

**Phase I Cultural Resource Survey:
Big Escambia Creek
Restoration Project,
Escambia County, Florida, and
Escambia County, Alabama**

Contract No. DACA 01-02-D-0001
Delivery Order No. 29



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Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
2002

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Contract No. DACA01-02-D-0001
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Prepared for

US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

Prepared by

Elizabeth L. Fuller
Project Manager

and



Thomas G. Whitley
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
2002

Management Summary

Under contract with the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Brockington and Associates, Inc., performed Phase I cultural resources survey within the proposed areas of the Big Escambia Creek Restoration Project, Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama. Background research, fieldwork (archaeological resources survey and site evaluation), laboratory analysis, and report production were completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and with regulations implementing this legislation (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties). Our field investigations were conducted between 2 and 6 September 2002.

Background research focused on documenting previously recorded significant or potentially significant cultural resources (archaeological resources considered potentially eligible, eligible, or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]). Field investigation focused on identifying and evaluating all archaeological resources within the approximately 74 acre project tracts.

We recorded and evaluated two archaeological sites 1ES92 and 1ES93 during our field investigations. Both sites are historic/modern refuse dumps and are located adjacent to an active railroad. Both areas are located in highly disturbed areas and are not recommended eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological investigations should be required at this location.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

From 2 to 6 September 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., performed an intensive cultural resources survey (Phase I) within the proposed Big Escambia Creek restoration project area in Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama. We conducted these investigations for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Survey of the project's area of potential effect (APE) has been completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and with regulations implementing this legislation (36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*), as specified in the project Scope of Work.

The project area includes an estimated 74 acres in 10 tracts near Big Escambia Creek and its tributaries (Figure 1). The project area extends from Escambia County, Alabama, just south of the CSX Railroad along Big Escambia Creek to the confluence with the Escambia River in Escambia County, Florida. The project will include the building and maintenance of three diversion structures along the existing creek channel, as well as channel excavation which includes clearing and snagging along the silted in creek bed. Seven of the tracts are designated as disposal areas for the channel excavation. Other ground disturbing activities include the use of heavy machinery for this project. The project area has experienced considerable disturbances from sand pit operations.

This report documents the findings of the Phase I survey. Chapter 2 describes the methods used in background research, archaeological field survey, and artifact analysis. Chapter 3 describes the current environment and Chapter 4 summarizes the cultural context of the project area. Chapter 5 provides the results of the background research and archaeological survey, and presents management recommendations. Appendix A is the artifact catalog from archaeological survey. Appendix B contains the site forms for 1ES92 and 1ES93.

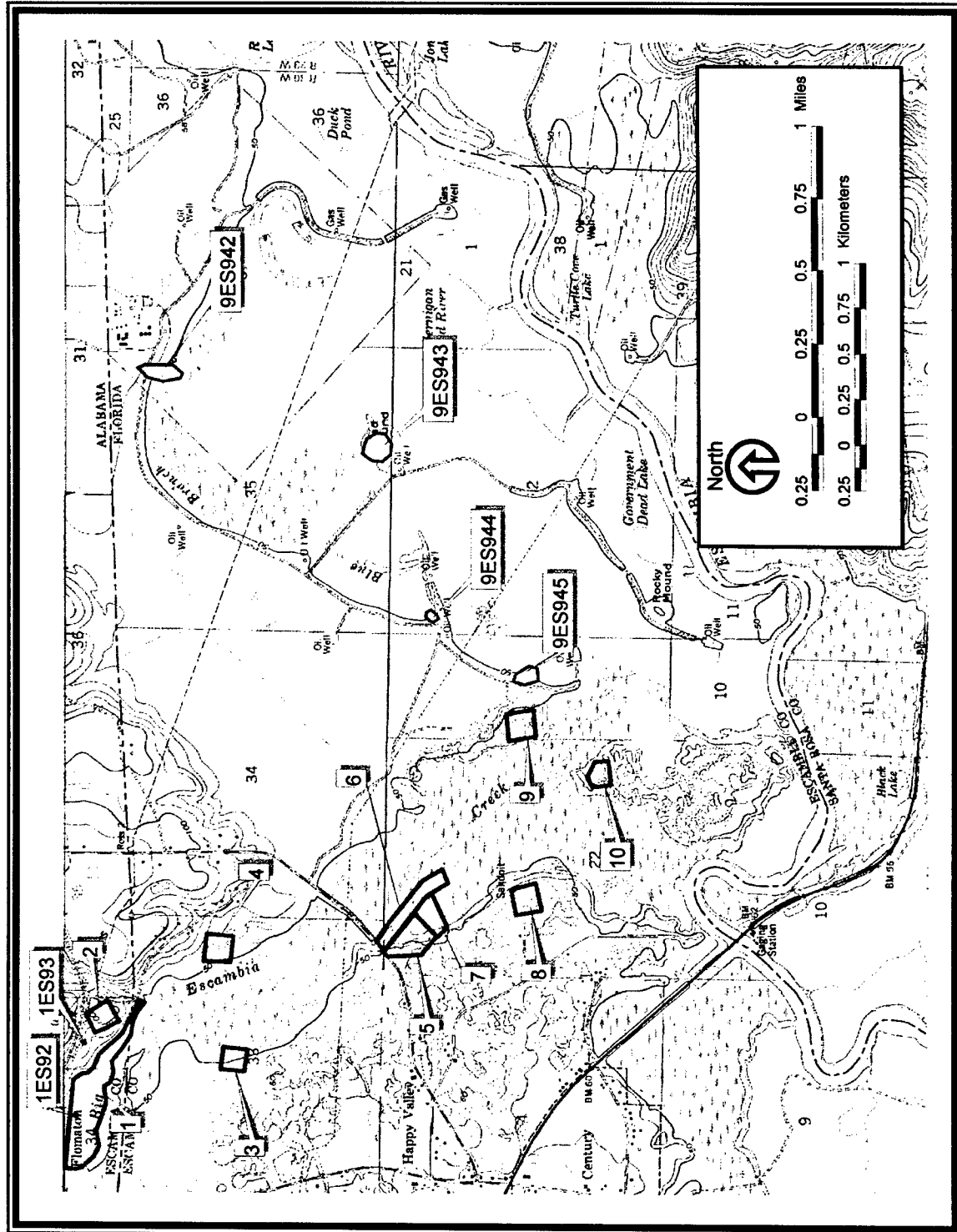


Figure 1. Location of project tracts for the proposed Big Escambia Creek Restoration Project (1992 Jay, FL 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle).

Chapter 2. Methods of Investigation

Background Research

Background research was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources within and near the project area and to recover information relevant to the project area's historic context. Research was conducted at the State of Florida Master Site Files and the Alabama Site Files to determine if previously recorded archaeological sites exist within the project area. Other research was conducted at Brockington and Associates, Inc., offices in Atlanta to look at other projects in the surrounding vicinity.

Archaeological Field Survey

Archaeological survey consisted of comprehensive and systematic coverage of the project area. The Big Escambia Creek Restoration Project consists of approximately 74 acres on 10 tracts. These tracts are located along Big Escambia Creek and its tributaries extending from just south of the CSX Railroad in Escambia County, Alabama, to the confluence of the Escambia River in Escambia County, Florida.

Shovel tests were aligned along transects spaced at 15 meter (49 ft) and 30 meter (98 ft) intervals within the project area. This interval falls within a range that has been determined appropriate for effectively locating a variety of archaeological sites in local topographic and vegetational settings throughout the eastern United States (Kintigh 1988; Lynch 1980; Nance 1979; Nance and Ball 1986). Additional shovel tests were placed in high probability areas (e.g., ridge tops) and in areas where previous surveys had located sites. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas of steep slope, in standing water, or in highly disturbed areas (e.g., graded areas). In areas where ground surface visibility was greater than 50 percent (e.g., eroded slopes, cultivated fields, dirt roads), shovel tests were augmented by surface inspection.

Shovel tests were approximately 50 cm by 50 cm (19.7 in) square and were excavated to a depth of 1 meter (3.2 ft). Soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. Records of each shovel test were kept in field notebooks, including information on content (i.e., presence or absence of artifacts, artifact descriptions) and context (i.e., soil color and texture descriptions, depth of definable levels, observed features). Distinct location information describing transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers was recorded on each acid-free resealable artifact collection bag. Positive shovel tests were flagged and labeled for easy relocation. All shovel tests were backfilled on completion.

Site boundaries were established by excavating additional shovel tests at 15 meter (49 ft) intervals outward in cardinal directions from any positive shovel test. Two consecutive negative shovel tests constituted a site boundary for this survey.

