Dickens, Roy S., Jr.
1971 Archaeology in the Jones Bluff Reservoir. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 17(1):1-107.

DuBois, W.E.B.
1906 The Economic Future of the Negro. In *Writings by W.E.B. DuBois in Periodicals Edited by Others* Volume 1. Edited by Herbert Aptheker. Reprinted in 1982 by Kraus-Thomson Organization, Limited, Millwood, N.Y.

1912 The Rural South. In *Writings by W.E.B. DuBois in Periodicals Edited by Others* Volume 2. Edited by Herbert Aptheker. Reprinted in 1982 by Kraus -Thomson Organization, Limited. Millwood, NY.

Dunnell, Robert C.
1971 *Systematics in Prehistory.* Free Press, New York, NY.

Edgette, J. Joseph
1992 The Epitaph and Personality Revelation. In *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices on American Culture*, (pp 87-106) edited by Richard E. Meyer. Utah State University Press, Logan, UT.

Fagan, Brian M.
1988 *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*, 6th edition. Scott, Foresman and Company, Glenview, IL.

Farrell, James J.
1980 *Inventing the American Way of Death, 1830-1920.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia, PA.

Foner, Eric
1988 *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877.* Harper & Row, New York, NY.

Ford, Lacy K., Jr.
1988 *Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry 1800-1860.* Oxford University Press, New York, NY.

Fritz, Gayle J. and Tristran R. Kidder
1993 Recent Investigations into Prehistoric Agriculture in the Lower Mississippi Valley. *Southeastern Archaeology* 12(1):1-14.

Garrett, William.
1872 *Public Men in Alabama.* Plantation Publishing Company's Press, Atlanta, GA.

Garrow, Patrick H.
1988 *Archaeological Inventory and Reconnaissance of Gunter Air Force Station and Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama.* Report submitted to EDAW (Atlanta, Georgia) by Garrow and Associates, Inc, Atlanta, GA.

Gandrud, Pauline Jones.
1981 *Marriage, Death, and Legal Notices From Early Alabama Newspapers, 1819-1893.* Southern Historical Press, Easley, SC.

Gandrud, Pauline Jones, and Kathleen Paul Jones
1980 *Alabama Records, Volume 240, Lowndes County.* Blewett Company, Columbus, MS.

Gandrud, Pauline Jones, and Bobbie Jones McLane.
1978 *Alabama Soldiers: Revolution, War of 1812, and Indian Wars.* Volumes 1-8 (A-Ga). Bobbie Jones McLane, Hot Springs National Park, AR.

Georgia Land Lotteries
1805, 1807, 1820, 1821, 1827, and 1832 (Cherokee). On microfilm. Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, GA.

Glassow, Michael
1977 Issues in Evaluating the Significance of Archaeological Resources. *American Antiquity* 42:413-420.

Gosse, Philip Henry
1983 *Letters from Alabama (U.S.), Chiefly Relating to Natural History.* Published 1859 by Morgan & Chase, London. Reprint edition, Overbrook House, Mountain Brook, AL.

Gould, Elizabeth Barrett
1988 *From Fort to Port: An Architectural History of Mobile, Alabama, 1711-1918.* University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Hahn, Marilyn Davis
1983 *Old Sparta & Elba Land Office Records & Military Warrants 1822-1860.* Southern Historical Press, Easley, SC.

Hudson, Charles
1976 *The Southeastern Indians.* The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, TN.

Jeane, D. Gregory
1992 The Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex: Some Suggestions of Origin. In *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices on American Culture*, edited by Richard E. Meyer, pp. 107-136. Utah State University Press, Logan UT.

Jenkins, Ned J.
1981 *Gainesville Lake Ceramic Descriptions and Chronology.* Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, by the University of Alabama. Report of Investigations 12. University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Jeter, Marvin D.
1977 Late Woodland Chronology and Change in Central Alabama. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 23(2):112-136.

Johnson, Kenneth W.
1981 The Rise and Decline of the Old Quartz Industry in the Southern Piedmont. Early Georgia 9(1-2):56-75.

Kniffen, Fred
1986 Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion. In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA.

Kuchler, A.W.
1964 Potential Natural Vegetation of the Coterminous United States. *American Geographical Society Special Publication*, Vol. 36.

Litwack, Leon F.
1979 *Been in the Storm So Long: The Aftermath of Slavery*. Random House, New York, NY.

Lowndes County Deed Books (LCDB). Office of the Judge of Probate, Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville, AL.

Lowndes County Miscellaneous Records Book (LCMRB). Office of the Judge of Probate, Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville, AL.

Lowndes County Tax Assessor (LCTA). Office of the Judge of Probate, Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville, AL.

Lowndes County Tax Records (LCTR). Office of the Judge of Probate, Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville, AL.

Lowndes County Will Books (LCWB). Office of the Judge of Probate, Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville, AL.

Lucas, Silas E., Jr.
1982 *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia: 1756-1909*. Southern Historical Press, Inc. Greenville, SC.

Mansell, Jeff
1996 *Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey of Lowndes County, Alabama.*

McGahey, Samuel O.
1992 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Data From Mississippi. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 295-321. Council of S.C. Professional Archaeologists, Columbia, and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, New Ellenton, SC.

Moody, Barbara S.
1965 *Index to Alabama Wills.* On file, Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville, AL.

National Park Service (NPS)
1995 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* National Register Bulletin 15, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Norse, Sidney and Samuel Breese
1842 *Alabama* (map).

Oakley, Carey B. and Michael Watson
1977 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Jones Bluff Lake, Alabama River, Alabama.* Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District by the University of Alabama. Report of Investigations 4. Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, University, AL.

Orser, Charles E., Jr.
1988 *The Material Basis of the Postbellum Tenant Plantation: Historical Archaeology in the South Carolina Piedmont.* University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA.

Orser, Charles E., Jr., Annette M. Nekola, and James L. Roark
1987 *Exploring the Rustic Life.* Submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Archaeological Services, National Park Service, Atlanta, GA. Prepared by Mid-American Research Center, Chicago, IL.

Owen, Thomas McAdory
1921 *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biographies, Volume 2.* The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company. Chicago, IL.

1938 *Alabama: A Social and Economic History of the State.* The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company. Chicago, IL.

Owen, Marie Bankhead
1921 *Alabama: A Social and Economic History of the State.* Dixie Book Company, Inc. Montgomery, AL

Owsley, Frank L.
1982 *Plain Folk of the Old South.* First published in 1949 by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, LA. Reprint edition by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, LA.

Potter, Elisabeth Walton, and Beth M. Boland
1992 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places.* National Register Bulletin 41, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Rabinowitz, Howard N.
1992 *The First New South 1865-1920.* Harlan Davidson, Inc., Arlington Heights, IL.

Rafferty, Janet E.
1994 Gradual or Step-Wise Change: The Development of Sedentary Settlement Patterns in Northeast Mississippi. *American Antiquity* 59:405-425.

Ransom, Roger and Richard Sutch
1977 *One Kind of Freedom: The Economic Consequences of Emancipation.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

Reitz, Elizabeth J.
1990 Zooarchaeology. In *The Development of Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by J.K. Johnson, pp. 109-131. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Roberts, Frances C.
1969 Politics and Public Land Disposal in Alabama's Formative Period. *Alabama Review* 22:163-174.

Rogers, William Warren, Robert David Ward, Leah Rawls Atkins, Wayne Flynt
1994 *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State.* The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Saunders, Colonel James Edmonds.
1899 *Early Settlers of Alabama, Part I.* Gramham and Son, Ltd., New Orleans, LA.

Scarry, C. Margaret
1995 *Excavations on the Northwest Riverbank at Moundville: Investigations of a Moundville I Residential Area.* Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District by the University of Alabama. Report of Investigations 72. The University of Alabama Museum's Office of Archaeological Services. University, AL.

Seckinger, Ernie and Jerry Nielsen
1996 *Historic Resources Assessment, Lowndes County, Alabama Wildlife Management Area, Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Wildlife Mitigation.* Environmental Resources Planning Section, Planning and Environmental Division, US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Mobile AL.

Sheehan, Mark C., Donal R. Whitehead, and Stephen T. Jackson
1985 *Late Quaternary Environmental History of the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area.* Report submitted to the National Park Service Archaeological Services Branch, Atlanta by Commonwealth Associates, Inc. Jackson MI.

Sherfy, Marcella and W. Ray Luce
n.d. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years.* National Register Bulletin 22, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Singleton, Theresa A.
1985 Archaeological Implications for Changing Labor Conditions. In *The Archaeology of Slavery and Plantation Life*, edited by Theresa A. Singleton. Academic Press, Orlando, FL.

Sloan, Charles, David
1991 *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History.* John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD.

Smith, Bruce
1985 The Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: From Dalton to deSoto, 10,500-500 B.P. *Advances in World Archaeology* 5:1-92.

Southerland, Henry de Leon, Jr., and Jerry Elijah Brown
1989 *The Federal Road through Georgia, the Creek Nation, and Alabama, 1806-1836.* The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Southerlin, Bobby G., and Dawn Reid
1997 *Phase II Excavations At 1LO28, R.E. "Bob" Woodruff Lake, Prairie Creek Campground, Lowndes County, Alabama.* Submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, GA.

Szabo, Michael Wallace
1972 Quaternary Geology, Alabama River Basin, Alabama. Master's thesis, Department of Geology, University of Alabama. University, AL.

Thomas, Daniel H.
1989 *Fort Toulouse: The French Outpost at the Alabamas on the Coosa.* The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison
1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks.* Thomas Nelson Inc., New York, NY.

Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl
1993 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts.* National Register Bulletin 36, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

United States Bureau of the Census.
1860 Manufacturing Schedule. On microfilm. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

1880-1935 Agricultural Schedule. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1916 *Soil Survey Map of Lowndes County, Alabama.* On file, University of Georgia Map Library, Athens, GA.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1982 *Autaugaville, ALA.* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

1982 *Benton, ALA.* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

1982 *Durant Bent, ALA.* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

1982 *White Hall, ALA.* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

Vlach, John Michael
1990 *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts.* University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA.

1993 *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC.

Walthall, John A.
1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South.* The University of Alabama Press: University, AL.

Wagner, Gail E.
1995 *Mississippian Plant Remains from the Tidewater Site (38HR254), Horry County, South Carolina.* Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Ethnobotanical Laboratory Report #6, Columbia, SC.

Walthall, John A., and Ned J. Jenkins
1976 The Gulf Formational Stage in Southeastern Prehistory. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 19:43-49.

1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South.* The University of Alabama Press: University, AL.

Wharton, Charles H.
1989 *The Natural Environments of Georgia.* Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, GA.

Wiener, Jonathan M.
1978 *Social Origins of the New South: Alabama 1860-1885.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, LA.

Wing, Elizabeth S., and Antoinette B. Brown
1979 *Paleonutrition: Method and Theory in Prehistoric Foodways.* Academic Press, New York, NY.

Appendix A:

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system.

Prov. 1 designates General Surface Collection. Numbers after the decimal designate subsequent collections.

Prov. 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Prov. 2.0 designates surface at a shovel test site. Prov. 2.1 designates level 1 of a shovel test. Prov. 2.2 etc... designates other levels of a shovel test. Controlled surface collections and 50 x 50 cm units are also designated by these numbers.

Prov. 201 to 400 designate 1 x 1 m units done for testing purposes. Numbers after the decimal designate levels.

