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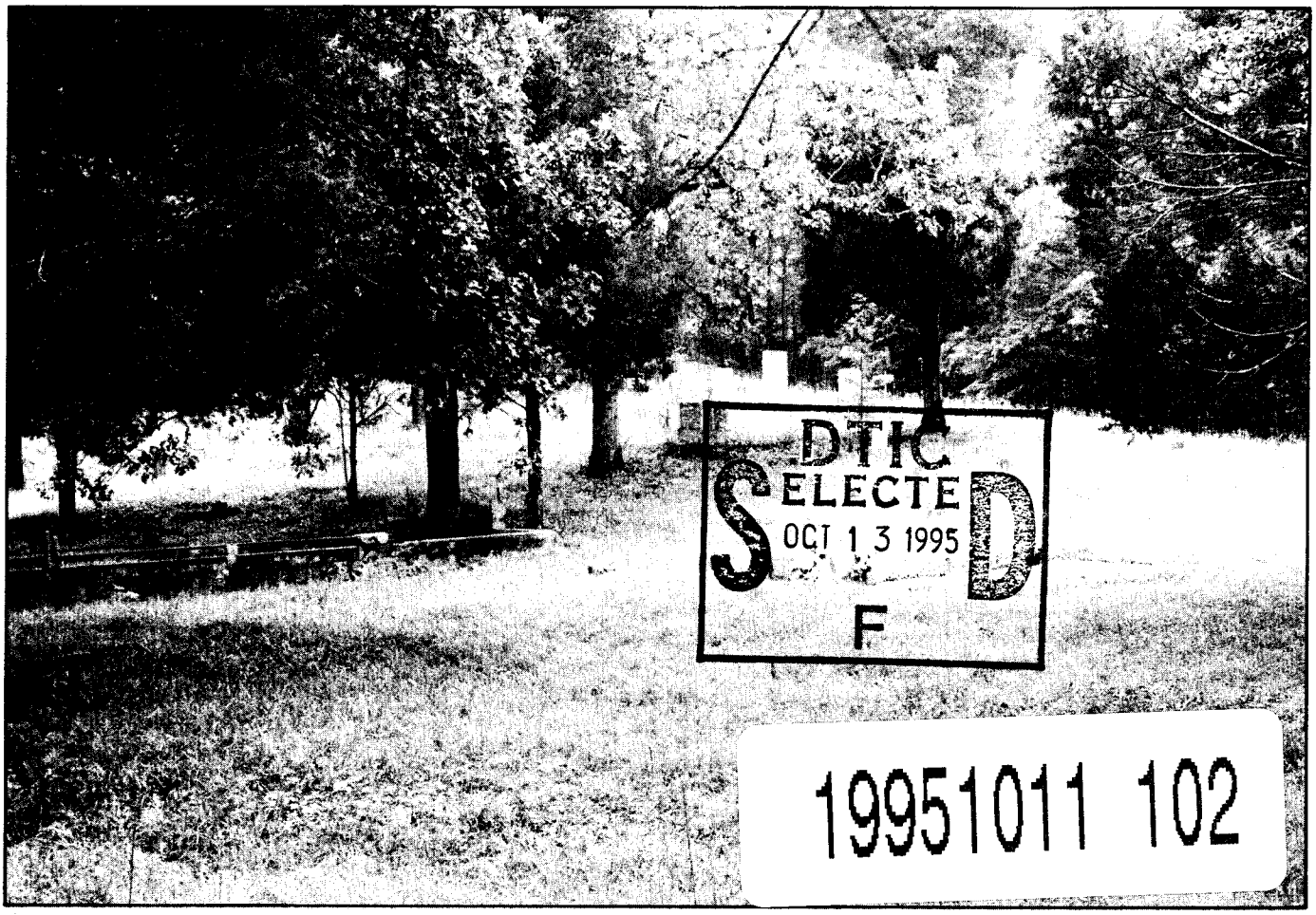
An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of
The Coosa River Annex
Talladega County, Alabama

Contract Number DACA01-91-D-0031, Delivery Order 0005



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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of 2,834 acres of the Coosa River Annex in Talladega County, Alabama. Thirty archaeological sites, 28 isolated finds, 123 ammunition storage buildings, and three historic cemeteries were identified as a result of this survey. None of these resources are considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Coosa River Annex, Talladega County, Alabama

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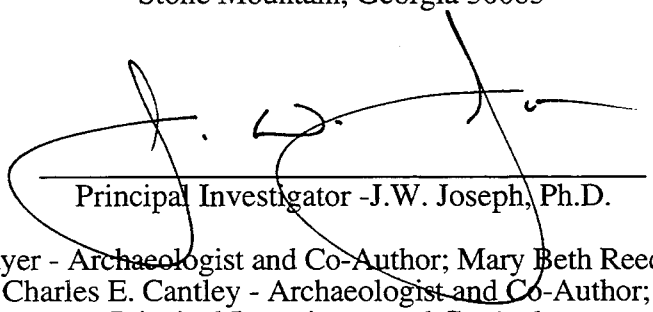

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New South Associates Technical Report 248

July 31, 1995

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An intensive cultural resource survey of 2,834 acres of the Coosa River Annex in Talladega County, Alabama resulted in the identification and documentation of three cemeteries, 28 isolated finds, 30 archaeological sites, and 123 ammunition storage buildings. None of the archaeological sites recorded during this investigation are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The 123 ammunition supply buildings identified by this survey are all World War II vintage igloos constructed from standardized plans. The history, construction, and technology of this type of standardized military construction, including comparable World War II era buildings, has been fully documented and preserved within the Ammunition Storage National Register District at nearby Fort McClellan. The examples recorded at the Coosa River Annex are therefore not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. None of the three cemeteries recorded by this survey are considered to be eligible resources, as outlined by National Register Bulletin #41 (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank a variety of individuals whose contributions made the success of this project possible. The U.S. Material Command provided the funding for this survey. Dr. Charles Moorehead of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District served as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative and provided useful guidance and assistance. Mr. Billy Burns, Forester at the Anniston Army Depot, was a helpful point of contact who was readily available to answer questions and provide support. Mr. Lyn Amos, Game Warden, offered his extensive knowledge of cultural resources of the Annex for which we are grateful. We also owe thanks to the owners and staff of the Red Carpet Inn of Oxford, Alabama who went above the call of duty to provide computer tables, early morning coffee and whatever help they could provide the crew during our stay with them.

At New South Associates, Dr. J. W. Joseph served as the Principal Investigator for this study. Kenneth F. Styer acted as the Field Director for the investigation, and was assisted by a field crew made up of Michael Robichaud, David Lake and Pat McLaughlin. Archival research was directed by Mary Beth Reed who was aided by Christine Van Voorhies and Lotta Danielsson. Charles Cantley contributed his expertise to the Cultural Context section of the report. The laboratory analysis of the cultural materials recorded and collected during this survey was supervised by Dr. Deborah Wallsmith and Kenneth F. Styer, who were assisted by laboratory technicians Darwin Ramsey-Styer, Michael Robichaud, Alvin Banquilan, Kim Wingate, and Thad Murphy. Darwin Ramsey-Styer was also responsible for a number of proof reading and editing duties during the production of this document. Additional editorial review was provided by Dr. Joseph and Ms. Reed. The graphics presented in this document were produced by Julie Cantley, Tracey Fedor and Tony Greiner.

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I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates, Inc. performed a cultural resource survey of the Coosa River Annex (the Annex) of the Anniston Army Depot in the summer of 1994. The Annex contains 2,834 acres and is located in central Talladega County Alabama. This investigation was performed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District in response to applicable federal regulations mandating the responsible management of cultural resources located on federal lands. As a result, the entire facility was subjected to thorough field investigation to locate and assess cultural resources that are located within the boundaries of this property. The results of this survey are the subject of this report.

Chapter II of this report describes the physical environment of the project area. Chapter III discusses the cultural context and history of the project area, while Chapter IV describes the methodology employed during this investigation. The results of the survey are presented in Chapter V. Research conclusions are recommendations are presented in Chapter VI. References cited in this report are provided in the back of the text. An inventory of artifacts collected during the survey is appended to this report, as are the resumes of the project's senior staff and a letter specifying the Alabama SHPO's concurrence to the recommendations of this report.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

The Coosa River Annex consists of 2,834 acres in central Talladega County, Alabama which is located in the eastern portion of the state. The military facility is a largely dormant ammunition storage facility that supports the mission of the Anniston Army Depot. The Annex is now used for military reserve training as well as short term equipment and non-lethal materials storage. The facility is made up of a nearly level to gently sloping core storage area which is surrounded by a locked security fence. This section of the facility accounts for approximately 35 percent of the acreage on the Annex. This core area is bound on the west and north by a chain of steep hills and mountains which range in elevation from 700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1080 feet AMSL at the peak of Gents Mountain, which is located at the northern boundary of the project area (Figure 1). The northeast and eastern sections of the Annex consist of moderately steep to gently sloping terrain. The facility is drained by a network of first and second order dendritic, intermittent creeks which all flow into the headwaters of the fourth order Kelly Creek on the east and southeast boundary of the project area.

The core storage area consists of 123 semi-subterranean ammunition storage buildings organized around a system of parallel paved roads. The development within the fenced storage facility has resulted in a variety of landscape disturbances. Ground evidence suggests that a system of railroad tracks crossed this facility at one time but this feature of the infrastructure has long since been abandoned and sections of the tracks have been paved over in many areas. The ammunition storage buildings resemble those at Anniston Army Depot and Fort McClellan and are World War II vintage standardized construction. These semi-cylindrical "igloos" are made up of 60 by 110 foot (18.3 by 27 m) concrete structures which have been set a few feet below the ground surface and then covered with several feet of earth. Vegetation has overgrown all of these magazines (Figure 2). The construction of these magazines usually resulted in severe subsurface disturbance of the immediate vicinity. Construction of the supporting infrastructure, i.e. roads and staging areas, has resulted in similar landscape disturbances. In addition, ongoing logging has disturbed approximately 50 percent of the fenced facility as well as a much smaller percentage of the outside boundary. Clear cut and selective logging was in progress on the facility during the survey, and recent as well as probable historic timbering has impacted the upper soil horizon (Figure 3).

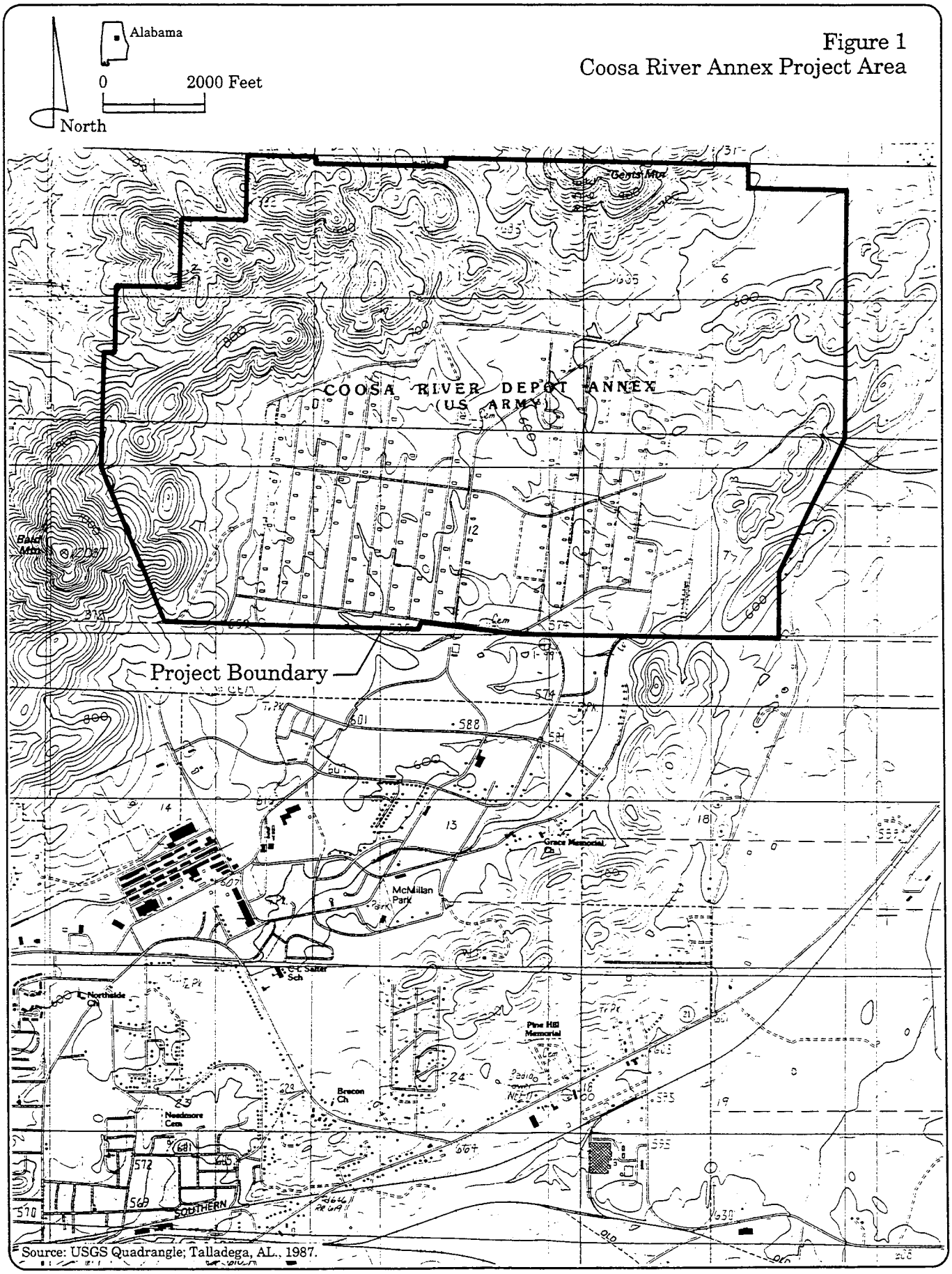


Figure 1
Coosa River Annex Project Area

Figure 2
An Ammunition "Igloo" Bunker in the Coosa River Annex

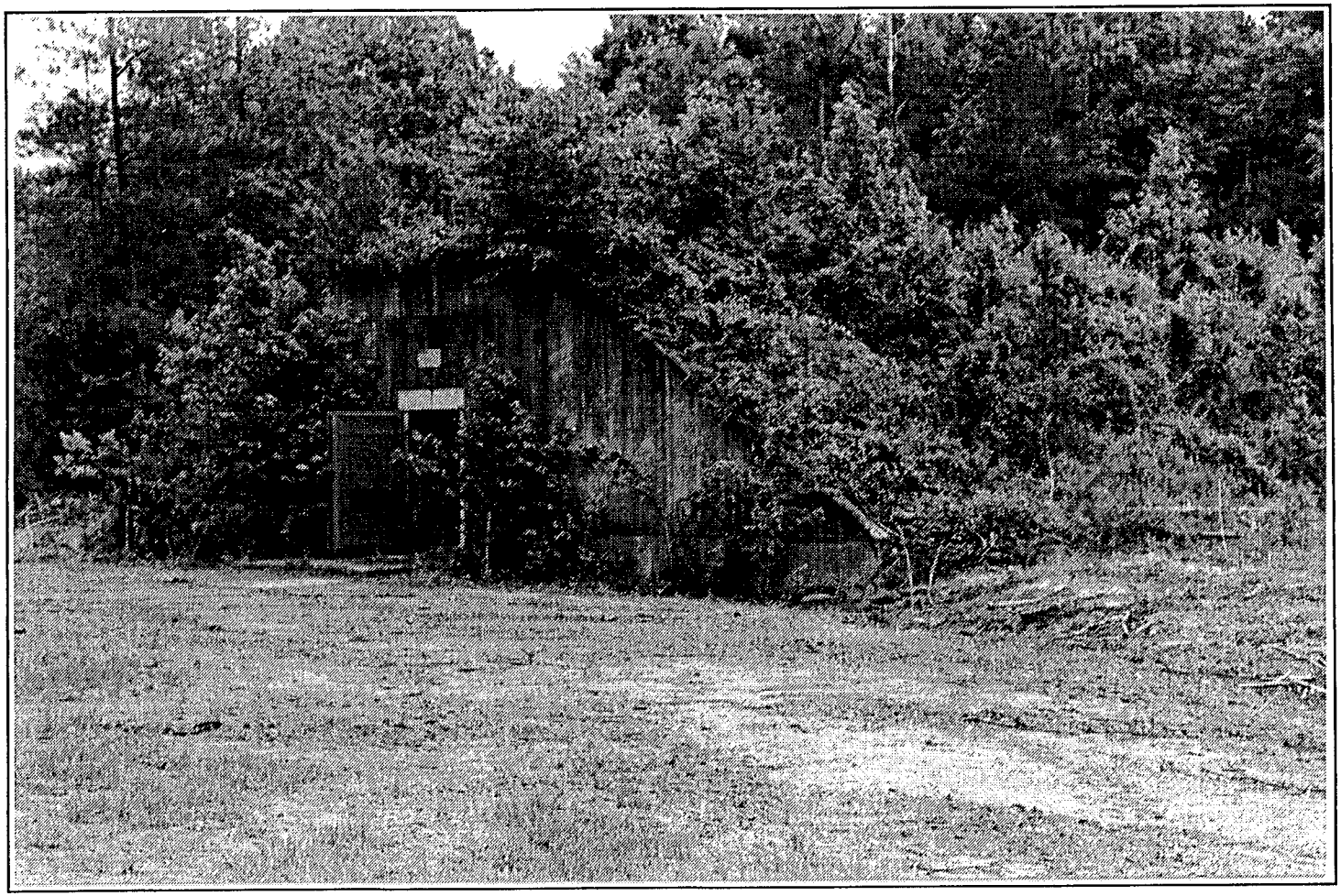


Figure 3
An Example of the Destructive Nature of Clear Cut
Logging to the Landscape of the Coosa River Annex

Soils and Landscapes

The Coosa River Annex is located in the Coosa Valley district of the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic province (Sapp and Emplaincourt 1975). This region is characterized as a series of parallel ridges and valleys which trend southwest to northeast. This formation runs from just south of Birmingham, almost in the center of the state, to the Georgia Piedmont in northwest Georgia. The Alabama Valley and Ridge province is drained by the Cahaba and Coosa rivers. The extant vegetational community is characterized as an oak-hickory-pine forest (Walthall 1980:18).

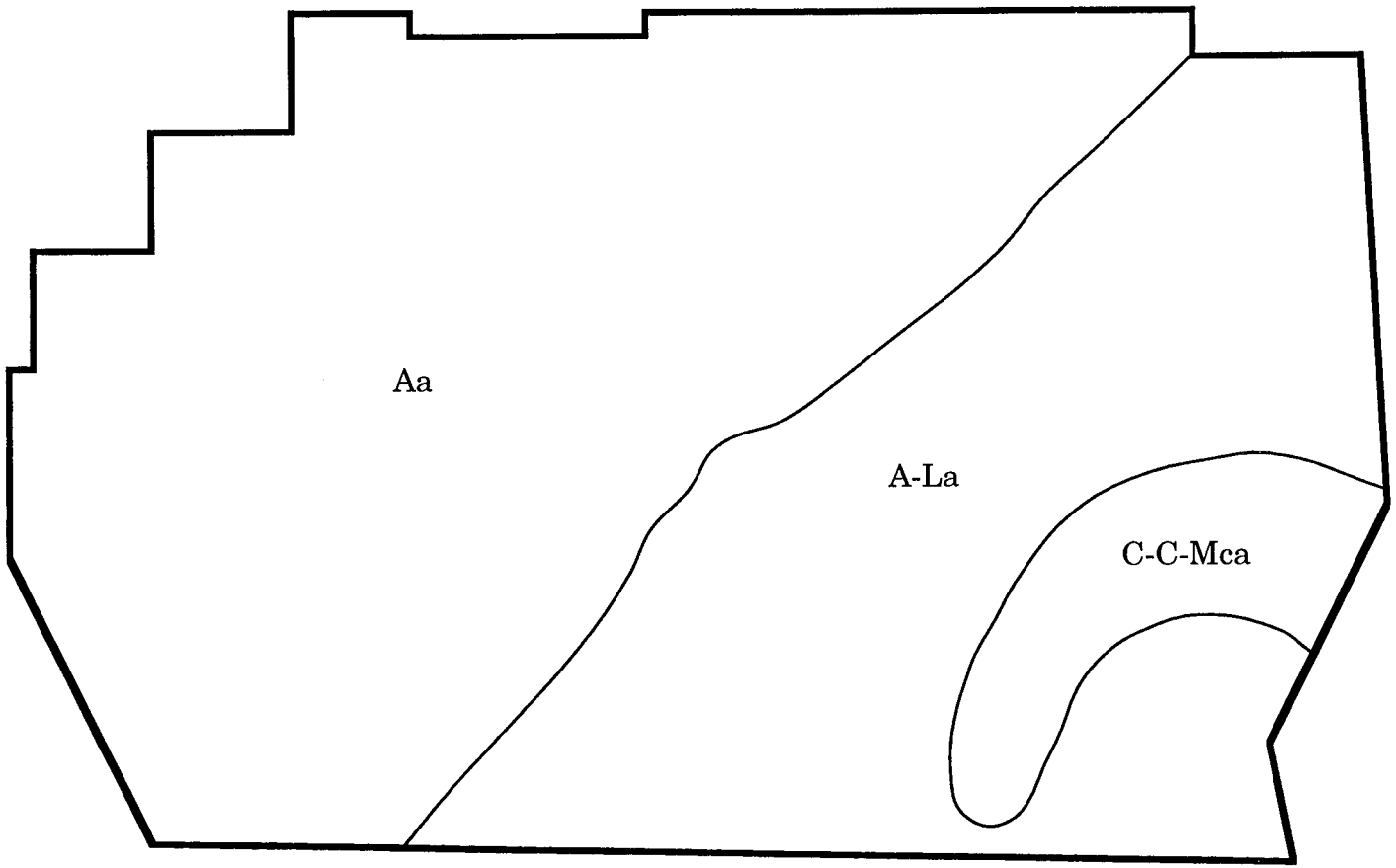
The project area consists of three soil associations (Figure 4). The northern and western two-thirds of the Coosa River Annex are located on Allen association soils (Cotton et al. 1974: General Soil Map). These soils consist of well drained, moderately coarse textured soils located on steep rocky hills or mountains. Allen soils typically occur on slopes of 15-50 percent but in Talladega County the relief is usually at least 25-50 percent. Soil types of the Allen association that are represented in the survey area are Allen, Locust, Montevallo, Enders and Townley (Cotton et al. 1974:5). The elevation of this formation within the Annex ranges from approximately 600 to 1080 feet (183.4 to 330 m) AMSL. These soils are poorly suited for agriculture and have not historically been used for such activity. This terrain is, however, suitable for a wide variety of wildlife as well as timber production (Cotton et al. 1974:5).

The remainder of the facility is located on Allen-Locust association soils (Cotton et al. 1974: General Soil Map). Soil types of the Allen-Locust association found on the Coosa River Annex include Allen and Anniston. These soils are usually associated with gently sloping or sloping toe slopes and bench-like topography (Cotton et al. 1974:9). These are well drained to moderately well drained deep loamy soils located on slopes that range from 0-15 percent. In Talladega County these soils usually occur on slopes of 2-6 percent. These soils are not naturally suited for agriculture but they respond well when treated with lime to support cotton, corn, pasture and hay (Cotton et al. 1974:9).

Allen-Locust soils are interrupted in the southeast corner of the project area by soils of the Chewcala-Chenneby-McQueen association (Cotton et al. 1974: General Soil Map). The landforms usually associated with these soils are broad to narrow nearly level or gently sloping regions of the first bottoms or low stream terraces (Cotton et al. 1974:6). Chewcala-Chenneby-McQueen association soil types found in the survey area are Lobelville and Locust. These soils are found around the third order tributary of Kelly Creek which drains the survey area in the southeast corner of the Annex. These soils must be drained in order to support commercial agriculture, but can support some small scale farming of soybeans, cotton, and corn as well as pasturage (Cotton et al. 1974:7-8).

The majority of the survey area supports some vegetation. Where the landscape has been relatively undisturbed a mature pine-oak-hickory forest has developed but even in these areas, logging has removed pine giving the deciduous trees the advantage. Access to areas close to the drainages was difficult due to a well-developed understory of shrubs and vines. Clear cutting on the Annex has

Figure 4
Soil Associates in the Coosa River Annex Survey Area



Aa Allen Association
A-La Allen-Locust Association
C-C-Mca Chewacla-Chenneby-McQueen Association

0 2000 Feet

North

resulted in various grades of successional growth. The most advanced stages of vegetational succession appears in areas that have been logged in the distant past.

Geological Resources

Geological resources have played an important part in the cultural development of the region both in the historic period and in prehistory. Siliceous crypto-crystalline cherts available in eroding terrestrial formations as well as in the gravel beds of large streams and rivers were utilized by prehistoric tool makers. Orthoquartzite and quartz common to the region were also used in the manufacture of a variety of stone tools. Historically, dolomite was an important source of iron ore which helped develop the iron and steel industry in Alabama.

Biotic Resources

Braun (1950), in her seminal work on the Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America, has classified this section of Alabama as belonging to the Oak-Pine Forest Region. This region extends into the Valley and Ridge and Cumberland Plateau provinces and southward across the Piedmont and inner Coastal Plain. While distinct geographical boundaries separating the different forest regions do not exist, the northern-most limits of the Oak-Pine Region is placed in the central Cumberland and Allegheny Plateaus where the dominant vegetation is a Mixed Mesophytic Forest. To the south, the Oak-Pine Region gives way to the Southeastern Evergreen Forest located on the interior Coast Plain.

The forest composition of the Oak-Pine Forest consists of oaks (*Quercus* spp.) with a large number of hickories (*Carya* spp.) in the more mature stands. In areas exhibiting more xeric conditions, loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) becomes part of the dominant forest structure. In fact, significant variability in forest composition occurs throughout the region due to variations in local topography and soil conditions. Dominant tree species associated with locally occurring environments found within the project vicinity have been described by McEachern et al. (1980:13):

> The mountainous areas are forested with longleaf pine, chestnut oak, mountain oak, chestnut and pignut hickory up to 600 meters in elevation. Typically, upland area trees are pines (loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf), oaks (southern red, post, black, blackjack), pignut hickory, and dogwood. In ravines, beech, tuliptree, white ash, maple, white oak, holly, and redbud are present. The lowland forest includes oaks (white, post, chestnut, black, red, willow, water), hickories, beech, tuliptree, sourgum, sweet gum, dogwood, sour gum, red and sugar maple, elm, holly, hornbeam, river birch, and a few pines.

The abundance of pines in the contemporary forest is assumed to be the result of timbering and land clearing activities associated with European-American settlement of the area. In the southeastern United States, pines are usually the first arboreal species to reoccupy areas denuded of its native vegetation. Only recently, through careful management, has the forest begun to reclaim the lands so decimated by nineteenth-century agricultural activities.

Animal species that live in Oak-Pine Forest habitats include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus)*, turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), red wolf (*Canis niger)*, raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), beaver (*Castor canadensis)*, muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata)*, gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), and the opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) (Shelford 1963). While in the field on this project a variety of animals were encountered. White tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were encountered on a regular basis as were turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Smaller animals such as rabbit (*Lagomorphus* sp.) and squirrel (*Sciurus*, sp.) were also common. In addition, sightings of snakes, lizards and turtles were an everyday occurrence.

Paleoenvironments

Paleoenvironmental studies indicate the dynamic nature of previous climatic and vegetation regimes which occurred throughout the Southeastern United States. In northwest Georgia, not far from the Coosa River Annex project area, a series of pollen diagrams constructed from core samples retrieved from Pigeon Marsh, Quicksand Pond, Bob Black Pond, and Green Pond documented vegetation changes in the Valley and Ridge and northern Piedmont regions as early as 30,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1973, 1975). These studies indicate that during the Full-Glacial Period (25,000-15,000 BP) a boreal forest with minor occurrences of spruce, fir, and hardwoods occupied the region. Following the Full-Glacial Period, the Late-Glacial Period (15,000-10,000 BP) marked a transitional period in which the boreal vegetation gave way to a forest dominated by oak, hickory, and pine with minor quantities of birch, hornbeam, ash, beech, elm, and chestnut (Watts 1973). Alternatively, the later Post-Glacial Period (10,000-Present) exhibited a decline in the number of hardwood species and an increase in pine.

More recent interpretations of southeastern paleoenvironments have been offered by Delcourt and Delcourt (1981, 1985, 1987). These studies further refine the chronological sequence of vegetation changes beginning 40,000 years ago (Table 1). During the earliest period, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered the Great Lakes region which created a number of east-west oriented temperature and vegetation gradients extending into the southeast United States. One such gradient occurred in what is now northern Alabama and coincided with the northern-most boundary of the Oak-Hickory and Southern Pine Forest. This forest type persisted throughout Alabama until approximately 28,000 years ago, when a period of warming brought about a shift in vegetation to an Oak-Hickory Forest. With the advent of the Late Wisconsin Continental Glaciation at approximately 18,000 BP, the climate turned much cooler, resulting in the reappearance of linear vegetation gradients throughout the southeastern United States. During the period of 18,000 to 16,500 BP, the present location of Talladega, Alabama, exhibited a transitional forest cover separating the Jack Pine-Spruce Forest to the north and the Oak-Hickory Forests to the south. This transitional forest represented a thin ecotone consisting of conifer and northern hardwood species which stretched from northern Mississippi to South Carolina.

Table 1. Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction of the Coosa River Annex Project Area (From: Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

Date	Temporal Period	Climate	Vegetation
200 BP	Late Holocene	Modern Climate	Oak, Hickory, and Southern Pine
5,000 BP	Mid Holocene	Warm Climate	Oak, Hickory, and Southern Pine
10,000 BP	Early Holocene	Cool, Moist Climate	Mixed Hardwoods
14,000 BP	Late Glacial	Cool, Minor Warming	Mixed Conifers and Northern Hardwoods
18,000 BP	Full Glacial	Much Cooler	Spruce, Mixed Conifers & Northern Hardwoods
25,000 BP	Farmadilian Substage	Mild Warming	Oak and Hickory
40,000 BP	Altonian Substage	Cool	Oak, Hickory and Southern Pine

The geographic distribution of conifers and northern hardwoods expanded to include all of north Alabama during the following warming trend after 14,000 BP. At this time in northern Alabama, the greatest forest diversity occurred in blufflands and major river valleys where a mixed hardwood forest persisted from earlier times. The preceding period, 10,000 to 5,000 years BP, saw a dramatic change in the weather patterns resulting in the expansion of the Mixed Hardwood Forest out of the refugial areas to include most of the eastern United States between 34 and 37 degrees North latitude. Below this vegetation zone in the Gulf Coastal Plain and southern Piedmont regions, the dominant vegetation consisted of an Oak-Hickory and Southern Pine forest. With continued warming, southern pine species increased their range and numbers to the point were they represented the dominant forest type in the deep south by 5,000 BP. It was during this time that the Oak-Hickory and Southern Pine Forest of the previous period was replaced by the Southern Pine Forest in all areas except the northeast quadrant of Alabama. The geographical ranges of these forest types have changed very little over the past 5,000 years (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

Along with the changes in the regional climate and vegetation, changes in the faunal taxa occurred. Investigators working in Alabama have discovered the remains of extinct Pleistocene vertebrates including *Megalonyx* (giant ground sloth), *Mammut* (mastodon), *Mammuthus* (mammoth), *Equus* (horse), and *Bison*

(bison) (Falconer 1857, Hay 1923, Thurmond and Jones 1981). Radiocarbon dates obtained for similar faunal specimens occurring in other regions of the eastern United States suggest that some of these animals may have been present during the earliest human occupation of Alabama. A C-14 date of 11,840 BP taken from deposits of extinct Pleistocene fauna in the Pickwick Basin (northwestern Alabama) support the notion that Paleo man did coexist with pre-Holocene species (Styer 1989).

III. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

This section summarizes the sequence of prehistoric and historic human occupation for northeastern Alabama. Although the project area has not been subjected to exhaustive investigation, there is information on the past cultural chronology, subsistence/settlement practices, and the material content of cultural assemblages occurring in the Coosa River Valley over the past 12,000 years. The prehistoric chronology presented below follows the standard division of historical groups into major cultural traditions for the eastern United States. These traditions serve to describe similar material cultures and patterns of behavior for aboriginal populations living over broad geographic areas (Griffin 1967). Period and/or Phase designations, on the other hand, serve to further subdivide the major traditions into more geographically localized and temporal units. Ideally, this is accomplished using data obtained through a program of intensive archaeological investigation of a specific area; however, in areas where such investigations are lacking, it is necessary to gather information from the larger region. Sources used to compile the period or phase designations occurring in this region of Alabama include Walthall (1980), Cambron and Hulse (1975), McEachern and Boice (1976), McEachern et al. (1980), Holstein and Little (1982, 1985), and Knight (1977).