Archaeologists and cultural resource managers utilize a variety of definitions for sites and isolated finds. For the purpose of this project, a site was defined as an area containing five or more artifacts of a possible single occupation in a 30 meter (98 ft) or less diameter of surface exposure or where at least two shovel tests within a 30 meters (98 ft) were positive (contained one or more artifacts); or where surface or subsurface cultural features are present. If an area does not contain features or ruins, artifacts recovered must have some utility of meaning associated with their location (i.e., the area containing artifacts is of interest to a research, educational, or other purpose). A relatively small number of obviously redeposited artifacts (even if greater than four in number) would typically not be defined as a site without a compelling research or other reason. Similarly, artifacts of recent age (less than 50 years) would typically not define a site without a compelling research or management reason.

Locations with four or fewer artifacts and not containing features or ruins are classified as isolated finds or isolates. An isolated find may also be represented by more than four artifacts if the location has no utility of meaning for research or other purposes. Isolated finds are generally assumed to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation of NRHP Eligibility

To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), an archaeological resource must be shown to be significant under one or more of four criteria for evaluation (National Historic Preservation Act 1992; Savage and Pope 1998). These criteria are:

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

Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D; however, some sites, particularly those representing historic period occupation or use, can be considered eligible if they can be shown to be “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of [American] history” (Criterion A), or are found to be “associated with the lives of persons significant in [America’s] past” (Criterion B), or have “distinctive characteristics that reflect a type, period, or method of construction,” as in the case of historic sites with standing architecture (Criterion C).

As per 36 CFR 60.4 [D], sites that yield, or have yielded, information important in history or prehistory can be eligible for the NRHP. The ability of an archaeological site to yield important information is based on the number and kinds of artifacts that are present, the relationships of these

artifacts to each other and other kinds of features (e.g., buried soil horizons, architectural features, subsurface soil features) that are present, and the similarity of the encountered artifacts and features to those present at other sites in the region.

To be eligible for the NRHP, an archaeological site must possess artifacts that can be employed to determine the past use of the locale and the approximate date of its past use. These artifacts should occur in sufficient numbers to permit quantitative assessments of their distributions across the site, both horizontally and vertically. Also, these artifacts should occur within or in association with intact soil deposits that represent specific human activities, suites of activities, or natural events that occurred on the site. These associations 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.

Lastly, the ability of a site to generate information beyond that already known must be evaluated. If artifacts and features encountered at a newly discovered site occur at *all* previously recorded sites in a region, then the new site cannot generate new information. It will 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.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Recorded artifacts were transported to the Atlanta laboratory facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc., where they were cleaned and cataloged. Artifacts were subsequently divided by class/type, and assigned a catalog number. Analysis focused on determining the cultural and temporal affiliation of the artifacts. Artifact analysis results were input into a *Microsoft Access 2000*

database for compilation and further analysis.

Artifacts, project maps, field notes, and photographs have been prepared for storage at a federally approved repository for curation, based on standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections; Final Rule). Artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags with catalog tags and bag information enclosed. Artifact bags were placed in archivally stable acid-free boxes. Following completion of the final report of investigations, these materials will be transferred to the Erskine Ramsey Curation Facility, Moundville Archaeological Park in Moundville, Alabama.

Chapter 3. Environmental Context

The project area lies in the Southern Pine Hills of the East Gulf Coastal Plain geophysical province (Figure 2). The project area is located in the Escambia River drainage in the Florida panhandle. The climate, topography, soils, and vegetation are characteristic of the Coastal Plain. Summary of environmental conditions and soil characteristics are based on Fernald and Purdham (1992).

Climate

The northern half of Escambia County, Florida, and the southern section of Escambia County, Alabama, averages greater than 152 cm (60 in) of annual precipitation. The project area has a growing season of 245 days a year. The average annual maximum daily temperature lies between 25°C and 26°C (77°F and 78°F). Average annual minimum daily temperature falls around 13°C (55°F). The number of days with temperatures exceeding 31°C (88°F) is 125 to 150. The number of days with temperatures below 4°C (40°F) is around 40.

Summer and early fall humidity is high, usually between 80 and 100 percent in the afternoon. Winter and early spring humidity is much lower, often less than 20 to 40 percent during the warmest time of day. Frequency of rainfall is fairly consistent through most of the year but increases dramatically during the summer, with strong afternoon thundershowers common. Hurricanes contribute significantly to the accumulation of September rainfall.



Figure 2. View of Project Tract 8, facing north.

Topography

Escambia County, Florida, ranges in elevation from 0 to 76 meters (0 to 250 ft) above mean sea level. It is bounded on the east by the Escambia River and on the west by the Perdido River. The county topography consists principally of low wetlands and flat uplands surrounding numerous small creek drainages. The low ridge between the Perdido and Escambia rivers forms the north-south spine of the county between the sea and the Alabama state line. The spine splits the two drainage basins in the county. All of the streams in the county empty into one of a series of bays or bayous on the Gulf Coast.

The project tracts lay at about 15 meters (50 ft) above mean sea level (Figure 3). Six of the project tracts are located in areas that were previously used as sand pits. Two of the project tracts are located primarily in low lying wetlands. The remaining project tract is located along the Big Escambia Creek and has been disturbed by previous construction activities.



Figure 3. View of Project Tract 6, facing southeast.

Soils

Soils in the northern part of Escambia County, Florida, and the southern part of Escambia County, Alabama, are mostly ultisols. Ultisols are dominated by level to sloping, well drained loamy soils with loamy subsoils. Wetland soils tend to have a higher clay content, but the marine origins of the predominant parent materials tend to make sand the dominant grain size throughout the project area. Parent materials include Pliocene aged Citronelle Formation sands and gravels.

The project area soils are highly variable from one tract to the next. In large part this is due to ground disturbances in the forms of sand and gravel pitting, a vital part of the local economy. Soil profiles in former sand pits vary depending on the particular pitting operation and the amount of soil eroded from uphill. In most cases a yellow (10YR7/6) or white (10YR8/1) sand mixed with gravel constituted the first 10-40 cm (4-16 in). The next level was usually a mixed level 10-30 cm (4-12 in) of sand with yellow (10YR7/6) clay inclusions. The base level was a packed yellow (10YR7/6) clay, with the exception of one area where it was packed gray (10YR5/1) clay. In areas where pitting had not occurred, the profiles were more uniform. Typically the first 60 cm (2 ft) consisted of gray

(10YR5/1) sand. The next 40 cm (16 in) consisted of white (10YR8/1) sand mixed with yellow (10YR7/6) clay inclusions. The subsoil was a packed yellow (10YR7/6) clay.

Vegetation

Escambia County typically contains a large percentage of natural pine barrens and planted pine plantations. Oak-hickory woodlands tended to dominate in the past with scattered grasslands. The project tracts located in former sand pits were usually devoid of vegetation. Pine stands typically surrounded these areas and in a couple of cases some vegetation had rebounded. Longleaf-Slash Pine Forest is the current forest type in Escambia County.

Chapter 4. Cultural Context

Cultural Background

As it is properly understood, human occupation and its associated cultural environment spans at least 14,000 years in the Southeast. This span is divided into a number of temporal and cultural periods. Each period is characterized by its own settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, technology, and diagnostic artifacts. Remnants of these temporal periods are left in the form of archaeological deposits. A brief discussion of the cultural history of the region is presented below.

Paleoindian Period (9500-8500 BC)

The Paleoindian period in northwest Florida is characterized by isolated finds of lanceolate or fluted projectile points and occasionally an associated hearth or other features. Projectile points from this time period include Clovis, Simpson, Suwannee, and Dalton. Anderson (1996:32-39) suggests a two staged diffusion of Paleoindian populations into the Southeast, with much of north Florida as a later Paleoindian concentration of Suwannee/Simpson culture. The region may have acted as a macroband territory prior to the development of the Early Archaic.

A settlement model first suggested by Neill (1964) but expanded on by Dunbar (1991) and Webb (Webb et al. 1984) theorizes that Paleoindian settlement focused on "oases" or more properly the concentration of wildlife in and around streams, springs, and karstic sinks. A significant amount of material, including associated Paleoindian points and Pleistocene faunal remains, suggests that the theory has a great deal of merit (Milanich 1994:37-45). Since the ancient Paleoindian shoreline lies some miles into the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, many Paleoindian sites are likely to be in locations no longer accessible by current survey techniques.

By the end of the Paleoindian period, prehistoric populations were shifting from small highly

mobile bands to larger aggregates of increasingly localized base camps. Large heavy lanceolate projectile points were gradually replaced by generally smaller more finely crafted corner- or side-notched types (Bullen 1975). Bollen, Morrow Mountain, Eva, and Florida Archaic Stemmed point styles became common. This reflected not only change in technological innovation but a shift in focus to smaller prey.

Archaic Period (8500-1000 BC)

Archaic period base camps were selected primarily for repeated access to hunted and gathered resources. Prior to the development of horticulture these sources were prey species, wild plants, and lithics. Natural barriers to movement prevented colonization in some instances, but groups were also aggregated according to complex territorial arrangements. Territories probably evolved early and shrunk considerably as populations increased or seasonal rounds developed based on smaller prey species (Anderson and Joseph 1988).