Prov. 401 to 600 designate 2 x 2 m units done for data recovery. Numbers after the decimal designate levels. Also flotation is designated by 01 added after the last number. For example unit 401.4 is unit 401, level 4. 401.401 designates the flotation from unit 401, level 4.

Prov. 601 and over designate features. Numbers after the decimal designate levels or components of the feature such as halves.

The first column gives the provenience:catalog number. The second column gives the count. The third column gives the weight in grams, when applicable. Residual sherds are prehistoric ceramic sherds that are less than one inch in diameter and cannot be precisely identified as to surface treatment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SITE NUMBER : 1LO2

Provenience #		Description :
2.1		Transect 2, shovel test 4, 0-20 cmbs
2.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake

Provenience #		Description :
3.0		Transect 3, shovel test 4, surface
3.0:1	1	clear bottle glass; neck and finish

Provenience #		Description :
4.0		Transect 4, shovel test 3, surface
4.0:1	1	rose quartz biface fragment
4.0:2	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience #		Description :
5.0		Transect 4, shovel test 2, surface
5.0:1	1	rose quartz preform; fragment

Provenience #		Description :
6.0		Transect 4, shovel test 4, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake
6.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
6.0:2	1	milky quartz biface fragment
6.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO3

Provenience #		Description :
2.0		Transect 2, shovel test 21, surface
2.0:1	1	rose quartz projectile point mid-section

Provenience #		Description :
3.0		Transect 2, shovel test 23, surface
3.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter

Provenience #		Description :
4.1		Transect 3, shovel test 20, 0-30 cmbs
4.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter

Provenience #		Description :
5.1		Transect 3, shovel test 22, 0-30 cmbs
5.1:1	1	crystal quartz thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO4

Provenience #		Description :
2.0		Transect 2, shovel test 30, surface
2.0:1	1	rose quartz shatter
2.0:2	3	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience #		Description :
3.0		Transect 3, shovel test 13, surface
3.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
3.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:3	3	rose quartz flake fragment
3.0:4	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience #		Description :
4.0		Transect 3, shovel test 31, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
4.0:2	2	milky quartz shatter
4.0:3	1	smoky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO5

Provenience #		Description :
2.0		Transect 2, shovel test 1, surface
2.0:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
2.0:2	1	rose quartz shatter
2.0:3	1	smoky quartz shatter
2.0:4	1	milky quartz biface fragment
2.0:5	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:6	1	rose quartz flake; secondary

Provenience #		Description :
3.0		Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface
3.0:1	1	residual sherd
3.0:2	1	smoky quartz core fragment
3.0:3	2	smoky quartz shatter
3.0:4	3	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:5	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience #		Description :
3.1		Transect 2, shovel test 2, 0-30 cmbs
3.1:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary

Provenience #		Description :
4.0		Transect 2, shovel test 2+15m NW, surface
4.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment

1LO5 continued

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, surface
5.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO18

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, 10-30 cmbs
2.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, 0-33 cmbs
3.1:1	1	undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, 0-15 cmbs
4.1:1	1	rose quartz flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO20

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
2.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:3	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, surface
3.0:1	1	smoky quartz uniface

SITE NUMBER : 1LO22

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Road surface
1.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO24

Provenience # 1.0		Description : Road surface
1.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO56

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 5, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment
2.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 6+10m S, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1+15m NW, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface
5.0:1	1	smoky quartz projectile point; Gary

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5, 0-30 cmbs
6.1:1	2	rose quartz shatter

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5+15m SE, surface
7.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 6, surface
8.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 6+15m SE, surface
9.0:1	1	cobble; smoky quartz

SITE NUMBER : 1LO57

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 19, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
2.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:3	2	milky quartz shatter
2.0:4	3	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 19+15m N, surface
3.0:1	2	milky quartz shatter
3.0:2	1	milky quartz projectile point tip

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 19+15m S, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 19+15m W, surface
5.0:1	1	cobble
5.0:2	2	smoky quartz shatter
5.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 9+15m N, 0-30 cmbs
6.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 19+45m N, 0-25 cmbs
7.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 16, 0-44 cmbs
8.1:1	1	rose quartz shatter

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 17, surface
9.0:1	6	milky quartz biface fragment
9.0:2	4	milky quartz flake; tertiary
9.0:3	6	milky quartz flake fragment
9.0:4	10	milky quartz shatter
9.0:5	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
9.0:6	1	undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 19+15m S+15m W, 0-10 cmbs
10.1:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO58

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 5, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:3	1	milky quartz biface fragment
2.0:4	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 7, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point tip
3.0:2	2	milky quartz thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO59

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 7, surface
2.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:2	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
2.0:3	2	milky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:4	1	smoky quartz shatter
2.0:5	2	milky quartz shatter
2.0:6	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:7	1	milky quartz projectile point fragment
2.0:8	1	smoky quartz preform

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 1, 0-10 cmbs
3.1:1	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
3.1:2	1	crystal quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 2, 0-10 cmbs
4.1:1	1	crystal quartz flake; tertiary
4.1:2	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 3, 0-10 cmbs
5.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
5.1:2	1	residual sherd

1LO59 continued

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 2, 0-10 cmbs
6.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
6.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter
6.1:3	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 3, 0-30 cmbs
7.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
7.1:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
7.1:3	1	smoky quartz shatter
7.1:4	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
7.1:5	2	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 3, 0-20 cmbs
8.1:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO60

Provenience # 1.0		Description : General surface collection, SE corner
1.0:1	1	rose quartz cobble core
1.0:2	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 5, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 8, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 1, 0-10 cmbs
4.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO61

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake
3.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 2, surface
4.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 2, 0-45 cmbs
4.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary
4.1:2	5	smoky quartz shatter
4.1:3	3	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 3, 0-45 cmbs
5.1:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 3+15m N, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 3+15m E, surface
7.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
7.0:2	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 3+15m S, surface
8.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter
8.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 2+15m W, surface
9.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 1, surface
10.0:1	1	crystal quartz flake fragment
10.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

1LO61 continued

Provenience # 11.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 2,
surface		
11.0:1	4	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 12.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 4,
surface		
12.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
12.0:2	2	smoky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 13.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 5,
surface		
13.0:1	1	hammerstone; fragment, milky quartz
13.0:2	1	cobble; chert
13.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter
13.0:4	1	smoky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 14.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 8,
surface		
14.0:1	1	cobble; chert
14.0:2	1	milky quartz block core
14.0:3	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
14.0:4	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
14.0:5	4	smoky quartz shatter
14.0:6	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
14.0:7	3	milky quartz flake fragment
14.0:8	2	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 15.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 9,
surface		
15.0:1	1	rose quartz cobble core
15.0:2	1	smoky quartz cobble
15.0:3	1	smoky quartz shatter
15.0:4	3	rose quartz shatter
15.0:5	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
15.0:6	2	rose quartz flake fragment
15.0:7	7	milky quartz flake fragment
15.0:8	5	milky quartz shatter
15.0:9	1	milky quartz thinning flake
15.0:10	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary

Provenience # 16.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 1,
surface		
16.0:1	4	milky quartz flake fragment
16.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
16.0:3	1	milky quartz projectile point tip
16.0:4	1	rose quartz thinning flake
16.0:5	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 17.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 3,
surface		
17.0:1	2	milky quartz flake; tertiary
17.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
17.0:3	1	heat treated chert drill; reworked Late Archaic stemmed projectile point

Provenience # 18.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 5,
surface		
18.0:1	5	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
18.0:2	3	smoky quartz flake fragment
18.0:3	3	milky quartz flake fragment
18.0:4	2	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
18.0:5	1	rose quartz flake fragment
18.0:6	3	milky quartz shatter
18.0:7	3	smoky quartz shatter
18.0:8	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
18.0:9	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

Provenience # 19.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 6,
surface		
19.0:1	2	milky quartz flake; tertiary
19.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
19.0:3	4	smoky quartz flake fragment
19.0:4	9	milky quartz flake fragment
19.0:5	2	rose quartz flake fragment
19.0:6	8	smoky quartz shatter
19.0:7	1	milky quartz thinning flake
19.0:8	3	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary

Provenience # 20.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 7,
surface		
20.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
20.0:2	1	rose quartz flake; tertiary
20.0:3	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment
20.0:4	2	milky quartz flake fragment
20.0:5	1	rose quartz shatter

Provenience # 21.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 8,
surface		
21.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
21.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
21.0:3	2	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
21.0:4	3	smoky quartz shatter
21.0:5	3	milky quartz flake fragment
21.0:6	3	rose quartz shatter

1LO61 continued

Provenience # 22.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 9, surface
22.0:1	1	smoky quartz preform
22.0:2	1	smoky quartz cobble core
22.0:3	6	smoky quartz flake fragment
22.0:4	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
22.0:5	2	smoky quartz primary flake
22.0:6	1	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
22.0:7	1	smoky quartz shatter
22.0:8	3	milky quartz shatter
22.0:9	3	rose quartz flake fragment
22.0:10	4	rose quartz shatter
22.0:11	2	quartzite shatter
22.0:12	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
22.0:13	1	rose quartz biface fragment
22.0:14	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary
22.0:15	1	milky quartz projectile point base; Hamilton

Provenience # 23.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 10, surface
23.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment
23.0:2	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
23.0:3	2	milky quartz shatter
23.0:4	1	milky quartz biface
23.0:5	2	rose quartz flake fragment
23.0:6	2	smoky quartz flake fragment
23.0:7	1	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
23.0:8	4	milky quartz flake fragment
23.0:9	1	rose quartz shatter
23.0:10	5	smoky quartz shatter
23.0:11	1	milky quartz retouched flake
23.0:12	1	milky quartz projectile point base; Madison
23.0:13	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
23.0:14	1	quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 24.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 5, surface
24.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 25.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 6, surface
25.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
25.0:2	2	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
25.0:3	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
25.0:4	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 26.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 8, surface
26.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment
26.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
26.0:3	2	milky quartz flake fragment
26.0:4	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
26.0:5	1	rose quartz flake fragment
26.0:6	1	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
26.0:7	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 27.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 9, surface
27.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
27.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
27.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
27.0:4	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 28.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 10, surface
28.0:1	1	milky quartz preform
28.0:2	2	smoky quartz flake fragment
28.0:3	1	rose quartz primary flake
28.0:4	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 29.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 11, surface
29.0:1	1	milky quartz preform
29.0:2	1	milky quartz thinning flake
29.0:3	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
29.0:4	2	milky quartz projectile point base

Provenience # 30.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 3+10m E, surface
30.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 31.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 1, surface
31.0:1	5	smoky quartz shatter
31.0:2	1	crystal quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 32.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 2, surface
32.0:1	1	cobble; fragment, smoky quartz

Provenience # 33.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 10, surface
33.0:1	1	cobble; fragment, rose quartz

Provenience # 34.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 13+5m N, surface
34.0:1	1	milky quartz preform

1LO61 continued

Provenience # 35.1		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 4, 0-15 cmbs
35.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 36.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 6, surface
36.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
36.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; tertiary
36.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter
36.0:4	1	smoky quartz shatter
36.0:5	1	residual sherd
36.0:6	1	crystal quartz flake; tertiary
36.0:7	1	crystal quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 37.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 7, surface
37.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
37.0:2	3	milky quartz flake; tertiary
37.0:3	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
37.0:4	2	milky quartz flake fragment
37.0:5	2	rose quartz flake fragment
37.0:6	3	rose quartz shatter
37.0:7	3	milky quartz shatter
37.0:8	1	cobble; smoky quartz
37.0:9	1	cobble; fragment, chert