PREHISTORY

Paleo-Indian Period

The Paleo-Indian Period is generally associated with the first settling of North America sometime around 12,000 BP. While a debate has arisen concerning the earliest arrival of human groups, the evidence gathered from numerous archaeological sites in North America tends to support this Early Holocene date (Dincauze 1984; Haynes 1980, 1987; Meltzer 1989; Kelly and Todd 1988). In the southeastern United States, Paleo-Indian sites are usually identified on the basis of surface finds in eroded contexts. As a result, absolute dates, useful for refining a southeastern Paleo-Indian chronology, are sorely missed. Regardless of this fact, recent investigations focusing on stylistic variations in Paleo-Indian projectile point forms have established a provisional temporal sequence corresponding to Early, Middle, and Late or Transitional Paleo-Indian Periods (Anderson et al. 1987, O'Steen et al. 1986). The Early Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-10,500 BP) is marked by the occurrence of large, basally fluted lanceolate projectile points commonly referred to as Clovis Points. The Middle Paleo-Indian Period (11,000-10,500 BP) is represented by projectile point forms exhibiting fluted and nonfluted fish-tailed haft elements. These forms include the Cumberland, Redstone, Beaver Lake, and Quad point types usually found in the southern Tennessee and northern Alabama regions. Alternatively, the Late Paleo-Indian Period (10,500-9900 BP) is marked by the appearance of Dalton points, a concave base, side-notched projectile point with grinding along its base and lateral margins (Goodyear 1974).

Stone tools associated with the Early Holocene occupations include both curated and non-curated implements (Cable 1982:685). Curated tools are generally equated to "personal gear" that is carried from site to site in anticipation of future use. Paleo-Indian stone tools included in this category are projectile points (discussed above), hafted drills and knives, hafted and unhafted endscrapers and lateral scrapers, burins and gravers, spokeshaves and notched forms, and multi-use tool forms (implements exhibiting combinations of different tools on a single artifact). Non-curated stone tools, tools which are expediently manufactured in response to unanticipated situations and are not carried from site to site, include a full range of flake tools exhibiting bifacial and/or unifacial edge damage (Smith 1986:14).

The composition of Paleo-Indian tool assemblages has been interpreted as reflecting a focal hunting economy with a primary emphasis on the exploitation of now extinct megafauna (Martin and Klein 1984, Gardner 1974, Goodyear et al. 1979). Evidence supporting this argument is inferred from the locations of recorded Early Paleo-Indian sites along major river valleys and uplands, which served presumably as migration routes for large game animals. In northern Alabama, a large number of Early Paleo-Indian sites yielding Clovis projectile points have been recorded in the Cumberland Plateau physiographic province, particularly along the upper terraces of the Tennessee River (Walthall 1980, Anderson 1990). Middle Paleo-Indian sites occur less frequently than Early Paleo-Indian sites, but are located in more diverse environmental settings. Sites dating to this period are found along both the major river bottoms and in the uplands. Cumberland projectile points have been recovered from sites along the terraces of the Tennessee River and in two rockshelters in Marshall County (Clayton 1965, 1967). Likewise, Quad and Beaver Lake projectile points have been recovered along the bottomland terraces, but are more frequently found in rockshelter sites in upland settings (Soday 1954; Cambron and Hulse 1975; Clayton 1965; DeJarnette et al. 1962; Cambron and Mitchell 1958; Cambron and Waters 1959, 1961). During the Late Paleo-Indian Period, site locations show a continuing trend toward expansion into new environments. Dalton projectile points have been recovered from all the different physiographic provinces of Alabama including the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Cumberland Plateau (Walthall 1980, Knight 1977). In the Cumberland Plateau region of north Alabama, upland open-air sites are added to the already existing suite of bottomland terrace and rockshelter sites.

In Georgia, similar trends are noted for Paleo-Indian occupations. In a study of the upper Oconee River Valley, O'Steen et al. (1986) identified 95 Paleo-Indian sites, and observed that settlement distribution was much more widespread than initially suspected. While Early Paleo-Indian sites were primarily identified within the floodplain, distribution appears to have extended spatially over time, with upland and inter-riverine sites occurring by the Middle Paleo-Indian, and upland sites becoming the preferred locations by the Late Paleo-Indian Period.

Along the Chattahoochee River, Hally and Rudolph (1982:9) note that Paleo-Indian fluted points occur with greater frequency in the Coastal Plain than in the Piedmont region of Georgia. A recent survey of Georgia's Paleo-Indian remains

supports this earlier hypothesis with relatively high frequencies of Early and Middle Paleo-Indian artifacts occurring in southwestern Georgia (Anderson et al. 1990:73-75). In contrast, Late Paleo-Indian components appear to cluster further north in the Fall Line region. Anderson (1990) documents a Paleo-Indian presence in Chambers County, Alabama, which falls within the Middle Chattahoochee River Valley, but he does not give the details of this find. McMichael and Kellar (1960:88) report a possible fluted point and a planoconvex end scraper from Site 1Le8 in the Oliver Basin near the Fall Line, and Hurt (1975:83) illustrates four Paleo-Indian fluted points from the Walter F. George Lake vicinity, south of the fall line. Fluted points have also been reported for Russell and Houston counties, Alabama (DeJarnette et al. 1975, Jenkins 1978:75) and Clayton, Chattahoochee, and Early counties, Georgia (Hally and Rudolph 1982:9; Fish and Fish 1977:9; Bullen 1975 a, b).

The trend towards increasing environmental diversity, as indicated by the locations of Paleo-Indian sites throughout the southeastern United States, infers changing economic strategies throughout the Paleo-Indian Period. Explanations for these changes in strategies are believed to be associated with the rapidly changing Early Holocene environments and animal populations. While exploitation of megafauna during the Early Paleo-Indian Period has been documented, it is believed that these species became extinct near the end of this period sometime around 11,000 BP (Haynes et al. 1984, Meltzer and Mead 1985). The loss of this food item meant that subsequent human populations had to alter their economies. Later Middle and Late Paleo-Indian occupations reflect greater environmental diversity as a result.

One Paleo-Indian site, 1Ca103, has been located on an alluvial terrace on nearby Fort McClellan. The site is large, containing evidence of later occupations including both Archaic and Woodland period components. The Paleo-Indian occupation of the site was identified on the basis of a single fluted projectile point fragment that was discovered during a 1977 survey (McEachern et al. 1980).

Archaic Period

As noted above, changes in environmental conditions brought on by the beginning of the Holocene Period inspired shifts in the human economic and social systems. This subsequent period in prehistory is known as the Archaic, extending from approximately 10,000 BP to 3,000 BP. While the Archaic as a whole shares the common theme of a reliance on hunting and gathering and band organization as the dominant subsistence and social parameters, this period is also one of substantial change, as witnessed by increased evidence for reliance on gathering plant foods and securing faunal components of the diet from an increasingly broader range of sources. These trends led away from migratory settlement and social patterns toward sedentary life, and by the end of the Archaic, steatite and finally clay pottery was introduced. Thus the Archaic is rather securely subdivided into Early (10,000-8,000 BP), Middle (8,000-5,000 BP), and Late (5,000-3,000 BP) stages, based on artifact assemblages and radiocarbon dates taken from a number of southeastern sites.

Archaeological survey of 55 square kilometers of nearby Ft. McClellan's Main Post and Pelham Range conducted in 1976, 1977, and 1982 resulted in the identification of 22 sites containing Archaic Period artifacts. Fifteen of these sites are located on Pelham Range, while seven of the sites are on the Main Post. Ten of the 22 sites exhibit evidence of multi-componency; nine sites have post-Archaic occupations and one site contains evidence of both pre-Archaic and post-Archaic occupations. The remaining 12 sites are classified as single component Archaic sites. The overall increase in the number of Archaic Period sites suggests that the region was more intensively occupied after 10,000 BP, and that settlement strategies were far more extensive than during the preceding Paleo-Indian Period. The majority of the Archaic Period sites (N=14) occur in the bottomlands, with a lesser number of sites along the ridges and slopes (N=8). The greater use of the valley bottoms suggests that the project area may have been more intensively occupied during the later phase of the Archaic Period, although many of these components (N=12) are not identified as to cultural stage.

The Early Archaic Period in north-central and northeastern Alabama is marked by numerous corner-notched, side-notched, and bifurcate stemmed projectile point forms including St. Charles, Lost Lake, Big Sandy, Kirk, Pine Tree, Damron, Decatur, MacCorkle Stemmed, St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha Stemmed types (Cambron and Hulse 1975, Justice 1987). The first large corner notched projectile point forms were the St. Charles and Lost Lake types. These types occurred as early as 10,000 BP and were continually used until approximately 8,000 BP (DeJarnette et al. 1962, Klippel 1971, Chapman 1977). During this same period, Big Sandy points, a side notched point type, appeared throughout the eastern United States (Kneberg 1956). Identification of Big Sandy points from such notable sites as Stanfield-Worley, Russell Cave, Eva, and Modoc Rockshelter indicates the broad geographical diffusion of this style over large areas. In Alabama, however, Big Sandy points are largely restricted to the Tennessee River Valley region (Walthall 1980:50). Overlapping in time with Big Sandy points are the Kirk projectile point forms. Excavations conducted at the Hardaway and Haw River sites in North Carolina, the St. Albans Site in West Virginia, and Ice House Bottoms in Tennessee yielded important chronological evidence for stylistic variations within the Kirk projectile point assemblage (Coe 1964, Claggett and Cable 1982, Broyles 1971, Chapman 1977). Archaeological data gathered at these sites indicated that the small corner notched forms preceded the larger notched forms, which in turn were followed by the stemmed and serrated forms. Originally the smaller corner notched forms were not recognized as belonging to the Kirk "family" of points, but were designated by other names such as Palmer in North and South Carolina, Charleston Corner Notched in West Virginia, and Pine Tree and Damron points in Alabama. More recently, efforts have been made to consolidate these local corner notched variants under one typology called the Kirk Corner Notched Cluster (Justice 1987:71). Chapman (1977:166) has assigned a date range of 9,500 to 8,900 BP for small corner notched points occurring in the southeastern United States.

Co-occurring or postdating the small corner notched forms in northern Alabama are a variety of larger corner notched, stemmed, and lobed point forms. Decatur points, a medium sized corner notched point, were recovered in Early Archaic deposits dating from 9,500 to 9,000 BP at Flint Creek Rockshelter and Ice

House Bottoms (Waters 1959, Chapman 1977). At the Russell Cave, Rose Island, and St. Albans Sites, lobed MacCorkle and St. Albans points (identified by the rounded basal ears) were found and dated between the years 9,000 to 8,500 BP. These dates overlap with the proposed date range of the Kirk Stemmed and Kirk Serrated types (8,900 to 8,000 BP) found at Russell Cave, Ice House Bottom, and the Hardaway Site (Griffin 1974, Chapman 1977, Coe 1964). Dates associated with bifurcate stemmed LeCroy points and stemmed Kirk points also overlap, but a series of radiocarbon dates obtained from the St. Albans and Longworth-Gick sites indicate that LeCroy points postdate (8,500 to 7,800 BP) the MacCorkle and St. Albans point types (Broyles 1971, Collins 1979). Kanawha Stemmed points dated from 8,200 to 7,800 BP represent the final Early Archaic point form found in the southern Tennessee and northern Alabama regions. Projectile points of this type have been recovered at the Rose Island Site, LeCroy Site, and Ice House Bottoms Site in southern Tennessee and are thought to be ancestral to the Middle Archaic Stanly point type. Kanawha points date from 8,200 to 7,800 BP (Chapman 1976).

Close examination of Early Archaic collections reveals a number of behavioral similarities with those expressed in earlier Paleo-Indian collections: 1) highly stylized projectile point forms exhibiting deep lateral edge beveling or economizing resharpening strategies; 2) technological organization emphasizing curation of personal gear items; 3) the preference of high grade raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools; and 4) the continued use of earlier specialized tool forms (ie. hafted end scrapers) presumably for the purpose of processing animal foods (Cable 1991). These similarities have been interpreted by some investigators as a continuation of basic economic and social organizations from the preceding Paleo-Indian Period (Cleland 1976, Goodyear 1979, Cable 1982).

In Northern Alabama, Early Archaic components have been identified as New Garden (Big Sandy) and Doran Cove (Kirk) Phase cultural assemblages. Settlement data compiled from sites representing both cultural phases indicates an occupation strategy involving hunting camps, limited activity work camps, and multiple activity locations in both rockshelters and open-air locations. Initial archaeological reconstructions of Early Archaic settlement/subsistence considered the social organization of this period as representing egalitarian bands who exploited resources within specific territories which occasionally gathered together for ceremonial and cultural exchange (Griffin 1952, Caldwell 1958). In many respects this view of Early Archaic society failed to distinguish any cultural aspects of this period from the preceding Paleo-Indian Period. However, more recent and sophisticated analyses of stone tool assemblages and dietary remains recovered from Early Archaic contexts indicate substantial changes occurred during this latter period. Functional analyses of the New Garden Phase stone tools collected from the Quad Site suggest that economic diversification took place early in the archaeological record and that a greater reliance on forest and riverine habitats was initiated by the tenth millennium (Wilmsen 1968:32). Furthermore, additional evidence of economic diversification has been recovered from later bifurcate point components, which yielded both plant and animal remains, storage facilities, mortars, mullers, pitted cobbles and bone fishhooks (Walthall 1980), all suggestive of a more complex subsistence base (Chapman 1977, Anderson 1988).

On Fort McClellan, Early Archaic Period components have been identified on sites 1Ca103, 1Ca120, and 1Ca368. The limited number of identified Early Archaic components on the Fort, suggests that either the project area was not intensively occupied during this period or that previous research has failed to locate or identify Early Archaic occupations in the project area. In either case, the few recorded components dating to this cultural period precludes any speculation as to the subsistence/settlement system that may have been adopted by local aboriginal groups in this region.

Information on the following Middle Archaic Period is less well documented for the southeastern United States. This cultural period corresponds with the mid-Holocene warming trend known as the Hypsithermal, which due to its effects, caused major shifts in prehistoric adaptations throughout the midwest and northeast (Butzer 1978, Wood and McMillan 1976). While similar cultural adjustments to environmental change are not as obvious in the southeastern United States as in the north, there can be little doubt that southeastern populations were affected by displaced populations, reorganized boundaries and trading networks, and other new social and technological developments.

Technologically, the Middle Archaic Period in northern Alabama is marked by the presence of basally notched and stemmed projectile points. Basally notched Eva points have been recovered in the Tennessee Valley at the Stanfield-Worley, Flint Creek, and Little Bear Creek rockshelters in archaeological deposits dated from 8,000 to 6,000 BP (Webb and DeJarnette 1948; Cambron and Waters 1959, 1961; DeJarnette et al. 1962). Stemmed points believed to occur in the region include both Stanly and Morrow Mountain types. Stanly points, although not a frequently reported point type in Alabama, have been recovered over much of the eastern United States and have a suggested date range of 7,800 to 7,500 BP based on excavations conducted at the Ice House Bottom Site in southeastern Tennessee (Chapman 1985). Post-dating the Stanly points are the Morrow Mountain stemmed points. This point type has a wide distribution across Alabama extending from the Coastal Plain to the Cumberland Plateau. Probably the most revealing information concerning Morrow Mountain adaptations came from burials in rockshelter sites in northern Alabama. The burials were interred in flexed positions and included both infants and adults. Excessive tooth wear was noted on several of the adult specimens, suggesting the use of processed plant foods as a main staple. Also, a number of burials contained grave offerings including projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, bone awls, antler flakers, and turtle shell (cf. Walthall 1980). The diversity of tools and tool forms have provided important information on both the typological and technological organization of Middle Archaic societies living in north Alabama between 7,500 and 6,000 BP.

Middle Archaic sites in Georgia and Alabama were traditionally assigned to the Old Quartz Industry (Caldwell 1954). Although many of the Quartz Industry sites do date to the Middle Archaic, we would now recognize Morrow Mountain projectile points in the assemblages from formerly Old Quartz sites. Johnson (1980, 1981) demonstrates that the Middle Archaic was a time of limited use of exotic lithic materials, suggesting increased sedentism (or at least restricted wandering) and lack of long distance exchange. Hence the Old Quartz

concept is considered as a reflection of territoriality rather than a specific technology and social organization.

Along the Atlantic Slope, Middle Archaic settlement is considered to reflect a restriction of the linear extension of proposed Early Archaic band territories along drainages, and an expansion to include and exploit a greater variety of resources (Anderson 1988). Increased sedentism, intensified reliance on local resources, and more complex socio-political organization during the Middle Archaic have been argued by a number of scholars (Stoltman 1972, Brose 1979, Brown and Vierra 1983, Smith 1986, Sassaman 1983, Blanton and Sassaman 1988). While the presence of Middle Archaic shell middens and burials with grave offerings supports the notion of a diffuse economy and more complex socio-political organization, little information presently exists on the settlement system of groups living in the southern Tennessee northern Alabama region. It is not known, for instance, if Middle Archaic groups migrated on a regular basis in order to reach and utilize resources or established semi-permanent base camps from which logistical groups traveled to procure necessary materials and foods. Interestingly, previous research on Ft. McClellan and elsewhere in the immediate region has failed to locate a significant number of Middle Archaic sites.

The Late Archaic Period witnessed a continued development of the social and economic processes which had their roots in Middle Archaic times. The subsistence strategy of the Late Archaic appears to be more logistically oriented, with base camps established near aquatic resources in the river valleys and specialized activity sites in the surrounding uplands (Waselkov 1980, Johnson 1981). To the west of Fort McClellan in the Yellow Creek drainage, Late Archaic settlements are described in terms of five site types: base camps on floodplains, base camps on terraces, and small temporary camps located on either floodplains, terraces, or uplands (O'Hear 1978). In terms of subsistence, it is becoming increasingly apparent that activities conducted at the base camps included not only hunting and gathering, but also horticultural pursuits. The presence of bottle gourd, squash, sunflower, and weedy seeds in Late Archaic deposits throughout midwestern states as well as Florida attest to the widespread use of horticultural activities during this period (Asch and Asch 1985, Chapman and Shea 1981, Chomko and Crawford 1978, Conrad et al. 1984, Cowan 1985, Kay et al. 1980). Hunting and gathering of wild foods, however, remained the principal means of feeding the populations and as such triggered the seasonal movements of individual groups. Investigations focusing on the dietary remains of Late Archaic sites in northern Alabama have discovered evidence for the intensive use of such diverse foods as hickory, walnut, acorn, shellfish, deer, raccoon, beaver, turkey, opossum, gray fox, and rabbit (Curren 1974).

In northeast Alabama, Late Archaic components are marked by the presence of stemmed projectile points, particularly the Savannah River, Ledbetter/Pickwick, and Wade/Cotaco Creek assemblages. Other, more localized stemmed point variants recognized in the region, but subsumed under the broader point categories stated above, are Elora, Kays, Little Bear Creek, and McIntire points (Holstein et al. 1989). Savannah River points are large trianguloid-bladed forms with broad stems, which occur during the earliest

phases of the Broadpoint horizon (Turnbaugh 1975). Along the Atlantic Slope region, this point type postdates the Guilford, Halifax, and Morrow Mountain assemblages with a date range of 5,500 to 3,000 BP (Coe 1964, Oliver 1981). Closer to the project area, the Ledbetter/Pickwick points occur slightly later than the Savannah River points with a proposed date range of 4,500 to 3,000 BP. The Ledbetter and Pickwick points exhibit technological similarities, except for observed differences in edge sharpening and blade rejuvenation strategies. Ledbetter points usually have asymmetrical blades with unequal shoulder barbs, while Pickwick points have symmetrical blades with equally expanding barbs (Justice 1987). At the present time, it is not known if these rejuvenation strategies are culturally or functionally significant, given that these point types are believed to co-occur sometime between 4,500 and 3,000 BP over the same geographic range (Ingmanson and Griffin 1974, Lewis and Lewis 1961, Peterson 1973). The most recent Late Archaic point forms occurring in the project area are the Wade/Cotaco Creek types, that overlap into the following Gulf Formational and Early Woodland Periods. Both Wade and Cotaco Creek points were recovered from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland stratum at the Stanfield-Worley bluffshelter and have been assigned a date range of 3,000 to 2,500 BP (Justice 1987). Wade points can be distinguished from Cotaco Creek points by the presence of long, pointy barbs that extend almost the length of the stem. Cotaco Creek points, on the other hand, are slightly larger than Wade points and have weakly developed barbs that are usually rounded (Cambron and Hulse 1975).

In addition to the various projectile point forms discussed above, another important marker of the Late Archaic Period is the presence of steatite objects. Steatite or soapstone was used to create perforated slabs (i.e. boiling stones), atl-atl weights, pipes, gorgets, pendants, and other objects during this period. Originally, it was proposed that steatite vessels were manufactured during the Late Archaic Period, however, Elliot's (1980, 1986) research on the use of steatite and particularly the steatite bowl industry in the southeast suggests that this technological development did not occur until approximately 3,500 BP or sometime after the introduction of clay vessels.

Northeast of the Coosa River Annex, at Fort McClellan, previous research has identified a total of eight Late Archaic components. These components are found on sites 1Ca95, 1Ca106, 1Ca117, 1Ca342, 1Ca345, 1Ca366, 1Ca371, and 1Ca373. The majority of these sites are located on alluvial terrace settings with only two found on the ridge slopes or footslopes. The preponderance of sites located in the valley bottoms suggest similarities with the settlement patterns observed in the Yellow Creek drainage where large basecamps and smaller temporary camps were situated along the floodplain and terraces (O'Hear 1978).

The introduction of clay pottery vessels signals the beginning of the Gulf Formational Period. This period was originally defined by Walthall and Jenkins (1976) for the purpose of identifying Late Archaic components containing pottery from those without pottery. The date range assigned for this period is 4,500 to 2,100 BP (Walthall 1980). Ceramics diagnostic to the Gulf Formational Period include the fiber tempered Stallings Island variety, a type defined along the Savannah River; the fiber tempered Orange and St. Johns types from the Gulf Coast; fiber tempered Wheeler and sand tempered Alexander ceramics from the

Tennessee River Valley; the sand and fiber tempered Norwood types from the Gulf Coast; and sand-tempered Thoms Creek ceramics from the Georgia and South Carolina coast. The Stallings Island and Thoms Creek varieties appear to most often occur as hemispherical bowls, while Orange, Norwood, and Wheeler wares occur most frequently as flat based beakers (Anderson 1988:156, Walthall 1980:87). While plain ceramics dominate these earlier styles, decoration, including punctuation, incision, finger-pinching, and simple stamping is known to occur. Other diagnostic materials of the Gulf Formational Period include projectile points and steatite bowls (discussed above), "netsinkers," full and three quarter grooved axes, cruciform drills, baked clay objects, atl-atl weights, and grinding basins.

Along the Middle Chattahoochee River drainage southeast of the project area, both Norwood sand and fiber tempered ceramics have been reported within the West Point Lake region (Cantley and Joseph 1991). The presence of these ceramic types, originally defined for the Gulf Coast region, suggests cultural interactions between populations living in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley and those living much further to the south at sometime after 3,200 BP. However, the appearance of earlier Stallings Island wares in the Oliver basin (located near Columbus, Georgia) brings into question the origin and antiquity of such interactions. The Oliver basin data suggest that very early in the Gulf Formational Period social relations and migrations may have cross-cut drainages (cf. Anderson 1988) accounting for the presence of Stallings ceramics and the absence of Orange wares. Furthermore, these data suggests the region was more closely affiliated with the Savannah River district and South Atlantic Coast than the Gulf until approximately 3,200 BP when the Norwood ceramics begin to appear in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley.

Gulf Formational Period ceramics have not been found in the Tallapoosa River drainage of eastern Alabama. Excavations conducted at Site 1Ra12 in Randolph County, however, yielded stemmed projectile points, steatite vessel sherds, hammerstones, mullers, and nutting stones from its earliest component (Knight 1977). Although no ceramics were found in this cultural assemblage, the presence of steatite vessels (assuming Elliott's hypothesis on steatite vessel technology is correct) and a radiocarbon date of 2,600 BP, places this occupation well within the Gulf Formational Period.

A number of Gulf Formational Period sites have been located along the Coosa River drainage in the vicinity of the Coosa River Annex. One site located in Talladega County yielded early fiber tempered sherds, while the remainder of the sites contained Late Gulf Formational Alexander ceramics (Knight n.d.). Graham (1966), Holstein and Little (1982, 1985), and Walling and Schrader (1983) reported the presence of Alexander ceramics from such sites as 1Sc37 and 1Sc38 in St. Clair County, 1Ca366 in Calhoun County, 1Sh42 in Shelby County, and 1Cb87 in Cleburne County.

Throughout northern Alabama, Late Gulf Formational Period sites are found in shell midden and non-shell midden sites along stream terraces, upland ridges, and in rockshelters. The distribution of these later sites suggests a continuation of earlier subsistence/settlement strategies implemented during the

terminal Archaic or early Gulf Formational Periods. Previous regional research, including that at Fort McClellan, has not identified the presence of Gulf Formational Period sites in the vicinity of the Coosa River Annex.

Woodland Period

The Woodland Period in the eastern Alabama Coosa River drainage spans the time interval from 2,300 to 900 BP and is divided into Early Middle Woodland (2,300-1,900 BP), Late Middle Woodland (1,900-1,500 BP), and Late Woodland (1,500-1,000 BP) periods (Walthall 1980).

Early Woodland Period components do not, strictly speaking, occur within the project area. This is due to the inclusion of sites containing Alexander ceramics into the preceding Gulf Formational Period and sites containing fabric marked sherds into the Early Middle Woodland Period (cf. Walthall and Jenkins 1976). Interestingly, to the east of the project area in the Georgia Piedmont, Early Woodland Kellog focus sites (similar in many respects to the Early Middle Woodland Cedar Bluff Phase sites discussed below) contain fabric marked ceramics (Ledbetter et al. 1986:IV-71). The only difference between the north Georgia and Alabama ceramic complexes is tempering agents; Kellog ceramics are usually sand or crushed quartz tempered, while the Cedar Bluff ceramics are usually limestone tempered. Regardless of their ceramics, subsistence-settlement systems of these Woodland peoples did not appear to change drastically from the preceding cultural period. To date, no real evidence for agriculture during Early Woodland times has been presented, however, a semi-sedentary adaptation which an agricultural based economy would require, is well established by this time (Caldwell 1957, Wauchope 1966, Blanton 1986). It is most probable that the Early Woodland inhabitants of the southeastern United States retained a hunting and gathering economy but experimented with various horticultural plant species (cf. Ford 1985). Evidence at Gainesville Lake suggests that faunal species associated with successional processes were intensively utilized, indicating that primitive horticulture supplemented all aspects of the diet (Styer 1987). Similar adaptations are expected for contemporaneous groups living in the eastern Alabama region.

Two possible Early Middle Woodland components (1Ca106, 1Ca117) have been identified at Fort McClellan by previous investigators (McEachern et al. 1980). Since both of these components represent lithic scatters with no diagnostic ceramics, their assignment to this cultural period is based on projectile point types that span both the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Presently, little data exists on Early Woodland groups inhabiting the project area and therefore future archaeological research should seek to better understand the adaptations and technological developments that occurred during this period in prehistory.

In the upper Coosa River Valley, Early Middle Woodland sites that overlap or postdate the Georgia Kellog focus sites occur along both the bottomlands and the upland ridges. Investigations focusing on the bottomland sites have yielded evidence of intensive and possibly long-term occupations with numerous storage facilities and scattered posts. Also, at Site 1Ce215, two human burials were

recovered. In contrast, little data exists on the content and/or function of the upland sites. It has been hypothesized that these sites represent short-term, special activity sites used for hunting and gathering purposes, although further work is needed to substantiate this claim (Walthall 1980). Archaeological components representative of the Coosa River Early Middle Woodland Period have been classified as the Cedar Bluff Phase. Artifacts commonly found on these sites include limestone tempered plain and fabric impressed ceramics, triangular Camp Creek/Greenville-like projectile points, steatite vessels, bar gorgets, and stone capped burial mounds (Walthall 1980:141, Holstein et al. 1989:20).

The Late Middle Woodland Period or Yanceys Bend cultural phase follows the Cedar Bluff Phase in the upper Coosa Valley. The beginning of this later phase marks the introduction of Cartersville-like check stamping into the existing plain and fabric-marked pottery assemblages. The fabric impressed pottery gradually disappears out of the Late Middle Woodland assemblage and is replaced by the simple stamped wares. While both the simple stamped and checked stamped wares were used until the end of Middle Woodland Period, simple stamping was far more common than check stamping during the later half of the Yanceys Bend cultural phase. Hunting and gathering still played an important role in the daily economy of Late Middle Woodland groups, although the presence of large village sites along major rivers and streams suggests an increasing reliance on domesticated products. At site 9Tp62 in the West Point Lake Reservoir, a large Middle Woodland storage facility yielded a diverse macroplant assemblage including four species of cultigens and four wild nut species (Cantley and Joseph 1991). Although Late Middle Woodland Period sites containing storage facilities have been discovered in both upland and floodplain settings, there is no evidence for the use of cultigens in the upper Coosa River Valley during this period. Closer to the project vicinity, Site 1Ca421 yielded a substantial Yanceys Bend component with storage pits (Holstein et al. 1989). At Fort McClellan, three archaeological sites (1Ca30, 1Ca52, 1Ca371) have been identified as containing Late Middle Woodland Period artifacts (McEachern and Boice 1976, McEachern et al. 1980). Each of these sites are located on alluvial terraces and contain evidence of reoccupations by different cultural groups. Therefore, at the present time there exists insufficient data to speculate about the subsistence-settlement strategies adopted by Middle Woodland Period groups inhabiting the project area.

The most significant changes believed to have occurred during the Yanceys Bend Phase occupations were changes in ritual and mortuary practices. For the first time, natural caves served as burial tombs and repositories of ceremonial related artifacts. Investigations of two burial caves in DeKalb County yielded a diverse array of exotic items including a polished pendant; copper, stone, and shell beads; galena nodules; a ground deer mandible; and triangular projectile points (Walthall 1980:145). Unfortunately, due to the disturbed nature of the cave deposits and the poor condition of the human osteological material, the investigations were not able to provide much information on the epidemiological or social status of the individuals interred at the sites. The contents of the caves do indicate, however, social and ritual interactions between the Yanceys Bend groups and other Middle Woodland cultures living in northern Alabama and Georgia.

In addition to the cave tombs, Yanceys Bend groups are believed to have initiated construction of numerous stone wall enclosures and stone mounds on narrow, upland ridgecrests. The origin and/or function of the enclosures, besides their possible ritual connotations, are not known because of the scarce number of artifacts associated with these sites and their limited value as defensive structures (Holstein and Little 1985). Stone mounds, on the other hand, are located in both upland and bottomland environments. Reports by amateur archeologists living in the Coosa Valley today indicate that some if not many of these mounds served as burial tumuli similar to those reported in Georgia and Tennessee (Jefferies and Fish 1978). Stone mounds and enclosures have also been recorded as a result of professional investigations on Fort McClellan.

Another Middle Woodland Period group, besides those represented by the Coosa Valley Cedar Bluff and Yanceys Bend Phases, has been identified in the Tallapoosa basin. Knight (1980) defined the Crooked Creek Complex on the basis of ceramic assemblages recovered from a number of sites including hunting-foraging camps, rockshelters, and riverine camps. The ceramic assemblage of this complex includes sand tempered plain, Cartersville Check Stamped, Booger Bottom Linear Check Stamped, and Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped styles, while the diagnostic lithics were medium isosceles triangular projectile points. Recent archaeological research conducted in Cleburne County, Alabama, resulted in the discovery of a Crooked Creek Complex site along Cane Creek (Holstein and Little 1985). No Crooked Creek Complex sites are presently recorded in the project area.

Late Woodland Period sites in northeastern Alabama are represented by the Coker Ford Phase. Diagnostic artifacts characterizing this phase of occupation include limestone tempered plain, brushed, cord marked, and red filmed ceramics; plain grog and shell tempered ceramics; stone and ceramic tobacco pipes; and small triangular projectile points (Walthall 1980). Excavations conducted at the Coker Ford type site indicate that these groups lived in small villages and buried their dead either in the village midden deposits or in stone capped earthen mounds. Near Anniston, Alabama, a large circular structure with internal storage pits was discovered at Site 1Ca421 (Holstein et al. 1989). The function of this structure is unclear given its size, 33 feet in diameter. If this feature represents the remains of a domestic structure, then it is possible that Coker Ford groups lived in dwellings large enough to accommodate extended families. Of course this structure may have served other functions besides that of a dwelling. Subsistence practices most probably revolved around the cultivation of maize as well as hunting and gathering of wild foods. The presence of similar pottery types and tobacco pipes on Coker Ford, Flint River, and Hamilton Phase sites suggests broad regional interaction between groups living in Tennessee and northern Alabama regions during this time. At the present time, no Coker Ford sites are known to exist on or near the project area. Future research may show, however, that many of the stone mounds and/or enclosures occurring in the vicinity are Late Woodland in origin.