In Florida, the pattern may have involved seasonal usage of upland and coastal zones, but focused in large part on the transition between coastal and riverine resources (Milanich 1994:67). Some significant archaeological materials have been recovered from the Windover site in northeast Florida, including evidence of complex textile manufacture as early as 8,000 years ago (Doran and Dickel 1988). The Windover site suggests a highly developed, diverse exploitation of riverine and marsh resources. The picture from northwest Florida suggests an equally diverse subsistence regime. Numerous shell middens on both the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts bear witness to increased exploitation of coastal resources as well.

The Early Archaic period is distinguished from the preceding Paleoindian period on the basis of technological change from large fluted projectile points to simpler, smaller and more diverse points. The general density of populations increased, but the patterns of subsistence may have been largely unchanged. It is likely that the availability of springs and karstic sinks was much higher during the Early Archaic which led to more focused settlement.

The shift towards more diverse and complex Middle Archaic populations took place gradually. The Middle Archaic appears to show an increase in more permanent settlement, particularly in the large river valleys and along the coast. This is perhaps most indicative of increasing territorial subdivision by discrete tribal, or family units. During this period one begins to see the characteristics of seasonality and continual seasonal rounds within restricted territories. This is expanded in the Late Archaic.

The primary development in the Late Archaic which distinguishes it from the preceding periods is the invention of pottery. Around 4,000 years ago fiber tempered ceramics (e.g., the Orange series) were developed in northeast Florida, indicating a push towards a more sedentary settlement strategy (Sassaman 1993). In northwest Florida, the earliest pottery is the sand and fiber tempered Norwood Plain. The subsistence systems did not change substantially between periods, but tempered pottery may have been in response to the decrease in nomadic lifestyle, or the prolonged occupation of preferred sites.

It may be oversimplification to consider changes in faunal procurement strategies or territorial boundaries between and within the Paleoindian and Archaic periods as resulting from a single factor (such as climate change). Rather, a complex web of highly interdependent factors influenced the cultural evolution of hunter-gatherers in the Southeast. This implies that the later developments were in many ways predestined by very early strategies. Anderson's (1994) study of Savannah River chiefdoms is a detailed example of the ways in which very complex political and economic forces interact in different ways. These later period manifestations clearly have their roots in earlier hunter-gatherer societies.

Woodland Period (1000 BC-AD 900)

By the time ceramics were developed, subsistence began to focus to a larger degree on domesticated resources, such as maize and squash, or initially much larger quantities of native domesticates. Non-native crops were probably introduced from Mexico and supplemented the locally

derived domesticates before displacing them during the Mississippian (Yarnell 1993). Planting and maintaining plots of land, initially through slash and burn horticulture but eventually through more sophisticated crop management techniques, helped select for the development of more stable settled societies (Binford 1968; Bender 1978). Increased sedentism was probably a factor leading to higher rates of reproductive fertility, and subsequent population increases.

Evidence of differential access to exotic trade goods and the social demands of craft specialization are ways in which the archaeological record reveals the development of social diversity. A system evolved in the Southeast where more complex societies participated in regional interaction and developed centers of political influence (Marshall 1987; Barker and Pauketat 1992; Anderson 1994).

The culture historical periods in which these characteristics developed and reached their greatest degree of complexity are usually identified as the Woodland (1000 BC-900 AD) and the Mississippian (AD 900-1600). Each of these can be divided into finer classifications based on particular pottery typologies and the presence/absence of public or symbolic architecture, usually identified as Early, Middle, or Late subperiods.

The Early Woodland subperiod is correlated with increasing intra- and extra-regional trade (exemplified by more exotic items), developing social hierarchies, technological innovations in ceramics as well as hunting strategies (the bow and arrow), and a presumed increase in political superstructures. Dwellings become more permanent, are situated in denser concentrations and are extended as part of more continuous settlements. The trend increases throughout the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods with the addition of mound building and the extension of greater emphasis on sedentary agriculture.

In northwest Florida, the Deptford complex of ceramic styles dominates the Early Woodland subperiod. Deptford Bold, Simple Stamped, and Linear Check Stamped, are associated with the first major deviation between the Atlantic and Gulf Coast cultural developments. Gulf Deptford evolved after 100 BC probably reflecting an increased trade with Hopewellian cultures to the north. Trade

items of particular interest to interior people were large marine shells and possibly plant materials (Milanich 1994:134-135). Prehistoric northwest Floridians profited from acquiring copper, stone and ceramic items, and seem to have exceeded their neighbors to the east in the rapid development of ceremonialism.

By AD 100, the Deptford styles were replaced by the Swift Creek and Santa Rosa cultural styles. Santa Rosa Stamped, Basin-Bayou Incised, and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped represent typical Middle Woodland period ceramics from northwest Florida. Little settlement or subsistence change occurred between Deptford and Swift Creek/Santa Rosa, but the largely contemporaneous Swift Creek and Santa Rosa potter styles are spatially delineated by the approximate line running north from Panama City (Milanich 1994:143). Swift Creek/Santa Rosa continued a settlement pattern focused on Live Oak-Magnolia hammocks, adjacent to rich freshwater and tidal marshes. Swift Creek/Santa Rosa settlement seems to have increased the occupation of interior woodlands.

Between AD 200 and 900, the Middle Woodland pottery types were replaced by Late Woodland Weeden Island ceramics. Typical Weeden Island pottery styles from northwest Florida include: Weeden Island Punctated, Weeden Island Incised, Indian Pass Incised, and Wakulla Check Stamped. Weeden Island settlement is widely varying across diverse environmental habitats. An emphasis on coastal occupation occurs, but increasing numbers of sites are shell middens, as well as burial and ceremonial mounds (Milanich 1994; Milanich et al. 1984).

Mississippian Period (AD 900-1540)

In general, the Mississippian period is seen as a time of permanent settlements, increased religious and social complexity, and great dependence on intensive agricultural practices. The most dramatic characteristics of this period are observed in the construction of large fortified villages, and flat-topped earthen mounds utilized in political and religious functions. Hierarchically organized chiefdoms developed early in this period and evolved into enormous polities with great power and far flung influence (DePratter 1991; Dragoo 1975:20-21; Griffin 1967:189-190; Hally 1994; Hudson

1997; Hudson et al. 1985; Knight 1990; Smith 1987; Smith 1990; Stoltman 1978:727). The period is generally considered to end with the expeditions of Spanish explorers, Hernando de Soto in particular, in 1540, though many Mississippian cultural traditions continued well into the historic period (Gougeon 1999; Hudson 1997; Pavao-Zuckerman 2000, 2001).

In northwest Florida, Fort Walton-Pensacola ceramic styles replace the Late Woodland/Mississippian transition Weeden Island styles. Pensacola Incised, Moundville Incised, and their variants tend to be the most commonly occurring types. Fort Walton-Pensacola sites were probably keyed to ceremonial centers, via a network of high traffic trade routes. Centrally placed centers would have been surrounded by satellite villages and outlying farming hamlets. Intensive field agriculture of maize and cucurbits seems to have replaced the slash and burn horticulture of the Weeden Island period. Exotic trade items and highly decorative craft products indicated a widespread ceremonial complex and provide some small insight into ideology (Milanich 1994:356-387; Brose 1984:185-197).

With the arrival of the first Europeans, southeastern polities began to collapse (Peebles 1986; Anderson 1994). European contact brought dramatic alteration of Native American technology and lifeways. By the mid-1600s Florida was inhabited by smaller populations of historically known tribal confederations such as the Yamasee, Calussa, Timucua, and Apalachee. Mound building ended and extreme social stratification declined, at least in part due to population displacement. The trade routes that linked all of the individual regions with each other and with areas outside the Southeast remained, but the regional political dominance of population centers declined. It is likely that disease introduced first by the Spanish and later the English, was responsible for the elimination of a very large percentage of the population (Wood 1989), and perhaps the role of regional polities, as it transformed the elaborate political structure of the region.

Historic Overview

First Spanish Period (AD 1528-1763)

Although Spanish pilots had explored and mapped the Gulf Coast since the early sixteenth century, the first Europeans to enter Pensacola Bay were likely the survivors of the ill fated Narváez expedition in 1528. The next European excursion to Pensacola Bay was led by Francisco Maldonado, who was charged with resupplying Hernando de Soto's expedition throughout the Southeast. Maldonado waited several months in 1540 and 1541 but De Soto never arrived. Although no known documents exist from his visit, Maldonado probably explored Pensacola Bay and other nearby waterways.

Under pressure to establish coastal settlements in the Southeast from which they could defend shipments en route to Mexico and Spain, the Spanish again entered the waters of Pensacola Bay in 1559, under the command of Tristán de Luna y Arellano. This large and well planned colonizing force was doomed to failure when a hurricane struck shortly after its arrival. Nine of Luna's 12 ships were destroyed, along with most of the colony's supplies and foodstuffs. The Luna enterprise was terminated in 1561, four years before St. Augustine was founded by Menendez (Smith et al. 1998:3). For the next 134 years, the Spanish made no further attempts to colonize the Pensacola area.