Provenience # 38.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 7, surface
38.0:1	2	rose quartz flake fragment
38.0:2	1	quartzite shatter
38.0:3	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
38.0:4	5	milky quartz shatter
38.0:5	2	smoky quartz flake; secondary
38.0:6	3	quartzite flake; secondary
38.0:7	6	milky quartz flake fragment
38.0:8	1	milky quartz biface fragment
38.0:9	1	rose quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO62

Provenience # 1.0		Description : General surface collection
1.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment
1.0:2	1	milky quartz projectile point tip

SITE NUMBER : 1LO63

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 6, surface
2.0:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
2.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
2.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:4	1	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 22, surface
3.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake
3.0:2	1	milky quartz preform

SITE NUMBER : 1LO64

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 27, surface
2.0:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 28, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment
3.0:2	1	milky quartz uniface; fragment

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 27, surface
4.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
4.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
4.0:3	1	rose quartz cobble core
4.0:4	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 27+15m NW, surface
5.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 29, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 25, surface
7.0:1	1	smoky quartz cobble core
7.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
7.0:3	2	milky quartz flake fragment
7.0:4	1	rose quartz shatter
7.0:5	1	milky quartz thinning flake

1LO64 continued

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 16, surface
8.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment
8.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
8.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 19, surface
9.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 21, surface
10.0:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 11.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 23, surface
11.0:1	1	residual sherd
11.0:2	1	rose quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 12.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 24, surface
12.0:1	2	eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper

Provenience # 13.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 25, surface
13.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 14.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 27, surface
14.0:1	1	milky quartz bifacial core

SITE NUMBER : 1LO65

Provenience # 1.0			Description : General surface collection
1.0:1	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
1.0:2	1		rose quartz flake; secondary
1.0:3	1		residual sherd
1.0:4		11.0	unglazed brick fragments
1.0:5	4		clear bottle glass; post 1930
1.0:6	2		amber bottle glass; snuff bottle, pre-1925
1.0:7	2		aqua bottle glass
1.0:8	3		amethyst bottle glass
1.0:9	1		light green flat (window) glass
1.0:10	2		Albany slipped stoneware
1.0:11	2		undecorated yellowware
1.0:12	1		undecorated porcelain
1.0:13	17		undecorated whiteware
1.0:14	1		annular whiteware
1.0:15	1		blue transfer printed whiteware; Old Blue pattern
1.0:16	2		clear salt glazed stoneware
1.0:17	1		gray salt glazed stoneware
1.0:18	1		clear salt glazed stoneware
1.0:19	1		Bristol slipped stoneware
1.0:20	1		alkaline glazed stoneware

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
2.0:1	1	smoky quartz cobble core
2.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:3	1	milky quartz biface fragment
2.0:4	1	undecorated ironstone

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, surface
3.0:1	1	crystal quartz thinning flake
3.0:2	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
3.0:3	2	smoky quartz flake; secondary
3.0:4	3	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:5	1	milky quartz shatter
3.0:6	1	blue shell edged whiteware
3.0:7	1	undecorated whiteware
3.0:8	1	Flow Blue whiteware
3.0:9	1	amethyst bottle glass

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 6, 0-20 cmbs
4.1:1	1	undecorated whiteware
4.1:2	1	clear bottle glass
4.1:3	1	Bristol slipped stoneware
4.1:4	1	brass eyelet, rivet
4.1:5	24.0	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 7, surface
5.0:1	3	milky quartz flake fragment
5.0:2	1	milky quartz thinning flake
5.0:3	21.0	glazed brick fragments
5.0:4	1	undecorated whiteware
5.0:5	1	polychrome hand painted pearlware
5.0:6	1	milky quartz projectile point tip

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 7, 0-34 cmbs
5.1:1	1	common cut nail
5.1:2	7.0	unglazed brick fragments

1LO65 continued

Provenience # 6.0			Description : Transect 1, shovel test 8, surface
6.0:1	1		smoky quartz flake; secondary
6.0:2	1		smoky quartz primary flake
6.0:3	1		smoky quartz flake fragment
6.0:4	1		rose quartz shatter
6.0:5	3		milky quartz shatter
6.0:6	1		milky quartz flake fragment
6.0:7	1		milky quartz primary cobble flake
6.0:8	2		milky quartz flake; secondary
6.0:9	1		light green flat (window) glass
6.0:10	1		clear bottle glass
6.0:11	1		clear bottle glass
6.0:12	1		aqua bottle glass
6.0:13	1		clear flat (window) glass
6.0:14	1		undecorated whiteware
6.0:15	1		Bristol slipped stoneware
6.0:16		22.5	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 6.1			Description : Transect 1, shovel test 8, 24-60 cmbs
6.1:1	1		milky quartz flake; secondary
6.1:2		4.5	charcoal
6.1:3	1		unidentifiable iron/steel
6.1:4		86.0	fired earth

Provenience # 7.0			Description : Transect 1, shovel test 13, surface
7.0:1	3		milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 8.0			Description : Transect 1, shovel test 16, surface
8.0:1	1		smoky quartz flake; secondary
8.0:2	1		milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 9.0			Description : Transect 1, shovel test 17, surface
9.0:1	5		milky quartz flake fragment
9.0:2	1		milky quartz biface fragment
9.0:3	1		smoky quartz primary flake

Provenience # 10.0			Description : Transect 1, shovel test 18, surface
10.0:1	2		smoky quartz flake fragment
10.0:2	1		milky quartz thinning flake
10.0:3	1		quartzite flake fragment
10.0:4	1		milky quartz shatter
10.0:5	1		clear molded tableglass fragment, form unknown
10.0:6	1		clear bottle glass
10.0:7	1		undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 11.0			Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, surface
11.0:1	1		milky quartz biface fragment
11.0:2	1		smoky quartz biface fragment
11.0:3	2		milky quartz shatter
11.0:4	1		smoky quartz flake; secondary
11.0:5	1		crystal quartz flake; secondary
11.0:6	2		milky quartz flake; tertiary
11.0:7	2		milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 12.0			Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4, surface
12.0:1	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
12.0:2	2		milky quartz flake fragment
12.0:3	1		rose quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 13.0			Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5, surface
13.0:1	1		rose quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 14.0			Description : Transect 2, shovel test 6, surface
14.0:1	2		cut nail

Provenience # 15.0			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, surface
15.0:1	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
15.0:2	3		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment
15.0:3	1		Ridge and Valley chert projectile point base; heat damaged
15.0:4	1		Ridge and Valley chert utilized flake

Provenience # 16.0			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 4, surface
16.0:1	1		Ridge and Valley chert shatter

Provenience # 17.0			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 14, surface
17.0:1	1		residual sherd

Provenience # 18.0			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2+10m E, surface
18.0:1	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO66

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 3, surface
2.0:1	2	milky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:3	2	smoky quartz flake fragment
2.0:4	2	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 4, surface
3.0:1	1	hammerstone; smoky quartz
3.0:2	2	smoky quartz shatter
3.0:3	3	milky quartz shatter
3.0:4	1	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:5	1	smoky quartz primary flake
3.0:6	1	rose quartz flake; tertiary
3.0:7	1	milky quartz scraper
3.0:8	1	smoky quartz projectile point; Bolen
3.0:9	1	smoky quartz projectile point; Bolen

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 5, surface
4.0:1	1	cobble; smoky quartz
4.0:2	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
4.0:3	3	milky quartz flake fragment
4.0:4	4	smoky quartz shatter
4.0:5	1	rose quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 6, surface
5.0:1	1	rhyolite shatter
5.0:2	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
5.0:3	2	milky quartz shatter
5.0:4	1	smoky quartz shatter
5.0:5	1	smoky quartz core fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO67

Provenience # 1.0		Description : hs 107, general surface
1.0:1	1	alkaline glazed stoneware
1.0:2	1	undecorated yellowware
1.0:3	1	light green bottle glass

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 6, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point mid-section
4.0:2	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
4.0:3	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
4.0:4	5	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 3, 0-23 cmbs
5.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 6, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2, 0-35 cmbs
7.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO68

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 6, surface
2.0:1	2	smoky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:2	1	smoky quartz biface fragment
2.0:3	3	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 7, 0-20 cmbs
3.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
3.1:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert primary flake

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 5, surface
4.0:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.0:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert projectile point fragment

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 6, surface
5.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
5.0:2	2	milky quartz shatter
5.0:3	5	residual sherd

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 3, surface
6.0:1	2	milky quartz flake; tertiary
6.0:2	2	smoky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 4, surface
7.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter
7.0:2	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
7.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 2, 0-21 cmbs
8.1:1	1	smoky quartz biface fragment
8.1:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
8.1:3	1	undecorated whiteware
8.1:4	1	brown slipped stoneware
8.1:5	1	Bristol slipped stoneware

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 3, surface
9.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter
9.0:2	1	milky quartz shatter
9.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment
9.0:4	3.5	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 3, 0-25 cmbs
9.1:1	140.0	cultural rock; sandstone

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 4, surface
10.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
10.0:2	1	rose quartz flake fragment
10.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
10.0:4	1	quartzite flake; secondary

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 5, 0-25 cmbs
11.1:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO69

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 11, surface
2.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:2	1	milky quartz shatter
2.0:3	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 12, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
3.0:2	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
3.0:3	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 8, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 9, surface
5.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO70

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 12+10m W, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 13, surface
3.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert blade core; pebble
3.0:2	1	residual sherd
3.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
3.0:4	3	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:5	1	rose quartz shatter
3.0:6	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake
3.0:7	1	Ridge and Valley chert projectile point tip

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 14, surface
4.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
4.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
4.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment
4.0:4	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
4.0:5	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter
4.0:6	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 15, surface
5.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
5.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
5.0:3	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 12, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 13, surface
7.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
7.0:2	4	milky quartz flake fragment
7.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
7.0:4	1	smoky quartz biface
7.0:5	2	milky quartz biface fragment
7.0:6	1	smoky quartz biface fragment
7.0:7	1	smoky quartz projectile midsection
7.0:8	1	milky quartz projectile point
7.0:9	1	milky quartz projectile point base; Big Sandy

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 14, surface
8.0:1	1	rose quartz flake fragment
8.0:2	2	smoky quartz shatter
8.0:3	5	milky quartz shatter
8.0:4	1	milky quartz biface fragment
8.0:5	1	Ridge and Valley chert projectile point base; Dalton

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 15, surface
9.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment
9.0:2	2	milky quartz flake; tertiary
9.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment
9.0:4	2	milky quartz shatter
9.0:5	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
9.0:6	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
9.0:7	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
9.0:8	1	milky quartz biface
9.0:9	1	smoky quartz biface
9.0:10	1	smoky quartz projectile point base; reworked into end scraper

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 11, shovel test 16, surface
10.0:1	2	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO71

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 3, surface
2.0:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
2.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:3	1	sponged whiteware
2.0:4	1	undecorated whiteware
2.0:5	1	blue shell edged whiteware

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 4, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
3.0:3	1	milky quartz uniface
3.0:4	2	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 4.0			Description : Transect 12, shovel test 5, surface
4.0:1	16		residual sherd
4.0:2	1		milky quartz thinning flake
4.0:3	3		milky quartz flake; secondary
4.0:4	5		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.0:5	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary
4.0:6	1		rose quartz flake fragment
4.0:7	1		smoky quartz shatter
4.0:8	1		rose quartz shatter
4.0:9	3		milky quartz flake fragment
4.0:10	3		milky quartz shatter
4.0:11	1	4.5	mussel
4.0:12	1		milky quartz projectile point fragment
4.0:13	1		milky quartz utilized flake