Mississippian Period

The appearance of a Mississippian culture across the Southeast is recognized as the height of prehistoric social and ceremonial organization in North America. Hierarchically organized village communities, maize agriculture, the appearance of platform mounds, the intensification of ceremonial practices, and the rise of chiefdoms are all recognized as definitive attributes of the Mississippian Period (Anderson 1988:248). It is during the Mississippian Period that culture traits become the most clearly defined, and the definition of specific chiefdoms and territories is advanced. The Coosa River Annex falls between the limits of defined polities during much of the Early and Middle Mississippian periods. Walthall's (1980) and Hally and Rudolph's (1986) reconstruction of the distribution of Early and Middle Mississippian polities in the southeast indicates that the region is peripheral to the Harmon's Creek/Hiwassee Island province to the north, the Woodstock/Macon Plateau/Averett provinces to the east, and the Black Warrior River Valley province to the west (Reed et al. 1992:46). Despite its peripheral position, the project vicinity did witness some Early Mississippian Etowah II Phase occupations in the upper Coosa and Tallapoosa drainages during the twelfth century AD. This occupation date is based on the Etowah Phase temporal sequence developed from the north Georgia region (Hally and Rudolph 1986).

East of the Coosa River Valley, in the Georgia Piedmont, Etowah Phase sites are identified on the basis of Etowah ceramics which are similar to earlier Woodstock wares, but combine both rectilinear and curvilinear design motifs (Ledbetter et al 1986:IV-102). The ceramic assemblages at Etowah II Phase sites contain more than 50 percent Etowah complicated stamped sherds, followed in frequuency by Etowa Plain, Sixes Plain and Etowah Burnished plain, as well as a small amount of Etowah and Hiwassee Island Red Filmed and Hiwassee Island Red on Buff (Hally and Rudolph 1986:41). Little is known about the architectural design of houses during the Etowah II Phase, however, Etowah III Phase structures excavated at the Stamp Creek, Guess, and Woodstock Fort sites in north Georgia yielded evidence of both square and rectangular wall trench structures (Caldwell 1957, Miller n.d.). At the present time, no Etowah II Phase sites are known to exist on or near the Coosa River Annex.

Following the Early Mississippian occupation of the upper Tallapoosa and middle Coosa River Valleys, there appears to be an occupational hiatus of approximately 100 to 150 years or until Late Mississippian times. In the Tallapoosa Basin, Knight (1980) has described the Late Mississippian Avery Complex from a series of sites located in the Rother L. Harris Reservoir. Knight picked the name Avery based on a discussion of vessels from the Avery Mound site located on the Chattahoochee River (Huscher 1972), which appeared at that time to be similar to his material. With the availability of better descriptions of the Avery Site and Park Mound ceramics (cf. Smith 1987), it now appears that Knight's Avery complex on the Tallapoosa is significantly different than the material from the mound sites in the Middle Chattahoochee Basin. Some comparisons appear valid; plain pottery is the most common surface treatment in both areas, but there are major differences in decorative treatments. The Rother L. Harris sites have Lamar Bold Incised and Lamar Complicated Stamped in

"equally substantial proportions," while the Chattahoochee River Valley sites have very little incising and much more complicated stamped treatment. Using data presented by Knight (1977: Table 22) for Lamar and other late ceramics (excluding Woodland and Etowah material), there are three percent complicated stamped, 4.1 percent incised, and 92.1 percent plain ceramics from site 1Ra28, his major Avery component. The Chattahoochee River Valley sites have a consistent, although small, quantity of check stamped ware, while Knight reports an absence of check stamping from his Tallapoosa area Avery Complex. Regardless of the name given the Tallapoosa cultural manifestation, it is clear that a substantial reoccupation of this region occurred sometime after 700 BP.

Around 500 BP, Late Mississippian groups moved into the upper and middle regions of the Coosa River Valley. These are variously referred to as Barnett (Hally 1970, Holstein et al. 1989) or Kymulga (Morrell n.d.; Knight et al 1984) Phase groups, which used shell tempered Dallas Incised and Plain wares as well as grit tempered Lamar Plain, Bold Incised, and Complicated Stamped wares. Barnett Phase components in north Georgia predate 400 BP and most sites of this phase date to the middle of the sixteenth century (see Smith 1987). The occupation by Barnett Phase populations also coincides with the first European exploration of the region, which will be discussed at greater length below.

Research undertaken on nearby Fort McClellan has resulted in the identification of four Mississippian sites. These sites include 1Ca42, 1Ca52, 1Ca130, and 1Ca386 which are located on alluvial terraces within the most prominent river valleys bisecting the military facility. Given the limited data collected from these sites, little information exists on the relative permanency of the occupations or the functional role(s) these sites played in the overall cultural system.

Historic Creek, the Confederacy, and the Removal

The existence of a confederacy among disparate Indian groups garnered considerable attention from eighteenth-century visitors to their territory. The Muskhogee Indians, whose tradition held that the tribe emanated from Alabama, composed the majority within the confederacy. The Utchees and Natchez were confederates as well as the Seminoles of Florida until the United States treated with them separately. Writers such as Bernard Romans noted the presence of the "Cowittas, Talepoosas, Corsas, Apalachias, Conshaes or Coosadas, Oakmulgees, Oconees, Okchoys, Alibamons, Natchez, Wetumkas, Pakanas, Taensas, Chacsihomas, Abekas and others" (Hawkins 1974:15). Despite this diversity, each of these groups used as their lengua franca one of the five Creek languages namely, Muskhogee, Hitchittee, Uchee, Natchez, and Alabama. The appelatives "Creek" and "Muskhogean" were given to the confederates by outsiders. Traders are credited with the former and the Shawnee with the second label (Cotterill 1954).

While earlier scholarship perceived the confederacy in European terms, the current understanding of the confederacy in its eighteenth-century form is less ethnocentric in tone and more anthropologically based. As discussed above, the province was the paramount unit within the seventeenth- and early eighteenth-

century Southeast. These provinces were composed of a number of town sites united under a head chief. After the demise of the Mississippian chiefdoms, remnant tribes formed the confederacy, an eighteenth-century response to the burgeoning European presence and a political necessity. This union as acted out by the Creek deserves explanation. Knight (1985:29) defines the confederacy as a conditional political entity in which ethnically related groups, non-ethnically related but allied groups, and those joined by special friendships entered into an association. This association was fluid above the town level: "Several layers of successively more inclusive political integration generally came into existence on a temporary basis, always metered in appropriate response to an outside challenge judged to be of greater or lesser magnitude" (Knight 1985:29). The town or talwa, was the basic political unit, acting independently within the larger organization. A nexus of towns with the same moiety composed the next level of political organization followed by the province or tribe, and, finally, the nation.

Developmentally, tribes within the association but not ethnically related would assume elements of Muskhogean culture such as the incorporation of the square ground into their talwas, and be given a place within the moiety system which banded the towns and played a role within the inter-talwa alliances. Once this measure of uniformity was in place, the need for the province began to ebb as the new political frame took shape. For example, the towns of the Abihka province which were located along the upper and middle Coosa River area began to act in tandem with members of the Tallapoosa province in the eighteenth century. This cooperative action and the later joining of the Abihka, Tallepoosa and the peoples of the Alibamo towns would generate the term the Upper Nation (Knight 1985:31). The alliance of the lower towns would earn them the title of the Lower Creek Nation. Geographically, the Lower Creeks embraced the Euchee and Hitchitee towns and some Muskhogean on the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. The Muskhogean and Alabama towns on the Coosa, Tallapoosa and Alabama Rivers comprised the Upper Creek groups and territory. The study area, which is east of the Coosa River, was part of the Upper Creek territory. Finally, the Seminoles were considered by some to belong to the Lower Creeks, but were also considered as a third division. Encased on the east and west by the Tombigbee and Savannah Rivers, the Creek territory, which included between fifty and sixty towns, extended from the Gulf of Mexico north to Tennessee (Cotterill 1954:9).

As noted, the town was the most meaningful social and political stage for most Creeks. During William Bartram's visit in the late 1790s, he described the group and gave his analysis of their impulse to gather in towns:

> The Muscogulges are under a more strict government or regular civilization than the Indian in general. They lie near their potent and declared enemy, the Chactaws. Their country having a vast frontier, naturally accessible and open to the incursions of their enemies on all sides, they find themselves under the necessity of associating in large populous towns, and these towns as near together as convenient, that they may be enabled to succor and defend one another in case of sudden invasion. This consequently occasions deer and bear to be scarce and difficult to procure, which obliges them to be vigilant and industrious; this

> naturally begets care and serious attention, which we may suppose in some degree forms their natural disposition and manners, and gives them that air of dignified gravity, so strikingly characteristic in their aged people... (Bartram 1955:181-182).

Hudson (1976:213) notes that the Creek, unlike other historic Southeastern Indians, had a traditional town plan. Like their Mississippian forebearers, plazas still centered their towns. The plaza included three buildings: the town house, the summer council house, and a chunkey yard. The town house was windowless and circular, usually 25 feet in diameter and 25 feet high. Interior furnishings included a centrally located firepit, and beds which were raised off the floor. In some instances, tiers of beds filled the townhouse which was a communal building used for tribal festivities as well as decision making. The summer council house replicated the summer house plan having four sheds or "arbors." A square ground usually measured a half acre, with a central fire . The square was surrounded on each side with one story buildings which were open on the square side. Benches covered with cane mats were found within the shed compartments of the three sided buildings. The square ground has only been associated archaeologically with historic Creek sites that postdate 1700. It appears to have evolved from the Mississippian architectural tradition where buildings of the same plan and with similar interior furnishings were built atop mounds for social/ceremonial purposes (Hudson 1976:220). The third element within the plaza area was the chunkey yard. A public space set aside for community purposes, the chunkey yard was typically defined by small earthen embankments. This general layout for the Creek plaza was described by William Bartram in the late 1790s. Bartram's sketches indicate that the plaza and its architectural features were undergoing changes during the late eighteenth century. Interestingly, the change was both in elevation and plan. Earlier ceremonial grounds had townhouses set on circular mounds at one end of a chunkey yard and a square ground on a square mound in an opposing position. Later, the townhouse and square ground were adjacent to one another at one end of the chunkey yard.

Rectangular blocks containing households were laid out around the square. Eighteenth-century Creek households, which were composed of a matrilineal extended family, were served by a nexus of buildings: a summer house, a winter house, a storage house, etc. Both summer and winter Creek residences had rectangular floor plans; other Southeastern groups built circular plan winter homes. A third house type was typically two stories in height; each story divided into two rooms. The lower room on one end would be used for food storage, the upper room as "council." The food storage room's equivalent on the first floor was used for tool storage; the fourth room was used as a parlor for entertaining guests. A final building was used for deerskin and fur storage. Hudson (1976:218) notes that there was variation within the number of houses within a household. This variation hinged upon status and the size and ages of the family members who used the buildings. Creek men and women relied on agriculture and hunting for subsistence. Which of these pursuits provided the bulk of their subsistence is not known. Female responsibilities were focused upon household organization and production, agricultural production for the group as well as individual kitchen gardens, wild food and firewood collection, while male duties

included hunting, building construction, politics, defense, and ceremonial affairs. As noted earlier, the Creek were a matrilineal society and thus their homes and fields were female owned.

The confederacy was a defensive mechanism, contrived and strengthened during the eighteenth century to protect the Creeks from the encroaching Europeans who were eager to trade. The commerce over the next century was focused upon deerskins and for the English the center of this commerce was Charleston, South Carolina which was established in 1670. Trade was initially limited but the businessmen of Charleston quickly perceived the profits in the making if deerskins could be exported to the mother country. For a short period of time, deerskins would be the colony of South Carolina's leading export. One source notes that between the years of 1699 and 1715, 54,000 deerskins were exported to England per year to be sewn into buckskin breeches (Hudson 1976:436). Interestingly, Hudson (1976:435) notes that the Indians were almost ready for the trade once it began, attributing this readiness to the Indian custom of pelt storage. The Charleston traders dealt with the Creek and Chickasaw Indians at first, but traded later with the Cherokees. Traders licensed by the government and acting as agents of colonial merchants served as trade and information arteries into the Indian world. By 1715 the number of Charleston traders had reached 200 and they and their employees worked out of principal Indian towns to collect and then ship the pelts via horseback over the inland trails to the English port city. The merchants and traders were not oblivious to the trade advantages that might emanate from judicious agreements with certain Indian groups. In some cases these alliances were called upon in war and were certainly used against the French who, by the end of the seventeenth century had begun establishing their own commercial network within the interior via their colonies in Louisiana. Indians vanquished in battle were also sold into slavery in no small numbers. A population census of Charleston in 1708 indicated that 1,400 of the total population of 9,580 were Indian slaves. In return for the deerskins and slaves, the Southeastern groups received guns, tomahawks, hoes, brass kettles, knives, rum, beads, hawk bells, and cloth (Hudson 1976 :435-438, Knight 1985:20-22). Seemingly inoffensive, these items and the trade itself brought change to the Indian groups. For men more time was spent hunting deer which was always marketable to the English and, hunting trips, once confined to a season, became prolonged and covered great distances, especially after substantial thinning occurred among the deer herds. The availability of ready made cloth was as welcome to the female Creek weaver and spinner as it was to her European counterpart and the Creek woman's agricultural duties were lightened with the use of metal hoes, etc. (Knight 1985:22).

For the majority of the Southeastern Indians, the eighteenth century was a century of conflict. The Yamasee War (1715-1717) was waged against the Carolina traders by the Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees. The traders, using a divide and conquer technique, managed to pit the Cherokee and Creek against one another. The English traders' success at this ploy and similar successes at a later date by the French would engender even more conflict in the decades after the war between the Indian groups. The French and Indian War (1756-1763) and the American Revolution would both directly involve the Southeastern Indians as tribes developed loyalties with colonial powers. During the second half of the

century, another type of conflict was engaged: the acquisition and annexation of Indian lands. By the 1760s, the Creek were already involved with land cessions. Knight (1985:30) points out astutely that the reason the phrase the Creek "Nation" figures so heavily in the period literature has to do with the fact that land ownership, disputes, and cessions were handled by this authority and "the subject of land encroachment was the key point of European-Indian contention."

From the 1750s through the 1830s, the Creeks and other Southeastern Indians would be rapidly dispossessed of their land as the push for land by the men and women of the early nineteenth-century South was continual. An almost throw away attitude had developed toward the soil; farmers and planters would utilize land until exhausted and then resettle as cheap fertile land seemed to be constantly available in great quantities. There were others on the frontier who did not share in this mentality and who could empathize with the plight of the Indian. Benjamin Hawkins, the United States' Agent for Indian Affairs, was an example of the latter. In his dealings with all the tribes whose land bordered Georgia, he had hoped to reverse the course of events which were unfolding between the settlers and the Indian groups that he had come to know and respect. His aim was to educate the Southeastern Indians in European ways, to ease their assimilation into Southern society (Fretwell 1954:147-149). Hawkins' ideas did not prevail and the Indians under pressure for their land did not act cohesively:

> In July 1812 hostilities broke out between America and Britain. One faction among the Creeks, the Red Sticks, accepted British arms, but this led to a civil war with the other Creek faction. Some members of the rival faction fled with white settlers to the safety of Fort Mimms, a frontier stockade. But the Red Sticks went against the fort in a surprise attack, routing the soldiers and killing more than 400 people. The United States quickly launched reprisals with three armies invading Creek territory from Mississippi, Georgia, and Tennessee. In the hope they would later win favor, the Cherokees aligned themselves with the Tennessee militia under Andrew Jackson. The same motives also prompted several hundred Choctaws to join the American forces.
>
> The Red Sticks fought with remarkable courage. At Horseshoe Bend they at first held out against the Americans and their Indian allies.... It was Jackson's Cherokees who turned the tide by swimming across the river and attacking the Red Sticks on their flank. More than one thousand Creeks died in the battle. At the close of the war, Jackson opened up a corridor from Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico, thus splitting the Indians apart and isolating them from one another (Hudson 1976:46).

Fort Strother, which was built by Andrew Jackson, his cohort, General Coffee, and the Tennessee Volunteers in 1813, was located on the Coosa River across from the mouth of Ohatchie Creek. A palisaded Creek town was located on a branch of the Tallishatchee Creek and five other areas of Creek occupation are noted below Fort Strother, east of the Coosa River. One of these is located on Wehowgee Creek and four south of the creek. Wehowgee Creek is currently known as Cane Creek, and the Creek site shown on the creek was approximately 2.5 miles east of the Coosa River. By treaty at the close of this war, the Creek

Indians were left with 150,000 square miles of territory. They ceded all their lands west of the Coosa and the lands south and west of the boundary that ran up the Tallapoosa to Line Creek, then southeast to the boundary of Georgia. Confined into this pocket of land in northeast Alabama, the Upper Creeks resided for 22 years. In 1832, they further surrendered their land in the treaty of Cusseta to the United States for lands in Arkansas Territory. By treaty, chiefs and subchiefs were to receive 640 acres and every head of a household 320 acres in northern Alabama which could not be sold for five years. After that time they could settle on their property or sell. The treaty was not upheld, whites moved in, some legally, while others simply took the land. Ironically, Frances Scott Key, the author of the national anthem, when sent to assess the situation, advised Washington that the remaining Indians now poor, landless, and dispirited should be rounded up and deported to the Arkansas Territory to join others who had left voluntarily after 1814. Key's recommendation was followed and the "Removal" began. The army was given the responsibility of rounding up Indians and the Alabama Emigration Company was established to handle the move. Those Indians who remained in the Anniston area were posted at Ladiga Station near Piedmont in Calhoun County and at Howell's Cove on the Coosa in Talladega County prior to their journey (Entire 1983:8-10). The men were handcuffed and chained in slave gang fashion for the long trip; women and children had to keep pace. The trip decimated many, one census at the close of the journey counted one in four dead. At a great cost, unperceived by most at the time, northeastern Alabama was now officially open for white settlement.

HISTORY

The European settlement of eastern Alabama was preceded by military actions, as the United States armed forces, under the direction of General Andrew Jackson, forcibly removed the Creeks from the region. As a result of their defeats in a series of battles during 1813 and 1814, the Creeks were pushed back into a small pocket of land in the northeast corner of the state, and this land was eventually ceded to the United States in 1832 in the Treaty of Cusseta. The former Creek lands were publicly offered for sale in 1834, and following this sale, European settlers and their African slaves began to move in.

The majority of these early settlers were small-scale farmers hoping to find good crop land and make the next step up the social ladder to planter. The home sites they selected were typically on high ground near a source of water. Many of these settlers immigrated with other members of their family, and the settlement of these lands was kin-based, with various family members from adjoining farms helping one another in carrying out farm activities. Most of these farms were composed of vernacular structures, with saddle-bag and dog-trot houses being preferred by settlers of the region. As farmers became more prosperous, these early structures would be enlarged with additional rooms or stories.

Food crops such as corn, potatoes, peas, wheat, oats, rye, and barley were the main crops grown by these farmers. Cotton was the major cash crop grown in the region, although some tobacco and rice were also grown for sale. Cattle,

sheep, horses, and mules were kept on most farms. As the demand for cotton increased over time, this crop and corn came to be the most heavily grown, and consumed more than two-thirds of the region's cultivated lands.

The settlement of the region and the modest success of its agricultural economy led to the growth of a number of small towns. Talladega County was established in 1832, and in 1834, 160 acres of land was purchased for the creation of a county seat at the location of Talladega Battleground, also known as Talladega Springs and Talladega Big Springs. A plan for the town of Talladega was prepared in that year, and town lots were sold. Most of the early buildings constructed in the town were of log construction, and included both homes and businesses.

The establishment of Talladega spurred the development of Talladega County, and by 1837 postal service was made available to the county. By that year there were seven post offices established in the county, including: Talladega, Mardisville, Kelly's Springs, Hickory Level, Fife, Sylacauga, and Fayetteville (Jemison 1959:102-103).

The period of the 1840s was a time of prosperity for Talladega County, although Jemison notes that this prosperity was somewhat artificial, and inspired by land speculation and relaxed financial policies. Joseph Baldwin, in his essay on "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi," wrote that during this era bank bills were as thick "as autumn leaves in Valambrosia" (as cited in Jemison 1959:105). This period of prosperity ended in the late 1840s.

The Civil War did not greatly affect the region, since there were few plantations and relatively few slaves in the area. The citizens of Talladega County were reportedly divided in their opinion of the War, and many opposed secession, feeling that the abolition of slavery was inevitable. Talladega did feel the military's presence in the latter stages of the War, and in July, 1864, Union troops under General Rosseau temporarily occupied the town during their passage through the county. Some structures which supported the Confederacy, such as the railroad depot, were burned. The agricultural routine after the War was much the same as it had been previously. Following the War, railroads became more prominent in the growth of the region, with the L&N and the Southern Railway being the two principal railroads crossing the region.

By the late nineteenth century settlement of the study area probably consisted of dispersed farmsteads, churches, and cemeteries, located primarily along creeks and roads. No historic maps were identified which depict the locations of historic structures in project area, but the survey identified a number of late nineteenth century archaeological sites.

Settlement in the area which would become the Coosa River Annex appears to have centered on the Providence Baptist Church, which is believed to have been associated with a historic cemetery identified as CRA Cemetery 1 in the discussion of the project's results, below. The Providence Baptist Church and approximately 17 domestic structures appear in the area which would become the Coosa River Annex on a 1942 Alabama Highway Map. The study area at that time

was bisected by a north-south road which ran from Talladega, and also features an east-west road which crossed the valley. The Providence Baptist Church was the site of the first recorded meeting of the Coosa River Association of United Baptist Churches, held from October 11th through the 13th, 1834. In that year, Providence Baptist had 57 members, making it second in size in the Association only to Tallasehatchee Baptist at 61 members. Tallasehatchee was built near Sylacauga (Jemison 1959:228-231). The Providence Church cemetery (CRA Cemetery 1) includes graves with death dates as early as 1831, suggesting that this church must have represented one of the earliest historic communities in Talladega County. Membership in Providence Baptist dropped sharply with the establishment of Talladega, and membership declined to 21 by 1836 (Jemison 1959:230). This suggests that the vitality of the community was greatly reduced, but also offers the potential for archaeological sites with defined antebellum occupation spans.

The agricultural routine of the region was broken by the establishment of the Anniston Army Depot, and the creation of the Coosa River Annex, in 1940. The military's presence in the region had been initiated during the Spanish American War and formalized in World War to with the creation of Fort McClellan, and the establishment of the Anniston Army Depot as a regional ammunition depot further strengthened the significance of the Anniston region to the Army. Construction of the Depot began in 1940, and the majority of the new facility was completed by 1942. Construction of the Coosa River Annex, then known as the Coosa River Sub-depot, was also completed during World War II, and the Annex was formally made part of the Anniston Army Depot in 1946 (Dye 1984:1-6).

In 1966 the Anniston Army Depot was placed under the direction of the U.S. Army Materiel Command. This facility was managed by the Ling-Temco-Vought Aerospace Corporation until 1973, when operation of the facility was returned to the U.S. Army.

IV. METHODS

The primary objective for performing this cultural resources survey is to locate and assess any cultural resources that may be located on the Coosa River Annex. This procedure is the first step toward the management of significant cultural resources as mandated by Federal regulations, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and U.S. Army Regulation 420-40. These directives require that all cultural resources (archaeological sites, historic structures, and other cultural properties) within a project area be identified, that their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) be assessed, and that information be collected which will help to guide the management of each resource.

According to the National Park Service (1991:1-5) cultural resources that are considered eligible for the National Register are those

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

Criterion D is the domain of the project archaeologist since it usually deals with archaeological deposits and the significance of these cultural resources is often more obscure. In order for a cultural resource to satisfy this criteria the investigator must establish the potential for the specific resource to contribute to ongoing historic and prehistoric research. The extent to which a resource may make a contribution is not explicit. The subject of significance in regards to judging archaeological resources, particularly in the context of Cultural Resource Management (CRM), has been a hotly debated topic almost since the inception of CRM legislation.

One of the most often cited works on the topic of significance was written by Michael Glassow in 1977. Glassow (1977) relies heavily upon the physical characteristics of a site to determine the resources potential to contribute to research. Attributes such as *variety, quantity, integrity,* and *clarity,* as well as *environmental context* are key characteristics that determine if a site is likely to yield important information. This approach has many strengths, including the acknowledgment that organic and inorganic processes that effect the stability of

an archaeological deposit has left a great many sites an amorphous conglomerate of cultural material from which only a limited amount information can be obtained.

Another benefit of Glassow's approach is that it seeks to preserve archaeological resources for technologies, techniques and theoretical constructs that have yet to be devised. The growing field of archaeology has incorporated methodologies and technologies from a variety of fields that often require a class of data that was not recognized as critical in the past. Carbon samples for C-14 dating is an often cited example but this list includes soil samples for fossil pollen; privy fill for epidemiological information; feature and midden floatation samples for floral, faunal and entomological data; and other classes of data. The list of cross-disciplinary research that benefits from the study of intact archaeological deposits is expanding and it is the responsibility of the CRM archaeologist be cognizant of this potential. Although much of this research is new, the benefits of preserving archaeological deposits for use by researchers outside of "traditional" archaeology is well documented (Moratto and Kelly 1978:8-10).

A complimentary approach to the assessment of significance is discussed by Butler (1987), who points out the need to consider cultural resources in the context of on-going research. Butler argues that a resource must be able to make a contribution to the discipline's theoretical and substantive body of knowledge before it can be considered eligible to the National Register. This approach has encouraged the generation of broad based regional research strategies. These regional research plans are designed to provide a defined set of research priorities, presumably to provide a framework that will make CRM decisions more consistent and less subjective.

Butler's (1987) approach has its benefits as well as drawbacks. The procedure outlined by Butler makes the CRM archaeologist a spectator rather than a participant in deciding the direction of archaeological endeavors. A resource should preserved because it may provide data applicable to a line of inquiry without critical analysis of that line of inquiry. Weak or outdated research may be perpetuated through the CRM process by preserving sites that are most applicable to "traditional" discussions. "Cookbook" research priorities potentially stifle the dynamism inherent in archaeological data as well as opportunities that present themselves in new investigative technologies and approaches.

The most effective and intellectually honest assessment of research potential must borrow from both approaches. Butler's emphasis should be used in order to determine the type of sites that are being called for in the context of on-going regional research. An understanding of regional research trends will alert the survey archaeologist to the specific kinds of sites (villages, seasonal camps, resource extraction sites, historic farmsteads, etc.) that are most wanting in a particular area for the advancement of that research. The criteria described by Glassow guides the survey archaeologist in determining if the particular site in question may offer the physical attributes that would make the site a valued resource in the pursuit of said research. A poorly preserved site that offers no integrity and thus no reliable data is useless in regards to most research

questions. Questions that can be answered with data from poorly preserved sites can usually be answered from samples taken at the survey level and do not require protection.

Locating cultural resources requires intensive field investigation. Assessing these resources requires an adequate understanding of local history and cultural development which comes from the investigation of primary and secondary documentation. This study was accomplished by utilizing all of these research techniques.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The first step in this investigation was to gain a familiarity with published materials pertinent to on-going regional research. Ft. McClellan, to the north of Anniston, Alabama is one of the most extensively researched and documented properties in the immediate vicinity. Archaeological research at this facility is particularly relevant to the study of the Coosa River Annex not only because of its proximity, but because of the many features of terrain and natural resources shared by these facilities both in the present and past. The reports that were utilized for this investigation are McEachern and Boice (1976), McEachern et al. (1980), Holstein and Little (1982), and Reed et al. (1992). An overview of cultural resources at the Anniston Army Depot (Dye 1984) is less exhaustive but was also helpful in this pursuit. Research for the development of an historic context for the study area was completed in Talladega, Alabama, and through consultation with secondary sources on file at Emory University and the University of Georgia.

FIELD METHODS

The Coosa River Annex was subjected to an intensive examination designed to locate and assess all cultural resources. The field methodology employed involved a systematic pedestrian survey of the entire complex. Landmarks such as roads, fences, bunkers or landforms were utilized as points of reference from which coordinates could be drawn in order to insure the complete coverage of the survey area. Transects were walked on the Annex at 30 m (98 ft) intervals. Shovel tests were excavated every 30 m (98 ft) along these transects. Exceptions to this procedure included disturbed areas revealing substantial amounts of surface visibility, steep slope and substantial bodies of standing water. Areas of high surface visibility, particularly disturbed areas, were subjected to thorough ground inspection while high probability areas were tested with intuitive or systematic shovel tests in order to determine the extent of the ground disturbance. Steep slopes were subjected to reconnaissance survey and standing water was eliminated from intensive investigation.

The excavation of a single shovel test at each location involved digging a hole approximately 30 cm (12 in) in diameter to a minimum depth of 50 cm (20 in) or to sterile subsoil. As the project area consists largely of upland peneplain,

shovel tests were rarely deeper than 40 cm (16 in) before subsoil was reached. The soil from each shovel test was screened through .635 cm (.25 in) hardware cloth and all cultural material was collected and recorded. Notes were taken on positive shovel tests which included the nature of cultural material, the shovel test location, soil stratigraphy and general notes concerning landscape and environment.

An artifact is any physical material produced as a result of human activity. For the purposes of this survey, however, artifacts were more restrictively defined as materials that are a result of human activities that date to more than 50 years old. Positive results of shovel tests or surface reconnaissance are defined by the discovery of materials that satisfy this definition of an artifact. Cultural materials that are related to the military mission of the Coosa River Annex, i.e. shell casings, ammunition boxes, etc., were not recorded as artifacts.

Upon the discovery of a positive shovel test or surface deposit the immediate area was assigned a numeric designation and the particular artifact bearing location was assigned the coordinate N500 E500 on a metric grid. From this central datum, systematic shovel tests and ground surveillance was performed in order to collect a representative sample of cultural materials and determine the size, density and boundaries of the cultural resource. Site delineation was determined through the excavation of these shovel tests or surface investigation at 15 or 30 m (49 or 98 ft) intervals depending on the size of the site. Natural landforms such as hill tops or swamp edges were also considered in determining the boundaries.

All locations that produced five or more artifacts as a result of this procedure were assigned a site number. Any location that, after thorough examination, failed to produce at least five artifacts was designated an isolated find (IF). These resources were recorded but not considered significant cultural resources, since these deposits generally represent random discard or secondary artifact displacement which cannot address research concerns. All sites and IFs were flagged and recorded on maps for future relocation. Alabama State site forms were completed and permanent State site numbers were assigned for all sites, but not for IFs.

All sites, cemeteries and IFs were recorded on sections of the Talladega, AL. (7.5' series) quadrangle and delivered to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under separate cover per contractual agreement.

All of the artifacts collected on this survey were bagged in the field with a tag which was marked with the necessary provenience information. These materials were returned to the New South Associates' laboratory facilities in Irmo, South Carolina and Stone Mountain, Georgia for cleaning, processing, analysis and preparation for curation.

LABORATORY METHODS

The first order of business in the processing of materials from the Coosa River Annex survey was to wash, dry and re-bag the materials. Historic artifacts were separated from prehistoric materials and the historic materials were sent to the Stone Mountain, Georgia facility for analysis. The prehistoric materials were analyzed in the Irmo, South Carolina office.

Prehistoric Materials

One interesting finding of this survey was the complete absence of prehistoric ceramics in the survey area. All of the prehistoric artifacts recovered on this survey are lithic materials. Lithic analysis was geared to recognizing site function and level of occupation. All of the prehistoric artifacts recovered on this survey fall within one of the general categories described below. Lithic bifaces and debitage were more precisely analyzed in terms defined by a lithic analysis method developed by Johnson (1989).

Lithic Artifact Classes

Cores These artifacts represent source materials for lithic tool manufacture. This category is defined by pieces of stone from which flakes have been removed in anticipation of fashioning the flake into a tool. The flake, not the core, is the focus of the knappers efforts.

Chunks Chunks are small to medium sized angular fragments of lithic raw material assumed to have been separated from a fragment of higher quality in the early stages of lithic reduction.

Unifacial Tools This category includes all unifacially worked lithic implements. Typically this category will be dominated by end and side scrapers.

Bifaces Bifaces are all bifacially worked lithic implements including blanks, preforms, blades, scrapers, adzes, or others. These artifacts were assigned to a classification according to Johnson's (1989) biface key. Only projectile points will be discussed separately.

Preforms Artifacts contained in this category are bifacially worked pieces of stone reduced to a manageable size in the very early stages of lithic reduction. These artifacts are sometimes confused with cobble tools but are distinguished by the tendency of cobble tools to possess indications of wear on the edges. This class of artifact was further subdivided into preforms indicative of early and later stage of lithic tool production in regards to Johnson's (1989) biface key.

Projectile Points These are finished bifacially worked tools with a pointed distal end, sharpened edges, and a prepared hafting area on the proximal end. These diagnostics are described in the text relative to raw material, metric attributes, and regionally recognized type. These artifacts are described as finished bifaces in the Johnson (1989) paradigm. They are further assigned,

whenever possible, to regionally applicable artifact types. Published sources including Cambron and Hulse (1975) and Justice (1987) were used as guides in this procedure.