At the end of the seventeenth century, encroachment into La Florida by the French and British finally convinced the Spanish to return to Pensacola Bay. In 1698, Spain sent Andres de Arriola to construct the Presidio Santa María de Galve, which overlooked Pensacola Pass, on the present day Naval Air Station Pensacola. Built atop the Red Cliffs, or Barrancas, which lined the bay, this government-subsidized military installation was built to stem French encroachment from the west. The Presidio complex included a fort built of pine stakes, logs, and sand, named for San Carlos de Austria, and a nearby village and church; these facilities were eventually moved inside the fort due to ongoing attacks by hostile Indian groups (Coker and Childers 1998:11-98).

The Spanish remained at the Presidio until 1719, relying for their survival on irregular shipments of the *situado* (supplies and annual subsidies), illegal trade with the French in Mobile, and when possible, local gardening, hunting and fishing (Bense and Wilson 1999:11-12; Coker 1996:121). With the outbreak of the war of Quadruple Alliance in 1719, friendly relations between the Spanish at Pensacola and the French in Mobile quickly ceased. Taking the Spanish completely by surprise, the French overran the Spanish fort on 17 May 1719 (Coker 1996:123).

The Presidio Santa María de Galve remained in French hands until the end of the war in 1722, when it was returned by treaty to Spain. When the Spanish arrived to reclaim Pensacola, they found Fort San Carlos de Austria in complete ruins and decided to rebuild the Presidio across Pensacola Bay on Santa Rosa Island (Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa), where it remained once again at what is now the historic district of downtown Pensacola (Presidio San Miguel de Panzacola).

British Period (1763-1781)

The area surrounding the Presidio Santa María de Galve lay abandoned from 1722 to 1763, when the British acquired Florida in return for Cuba through the Treaty of Paris (Wilson 1997:2). The British divided Florida into two colonies and Pensacola became the capital of the West Florida colony. Unlike the Spanish, who settled the area purely for military reasons, the British came to Pensacola with the idea of remaking Pensacola in the image of other British colonial towns such as Williamsburg (Stringfield 1996:21). The town was surveyed and laid out in grid form around the old Spanish stockade fort (Fort San Miguel) and within a few years British merchants, farmers, craftsmen, laborers and their families could be seen on the sandy streets of Pensacola.

Though Pensacola was essentially spared from all major battles associated with the American Revolution, the war spurred a broad expansion of fortifications in Pensacola. Four military installations were built in Pensacola during the British period. One of those four was the Royal Navy Redoubt, built on the Barrancas overlooking Pensacola Pass, and used to guard Pensacola from sea attack. Built with pine logs, the redoubt stood where Fort Barrancas stands today, approximately

1,500 feet west fo the old Spanish Presidio Santa María de Galve (Coleman and Coleman 1982:17). During the Spanish siege of Pensacola in 1781, the redoubt was not damaged and was renamed Fort San Carlos de Barrancas (Coleman and Coleman 1982:27). Historians have also noted the possibility of a small village on the Red Cliffs associated with the Royal Navy Redoubt, though it has not been identified archaeologically (Coker 1984:23).

Second Spanish Period (1781-1821)

The late 1700s found Spain and England again at war. Hoping to obliterate any potential British offenses, Louisiana Governor Bernardo de Galvez led a successful military campaign along the Mississippi and finally took Pensacola for Spain in 1781. After the peace settlements of 1783, the two Florida colonies wee once again under official Spanish rule and Pensacola was named the capital of West Florida in 1803 (Stringfield 1996:36). Inheriting a formal town plan from the British, government officials, military officers and citizens in second Spanish Pensacola followed the existing spatial layout of the town and reorganized the cultural landscape only as financial needs demanded (Mullins 1998:E.4).

Although largely concentrated near the mouth of Pensacola Bay, colonial settlers could also be found clustered to the west of Pensacola along the Barrancas, near the military fortifications. Despite the fact that plans to move the town of Pensacola to this location failed to be ratified by the Spanish king, Barrancas village, as this area was called, survived (Wilson 1997:3).

The military fortifications at Pensacola during the second Spanish period consisted of a wooden town wall and three strong houses (Pintado 1816). Periphery fortifications of the town included Fort San Bernardo (built by the British) on the north side of town, and a brick, water level battery called San Antonio below the bluff at Barrancas. To the north for defense of the battery, Fort San Carlos de Barrancas was established in the former British Royal Navy Redoubt. There was also a defensive battery on Santa Rosa Island and one on Point Siguenza (Mullins 1998:E.6). Although Battery San Antonio still stands today, San Carlos de Barrancas was destroyed with explosives in

1814 by enraged British troops preparing to defend New Orleans from the American Army led by General Andrew Jackson (Faye 1942:277-292).

After 1800, Spanish West Florida began experiencing economic and political difficulties that were tied to both European events and colonial positioning. As the Spanish Crown viewed Napoleon's rise to power and the French sale of Louisiana territory to the United States with apprehension, Spanish officials in West Florida worried over an increasing population of Anglo-American squatters in the colonies' interior. The deteriorating situation eventually convinced Spain that West and East Florida were a liability and power was transferred to the United States in 1821.

European occupation in the project area was limited during this time. After Jackson's defeat of the Creek at Horseshoe Bend in 1814, the Creeks were forced to cede their territory to the United States. Migration to the territory increased immensely between 1816 and 1817, especially from Georgia and the Carolinas (Morgan 1990:2). These settlers were primarily interested in farming, and agriculture would become the backbone of the economy. Fort Crawford, Alabama, located just upriver from the project area near the present town of Brewton, was occupied from 1815-1821 to protect settlers from the Creek.

American Period (1821-present)

At the start of the American period, the Pensacola region grew slowly due to unclear land titles associated with grants made by previous regimes. Escambia County was one of two original counties in the Florida territory, St. John's the other. Escambia County included the entire panhandle region. Pensacola, which had been the capital for the West Florida territory, held the new legislative council in 1822. Settlement increased in 1825 when the United States Congress decided that Pensacola would be the site of the Gulf Coast's new Navy Yard.

Escambia County, Florida, decreased to its present size in 1842, after fifteen new counties had been established in the panhandle region. Escambia County, Alabama, was formed in 1868 from

the southern part of Conecuh County.

The Civil War did not directly affect the project area in terms of military operations. However, the Pensacola region experienced activity. The Confederates occupied the Pensacola Navy Yard in 1861 and federal forces held Fort Pickens throughout the war. Federal forces briefly occupied Pensacola, but later withdrew. Several federal cross country raids originated from Fort Pickens and an inconclusive battle was fought on Santa Rosa Island.

During the late 1800s, the panhandle of Florida prospered from lumber and navel stores. The completion of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad in the 1880s opened the panhandle's forest to large-scale commercial logging (Fernald and Purdham 1992:100). In 1882, 11 sawmills were operating in Pensacola.

More recently, sand and gravel pitting have been an important industry for north Escambia County, Florida, and southern Escambia County, Alabama. There are also several oil wells in the eastern part of Escambia County, Florida.

Chapter 5. Results and Recommendations

Background Research Results

Background research was conducted to identify previously recorded archaeological resources within and near the project area and to recover information relevant to the project area's historic context. Research was conducted at the Alabama Site Files in Moundville, Alabama, and the Florida Site Files at Tallahassee, Florida. Two sites were identified within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the present project area (8ES945, 8ES944).

Archaeological Field Survey Results

Two sites were located during fieldwork in the project area, 1ES92 and 1ES93. These sites are both historic/modern dump sites.

Site 1ES92

Cultural Affiliation: Late Nineteenth, Mid-Twentieth Century American

Site Type: Redeposited refuse: Historic /Modern informal refuse dump

Soil Type: Sand

Elevation: 25 meters (84 ft) amsl

Landform: Flood plain

Nearest Water Source: Big Escambia Creek

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 N3429672 E0476507

Site Size: 110 E-W by 40 N-S meters (34 by 12 ft)

Vegetation: weeds

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 1ES92 (Figures 4 and 5) is associated with the railroad and contains industrial waste from railroad improvements. Other artifacts include bottle glass, porcelain, and whiteware (see Appendix A). This site is located in a highly disturbed area. The area has been graded, and a road and bridge across Big Escambia Creek seem to have been removed.

Site 1ES92 has no identified architectural or subsurface features or subsurface artifacts. It is in an area that has been intensely disturbed by heavy machinery, grading, and subsequent erosion. Due to these disturbances, the potential for intact archaeological deposits is small. It is doubtful that this site could generate new information regarding the region. Site 1ES92 fails to meet any of the criteria listed in 36 CFR 60.4. Therefore, site 1ES92 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4. View of 1ES92, facing west.