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 5, 0-20 cmbs
4.1:1	1	milky quartz shatter
4.1:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 6, surface
5.0:1	1	milky quartz cobble core
5.0:2	1	rose quartz primary flake
5.0:3	3	milky quartz flake; secondary
5.0:4	2	smoky quartz flake; secondary
5.0:5	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
5.0:6	5	milky quartz flake fragment
5.0:7	4	milky quartz shatter
5.0:8	9	residual sherd

1LO71 continued

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 7, surface
6.0:1	2	residual sherd
6.0:2	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 13, shovel test 16, surface
7.0:1	1	residual sherd
7.0:2	2	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 13, shovel test 17, surface
8.0:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake
8.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
8.0:3	5	milky quartz flake fragment
8.0:4	1	rose quartz shatter
8.0:5	1	milky quartz shatter
8.0:6	1	residual sherd
8.0:7	1	rose quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 13, shovel test 19, surface
9.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 13, shovel test 20, surface
10.0:1	3	milky quartz flake fragment
10.0:2	3	milky quartz shatter
10.0:3	1	residual sherd
10.0:4	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
10.0:5	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 14, shovel test 3, 0-25 cmbs
11.1:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 12.0		Description : Transect 14, shovel test 5, surface
12.0:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO72

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 2, surface
2.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO74

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 8+5m W, surface
2.0:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO75

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 9, surface
2.0:1	1	smoky quartz projectile point tip

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 11, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 12, surface
4.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 13, surface
5.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO92

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 11, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 13, 0-19 cmbs
3.1:1	2	milky quartz shatter
3.1:2	1	smoky quartz shatter
3.1:3	1	crystal quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 14, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
4.0:2	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO93

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 11, 0-35 cmbs
2.1:1	1	milky quartz shatter
2.1:2	1	rose quartz cobble core

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13, 0-10 cmbs
3.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+20m W, 0-25 cmbs
4.1:1	1	fine incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:2	1	residual sherd
4.1:3	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:4	1	rose quartz flake fragment
4.1:5	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+30m W, 0-20 cmbs
5.1:1	1	smoky quartz shatter
5.1:2	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+40m W, 0-10 cmbs
6.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+50m W, 0-25 cmbs
7.1:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+70m W, 0-10 cmbs
8.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+80m W, 0-30 cmbs
9.1:1	2	Ridge and Valley chert shatter
9.1:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 13+10m S+80m W, 0-20 cmbs
10.1:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 11.1			Description : Transect 6, shovel test 2+20m W, 0-40 cmbs
11.1:1	1		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
11.1:2	3		residual sherd
11.1:3		5.0	baked clay
11.1:4	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
11.1:5	2		rose quartz shatter
11.1:6	5		milky quartz flake fragment
11.1:7	1		residual sherd; shell temper

Provenience # 12.1			Description : Transect 6, shovel test 2+40m W, 0-40 cmbs
12.1:1		11.0	baked clay
12.1:2	6		smoky quartz shatter
12.1:3	2		smoky quartz flake; secondary
12.1:4	1		smoky quartz flake fragment
12.1:5	1		smoky quartz flake; tertiary
12.1:6	4		milky quartz shatter
12.1:7	3		milky quartz flake; secondary
12.1:8	1		milky quartz thinning flake
12.1:9	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary
12.1:10	2		milky quartz flake fragment
12.1:11	1		spall; chert
12.1:12	2		Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
12.1:13	1		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
12.1:14	12		residual sherd

Provenience # 13.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 10, 0-30 cmbs
13.1:1	1	residual sherd
13.1:2	4	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 14.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 10+20m N, surface
14.0:1	1	cobble

Provenience # 14.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 10+20m N, 0-30 cmbs
14.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 15.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 11, 0-21 cmbs
15.1:1	2	milky quartz shatter

1LO93 continued

Provenience # 16.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 11+10m N, 0-30 cmbs
16.1:1	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
16.1:2	1	residual sherd
16.1:3	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
16.1:4	3	milky quartz flake fragment
16.1:5	2	smoky quartz shatter
16.1:6	3	rose quartz shatter

Provenience # 17.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12, 0-32 cmbs
17.1:1	2	residual sherd
17.1:2	3	milky quartz shatter
17.1:3	1	milky quartz biface fragment
17.1:4	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 18.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+20m N, 0-20 cmbs
18.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert core fragment

Provenience # 19.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+30m N, surface
19.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 20.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+40m N, surface
20.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 21.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+60m W, 0-70 cmbs
21.1:1	5	smoky quartz shatter
21.1:2	8	residual sherd
21.1:3	1	medium incised rim sherd, grog temper
21.1:4	4.5	daub
21.1:5	1	Ridge and Valley chert cobble core
21.1:6	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
21.1:7	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
21.1:8	5	milky quartz flake fragment
21.1:9	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter
21.1:10	2	rose quartz shatter
21.1:11	1	fine incised body sherd, shell temper; parallel curvilinear, Pensacola incised
21.1:12	1	flattened notched rim sherd, grog temper
21.1:13	1	check stamped rim sherd, grog and very coarse sand temper; McLeod

Provenience # 22.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+80m W, 0-70 cmbs
22.1:1	2	residual sherd
22.1:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 23.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+90m W, 0-25 cmbs
23.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 24.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+60m W+10m N, 0-35 cmbs
24.1:1	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
24.1:2	2	residual sherd
24.1:3	3	milky quartz flake fragment
24.1:4	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
24.1:5	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
24.1:6	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 25.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12+60m W+30m N, 15-40 cmbs
25.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO94

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 3, 0-22 cmbs
2.1:1	1	blue hand painted pearlware

SITE NUMBER : 1LO95

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 11, 0-20 cmbs
2.1:1	1	milkglass

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 12, 0-50 cmbs
3.1:1	19.0	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 13, surface
4.0:1	1	amethyst bottle glass

1LO95 continued

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 14, surface
5.0:1	229.7	unglazed brick fragments
5.0:2	1	undecorated ironstone

SITE NUMBER : 1LO96

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
2.0:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, 0-25 cmbs
3.1:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
3.1:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-10 cmbs
4.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 0-30 cmbs
5.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface
6.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
6.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
6.0:3	2	milky quartz flake fragment
6.0:4	1	milky quartz projectile point tip

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, 0-35 cmbs
7.1:1	2	rose quartz flake; secondary
7.1:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
7.1:3	4	residual sherd

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 1, 0-40 cmbs
8.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, surface
9.0:1	1	cobble
9.0:2	2	smoky quartz shatter
9.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment
9.0:4	1	rose quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, 0-40 cmbs
9.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
9.1:2	1	smoky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 3, surface
10.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
10.0:2	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 3, 0-40 cmbs
10.1:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 4, 0-40 cmbs
11.1:1	1	rose quartz primary flake

Provenience # 12.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 5, 0-15 cmbs
12.1:1	1	quartzite flake; tertiary

Provenience # 13.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 6, surface
13.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 13.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 6, 0-40 cmbs
13.1:1	1	smoky quartz thinning flake
13.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 14.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 7, 0-20 cmbs
14.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

1LO96 continued

Provenience # 15.1			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 8, 0-20 cmbs
15.1:1	2		milky quartz flake fragment
15.1:2	1		quartzite flake fragment

Provenience # 16.1			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 1, 0-40 cmbs
16.1:1	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 17.1			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 4, 0-20 cmbs
17.1:1	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
17.1:2	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO97

Provenience # 2.0			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 16, surface
2.0:1	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary
2.0:2	1		smoky quartz shatter; shatter
2.0:3	1	1644.0	sandstone abrader
2.0:4	1		hammerstone
2.0:5	2		quartzite preform
2.0:6	1		quartzite projectile point base; Ledbetter

Provenience # 2.1			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 16, 0-20 cmbs
2.1:1	1		rose quartz shatter

Provenience # 3.0			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 17, surface
3.0:1	1		milky quartz biface fragment
3.0:2	1		milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:3	1		rose quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 4.0			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 18, surface
4.0:1	1		milky quartz preform
4.0:2	1		smoky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 5.0			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 19, surface
5.0:1	1		smoky quartz biface

Provenience # 5.1			Description : Transect 4, shovel test 19, 30-35 cmbs
5.1:1	1		smoky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : 1LO98

Provenience # 2.0			Description : Transect 3, shovel test 8, surface
2.0:1	1		unidentified stoneware

Provenience # 3.0			Description : Transect 5, shovel test 9, surface
3.0:1	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 4.0			Description : Transect 6, shovel test 9, surface
4.0:1	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 5.0			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 9, surface
5.0:1	2		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 6.0			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 10, surface
6.0:1	1		blue hand painted whiteware

SITE NUMBER : 1LO99

Provenience # 2.1			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 12, 85-95 cmbs
2.1:1	1		milky quartz secondary flake fragment

Provenience # 3.1			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 12+10m SE+10mSW, 0-60 cmbs
3.1:1	1		quartzite cobble fragment

1LO99 continued

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 12+10m SE, 38-101 cmbs
4.1:1	2	milky quartz cobble fragment
4.1:2	9	smoky quartz cobble fragment
4.1:3	4	rose quartz cobble fragment; possibly fire cracked
4.1:4	2	quartz cobble
4.1:5	2	smoky quartz shatter
4.1:6	1	translucent quartz primary flake
4.1:7	1	quartzite secondary flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO100

Provenience # 2.0		Description : not used
2.0:0		

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 5, surface
3.0:1	1	crystal quartz flake; tertiary
3.0:2	1	milky quartz shatter
3.0:3	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 6, surface
4.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter
4.0:2	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.0:3	1	blue hand painted pearlware

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 4, 0-60 cmbs
5.1:1	1	green shell edged pearlware; late

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 5, surface
6.0:1	1	residual sherd
6.0:2	1	smoky quartz primary flake
6.0:3	2	milky quartz shatter
6.0:4	1	undecorated pearlware

SITE NUMBER : 1LO101

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, surface
2.0:1	2	quartzite primary flake
2.0:2	1	milky quartz biface fragment
2.0:3	6	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:4	3	smoky quartz shatter
2.0:5	3	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, surface
3.0:1	1	smoky quartz primary flake

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2, 0-50 cmbs
4.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert cobble core

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 1, surface
5.0:1	1	rose quartz shatter
5.0:2	1	milky quartz shatter
5.0:3	1	milky quartz flake fragment
5.0:4	1	milky quartz thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO102

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 6, 0-23 cmbs
2.1:1	1	undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 7, 0-35 cmbs
3.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 8, 0-45 cmbs
4.1:1	1	residual sherd
4.1:2	39.0	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 10, 0-30 cmbs
5.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 6, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 8, 30-45 cmbs
7.1:1	1	crystal quartz flake fragment
7.1:2	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
7.1:3	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
7.1:4	1	milky quartz thinning flake

1LO102 continued

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 9, surface
8.0:1	1	crystal quartz thinning flake
8.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 9, 0-30 cmbs
8.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 8, surface
9.0:1	2	quartzite shatter
9.0:2	4	milky quartz shatter
9.0:3	1	crystal quartz thinning flake
9.0:4	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 8, 0-45 cmbs
9.1:1	5	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO103