Fire Cracked Rock (FCR) This category of artifacts consists of lithic material that has not been flaked but has been altered through exposure to heat. This exposure often results in surfaces that are discolored shades of red, and irregular, angular fractures. FCR is counted and weighed from each provenience.

Non-worked Lithic Artifacts These are stones that have not been worked to make tools but have been altered by prehistoric activities. These artifacts include burnishing stones, abraders, and grinding stones to name a few.

Lithic raw materials were assigned to three general categories. This section of Alabama is particularly rich in workable lithic raw materials and the categories could possibly have been further subdivided into dozens of categories, but such sub-categorization would have had little utility on a survey level investigation. The categories were chosen in order to differentiate the likely source area from which the material was taken and the quality of the knapping material. The three broad categories are chert, quartz and orthoquartzite.

Chert is the highest quality and likely the most sought-after lithic resource used by Native American lithic tool manufacturers. This is a flint like stone the color of which varies from white to dark greyish black. This resource is available in the survey area in the form of cobbles and fragments exposed on eroded slopes and in the gravel beds of large streams.

Quartz is more difficult to work than chert but was utilized by prehistoric tool producers throughout the southeast. This resource is often available in vein outcroppings or in broken fragments on eroded slopes and hilltops. This raw material was not commonly located on this survey.

Orthoquartzite is the final raw material located on this survey and it is the most common. This is a siliceous stone that consists of compact, grainy, grey quartzite. It is commonly available in the eroded uplands of the survey area but can also be found in creeks and streams.

The method chosen for the analysis of these materials is designed to help determine not only the cultural/temporal association of the site but also the site function. Johnson (1989) has developed a method that describes lithic bifaces and debitage in terms of their association with the different stages of lithic manufacture. This method was developed and tested in research areas where river cobbles are the main lithic resource. Lithic materials that do not possess an easily recognized cortex, such as vein quartz, are not as well served by this technique but the precisely descriptive nature of this analysis makes it useful for the presentation of these materials. Also, vein quartz makes up only a small fraction of the materials recovered on the Coosa River Annex and will therefore not affect the outcome of the analysis. The quantification of this data illuminates the likely activities that were performed on the site.

Flakes, according to Johnson's method, are assigned to one of 12 flake categories that are defined by the physical attributes of the flake platform and dorsal surface. The premise of this method is that flakes removed in the early stages of lithic production will have a relatively unscarred striking platform and a high percentage of cortex (or natural weathering and patina on non-cortex material such as quartz) on the dorsal surface. Lithic flakes that are produced as debitage in the late stages of production or tool maintenance will have no cortex on the dorsal surface and the platform will show the signs of having had a great many flakes removed from that particular location.

Analysis of lithic assemblages using criteria like this have been successful in determining the nature of activities performed on sites. Long term occupation sites are likely to have assemblages that represent all stages of lithic reduction. Quarry sites are likely to have early stage reduction debitage and bifaces, whereas special activity camps are found to have assemblages heavily weighted towards early and middle stage reduction flakes.

Historic Materials

All historic materials were returned to New South Associate's Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory for analysis. All artifacts, except rusted metal were washed and dried. Corroded metal was dry-brushed. Once dried, the artifacts were cataloged following a standard cataloging scheme. After cataloging, the materials were entered into a computerized database system maintained by New South Associates, and developed using the *4th Dimension* database management program.

Preliminary cataloging assigned one of over 1,100 codes to each artifact type, at a level sufficient to answer most analytical questions about a site. The organizing principle for the system is based on Stanley South's (1977) pattern analysis system used by many historical archeologists in the Southeast. While South developed pattern analysis as a means for identifying the functional and cultural associations of primarily Colonial and early nineteenth century sites, his scheme provides a useful means of identifying and organizing historic artifacts. The first designation within this classification refers to the artifact *Group* as identified by South: A=architecture, C=clothing, F=furniture, K=kitchen, M=miscellaneous, P=personal, R=Arms, T=tobacco, and Z=activities. The second designation within this classification refers to the artifact *Class* or material: C=ceramic, F=faunal or floral, G=glass, M=metal, P=plastic, and R=rock or mineral. The next element of the code is a two digit number which refers to artifact type. For example, within kitchen ceramics (KC), 01 refers to Chinese porcelains, 22 to painted wares, and 25 to gilded wares. Within architectural metal (AM), 01 refers to rosehead nails, 06 to cut common nails, and 11 to wire finish nails. Within each ware there are individual subtypes, which are identified by the last two digits of the code. Within painted kitchen ceramics (KC22), 03 indicates brown, mustard, and olive green polychrome which dates to the early nineteenth century; and 04 indicates blue floral designs which date to the 1820s. Within kitchen glass datable bottle attributes (KG02), 01 indicates dipped molds (post 1730), 13 indicates pressed glass (post 1825), and 31 indicates amethyst glass (post 1880).

Given a sufficient sample of artifacts this database program is capable of producing mean ceramic dates, window glass dates, pipestem dates, *terminus post quem* and *terminus ante quem* dates, as well as historic artifact patterns. Unfortunately, samples collected at the survey level of investigation are normally not large enough to accurately calculate these types of dates. Not only are the samples small but they are sometimes skewed. Surface materials are far more likely to be represented then are subsurface materials. This means that, given the principles of stratigraphic deposition, late materials are more likely to be represented than earlier ones. Thus basic diagnostic information generated from artifact manufacturing date ranges was used to determine site age for this study.

It should be noted that the nineteenth-century portions of the ceramic typology employed by this system are based on recent work by Miller (1991). While Miller's primary research focus has been the creation of socio-economic indexing based on ceramic pricing, his history of ceramic technology pinpoints fundamental changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution which must be addressed by archaeologists. Miller has noted that by the nineteenth century, the body of manufactured ceramics was no longer a distinguishing ware characteristic. All refined ceramic bodies became progressively whiter and probably varied from one manufacturer to another. The major difference between ceramic types became the surface treatment and decorative motif. Following Miller, major wares include undecorated Cream-colored (CC) ware or whiteware (which are basically a continuing refinement of plain Creamware), Painted wares, Printed wares, Dipped ware, Sponged ware, Shell Edgeware, Underglaze and Enameled Lined ware, Band and Line ware, Stone Chinas, White Granite or Ironstone, Gold Banded Earthenware, Basalt, and English Porcelain. These types were employed by this analysis.

Once cataloged, all artifacts were replaced in their plastic bags in preparation for curation. These bags contain tags with full provenience information for each specimen.

All of the artifacts collected during this investigation are presented in Appendices A and B. The historic artifact appendix lists the starting date of manufacture for a number of datable objects. These beginning dates are useful for establishing the earliest potential period of occupation, but should not be viewed as indicative of the date of occupation for a given site, since many of these items were made for extended periods of time.

V. RESULTS

The intensive cultural resource survey of the Coosa River Annex resulted in the identification of three historic cemeteries, 30 archaeological sites, 28 isolated finds (IFs), and 123 ammunition supply buildings. All of these resources are discussed in this chapter. Summary data is presented in tabular form at the beginning of the narrative description of each site.

CEMETERIES

Three cemeteries were located within the boundaries of the Coosa River Annex. Two of these cemeteries are represented on the Talladega, Alabama USGS (7.5' series) topographic quadrangles. Both of these cemeteries are located within the fenced ammunition storage area of the facility. These two cemeteries were given the designation CRA Cemetery 1 and CRA Cemetery 2. A third cemetery, CRA Cemetery 3, located outside of the fenced area is not represented on the topographic quad or the aerial photograph made available prior to the survey.

Cemeteries are seldom determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Criteria for consideration, however, have been compiled by the National Park Service (National Park Service 1992:33). These applicable criteria are as follows:

> A. A religious property deriving significance from architectural or historical importance; or
>
> B. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
>
> C. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The cemeteries on the Coosa River Annex were assessed in regards to these criteria.

CRA Cemetery 1

This fenced cemetery is located on the slope of a high hill. The fenced area measures approximately 30 by 90 m (98.1 by 294.3 ft) and contains 45 marked graves and several unmarked depressions that may represent additional burials. The time span indicated on the marked stones ranges from 1831 to 1971 with the majority of the dates falling around the turn of the century. Family names

prominently represented at this cemetery are Pullen, Cooley, Limbaugh, Randall, Cooper, Morgan, Fant and Goodwin. This cemetery is presented on Figure 5.

This cemetery is located next to a concrete foundation and set of steps which were recorded as site 1Ta491. This site consists solely of these structural features and produced no artifacts suggesting, considering the nearby cemetery, that this site may have been a chapel or church. Historical research suggests that this is the site of the Providence Baptist Church, which dates back at least until 1834.

This cemetery fails to satisfy the criteria for nomination to the National Register. No further management activity is required of this resource.

CRA Cemetery 2

This is a small fenced area which measures approximately 10 by 10 m (32.7 by 32.7 ft). A sign is posted on this fence that reads "Cunningham Cemetery" but the only sign of a grave within the fence is an elongated pile of shale-like stones. No other features indicate that this is a cemetery.

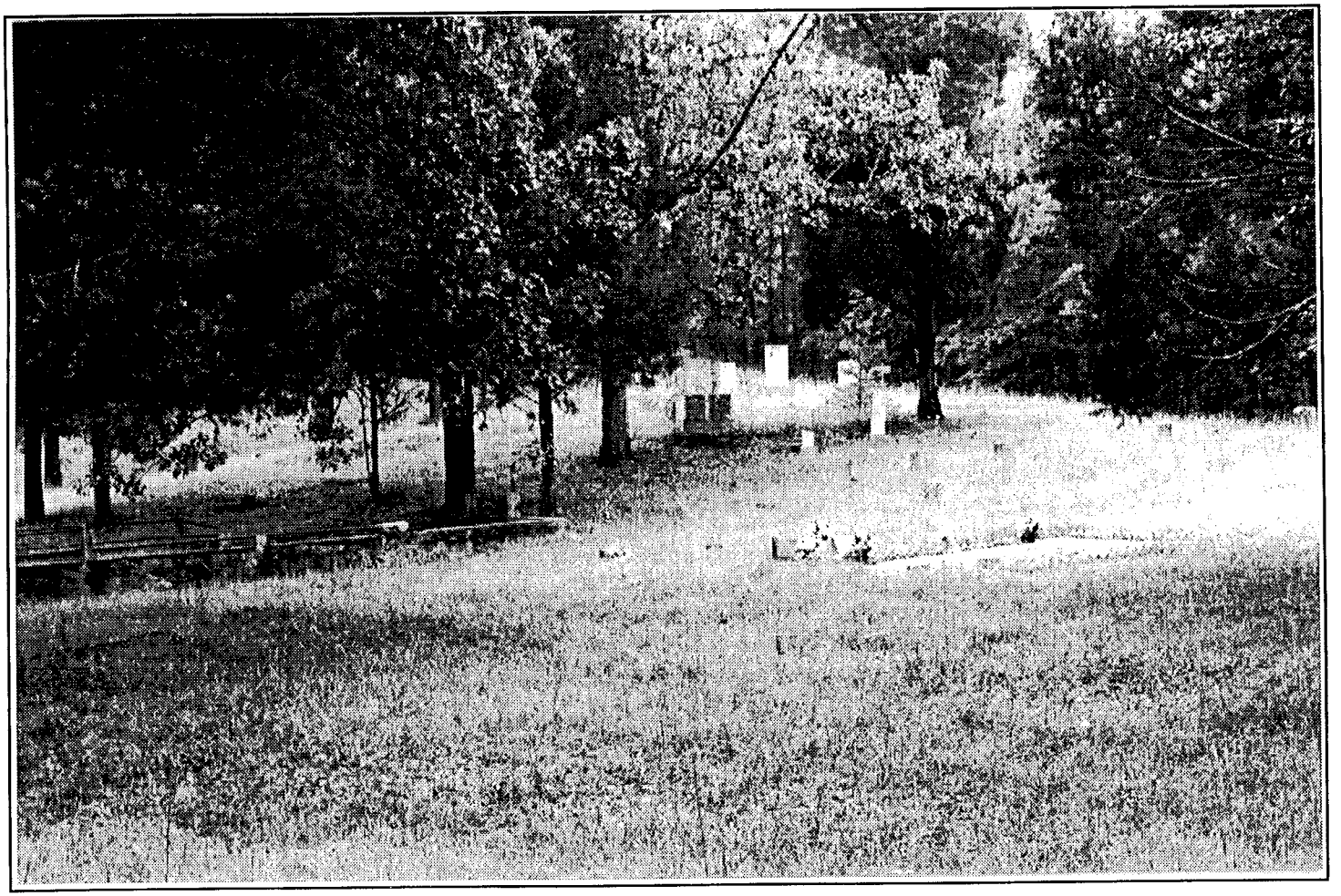
This resource is recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register and it warrants no further management consideration.

CRA Cemetery 3

This cemetery is located on a high bench landform in a densely wooded area outside of the fenced compound of the Coosa River Annex. It is situated at the northeastern end of site 1Ta487 which was recorded as a result of this survey. Although site 1Ta487 is a multicomponent site including prehistoric materials and a nineteenth-century component, the cemetery is located away from the historic materials and is spatially associated with the prehistoric component. The cemetery is not fenced and has only one legible stone. This stone has been knocked over and bears the inscriptions "Sanford Vandiver Smith Died 1896" and "Miriam McGregor Smith Died 1892." The ground around this cement lined grave area is covered with ivy (Figure 6) but the outlines of at least 7 depressions indicate that graves may have been removed from this area, or that grave shafts have slumped.

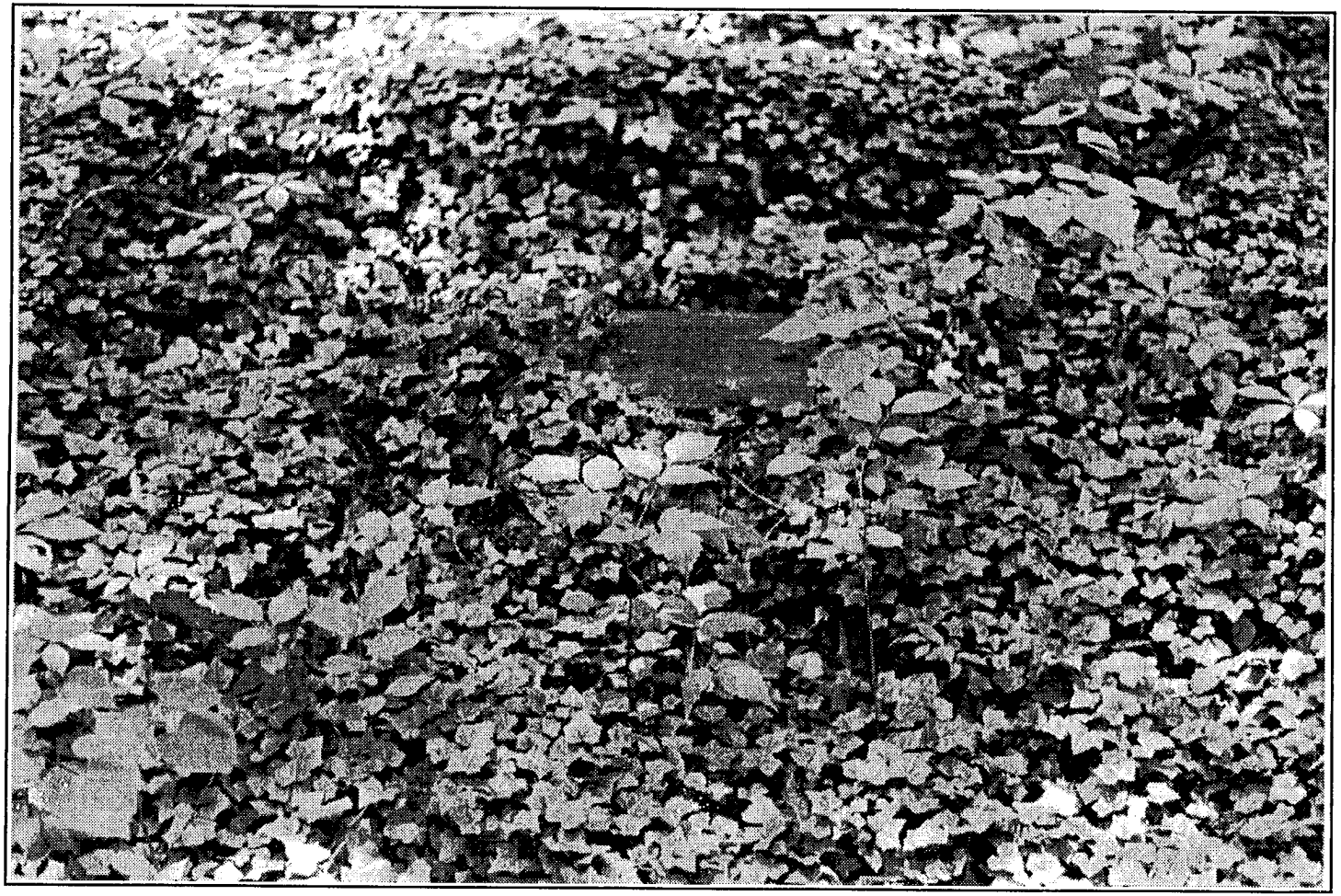
CRA Cemetery 3 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, since this cemetery is not highly visible and is not fenced, it is recommended that a fence be erected around the 15 by 15 m (49 by 49 ft) area containing the grave sites described above.

Figure 5
CRA Cemetery 1



Photographed from the southeastern corner, facing west.

Figure 6
Single Marked Grave, Covered with Ivy, in CRA Cemetery 3



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Thirty archaeological sites were recorded by this survey. Of these, 14 are prehistoric, seven are historic, and the remaining nine possess both prehistoric and historic materials. As a whole, these sites represent small nineteenth- to twentieth-century house sites and roadside dumps, and sparse lithic scatters. None of these sites are recommended eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are discussed below.

Site 1Ta468

Site Number: 1Ta468
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 174 m (570 ft) AMSL
Landform: Terrace
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 117 m (583 ft)
Soil Type: Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: None
Size: 80 x 70 m (189.6 x 166 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 13
Depth of Deposit: 0 cm (0 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=50
Prehistoric: 6 Blanks, 5 Chunks, 31 Flakes
2 Finished Biface Fragments,
1 Non-worked Lithic, 4 Preforms,
1 Utilized Flake
Components: Middle Woodland

This site is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter located on the first terrace over an active swamp. The deposit is exposed on the surface of a disked wildlife food plot in the southeastern quarter of the fenced storage facility. Only an 80 by 70 m (189.6 by 166 ft) portion of this field contains this surface scatter.

This site consists solely of a surface deposit in a plowed field surrounded on two sides by a dense forest which separates the site from the swamp. Seven shovel tests in the woods revealed 15-25 cm (6-10 in) of grey silty loam over tannish-yellow loamy clay. Six shovel tests in the field revealed a shallow, mottled plow zone over the tannish-yellow subsoil. None of the shovel tests in the field or in the woods proved positive for cultural materials.

The artifacts collected include a diverse lithic assemblage suggestive of all stages of lithic reduction. In addition, early stages of lithic reduction are represented by several blanks and preforms. The only cultural/temporal diagnostic is the proximal end of a projectile point that falls into what has been described as the Greenville Cluster (Knight 1990:95-96). This point resembles a Copena Triangular which is diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period.

Despite high artifact density, this site has been severely eroded and disturbed. This condition has been advanced by repeated plowing of this food plot. This site lacks physical integrity and clarity. Site 1Ta468 cannot contribute to our understanding of regional prehistory and is therefore recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Site 1Ta469

Site Number: 1Ta469
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 171 m (570 ft)
Landform: Floodplain
Water Source: Backwater of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 10 m (33 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Line Sand Loam and Lobelville Loam
Surface Visibility: 80 percent
Vegetation: Young Hardwoods and Clear Cut Pine
Size: 300 x 120 m (981 x 392 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 16 of 53
Depth of Deposit: 35 cm (14 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=149
Prehistoric: 5 Blanks, 2 Chunks, 125 Flakes, 7 Finished Bifaces, 5 Preforms, 3Utilized Flakes

Historic: 2 Ceramics
Components: 19th Century, Late Archaic

This multi-component prehistoric and historic site is located at the edge of a swamp at the south end of the fenced compound. The deposit is exposed on 80 percent of the surface of the site as recent logging has disturbed the majority of the landform. The destruction to 1Ta469 is particularly acute at the swamp's edge where the slope to the water is the greatest. The disturbance, and unfortunately the density of the deposit, decreases with distance away from the water.

The site was originally discovered as a dense surface scatter along the north edge of a grassy field and clear cut wood. Following the surface scatter, the site was found to extend approximately 300 by 120 m (981 by 392 ft) along the edge of the swamp. Fifty-three shovel tests were excavated on and around this site. Sixteen of these produced cultural materials. These shovel tests confirmed that the deposit was relatively unbroken along this swamp edge and was not just the result of a small deposit being dragged across the landform by logging equipment. The shovel tests also confirmed that the surface had been thoroughly disturbed. The general soil profile ranged from 5 to 35 cm (2-14 in) of grey sandy, silty loam over yellowish tan silty clay subsoil. The majority of the subsurface cultural materials recovered on this site came from the top stratum although two shovel tests on the edge of the swamp produced materials from the top of the second stratum as well. The eastern edge of the site is, however, the area that was most adversely impacted by recent logging.

A substantial historic deposit was located at the eastern end of this site. Surface artifacts over a 50 by 50 m (164 by 164 ft) area on the eastern end of the site were associated by toppled field stone foundation fragments. These historic elements were associated with a large, long push pile that contained structural rubble and a few artifacts. The top soil around the historic deposit was much thinner than that of the eastern end of the site. The only historic artifact recovered from a shovel test was a large sheet of roofing tin (not collected) that was recorded in the top stratum. The deflated nature of the soil on the side of the site associated with the large, rubble-filled push pile suggests that the house site and structural remains were impacted by heavy machinery. The artifacts consist of one plain CC ware sherd and an alkaline glazed stoneware sherd. Alkaline glazed stoneware was primarily made in the South before the twentieth century,

while CC ware was produced from ca. 1830 into the present. This historic component appears to reflect a nineteenth-century occupation.

The most significant feature of the prehistoric deposit is its diverse artifact profile. All stages of lithic reduction are represented in the collection of flakes as are 5 blanks, 5 preforms, 8 finished bifaces (1 whole and 7 fragments) and 3 utilized flakes. Only one biface could be assigned to a type and this was a Benton point diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. The proximal portion of a broad bladed stemmed projectile point was collected. Although this fragment could not be typed, it possesses features typical of Late Archaic projectile points.

Despite the high density of artifacts recovered on this site, the physical integrity of the deposit has been destroyed by logging. As a consequence, the site is recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta470

Site Number: 1Ta470
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft)
Landform: Floodplain
Water Source: Backwater Swamp of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 10 m (33 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam, Lobelville Loam
Surface Visibility: 70 percent
Vegetation: Young Hardwoods and Successional Growth
Size: 80 x 45 m (262 x 147 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 6 of 21
Depth of Deposit: 35 cm (14 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=23
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 1 Chunk, 18 Flakes, 1 FCR, 1 Scraper, 1 Utilized Flake
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is located immediately west of 1Ta469 on the edge of the same backwater of Kelly Creek. The two deposits are separated by an intermittently wet low area. The west side of the site is defined by a similar swampy depression. The vegetation on 1Ta470 consists of young hardwood trees and successional growth which has been left behind by loggers who have recently removed mature pines on this landform.

The site was discovered as a moderate surface scatter in a clear cut. Surface scatter as well as shovel tests indicate that this site covers an area of approximately 65 by 45 m (196 by 147 ft). Six of the 21 shovel tests excavated produced artifacts in the top stratigraphic level. The soil stratigraphy, despite significant surface disturbance by logging, consists of 20 to 35 cm (10-20 in) of grey sandy, silty loam over yellowish tan silty clay subsoil. Ground surface visibility on this site was approximately 70 percent and a surface collection represents the majority of the artifacts collected.

A much smaller sample of artifacts was collected from this site than from 1Ta469. No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered but the flake profile was similar to that of 1Ta469 in that all phases of lithic reduction were represented. One blank, a scraper, a fragment of FCR (fire cracked rock) and an utilized flake were recovered.

This modest density prehistoric lithic scatter has been impacted by recent logging activities. Although the impact is not as severe as that witnessed on 1Ta469, this deposit is restricted to the first stratigraphic level and hence the site has lost its physical integrity and clarity. The poor condition of this site prohibits its potential for contributing to archaeological investigation and 1Ta469 is therefore recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Given this recommendation, no further management consideration of this resource is necessary.

Site 1Ta471

Site Number: 1Ta471
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 190 m (620 ft) AMSL
Landform: Knoll
Water Source: Headwater of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 92 m (300 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravely Fine Sandy Loam
Surface Visibility: 40 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 60 x60 m (142 x 142 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 3 of 18
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Fair
Artifacts: n=8
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 7 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site, located on a high knoll within the fenced portion of the Annex, is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter. The hill top is covered by intermediary stage pine and hardwood trees as well as a moderate successional understory. Several rotting pine stumps cut at ground level are scattered across this landform suggesting that some logging has taken place in this area, probably in the last twenty years.

Approximately 4,500 square meters of this landform were subjected to close order shovel testing. Only three of the 18 shovel tests performed on this site produced cultural materials. Seven flakes were recovered from these three shovel tests. All of the artifacts were recovered in the first soil stratum, no deeper than 30 cm (12 in). The site had approximately 40 percent ground visibility and one lithic blank was recovered from the surface. Site boundaries were determined to be 60 by 60 m (142 by 142 ft).

This site represents a limited use lithic tool production site. All of the lithic debitage is indicative of late stage tool manufacture. The one lithic blank complimented by late stage flakes suggest that incompletely worked lithic materials were brought to this area and finished on site. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were located on 1Ta471.

Site 1Ta471 is a limited archaeological deposit located on an eroded hilltop. Further investigation of this resource is not likely to contribute to our understanding of regional prehistory. This site is thus recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Given this recommendation, no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta472

Site Number: 1Ta472
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 190 m (620 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Unnamed First Order Stream
Distance to Water: 133 m (400 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Sandy Clay Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: Successional Growth
Size: 60 x 50 m (196 x 165 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 4 of 17
Depth of Deposit: 25 cm (10 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=28
Historic: 3 Bottle Glass Sherds, 12 Ceramic Sherds, 1 Brick Fragment
Prehistoric: 9 Flakes, 1 Finished Biface, 1 Scraper, 1 Unifacial Tool
Components: 19-20th Century, Late Archaic to Early Woodland

This site is a moderately dense multi-component assemblage located in a clearing that has been used as a staging area for on-going logging activities. The surface is largely disturbed and the vegetation has been removed, leaving only small stands of young trees and successional growth.

The site was subjected to extensive surface reconnaissance and shovel testing at 15 m intervals resulting in 17 shovel tests having been performed on this site. Four of these shovel tests produced cultural materials. The area of the site was determined to be 60 by 50 m (196 by 165 ft) as a result of shovel testing and surface reconnaissance. The soil stratigraphy consisted of 20-35 cm (8-14 in) of dark brown loam over greyish-tan loamy clay subsoil. No cultural features or intact deposits were located as a result of this testing.

The artifacts recovered on this site include ceramics and bottle glass indicative of the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The ceramics recovered from this site (plain CC wares, white Granite wares, and saltglazed stonewares) all have long production spans and are ubiquitous on nineteenth- and twentieth-century sites. The amethyst bottle glass sherd provides more definitive evidence of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century presence at this site. One hand made brick fragment was recovered but no brick concentration or other structural remains were located. The prehistoric artifacts recovered on this site represent all phases of lithic tool manufacture and utilization. These include a variety of lithic flakes, a scraper, a uniface, and a Cotaco Creek projectile point diagnostic of the Late Archaic to Early Woodland period. No other prehistoric diagnostics were recovered.

This site demonstrates moderate artifact density but fails to demonstrate physical integrity or depositional clarity. This eroded and disturbed deposit cannot contribute to our understanding of regional history or prehistory and is therefore recommended not eligible for the National Register. No further management consideration of this resource is warranted.

Site 1Ta473

Site Number: 1Ta473
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge top
Water Source: Unnamed Intermittent Drainage
Distance to Water: 33 m (108 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Sandy Clay Loam
Surface Visibility: 40-70 percent
Vegetation: Successional Growth
Size: 70 x 50 m (229 x 163.5 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 12
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=48
Historic: 4 Bottle Glass Fragments, 20 Ceramic Sherds, 1 Flat Glass Sherd, 1 Metal Furniture Part, 1 Metal Hook
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 3 Chunks, 15 Flakes, 1 Preform, 1 Utilized Flake
Components: 19-20th Century and Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a multi-component assemblage of middle to late nineteenth-century historic artifacts in association with non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic debitage. The surface scatter is located on an eroded ridge top that is 33 m (108 ft) south of the head of an intermittent drainage and 300 m (981 ft) west of a third order stream.

None of the 12 shovel tests excavated on this site produced cultural material. All of the artifacts collected on this site were found on the eroded red clay surface of the land form. The surface visibility was 40-70 percent. Several piles of commercially harvested pine logs were located in the drainage to the north but no artifacts were found near these timber push piles. A small wooded area on the west side of the site failed to yield artifacts. A borrow pit is located in these woods but no cultural materials were found in or near the borrow pit. The site boundaries were determined by the surface scatter which measured 70 by 50 m (229 by 163.5 ft).

No intact structural features or subsurface deposits were located on this site. The scatter includes a sherd of flat glass but no other structural materials. Additional historic artifacts recovered from the site include a variety of ceramics with long production spans (ie. plain CC ware, white Granite ware, grey salt-glazed stoneware). The presence of alkaline glazed stoneware as well as two transfer-printed sherds is suggestive, but not definitive, of a nineteenth-century occupation. The recovery of an amethyst bottle glass fragment does provide conclusive evidence of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century presence. The profile of prehistoric lithic artifacts recovered on this site consists primarily of late stage flakes, a preform, a blank and utilized flake. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered.

This moderate sized surface deposit is thoroughly deflated. Site 1Ta473 lacks integrity and clarity as a result of prolonged erosion and modern disturbances including recent logging. This site cannot contribute to our understanding of regional cultural history and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. This resource warrants no further management consideration.

Site 1Ta474

Site Number: 1Ta474
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 180 m (590 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Unnamed Intermittent Drainage
Distance to Water: 33 m (108 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam and Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 80 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest and Successional Growth
Size: 150 x 70 m (490.5 x 229 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 6 of 42
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=25
Historic: 1 Ceramic Sherd
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 1 Finished Biface, 20 Flakes, 1 Preform, 1 Utilized Flake
Components: Unknown Prehistoric
19-20th Century

This site is located approximately 250 m (817.5 ft) northwest of 1Ta473, on the same ridge. An intermittent drainage located approximately 30 m (108 ft) southeast of 1Ta474 separates it from 1Ta473. The site is located in a recently clear-cut forest but sporadic patches of vegetation consist of scrubby undergrowth. The clear-cut area is bordered on the east by a grassy field.

The site consists of a moderately dense assemblage of lithic flakes scattered over an area which has been exposed by clear cutting. Six of 42 shovel tests performed on and outside this scatter produced prehistoric artifact. Only one shovel test outside of the surface scatter produced artifacts. The site boundaries were determined by the surface scatter and positive shovel tests to measure 150 by 70 m (490.5 by 229 ft). The soil stratigraphy on this site varied from approximately 30 cm (12 in) of mottled greyish-brown sandy loam over orangish clay to exposed orangish clay subsoil in the grassy field on the east side of the site. Artifacts recovered in shovel tests were found in the top 30 cm (12 in).

The prehistoric artifacts collected on this site include lithic debitage indicative of all stages of tool manufacture as well as a preform, blank, unifacially worked scraper and a projectile point fragment. The projectile point fragment could not be assigned to a diagnostic type. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered on this site. One piece of plain white Granite ware was the only historic artifact recovered on this site and it is considered an incidental isolate.

Recent clear cutting has certainly contributed to the erosion of this deflated deposit. Although this resource has moderate density, it lacks the physical integrity and clarity that would be necessary to make a significant contribution to regional research. This site is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. Given this recommendation, no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta475

Site Number: 1Ta475
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft)
Landform: Knoll
Water Source: Unnamed Intermittent Drainage
Distance to Water: 25 m (82 ft)
Soil Type: Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 25-40 percent
Vegetation: Grass
Size: 55 x 35 m (180 x 114 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 4 of 15
Depth of Deposit: 10 cm (4 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=16
Historic: 2 Ceramics, 1 Bottle Glass Fragment
Prehistoric: 11 Flakes, 1 Preform, 1 Utilized Flake
Components: Unknown Prehistoric, 19th Century

This prehistoric site with a scant historic presence is located on a knoll in the grassy field immediately east of 1Ta472. Site 1Ta475 is located 25 m (82 ft) north of an intermittent drainage. A paved road is located at the foot of the knoll approximately 15 m (49 ft) west.