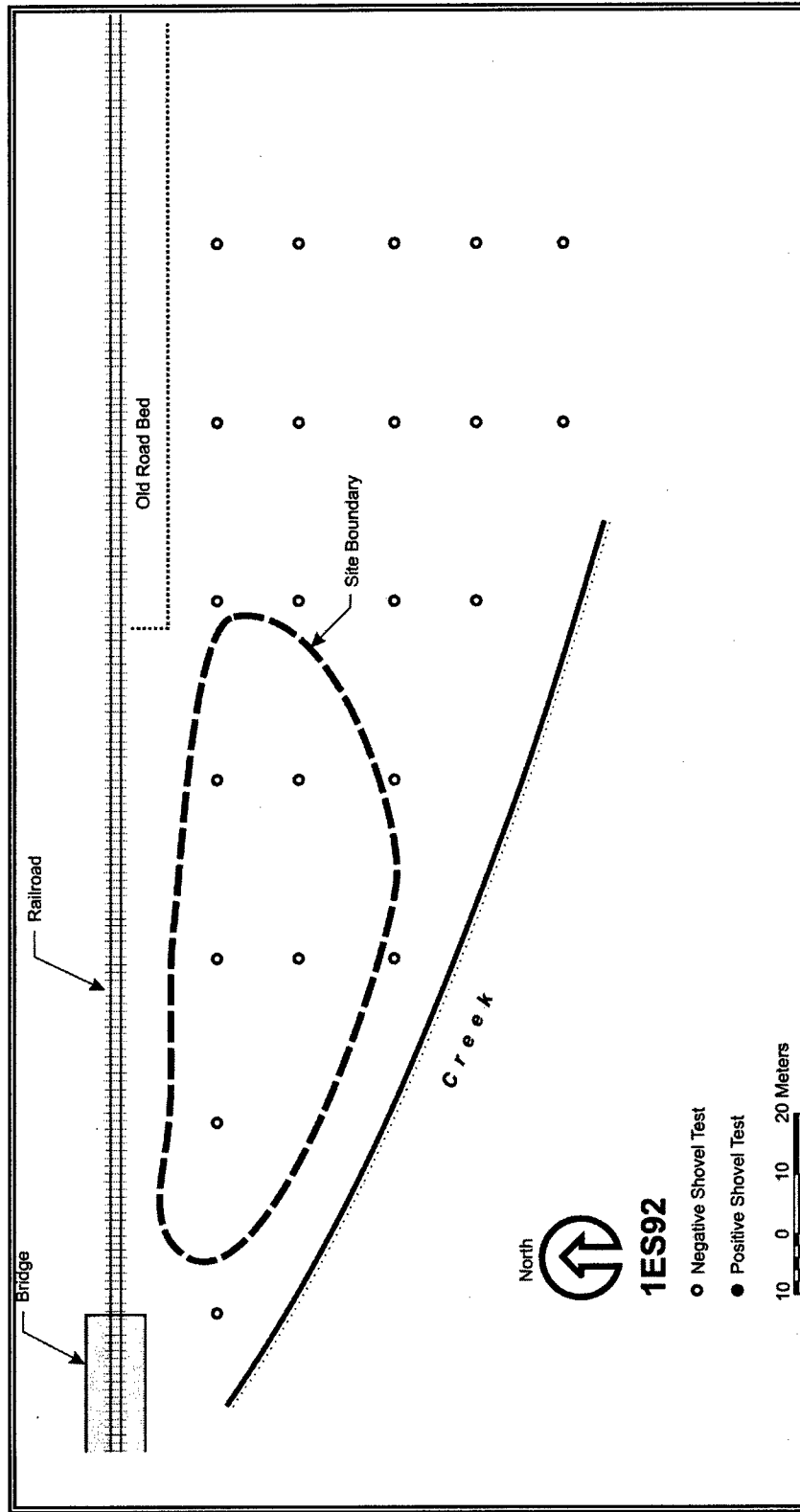


Figure 5. Plan map of site 1ES92.

Site 1ES93

Cultural Affiliation: Late Nineteenth, Mid-Twentieth Century American

Site Type: Redeposited refuse: Historic /Modern informal refuse dump

Soil Type: Sand

Elevation: 45 meters (148 ft) amsl

Landform: Terrace

Nearest Water Source: Big Escambia Creek

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 N3429545 E0477022

Site Size: 100 E-W by 30 N-S meters (34 by 12 ft)

Vegetation: pine forest

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 1ES93 (Figures 6 and 7) contains mostly household garbage. The site is located along both sides of a dead-end road. It appears to be a dump site that is still in use. Large pieces such as furniture and appliances were observed but not collected. The site also contained construction materials and discarded tires. Other artifacts include household debris such as glassware, light bulb fittings, and stoneware (see Appendix A). The eastern edge of 1ES93 overlaps with Project tract 2, however the majority of the site is not located in the project tract.

No architectural or subsurface features or subsurface artifacts were identified at site 1ES93. Very few artifacts were identified that were older than 50 years, indicating the majority of the debris is more modern. This site would most likely not generate any significant data. Site 1ES93 fails to meet any of the criteria listed in 36 CFR 60.4 for NRHP eligibility. Therefore, site 1ES93 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6. View of 1ES93, facing north.

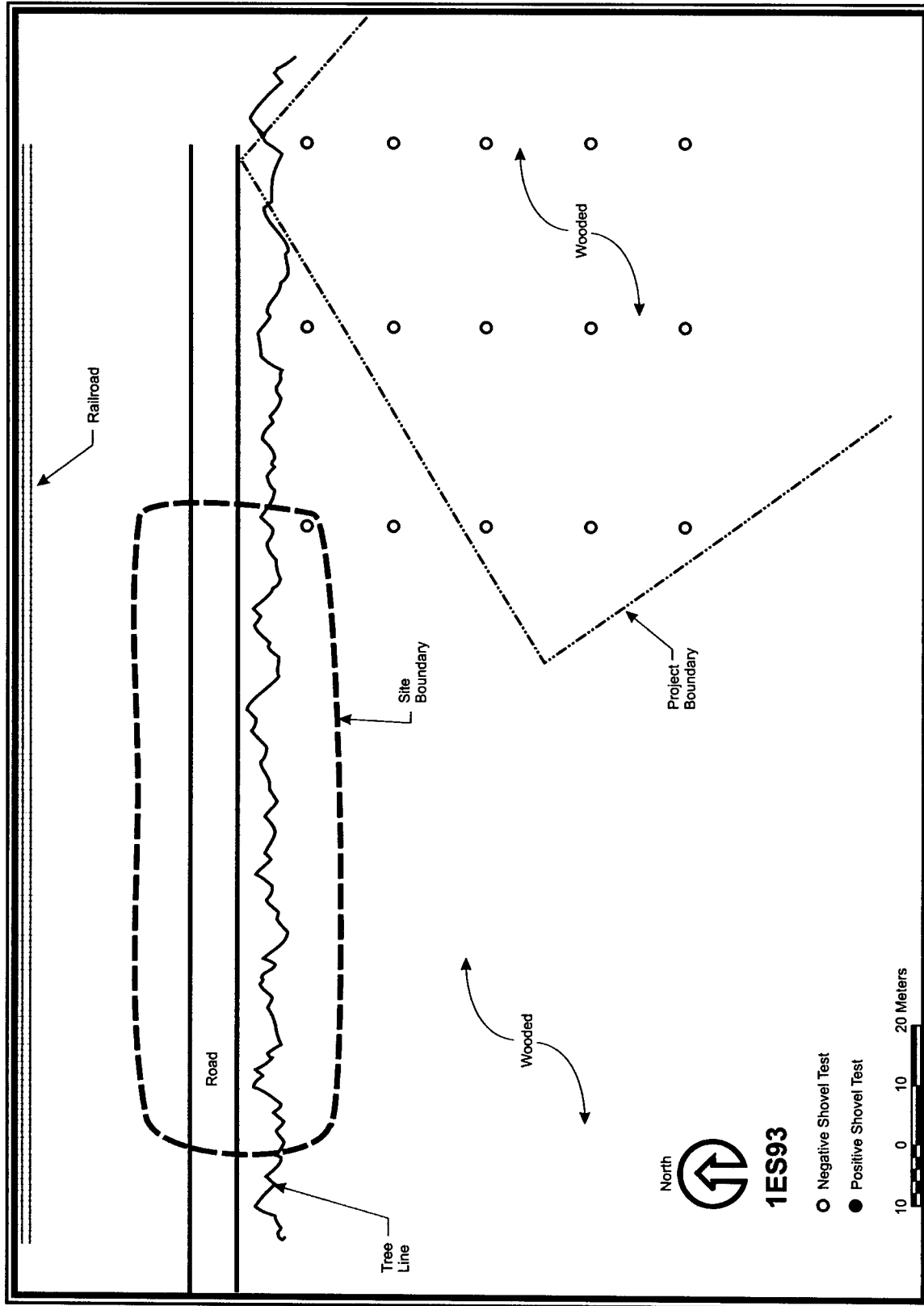


Figure 7. Plan map of site 1ES93.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Brockington and Associates, Inc., performed an intensive cultural resources survey (Phase I) within the Big Escambia Creek restoration area, Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama. We conducted these investigations for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Survey of the projects's area of potential effect (APE) was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and with regulations implementing this legislation (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties). Background research and archaeological survey were used to identify potentially significant resources in the project's APE. The survey resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites (1ES92 and 1ES93).