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, 0-25 cmbs
2.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
2.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2+20m S, 0-25 cmbs
3.1:1	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 6, 0-31 cmbs
4.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, 25-45 cmbs
5.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
5.1:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
5.1:3	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2+10m N, 0-30 cmbs
6.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2+10m N+20m W, 0-25 cmbs
7.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, 25-55 cmbs
8.1:1	2	residual sherd
8.1:2	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3+10m W, 0-30 cmbs
9.1:1	2	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
9.1:2	1	residual sherd
9.1:3	1	check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
9.1:4	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3+20m W, 0-30 cmbs
10.1:1	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4, 20-30 cmbs
11.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 12.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+20m S, 0-30 cmbs
12.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 13.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 12, 0-40 cmbs
13.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment

Provenience # 14.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 3, 25-35 cmbs
14.1:1	2	residual sherd

1LO103 continued

Provenience # 15.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 3+20m S, 0-70 cmbs
15.1:1	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 16.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 4, 0-25 cmbs
16.1:1	2	residual sherd
16.1:2	1.5	baked clay

Provenience # 17.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 4+10m S, 0-70 cmbs
17.1:1	1	residual sherd
17.1:2	1	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 18.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 4+20m S, 0-70 cmbs
18.1:1	3	residual sherd

Provenience # 19.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2, 0-70 cmbs
19.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 20.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2+10m N, 40-55 cmbs
20.1:1	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 21.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2+10m E, 0-25 cmbs
21.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 22.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 2+20m N, 0-25 cmbs
22.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO104

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-40 cmbs
2.1:1	1	medium incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
2.1:2	4	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
2.1:3	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
2.1:4	3	check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
2.1:5	11	residual sherd
2.1:6	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter
2.1:7	1	Ridge and Valley chert primary flake
2.1:8	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake
2.1:9	2	milky quartz thinning flake
2.1:10	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
2.1:11	3	milky quartz shatter
2.1:12	1	smoky quartz shatter
2.1:13	1	milky quartz projectile point; Dalton

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, 0-35 cmbs
3.1:1	13	residual sherd
3.1:2	1	check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
3.1:3	2	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
3.1:4	4	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
3.1:5	2	milky quartz flake fragment
3.1:6	1	brushed body sherd, fine/medium sand temper; McVay

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, 0-60 cmbs
4.1:1	25	residual sherd
4.1:2	3	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:3	4	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:4	3	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
4.1:5	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
4.1:6	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 5, 0-60 cmbs
5.1:1	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
5.1:2	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
5.1:3	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 14, 0-60 cmbs
6.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
6.1:2	11	residual sherd
6.1:3	1	fine incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
6.1:4	1	milky quartz thinning flake
6.1:5	1	milky quartz shatter

1LO104 continued

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 21, 30-60 cmbs
7.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 23, 0-50 cmbs
8.1:1	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 0-35 cmbs
9.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary
9.1:2	6	residual sherd

Provenience # 9.2		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, 70 cmbs
9.2:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, 0-25 cmbs
10.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
10.1:2	1	medium incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
10.1:3	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, 0-25 cmbs
11.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
11.1:2	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 12.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4, 0-25 cmbs
12.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
12.1:2	3	medium incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
12.1:3	3	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
12.1:4	8	residual sherd

Provenience # 13.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5, 0-35 cmbs
13.1:1	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 14.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 1, 0-15 cmbs
14.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 15.1		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 4, 0-50 cmbs
15.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 16.1		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 1, 35-50 cmbs
16.1:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 17.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 1, 0-60 cmbs
17.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 18.1		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 2, 0-20 cmbs
18.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 19.1		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 1, 0-30 cmbs
19.1:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 19.2		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 1, 45-60 cmbs
19.2:1	9	smoky quartz shatter
19.2:2	3	milky quartz shatter
19.2:3	5	rose quartz shatter

Provenience # 20.1		Description : Transect 13, shovel test 1, 0-30 cmbs
20.1:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 21.1		Description : Transect 17, shovel test 3, 0-50 cmbs
21.1:1	1	rose quartz shatter

1LO104 continued

Provenience # 22.1 0-35 cmbs		Description : Transect 18, shovel test 1,
22.1:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
22.1:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 22.2 35-100 cmbs		Description : Transect 18, shovel test 1,
22.2:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
22.2:2	1	milky quartz utilized flake

Provenience # 23.1 30-50 cmbs		Description : Transect 19, shovel test 1,
23.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 24.1 25-40 cmbs		Description : Transect 20, shovel test 1,
24.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter
24.1:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary

Provenience # 25.1 0-20 cmbs		Description : Transect 23, shovel test 1,
25.1:1	2	residual sherd
25.1:2	1	; sandstone vessel rim

Provenience # 26.1 0-20 cmbs		Description : Transect 24, shovel test 1,
26.1:1	2	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
26.1:2	15	residual sherd
26.1:3	1	milky quartz thinning flake
26.1:4	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 27.1 30-40 cmbs		Description : Transect 24, shovel test 2,
27.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 28.1 0-80 cmbs		Description : Transect 25, shovel test 1,
28.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake
28.1:2	2	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary
28.1:3	2	milky quartz shatter
28.1:4	48	residual sherd
28.1:5	1	check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
28.1:6	1	rose quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 29.1 0-80 cmbs		Description : Transect 25, shovel test 2,
29.1:1	1	rose quartz flake fragment
29.1:2	2	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
29.1:3	2	milky quartz shatter
29.1:4	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 30.1 0-50 cmbs		Description : Transect 25, shovel test 3,
30.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 32.1 0-50 cmbs		Description : Transect 25, shovel test 4,
32.1:1	1	quartzite shatter

Provenience # 33.0 surface		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 1,
33.0:1	1	milky quartz pebble core fragment; pebble core fragment
33.0:2	2	milky quartz flake; secondary
33.0:3	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.0:4	4	residual sherd
33.0:5	1	medium incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.0:6	1	cultural rock
33.0:7	1	milky quartz projectile point; Sand Mountain

Provenience # 33.1 0-40 cmbs		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 1,
33.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake
33.1:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
33.1:3	2	milky quartz flake; secondary
33.1:4	1	check stamped rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.1:5	1	fine incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.1:6	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.1:7	2	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.1:8	7	residual sherd

Provenience # 33.2		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 1, 40-60 cmbs
33.2:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.2:2	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
33.2:3	5	residual sherd
33.2:4	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary

Provenience # 33.3		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 1, 60-80 cmbs
33.3:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake
33.3:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 33.4		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 1, 80-110 cmbs
33.4:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 35.0		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 2, surface
35.0:1	2	check stamped rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
35.0:2	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 35.1		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 2, 0-50 cmbs
35.1:1	2	Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment
35.1:2	2	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
35.1:3	2	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
35.1:4	4	residual sherd
35.1:5	1	milky quartz cobble core
35.1:6	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper
35.1:7	2	eroded rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 35.2		Description : Transect 26, shovel test 2, 50-110 cmbs
35.2:1	1	residual sherd

Provenience # 36.1		Description : Transect 27, shovel test 1, 0-30 cmbs
36.1:1	6	residual sherd
36.1:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 37.1			Description : Transect 27, shovel test 2, 0-30 cmbs
37.1:1	13		residual sherd
37.1:2	1		check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
37.1:3	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
37.1:4	4		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
37.1:5	1		milky quartz thinning flake
37.1:6		28.0	mussel
37.1:7		2.0	periwinkle
37.1:8		1.0	faunal remains

Provenience # 37.2			Description : Transect 27, shovel test 2, 31-55 cmbs
37.2:1	2		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
37.2:2	2		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
37.2:3	1		check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper
37.2:4	2		residual sherd
37.2:5		8.0	periwinkle
37.2:6		3.0	mussel

Provenience # 37.3			Description : Transect 27, shovel test 2, 56-85 cmbs
37.3:1	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
37.3:2	4		residual sherd
37.3:3		10.0	mussel

Provenience # 38.1		Description : Transect 27, shovel test 4, 0-30 cmbs
38.1:1	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 39.1		Description : Transect 28, shovel test 1, 10-25 cmbs
39.1:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
39.1:2	4	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
39.1:3	2	smoky quartz flake; secondary
39.1:4	8	residual sherd
39.1:5	2	milky quartz thinning flake
39.1:6	2	milky quartz flake fragment
39.1:7	3	milky quartz shatter

1LO104 continued

Provenience # 40.1		Description : Transect 28, shovel test 2, 0-25 cmbs
40.1:1	1	fine incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
40.1:2	2	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
40.1:3	7	residual sherd

Provenience # 40.2		Description : Transect 28, shovel test 2, 40 cmbs
40.2:1	1	plain body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO105

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5, 0-30 cmbs
2.1:1	2	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 3, 0-30 cmbs
3.1:1	1	plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 2, 0-55 cmbs
4.1:1	1	residual sherd
4.1:2	1	rose quartz shatter
4.1:3	2	crystal quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO109

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 8, surface
2.0:1	1	amethyst bottle glass
2.0:2	1	undecorated pearlware
2.0:3	1	blue shell edged pearlware

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 7, 20-50 cmbs
3.1:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO115

Provenience # 2.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 7, 0-60 cmbs
2.1:1	16	milky quartz flake fragment
2.1:2	1	milky quartz biface fragment
2.1:3	1	smoky quartz primary flake

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 8, 40-60 cmbs
3.1:1	1	hammerstone
3.1:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 7, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 7+15m W, surface
5.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : 1LO116

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4+30m W, 0-15 cmbs
3.1:1	1	rose quartz shatter
3.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3+45m W, 0-15 cmbs
4.1:1	5	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3+75m W, 0-10 cmbs
5.1:1	1	rose quartz shatter
5.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3+45m W+15m S, 0-20 cmbs
6.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

1LO116 continued

Provenience # 7.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4, 0-10 cmbs
7.1:1	4	milky quartz flake fragment
7.1:2	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
7.1:3	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 8.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+15m N, 0-11 cmbs
8.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 9.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+15m S, 0-10 cmbs
9.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 10.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+15m S+30m W, 0-15 cmbs
10.1:1	2	residual sherd

Provenience # 11.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+45m W+15m S, 0-14 cmbs
11.1:1	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
11.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 12.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+15m S, 0-15 cmbs
12.1:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 13.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+15m S+75m W, 0-15 cmbs
13.1:1	1	smoky quartz cobble core

Provenience # 14.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 4+15m W, 0-12 cmbs
14.1:1	1	smoky quartz primary flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO117

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 16+10m E, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 18, surface
3.0:1	1	heat treated chert flake; secondary

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 19, surface
4.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
4.0:2	1	crystal quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 21, surface
5.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
5.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 23, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 7.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 10+10m NE, surface
7.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert scraper; unifacially worked

Provenience # 8.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 17, surface
8.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
8.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
8.0:3	1	rose quartz flake; tertiary
8.0:4	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
8.0:5	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; secondary

Provenience # 9.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 18, surface
9.0:1	1	smoky quartz cobble core
9.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
9.0:3	1	smoky quartz biface fragment
9.0:4	1	milky quartz biface fragment
9.0:5	1	milky quartz biface
9.0:6	2	milky quartz flake fragment
9.0:7	2	smoky quartz flake fragment
9.0:8	1	undecorated whiteware

1LO117 continued

Provenience # 10.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 19, surface
10.0:1	1	crystal quartz flake; tertiary
10.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
10.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary
10.0:4	1	undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 11.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 20, surface
11.0:1	1	blue shell edged whiteware

Provenience # 12.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 21, surface
12.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 13.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 22, surface
13.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
13.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 14.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 24+10m NW, surface
14.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert projectile point tip

Provenience # 15.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 25, surface
15.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
15.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
15.0:3	1	milky quartz biface fragment
15.0:4	1	undecorated whiteware

SITE NUMBER : 1LO118

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 29, surface
2.0:1	1	quartzite flake; secondary

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 28, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
3.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO119

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, surface
2.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point; Flint Creek var. Tombigbee

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface
4.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary
4.0:2	1	rose quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO128

Provenience # 1.0		Description : General surface collection
1.0:1	1	quartzite projectile point; Ledbetter
1.0:2	1	milky quartz projectile point; Halifax
1.0:3	1	smoky quartz projectile point; Benjamin
1.0:4	2	milky quartz shatter
1.0:5	3	milky quartz flake fragment
1.0:6	3	milky quartz flake; tertiary
1.0:7	1	rose quartz flake; tertiary
1.0:8	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
1.0:9	1	smoky quartz projectile point; Gary
1.0:10	1	undecorated whiteware
1.0:11	1	milky quartz biface

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 25, surface
2.0:1	3	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:2	1	milky quartz thinning flake
2.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter
2.0:4	1	rose quartz flake fragment
2.0:5	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 26, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO129

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 7, surface
2.0:1	5	milky quartz flake fragment

1LO129 continued

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 8, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
3.0:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert drill

Provenience # 4.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 9, surface
4.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert biface
4.0:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert shatter

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 10, surface
5.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert primary flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO178

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 13, surface
2.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
2.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:3	1	milky quartz thinning flake

Provenience # 3.1		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 13, 0-25 cmbs
3.1:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO179

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 13, surface
2.0:1	1	smoky quartz primary flake

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 15, surface
3.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
3.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
3.0:3	1	milky quartz thinning flake
3.0:4	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 7, 0-20 cmbs
4.1:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake
4.1:2	1	milky quartz shatter
4.1:3	1	undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 5.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 8, 0-40 cmbs
5.1:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
5.1:2	1	unidentifiable nail

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 10, 30-40 cmbs
6.1:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : 1LO180

Provenience # 2.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, surface
2.0:1	1	smoky quartz cobble core
2.0:2	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
2.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter
2.0:4	1	milky quartz projectile point base
2.0:5	1	clear flat (window) glass

Provenience # 3.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
3.0:1	1	smoky quartz biface
3.0:2	1	rose quartz flake; secondary
3.0:3	1	milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 4.1		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, 0-15 cmbs
4.1:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 5.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 7, surface
5.0:1	2	milky quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 6.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface
6.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

Provenience # 6.1		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, 0-20 cmbs
6.1:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

1LO180 continued

Provenience # 7.1			Description : Transect 2, shovel test 3, 0-38 cmbs
7.1:1	1		quartzite core fragment
7.1:2		22.5	unglazed brick fragments
7.1:3	1		clear bottle glass
7.1:4	2		unidentified stoneware
7.1:5	1		undecorated whiteware; burned

SITE NUMBER : 1LO181

Provenience # 2.1			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 7, 0-30 cmbs
2.1:1	1		residual sherd

Provenience # 3.0			Description : Transect 10, shovel test 7, surface
3.0:1	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO182

Provenience # 2.0			Description : Transect 10-A, shovel test 1, surface
2.0:1	1		milky quartz biface fragment
2.0:2	1		milky quartz flake fragment
2.0:3	1		smoky quartz flake fragment

Provenience # 3.0			Description : Transect 6, shovel test 1, surface
3.0:1	1		rose quartz biface fragment

Provenience # 4.0			Description : Transect 6, shovel test 5, surface
4.0:1	1		residual sherd

Provenience # 5.0			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 2, surface
5.0:1	1		rose quartz flake; tertiary
5.0:2	1		smoky quartz flake fragment
5.0:3	1		smoky quartz flake; secondary
5.0:4	1		milky quartz flake fragment
5.0:5	1		milky quartz projectile point base; Jude

Provenience # 6.0			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 5, surface
6.0:1		15.0	mussel
6.0:2	1		milky quartz flake fragment
6.0:3	2		residual sherd
6.0:4	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

Provenience # 7.0			Description : Transect 7, shovel test 6, surface
7.0:1	1		milky quartz flake fragment
7.0:2	3		residual sherd

Provenience # 8.0			Description : Transect 8, shovel test 2, surface
8.0:1	4		residual sherd
8.0:2	1		smoky quartz flake; secondary
8.0:3	1		milky quartz thinning flake
8.0:4	1		milky quartz projectile point base; Alba

Provenience # 9.0			Description : Transect 8, shovel test 3, surface
9.0:1	2		medium incised body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
9.0:2	2		residual sherd
9.0:3	1		milky quartz primary cobble flake
9.0:4	1		smoky quartz shatter
9.0:5		6.5	mussel

Provenience # 10.0			Description : Transect 8, shovel test 4, surface
10.0:1	2		residual sherd

Provenience # 11.0			Description : Transect 8, shovel test 5, surface
11.0:1	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 12.0			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 2, surface
12.0:1	2		milky quartz flake fragment
12.0:2	1		milky quartz flake; tertiary

Provenience # 13.0			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 3, surface
13.0:1	4		milky quartz flake fragment
13.0:2	1		smoky quartz shatter

1LO182 continued

Provenience # 14.0			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 4, surface
14.0:1	4		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper
14.0:2	5		residual sherd
14.0:3	5		milky quartz shatter
14.0:4	7		milky quartz flake fragment
14.0:5	3		milky quartz flake; secondary
14.0:6		3.0	mussel
14.0:7	1		milky quartz biface
14.0:8	1		Ridge and Valley chert projectile point base; Bradley Spike

Provenience # 14.1			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 4, 0-35 cmbs
14.1:1	1		milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 15.0			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 5, surface
15.0:1	2		residual sherd
15.0:2	2		milky quartz flake fragment
15.0:3	2		milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 15.1			Description : Transect 9, shovel test 5, 0-30 cmbs
15.1:1	2		milky quartz shatter

Provenience # 16.1			Description : Transect 10, shovel test 2, 0-25 cmbs
16.1:1	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : 1LO183

Provenience # 2.1			Description : hs 100, transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-20 cmbs
2.1:1		71.4	unglazed brick fragments
2.1:2	1		undecorated whiteware

Provenience # 3.0			Description : hs 100, transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
3.0:1	2		undecorated ironstone
3.0:2		18.5	unglazed brick fragments

Provenience # 3.1			Description : hs 100, transect 1, shovel test 3, 0-20 cmbs
3.1:1	1		clear bottle glass

Provenience # 4.0			Description : hs 100, transect 2, shovel test 3, surface
4.0:1	1		unidentifiable iron/steel

Provenience # 4.1			Description : hs 100, transect 2, shovel test 3, 0-20 cmbs
4.1:1		31.5	unglazed brick fragments

SITE NUMBER : 1LO184

Provenience # 1.0			Description : hs 101, general surface
1.0:1	1		clear plate glass; stippled
1.0:2	1		clear glazed stoneware
1.0:3	1		alkaline glazed stoneware
1.0:4	3		undecorated ironstone
1.0:5	2		undecorated whiteware
1.0:6	1		unidentifiable ceramic; white-bodied
1.0:7	1		undecorated yellowware

SITE NUMBER : 1LO185

Provenience # 1.0			Description : hs 102, general surface
1.0:1		6.6	unglazed brick fragments
1.0:2	1		light green bottle glass; base with "...ILE//...A"
1.0:3	2		undecorated ironstone
1.0:4	1		annular ironstone
1.0:5	2		milkglass
1.0:6	1		amber bottle glass
1.0:7	6		clear bottle glass
1.0:8	2		clear glazed stoneware
1.0:9	1		black glazed/slipped redware
1.0:10	1		ceramic figurine; porcelain elbow and sleeve

SITE NUMBER : 1LO186

Provenience # 1.0			Description : hs 103, general surface
1.0:1	1		mold decorated porcelain; underglazed painted
1.0:2	1		clear bottle glass
1.0:3	1		undecorated ironstone
1.0:4	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment
1.0:5	1		unidentifiable iron/steel

SITE NUMBER : 1LO187

Provenience # 2.1			Description : hs 104, transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-20cmbs
2.1:1	1		mold decorated ironstone
2.1:2	1		undecorated ironstone

SITE NUMBER : 1LO188

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 105, general surface
1.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake; possible biface
1.0:2	1	clear bottle glass
1.0:3	1	clear glazed stoneware; handle
1.0:4	1	undecorated ironstone; royal arms maker's mark
1.0:5	1	undecorated ironstone

SITE NUMBER : 1LO189

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 106, general surface
1.0:1	2	undecorated whiteware
1.0:2	1	clear flat (window) glass
1.0:3	1	light green bottle glass
1.0:4	1	aqua bottle glass
1.0:5	1	unidentifiable ceramic

Provenience #	2.1	Description : hs 106, transect 1, shovel test 1, 0-30cmbs
2.1:1	1	undecorated whiteware
2.1:2	1	clear bottle glass
2.1:3	1	green bottle glass

SITE NUMBER : 1LO190

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 108, general surface
1.0:1	1	decal decorated whiteware
1.0:2	1	blue hand painted pearlware
1.0:3	1	undecorated ironstone
1.0:4	1	undecorated whiteware
1.0:5	1	unidentifiable iron/steel
1.0:6	2	milkglass
1.0:7	1	brown slipped stoneware

SITE NUMBER : 1LO191

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 109, general surface
1.0:1	1	undecorated whiteware
1.0:2	8	undecorated ironstone
1.0:3	1	amber bottle glass
1.0:4	1	ceramic figurine; porcelain leg
1.0:5	1	unidentifiable plastic object
1.0:6	2	light blue/blue bottle glass
1.0:7	1	undecorated porcelain
1.0:8	1	milkglass; iridescent decorated
1.0:9	1	milkglass canning jar lid liners
1.0:10	8	clear bottle glass
1.0:11	1	clear bottle glass; soda bottle glass with "...ME COLA BO..." on side, and "...Y....ALA..." on base

SITE NUMBER : 1LO192

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 110, general surface
1.0:1	1	lead glazed stoneware; mottled rim
1.0:2	3	undecorated ironstone
1.0:3	1	clear glass pitcher handle
1.0:4	1	milkglass; iridescent decorated
1.0:5	1	amber bottle glass; screw-on bottle top neck
1.0:6	4.5	unglazed brick fragments
1.0:7	1	aqua bottle glass
1.0:8	1	amethyst bottle glass
1.0:9	2	clear bottle glass
1.0:10	1	light green bottle glass; with "m"
1.0:11	2	clear machine made bottle glass; bottle with stippled base
1.0:12	1	pharmaceutical bottle; Bayer baby aspirin bottle
1.0:13	1	amber machine made bottle glass; Owens vanilla bottle, 1904-1929

SITE NUMBER : 1LO194

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 113, general surface
1.0:1	1	clear machine made bottle glass; Owens bottle, 1911-1929 (Toulouse, 1971, p.393)
1.0:2	3	cobalt blue bottle glass
1.0:3	1	clear flat (window) glass
1.0:4	1	amethyst bottle glass
1.0:5	1	milkglass
1.0:6	4	undecorated whiteware
1.0:7	1	hotel grade porcelain
1.0:8	1	glass buttons; milkglass button fragment

SITE NUMBER : 1LO195

Provenience #	1.0	Description : hs 116, general surface
1.0:1	1	amber machine made bottle glass; Owens Illinois Glass Co. bottle (Toulouse, 1971, p.403)
1.0:2	1	Ridge and Valley chert bifacial core; fragment
1.0:3	2	clear glazed stoneware
1.0:4	2	lead glazed stoneware
1.0:5	2	Albany slipped stoneware
1.0:6		number not used
1.0:7	1	clear salt glazed stoneware
1.0:8	2	unidentifiable stoneware; blue decorated
1.0:9	4	undecorated ironstone
1.0:10	1	annular whiteware
1.0:11	2	undecorated whiteware
1.0:12	1	blue shell edged whiteware
1.0:13	1	unidentifiable ceramic
1.0:14	1	plate glass; light green
1.0:15	1	aqua bottle glass
1.0:16	2	green bottle glass; discarded

1LO195 continued

1.0:17	7	light green bottle glass; discarded
1.0:18	2	amethyst bottle glass
1.0:19	1	clear table glass
1.0:20	1	cobalt blue bottle glass
1.0:21	11	clear bottle glass
1.0:22	1	dark olive green bottle glass
1.0:23	2	milkglass
1.0:24	1	table glass; opaque light green

SITE NUMBER : 1LO196

Provenience # 1.0 Description : hs 117, general surface

1.0:1	2	undecorated ironstone
1.0:2	1	undecorated pearlware
1.0:3	1	blue shell edged whiteware
1.0:4	1	hand painted whiteware
1.0:5	1	undecorated porcelain
1.0:6	1	light green flat (window) glass

SITE NUMBER : HS-ISO 1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : hs 115, general surface

0.0:1	1	undecorated ironstone

SITE NUMBER : Iso 1-1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 6, surface

0.0:1	2	milky quartz flake fragment
0.0:2	4	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 2-1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 2, shovel test 5, surface

0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 2-2

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 2, shovel test 36, 0-15 cmbs

0.0:1	1	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : Iso 2-3

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, surface

0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 5-1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, 0-30 cmbs

0.0:1	1	smoky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 6-1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : 60m S of treeline, shovel test 1, 0-25 cmbs

0.0:1	1	milky quartz thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : Iso 6-2

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2+12m W, surface

0.0:1	1	milky quartz preform
0.0:2	1	smoky quartz core fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 7-1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 1, shovel test 5, 0-20 cmbs

0.0:1	1	smoky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 12-1

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 2, shovel test 2, surface

0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 12-2

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 4, shovel test 11, surface

0.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 12-3

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 7, shovel test 19, surface

0.0:1	1	olive green bottle glass

SITE NUMBER : Iso 12-4

Provenience # 0.0 Description : Transect 8, shovel test 5, surface

0.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 12-5

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 22, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface

SITE NUMBER : Iso 14-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
0.0:1	2	milky quartz shatter
0.0:2	1	milky quartz projectile point tip

SITE NUMBER : Iso 15-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 12+15m S, surface
0.0:1	2	milky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 15-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 10, 0-15 cmbs
0.0:1	3	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 16-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface

SITE NUMBER : Iso 16-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 7, 0-30 cmbs
0.0:1	2	cobble; smoky quartz

SITE NUMBER : Iso 17-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 22+15m E, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point mid-section; Ledbetter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 21-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
0.0:2	1	milky quartz projectile point base

SITE NUMBER : Iso 23-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 10, 0-30 cmbs
0.0:1	2	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : Iso 23-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 10, 0-45 cmbs
0.0:1	1	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : Iso 23-3

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 12, 0-20 cmbs
0.0:1	1	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : Iso 24-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 27-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 6, shovel test 12, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 27-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 1, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter
0.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 27-3

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 10, shovel test 3, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 31-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 31, surface
0.0:1	1	smoky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 31-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 19, 0-30 cmbs
0.0:1	1	quartzite flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 9+20m E, surface
0.0:1	1	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 7, surface
0.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-3

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 7, shovel test 1, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz uniface

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-4

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 4, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-5

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 8, shovel test 6, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
0.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-6

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 13, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 32-7

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 17, shovel test 3, surface
0.0:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 34-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 3, 0-15 cmbs
0.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 34-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 13, shovel test 9, surface
0.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
0.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment
0.0:3	1	rose quartz projectile point base; Gary, Late Archaic

SITE NUMBER : Iso 37-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 3, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake
0.0:2	1	rose quartz primary flake

SITE NUMBER : Iso 39-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : General surface collection
0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface

SITE NUMBER : Iso 40-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 3, shovel test 16, surface
0.0:1	2	milky quartz biface

SITE NUMBER : Iso 40-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 20, surface	
0.0:1	1	smoky quartz projectile point mid-section

SITE NUMBER : Iso 42-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, 0-12 cmbs	
0.0:1	1	clear salt glazed stoneware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 45-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 1, surface	
0.0:1	1	rose quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 45-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 50-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 10, 0-15 cmbs	
0.0:1	1	clear salt glazed stoneware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 2, surface	
0.0:1	1	hand painted whiteware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 4, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-3

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 10, surface	
0.0:1	1	residual sherd

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-4

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 14, surface	
0.0:1	1	cobalt blue bottle glass
0.0:2	4	clear bottle glass

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-5

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 5, shovel test 2, surface	
0.0:1	1	undecorated whiteware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-6

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 10, shovel test 11, surface	
0.0:1	1	blue shell edged whiteware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-7

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 10, shovel test 15, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-8

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 11, shovel test 8, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment
0.0:2	1	smoky quartz flake fragment
0.0:3	1	smoky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-9

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 12, shovel test 2, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary
0.0:2	2	milky quartz flake fragment
0.0:3	1	residual sherd
0.0:4	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-10

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 12, shovel test 5, surface	
0.0:1	2	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : Iso 51-11

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 12, shovel test 10, surface
0.0:1	1	undecorated whiteware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 52-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 2, surface
0.0:1	1	unidentifiable iron/steel

SITE NUMBER : Iso 55-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 9, shovel test 9, surface
0.0:1	1	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper

SITE NUMBER : Iso 58-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 15, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz primary cobble flake

SITE NUMBER : Iso 58-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 4, shovel test 14, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface
0.0:2	1	milky quartz core fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso 62-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 15, 0-30 cmbs
0.0:1	1.0	unglazed brick fragments
0.0:2	1	brown bottle glass
0.0:3	1	unidentifiable nail

SITE NUMBER : Iso 62-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 12, 0-35 cmbs
0.0:1	2	terracotta turpentine pot

SITE NUMBER : Iso 63-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, 0-26 cmbs
0.0:1	1	undecorated whiteware

SITE NUMBER : Iso 64-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 5, shovel test 4, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso 72-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 2, 0-5 cmbs
0.0:1	1	cobble; rose quartz

SITE NUMBER : Iso 73-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 1, shovel test 4, surface
0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface
0.0:2	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso A-1

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 36, 0-11 cmbs
0.0:1	1	rose quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : Iso A-2

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 40, surface
0.0:1	1	hammerstone; smoky quartz

SITE NUMBER : Iso A-3

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 41, 0-30 cmbs
0.0:1	1	smoky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso A-4

Provenience # 0.0		Description : Transect 2, shovel test 43, 0-15 cmbs
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso AA-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 16, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso C-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Road surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point; stemmed, Late Archaic

SITE NUMBER : Iso G-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, between shovel test 3 & 4, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso I-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 1, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso I-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 3, shovel test 9, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz biface fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso I-3

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 1, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso J-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 16, shovel test 1, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary
0.0:2	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso M-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 13, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

SITE NUMBER : Iso M-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 2, shovel test 16, surface	
0.0:1	1	smoky quartz utilized flake

SITE NUMBER : Iso O-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 7, shovel test 3, surface	
0.0:1	1	unidentified stoneware

SITE NUMBER : Iso P-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 9, shovel test 21, 0-15 cmbs	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz shatter

SITE NUMBER : Iso S-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 5, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake fragment

SITE NUMBER : Iso V-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 7, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz projectile point tip

SITE NUMBER : Iso V-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 1, shovel test 16, 0-10 cmbs	
0.0:1	1	unidentified metal object

SITE NUMBER : Iso V-3

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 16, 0-20 cmbs	
0.0:1	1	Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake

SITE NUMBER : Iso X-1

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 3, 0-12 cmbs	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; secondary

SITE NUMBER : Iso X-2

Provenience # 0.0	Description : Transect 4, shovel test 6, surface	
0.0:1	1	milky quartz flake; tertiary

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo182
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 14.0000: 8

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 1.80 cm
THICKNESS: 0.70 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.20 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 1.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: Coastal Plain chert
POINT TYPE: Bradley Spike
PERIOD: Gulf Formational/Middle Woodland
REMARKS: tip missing, cortex present on base

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo104
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 33.0000: 7

LENGTH: 1.60 cm *WIDTH:* 1.30 cm
THICKNESS: 0.30 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Sand Mountain
PERIOD: Early Mississippian
REMARKS: Weeden Island?

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo129
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 3.0000: 2

LENGTH: 3.60 cm *WIDTH:* 1.70 cm
THICKNESS: 0.50 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: Coastal Plain chert
POINT TYPE: drill
PERIOD: indeterminate
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: Iso 21-1
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 0.0000: 2

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 0.00 cm
THICKNESS: 0.90 cm
STEM WIDTH: 2.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.70 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: indeterminate
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS: base, straight stemmed, cortex on stem

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: Iso 17-1
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 0.0000: 1

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.60 cm
THICKNESS: 0.70 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.60 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.90 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: possibly Ledbetter
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS: tip and base missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: Iso C-1
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 0.0000: 1

LENGTH: 3.60 cm *WIDTH:* 2.70 cm
THICKNESS: 0.90 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.60 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.60 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: stemmed point
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

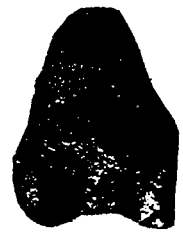
SITE: 1Lo104
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 2.1000: 13

LENGTH: 3.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.00 cm
THICKNESS: 0.50 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Dalton
PERIOD: Late Paleo, Dalton Phase
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE



actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo182
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 8.0000: 4

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.10 cm
THICKNESS: 0.60 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.10 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.50 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Alba
PERIOD: Late Woodland
REMARKS: tip missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: Iso 34-2
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 0.0000: 3

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 3.30 cm
THICKNESS: 1.00 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.50 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.70 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: rose quartz
POINT TYPE: Ledbetter
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS: tip missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo182
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 8.0000: 5

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 1.90 cm
THICKNESS: 0.50 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.50 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.50 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Jude
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS: tip missing, cortex on base

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo128
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 1.0000: 9

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 4.10 cm
THICKNESS: 1.20 cm
STEM WIDTH: 2.50 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 1.10 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: smoky quartz
POINT TYPE: Morrow Mountain
PERIOD: Middle Archaic
REMARKS: tip missing, cortex on base

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo128
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 1.0000: 3

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 3.10 cm
THICKNESS: 1.00 cm
STEM WIDTH: 2.30 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.90 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: smoky quartz
POINT TYPE: Morrow Mountain
PERIOD: Middle Archaic
REMARKS: tip missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo128
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 1.0000: 1