Surface visibility in this grassy field is only 25-40 percent. Four positive shovel tests out of 15 performed on this hill top produced both prehistoric and historic materials. Soil profiles on the site ranged from exposed subsoil clay to approximately 10 cm (4 in) of mottled grey loam. One mottled shovel test produced a modern bottle glass sherd from the first zone. All of the subsurface deposit is restricted to the disturbed top 10 cm (4 in) of the soil profile.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered on this site are indicative of all stages of lithic reduction and include a preform and utilized flake. No temporal/cultural diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The historic materials located on this site consist of two alkaline glazed stoneware sherds which are presumably of nineteenth-century origin. These sherds may be unassociated isolates, and do not suggest a substantive historic component to the site.

This site has been severely deflated as a result of natural erosion and mechanized disking. This site cannot contribute to regional prehistoric or historic research and is therefore recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. This resource requires no further management consideration.

Site 1Ta476

Site Number: 1Ta476
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Stream
Distance to Water: 40 m (131 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Sandy Clay Loam
Surface Visibility: 20 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 50 x 30 m (163 x 98 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 3 of 16
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Fair
Artifacts: n=5
Prehistoric: 5 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a sparse assemblage of prehistoric flakes located on a high ridge. The site lies approximately 90 m (294 ft) south of 1Ta473 which is located on the same landform. An active stream is located at the foot of the ridge approximately 40 m (131 ft) west.

This site was recognized as a single flake on the surface of this rise. Sixteen subsequent shovel tests performed on this landform produced artifacts in three of the excavations. The site area was determined to be 50 by 30 m (163 by 98 ft). The soil on this site is approximately 30 cm (12 in) of gravelly grey loam over yellowish-orange loamy clay subsoil. The surface visibility is approximately 20 percent.

The only artifacts recovered on this site were five late stage lithic flakes. No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were located on this deposit.

Site 1Ta476 lacks the uniqueness and density associated with significant archaeological deposits. This sparse and limited site cannot contribute to our understanding of the cultural development of the region. This resource is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Given this recommendation, no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta477

Site Number: 1Ta477
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft) AMSL
Landform: Floodplain
Water Source: First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek

Distance to Water: 16 m (52 ft)
Soil Type: Lobelville Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: Sparse Pine/Hardwood
Size: 40 x 30 m (131 x 98 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 1 of 11
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=8
Prehistoric: 5 Flakes, 1 Preform, 2 Scrapers
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This is a sparse lithic scatter located on the disturbed, sloping surface of the floodplain of a permanent stream in the fenced storage facility. The scatter is located in the immediate vicinity of an ammunition supply building.

Shovel tests on this site revealed approximately 30 cm (12 in) of grey/brown mottled loam with a modest percentage of gravel. The soil is mottled and seems to have been disturbed, probably in the construction of the magazine. Eleven shovel tests were excavated on this site. Only one positive shovel tests and a sparse surface deposit defines the area of this site as 40 by 30 m (131 x 98 ft). The only subsurface artifact was recovered in the first stratigraphic level.

The artifacts recovered on this site are five flakes representative of early and intermediary stage lithic production as well as a preform and two scrapers. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this site.

This sparse and limited site lacks density and integrity associated with significant cultural resources. Site 1Ta477 cannot contribute to our understanding of the cultural development of the region and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Given this recommendation, no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta478

Site Number: 1Ta478
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 133 m (435 ft)
Soil Type Allen Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: Successional Growth
Size: 35 x 35 m (114 x 114 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 8
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=10
Prehistoric: 1 Chunk, 8 Flakes, 1 Utilized Flake
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This is a sparse lithic scatter restricted to the disturbed surface of a high ridge. The vegetation has recently been altered by clear-cutting but small patches of shrubby successional growth flourish on the site.

The assemblage was recognized as a sparse lithic scatter on the disturbed and denuded surface of this recently clear cut landform. Nine shovel tests revealed 20-30 cm (8-12 in) of mottled grey loam over yellowish loamy clay subsoil. No cultural artifacts or features were discovered in shovel tests. The size of the site was defined by the surface scatter which covered an area of 35 by 35 m (114 by 114 ft).

The sparse number of artifacts collected on this site include a single early stage flake, several intermediary stage flakes, and an utilized flake.

The physical integrity of this site has been damaged by logging and erosion. In addition this resource lacks sufficient artifact density to be a significant source of data. Site 1Ta478 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further management of this resource is warranted.

Site 1Ta479

Site Number: 1Ta479
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft)
Landform: Knoll
Water Source: First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 100 m (328 ft)
Soil Type: Townley Gravelly Loam
Surface Visibility: 20 percent
Vegetation: Hardwood Forest
Size: 180 x 175 m (589 x 572 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 8 of 33
Depth of Deposit: 25 cm (9 in)
Site Integrity: Good
Artifacts: n=42
Prehistoric: 2 Blanks, 1 Chunk, 2 Cores, 36 Flakes, 1 Utilized Flake
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic deposit located in a mature hardwood forest on a high knoll. The site is located immediately adjacent to an "igloo" ammunition magazine and a shallow borrow pit. The southeastern border of the site has been minimally impacted by this borrow pit.

This site was located initially by a single positive shovel test during the systematic survey of this area. Subsequently, 33 close order shovel tests were performed in all cardinal directions to determine the dimensions of this site, which indicated the site measures 180 by 175 m (589 by 572 feet). Shovel tests indicated there was approximately 25 cm (10 in) of dark grey loamy top soil over yellowish-tan subsoil on this site and the majority of the artifacts came from the first level. A few artifacts were recovered from the transitional zone between the first and second level. The surface of this site is covered in stone rubble and leaf litter which provided only 20 percent surface visibility. Only one artifact was recovered on the surface.

No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this site but the profile of lithic debitage suggests that this site is a lithic quarry. The hill top has several large boulders of limestone-like rocks jutting out of it as well as a large number of chert bearing boulder fragments. The artifacts on this site include two blanks and two cores. In addition, a high percentage of the flakes recovered on this site fall into categories indicative of early stage lithic reduction. This suggests the site represents a location where lithic materials were procured. However, final stages of tool manufacture appear to have taken place elsewhere.

Site 1Ta479 appears to be a small lithic quarry site with fair to good physical integrity, artifact density and clarity. While the documentation of its presence is of benefit to regional research, this site is not considered to be a significant resource, since its primary research potential (i.e. lithic source material distribution) can only be understood within the context of regional (i.e. non-site specific) research. Therefore, this site is recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta480

Site Number: 1Ta480
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft)
Landform: Floodplain
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 133 m (435 ft)
Soil Type: Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 25 percent
Vegetation: Grass and Successional Growth
Size: 75 x 20 m (245 x 65 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 4 of 12
Depth of Deposit: 25 cm (10 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=31
Historic: 8 Bottle Glass Fragments, 1 Roofing Shingle
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 20 Flakes, 1 Preform
Components: 20th Century, Unknown Prehistoric

This deposit is located in a grassy field at the south boundary of the fenced storage facility. The vegetation on the site is dominated by grass and briars but a line of mature deciduous trees stand out in this field. Surface visibility on this site was approximately 25 percent provided by eroded patches under the trees and in the field.

This site was originally recognized as a moderately dense assemblage of historic glass and roofing material distributed on the eroded surface of this field. This assemblage is relatively non-diagnostic, but would appear to date to the early twentieth century based on the asphalt roofing shingle. Further inspection of the site found a sparse number of lithic flakes mixed into this surface assemblage. Twelve shovel tests performed on and around this scatter yielded artifacts from four units. No shovel tests were performed on the south side of this deposit as this region is outside of the survey area, but a reconnaissance of the dirt road that parallels the boundary fence did not produce cultural materials. The soil profile on this site is 10-25 cm of greyish-brown sandy loam on pale tan clayey loam. All of the artifacts recovered on this site came from the surface or in the first stratum. The area of this resource was determined to be 75 by 20 m (245 by 65 ft).

The prehistoric materials recovered on this site consists of twenty intermediate stage lithic flakes, one blank, and one preform fragment. The historic materials consist of relatively modern glass and a fragment of asphalt roofing shingle. The historic deposit probably represents the early to middle twentieth century.

Site 1Ta480 lacks integrity, clarity, and uniqueness. This site has no qualities that would make it eligible for nomination to the National Register. Site 1Ta480 is therefore recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further management consideration of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta481

Site Number: 1Ta481
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 165 m (540 ft)
Landform: Ridge Slope
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 100 m (327 ft)
Soil Type: Townley Gravelly Loam
Surface Visibility: 40-60 percent
Vegetation: Young Pines and Moderate Successional Growth
Size: 45 x 30 m (148 x 99 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 9
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=13
Historic: 6 Ceramics, 6 Bottle Glass Fragments, 1 Metal Bale Seal
Components: 19/20th Century

This site is a sparse scatter of historic materials distributed on the peak and slope of an eroded hill outside of the fenced compound. The vegetation that covers this hill is dominated by young, planted pines and a moderate understory. The surface visibility was 40-60 percent encouraged by natural erosion.

The investigation of this site included surface reconnaissance of the eroded landform as well as nine shovel tests in and around the surface scatter. Shovel tests produced no cultural materials but revealed that this ridge slope is eroded to red clay subsoil. Site boundaries were defined by the extent of the surface scatter which measured 45 by 30 m (147 by 98 ft).

The artifacts recovered on this site represent a mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century collection of glass, ceramics and metal. The most diagnostic artifact in the collection is a plain whiteware sherd with a D. F. Haynes & Co. Baltimore maker's mark. This mark represents a vessel made by the Chesapeake Pottery Company for D. F. Haynes & Company, and this particular style of mark dates to 1881 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:59). There were no structural remains identified in this deposit and the paucity of materials suggest that this site may represent a limited garbage disposal site.

Site 1Ta481 has no density, clarity, integrity or any attribute that may make it potentially eligible for the National Register. No further investigation is required in regards to this resource and this site warrants no further management consideration.

Site 1Ta482

Site Number: 1Ta482
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 187 m (610 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 150 m (491 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: None
Size: 25 x 25 m (82 x 82 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 1 of 11
Depth of Deposit: 10 cm (4 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=8
Historic: 4 Ceramics, 3 Bottle Glass Fragments,1 Fire Brick Fragment
Components: 19-20th Century

This site represents a sparse collection of historic glass and ceramics located in a plowed field within the fenced storage facility. The field was freshly disked at the time of the survey and the deposit was exposed on 100 percent surface visibility.

The field was subjected to thorough surface reconnaissance and one hundred percent of the cultural materials were collected. Only one of eleven shovel tests performed on and around this surface scatter produced cultural materials in the plow zone. Shovel tests revealed the soil profile consists of approximately 10 cm of grey/yellow mottled loamy plowzone over yellowish-tan loamy clay subsoil. The surface scatter measures 25 by 25 m (82 by 82 ft).

The artifacts recovered on this site include glass and ceramics indicative of the mid nineteenth century through the twentieth century. None of these artifacts are particularly diagnostic. This site is located near a paved road and probably represents a limited use refuse disposal episode.

Site 1Ta482 is a sparse and disturbed surface scatter of historic materials. This resource possesses no attributes that may make it potentially eligible for the National Register. No further investigation is required in regards to this resource and this site warrants no further management consideration.

Site 1Ta483

Site Number: 1Ta483
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft)
Landform: Ridge Nose
Water Source: Unnamed Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 67 m (219 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam
Surface Visibility: 25 percent
Vegetation: Pine, Cedar and Ornamental Ground Cover
Size: 50 x 50 m (164 x 164 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 2/21
Depth of Deposit: 35 cm
Site Integrity: Fair
Artifacts: n=4
Historic: 2 Ceramics, 1 Nail, 1 Metal Furniture Part
Components: 19/20th Century

This is a sparse surface and subsurface deposit of historic materials associated with a moderate scatter of brick rubble and roofing tin. The site is situated on a ridge nose overlooking an intermittent stream within the fenced storage facility.

The site was originally recognized as a single historic sherd on the surface of a newly cut logging road. Subsequent investigation revealed the pile of bricks and roofing tin nearby. Surface visibility on this site was 25 percent. The soil profile on this site consisted of 25-35cm (9-14 in) greyish loam with a moderate amount of gravel over yellowish-tan clayey loam subsoil. Only two of 21 shovel tests performed at 15 m (49 ft) intervals on this site yielded cultural remains. Surface remains determined that this site measures 90 by 70 m (294 by 229 ft).

The artifacts on this site include a sherd of plain CC ware, a cobalt blue decorated grey slat-glazed stoneware sherd, a wire common nail, and an unidentified furniture part. None of these artifacts are particularly diagnostic, but they suggest a general time span from the middle of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The nail fragment compliments the brick rubble and roofing tin as the only structural materials recovered on this site. A landscape indicator that this location contained a historic house site is gained from the presence of lilies and yucca plants as ground cover within this otherwise wooded area. No foundations, wells or privies were discovered. The sparse assemblage yielded only four artifacts in the two positive shovel tests and one surface find.

Site 1Ta483 demonstrates fair physical integrity but this deposit lacks density and uniqueness. The brick rubble and roofing tin in association with a sparse artifact collection may represent the remains of a structure that was moved. Little more cultural material or information is preserved at this location. This site is recommended not eligible for the National Register and no further management activity is warranted.

Site 1Ta484

Site Number: 1Ta484
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Second Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 100 m (327 ft)
Soil Type: Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 80 percent
Vegetation: Grass
Size: 20 x 15 m (65 x 49 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 9
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=5
Prehistoric: 1 Biface Fragment, 4 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a sparse surface collection of artifacts located on a slight rise in an eroded field within the fenced storage facility. The field is disturbed, largely as a result of heavy equipment traffic since this field is used as a staging area for the loading and unloading of artillery shells. Erosion from this activity as well as traffic has exposed approximately 80 percent of the ground surface on this landform.

Nine shovel tests were performed on and around this surface scatter, none of which produced cultural materials. The soil profile exposed in these excavations can be summarized as 15-20 cm (6-8 in) of mottled grey loamy clay over pale yellowish-grey loamy clay subsoil. The surface scatter was determined to cover an area of 20 by 15 m (65 by 49 ft).

Only five artifacts were recovered on the surface of this site in a 100 percent surface collection. These artifacts include one medial fragment of a finished biface and four flakes indicative of intermediate reduction stage flakes. No diagnostic materials were recovered.

This site lacks density and physical integrity. Further investigation of 1Ta484 cannot contribute to our understanding of prehistoric culture and this site is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Given this recommendation, no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta485

Site Number: 1Ta485
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 180 m (590 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 100m (328 ft)
Soil Type: Anniston Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: None
Size: 20 x 20 m (65 x 65 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 18
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=14
Prehistoric: 10 Flakes
Historic: 4 Ceramics
Components: Unknown Prehistoric, 19th-20th Century.

This site is a limited surface scatter of prehistoric and historic materials located in a plowed field within the fenced storage facility. The surface visibility of this freshly plowed field was 100 percent at the time of the survey.

Eighteen shovel tests were performed on and around this surface deposit. No shovel tests proved positive for cultural materials or features. One hundred percent of the artifacts found on the surface of this field were collected. The profile of shovel tests in this field revealed a deep 30-35 cm mottled plow zone of greyish-yellow sandy loam over pale yellow loamy clay subsoil.

The prehistoric materials collected on this site consist solely of intermediate stage reduction flakes. The historic materials consist of three plain CC ware and one plain grey salt-glazed stoneware sherds which could date from the mid nineteenth century until the present.

Site 1Ta485 lacks density, integrity, clarity and uniqueness. This site cannot contribute to our understanding of the cultural history of this region and it is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Given this recommendation, no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta486

Site Number: 1Ta486
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 196 m (640 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Unnamed Intermittent Drainage
Distance to Water: 50 m (164 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam
Surface Visibility: 50 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 20 x 20 m (65 x 65 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 2 of 14
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=5
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 4 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a sparse collection of lithics located in a disturbed military bivouac area within the fenced storage facility of the Annex. The site has been impacted by military training activity in addition to more recent clear cut logging. The deposit is located on a high ridge that overlooks an intermittent drainage approximately 50 m (164 ft) to the west.

A careful surface reconnaissance and shovel testing regime produced a sparse number of lithic materials from this site. Only two of fourteen shovel tests performed on and around the disturbed area yielded cultural materials. A single artifact was recovered on the surface. The soil profile of this site consists of 20-30 cm (8-12 in) of brown gravelly loam over light grey loamy clay subsoil. All of the subsurface artifacts were recovered in the top stratigraphic zone. Shovel tests and the surface find defined the boundaries of this site which measures 20 by 20 m (65 by 65 ft).

The artifacts of this assemblage include no temporal/cultural diagnostic materials. One blank and four intermediate stage lithic reduction flakes represent 100 percent of the materials recognized from this deposit.

This sparse, disturbed lithic scatter cannot contribute significant information to the study of prehistoric cultural development in and around this region. This site is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP and no further management effort is required.

Site 1Ta487

Site Number: 1Ta487
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 168 m (550 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 92 m (300 ft)
Soil Type: Townley Gravelly Loam
Surface Visibility: 0-10 percent
Vegetation: Hardwood Forest, Grass and Kudzu
Size: 210 x 105 m (687 x 343 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 8 of 34
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Fair
Artifacts: n=32
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 12 Flakes, 1 Finished Biface
Historic: 9 Bottle Glass, 2 Ceramics, 4 Flat Glass, 1 Fire Brick, 2 Nails
Components: 19-20th Century, Middle Archaic

Site 1Ta487 is a large multi-component historic and prehistoric site located on a ridge finger that overlooks Kelly Creek, outside of the fenced portion of the Annex. This site has been partially disturbed on the south end by the maintenance of a wildlife feed plot, but the remainder of the site is covered in vegetation that varies from mature forest to impenetrable successional growth. The southern portion of this site is covered in a thick blanket of kudzu. The kudzu had grown a considerable amount at the time of the field phase of this investigation and will certainly cover the feed plot and forested area if not controlled.

An attempt was made to perform 15 m (49 ft) interval shovel tests on 1Ta487 but the breadth of the site and the thick vines north of the feed plot made this impossible. The area of this site, 210 by 105 m (687 by 343 ft), was defined largely by the landform. A line of shovel tests down the center of the ridge indicates that the site is continuous across this ridge. The site boundary was determined on the west/northwest by the dirt road which bisects the landform. The east and northeastern boundary was found to be the ridge line. There were no artifacts recovered on the dirt road and no positive shovel test off of the ridge finger or in the floodplain of the creek. All of the shovel tests northeast of the ridge were negative. Shovel tests in the feed plot, south of the crest of the ridge were also negative. Eight of the 34 shovel tests performed on and around this site yielded artifacts. Four shovel tests produced prehistoric artifacts, three shovel tests produced historic artifacts and one shovel test produced both. All of the historic materials were restricted to the first stratigraphic level but prehistoric materials were found in the first and second stratum.

The features and artifacts recovered on this site suggest that a mid nineteenth to early twentieth-century house was built on a prehistoric deposit. The historic artifacts recovered on this site were all from the southern one-third of the site near the feed plot and grove of mature trees. The trees are circled by a dirt "drive" which may have been an entrance to a house site. A 1.5 by 1.5 m (5 by 5 ft) pile of bricks was located near the grove of trees. This, as well as flat window glass and iron nails indicates the former presence of a structure. The glass and ceramic artifacts suggest that this site may represent an occupation which dates

from the middle nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The plain CC ware (white ware) and white Granite ware ceramics recovered from the site had long production spans from the mid nineteenth century into the present and hence are not particularly diagnostic. A single amethyst bottle glass fragment does provide a firm late nineteenth to early twentieth-century date for this site, and narrows its likely period of historic occupation. The soil profile of shovel tests on the south end of the site is approximately 20 to 30 cm (8-12 in) of dark, rich brown loam over brownish red loamy clay. The soil profile north/northeast of this area has soil that is similar in color but is not as rich and is 25 cm (10 in) deep. CRA Cemetery 3 was located at the northeast end of this site. Several shovel tests were performed around the cemetery and none produced historic artifacts. The association between the historic deposit and the cemetery, if any, is not positive. However, given their proximity, it is likely that the two are associated and that 1Ta487 represents a former house site associated with the Smith family in the late nineteenth century.

The prehistoric component, unlike the historic component, is spread across the ridge, but like the historic component is best preserved at the south end of the site. Shovel tests in this area were the deepest (20-30 cm) and produced the most material. The only prehistoric diagnostic located on this site is a heat treated chert Morrow Mountain point indicative of the Middle Archaic period. All of the lithic debitage indicated intermediate to late stage lithic reduction.

While 1Ta487 produced a relatively dense deposit of prehistoric and historic materials, including a diagnostic prehistoric biface, these artifacts were contained entirely within the disturbed upper horizon. The mixing of prehistoric and historic materials, and the absence of intact stratigraphy, suggests this site possesses poor clarity and only fair integrity. Therefore, 1Ta487 is recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and no further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta488

Site Number: 1Ta488
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 133 m (435 ft)
Soil Type: Enders Montevallo Loam
Surface Visibility: 50 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 50 x 50 m (196 x 196 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 5 of 23
Depth of Deposit: 20 cm (8 in).
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=16
Prehistoric: 16 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This deposit is located on the slope of a high ridge that overlooks a third order creek on the outer perimeter of the Annex. The site has been bisected by a logging road. The vegetation on the site is dominated by mature pine and deciduous trees. Many of the mature trees have been toppled by natural causes resulting in the site having been pock-marked by the upturned roots of large mature trees. Surface disturbance has been aggravated by logging trucks which have harvested the fallen trees. Surface visibility on this site is 50 percent.

The site was originally discovered as a sparse lithic scatter on the surface of the logging road. Five of 23 subsequent shovel tests performed at 15 m (49 ft) intervals yielded artifacts and the boundaries of the site were determined to measure 50 by 50 m (164 by 164 ft). The soil profile was found to consist of 15-20 cm (6-8 ft) of dark brown loam which has been mottled with light grey loamy clay subsoil on much of the site. All subsurface artifacts were recovered from the first stratum.

The artifacts recovered on this site consist solely of lithic flakes indicative of intermediate and late stages of lithic tool manufacture. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered that may shed light on the temporal/cultural affiliation of this deposit.

Site 1Ta488 lacks the artifact density, physical integrity and clarity that would be necessary for this deposit to make a contribution to the study of regional prehistory. This site is recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further management of this resource is warranted.

Site 1Ta489

Site Number: 1Ta489
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 133 m (435 ft)
Soil Type: Enders Montevallo Loam
Surface Visibility: 50 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 40 x 20 m (131 x 65 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 9
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n= 5
Prehistoric: 2 Blanks, 3 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a sparse collection of prehistoric lithics recovered from the eroded surface of a logging road. The deposit is located on a gently sloping ridge that overlooks a third order section of Kelly Creek on the outer perimeter of the Annex.

The deposit was found solely on the surface of the logging road. The surface visibility on this site was 50 percent. The boundaries of this site were defined by the landform as 40 by 20 m (131 by 65 ft). Nine shovel tests performed on and around the surface scatter failed to locate subsurface artifacts or deposits. The soil on this site was recognized as 5-15 cm (2-6 ft)of greyish brown loamy clay over tan loamy clay subsoil.

Only two blanks and three intermediate stage reduction flakes make the entire artifact assemblage recognized on this site. No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered.

Site 1Ta489 lacks the artifact density, clarity, and physical integrity associated with significant archaeological resources. This site is recommended not eligible for the National Register. No further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta490

Site Number: 1Ta490
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 100m (327 ft)
Soil Type: Enders Montevallo Loam
Surface Visibility: 0 percent
Vegetation: Hardwood Forest
Size: 35 x 25 m (114 x 82 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 3 of 13
Depth of Deposit: 25 cm (10 in)
Site Integrity: Good
Artifacts: n=9
Prehistoric: 8 Flakes, 1 Finished Biface
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge over looking Kelly Creek. This landform is currently located in a mature forest dominated by hardwoods, the leaf litter of which provides no surface visibility. A dirt road borders this site to the west, but no artifacts were recovered on this surface.

This site was initially discovered by a survey transect shovel test. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated around this initial positive test resulting in two more positive excavation units. Site 1Ta490 was found to measure 35 by 25 m (114 by 82 ft). The stratigraphy of this site revealed a well preserved soil profile consisting of 25 cm (10 in) of grey loam with a small percentage of non-cultural gravel over 25-35 cm (10-14 in) of light grey sandy, loamy clay subsoil with a small percentage of gravel included. All of the artifacts on this site were recovered in the first level.

No diagnostic artifacts were recovered on this site. The lithic debitage revealed that the materials recovered from 1Ta490 are all from intermediary stages of lithic production. No early stage flakes were recovered. The one lithic tool recovered on this site is a finished biface fragment that has been retouched and used as a scraper. This artifact assemblage is characteristic of a limited use, special purpose resource extraction camp.

While 1Ta490 appears to possess physical integrity and spatial clarity, the low density of this deposit and the absence of diagnostic materials precludes it from addressing substantive research. Therefore, 1Ta490 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further management of this resource is required.

Site 1Ta491

Site Number: 1Ta491
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 190 m (620 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Intermittent Drainage
Distance to Water: 200 m (654 ft)
Soil Type: Allen clay
Surface Visibility: 70-100 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 20 x 20 m (65 x 65 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 7
Depth of Deposit: 0 cm (0 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=0
Components: 19-20th Century

This site consists of a small brick pile, concrete foundation and steps located immediately outside of CRA Cemetery 1. These materials are arranged in an area which measures 20 by 20 m (65 by 65 ft).

Seven intuitive shovel tests around the structural features as well as the investigation of the ground surface which yields 70-100 percent surface visibility failed to recover historic artifacts. Modern garbage consisting of paper and aluminum cans was noted but not collected.

This feature appears to represent the remains of Providence Baptist Church, which is associated with CRA Cemetery 1. The poor preservation of this site as well as the lack of archaeological materials associated with the structural remains fails to meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP. This resource is recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further management consideration is warranted.

Site 1Ta492

Site Number: 1Ta492
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft)
Landform: Finger Ridge
Water Source: Intermittent Stream
Distance to Water: 50 m (164 ft)
Soil Type: Townley Gravelly Loam, Lobelville Loam
Surface Visibility: 20 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest and Successional Growth
Size: 80 x 80 m (262 x 262 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 4 of 34
Depth of Deposit: 25 cm (10 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=12
Historic: 2 Ceramics, 7 Bottle Glass, 2 Unid. Metal Fragments, 1 Grinding Stone
Components: 19-20th Century

This site is a nineteenth/twentieth-century home site with low artifact density located at the end of a finger ridge within the fenced storage compound of the Annex. The landform is in good physical condition with the exception of clear cutting disturbance which has impacted the western 10 percent of the deposit.

This site was discovered as a surface scatter of historic glass and ceramics located in the disturbed portion of the site. Site delineation shovel tests resulted in the excavation of 34 test units, four of which yielded historic artifacts. The soil stratigraphy on this site consists of dark brown silty loam to 25 cm (10 in) below the surface over strong brown silty clay to at least 50 cm (20 in). All subsurface artifacts were recovered in this first stratum. The only substantial surface visibility was found in the disturbed area of the site and only one artifact was recovered in this area. A sparse collection of artifacts including an enameled metal pail and bowl, a large rusted milk can and a rusted feed bin was located in the dense leaf litter of the southeastern portion of the site but only one ceramic sherd was taken from this location. The boundaries of the site were determined by positive shovel tests and surface materials to measure 80 by 80 m (262 by 262 ft).

The artifact assemblage at this site consisted of glass, ceramics and metal indicative of a nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation. The presence of an underglaze blue transfer printed sherd and a lustre ware sherd suggest a second half of the nineteenth-century date. The only cultural feature discovered at this location is a pile of bricks. Since few other structural elements were discovered at this location, this pile of brick rubble may represent the remains of a chimney left behind when the structure was removed. The displacement of the structure has resulted in decreased site integrity. No features such as wells, privies, or cisterns were identified on this site.

Site 1Ta492 is a low density occupation that possesses a high degree of clarity. This resource, however, is much like the other historic house sites that seem to have been removed from the Annex. The assemblage is skewed towards articles that were discarded as a result of the abandonment of the site and not in daily activities involved in its occupation. This resource lacks density, integrity and uniqueness associated with significant archaeological sites and is

recommended not eligible for nomination to the National Register. No further management consideration is warranted.

Site 1Ta493

Site Number: 1Ta493
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft) AMSL
Landform: Bench
Water Source: Channelized First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 67 m (219 ft)
Soil Type: Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 0 Percent
Vegetation: Young Pines and Successional Growth
Size: 60 x 45 m (196 x 147 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 5 of 27.
Depth of Deposit: 30 cm (12 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=9
Prehistoric: 2 Chunks, 7 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site consists of lithic debitage located on a low bench which has been severely disturbed by the construction of a paved road and military loading platform. The natural drainage seems to have been channelized to keep this area from flooding. The site area is thickly wooded in viney and shrubby successional understory in an immature forest that has been the focus of logging in the not too distant past. Thick leaf and pine needle litter hide the ground surface over all of this site.

All of the artifacts collected on this site came from the top stratigraphic level in five of the 27 shovel tests performed at 15 and 30 m (49 and 98 ft) intervals. The soils recognized in these shovel tests were 20-30 cm (8-12 ft) of dark brown silty loam over pale yellowish-tan loamy clay subsoil. Shovel tests by the drainage were capped by 2-10 cm (0.8-4 in) of mottled dark brown clayey loam which appears to be the spoil from the channelization of this drainage.

The artifacts collected on this site are indicative of the intermediary stages of lithic tool production with the exception of one early stage flake. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

This limited deposit has been severely disturbed as a result of construction on the Annex. This site is recommended as not eligible for the National Register and no further management of this resource is warranted.

Site 1Ta494

Site Number: 1Ta494
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 205 m (670 ft) AMSL
Landform: Foot Hill of Mountain
Water Source: Unnamed Intermittent Drainage
Distance to Water: 0 m (0 ft)
Soil Type: Allen Loam
Surface Visibility: 20 percent
Vegetation: Pine/Hardwood Forest
Size: 70 x 70 m (229 x 229 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 3 of 15
Depth of Deposit: 35 cm (14 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=12
Prehistoric: 9 Flakes, 2 Preforms
Historic: 1 Milk Glass Sherd
Components: Unknown Prehistoric, 20th Century

This low density lithic assemblage and isolated historic artifact lies on a foothill bisected by an intermittent drainage. The site is in the foothills of the high mountains that are located on the western side of the Annex. The site is wooded with a dense understory. The only surface visibility is available on two logging roads that intersect on this site.

The majority of the artifacts recovered on this site were derived from the surface of the logging road but three out of 15 shovel tests performed on this site produced lithic artifacts as well. Subsurface cultural materials were restricted to the first stratigraphic level. The soil profile on this site consists of 25-35 cm (9-14 in) of reddish-dark brown loam over orangish clay subsoil. Shovel tests as well as the surface deposit helped to define the boundaries of this site, which measures 70 by 70 m (229 by 229 ft).

The artifacts collected on this site represent intermediate stages of lithic reduction with the exception of two preforms. One sherd of milk bottle glass was also collected from the surface of this site. No temporal/cultural diagnostics were recovered from this deposit.

This site lacks sufficient artifact density, clarity and uniqueness necessary to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the prehistoric development in the region. This site is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP and no further management consideration of this resource is warranted.

Site 1Ta495

Site Number: 1Ta495
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 171 m (560 ft)
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 90 m (294 ft)
Soil Type: Townley Gravelly Loam
Surface Visibility: 100 percent
Vegetation: None
Size: 25 x 10 m (81 x 33 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 9.
Depth of Deposit: 0 .
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=6
Historic: 3 Ceramics, 2 Bottle Glass Fragments, 1 Flat Glass
Components: 19/20th Century

This site consists of a sparse assemblage of historic ceramics and glass located on an old road which traverses the outer perimeter of the Annex. The surface of this road is badly eroded as is the landscape which immediately surrounds the deposit. The perimeters of the site are thickly covered with kudzu.

Nine shovel tests in and around this site contained no cultural materials. The soil profile is non-existent as these shovel tests were excavated directly into exposed subsoil clay. The surface scatter defined the boundaries of this site which measures 25 by 10 m (81 by 33 ft).

The artifacts collected on this site include glass and ceramics which may represent a historic deposit ranging from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The presence of a single amethyst bottle glass sherd confirms a presence during the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth centuries. A single widow glass fragment was the only structural artifact recovered. This site lacks density, clarity and integrity. This resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and no further investigation is required.