Both sites found are historic/modern refuse dumps. One appears to be associated with the railroad, while the other contains more household construction debris. These sites cannot add new or significant data about the region and fail to meet eligibility requirements of the NRHP. Based on results of archaeological investigation, these sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

Table of Contents

Site Number	Page Number
1ES92	A - 1
1ES93	A - 1

SITE NUMBER: 1ES92

PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		1 . 0 General surface collection		
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		Chinese blue underglazed porcelain	
2	8		hotel grade porcelain	
3	1		color glazed whiteware	aqua
4	1		green bottle glass	
5	1		light green bottle glass	"...EN..."
6	1		clear bottle glass	
7	3		cobalt blue machine made bottle glass	"G CO", "M" in circle; Maryland Glass Corp. after 1916
8	1		clear machine made bottle glass	
9	1		amber machine made bottle glass	stippled base
10	3		unidentifiable form tableglass	clear
11	1		milkglass vessel	lip
12	1		milkglass fragment	pale green painted exterior
13	1		industrial milkglass	
14	1		common wire nail	
15	1		iron bolt or bracket (architectural)	bolt head
16	1		iron/steel fishing hook	
17	1		unidentifiable slag	
18	1		unidentified lead object	"Cleveland-Dill"
19	30		unidentifiable iron/steel	fragments
20	1		unidentifiable rubber object	aqua blue

SITE NUMBER: 1ES93

PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		1 . 0 General surface collection		
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		cobalt blue mold blown bottle glass	
2	1		unidentified burned ceramic	
3	1		light bulb base/fitting	

Site Number:	1ES93		
4	1	light green machine made bottle glass	Coca-Cola bottle
5	2	glass tumbler	clear
6	1	clear machine made bottle glass	tonic bottle, maker's mark; Owens-Illinois Inc., after 1966
7	1	Albany slipped stoneware	
8	1	plate/dish (glass)	clear, molded, "Fire King"
9	2	amber bottle glass	

Appendix B: Alabama Site Forms

SITE IDENTIFICATION

TEMPORARY SITE NUMBER: FS-1

SITE NAME: _____

SITE FLAG: _____ (Office Use Only)

SITE LOCATION AND SIZE

7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP: JayUTM COORDINATES (Center of Site): ZONE: 16 EASTING: 0476507 NORTHING: 3429672TOWNSHIP: 1N RANGE: 8E SECTION: 34 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4ELEVATION: 84 ft AMSL SITE SIZE: MAJOR AXIS: 110 m MINOR AXIS: 40 m

MAXIMUM DEPTH: _____ cm

PRESERVATION INFORMATION

PRESERVATION STATE: 02

01-Unmodified

07-Construction

02-Erosion

08-Logged, Clear Cut

03-Severe Erosion

09-Borrow Pit/Surface Mine

04-Inundated

10-Deposition (buried)

05-Intermittent Flooding

11-Potheaded

06-Cultivation

99-Other (specify) _____

IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION PENDING (y/n): N LOOTING/VANDALISM (y/n): N

PERCENT DESTROYED: _____%

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: 03

01-Undetermined

04-Registered

02-Considered Eligible

05-Ineligible

03-Considered Ineligible

DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS/REFERENCES

The site is bounded on the north by CSX railroad and the south and west by Big Escambia Creek. The site is a historic-modern dump. It is located at the end of a dead end road. The refuse includes industrial waste most likely associated with the railroad. It also includes historic household waste. A surface collection was taken that included blue glass, milk glass, green glass, white ware, iron hardware & slag. Items noted but not collected include asphalt, nonnative gravel, cement, iron cables, railroad ties, girders, iron hinges & fasteners, glass, ceramics, and modern debris.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION: 03

01-Volunteered Report

02-Reconnaissance Survey

03-Intensive (100%) Survey

EXCAVATION STATUS: 02

01-No Collection

02-Surface Collection

03-Shovel Tests

04-Surface Collection & Shovel Tests

05-Limited Testing

06-Extensive Testing

07-Excavation

08-Total Excavation

TOPOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION: 04

01-Upland Crest

02-Upland Slope

03-Upland Base

04-Floodplain

05-Terrace

06-Island

07-Tidal Marsh

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRICT: 29

01-Ashland Plateau

02-Opelika Plateau

03-Big Canoe Valley

04-Cahaba Ridges

05-Cahaba Valley

06-Coosa Ridges

07-Coosa Valley

08-Weisner Ridges

09-Blount Mountain

10-Jackson Co. Mountains

11-Little Mountain

12-Lookout Mountain

13-Moulton Valley

14-Murphree Valley

15-Sand Mountain

16-Sequatchie Valley

17-Warrior Basin

18-Wills Valley

19-Tennessee Valley

20-Outer Nashville Basin

21-Black Prairie

22-Buhrstone Hills

23-Chunnennuggee Hills

24-Dougherty Plain

25-Eastern Red Hills

26-Fall Line Hills

27-Flatwoods

28-Lime Hills

29-Southern Pine Hills

30-Western Red Hills

31-Coastal Strip

32-Mobile Delta

NEAREST WATER SOURCE: 07

01-Sink

02-Well

03-Spring

04-Swamp

05-Lake

06-Oxbow Lake

07-First Order Stream

08-Second Order Stream

AT CONFLUENCE (y/n): N

09-Third Order Stream

10-Fourth Order Stream

11-Major Tributary

12-River

13-Estuary

14-Ocean/Bay

DIRECTION TO WATER: S

DISTANCE TO WATER: 20 m

DRAINAGE BASIN: 10

01-Alabama

02-Apalachicola

03-Black Warrior

04-Buttahatchee

05-Cahaba

06-Chattoohochee

07-Choctawhatchee

08-Conecuh

09-Coosa

10-Escambia

11-Escatawpa

12-Mobile-Tensaw

13-Pea

14-Perdido

15-Sipsey

16-Tallapoosa

17-Tennessee

18-Tombigbee

19-Yellow

20-Coastal Estuary/Bay

99-Other (specify) _____

GROUND COVER: 10

01-Grassland

02-Cultivation

03-Secondary Growth

04-Unimproved Forest

05-Improved Forest/Orchard

06-Intermittent Flooding

07-Inundated

08-Developed (Urban/
Residential/Industrial)

09-Roadway

10-Open and Eroded

99-Other (specify) _____

SOIL TEXTURE CLASS: 01

01-Coarse Sand

02-Sand

03-Fine Sand

04-Very Fine Sand

05-Loamy Coarse Sand

06-Loamy Sand

07-Loamy Fine Sand

08-Loamy Very Fine Sand

09-Coarse Sandy Loam

10-Sandy Loam

11-Fine Sandy Loam

12-Very Fine Sandy Loam

13-Loam

14-Silt Loam

15-Silt

16-Sandy Clay Loam

17-Clay Loam

18-Silty Clay Loam

19-Sandy Clay

20-Silty Clay

21-Clay

22-Rockland

SOIL TYPE: ultisol

NATURE OF DEPOSIT: 02

01-Entire Site Disturbed

02-Upper Portion Disturbed

03-Deep Disturbance

04-Undisturbed

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:

HUMAN REMAINS

WEIR

FEATURES

HISTORIC STRUCTURE (STANDING)

ROCKSHELTER

HISTORIC STRUCTURE SITE (NOT STANDING)

CAVE

HISTORIC CEMETERY

ARTIFACT SCATTER

QUARRY

MIDDEN

STILL

SHELL MIDDEN

MILL

SINGLE EARTHEN MOUND

ENGINEERING

MULTIPLE EARTHEN MOUNDS

(Specify) _____

PETROGLYPH/PICTOGRAPH

OTHER (Specify) historic/modern dump

STONE MOUND(S)

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S):

--CULTURE--

--PHASES, CULTURES, HORIZONS, IF KNOWN--

PALEOINDIAN (Unidentified)

EARLY

MIDDLE

LATE

ARCHAIC (Unidentified)

EARLY

MIDDLE

LATE

GULF FORMATIONAL (Unidentified)

MIDDLE

LATE

WOODLAND (Unidentified)

EARLY

MIDDLE

LATE

MISSISSIPPIAN (Unidentified)

EARLY

MIDDLE

LATE

PROTOHISTORIC

HISTORIC ABORIGINAL

UNKNOWN ABORIGINAL

NON-ABORIGINAL

16th CENTURY

17th CENTURY

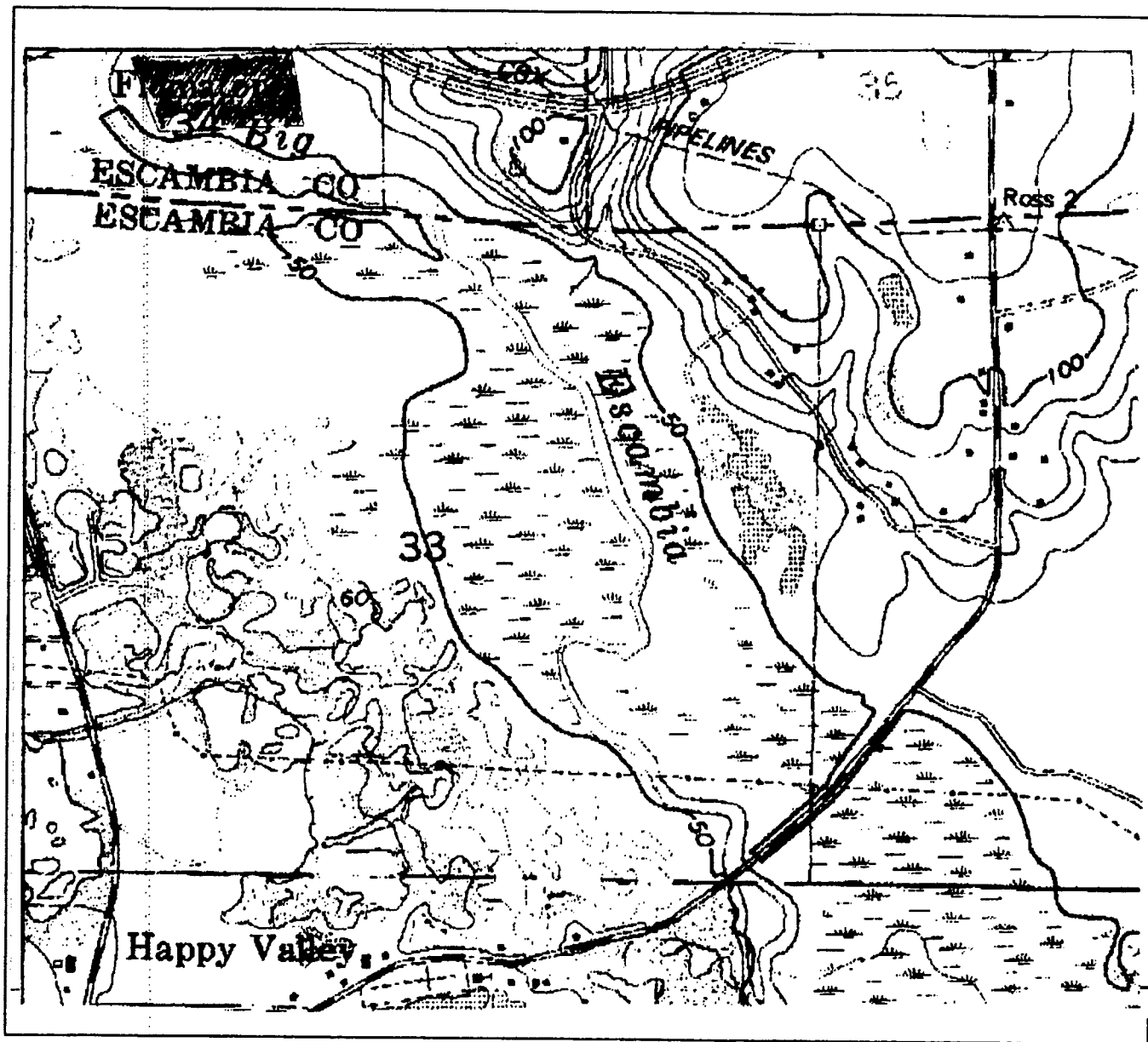
18th CENTURY

19th CENTURY

20th CENTURY

SPECIFIC DATE RANGE _____

MAP OF SITE



7.5' USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: JAY

SITE FORM AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

DATE: 19 September 2002

AUTHOR-NAME: Elizabeth L. Fuller

ADDRESS: Brockington & Associates
6611 Bay Circle
Suite 220

CITY: Norcross

STATE: GA ZIP: 30071

SITE IDENTIFICATION

TEMPORARY SITE NUMBER: FS-2

SITE NAME: _____

SITE FLAG: _____ (Office Use Only)

SITE LOCATION AND SIZE

7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP: JAY

UTM COORDINATES (Center of Site): ZONE: 16 EASTING: 0477022 NORTHING: 3429545

TOWNSHIP: 1N RANGE: 8E SECTION: 35 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4

ELEVATION: 148 ft AMSL SITE SIZE: MAJOR AXIS: 100 m MINOR AXIS: 30 m

MAXIMUM DEPTH: _____ cm

PRESERVATION INFORMATION

PRESERVATION STATE: 01

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

IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION PENDING (y/n): N LOOTING/VANDALISM (y/n): N

PERCENT DESTROYED: _____%

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: 03

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

DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS/REFERENCES

The site is located along both sides of a dead end road. It appears to be a dump site that is still in use. Refuse dates from late 19th century to present and includes household items such as furniture and appliances as well as construction materials and discarded tires. A sample of household items such as glass and ceramics were collected all large items were left.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION: 03

- 01-Volunteered Report 02-Reconnaissance Survey 03-Intensive (100%) Survey

EXCAVATION STATUS: 02

- 01-No Collection 03-Shovel Tests 05-Limited Testing 07-Excavation
02-Surface Collection 04-Surface Collection & Shovel Tests 06-Extensive Testing 08-Total Excavation

TOPOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION: 05

- 01-Upland Crest 03-Upland Base 05-Terrace 07-Tidal Marsh
02-Upland Slope 04-Floodplain 06-Island

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRICT: 29

- 01-Ashland Plateau 09-Blount Mountain 17-Warrior Basin 25-Eastern Red Hills
02-Opelika Plateau 10-Jackson Co. Mountains 18-Wills Valley 26-Fall Line Hills
03-Big Canoe Valley 11-Little Mountain 19-Tennessee Valley 27-Flatwoods
04-Cahaba Ridges 12-Lookout Mountain 20-Outer Nashville Basin 28-Lime Hills
05-Cahaba Valley 13-Moulton Valley 21-Black Prairie 29-Southern Pine Hills
06-Coosa Ridges 14-Murphree Valley 22-Buhrstone Hills 30-Western Red Hills
07-Coosa Valley 15-Sand Mountain 23-Chunnennuggee Hills 31-Coastal Strip
08-Weisner Ridges 16-Sequatchie Valley 24-Dougherty Plain 32-Mobile Delta

NEAREST WATER SOURCE: 07 AT CONFLUENCE (y/n): N

- 01-Sink 05-Lake 09-Third Order Stream 13-Estuary
02-Well 06-Oxbow Lake 10-Fourth Order Stream 14-Ocean/Bay
03-Spring 07-First Order Stream 11-Major Tributary
04-Swamp 08-Second Order Stream 12-River

DIRECTION TO WATER: S

DISTANCE TO WATER: 120 m

DRAINAGE BASIN: 10

- 01-Alabama 07-Choctawhatchee 13-Pea 19-Yellow
02-Apalachicola 08-Conecuh 14-Perdido 20-Coastal Estuary/Bay
03-Black Warrior 09-Coosa 15-Sipsey 99-Other (specify) _____
04-Buttahatchee 10-Escambia 16-Tallapoosa
05-Cahaba 11-Escatawpa 17-Tennessee
06-Chattoohochee 12-Mobile-Tensaw 18-Tombigbee

GROUND COVER: 04

- 01-Grassland 04-Unimproved Forest 07-Inundated 09-Roadway
02-Cultivation 05-Improved Forest/Orchard 08-Developed (Urban/
Residential/Industrial) 10-Open and Eroded
03-Secondary Growth 06-Intermittent Flooding 99-Other (specify) _____

SOIL TEXTURE CLASS: 01

- 01-Coarse Sand 09-Coarse Sandy Loam 17-Clay Loam
02-Sand 10-Sandy Loam 18-Silty Clay Loam
03-Fine Sand 11-Fine Sandy Loam 19-Sandy Clay
04-Very Fine Sand 12-Very Fine Sandy Loam 20-Silty Clay
05-Loamy Coarse Sand 13-Loam 21-Clay
06-Loamy Sand 14-Silt Loam 22-Rockland
07-Loamy Fine Sand 15-Silt
08-Loamy Very Fine Sand 16-Sandy Clay Loam

SOIL TYPE: ultisol

NATURE OF DEPOSIT: 04

01-Entire Site Disturbed

02-Upper Portion Disturbed

03-Deep Disturbance

04-Undisturbed

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:

HUMAN REMAINS

WEIR

FEATURES

HISTORIC STRUCTURE (STANDING)

ROCKSHELTER

HISTORIC STRUCTURE SITE (NOT STANDING)

CAVE

HISTORIC CEMETERY

ARTIFACT SCATTER

QUARRY

MIDDEN

STILL

SHELL MIDDEN

MILL

SINGLE EARTHEN MOUND

ENGINEERING

MULTIPLE EARTHEN MOUNDS

(Specify) _____

PETROGLYPH/PICTOGRAPH

OTHER (Specify) historic/modern dump

STONE MOUND(S)

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S):

--CULTURE--

--PHASES, CULTURES, HORIZONS, IF KNOWN--

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16th CENTURY

17th CENTURY

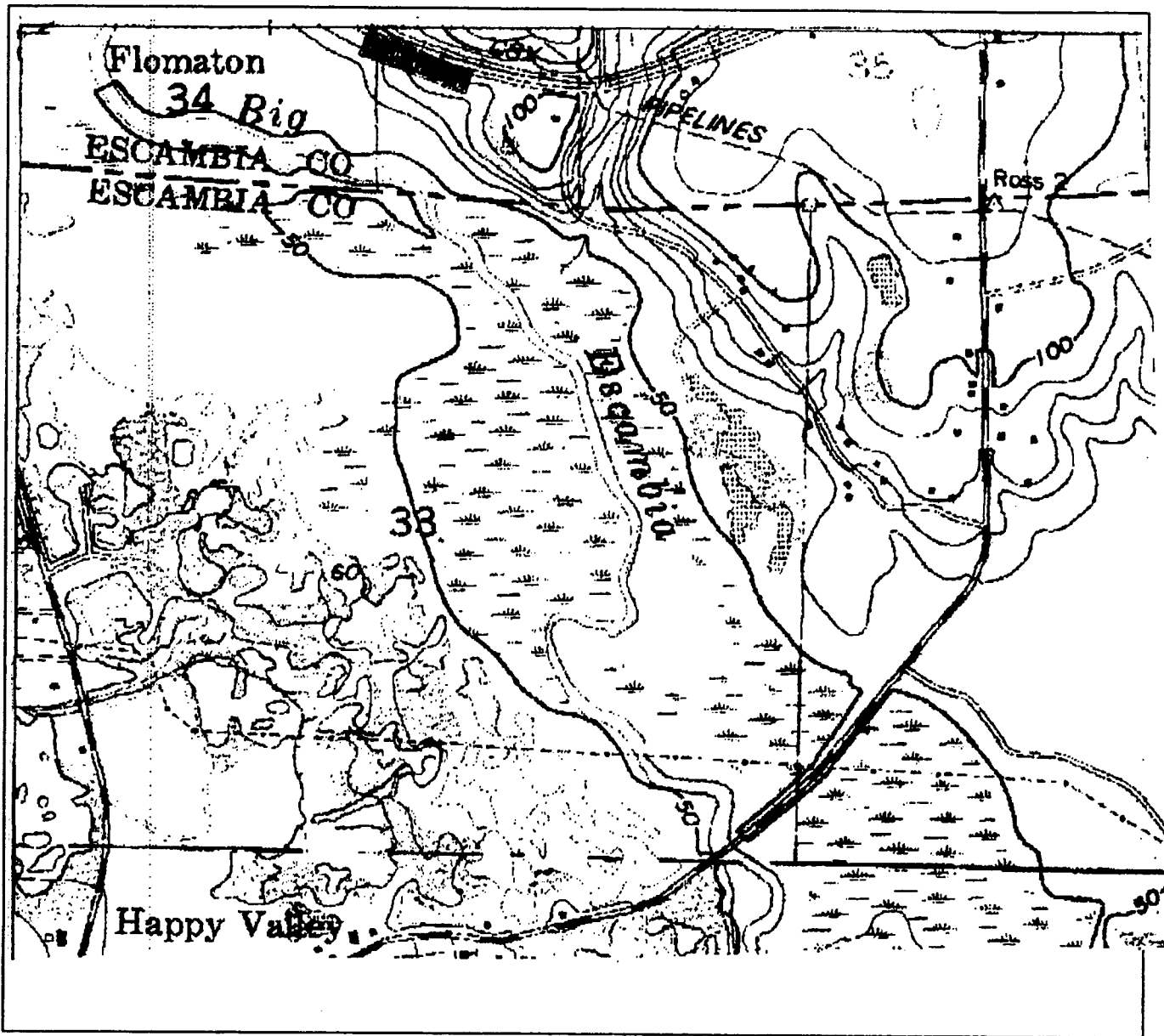
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MAP OF SITE



7.5' USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: JAY

SITE FORM AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

DATE: 19 September 2002

AUTHOR-NAME: Elizabeth L. Fuller

ADDRESS: Brockington & Associates
6611 Bay Circle
Suite 220

CITY: Norcross

STATE: GA ZIP: 30071

Appendix C: Florida Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF)
Survey # (FMSF)



only) __/__/__ **Survey Log Sheet**
only) _____
Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Big Escambia Creek Restoration Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: Big Escambia Creek Restoration Project, Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) Fuller, Elizabeth & Whitley, Thomas; Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Publication Date (year) 2002 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 31

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*: see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) _____

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) Fuller, Elizabeth

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Big Escambia Creek

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Name US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Address/Phone 109 Saint Joseph St. Mobile, Alabama

Recorder of Log Sheet Fuller, Elizabeth Date Log Sheet Completed 12 / 17 / 02

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey # (s) [FMSF only] _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Escambia

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): 1992 Jay, FL

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 9 / 2 / 02 End 9 / 6 / 02 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 74 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 10

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers _____ miles

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater other:

Preliminary Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- FMSF site property search
- FMSF survey search
- other (describe): _____
- Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- local informant(s)
- library research- local public _____ library special collection - nonlocal _____ literature search
- Sanborn Insurance maps

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

- S surface collection, controlled
- F surface collection, uncontrolled
- A shovel test-1/4"screen
- O shovel test-1/8" screen
- O shovel test 1/16"screen
- O shovel test-unscreened
- O other (describe): _____
- O other screen shovel test (size: _____) O block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
- O water screen (finest size: _____) O soil resistivity
- O posthole tests
- O auger (size: _____)
- O coring
- O test excavation (at least 1x2 M)
- O magnetometer
- O side scan sonar
- _____ unknown

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

- O building permits
- O commercial permits
- O interior documentation
- O other (describe): _____
- O demolition permits
- A exposed ground inspected
- O local property records
- F neighbor interview
- O occupant interview
- O occupation permits
- O subdivision maps
- O tax records
- _____ unknown

Scope/Intensity/Procedures _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites _____ Newly Recorded Sites _____

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) _____

Site Form Used: SmartForm FMSF Paper Form Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor.

DO NOT USE SITE FILE USE ONLY DO NOT USE

BAR Related

BHP Related

- 872
- CARL
- 1A32
- UW

- State Historic Preservation Grant
- Compliance Review: CRAT

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

Appendix D: Letters of Concurrence



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

LI
pls CR!
KFC
PO-F

March 31, 2003

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer
Attention: Ms. Laura Kammerer
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough, R. A. Gray Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed for your review and comment is one copy of the revised draft report entitled *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: Big Escambia Creek Restoration Project, Escambia County, Florida and Escambia County, Alabama*. The report has been revised to address comments provided by your staff. A copy of those comments is provided for your ready reference.

If you agree with the recommendations provided in the report, please sign this letter in the space provided below and return it to me within thirty days of your receipt. An expeditious response will be appreciated.

Should you have questions or require additional information, please contact U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District archeologist, Ms. Dottie Gibbens at 251/694-4114.

Sincerely,

Hugh A. McClellan
Hugh A. McClellan
Chief, Environment and Resources
Branch

03 APR -4, AM 10:22

RECEIVED
BRANCH OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Enclosure

CONCUR: *Frederick P. Goebel, Deputy SHPO* 4/8/03
Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews (date)
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer



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

LEE H. WARNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 6, 2002

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

Ms. Dottie Gibbens
Inland Environmental Team
Planning and Environmental Division
Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628-0001

Re: AHC 2003-0153
COESAM/PDEI-02-001
Contract No. DACA 01-02-D-0001
Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: Big Escambia Creek
Restoration Project, Escambia County, Florida, and
Escambia County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Gibbens,

The Alabama Historical Commission has reviewed the Phase I survey report by Brockington and Associates for that portion of the project within the State of Alabama. We have the following comments and requests:

1. Please forward a map illustrating the locations of shovel tests or shovel-test transects for that portion of the survey area within Alabama. Please note that figure 7 illustrates part of this information, but not for the total APE within Alabama. Some researchers accomplish this by plotting the locations of shovel tests or transects on appropriate parts of USGS maps that have been expanded ("blown-up" photographically).
2. Please forward a second copy of this report with the changes in comment 1.

We are certain that we will be able to concur with the conclusions of this report once the aforementioned changes have been made. If you have any questions contact Tom Maher at 334-242-3184.

Yours truly,

Thomas O. Maher, Ph.D., RPA
State Archaeologist

Cc Elizabeth L. Fuller, Brockington and Associates