LENGTH: 7.10 cm *WIDTH:* 3.50 cm
THICKNESS: 1.20 cm
STEM WIDTH: 2.30 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 1.70 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: quartzite
POINT TYPE: Ledbetter
PERIOD: Late Archaic/Late Gulf Formational
REMARKS: one broken shoulder

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo119
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 3.0000: 1

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 1.70 cm
THICKNESS: 0.50 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.30 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.40 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Flint Creek/var. Tombigbee
PERIOD: Gulf Formational
REMARKS: tip missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo70
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 9.0000: 10

LENGTH: 2.90 cm *WIDTH:* 2.50 cm
THICKNESS: 0.70 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.40 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.60 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: corner notched
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS: reworked into endscraper

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

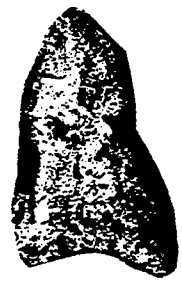
SITE: 1Lo70
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 8.0000: 5

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 2.00 cm
THICKNESS: 0.30 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: Coastal Plain chert
POINT TYPE: Dalton
PERIOD: Late Paleo
REMARKS: lanceolate point, tip missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE



actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo70
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 7.0000: 9

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 1.80 cm
THICKNESS: 0.50 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.30 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.50 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Big Sandy
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS: tip missing, one broken ear

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo61
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 23.0000: 12

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 0.00 cm
THICKNESS: 0.20 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Madison
PERIOD: Late Woodland/Mississippian
REMARKS: base

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo66
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 3.0000: 8

LENGTH: 3.50 cm *WIDTH:* 1.90 cm
THICKNESS: 0.60 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.20 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.80 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Bolen
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS: one ear broken

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo66
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 3.0000: 9

LENGTH: 3.80 cm *WIDTH:* 2.10 cm
THICKNESS: 0.70 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.50 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.90 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Bolen
PERIOD: Early Archaic
REMARKS: one ear broken

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo61
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 22.0000: 15

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 1.70 cm
THICKNESS: 0.20 cm
STEM WIDTH: 0.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.00 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Hamilton
PERIOD: Late Woodland/Mississippian
REMARKS: base

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo61
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 17.0000: 3

LENGTH: 2.90 cm *WIDTH:* 2.80 cm
THICKNESS: 0.60 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.40 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.50 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: Coastal Plain chert
POINT TYPE: indeterminate
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS: heat treated stemmed projectile point, reworked into a drill

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo56
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 5.0000: 1

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 3.40 cm
THICKNESS: 1.20 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.10 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.60 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: smoky quartz
POINT TYPE: Gary
PERIOD: Late Archaic/Gulf Formational
REMARKS: tip missing

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo128
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 1.0000: 2

LENGTH: 2.50 cm *WIDTH:* 2.10 cm
THICKNESS: 0.50 cm
STEM WIDTH: 1.20 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.40 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: milky quartz
POINT TYPE: Halifax
PERIOD: woodland
REMARKS: missing one shoulder

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

PROJECTILE POINT/BIFACE ANALYSIS FORM

SITE: 1Lo97
PROVENIENCE:CATALOG #: 2.0000: 6

LENGTH: 0.00 cm *WIDTH:* 3.50 cm
THICKNESS: 1.10 cm
STEM WIDTH: 2.00 cm *STEM LENGTH:* 0.70 cm

LITHIC MATERIAL: smoky quartz
POINT TYPE: Ledbetter
PERIOD: Late Archaic
REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: LJ

PHOTO COPY OF POINT/BIFACE

actual size

Appendix B:

Transcription of Cemetery Grave Markers

Gresham Cemetery

Grave 1:

To
the memory of
REUBIN GLAZE,
Died
October 7th 1834,
aged 65 years.

Grave 2:

To
the memory of
Wm. Gresham
who was born
August 21st 1789
and died
June 17th, 1864

Grave 3:

SARAH GRESHAM
wife of
Wm. Gresham
BORN
June 16, 1795
DIED
June 13, 1869
Aged 74 years

footstone:

S.G.

Grave 4:

SACRED
to the memory of
JOHN GRESHAM
who was born
Nov. 5th, 1814,
and departed this life
Jan. 19th, 1872,
Aged 52 years 2 months
and 14 days.

footstone:

J.G.

Grave 5:

SACRED
to the memory of
ELIZABETH GRESHAM
who was born 1825,
and died 1850.

footstone: E.W.G.

Grave 6:

SACRED
to the memory of
MARY A. GRESHAM.
who was born 1825.
and died 1853.

footstone: M.A.G.

Grave 7:

INFANT
son of
J & Sarah
Gresham.

Grave 8:

INFANT
son of
J. & Sarah
Gresham.

Grave 9:

SACRED
to the memory of
SARAH O.C. GRESHAM.
born
Dec. 22, 1826,
died
Oct. 23, 1869.

footstone: S.O.C.G.

Grave 10:

Sacred to the memory of
ROBERT M. GRESHAM
Husband of
M.E. GRESHAM
Born
Dec. 11, 1847.
Departed this life
March 10 1886.

Grave 11:

Sacred to the memory of
HATTIE MAY
Youngest Daughter of
R.M. & M.E. GRESHAM
Born
May 8, 1877.
Departed this life
(....illegible....)

footstone:

H.M.G.

Grave A:

JOSEPH C. GLAZE
BORN
Feb. 22 1800,
DIED
Dec. 4 1869,
Aged 69 yrs. 9 mos.
and 12 ds

footstone:

J.C.G.

Grave B:

COLLINS WALKER
AT REST
1871 1957

Grave C:

WILLIE HARRIS
B. OCT. 2 1888
D. JAN 31 1964

Grave D:

PEARL L. GARETT
B - MARCH 16, 1916
D - MARCH 15, 1963

Grave E:

MARY E. WILLIAMS
1896 - 1960

Grave F:

LILLIE M PRESSLEY
AT - REST
1896 - 1957

Grave G:
Metal plaque

Little Gresham Baby
Died June 16th 1972
new born
Aged _ yrs _ Mos _ Days

Lee's Funeral Home

Grave H:

SANDY STEELE
DIED
SEPT 19, 1910

footstone:

S.S.

Grave I:

A.J. WOODS
MAY 6, 1868.
NOV. 24, 1904.
Rest in peace

footstone:

A.J.W.

Grave J:

(on top of marker)
CHARLES WOOD

(on west face of marker)
BIBLE

BORN - 1827
DIED
JAN. 15 1896

Grave M:

WILSON BROWN
Born
OCT. 15, 1865,
Died
SEPT. 29, 1922.

footstone:

W.B.

Grave N:

MAJOR
GRESHAM
Born
OCT. 24, 1909
Died
DEC. 5, 1924

Grave P:

H L H
D. 1933

Grave R:

IOLA R CHAPPELL
B - JULY - 25 - 1878
D - MAY - 8 - 1937

(on base of vault)
DEVOTED MOTHER

Grave S:

ELLER JONES
DIED Feb. 13, 1940
AGED 72

Ivey Cemetery

Grave A:

Sacred
to the memory of
ELIJAH IVEY
who died
in the 86th year
of his age.

Grave B: (no headstone)

footstone: A.I.

Grave C: (headstone broken)

footstone: W.G.B.

Grave D: (headstone broken)
.....
who wa (...illegible...)
September 10th. 1792:
and died
August 21st, 1844.

footstone: N.B.

Grave E: (headstone broken)
....CRED
...memory of
.....AM G. BRINSON
...ho was born
....tober 8th, 1828:
and died
October 12th, 183...

White Cemetery

Grave A:

JOE WHITE
BORN FEB. 20, 1881
DIED
SEPT 25, 1939
AT REST

footstone:

J.W.

Grave C:

IN
MEMORY OF
MY MOTHER
EMMA WOOD
DIED MAR. 12, 1929

footstone:

I.W.
AT REST

Grave D:

DAVID RUDOLPH
SEPT. 30, 1912
MAR. 15, 1927

Grave E:

ARTHUR
WHITE
ALABAMA
PVT. 810 PIONEER INF.
SEPTEMBER 8, 1886
APRIL 20, 1946

Grave F:

WILLIE CHAPPEL
BORN SEPT. 12, 1880
DIED
SEPT. 11, 1951
AT REST

Grave G:

BABY
WILLIE MAY
ROBINSON
FEB. 23, 1906
DEC. 30, 1917
Our loved one

footstone:

W.M.R.

Grave H:

JACK MAY
DIED
MAY 1922
AGE 73
AT REST

Grave I:

SARAH ANN
GRESHAM
JUNE 27, 1884
OCT. 9, 1944

footstone:

S.A.G.

Grave J:

JAMES WALTER
Born
June 5, 1891
Died
May 10, 1917
at rest

Grave K:

CLEMON WHITE
DIED
MAY 20, 1908

Mitchell Cemetery

Grave A:

VIOLA LONGMIRE
DIED FEB. 14, 1962
AT REST

Grave B:

HUSBAND
HENRY LONGMIRE
Age 60 Yrs.
DIED
JUNE 6, 1937

footstone:

H.L.

Grave C:

EUA JOHNSON
DIED
JULY 9, 1951
AT REST

Grave D:

JOE STROGGANS
DIED
JAN 8, 1925
AGE 40 YEARS
My beloved husband

Grave E:

MOLLIE PRESSLEY
DIED
OCT. 30, 1947
AGE - 87
AT REST

Grave F:

MAGGIE JONES
BORN DEC. 5, 1886
DIED
FEB. 22, 1950
AT REST

Grave G:

LEARNEST
STEELE
MAR. 8, 1953
DIED
SEPT. 25, 1953

Grave I:

CELIA WALKER
AT REST
1876 - 1958

Grave L:

SALONIA COOK
DIED
MAY 31, 1964
AT REST

Grave M:

LOU PITTS
DIED
SEPT. 13 1957
AT REST

Grave N:

LUCY CHAPPELL
1882
OCT. 25, 1957

Grave O:

FRANK CHAPPELL
BORN 1883
DIED FEB. 19, 1957
AT REST

Grave Q:

VIOLA WHITE
DIED
NOV. 12, 1960
AT REST

Grave S:

MOLLY WHITE
1886 - 1961

Grave T: SUSANA TARLTON
Died
JULY 20, 1924
AGE 40 YEARS

footstone: S.T.

Williams/ Meadows Cemetery

Grave A: JOE WILLIAMS
BORN AUG. 7, 1868
DIED AUG. 11, 1915

Grave B: J.H.L. MEADOWS
BORN NOV.22, 1893
DIED JUNE 24, 1928
ST. Chair Chamber 2591
Lowndesboro, Ark.

Appendix C:

Alabama State Historic Preservation Office Review Letter

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 South Perry Street
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

F. LAWERENCE OAKS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE NUMBER
334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

August 31, 1998

Susan Ivester Rees
Acting Chief
Environment and Resources Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Re: AHC 98-1266
Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Lowndes Wildlife Management Area
Lowndes County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Rees:

Upon review of the Historic Resources Survey conducted by Brockington and Associates, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined that the report is very well done and we agree with the author's findings. Archaeological sites 1 Lo 61, 65, and 104 are potentially eligible for the National Register and should be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, Phase II archaeological proposals should be developed and submitted to our office for approval prior to implementation. Regarding the Gresham and Williams-Meadows cemeteries, these should be avoided and the avoidance should include a 100 foot buffer around each.

We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Stacye Hathorn or Greg Rhinehart of our office and include the AHC tracking number referenced above.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ann Brown

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/TOM/SGH/GCR