Site 1Ta496

Site Number: 1Ta496
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 177 m (580 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge
Water Source: Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 230 m (752 ft)
Soil Type: Dewey Clay Loam
Surface Visibility: 75 percent
Vegetation: Successional Growth
Size: 20 x 15 m (65 x 50 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 0 of 5
Depth of Deposit: 0
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=6
Prehistoric: 1 Blank, 5 Flakes
Components: Unknown Prehistoric

This site consists of a sparse assemblage of prehistoric lithic debitage exposed on the surface of a badly eroded clear cut area. The clear cutting seems to have taken place in the recent past as the terrain is now thickly covered in successional briars and shrubby growth.

Five shovel test were placed on and around this surface scatter but none yielded cultural materials. The soil profile of this 20 by 15 m (65 by 50 ft) eroded area was 10 cm (4 in) of orangish-brown sandy clay over orange sandy clay subsoil.

The artifacts collected on 1Ta496 are a blank and debitage suggestive of all stages of lithic reduction. No temporal/cultural diagnostic materials were recovered from this assemblage.

This limited surface scatter lacks any attribute that could play a significant role in the study of prehistory in this area. This site is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. Given this recommendation, no further management is required for this resource.

Site 1Ta497

Site Number: 1Ta497
USGS Quad: Talladega, AL., 1987
Elevation: 183 m (600 ft) AMSL
Landform: Ridge Slope
Water Source: First Order Tributary of Kelly Creek
Distance to Water: 10 m (33 ft)
Soil Type: Locust Silt Loam
Surface Visibility: 90 percent
Vegetation: Successional Growth
Size: 70 x 50 m (229 x 164 ft)

Positive Shovel Tests: 3 of 21
Depth of Deposit: 20 cm (8 in)
Site Integrity: Poor
Artifacts: n=10
Historic: 6 Bottle Glass Fragments, 1 Ceramic, 3 Flat Glass
Components: 19-20th Century

This site is a low density assemblage of historic artifacts and structural rubble located on the slope of a ridge finger overlooking an active stream. Military activity and recent logging have severely impacted the landscape and disturbed the surface of this site.

Three of 21 shovel tests excavated on this deposit produced cultural remains. One shovel test contained a wire nail which was noted in the field but not collected. The shovel test revealed 10-20 cm (4-8 in) of grey sandy loam over brownish-tan sandy clay subsoil. All of the subsurface artifacts collected on 1Ta497 were recovered in this zone. This profile was mottled and deflated by erosion, clear cutting and military use of this area. The 70 by 50 m (229 by 164 ft) site boundaries were determined by positive shovel tests and surface scatter.

The artifacts recovered on this site include glass and ceramics indicative of an early to mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation. A single sherd of embossed pattern edgeware is suggestive of a ca. 1830-40 occupation, while the recovery of an amethyst bottle glass sherd and semi-automatic narrow mouth bottle fragment confirm a post 1880s presence. Structural remains located on this site include a small scatter of brick rubble and roofing tin. Only one nail was recovered in a shovel test on this site. This site probably represents the remains of a house that was removed prior to the construction of the military facility.

This site contains a low density assemblage of nineteenth and twentieth-century artifacts that lacks the physical integrity and clarity necessary for this deposit to make a contribution to the study of history in this region. This site is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further management consideration of this resource is warranted.

ISOLATED FINDS (IFS)

If a cultural resource located as a result of this investigation failed to produce cultural features or a minimum of five artifacts the resource was assigned an IF (isolated find) number. These resources were most often located

on disturbed landscapes, fields and roads. In every instance close order shovel tests were performed in the immediate vicinity of the IF in an attempt to locate all possible materials. None of the IFs identified by this project are recommended as either eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The IFs located during this investigation are represented on Table 2.

AMMUNITION STORAGE BUILDINGS

The core storage area of the Coosa River Annex contains 123 semi-subterranean ammunition storage buildings or magazines organized around a system of parallel paved roads. These ammunition storage buildings are all "igloo" type magazines resembling those at Anniston Army Depot and Fort McClellan and are World War II vintage standardized construction. Rectangular in plan, the foundations and floors are poured concrete and the walls and roofs are constructed of corrugated metal which is bermed over with earth and covered with sod. The ends are exposed and sealed with first steel then concrete headwalls. One end has a large metal door which provides the only access into the interior. The igloo was designed to provide inexpensive, but efficient, storage and its form served to direct the blast of any accidental explosion upward, thus minimizing the potential damage. The outer dimensions of several of the "igloos" measured during the survey were 60 by 110 foot (18.3 by 27 m), and these igloos were set a few feet below the ground surface and then covered with several feet of earth. All of the igloos have been overgrown by vegetation (see Figure 2), although for the most part these structures seem to be otherwise intact.

These structures are similar in construction to a group of World War II ammunition storage buildings at Fort McClellan which have been recorded and documented as part of a HABS recordation project (Reed 1995). Additional World War II ammunition storage igloos are preserved at Fort McClellan as part of the Ammunition Storage National Register District. Given the presence of comparable structures at Fort McClellan and the Anniston Army Depot, these structures are recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

TABLE 2. The Isolated Finds (IF) located on the Coosa River Annex

ISOLATED FIND (IF) NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	LANDFORM	DISTANCE TO WATER
IF 1	2 quartzite flakes	Aa	Toe Slope	61m
IF 2	4 quartzite flakes	Aa	Toe Slope	92m
IF 3	1 quartzite flake, 1 chert biface	C-C-Mca	Upland Slope	10m
IF 4	1 chert flake	A-La	Floodplain	3m
IF 5	1 quartzite flake	A-La	Upland Base	92m
IF 6	1 quartzite preform	Aa	Toe Slope	153m
IF 7	1 chert flake	A-La	Floodplain	15m
IF 8	1 chert blank	C-C-Mca	Upland Slope	100m
IF 9	1 chert flake	Aa	Upland Slope	61m
IF 10	1 quartzite flake	Aa	Upland Slope	10m
IF 11	1 quartzite flake	A-La	Upland Base	61m
IF 12	1 quartzite flake	Aa	Toe Slope	92m
IF 13	2 stoneware sherd, 1 cream color ware sherd	A-La	Upland Base	92m
IF 14	1 chert flake	A-La	Upland Base	92m
IF 15	1 chert flake	A-La	Floodplain	61m
IF 16	2 chert flakes	A-La	Upland Base	61m
IF 17	1 chert flake	A-La	Upland Base	30m
IF 18	1 chert flake	C-C-Mca	Upland Slope	122m
IF 19	1 chert flake	Aa	Toe Slope	61m
IF 20	1 chert flake	A-La	Floodplain	100m
IF 21	1 chert chunk	Aa	Toe Slope	31m
IF 22	1 chert preform, 1 quartzite flake	Aa	Toe Slope	122m
IF 23	1 cream color ware sherd	A-La	Upland Base	61m
IF 24	1 stoneware sherd	A-La	Upland Base	31m
IF 25	1 cream color ware sherd	Aa	Toe Slope	31m
IF 26	2 chert flakes, 1 quartzite flake, 1 chert biface	A-La	Upland Slope	122m
IF 27	1 quartz biface	Aa	Toe Slope	122m
IF 28	1 chert flake, 1 quartzite flake, 1 quartzite utilized flake	A-La	Upland Base	150m

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

An intensive cultural resource survey of 2,834 acres of the Coosa River Annex in Talladega County, Alabama, resulted in the identification and documentation of three cemeteries, 28 isolated finds, 30 archaeological sites, and 123 ammunition storage buildings. Of these archaeological sites, 14 are prehistoric, seven are historic, and the remaining nine possess both prehistoric and historic materials.

A total of 642 artifacts were collected and analyzed during the intensive survey of the Coosa River Annex. This collection consists of 502 prehistoric lithics and 140 historic artifacts. These materials are summarized below.

Table 3. A Summary of Historic Artifacts Collected on the Coosa River Annex

Artifact Class	Number
Ceramics	67
Bottle Glass	50
Flat Glass	9
Metal Fragment	4
Nail	3
Roofing Shingle	1
Agricultural Artifact	1
Metal Furniture Part	1
Fire Brick	2
Brick	1
Grinding Stone	1

All of the historic sites that were located as a result of this survey are either house sites or garbage piles associated with roads. The house sites all represent mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century occupations. The majority of the sites appear to date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Conclusive evidence of any 1830s or 1840s occupation associated with the Providence Baptist Church was not identified. A few of these sites may date as early as this period, but certainly were occupied well afterward.

A common trait of nearly all of these sites is a paucity of structural material with the exception of a few scraps of roofing tin and a small, usually concentrated, pile of bricks. Chimneys and casually constructed building attachments are commonly left behind when a house is moved. These remains suggest that the structure that was once on the site was moved or dismantled, leaving behind the brick concentrations (possibly piers) and roofing tin. The low density of domestic refuse associated with these sites, and the absence of sheet middens, is also noteworthy. This may be an indication of either secondary refuse disposal, the burial of primary refuse, or a potential reflection of a lower socio-economic status of the inhabitants of what would become the Annex.

The other type of historic deposit that was recorded on this survey is the limited garbage pile. These garbage piles are consistently associated with active or abandoned roads.

The most striking aspect of the prehistoric sites that were documented on the Annex is the complete absence of prehistoric ceramics. In addition, the only temporal/cultural diagnostic artifacts recovered on this survey are five projectile points and point fragments. Prehistoric periods recognized by diagnostic artifacts on the Coosa River Annex are Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain point from 1Ta487), Late Archaic (Benton point from 1Ta469), Late Archaic-Early Woodland (Cotaco Creek point from 1Ta472), Middle Woodland (Copena Triangular point from 1Ta468) and the Late Mississippian (Guntersville point from IF 26). The 502 prehistoric artifacts collected during this survey are presented below.

Table 4. A Summary of the Prehistoric Artifacts Collected on the Coosa River Annex

Artifact Class	Number
Blank	25
Chunk	18
Core	2
Flakes	405
Fire Cracked Rock (FCR)	1
Finished Bifaces	15
Non-Worked Lithic	1
Preform 1	9
Preform 2	10
Scraper	4
Unifacial Tool	2
Utilized Flake	10

Woodland and Mississippian permanent or semi-permanent occupations are the most likely types of sites to produce sizable samples of pottery. These sites are commonly found on the developed floodplains of relatively large permanent streams and rivers. This is a landscape feature that is not found on the Coosa River Annex. Historic and Protohistoric base camps are also common on upland landforms (Johnson 1989) and although these landforms do exist on the Annex, these types of sites were not recognized on this survey. The absence of ceramics does not imply that the survey area was not utilized after the Archaic period. Rather, the utilization of the survey area by populations after the Middle Archaic Period seems to have been restricted to non-sedentary activities such as resource extraction. Sedentary occupations of peoples later than the Archaic Period are likely located closer to large, permanent streams and rivers (off of the Annex) from which extraction forays could have been staged.

One trait of prehistoric sites that seems to be demonstrated by the materials collected on this survey is the tendency for sites closest to permanent water

sources to possess a wide variety of lithic debitage and sites farthest away, in the uplands, to consist of restricted lithic profiles. A wide variety of lithic debitage suggests long term occupations or serially visited short term occupations during which a variety of activities were taking place. Limited lithic profiles such as those found on sites away from water in the upland regions of the survey area suggest special purpose sites that were occupied for short durations. This model is consistent with the dynamic introduced by Binford (1978) that has been recognized in other archaeological investigations (Amick 1984, 1987 and Johnson 1981, 1982 and 1984).

All of the sites documented by this project has suffered to some degree the effects of erosion and deflation, timber harvesting and soil disturbance, and prior military construction. They all also appear to represent relatively common, and ephemeral, site types - historic farmsteads, prehistoric special use camps, etc. - which are common throughout northern Alabama.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This cultural resource survey of the Coosa River Annex in Talladega County, Alabama resulted in the identification of three cemeteries, 28 isolated finds, 30 archaeological sites, and 123 ammunition storage buildings. None of the archaeological sites or isolated finds are recommended eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. All of these resources have suffered from prior impacts, all represent common ephemeral occupations, and none have the potential to contribute to the on-going research of the region.

Steps should be taken to protect the three cemeteries that are located on the Annex. Two of these cemeteries, CRA 1 and CRA 2 are located within the fenced area of the Annex and enjoy reasonable security. In addition, these two cemeteries are contained within fences that protect them from activities on the Annex. The third cemetery, CRA 3, is located outside of the secured compound and in addition is not located within a protective fence. Archival research should be performed in order to determine if the graves in this cemetery (CRA 3) have been removed and if not, a fence should be erected to protect this resource. None of these three cemeteries are recommended eligible for the National Register.

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APPENDIX A. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SITE	BAG #	SURVEY PROV.	SITE COORD.	CATEGORY	MATERIAL	N=	COMMENT
1Ta468	1	Surface		Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta468	125	Surface		Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta468	126	Surface		Blank	Chert	3	
1Ta468	126	Surface		Blank	HT Chert	1	
1Ta468	1	Surface		Chunk	Quartz	3	
1Ta468	125	Surface		Chunk	Other	1	
1Ta468	126	Surface		Chunk	Other	1	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB01	Chert	1	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB03	Quartzite	1	
1Ta468	125	Surface		DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta468	126	Surface		DB06	Quartzite	1	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB09	Chert	6	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB09	Quartz	1	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	13	
1Ta468	125	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta468	126	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta468	126	Surface		DB09	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta468	126	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta468	1	Surface		DB12	Chert	1	
1Ta468	124	Surface		Finished Bif	Quartz	1	Copena Traingular Frag.
1Ta468	126	Surface		Finished Bif	Chert	1	Proximal Frag. Retouched
1Ta468	126	Surface		Non-worked	Other	1	
1Ta468	123	Surface		Preform2	HT Quartz	1	
1Ta468	124	Surface		Preform2	Chert	1	
1Ta468	124	Surface		Preform2	HT Quartz	1	
1Ta468	125	Surface		Preform2	HT Chert	1	
1Ta468	124	Surface		Util Flake	Chert	1	
1Ta469	158	L01	N350 E290	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	160	L01	N350 E305	Chunk	Chert	1	
1Ta469	160	L01	N350 E305	DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta469	160	L01	N350 E305	DB09	Chert	11	
1Ta469	160	L01	N350 E305	DB09	HT Chert	2	
1Ta469	159	L01	N350 E320	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta469	159	L01	N350 E320	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	157	L01	N350 E335	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta469	157	L01	N350 E335	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	163	L01	N350 E350	DB08	Other	1	
1Ta469	162	L01	N350 E380	DB09	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	162	L01	N350 E380	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	165	L01	N350 E410	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	166	L01	N365 E410	DB03	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	164	Surface	N380 E317	DB03	Chert	3	
1Ta469	164	Surface	N380 E317	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta469	164	Surface	N380 E317	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta469	164	Surface	N380 E317	Finished Bif	Chert	1	Distal Fragment
1Ta469	164	Surface	N380 E317	Finished Bif	HT Chert	1	Medial Fragment
1Ta469	156	L01	N380 E395	DB06	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	156	L01	N380 E395	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	155	Surface	N380 E407	Blank	HT Chert	1	
1Ta469	155	Surface	N380 E407	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	155	Surface	N380 E407	Preform1	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	154	L01	N395 E425	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	154	L01	N395 E425	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta469	118	L01	N410 E470	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta469	118	L01	N410 E470	DB03	Quartz	1	
1Ta469	118	L01	N410 E470	DB08	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	118	L01	N410 E470	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta469	119	Mixed levels	N410 E485	DB08	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	119	Mixed levels	N410 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	119	Mixed levels	N410 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	

SITE	BAG #	SURVEY PROV.	SITE COORD.	CATEGORY	MATERIAL	N=	COMMENT
1Ta469	120	L01	N470 E485	DB09	Other	1	
1Ta469	120	L01	N470 E485	DB12	Chert	1	
1Ta469	117	L01	N485 E485	Chunk	Quartz	1	
1Ta469	117	L01	N485 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	116	Surface	N485 E500	Blank	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	115	L01	N500 E500	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta469	115	L01	N500 E500	DB04	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	115	L01	N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta469	115	L01	N500 E500	DB12	Chert	1	
1Ta469	114	Mixed levels	N500 E515	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta469	114	Mixed levels	N500 E515	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	114	Mixed levels	N500 E515	DB09	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	153	L01	N500 E530	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta469	78	Surface		Blank	HT Chert	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		Blank	Chert	2	
1Ta469	78	Surface		DB01	Chert	1	
1Ta469	161	Surface		DB01	Chert	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB02	Chert	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB03	Chert	2	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB03	Quartzite	2	
1Ta469	161	Surface		DB05	Quartz	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB06	Chert	2	
1Ta469	161	Surface		DB06	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB07	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	78	Surface		DB08	Chert	2	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB08	Other	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB08	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta469	78	Surface		DB09	Other	3	
1Ta469	78	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB09	Chert	5	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB09	Other	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	5	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB09	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB09	Quartz	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	14	
1Ta469	161	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta469	161	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta469	112	Surface		DB12	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		Finished Bif	Chert	1	Benton Point
1Ta469	112	Surface		Finished Bif	Chert	1	Proximal Fragment
1Ta469	113	Surface		Finished Bif	HT Chert	1	Proximal Frag. Retouched
1Ta469	161	Surface		Finished Bif	Chert	1	Medial Fragment
1Ta469	113	Surface		Preform1	Chert	1	
1Ta469	113	Surface		Preform1	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	78	Surface		Preform2	Quartzite	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		Preform2	Chert	1	
1Ta469	112	Surface		Util Flake	Chert	1	
1Ta469	161	Surface		Util Flake	Chert	1	
1Ta469	161	Surface		Util Flake	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	71	Surface	N470 E485	DB11	Chert	1	
1Ta470	72	L01	N470 E530	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta470	70	LO1	N485 E485	DB03	HT Chert	1	
1Ta470	75	L01	N485 E500	DB06	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	75	L01	N485 E500	DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta470	75	L01	N485 E500	DB09	HT Quartz	1	
1Ta470	75	L01	N485 E500	FCR		1	
1Ta470	73	L01	N485 E530	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	74	L01	N485 E545	Util Flake	Chert	1	

SITE	BAG #	SURVEY PROV.	SITE COORD.	CATEGORY	MATERIAL	N=	COMMENT
1Ta470	69	Surface	N500 E500	DB05	Chert	1	
1Ta470	69	Surface	N500 E500	DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta470	68	L01	N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	69	Surface	N500 E500	DB09	Quartz	1	
1Ta470	69	Surface	N500 E500	Scraper	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	7	Surface		Blank	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	7	Surface		Chunk	Quartz	1	
1Ta470	7	Surface		DB03	Quartzite	1	
1Ta470	7	Surface		DB06	Chert	2	
1Ta470	7	Surface		DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta470	7	Surface		DB09	Quartz	3	
1Ta471	169	L00	N485 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta471	169	L00	N485 E485	DB12	Chert	1	
1Ta471	168	L01	N500 E485	Chunk	Chert	2	
1Ta471	168	L01	N500 E485	DB08	Quartz	1	
1Ta471	170	T-13.ST9.L01	N500 E500	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta471	167	Surface		Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta472	171	Surface		DB03	Quartzite	2	
1Ta472	171	Surface		DB08	HT Chert	1	
1Ta472	2	T-2.ST1.surface		DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta472	171	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	5	
1Ta472	175	Surface		Finished Bif	Quartzite	1	Cotaco Creek Point
1Ta472	171	Surface		Scraper	Quartzite	1	
1Ta472	171	Surface		Uniface	Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		Chunk	Quartz	2	
1Ta473	26	T-39.ST19.5.surface		Chunk	Quartz	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB04	Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB08	HT Chert	1	
1Ta473	26	T-39.ST19.5.surface		DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB09	Chert	3	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	4	
1Ta473	26	T-39.ST19.5.surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta473	26	T-39.ST19.5.surface		DB09	Quartz	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		DB12	HT Chert	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		Preform2	Quartzite	1	
1Ta473	8	Surface		Util Flake	Chert	1	
1Ta474	17	Surface	N499 E497	Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta474	23	L01	N500 E470	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta474	23	L01	N500 E470	DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta474	23	L01	N500 E470	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta474	19	L01	N500 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta474	16	T-39.ST18.Surface	N500 E500	Finished Bif	Quartzite	1	Distal Fragment
1Ta474	16	T-39.ST18.Surface	N500 E500	Preform2	Quartzite	1	
1Ta474	25	L01	N530 E455	Uniface	Chert	1	
1Ta474	24	L01	N530 E485	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta474	22	L01	N560 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta474	20	L00	N605 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta474	21	L01	N605 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta474	9	Surface		DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta474	9	Surface		DB05	Chert	1	
1Ta474	9	Surface		DB09	Chert	8	
1Ta474	9	Surface		DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta475	31	Surface	(near) N500 E500	DB03	Quartzite	1	
1Ta475	31	Surface	(near) N500 E500	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta475	31	Surface	(near) N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta475	31	Surface	(near) N500 E500	Preform1	Quartzite	1	
1Ta475	31	Surface	(near) N500 E500	Util Flake	Quartz	1	
1Ta475	28	L01	N455 E500	DB09	Quartzite	1	

SITE	BAG #	SURVEY PROV.	SITE COORD.	CATEGORY	MATERIAL	N=	COMMENT
1Ta475	29	L00	N470 E485	DB03	Quartzite	1	
1Ta475	30	L01	N470 E485	DB07	Quartzite	1	
1Ta475	29	L00	N470 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta475	29	L00	N470 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta475	30	L01	N470 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta476	34	L01	N500 E470	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta476	34	L01	N500 E470	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta476	32	T-39.ST25.surface	N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta476	33	L00	N500 E515	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta477	67	L01	N500 E515	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta477	45	T-14.ST18.5.surface		DB02	Chert	1	
1Ta477	45	T-14.ST18.5.surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta477	45	T-14.ST18.5.surface		DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta477	45	T-14.ST18.5.surface		Preform1	Quartzite	1	
1Ta477	45	T-14.ST18.5.surface		Scraper	Quartzite	2	
1Ta478	51	T-44.ST5.surface		Chunk	Chert	1	
1Ta478	51	T-44.ST5.surface		DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta478	51	T-44.ST5.surface		DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta478	51	T-44.ST5.surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta478	51	T-44.ST5.surface		DB09	Quartzite	5	
1Ta478	51	T-44.ST5.surface		Util Flake	Quartzite	1	
1Ta479	65	L01	N485 E470	Core	Chert	2	
1Ta479	65	L01	N485 E470	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta479	65	L01	N485 E470	DB04	Chert	1	
1Ta479	65	L01	N485 E470	DB05	Chert	2	
1Ta479	65	L01	N485 E470	DB08	HT Chert	1	
1Ta479	63	L01	N500 E 530	DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta479	63	L01	N500 E 530	DB09	Chert	5	
1Ta479	63	L01	N500 E 530	DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta479	62	L01	N500 E470	Chunk	Chert	1	
1Ta479	62	L01	N500 E470	DB04	Other	1	
1Ta479	62	L01	N500 E470	DB08	Chert	2	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB03	Chert	1	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB04	Chert	1	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB04	HT Chert	2	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB06	HT Other	1	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB08	Chert	3	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB09	Chert	4	
1Ta479	55	T-50.ST7.L02	N500 E500	DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta479	64	L01	N500 E545	DB04	Chert	1	
1Ta479	64	L01	N500 E545	DB04	Other	1	
1Ta479	57	T-50.ST7.5.L01	N515 E500	DB09	Other	2	
1Ta479	80	Surface	N515 E515	Util Flake	Chert	1	
1Ta479	81	L01	N515 E545	Blank	Other	1	
1Ta479	66	L01	N530 E500	DB04	Other	1	
1Ta479	66	L01	N530 E500	DB09	Other	1	
1Ta479	66	L01	N530 E500	DB09	Quartz	1	
1Ta480	77	L01	N500 E485	DB05	Chert	1	
1Ta480	179	L01	N500 E500	DB07	Chert	1	
1Ta480	179	L01	N500 E500	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta480	176	L01	N500 E515	Blank	Quartzite	1	
1Ta480	176	L01	N500 E515	DB09	Chert	4	
1Ta480	176	L01	N500 E515	DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta480	178	L01	N500 E545	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta480	177	Surface		DB07	Chert	1	
1Ta480	177	Surface		DB09	Chert	4	
1Ta480	177	Surface		DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta480	177	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta480	177	Surface		Preform1	Quartzite	1	

SITE	BAG #	SURVEY PROV.	SITE COORD.	CATEGORY	MATERIAL	N=	COMMENT
1Ta484	89	Surface		DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta484	89	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta484	89	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta484	89	Surface		Finished Bif	Chert	1	Medial Fragment
1Ta485	37	T-12.surface		DB06	Quartzite	2	
1Ta485	37	T-12.surface		DB07	Quartzite	1	
1Ta485	37	T-12.surface		DB08	Chert	2	
1Ta485	37	T-12.surface		DB09	Quartzite	5	
1Ta486	105	L01	N500 E485	DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta486	38	T-13.L01	N500 E500	Blank	Quartzite	1	
1Ta486	38	T-13.L01	N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta487	91	Surface	N500 E500	Finished Bif	Chert	1	Morrow Mountain Point
1Ta487	129	L01	N500 E560	Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta487	129	L01	N500 E560	DB08	Chert	1	
1Ta487	129	L01	N500 E560	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta487	135	T-112.ST2.L01	N545 E533	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta487	135	T-112.ST2.LO1	N545 E533	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta487	134	T-112.ST3.L01	N568 E550	DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta487	130	T-112.ST5.L02	N610 E580	DB05	Chert	1	
1Ta487	130	T-112.ST5.L02	N610 E580	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta487	130	T-112.ST5.L02	N610 E580	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta487	133	T-112.ST6a.L02	N622 E605	DB09	Chert	2	
1Ta487	133	T-112.ST6a.L02	N622 E605	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta488	136	L01	N500 E500	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta488	140	L01	N500 E515	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta488	141	L01	N515 E515	DB09	Chert	3	
1Ta488	141	L01	N515 E515	DB09	Quartzite	2	
1Ta488	139	L01	N515 E530	DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta488	138	L01	N530 E515	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta488	138	L01	N530 E515	DB12	Chert	1	
1Ta488	93	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta488	93	Surface		DB09	HT Quartzite	1	
1Ta488	93	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta488	93	Surface		DB12	Chert	1	
1Ta489	94	Surface		Blank	Chert	1	
1Ta489	94	Surface		Blank	Quartzite	1	
1Ta489	94	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta490	96	L01	N485 E500	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta490	95	L01	N500 E500	DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta490	95	L01	N500 E500	DB06	Quartzite	1	
1Ta490	95	L01	N500 E500	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta490	95	L01	N500 E500	DB09	HT Chert	1	
1Ta490	95	L01	N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta490	95	L01	N500 E500	Finished Bif	Chert	1	Proximal Frag. Utilized
1Ta490	107	L01	N515 E515	DB08	HT Chert	1	
1Ta490	107	L01	N515 E515	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta493	108	L02	N455 E485	Chunk	Chert	2	
1Ta493	108	L02	N455 E485	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta493	111	L01	N485 E485	DB02	Quartzite	1	
1Ta493	111	L01	N485 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta493	110	L01	N500 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta493	50	T-26.ST1.L01	N500 E500	DB08	Quartzite	1	
1Ta493	109	L01	N515 E500	DB09	Quartz	1	
1Ta493	109	L01	N515 E500	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta494	144	T-4.ST1.L01	N500 E500	DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta494	144	T-4.ST1.L01	N500 E500	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta494	146	T-5.ST1.L01	N500 E530	DB06	Chert	1	
1Ta494	146	T-5.ST1.L01	N500 E530	DB09	Quartzite	3	
1Ta494	145	T-3.ST4.L01	N545 E485	DB09	Quartzite	1	
1Ta494	147	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
1Ta494	147	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	1	

SITE	BAG #	SURVEY PROV.	SITE COORD.	CATEGORY	MATERIAL	N=	COMMENT
1Ta494	147	Surface		Preform1	HT Chert	1	
1Ta494	147	Surface		Preform2	Quartz	1	
1Ta496	180	T-b.ST9.5.surface		Blank	Quartzite	1	
1Ta496	180	T-b.ST9.5.surface		DB03	Quartzite	1	
1Ta496	180	T-b.ST9.5.surface		DB08	Quartzite	1	
1Ta496	180	T-b.ST9.5.surface		DB09	Quartzite	3	
IF 01	41	T-12.ST51.L00		DB09	Quartzite	2	
IF 02	15	T-5.ST1.L00	N500 E500	DB05	Quartzite	1	
IF 02	15	T-5.ST1.L00	N500 E500	DB08	Quartzite	1	
IF 02	14	T-15s.ST1.L00		DB06	HT Quartzite	1	
IF 02	14	T-15s.ST2.L00		DB09	HT Quartzite	1	
IF 03	47	T-37.ST13.surface		DB09	Quartzite	1	
IF 03	47	T-37.ST13.surface		Preform2	Chert	1	
IF 04	59	T-46.ST9.L01	N500 E500	DB03	Chert	1	
IF 05	61	T-108.ST6.L01		DB09	Quartzite	1	
IF 06	43	T-15.ST9.surface		Preform1	Quartzite	1	
IF 07	11	surface		DB09	Chert	2	
IF 08	149	Surface	N500 E500	Blank	Chert	1	
IF 09	151	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
IF 10	152	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	2	
IF 11	58	T-43.ST9.L01	N500 E500	DB06	Quartzite	1	
IF 12	4	T-3.ST23.surface		DB08	Quartzite	1	
IF 13	148	T-a.ST9.5.surface		Blank	Quartzite	1	
IF 13	148	T-a.ST9.5.surface		Preform1	Chert	1	
IF 14	53	T-49.ST1.L01		DB04	Chert	1	
IF 15	44	T-14.ST9.L01		DB05	Chert	1	
IF 16	104	Surface		DB08	Chert	1	
IF 16	104	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
IF 17	48	T-37.ST38.surface		DB09	Chert	1	
IF 18	121	Surface		DB09	Chert	1	
IF 19	5	T-c.5.ST4.surface		DB09	Chert	1	
IF 20	46	T-40.ST4.5.surface		DB09	Chert	1	
IF 21	40	T-11.ST40.L01		Chunk	Chert	1	
IF 26	106	L01	N515 E500	DB09	Chert	1	
IF 26	92	Surface		DB06	Chert	1	
IF 26	92	Surface		DB09	Quartzite	1	
IF 26	92	Surface		Finished Bif	Chert	1	Guntersville Point
IF 27	150	Surface		Finished Bif	Quartz	1	Distal Fragment
IF 28	10	T-15s.ST13.surface		DB08	Chert	1	
IF 28	10	T-15s.ST13.surface		DB09	Quartz	1	
IF 28	10	T-15s.ST13.surface		Util Flake	Quartzite	1	

APPENDIX B. HISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, May 12, 1995

	Artifact Start Date	Notes
TA046900161 1_TA0469 Surface 0 - General Surface		
1 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
TA047200174 1_TA0472 Shovel Test 0 - N500 E-470		
1 Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware		
TA047200173 1_TA0472 Zone st Shovel Test 0 - N485 E0		
1 Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
TA047200172 1_TA0472 Zone st Shovel Test 0 - N485 E-500		
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		
TA047200002 1_TA0472 Zone tr Shovel Test 1 - N500 E-500 - TR 2, ST 1 (30 Meters)		
3 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	1 with "OB" on it in black ink
TA047200171 1_TA0472 Surface 0 - From Disturbed Area		
1 Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware		
1 Plain White Granite	1840	
4 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	3 Rims
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	
1 Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass		
TA047200003 1_TA0472 Zone tr Surface 0 - TR 2 (180 Meters) Surface		
1 Handmade Brick		
TA047300026 1_TA0473 Zone T3 Shovel Test 19.5 - Surface-Flakes and Ceramics		
1 Other Metal Furniture Part		
1 Albany Slipped Stoneware	1805	
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
1 Clear Bottle Glass		
TA047300008 1_TA0473 Unit 0 - East Side of Ridge Over Water		
1 Unmeasured Flat Glass		
1 Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware		
1 Cobalt Blue on Salt Glaze Stoneware		
5 Albany Slipped Stoneware	1805	
1 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware		
1 Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware		
1 Unidentified Domestic Stoneware		
1 Plain White Granite	1840	
5 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
1 Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1807	
1 Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stippled Trans. Print	1829	green
1 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743	
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	
1 Milk Glass Canning Seal	1869	
1 Non-cultural Stone		
1 All Other Metal Hooks		

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, May 12, 1995

	Artifact Start Date	Notes
TA047400018 1_TA0474 Shovel Test 0 - N560 E-455		
1 Plain White Granite	1840	
TA047500028 1_TA0475 Shovel Test 0 - N455 E-500 - Glass and Flake		
1 Light Green Bottle Glass		
TA047500031 1_TA0475 Surface 0 - N500 E-500 - Near N500 E500		
2 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware		
TA048000179 1_TA0480 Shovel Test 0 - N500 E-500 - 0-20 cmbs		
1 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743	
TA048000176 1_TA0480 Shovel Test 0 - N500 E-515 - 0-18 cmbs		
1 Amber Bottle Glass		
TA048000177 1_TA0480 Surface 0 - General Surface		
1 Asphalt Roofing		
1 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743	
4 Aqua Bottle Glass		
1 Milk Glass Canning Seal	1869	
TA048100076 1_TA0481 Surface 0 - General Surface		
1 Bale Seal		
1 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware		
1 Unidentified Domestic Stoneware		
3 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	1 w/ "D.F.H.&Co. BAL..." on oval maker's mark with a crown
1 Bone China	1794	
2 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743	
2 Clear Bottle Glass		
1 Green Machine Made Bottle Glass		
1 Cobalt Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass		
TA048200083 1_TA0482 Shovel Test 0 - N515 E-500		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		
TA048200039 1_TA0482 Unit TR12 - Disked Food Plot		
1 Fire Brick		
1 Plain White Granite	1840	
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
1 Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass		
1 Molded Stemware		
1 Milk Glass Canning Seal	1869	
TA048300086 1_TA0483 Shovel Test 0 - N485 E485 - LEV.1		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
TA048300085 1_TA0483 Shovel Test 0 - N500 E-485 - LEV.1		
1 4.0 to 4.5 Wire Common Nail 30 Penny	1865	
1 Unidentified Metal Furniture Part		
TA048300087 1_TA0483 Surface 0 - GENERAL SURFACE		
1 Cobalt Blue on Salt Glaze Stoneware		

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, May 12, 1995

	Artifact Start Date	Notes
TA048500037 1_TA0485 Surface TR12 - DISKED FIELD SURFACE		
1 Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware		
3 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
TA048700131 1_TA0487 Shovel Test 0 - N500 E-530 - LEV.1		
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		
TA048700128 1_TA0487 Shovel Test 0 - N500 E-575 - LEV.1		
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	
TA048700132 1_TA0487 Shovel Test 1 - N522 E-518 - RAY 5, ST 1		
1 Fire Brick		
4 Unmeasured Flat Glass		
1 3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny	1805	
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	
3 Clear Bottle Glass		
TA048700135 1_TA0487 Shovel Test 2 - RAY 5, ST 2 LEV.1		
1 Unidentified Nail		
1 Plain White Granite	1840	
2 Clear Bottle Glass		
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		
TA049200103 1_TA0492 Shovel Test 0 - N485 E-530 - SURFACE		
1 Lustre Ware on White Body	1790	With Japan Motif
TA049200102 1_TA0492 Shovel Test 0 - N545 E-515 - LEV.1		
1 Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1807	
2 Clear Bottle Glass		
TA049200101 1_TA0492 Shovel Test 0 - N530 E-530 - LEV.1		
1 Amber Bottle Glass		
1 Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass		"H.J. Heinz Co., 2., 218, 2*7, PAT 10."
1 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel		
1 Unidentified Metal Object		
1 Grinding Stone		
TA049200100 1_TA0492 Shovel Test 0 - N530 E-515 - LEV.1		
2 Clear Bottle Glass		
TA049200049 1_TA0492 Shovel Test 16 - TR47, ST16 LEV.1		
1 Clear Bottle Glass		
TA049400147 1_TA0494 Surface 0 - ROAD SURFACE		
1 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743	
TA049500142 1_TA0495 Surface 0 - GENERAL SURFACE		
2 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	
1 Green Bottle Glass		

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, May 12, 1995

	Artifact Start Date	Notes
TA049500143 1_TA0495 Unit 0 - N500 E-500 - SURFACE		
1 Unmeasured Flat Glass		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
TA049700099 1_TA0497 Shovel Test 0 - N530 E-500 - LEV.1		
1 Clear Bottle Glass		
TA049700098 1_TA0497 Shovel Test 0 - N485 E-485 - LEV.1		
1 Unmeasured Flat Glass		
TA049700042 1_TA0497 Shovel Test 22 - TR 14, ST22 SURFACE		
2 Unmeasured Flat Glass		
1 Embossed Patterns Edgeware	1823	
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	
1 Semi-automatic Narrow Mouth Bottle Glass	1889	
2 Clear Bottle Glass		
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		With "1" on Bottom
CA999900088 1_CA9999 Shovel Test 19 - TR 0, ST19 LEV.1- IF 25		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
CA999900052 1_CA9999 Surface TR44 - IF 23		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	
CA999900079 1_CA9999 Unit 0 - IF 24		
1 Albany Slipped Stoneware	1805	
CA999900006 1_CA9999 Unit 0 - IF 22		
2 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware		
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	

APPENDIX C. RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL STAFF

J. W. JOSEPH, Ph.D.
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania - 1993
M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania - 1982
B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina - 1980

Areas of Specialization

History and Anthropology of the American South
Plantation Archaeology
African-American Archaeology
Spanish Colonial Archaeology
Landscape Archaeology
Southern Stoneware Research
Architectural History
Public Archaeology
Urban Archaeology
Caribbean Archaeology
Industrial Archaeology
Puerto Rican Archaeology

Professional Memberships

Society of Professional Archaeologists (Membership Committee 1989 - present)
Society for Historical Archaeology/Council for Underwater Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Southern Historical Association
Georgia Historical Society
Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (Board of Directors 1988-90, President 1992 - present)
Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society (Board of Directors 1992 - present)
Society for Georgia Archaeology
Archaeological Society of South Carolina

Professional Experience

1988-	Principal Archaeologist and President, New South Associates
1988	Archaeologist, John Milner Associates
1987	Assistant Chief Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1986	Senior Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1985	Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1984	Assistant Archaeologist, John Milner Associates
1983	Assistant Archaeologist, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology
1982	Data Record Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1981	Field Assistant Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1981	Assistant Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

1980 Excavator, Director de Antiquites, Aquitaine Region, Bordeaux, France
1980 Research and Administrative Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1980 Field Assistant Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1980 Field Assistant Archaeologist, New World Research
1980 Draftsman, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1979 Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1978 Archaeological Technician, University of Tennessee
1977 Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1976 Archaeological Technician, University of Tennessee
1970 Volunteer Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

Teaching Experience

1984 Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1984 Educational Intern, Philadelphia Maritime Museum
1983 Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1983 Jr. High School Teacher, Department of History, Germantown Friends School, Pennsylvania
1982 Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania

Technical Reports

1995 Mary Beth Reed and J. W. Joseph. *Fort McClellan, A Popular History.* New South Associates Technical Report 315. Report presented to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1995 Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reed, and Lisa M. Kehoe. *A Cultural Resource Assessment of Proposed Sites and Alternatives, Savannah Courthouse, Chatham County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 314. Report submitted to the GSA.

1995 Mark Swanson, Lawrence E. Abbott, Mary Beth Reed, Jack Pyburn, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Preservation Plan, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina.* compiled by Deborah Wallsmith. New South Associates Technical Report 309. Report submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1995 Denise P. Messick and J. W. Joseph. *Cultural Resources Summary Assessment: Savannah Federal Courthouse, Chatham County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 308. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1995 Lisa D. O'Steen and J. W. Joseph. *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at the Tampa Courthouse Site, Hillsborough County, Florida: Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 306. Report submitted to Radian Corp.

1995 M. Scott Shumate, Denise P. Messick, and J. W. Joseph. *Archaeological Testing of the Historic Pruitt House (38AN225), SR 81 Widening From Starr To Iva, Anderson County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 304. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

1995 *Management Summary/Data Recovery Plan: Phase II Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Tampa Courthouse Site, Tampa, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 298. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1994 Mark Swanson, Craig Hanson, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Gordon, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 263. Report submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1994 Theresa M. Hamby and J. W. Joseph. *Archaeological Investigations of the Johnston-Felton-Hay House Demi-Lune Garden, Rear, and Side Yards.* New South Associates Technical Report 253. Report submitted to the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

1994 Kenneth Styer, Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, and J. W. Joseph. *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Coosa River Annex, Talladega County, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 248. Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

1994 J. W. Joseph, Craig Hanson, Mary Beth Reed, Jack Pyburn, Denise Messick, and Charles E. Cantley. *An Historic Preservation Plan for Fort McClellan, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 246. Report submitted to the Mobile Corps of Engineers.

1993 Lisa M. Kehoe and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological and Architectural Historical Reconnaissance of Proposed Interchange Improvements for the US 80/280 Highway Corridor, Phenix City, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 208. Report submitted to Florence and Hutcheson.

1993 Peter E. Siegel and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Data Recovery at el Palamar de las Animas (Vb-27) and the Concrete Well Site (Vb-32), Rio Cibuco Flood Control Project, Municipio de Vega Baja, Puerto Rico.* New South Associates Technical Report 206. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1993 *Management Summary: Archeological Data Recovery Excavations at the St. Michael Street Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 200. Report submitted to Sherlock, Smith, and Adams.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Rita F. Elliott. *Restoration Archeology at the Charleston County Courthouse, Charleston, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 194. Report submitted to Liollio Associates and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

1993 Howard A. Gard and J. W. Joseph. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ocoee River Olympic Venue Site, Polk County, Tennessee.* New South Associates Technical Report 191. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1993 *Damage Report and Data Recovery Assessment/Amendment, St. Michael Street Archeological Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 184. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1993 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Leslie Raymer, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Properties Survey, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Cape Canaveral, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 183. Report submitted to EBASCO Environmental Services and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Survey of the Beauregard Trace Property, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 180. Report submitted to the Mobile Downtown Redevelopment Commission.

1993 *Management Summary/Data Recovery Plan: Archeological Survey and Assessment of the St. Michael Street Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 178. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1993 *An Archeological Assessment of the Right-Of-Way of a Proposed Sewer Line, Stone Mountain Memorial Park, DeKalb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 176. Report submitted to KEMRON Environmental.

1993 *An Archeological Assessment of Proposed Expansions to the Evergreen Conference and Resort Center, Stone Mountain Memorial Park, DeKalb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 175. Report submitted to KEMRON Environmental.

1993 Charles E. Cantley and J. W. Joseph. *A Phase IA-B Cultural Resources Survey of the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority Krum Bay Site, Estate Nisky, St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 172. Report submitted to Donald L. Hamlin Consulting Engineers.

1993 John S. Cable, Rita F. Elliott, Leslie E. Raymer, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Testing of Seven Sites in the Proposed Conway Bypass Corridor, Horry County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 167. Report submitted to Sverdrup Corporation.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *A Cultural Resources Overview, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 164. Report submitted to the Gulf Engineers and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

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1993 J. W. Joseph and Cynthia L. Abrams. *An Archeological Survey of a 34 Acre Tract, Aberdeen, North Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 158. Report submitted to Julian Brown and Associates/Woolverton Associates.

1993 *"And They Went Down Both Into the Water": Archeological Data Recovery of the Riverfront Augusta Site, 9Ri165.* New South Associates Technical Report 73. Report submitted to the City of Augusta, Office of Economic Development.

1993 *A Report of Archeological Monitoring/Recording of the Installation of a Water Line, Mobile Convention Center Northern Extension.* New South Associates Technical Report 157. Report submitted to Manhattan-Ogden Associates.

1993 *Terrestrial Cultural Resources Survey of the SC 41/US 17A Santee River Bridge Replacement, Berkeley and Georgetown Counties, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 152. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott, J. W. Joseph, and Cynthia Abrams. *An Archeological Survey of 7,741 Acres in the Caddo, Cold Springs, Fourche, Poteau and Womble Districts of the Ouachita National Forest, Scott, Yell, Garland and Montgomery Counties, Arkansas.* New South Associates Technical Report 147. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 J. W. Joseph and Rita F. Elliott. *Archeological Survey and Testing, Historic Mills and Mill Dam Sites Along Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia, Management Summary II.* New South Associates Technical Report 142. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, J. W. Joseph, and Leslie E. Raymer. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments T021, T022 and Greentree Areas in the Tiak District and Compartments K200, K201, and K202 in the Kiamichi District of the Ouachita National Forest, Oklahoma. Contract Number 53-7A86-2-29, Delivery Order 43-7A86-2-1293, Management Summary No. 1.* New South Associates Technical Report 141. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 *Archeological and Architectural Historical Documentation of Leitner Mill and Dam, Fort Gordon, Georgia, Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 139. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1992 *Research Design: Archeological Survey, Testing, and Data Recovery, Mill Sites Along Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 135. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1992 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and David L. Thomas. *From Alluvium to Commerce: Waterfront Architecture, Land Reclamation, and Commercial Development in Mobile, Alabama: Historical and Archeological Data Recovery of the Mobile Convention Center Site (1Mb194), Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 126. Report submitted to the City of Mobile.

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1992 Charles E. Cantley, Leslie E. Raymer, John S. Foss, R. Lewis, C. Stiles, Linda Scott Cummings, J. W. Joseph, and Jack Raymer. *Data Recovery at Site 16VN794: Investigations into Site Formation Processes and the Cultural Sequence of West Central Louisiana.* New South Associates Technical Report 119. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

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1992 J. W. Joseph and John W. Davis III. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Town Point Center Property, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 97. Report submitted to A. R. Weeks and Associates.

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1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lea Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 1602, 1603 and 1670 in the Womble District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 5.* New South Associates Technical Report 92. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

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1992 *An Archeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation of the City of Greenville's Green Avenue HUD Site.* New South Associates Technical Report 88. Report submitted to the City of Greenville, S.C.

1992 John W. Davis, III, J. W. Joseph and Thomas R. Wheaton. *An Archeological Survey of Lewis Fraser Road Widening Project.* New South Associates Technical Report 86. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lawrence E. Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 488 and 489 in the Fourche District and Compartment 243 in the Cold Springs District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 2.* New South Associates Technical Report 85. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 John W. Davis, III and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) and National Weather Service (NWS) Office Properties, Peachtree City, Fayette County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 79. Report submitted to SRI International.

1991 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed South Dalton Bypass, Whitfield County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 78. Report submitted to Whitfield Engineering.

1991 *An Archeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation of the City of Greenville's Green Avenue HUD Site: Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 74. Report submitted to the City of Greenville, Development Administration.

1991 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of 3,720 Acres in the Bethera Area, Wambaw and Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 71. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 J. W. Joseph, David C. Marsh, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the City of Euharlee Recreation Facility.* New South Associates Technical Report 68. Report submitted to Bartow County, Ga.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and J. W. Joseph. *Fort McClellan* - A *Cultural Resource Overview.* New South Associates Technical Report 65. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, William R. Henry, Jr. and J. W. Joseph. *"The Military Showplace Of The South" Fort McClellan, Alabama, A Historic Building Inventory.* New South Associates Technical Report 61. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *An Inventory of Archeological Resources and Recommended Preservation and Research Plan, McLeod Plantation, James Island, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 59. Report submitted to Jaeger/Pyburn and the Historic Charleston Foundation.

1991 Charles E. Cantley, Leslie Raymer, Theresa Hamby, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Test Excavations at the Proposed Dry Boat Storage Facility and Archeological Survey of the Neal Road Extension Corridor.* New South Associates Technical Report 58. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *A Cultural Resources Overview of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.* New South Associates Technical Report 53. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1990 J. W. Joseph, John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, and David C. Marsh. *Archeological Survey of the Proposed Conway Bypass Corridor, Horry County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 42. Report submitted to the Sverdrup Corporation and the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990 J. W. Joseph and John S. Cable. *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Conway Bypass: Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 40. Report submitted to the Sverdrup Corporation and the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990 J. W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *Agrarian Life, Romantic Death: Archeological and Historical Testing and Data Recovery for the I-85 Northern Alternative, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 39. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990 Geoffrey W. Keeler, George F. Tyson, and J. W. Joseph. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: Veteran's Drive, Long Bay Road, Frenchman's Bay Road, and Bolongo Bay Road: Saint Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.* New South Associates Technical Report 35. Report submitted to URS Consultants.

1990 Charles E. Cantley and J. W. Joseph. *Prehistory of the Middle Chattahoochee River Valley: Findings of the 1989-1990 West Point Lake Archeological Survey and Site Testing Project.* New South Associates Technical Report 32. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1990 *Management Summary: Mobile Convention Center Project, 1Mb194 Data Recovery, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 30. Report submitted to the City of Mobile, Ala.

1990 Geoffrey W. Keeler, George F. Tyson, and J. W. Joseph. *A Phase IA-B Cultural Resources Survey in Estate Contant, St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 28. Report submitted to Bayview Properties

1989 *Riverfront Augusta Archeological Data Recovery - Excavations at 9RI165: Management Summary Report.* New South Associates Technical Report 16. Report submitted to the City of Augusta, Ga.

1989 *Cultural Resources Literature Review and Management Plan: Proposed Off-Post Army Training Sites, Puerto Rico.* New South Associates Technical Report 14. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *"An Increase of the Town": An Archeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed Mobile Convention Center Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 13. Report submitted to the City of Mobile, Ala.

1989 Contributing author, *"More Than What We Had": An Architectural and Historical Documentation of the Village Creek Project Neighborhoods,* by Mary Beth Reed. New South Associates Technical Report 12. Report submitted to the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Archeological and Historical Investigations of the Proposed Mobile Convention Center Site, Mobile Alabama: Management Summary Report.* New South Associates Technical Report 9. Report submitted to the City of Mobile, Ala.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Management Summary Report: Historic Architectural Resources Study, Village Creek Flood Control Project, Birmingham, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 8. Report submitted to the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1989 Charles D. Cheek, Joseph Balicki, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Investigations of the Moat and Drainage Features at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland.* John Milner Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region.

1989 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the St. Croix Virgin Grand Development Site, Estate Judith's Fancy, St. Croix, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 7. Report submitted to the Allen-Williams Corporation.

1989 J. W. Joseph and George F. Tyson, Jr. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Virgin Islands Port Authority Property, Estate Negro Bay, St. Croix, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 5. Report submitted to BioImpact.

1989 J. W. Joseph, Guy G. Weaver, Patrick H. Garrow, Mary Beth Reed, and Jonathan A. Bloom. *Nineteenth- to Twentieth-Century Agriculture in Southern Illinois: Pope County Farmstead Thematic Study, Shawnee National Forest: Phase II Results.* Garrow and Associates Report submitted to the National Forest Service.

1988 *An Archeological Survey of Two Proposed Development Areas, St. Croix Virgin Grand Development, Estate Judith's Fancy, St. Croix, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 4. Report submitted to the Allen-Williams Corporation.

1988 *A Phase I Archeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Seagate Condominium Development Site, Estate Bolongo, Frenchman's Bay Quarter, St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 2. Report submitted to deJongh Associates.

1988 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. *An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Maddox Park Site (9Fu114): Atlanta's "Sanitary Dumping Ground", 1884-1910.* New South Associates Technical Report 1. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority.

1988 David G. Anderson and J. W. Joseph. *Prehistory and History in the Upper Savannah River Valley: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations of the Richard B. Russell Reservoir. Russell Papers.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1988 David G. Anderson, J. W. Joseph, and Mary Beth Reed. *Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resources Investigations, Fort Polk, Louisiana.* Garrow and Associates Report submitted to the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army.

1988 David G. Anderson, James R. Wilson, and J. W. Joseph. *Fort Polk Historic Preservation Plan: Planning Manual.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army.

1988 J. W. Joseph, Antonio Ramos y Ramírez de Arellano, and Arleen Pábon de Rocafort. *Los Caficultores de Maragüez: An Architectural and Social History of Coffee Processing in the Cerrillos Valley, Ponce, Puerto Rico.* Garrow and

Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1988 Guy G. Weaver and J. W. Joseph. *Archaeological Testing Phase Investigations at Sites SA10-1H and FS0908040543: Shawnee National Forest: Management Summary.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Shawnee National Forest, Harrisburg, Illinois.

1988 Mary Beth Reed, Patrick H. Garrow, Gordon P. Watts, and J. W. Joseph. *An Architectural, Archaeological, and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of Charleston and Mount Pleasant:Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas

1987 *Ballajá Archaeological Testing Project: Management Summary and Data Recovery Plan.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service and the Puerto Rican State Historic Preservation Office.

1987 J. W. Joseph and Herminio Rodríguez Morales. *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Flood Control Corridors, Caguas and Gurabo, Puerto Rico.* Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1987 *Archaeological, Architectural and Historic Assessment of Tribble Mill.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Jaeger/Pyburn Associates..

1987 Contributing author. *Data Recovery Excavations at Site PO-21, Cerrillos River Valley, Puerto Rico,* by Christopher T. Espenshade. Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1987 *Architectural Survey, Chemical Waste Management, Emelle, Alabama Facility, Sumter County, Alabama: Final Report.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Chemical Waste Management

1987 *Architectural Survey, Chemical Waste Management, Emelle, Alabama Facility, Sumter County, Alabama: Management Summary.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Chemical Waste Management

1987 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Ore, Water, Stone and Wood: Historical and Architectural Investigations of Donaldson's Iron Furnace, Cherokee County, Georgia.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1986 *Management Summary, Coffee Processing Sites Mitigation Project: Santaella Coffee Processing Site - Finca Tillet - Pou Coffee Processing Site: Testing Evaluations and Recommendations.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1986 Marvin T. Smith and J. W. Joseph. *An Archaeological Research Design for the Fort Howard Tract, Effingham County, Georgia.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Fort Howard Paper Company.

1986 Lisa O'Steen, Mary Beth Reed, Elizabeth Jorgensen, and J. W. Joseph. *CRM: Vogtle-Plant Sherer 500 KV Transmission Line, GP-JO-05 Data Recovery.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Georgia Power Company.

1986 *Archaeological Testing at the Site of the Peabody Place Mall and Office Complex, Memphis, Tennessee - Phase I Investigations.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Belz Enterprises.

1986 Christopher Espenshade, Dennis Blanton, David Lorne McWatters, and J. W. Joseph. *Site-Specific Archaeological Survey and Additional Reconnaissance of Selected Portions of the Proposed Voice of America Relay Station, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1986 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Down Under: Archaeological and Historical Testing Phase Investigations at Underground Atlanta.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Underground Festival Development Company.

1986 *Knoxville - GSA - Archaeological Testing: Historical Archaeology in Block 33.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the General Services Administration and the National Park Service.

1986 Chapters 9 and 22. In *Archaeological Testing of the Fort Howard Tract, Effingham County, Georgia,* edited by Marvin T. Smith. Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Fort Howard Paper Company.

1986 *CRM: Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann 500 KV Transmission Line: GP-LI-01 Data Recovery.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Georgia Power Company.

1985 Patrick H. Garrow and J. W. Joseph. *Historical and Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the New Bern Motor Inn.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Mardek.

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1985 J. W. Joseph and Charles D. Cheek. *Archeological Investigations of Drainage and Construction Features at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland.* John Milner Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1985 Charles D. Cheek and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Investigations of Fort Construction and Drainage Features at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland: Summary Report.* John Milner Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1980 *A Laboratory Guide for the Identification of Historic Ceramics.* Department of Anthropology, Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Carolina.

Publications

in press Making the Past Public from a National Perspective: The French Paleolithic and the Urban U.S. In *Digging the Truth,* edited by John Jameson. National Park Service, Atlanta.

in press The Early American Period and Nineteenth Century in South Carolina Archaeology. In *South Carolina Archaeology,* edited by Carl Steen. Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

1993 Building to Grow: Agrarian Adaptations to South Carolina's Historic Landscape. In *Historic Landscapes in South Carolina: Historical Archaeological Perspectives of the Land and Its People,* edited by Linda F. Stine, Lesley M. Drucker, Martha Zierden, and Christopher Judge, pp. 123-134. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. "We Were Just Dirt Farmers": The Archaeology of Piedmont Farmstead Landscapes. In *Historic Landscapes in South Carolina: Historical Archaeological Perspectives of the Land and Its People,* edited by Linda F. Stine, Lesley M. Drucker, Martha Zierden, and Christopher Judge, pp. 27-38. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

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1992 J. W. Joseph and Stephen C. Bryne. Socio-economics and Trade in Viejo San Juan, Puerto Rico: Observations from the Ballaja Archaeological Project. *Historical Archaeology* 26(1):45-58.

1992 Biblical Archaeology and the Dream: A Note From Springfield, Georgia. *African American Archaeology* 5:7-8.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. Black Labor - White Land: The Archeology of Society and Social Change in Augusta, Georgia. *Early Georgia* 19(2):115-124.

1989 Pattern and Process in the Plantation Archaeology of the Lowcountry of Georgia and South Carolina. *Historical Archaeology* 23(1):55-68.

1987 Highway 17 Revisited: The Archeology of Task Labor. *South Carolina Antiquities* 19(1-2):29-34.

1986 Review of *The Archaeology of Slavery and Plantation Life*, edited by Theresa Singleton. *American Anthropologist* 88(4):1029-1030.

Presented Papers and Symposia

1994 Archaeological Excavations of the Charleston County Courthouse. Paper presented to the Charleston Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, for South Carolina Archaeology Week.

1994 The Early American Period and Nineteenth Century in South Carolina Archaeology. Paper presented at the Spring 1994 Meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

1994 Sugar and Coffee: The Archaeology of Plantation Landscapes in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Paper presented at the 1994 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Vancouver, Canada.

1993 Springfield: The Historical Archeology of a Southern Free African-American Community from the Revolution to Jim Crow. Paper presented at the University of South Carolina, Aiken, for South Carolina Archaeology Week.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. African-American Community and Neighborhood in the Urban South. Paper present at the 1993 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kansas City, Mo.

1992 The Plantation Archaeology of South Carolina: A Synthesis and Overview. Paper presented at the South Carolina State Museum, Columbia, for South Carolina Archaeology Week.

1992 "And They Went Down Both Into the Water": The Historical Archaeology of Springfield, a Free African-American Community from the Revolution to Jim Crow. Paper presented at the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina.

1992 "We Were Just Dirt Farmers": Historical Archaeology at Finch Farm, A Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Piedmont South Carolina Farmstead. Paper presented at the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica.

1991 Building to Grow: Agrarian Adaptations to South Carolina's Historic Landscape. Paper presented at the 1991 South Carolina Landscape Symposium, sponsored by COSCAPA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

1991 Making the Past Public from a National Perspective: The French Paleolithic and the Urban U.S. Paper presented at the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, La.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. Archeological Investigations at the Riverfront Augusta Site. Paper presented at the 1991 Spring Annual Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Julia A. King. The Plantation Archeology of the Virginia and Maryland Tidewater and the Lowcountry of Georgia and South Carolina: A Synthesis and Comparison. Mini-plenary Session co-chaired at the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Richmond, Va.

1991 White Columns and Black Hands: Class and Classification in Lowcountry Plantation Archeology. Paper presented at the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Richmond, Va.

1991 Mary Beth Reed and J. W. Joseph. Black Labor and White Land: The Historical Archeology of Society and Social Change on Augusta, Georgia's Western Frontier. Paper presented at the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Richmond, Virginia.

1990 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. "An Increase of the Town": Archeological Survey and Testing at the Mobile Convention Center Site. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, Alabama.

1990 Society and Social Change in Nineteenth Century Augusta, Georgia. Paper presented at Augusta College, June; Augusta Archaeological Society, June; and the Greater Atlanta Archeological Society.

1990 J. W. Joseph and Charles E. Cantley. Archeological Investigations for the I-85 Northern Alternative: A View From the Piedmont. Paper presented at the Sixteenth Annual Conference on the Archaeology of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

1989 Archeology at the Riverfront Augusta Site: Some Initial Observations. Paper presented to the Summerville Exchange Club, Augusta, Ga

1989 Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Mobile Convention Center Site. Paper presented to the Mobile Archeological Preservation Alliance, Mobile, Ala.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Stephen C. Bryne. In the Shadow of the Cross: The Archaeology of Life and Culture in Barrios Ballajá and Santo Domingo, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Paper presented at the 1989 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, Md.

1988 Recent Historical Archaeology in Puerto Rico. Paper presented to the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society, Atlanta, Ga.

1988 '57 Chevies: In Search of the Mythic Artifact. Paper presented at the 1988 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Reno, Nev.

1987 Preliminary Investigations in Barrio Ballajá The Archaeology of Urbanism in Old San Juan. Paper presented to the Natural History Society of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

1987 The Iron Industry in North Georgia: Donaldson's Furnace, A Case Study. Paper presented to the Northwest Chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Canton, Ga.

1987 Highway 17 Revisited: The Archaeology of Task Labor in the Lowcountry of Georgia and South Carolina. Paper presented at the 1987 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Savannah, Ga.

1987 Southern Stoneware Research. Chaired symposium, 1987 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Savannah, Ga.

1984 Public Archaeology: The French Paleolithic and Industrial Baltimore. Paper presented at the 1984 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Va.

1983 Protohistoric Research in the Southeast. Symposium co-chaired with Mary Beth Reed, 1983 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, S.C.

KENNETH F. STYER
ARCHEOLOGIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

M.A., Anthropology, University of Mississippi - 1991
B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina - 1985

Areas of Specialization

Paleoecology
Southeastern Prehistory
Transportation Archaeology

Professional Memberships

Archeological Society of South Carolina
Council of South Carolina Professional Archeologists

Professional Experience

1993-	Archeologist, New South Associates
1992-93	Archeologist, Brockington and Associates
1990-92	Staff Archeologist, South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation
1990	Crew Chief, University of Mississippi
1989	Archeological Technician, University of Mississippi
1986-87	Senior Archeological Technician, Office of Archaeological Research, Alabama Museum of Natural History
1986	Archeological Technician, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada at Reno Archeological Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, Illinois State University Archeological Technician, Texas A&M University
1985-86	Archeological Technician, University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
1985	Archeological Technician, Garrow and Associates
1984-85	Student Lab Technician, Human Osteology Laboratory, University of South Carolina
1984	Student Field Crew Member, University of South Carolina Field School
1983	Student Lab Technician, University of South Carolina Archaeology Laboratory

Reports and Publications

1995 Cable, John S. and Kenneth F. Styer. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys of the Plowman Point Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 319. Report submitted to McLendon, Homes and Amick.

1995 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of 18.3 Acres of the Proposed Monticello Golf Course on the J. Strom Thurmond Reservoir, McCormick County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 313. Report submitted to Cooper Communities, Inc.

1994 Styer, Kenneth F., Alvin J. Banguilan, and Denise L. Messick *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Properties to be Impacted by the Proposed Ashby Road Extension Project.* New South Associates Technical Report 287. Report submitted to SCDOT.

1994 Kenneth F. Styer, Mary Beth Reed, Lisa M. Kehoe *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed US 25 Widening Project (From US 25 Business North of Ware Shoals to 1000 Ft North of the Greenville County Line), South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 281. Report submitted South Carolina Department of Transportation.

1994 John S. Cable, Kenneth F. Styer and Mary Beth Reed *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of 1,677 Acres in Selected Compartments of the Francis Marion National Forest, Wambaw District, Charleston and Berkeley Counties, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 275. Submitted to USDA Forest Service, McClellanville, S.C.

1994 Kenneth F. Styer and Darwin Ramsey-Styer *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Wise Drive Extension, Sumter County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 261. Report submitted to SCDOT.

1994 Kenneth Styer, Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, and J. W. Joseph.*An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Coosa River Annex, Talladega County, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 248. Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

1994 Styer, Kenneth F., Lisa M. Kehoe, and Mary Beth Reed. *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-85 Improvements Project from Near Road S-492 to Near SC Rout 129, Greenville and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 244. Report submitted to Florence & Hutcheson, Inc.

1994 *Cultural Resources Background Inventory I-85 Improvements Project from Near Road S-492 to Near SC Route 129, Greenville and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 227. Report submitted to Florence and Hutcheson.

1994 Kenneth F. Styer, Mark Swanson, and Thomas R. Wheaton. *Test Excavations at Five Archeological Sites (38LX288, 38LX289, 38LX297, 38LX302, and 38LX304) to be Impacted by the Proposed Widening of U.S. 1, Lexington County, South Carolina.*

New South Associates Technical Report 226. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

1994 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Selected Properties on Fort McClellan in Aniston, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 221. Report presented to ENSERCH Environmental.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton and Kenneth F. Styer. *Florida Gas Transmission Mainline Archeological Site Testing of 8WL81, 8CA163, and 8LI76 in Walton, Calhoun and Liberty Counties Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 207. Report submitted to Florida Gas Transmission Company.

1993 Kenneth F. Styer and Mary Beth Reed. *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Highway Corridor Alternatives for the I-385 Southern Connector, Greenville, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 205. Report submitted to Florence and Hutcheson.

1993 *An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed Savannah Valley Cablevision Line Locations on the Strom Thurmond Reservoir, McCormick County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 193. Report submitted to Savannah Lakes Cablevision.

1993 *A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Three Proposed Highway Corridor Alternates for the SC 76 Connector Laurens, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 192. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan.

1993 *Cultural Resources Survey for FY 93 Timber Harvest Areas and Testing of 10 Separate Sites, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Management Summary.* Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Brockington and Associates.

1993 *Culture Resources Survey of Pigeon Island and Associated Properties, Chatham County, Georgia.* Report submitted to John S. Kern, Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors. Brockington and Associates.

1993 Kenneth F. Styer, Marian D. Roberts, and Eric C. Poplin. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Wando Plantation Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to the Dunes West Development Corporation. Brockington and Associates.

1993 *An Archeological Survey of the SC81 Widening Corridor from Starr to Iva, South Carolina, Anderson County.* Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1992 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SCE&G's Proposed Ash Disposal Site Near Monk's Corner, Berkeley, S.C.* Report submitted to the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. Brockington and Associates.

1992 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Portions of the Whitehall Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to AMRESCO Institutional. Brockington and Associates.

1992 Kenneth F. Styer, Marian D. Roberts, and Eric C. Poplin. *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Firebreaks at Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests. Brockington and Associates.

1992 *Results of Test Excavations at 38ML94, The Three Creeks Swamp Site, Marlboro County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1992 *The Archeological Testing of 38CT78, Chesterfield County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1992 *An Archeological Survey of I-385 Interchange Improvements in Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, Greenville, South Carolina.* Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1991 *An Archeological Survey of the SC Route 327 Realignment Corridor, Florence County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990-92 More than forty small scale surveys for which Section 106 compliance was obtained on South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation projects. Manuscripts on file at the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Presented Papers and Symposia

1990 The Interruption of the Pleistocene Predator Guilds and the Introduction of Paleoindians to the Eastern United States. Paper presented to the Mississippi Archaeological Association, Meridian.

1989 Applications of Local Paleontological Research to the Study of the Paleo Period in the Pickwick Basin, Alabama. Paper presented to the Mississippi Archaeological Association, Vicksburg.

1987 The Ecological Implications of Differential Subsistence During the Woodland Period. Gainesville Lake: A Case Study. Paper presented to the Alabama Academy of Science, Auburn University.

MARY BETH REED
HISTORIAN
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

Ph.D. Candidate, American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania - 1985
M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania - 1983
B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona - 1976

Areas of Specialization

Landuse History
Maritime Anthropology and History
Local History/Community Studies
Nineteenth-Century Iron Making
Architectural History
Agricultural History
Industrial History
Urban Architecture/History

Professional Memberships

South Carolina Historical Society
Georgia Historical Society
Atlanta Historical Society
Pennsylvania Historical Society
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southern Historical Association
Society for Historical Archaeology/Council for Underwater Archaeology
Council for Northeastern Archaeology

Professional Experience

1988-	Historian/Architectural Historian, New South Associates
1988	Historian, Law Engineering
1986-88	Senior Historian, Garrow and Associates
1985	Guest Curator, Consultant, Philadelphia Maritime Museum
1984	Curatorial Assistant, Philadelphia Maritime Museum
1983	Field Archaeologist, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology
1983	Field Research Assistant, Lewis Berger and Associates
1982	Field Assistant, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania
1981	Research Assistant, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

Teaching Experience

1984	Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1983	Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania

1982 Second language Tutor, Pennington Preparatory School, Pennington, New Jersey
1976 Tutor for Native American students, Bureau of Indian Affairs, University of Arizona

Museum Experience

1984 Exhibit preparation for "Mr. Bowes Takes a Bow: The Life and Works Of Thomas T. Bowes, Naval Architect" under the direction of Roger Allen, Curator, Philadelphia Maritime Museum. Acted as exhibit registrar. Other tasks included participation in exhibit design, installation, and dismantling.

1984 Exhibit preparation for "The China Trade" under the direction of Jane Allen, Curator, Philadelphia Maritime Museum, a joint exhibit with the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Acted as exhibit registrar. Other tasks included: research, exhibit design, installation and dismantling.

1984 Inventoried two major manuscript collections on deposit at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum: "The Patrick Hayes Papers 1790-1860" and the "Whitall Papers". The former consists of at least 3,000 items chronicling two generations of an Irish Catholic seafaring family from Philadelphia. The Whitall Papers are composed of letters/journals detailing the expeditions of John Whitall, a Philadelphia China Trader. The Whitall Collection also included a large body of manuscript maps which were also catalogued. This work was completed under the direction of Dorothy Schneider, Manuscript Curator, Philadelphia Maritime Museum.

1984 Responsibilities while at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum also included the supervision of interns, co-writing grant proposals, helping to establish a volunteer program, and the reorganization of museum storage.

Technical Reports/Publications

1994 Theresa Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Buford Dam Road Widening, Gwinnett County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 240. Report submitted to Alfred Benesch and Company.

1994 Lawrence E. Abbott and Mary Beth Reed. *Archeological Background Report NC 16, North of Lucia to NC 150, Gaston, Lincoln, and Catawba Counties, North Carolina, T.I.P. Number R-2206, NC 16 Improvements Archeological Compliance Research Studies, Part I.* New South Associates Technical Report 234. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan.

1994 Leslie E. Raymer, Garry X. Guan, G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, Christine Van Voorhies, J. H. Loubser and C. Hanson. *An Archeological Survey of 2,019 Acres in the Mena Ranger District of the West Zone of the Ouachita National Forest, Scott and Polk Counties, Arkansas.* New South Associates Technical Report 231. Report submitted to USDA Forest Service.

1994 Garry X. Guan, Leslie E. Raymer, G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, and Christine Van Voorhies. *An Archeological Survey of 1,258 Acres and a 3.8 Mile Linear Tract in the Choctaw, Kiamichi, and Tiak Districts of the West Zone of the Ouachita National Forest, LeFlore and McCurtain Counties, Oklahoma.* New

South Associates Technical Report 230. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1994 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Suwanee Bypass, Gwinnett County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 225. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1994 Mary Beth Reed and William R. Henry. *Historic Building Inventory and Assessment, Naval Station Mayport, Duval County, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 223. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1994 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Dean Foster, and Leslie Raymer. *Identification of the Limits of a Burial Component at Site 8Br86 Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 222. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District for 45th Space Wing/CEV, Patrick AFB.

1994 John S. Cable, H. A. Gard, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and Mary Beth Reed. *Cultural Resource Surveys (9FY92) of Timber Harvest Areas at the Marine Corps Air Station and Laurel Bay Housing Area, Beaufort, South Carolina and a Proposed Access Road Alignment and Drop Zone Area, Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 218. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1994 Leslie Raymer, Garry X. Guan, G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, Craig Hanson, and Theresa M. Hamby. *An Archeological Survey of 8,380 Acres in the Choctow, Kiamichi, Mena, Oden, Poteau and Tiak Districts of the West Zone of the Ouachita National Forest, Scott, Polk, Yell and Montgomery Counties, Arkansas, and Leflore and McCurtain Counties, Oklahoma.* New South Associates Technical Report 217. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1993 Mary Beth Reed and Lisa Kehoe. *Historic Sites Survey: City of Stone Mountain, Dekalb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 215. Report submitted to Stone Mountain City Council.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of Brown's Farm Sewer Outfall, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 212. Report submitted to Cousins Properties.

1993 *Inventory and Evaluation of Seventeen Buildings, Fort McClellan, Alabama.* Management Summary. New South Associates Technical Report 211. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District.

1993 Kenneth F. Styer and Mary Beth Reed. *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Highway Corridor Alternatives for the I-385 Southern Connector, Greenville, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 205. Report submitted to Florence and Hutcheson.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Additional Phase I Archeological Survey of the Maddox Street Extension.* New South Associates Technical Report 202. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1993 Deborah L. Wallsmith, Theresa Hamby, and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of McCollum Field, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 201. Report submitted to Lowe Engineering.

1993 Garry X. Guan, Mary Beth Reed, and Leslie E. Raymer. *Archeological Testing of Ten Sites in the Proposed Horton Creek Reservoir Project Area, Fayette County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 190. Report submitted to Mallett and Associates.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, Gary X. Guan, and Christine Van Voorhies. *West Cobb Loop, Cultural Resources Survey, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 189. Report submitted to the Cobb County Department of Transportation.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, Gary X. Guan, and Christine Van Voorhies. *Oakdale Road Extension, Cultural Resources Survey, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 188. Report submitted to the Cobb County Department of Transportation.

1993 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Leslie Raymer, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Properties Survey, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Cape Canaveral, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 183. Report submitted to EBASCO Environmental Services and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase Ia Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Killian Hill and Indian Trail Road Widening Project, Gwinnett County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 182. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Oak Road Realignment, Gwinnett County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 181. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Survey of the Beauregard Trace Property,Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 180. Report submitted to the Mobile Downtown Redevelopment Commission.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of Eleven Proposed Bridge Replacements in Cowetta County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 171. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Sugarloaf Parkway, Gwinnett County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 169. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1993 John S. Cable, Rita F. Elliott, Leslie E. Raymer, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Testing of Seven Sites in the Proposed Conway Bypass Corridor, Horry County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 167. Report submitted to Sverdrup Corporation

1993 G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, Cynthia Abrams, and Craig Hanson. *An Archeological Survey of 2136 Acres in the Oden, Poteau, and Tiak Districts of the Ouachita National Forest, Scott, and Montgomery Counties, Arkansas and McCurtain County, Oklahoma.* New South Associates Technical Report 166. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1993 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Cynthia L. Abrams, Mary Beth Reed, and Theresa M. Hamby. *Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Site Evaluation of the Edisto Beach State Park, Colleton County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 165. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *A Cultural Resources Overview, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 164. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1993 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and Rita F. Elliott. *Historic Milling on Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 161. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1993 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Duluth Bypass, Phase II, Gwinnett County, Georgia MAAI #90D511.* New South Associates Technical Report 159. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton and Mary Beth Reed. *Shines Corner at Traveler's Rest: A Frontier Community.* New South Associates Technical Report 153. Report submitted to The Housing Authority of the City of Montezuma, Ga.

1992 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *A Phase I Archeological Survey of the SR-120 Extension (MAAI #91538), GDOT Project 8540-3(121)and 8540-4(121), Fulton County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 150. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott, J. W. Joseph, and Cynthia Abrams. *An Archeological Survey of 7,741 Acres in the Caddo, Cold Springs, Fourche, Porteau and Womble Districts of the Ouachita National Forest, Scott, Yell, Garland and Montgomery Counties, Arkansas.* New South Associates Technical Report 147. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1992 Theresa M. Hamby and Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Sugarloaf Parkway at I-85 and Various Interchanges and Improvements to I-85, Gwinnett County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 146. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1992 *Architectural Survey, Augusta Road Improvements, Greenville, South Carolina (#06-856-00).* New South Associates Technical Report 138. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan.

1992 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, and Lee Cox. *An Architectural Survey, Underwater Survey, and Terrestrial Reconnaissance of the Mark Clark*

Expressway Project from U.S. Highway 17 to Folly Beach Road, Charleston County, South Carolina. New South Associates Technical Report 136. Report submitted to Kimley Horn and Associates.

1992 *Archival Research Report: Mobile Convention Center, Northern Extension.* New South Associates Technical Report 127. Report submitted to the City of Mobile.

1992 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and David L. Thomas. *From Alluvium to Commerce: Waterfront Architecture, Land Reclamation, and Commercial Development in Mobile, Alabama: Historical and Archeological Data Recovery of the Mobile Convention Center Site (1Mb194), Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 126. Report submitted to the City of Mobile, Ala.

1992 Richard Meyer and Mary Beth Reed. *Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation: Spring Lake Bypass, NCDOT TIP No. R-2629, Cumberland and Harnett Counties, North Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 114. Report submitted to Maguire Associates.

1992 Lawrence E. Abbott, Mary Beth Reed, and John S. Cable. *Proposed Field Survey Strategy: Spring Lake Bypass, NCDOT TIP No. R-2629, Archeological, Historical, and Architectural Historical Consulting Services / Cultural Resources Survey: NCDOT Project R-2629: Spring Lake Bypass, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 112. Report submitted to Maguire Associates.

1992 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, John S. Cable, and Theresa M. Hamby. *Archeological Site Testing Of Willow Hall and Walnut Grove Plantations, Wambaw District, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 109. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Cindy Abrams, Theresa M. Hamby, and Mary Beth Reed. *An Archeological Survey of 3,438 Acres in the Coastal Area, Wambaw And Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest, Francis Marion National Forest Indefinite Services Survey Report 6.* New South Associates Technical Report 107. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, and John W. Davis III. *An Archeological Survey Of Kennedy Parkway Project Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 98. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Cindy Abrams, and Mary Beth Reed. *An Archeological Survey of 8,920 Acres in the Santee Area, Wambaw and Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 91. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Cindy Abrams, and Mary Beth Reed. *An Archeological Survey of 3,258 Acres in the St. Stephens Area, Wambaw and Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 84. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Cindy Abrams, and Mary Beth Reed. *An Archeological Survey of 7,134 Acres in the Huger Area,Wambaw and Witherbee*

Districts, Francis Marion National Forest. New South Associates Technical Report 82. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. Black Labor - White Land: The Archeology of Society and Social Change in Augusta, Georgia. *Early Georgia* 19(2):115-124.

1991 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of 3,720 Acres in the Bethera Area, Wambaw and Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates, Technical Report 71. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 J. W. Joseph, David C. Marsh, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the City of Euharlee Recreation Facility.* New South Associates Technical Report 68. Report submitted to Bartow County.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and J. W. Joseph. *Fort McClellan - A Cultural Resource Overview.* New South Associates Technical Report 65. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, William R. Henry, Jr., and J. W. Joseph. *"The Military Showplace Of The South" Fort McClellan, Alabama, A Historic Building Inventory.* New South Associates Technical Report 61. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *An Inventory of Archeological Resources and Recommended Preservation and Research Plan, McLeod Plantation, James Island, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 59. Report submitted to Jaeger/Pyburn.

1991 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., Mary Beth Reed, Theresa Hamby, and Leslie Raymer. *Archeological Site Testing of Three Historic Sites, Wambaw District, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 56. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., Lawrence E. Abbott, Mary Beth Reed, Leslie Raymer, and Theresa Hamby. *Archeological Site Survey and Testing, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, Contract Number CX 5000-1-0001.* New South Associates Technical Report 55. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *A Cultural Resources Overview of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.* New South Associates Technical Report 53. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 J. W. Joseph, John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, and David C. Marsh. *Archeological Survey of the Proposed Conway Bypass Corridor, Horry County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 42. Report submitted to the Sverdrup Corporation and the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990 J. W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *Agrarian Life, Romantic Death: Archeological and Historical Testing and Data Recovery for the I-85*

Northern Alternative, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. New South Associates Technical Report 39. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990 Mary Beth Reed, Geoffery W. Keeler, and Charles E. Cantley. *GWEN Phase I Archeological and Architectural Survey, Bartow County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 33. Report submitted to SRI International.

1990 Mary Beth Reed and Geoffrey W. Keeler. *GWEN Phase I Archeological and Architectural Survey: Management Summary Report.* New South Associates Technical Report 27. Report submitted to SRI International.

1990 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., and Theresa Hamby. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Anheuser-Busch Property.* New South Associates Technical Report 26. Report submitted to Law Environmental.

1990 Mary Beth Reed, Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., and Charles E. Cantley. *Historical and Archeological Background Literature Review - Proposed Anheuser-Busch Development Property, Bartow County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 22. Report submitted to Law Environmental.

1990 John S. Cable and Mary Beth Reed. *Cultural Resource Survey, R-2303, NC 24, I-95 To I-40: Cumberland, Duplin, and Sampson Counties: Background Research Report.* New South Associates Technical Report 20. Report submitted to De Leuw, Cather and Company.

1990 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *A Historical Archeological Investigation of a Sinkhole at the First Presbyterian Church, Milledgeville, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 19. Report submitted to the City of Milledgeville.

1989 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *The First Marietta Waterworks: A Preliminary Archeological and Historical Assessment of the Life Student Center Site.* New South Associates Technical Report 17. Report submitted to Life College.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *An Increase of the Town: An Archeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed Mobile Convention Center Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 13. Report submitted to the City of Mobile.

1989 *"More Than What We Had": An Architectural and Historical Documentation of the Village Creek Project Neighborhoods, Birmingham, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 12. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1989 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *Management Summary Report: Preliminary Archeological Assessment, Life Student Center Site.* New South Associates Technical Report 10. Report submitted to Life College.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Archeological and Historical Investigations of the Proposed Mobile Convention Center Site, Mobile Alabama: Management*

Summary Report. New South Associates Technical Report 9. Report submitted to the City of Mobile.

1989 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Management Summary Report: Historic Architectural Resources Study, Village Creek Flood Control Project, Birmingham, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 8. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1989 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *James City: Archeological and Historical Investigations of an African-American Urban Village in North Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 6. Report submitted to Bridgepointe.

1988 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. *An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Maddox Park Site (9Fu114): Atlanta's "Sanitary Dumping Ground", 1884-1910.* New South Associates Technical Report 1. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority

1988 J. W. Joseph, Guy G. Weaver, Patrick H. Garrow, Mary Beth Reed, and Jonathan Bloom. *Shawnee National Forest Farmstead Thematic Study - Phase II Results.* Edited by Patrick H. Garrow, Guy G. Weaver, and Charles Cobb. Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1988 David G. Anderson, J. W. Joseph, and Mary Beth Reed. *Fort Polk Historic Preservation Plan: Technical Synthesis.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army.

1988 Contributing author. *Prehistory and History on the Upper Savannah River: The Richard B. Russell Reservoir Technical Synthesis,* by David G. Anderson and J. W. Joseph. Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1988 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *Raleigh Parking Deck Project Cultural Resources Testing Report.* Report submitted to the State of North Carolina.

1988 Marvin T. Smith, Jonathon Bloom, Mary Beth Reed, Lisa O'Steen, and Daniel T. Elliot. *Archaeological Investigations of Two Sites on the Landings Development Phase III Skidaway Island, Georgia.* Report submitted to the Branigar Corporation.

1988 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *Maryland Highway 100 Testing Project.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation.

1988 Mary Beth Reed, Patrick H. Garrow, Gordon P. Watts, and J. W. Joseph. *An Architectural, Archaeological, and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of Charleston and Mount Pleasant: Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement Study.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Parsons Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas.

1987 Marvin T. Smith, Daniel T. Elliott, and Mary Beth Reed. *Archaeological Testing of the Landings Site, Skidaway Island, Georgia.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Branniger Corporation.

1987 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. *The Kernersville Testing Project.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Waste Management.

1987 Dennis B. Blanton, Stephen C. Bryne, and Mary Beth Reed. *Cultural Resource Investigations of the Proposed East Tennessee-Ball Ground Pipeline Corridor.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Atlanta Gas Light Company.

1987 Dennis B. Blanton and Mary Beth Reed. *Archaeological Survey of the Warner Robbins Airforce Base.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army.

1987 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Ore, Water, Stone, and Wood: Historical and Architectural Investigations of Donaldson's Iron Furnace, Cherokee County, Georgia.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1986 Lisa O'Steen and Mary Beth Reed. *CRM: Resource Inventory I and II Barnett Shoals.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to Georgia Power Company.

1986 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *Down Under: Archaeological and Historical Testing Phase Investigations in Underground Atlanta.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Underground Festival Development Company.

1986 Contributing author. History of the Fort Howard Tract. In *Archaeological Testing of the Fort Howard Tract Effingham County, Georgia* by Marvin Smith. Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Fort Howard Company.

1986 Daniel Elliot, Kathy Manning, and Mary Beth Reed. *Archaeological Survey of the Phase I and II Tracts, Heritage Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Heritage Company.

1986 Patrick H. Garrow and Mary Beth Reed. *In Search of Suter's Tavern: Historical and Archaeological Testing Investigations of the Southeast Corner of the Georgetown Incinerator Property, Georgetown, District of Columbia.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Municipal Government of Washington, D.C.

1986 Mary Beth Reed and David Anderson. *East Charlotte Outer Loop Cultural Resources Study, Literature Search.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

1986 Lisa O'Steen, Mary Beth Reed, Elizabeth Jorgensen, and J. W. Joseph. *CRM: Vogtle-Scherer Transmission Line Wallace Dam-Plant Scherer Section Cultural Property GP-JO-05.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to the Georgia Power Company.

1986 Thomas Wheaton, Jr., Mary Beth Reed, and Mary Elizabeth Gantt. *The Jimmie Green Lime Kiln Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Garrow and Associates. Report submitted to South Carolina Department of Transportation.

1986-92 Numerous landuse history reports for CERCLA environmental audits submitted to Atlanta area environmental and engineering firms.

Presented Papers and Symposia

1993 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. African American Community and Neighborhood in the Urban South. Paper present at the 1993 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kansas City, Mo.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. Archeological Investigations at the Riverfront Augusta Site. Paper presented at the 1991 Spring Annual Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archeology.

1991 M. B. Reed and J. W. Joseph. Black Labor and White Land: The Historical Archeology of Society and Social Change on Augusta, Georgia's Western Frontier. Paper presented at the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Richmond, Va.

1990 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. "An Increase of the Town:" Archeological Survey and Testing at the Mobile Convention Center Site. 47th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archeological Conference, Mobile, Ala.

1989 Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. and Mary Beth Reed. James City, a Freedmen's Settlement. 46th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, Fla.

1983 Protohistoric Research in the Southeast. Symposium co-chaired with J. W. Joseph, 1983 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, S.C.

CHARLES E. CANTLEY
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

M.A., Anthropology, University of Arkansas - 1980
B.A., Anthropology, Ohio University - 1973

Areas of Specialization

North American Archaeology
Southeastern Prehistory
Statistical Approaches to Archaeology
Computer Mapping
Human Ecology
Lithic Analysis

Professional Memberships

Society for American Archaeology
American Anthropological Association

Special Awards

Voted as a member of the Outstanding Young Men of America - 1989

Professional Experience

1989-	Senior Archaeologist, New South Associates
1980-88	Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1979	Research Assistant, Ohio University Regional Archaeological Preservation Office
1977-79	Research Assistant, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
1976	Archaeologist, Arkansas Archaeological Survey
1975	Archaeological Technician, Division of American Archaeology, University of Missouri
1974	Research Assistant, Ohio Historical Center
1973	Research Assistant, Ohio University Archaeological Field School

Reports and Publications

1994 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Dean Foster, and Leslie Raymer. *Identification of the Limits of a Burial Component at Site 8Br86 Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County Florida.* New South Associates Technical

Report 222. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District for 45th Space Wing/CEV, Patrick AFB.

1994 John S. Cable, H. A. Gard, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and Mary Beth Reed. *Cultural Resource Surveys (9FY92) of Timber Harvest Areas at the Marine Corps Air Station and Laurel Bay Housing Area, Beaufort, South Carolina and a Proposed Access Road Alignment and Drop Zone Area, Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 218. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1993 *Phase I Archeological Survey of 250 Acres at the Arnold Engineering and Development Center, Coffee County, Tennessee.* New South Associates Technical Report 198. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1993 *Management Summary Report: Phase I Archeological Survey of 250 Acres at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Coffee County, Tennessee.* New South Associates Technical Report 196. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1993 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Leslie Raymer, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Properties Survey, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Cape Canaveral, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 183. Report submitted to EBASCO Environmental Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1993 Charles E. Cantley and J. W. Joseph. *A Phase IA-B Cultural Resources Survey of the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority Krum Bay Site, Estate Nisky, St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 172. Report submitted to Donald L. Hamlin Consulting Engineers.

1993 *Management Summary: Cultural Resources Survey of Cape Canaveral.* New South Associates Technical Report 162. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, and EBASCO Environmental Services.

1992 Charles E. Cantley and Theresa Hamby. *Phase I Archeological Survey of the SR 120 Road Widening Project.* New South Associates Technical Report 131. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli.

1992 Charles E. Cantley and John S. Cable. *An Archeological Survey of Selected Forest Stands in the Long Cane and Enoree Districts, Sumter National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 128. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 Charles E. Cantley, Leslie E. Raymer, and John S. Foss. *Data Recovery at Site 16VN794: Investigations Into Site Formation Processes and the Cultural Sequence of West Central Louisiana.* New South Associates Technical Report 119. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1991 J. W. Joseph, David C. Marsh, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the City of Euharlee Recreation Facility.* New South Associates Technical Report 68. Report submitted to Bartow County.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and J. W. Joseph. *Fort McClellan - A Cultural Resource Overview.* New South Associates

Technical Report 65. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 Charles E. Cantley, Leslie Raymer, Theresa Hamby, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Test Excavations at the Proposed Dry Boat Storage Facility and Archeological Survey of the Neal Road Extension Corridor.* New South Associates Technical Report 58. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 *Management Summary: Cultural Resource Investigations at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 47. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1990 J. W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *Agrarian Life, Romantic Death: Archeological and Historical Testing and Data Recovery for the I-85 Northern Alternative, Spartanburg, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 39. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1990 Mary Beth Reed, Geoffrey W. Keeler, and Charles E. Cantley. *GWEN Phase I Archeological and Architectural Survey, Bartow County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 33. Report submitted to SRI International.

1990 Charles E. Cantley and J. W. Joseph. *Prehistory of the Middle Chattahoochee River Valley: Findings of the 1989-1990 West Point Lake Archeological Survey and Site Testing Project.* New South Associates Technical Report 32. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1990 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., and Theresa Hamby. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Anheuser-Busch Property.* New South Associates Technical Report 26. Report submitted to Law Environmental.

1990 Contributing author. *Cultural Resources of the Proposed Fairmount Wastewater Treatment Facility, Fairmount, Georgia: Intensive Survey,* by Geoffrey W. Keeler. New South Associates Technical Report 24. Report submitted to Sweitzer and Peoples.

1990 *West Point Lake Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 23. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1990 Mary Beth Reed, Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., and Charles E. Cantley. *Historical and Archeological Background Literature Review - Proposed Anheuser-Busch Development Property, Bartow County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 22. Report submitted to Law Environmental.

1990 *Data Recovery at Site 31Am278: A Late Woodland Field Campsite Located in Alamance Country, North Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 21. Report submitted to the City of Graham.

1989 *Management Summary: Data Recovery at 31Am278.* New South Associates Technical Report 18. Report submitted to the City of Graham, N.C.

1989 *The Lebanon Pipeline Project.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates.

1988 *The Michigan Central Basin Gathering System Environmental Impact Statement Report.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates.

1988 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Camp Madrom Condominium Development, Berrien County, Michigan.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to Horwitz-Matthews.

1986 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Haul Road Area, W. H. Zimmer Generating Station, Clermont County, Ohio.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates.

1986 *Archaeological Investigations of the Solid Waste Disposal Area, W. H. Zimmer Generating Station, Clermont County, Ohio.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates.

1986 *Geoarchaeological Investigations of Sites 33Ct476 and 33Ct477 Along the Ohio River Floodplain, Clermont County, Ohio.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates.

1986 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Southern Terminus of the US-27 St. Johns Bypass, Clinton County, Michigan.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates.

1986 *Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Dam Site and Archaeological Sampling of the Impoundment Area of the Proposed Buckhorn Lake, Johnston, Nash, and Wilson Counties, North Carolina.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

1985 *Cultural Resources Survey, Fritz Creek to Soldotna 115 KV Transmission Line Project.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to Homer Electric Associates.

1984 *Pee Dee Electrical Generating Station: A Cultural Resources Survey in Florence County, South Carolina.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the South Carolina Public Service Authority.

1984 Charles E. Cantley and John Kern. *Cultural Resources Evaluation, Fort Polk, Louisiana.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the Interagency Archaeological Services Division, National Park Service.

1984 Charles Cantley and Joseph Schuldenrein. *Phase I Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Site Location Survey for the M-49 Bridge Replacement Project, Camden, Michigan.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the Michigan Department of Transportation.

1984 *Lansing-Clarion Hotel Project Environmental Assessment.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

1984 *Archaeological Survey of the Presque Isle Pipeline, Presque Isle County, Michigan.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to Michigan Consolidated Gas Company.

1984 *Environmental Assessment for Terminal Grounds.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Navy, Northern Division.

1984 Charles E. Cantley and John Kern. *Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Recreational Development Areas and Wildlife Subimpoundments at the B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

1982 David G. Anderson, Charles E. Cantley, and Andrea Lee Novick. *The Mattassee Lake Sites: Prehistoric Investigations Along the Santee River in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1982 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Columbia Gas Pipeline Corridor: Raleigh, Boone, and Wyoming Counties, West Virginia.* Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates. Report submitted to the Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

1980 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. *Archaeological Research in the Hocking River Valley: A Research Design for Hocking County, Ohio.* Ohio Historical Society.

1978 John S. Cable and Charles E. Cantley. *Patterns of Human Utilization of the Upper Lynches River Valley: An Intensive Survey of the South Carolina 151 Highway Corridor.* Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1978 John S. Cable, Charles E. Cantley, and Jim Sexton. *A Study of Prehistoric Utilization of the Inter-Riverine Piedmont: The U.S. 176 Bypass Survey from Union to Pacolet, South Carolina.* Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1978 *Intensive Survey of the 12th Street Extension.* Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1978 John Cable, Charles E. Cantley, Jim Michie, and Stephen M. Perlman. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Bobby Jones Expressway Corridor.* Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1978 Charles E. Cantley and Jim Sexton. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of Bamburg and Lee County Bridge Relocations.* Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1978 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. *An Archaeological Survey of Bull Shoals Lake.* Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

1978 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. *Archaeological Test Excavations 1976: Harry S. Truman Reservoir.* Division of American Archaeology, University of Missouri.

1977 Charles E. Cantley and Jim Michie. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Marion Bypass.* Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Presented Papers and Symposia

1994 Stratigraphy and Landscape Evolution: Implications for the Development of Cultural/Temporal Models in the Sand Hills of West Central Louisiana. Paper presented at the Second International Conference on Pedo-Archaeology, Columbia, South Carolina.

1992 Culture Chronology and Sequence Definition of West Central Louisiana: A View from Site 16VN794 at Fort Polk. Paper presented at the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society Meeting, Atlanta, Ga..

1991 C. E. Cantley and L. Raymer. Wetland Habitats: Social and Ecological Responses to the Environment by Early Southeastern Indians. Paper presented at the Ethnobiology Conference, Washington, D.C.

1991 C. E. Cantley and L. Raymer. Wetland Habitats; Social and Ecological Responses to the Environment by Early Southeastern Indians. Paper presented at the Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Conference, Gatlinburg, Tenn.

1990 Data Recovery at 31Am278: A Late Woodland Camp Site in Alamance County, North Carolina. Paper presented at the 47th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, Ala.

1990 J. W. Joseph and Charles E. Cantley. Archeological Investigations for the I-85 Northern Alternative: A View From the Piedmont. Paper presented at the Sixteenth Annual Conference on the Archaeology of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

1989 Archeological Investigations at West Point Lake, Georgia. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, Fla.

1986 Charles E. Cantley, Daniel Hayes, and David G. Anderson. Archaeological Research in West Central Louisiana: A Study of Prehistoric Mobility Patterns and Land Use History. Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La.

1980 David G. Anderson, Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. The Mattassee Lake Sites. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La.

1980 David G. Anderson, Charles E. Cantley, and Andrea Lee Novick. Prehistoric Adaptation in Lower Coastal South Carolina: The Mattassee Lake Excavations. Eastern States Archaeological Federation Annual Meeting, Albany, N.Y.

1980 David G. Anderson, Charles E. Cantley, and Andrea Lee Novick. The Mattassee Lake Site: Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, S.C.

1980 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. Prehistoric Site Patterning in the Hocking River Valley, Ohio. Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Penn.

1979 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. A Stratified Rock Shelter in the Carolina Piedmont. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Annual Meeting, Atlanta, Ga.

1979 John S. Cable, Charles E. Cantley, and Jim Sexton. The South Carolina 151 Intensive Survey Project. Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, S.C.

1979 Charles E. Cantley and John Cable. New Techniques in the Use of the Point Sampling Technique. Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, S.C.

1978 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. Debitage Patterning at Sites in the Prairie/Forest Ecotone. Plains Conference Annual Meeting, Denver, Colo.

1978 Charles E. Cantley and John S. Cable. The Use of Point Sampling in the Preliminary Testing of Archaeological Sites. Eastern States Archaeological Federation Annual Meeting, Bellmawr, N.J.

1978 Charles E. Cantley and Andrea Lee Novick. Excavations of Small Rock Shelters in the Missouri Ozarks. South Carolina Archaeological Society, Columbia, S.C.

1978 John S. Cable and Charles E. Cantley. The 12th Street Extension Intensive Survey, Columbia, South Carolina. Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, S.C.

APPENDIX D. LETTER OF CONCURRENCE FROM THE ALABAMA SHPO

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RECEIVED

JUN 6 1995

Ala. Historical Commission

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

June 2, 1995

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Environmental Resources Planning Section
Planning and Environmental Division

Mr. Lawrence Oaks
Alabama State Historic Preservation
Officer
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

Dear Mr. Oaks:

Please find enclosed a report entitled, *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of The Coosa River Annex, Talladega County, Alabama*, for your review and comment. If you concur with the findings and recommendations within the report, please sign the concurrence block provided below.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter please contact Dr. Charles Moorehead at 205/694-4109.

Sincerely,

Diane I. Findley, Ph.D.
Acting Chief, Environment
and Resources Branch

Enclosure

CONCURRENCE:

Lawrence Oaks 7-14-95
(date)
Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer