

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
HALE AND GREENE COUNTIES, ALABAMA

by

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INTRODUCTION

During the fall and winter months of 1972-73, an archaeological survey of Hale and Greene Counties was conducted by the University of Alabama, University Museums, under contract with the Alabama Historical Commission. This work was made possible through a Federal matching funds grant.

David L. DeJarnette, curator of Mound State Monument and associate professor of anthropology at the University of Alabama, was project director. Jerry J. Nielsen, staff archaeologist for the University, acted as field supervisor during the work.

SURVEY METHODS

In preparation for this survey all available maps were obtained to insure accurate location of sites. For this purpose county road maps, soil survey maps and booklets, county geological maps and any U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps containing portions of the survey area were bought.

When these maps were gathered together, a search was made of the literature for references to aboriginal sites in the survey area. Also, a search of the archaeological files at Mound State Monument was conducted for any previously noted or recorded areas of aboriginal habitation or usage.

Any sites found by these procedures were recorded on maps as accurately as possible with the information available.

The initial field work of the survey entailed the use of a 16-foot flat-bottomed boat with an 18-horsepower Johnson outboard motor for examination of the banks of the Black Warrior River in both counties. At this time, any high banks or eroded faces of bluffs were examined for artifacts or aboriginal midden deposits.

During the survey period, the waters of the Tombigbee River were at such a high level that it was felt too dangerous to use the boat in this river. The main survey of this area was performed from a pickup truck and consisted of the examination of areas which could be reached by land. A four-wheel drive Ford Bronco was used to gain access to areas the pickup could not reach. Most often the survey party would drive as close to a promising area as possible and walk the remainder of the way. Occasionally, whole days were spent in gaining access to an area on foot and then finding nothing.

In following up reports of sites from the literature, hours were sometimes spent to no avail. Whether such reported sites had never existed, had since been destroyed, or were covered in vegetation and overlooked is not known. In some instances it is felt with a degree of certainty that the sites never actually existed but had somehow become imbedded in local lore. An example of this was in southern Greene County where we had reports of an Indian mound, both in the literature and from local inhabitants. The site was known as "Indian Hill," and we were given explicit directions to it. After

a complete morning's trip over very bad logging roads, we found the reported mound to be a pronounced natural hill which had been terraced by plowing. No evidence whatsoever of aboriginal construction or habitation was found. The redeeming factor in this case was that a previously unreported aboriginal camp site was found during this search.

Whenever a promising area was located, another time-consuming factor came into play. This was the obtaining of permission to enter a posted area, which necessitated the finding of the land owner. At times a simple inquiry at the nearest house was sufficient, but occasionally we had to spend valuable time at the county seats tracing down the land owners. Never were we denied access to an area once we had located the proper individuals. The people of these counties were exceptional in their acceptance of the field crew. Many owners accompanied us through their land to show us areas where they had found artifacts as boys. To the residents of Hale and Greene Counties, we owe a debt of gratitude.

Upon the location of a site, a thorough examination of the ground surface was made in search of artifacts with which to identify the site's occupation. Virtually all of the sites yielded only minimal amounts of cultural material. Originally, it had been planned to make controlled surface collections in hopes of determining specific habitation areas. The lack of sufficient amounts of artifacts most often led to a simple gathering of all possible artifacts from the sites' surfaces. These artifacts were placed in bags with the site number recorded on the front. The position of the site was re-

corded as accurately as possible on any map on which it could be located, and a site survey form of the type used by the University of Alabama, Mound State Monument, was filled out. If the site appeared to have a significant amount of cultural deposits, a small trowel or shovel hole was dug to determine the depth of the midden. This procedure allowed us to make tentative evaluations of the sites as to the desirability of excavation if such is feasible in the future.

The material gathered from the surfaces of the sites was cleaned and analyzed at the archaeological laboratory at Mound State Monument. At this time the site survey forms were typed up for the state site files maintained there. Also, any additional information not previously recorded was entered onto the form.

Throughout the survey weather conditions were a deciding factor in the degree to which an area was examined. It had been decided at the beginning of the survey that areas would be set up for examination on a time schedule. To negate the possibility that any area would not be investigated because of lack of time, we had to follow the time schedule closely. If bad weather hindered the work during one of these periods, then that area did not receive as extensive an examination as one visited during good weather. However, every scheduled area was visited.

It was known at the inception of the survey that the entire surface areas of the counties could not be examined for sites; this would be physically impossible. Rather, it was felt that the survey would center on areas which

could be hypothesized to contain major, important sites. In other words, sites of much magnitude would not be located in the upland hills on minor, intermittent tributaries. Thus the areas along the major rivers and their large tributaries were investigated the most thoroughly. Trips in the interior of the counties in search of sites were not as concentrated. Here the survey consisted of searching the immediate banks of creeks when they were crossed by major roads. As we had expected, no major sites were located on the small tributaries.

In the following discussions of the sites located in Hale and Greene Counties, it will be noticed that many of these sites had been previously recorded or noted in the literature or in the files at Mound State Monument. The majority of these were only scantily noted, and many had never been accurately located or professionally examined. Therefore, since most of these are major sites, we devoted much of our time to their examination and relocation.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

In order to better the understanding of the aboriginal prehistory of the survey area, a brief summary of the archaeology of this portion of Alabama is presented. Thus, the reader can better comprehend the site discussions.

Six aboriginal periods of development and habitation have been generalized for Alabama and the Southeastern United States; Paleo-Indian, Transitional Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic Indian. Cultural remains of all but the first of these periods have been found in the survey area.

The following is a summary, by their various subdivisions, of each aboriginal period recognized in the survey area.

Transitional Paleo-Indian

This period of prehistoric Indian habitation in Alabama was defined at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter in Colbert County (DeJarnette, Kurjack and Cambron 1962). At this site a collection of artifacts and data which underlay typical Archaic artifacts was felt to differ significantly from the subsequent period and show a relationship to the earlier Paleo-Indian period. It was felt that the people who had left these artifacts depended almost solely on the hunting of animals, a major distinction from the later Archaic hunters and gatherers.

The evidence of a blend of lanceolate and side-notched projectile point traditions added to the assumption that this represented a transitional period of cultural development.

This period was dated by radiocarbon at the Stanfield-Worley at more than 9,000 years ago.

Archaic

Early Archaic (7000-4000 B. C.)

The appearance of milling stones is a diagnostic trait for the definition of the Archaic period. In the Early Archaic, milling stones were unaltered, except through use. Uniface tools such as were common in the Transitional Paleo period persisted, although biface tools became increasingly more common. Point types were of a wide variety of forms such as stemmed, corner-notched, side-notched and triangular. The atlatl was used for the propulsion of shafts tipped with these points in the hunting of animals. To date, the earliest skeletal remains in the eastern United States are of this period and were found at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter.

The people of this period were wandering hunters and gatherers, constantly moving in search of food. Their rather precarious economy ruled that they travel in small groups, probably consisting of extended families or bands.

Middle Archaic (4000-2000 B. C.)

The specialized subsistence base of the gathering of freshwater shellfish supplemented by the gathering of plant foods and the hunting of animals

is the hallmark of the Middle Archaic. In the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama massive accumulations of shellfish remains are datable to this period, known commonly as "Shell Mound Archaic." At this time polished stone tools and ornaments were made, milling stones assumed prescribed shapes, sandstone and steatite vessels were made, and projectile points were large, broad, corner-notched and stemmed in form.

The large size of many of these sites, especially those on the Tennessee River, indicate that they were inhabited by fairly large groups of people, perhaps on a seasonal basis. At times of the year when high water or other factors made the gathering of shellfish undesirable, these clans or possibly tribal units may have split into smaller groups and gone into the uplands along the tributaries in search of animals and plant foods. No large accumulations of shellfish remains such as those found in the Tennessee Valley were encountered in the survey area.

Late Archaic (2000-1000 B. C.)

This period is felt to represent a transitional period leading into the subsequent Woodland period. Perhaps at the end of this period or shortly thereafter, pottery tempered with vegetable fibers was introduced into the area. Stone vessels continued to be made and may have served as models for the crudely shaped fiber tempered pottery vessels. The gathering of shellfish became less important as a subsistence activity, though the cause of this is not clear at the moment. New projectile point styles were introduced and copper beads and shell disc beads and shell pendants appeared.

Woodland

Early Woodland (1000-300 B. C.)

Again we turn to North Alabama for our information concerning this period in the survey area. At this time the fiber tempered pottery was replaced by a sand tempered ware with podal supports, known as Alexander Series pottery. This ware was coiled and well made. Following and overlapping the Alexander ware came pottery tempered with limestone. Divided into two parts, early and late, this ware was decidedly bland as compared with the often elaborately incised and pinched Alexander pottery. On the limestone tempered pottery, fabric marking predominated early and was later replaced by plain and carved paddle stamped wares in the beginning of the Middle Woodland.

The peoples of this period were hunters and gatherers, although the collecting of shellfish was not a major preoccupation as it had been in the Middle Archaic. Agriculture may have been incipient at this early date. Projectile points tended to be smaller in size than before, and possibly the bow and arrow arrived near this time. Many of the Late Archaic traits continued with only minor changes.

Middle Woodland (300 B. C. - A. D. 700)

In the survey area only slight contact with the cultures of North Alabama is evident during this period. Rather the source for some of the traits (ceramic) appears to be to the south, in the Mobile Bay area. In North Alabama this period is most distinctively represented by the erection of conical burial mounds containing standardized grave offerings of galena, copper, marine

shells, and greenstone hoes and celts. Known as the "Copena Complex," this culture is at present best known as a burial complex. At this time limestone tempered, carved paddle stamped pottery was manufactured. Projectile points were primarily triangular in form, consistently smaller in size than those of the preceding periods.

To the south of the survey area, sand tempered pottery was being made. What appear to be trade sherds of these pottery types from the Mobile Bay region during the Middle Woodland period have been found in the survey area. Primarily sites are moderate in size, and the hunting of game supplemented by the gathering of wild plant foods appears as the basic economy activities. Some shellfish were gathered, probably as the opportunity presented itself, throughout the Woodland era, although this appears to have been a haphazard occurrence. Locally manufactured pottery in the survey area at this time is tempered with sand and decorated with cord and fabric wrapped paddle stamping reminiscent of similar pottery found to the west in Mississippi, probably the source area for this tradition.

Late Woodland - Early Mississippian (A.D. 700-1200)

Here we have an apparent transitional period in the chronology. At this time pottery was made which has been found to occasionally combine typical Mississippian ceramic traits (specifically appendages) with typical Woodland vessel forms and surface treatments (DeJarnette and Wimberly 1941). Known as McKelvey pottery, this ware was tempered with what appear to be prefired clay fragments or possibly ground up sherds, and occasionally some grit. Re-

lations to the west with the Coles Creek series of the lower Mississippi Valley are recognized. At this time the construction of the first mounds for the purpose of supporting supposed religious structures occurred. This period is felt to mark the introduction of Middle Mississippian to Alabama. To the archaeologist this is perhaps the most commonly found period of habitation, yet it is one of the least known and understood.

Mississippian

Middle Mississippian (A. D. 1200-1550)

The Middle Mississippian period was a time of the erection of large earthen mounds which were usually rectangular and virtually always truncated. These mounds are felt to have served as platforms for probable religious structures. As a rule, when several mounds were present they grouped around an open plaza area with surrounding village areas of large proportions. Agriculture revolving around the cultivation of corn, beans and squash was the primary subsistence activity, with some hunting of animals and gathering of wild plant foods. Pottery was tempered with crushed mussel shell gathered from nearby rivers and streams. Coarsely tempered pottery was utilitarian in nature and often incised with curving arches surrounding the vessel at the shoulder area. Finely tempered pottery was commonly black filmed and incised or engraved in various exotic design motifs typical only of this period.

Houses were generally square, with wattle-and-daub walls and peaked thatched roofs. Burials were made beneath the floors of the houses, although infrequent burial mounds are known. Often small centers of population are

found surrounding the larger sites. Many of these have only one or two mounds associated with them. These most likely represent satellite villages, subordinate to the major centers.

Late Mississippian

This final portion of the Mississippian era has not been adequately defined. It appears to mark the abandonment of the major sites, and it is often referred to as Decadent Mississippian. Only minor sites have been found. These contain large shell tempered vessels used as repositories for human skeletal remains. These burial urns often have on their surface incised designs which are degenerate representations of the classic Middle Mississippian motifs. Historic trade goods have been found in a few cases in association with urns, but this appears to be the exception and probably represents the entrance of the goods into the area prior to the actual European presence. Sites of this period are most common to the south of the survey area in the Alabama River drainage area.

Historic Indian (1550-1830)

The Historic Indian period in the survey area is somewhat of an enigma. The area was claimed primarily by the Choctaws, but also by the Chickasaws. No previously recorded Historic Indian villages nor European fortifications are known to be in the survey area and none were found. Bordering this area in Sumter County at Epes, Alabama, is the site of the old French Fort Tombecbee. This is the only European fortification at all close to this area. De Soto is said to have journeyed through Hale and Greene Counties but this remains to

be proven or even adequately demonstrated in theory. Perhaps the fact that this region was a sort of borderland, disputed over by the Chickasaws and Choctaws as well as by the French, British, Spanish and later the Americans, was reason enough for it not to have been distinctively inhabited by any one people.

Archaeologically, remains of what appear to be small Chickasaw encampments have been found in northern Greene County. These sites have been assigned to the Chickasaws on the basis of similarity of pottery types with those found at known Chickasaw sites in Mississippi. Hopefully, continued archaeological salvage investigations in the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir will clarify this problem, at least in that portion of the survey area.

By the 1830's, removal of the Indians from this portion of Alabama and adjacent Mississippi to the Indian territory in the west had been completed. A small group of Choctaws did remain in the vicinity of the present day Philadelphia, Mississippi, and their descendants still live on a small reservation at that town.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

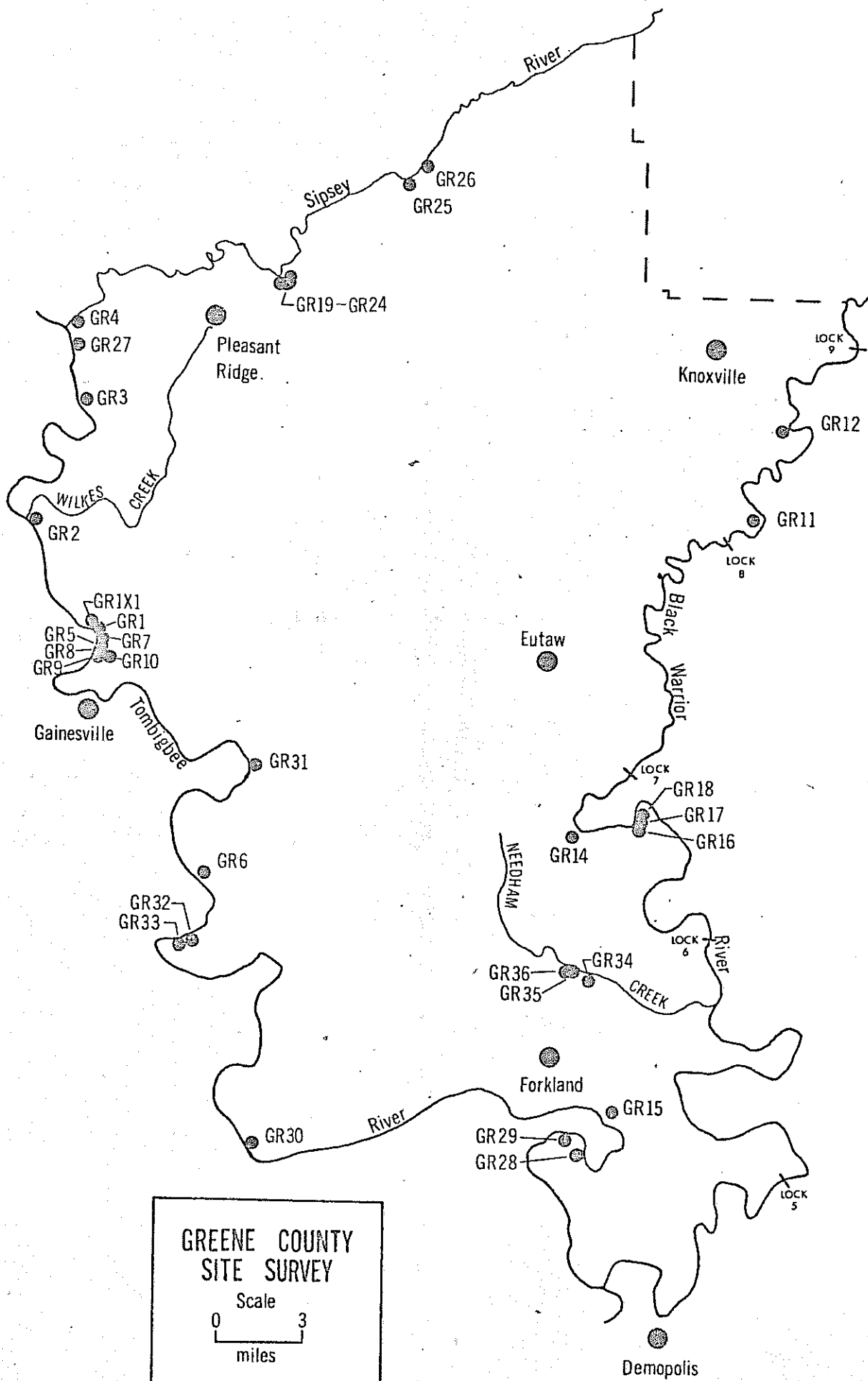
The first and most extensive examination of this area for archaeological sites was made in two trips by Clarence Bloomfield Moore. Moore first journeyed down the Tombigbee River from Columbus, Mississippi, in 1901. At this time he reported several mounds and camp sites, none of which yielded large amounts of material (Moore 1901). In 1905, Moore first visited the site of Moundville on the Black Warrior River. He spent about one month excavating the site at this time, and he returned again the following year and excavated additional areas (Moore 1905 and 1907). In his first publication of his work, he also reported several sites along the Black Warrior River in Hale and Greene Counties (Moore 1905). From this reference archaeological sites were noted to be relocated by the survey party.

A review of the Arrowpoints publications put out by the now defunct Montgomery Anthropological Society was made in search for references to archaeological sites in the survey area. This society was active in the 1920's and early 1930's. Most of the articles concerning the survey area were only brief discussions or simple mentions of mounds, which had been drawn from the previously mentioned work by Moore or local reports. The discussions were primarily of a hearsay nature rather than an actual account of a visit or

work at a site. It appears that the sites of this area were not productive enough in terms of artifact retrieval to hold the interest of this group, or Moore for that matter.

During the 1930's the Alabama Museum of Natural History began the systematic recording and sometimes excavation of archaeological sites in Alabama. At this time several of the sites in the survey area were first professionally recorded and several of these were excavated to varying degrees. Whenever a site in the survey area has been previously located, recorded and excavated by any of the above parties, their results and comments have been summarized in the respective site discussion.

In the summer of 1970, the University of Alabama under contract to the United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir to be located at Gainesville, Alabama and upstream to Memphis, Alabama. From this survey and subsequent trips to the area, some 30 sites were recorded along the Tombigbee River in Sumter, Greene and Pickens Counties. Of these, eleven have been excavated under archaeological salvage contracts with the National Park Service and fourteen more are scheduled for work in the proposed future field seasons. Six of the sites thus far excavated are in the northern portion of Greene County and have aided in the interpretation of the archaeological record of the survey area. The results of the first season of excavations have been reported on and are referred to in the site discussions (Nielsen and Moorehead 1972).



GREENE COUNTY
SITE SURVEY

Scale
0 3
miles

GREENE COUNTY SITES

Site: 1Gr1

Type of Site: Village and camp.

Description: Site 1Gr1 was located during the preliminary archaeological survey of the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir in the summer of 1970. This survey was financed by the United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service in contract with the University of Alabama, University Museums. Sites 1Gr1 through 1Gr10 were located either during this original survey or during subsequent work pertaining to this reservoir.

The site was found atop a broad second terrace bordering the edge of Turkey Paw Branch just before its entrance into the Tombigbee River. The field in which the site was found was planted in heavy pasture and has remained so to the present. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, the northeast quarter of Section 25.

Previous Excavations: This site is situated at an old river landing known as Smith's Ferry or Smith's Landing. C. B. Moore (1901:501) states that a campsite was located here when he passed through. It is probably that Site 1Gr1 is that site. Moore makes no mention as to whether he conducted excavations at this site.

During the summer of 1971, archaeological salvage excavations were

performed at Site 1Gr1. At this time it was found that although archaeological features such as postholes and pits did exist buried in the site, there was no concentrated area of cultural midden as had been hoped. This work has been reported on in a final report of that season's work to the National Park Service (Nielsen and Moorehead 1972).

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. It was felt that sufficient material and data had been recovered during the 1971 salvage excavations. Rather than duplicate the rather extensive tables of material found, suffice it to say at this point that the site had experienced several aboriginal occupations during its past.

Cultural Context: Transitional Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic through Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Gr1 was occupied intermittently during its prehistoric past from the Transitional Paleo or Early Archaic period through the Mississippian period. The most extensive habitation of the site by aborigines was during the Late Woodland period. At this time the site appears to have served as a fairly extensive village site, but only for a short period. No habitation of the site was for a long enough period or by a substantial enough number of people to allow concentrated cultural deposits to be built up.

Site : 1Gr1x1

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr1x1 was recognized during the salvage excavations at Site 1Gr1 in the summer of 1971. Located at the northern end of the field containing 1Gr1, Site 1Gr1x1 is situated on a peninsula formed by Turkey Paw Branch and an erosional gully. The heaviest area of midden was approximately 550 feet northwest of the excavation units at 1Gr1. The site was covered with heavy secondary growth at the time of excavations. Fifty feet west of the excavation units at this site was situated the terrace edge overlooking Turkey Paw Branch. Legal description is the same as for Site 1Gr1.

Previous Excavations: If Moore conducted excavations at Site 1Gr1, as may have been the case, the possibility that he excavated here is also present.

The University of Alabama conducted excavations at this site during the spring of 1972 as supplemental work for the 1971 field season. At this time five 5-foot squares were excavated.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. The material and data recovered during the excavations at this site in 1972 have been previously reported upon (Nielsen and Moorehead 1972).

Cultural Context: Transitional Paleo or Early Archaic through Mississippian.

Summary: This site was inhabited as an encampment numerous times during its prehistoric past. The presence of cultural deposits dating back to the Early Archaic or possibly Transitional Paleo times makes it an important site in interpreting the archaeology of this area of Alabama. The site is at

the extreme northern end of the area of the canal construction and may not be disturbed. If this site is found to be in danger in the future it should be more fully excavated.

Site: 1Gr2

Type of Site: Village and camp.

Description: Site 1Gr2 is located atop a high area bordered by a large slough created by Wilkes Creek on the northwest end of the site and the bottoms of the Tombigbee River on the southwest. This site was located during the 1970 survey of the proposed Gainesville Reservoir, and at that time the area of the site was wooded except for a small portion cleared for a camp house. Original survey notes state that material was found scattered in a garden plot beside the camp house a short distance back from the terrace edge overlooking the river bottom. Legal description is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, the northwest quarter of Section 3.

Moore (1901:501) lists this site as Craig's Landing and states that there are mounds present. No mounds have been found at the site, although Moore may have thought to be mounds, the dark midden deposits found during the 1972 excavations at the site. The site was subjected to the rigors of land clearing operations, but this was after the site had been found in 1970. At that time if the mounds were present---which they still should have been, as the area was not then under cultivation and apparently had never been---they would have been noted.

Previous Excavations: Moore makes no mention as to excavations at this site.

During the summer of 1972 archaeological salvage excavations were conducted at this site by the University of Alabama. At that time two large excavation units were dug in the southwestern edge of the site in the midden or refuse deposits there.

Artifacts Collected: The results of the 1972 excavations have been reported on (Nielsen and Moorehead 1972) and the artifacts found at that time are too numerous to list here.

Cultural Context: Late Archaic through Historic Indian.

Summary: Site 1Gr2 is one of the most important sites thus far recognized in the proposed Gainesville Reservoir. The area of the site is slated for construction of a public access area and boat launch upon completion of the lock and dam. It is felt that this work will severely disturb, if not destroy, the site.

The data and artifacts gathered from the 1972 excavations show that this site was first used during the Late Archaic period as a small camp. At that time the site was probably much more open and likely was a sand bar bordering the river. Subsequent habitations of the site during the Woodland period were by larger groups of people or by small groups at repeated times. The final aboriginal habitation was by Historic Chickasaw Indians. Thus far only a very few historic artifacts such as glass and china ware are felt to be associated with this occupation. Hopefully, additional work will increase our knowledge of this site and its past inhabitants.

Site: 1Gr3.

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was found during the 1970 survey of the proposed Gainesville Reservoir. It was recorded as scattered artifacts found atop a small knoll, which was bordered on the northwest by an intermittent stream. The site is approximately one half mile east of the Tombigbee River. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 2 West, the northwest quarter of Section 13.

C. B. Moore (1901:500) notes a camp-site approximately one mile downstream of the Tombigbee River from Site 1Gr3. This site was not located during the 1970 survey or during this survey. Moore's description of his sites consist of a statement of the location of a site in terms of local place names (landing, bluff or ferry) which may or may not be in current usage. He also present a map of the Tombigbee River which, since his visit, has changed considerably at some points. Therefore the identification of his sites with those found by the survey team or previous surveyors is often tenuous.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected: The original 1970 survey notes state that scattered clay tempered sherds and jasper flakes were collected at that time; it was not revisited during this survey.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site appears to be the remains of a small Late Woodland encampment. The site appears to have undergone much erosion which would probably have destroyed any cultural deposits originally present.

Site: 1Gr4

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr4 was found during the 1970 survey of the Gainesville Reservoir. It was situated in a cultivated field atop the second river terrace just south of the confluence of the Sipsey River with the Tombigbee River. At the time of the survey the field, which is adjacent to the bank of the Tombigbee River, was planted in soybeans. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 2 West, the northeast quarter of Section 2.

The heavy growth of soybeans at the time of the survey made determination of the site's limits impossible. A shovel test indicated that cultural material was confined to the plowzone.

Moore (1901:500) notes the presence of a camp-site at this point (the old Sipsey Landing), and it is felt that Site 1Gr4 is the site he lists. He makes no mention of excavations.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. The 1970 survey notes record only two clay tempered pottery sherds and several jasper flakes as having been collected from the site.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: The presence of a heavy crop of soybeans may have kept the original surveyor from finding the actual concentration of this site. It is hoped that the projected test pitting of the site in the archaeological salvage program in the Gainesville Reservoir will clarify this point.

Site: 1Gr5

Type of Site: Small Village

Description: This site was located during the resurvey of the area slated for construction of the Gainesville Lock, Dam and Canal. The site had been exposed by initial grading at the dam axis in preparation for core drilling. Artifacts were found scattered atop a high area on the second terrace, which was separated from the Tombigbee River by approximately 100 yards of bottom land. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, the north-east quarter of Section 36.

At the time of the resurvey, a concentration of artifacts and midden was noted in an area which had not been disturbed by grading. A shovel test indicated that subsurface features and cultural deposits still remained at the site.

Previous Excavations: During the summer of 1971 the University of Alabama conducted archaeological salvage excavations at this site under contract with the National Park Service. This work has been reported on (Nielsen and Moorehead 1972).

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. A substantial collection of artifacts and data was made during the 1971 excavations.

Cultural Context: Middle to Late Woodland through Mississippian.

Summary: This site will be completely destroyed by the construction of the proposed earthen dam for the Gainesville Reservoir. Archaeological salvage excavations were conducted during the summer of 1971. Information gathered revealed use of the site predominantly during the Middle Woodland period with encampment at the site during the Late Woodland and Mississippian times.

Site: 1Gr6

Type of Site: Village

Description: This site was located during the spring of 1971 when a crew from the University of Alabama was surveying this portion of Greene County for sites which might have been affected by the construction of Interstate Highways 20 and 59 in this area. In gaining access to the Tombigbee River in this area the field crew entered a large field by means of a pipeline route. Along the western edge of the field, bordering the bottom land between it and the river, were found numerous scattered artifacts in a dark soil concentration. Legal location is Township 20 North, Range 1 West, the northwest quarter of Section 3.

A shovel test at the time of the location of the site revealed little material below the plowzone. It is felt, however, that subsurface features probably remain. A small part of the site appears to extend into the woods at the edge of the field and this area may contain undisturbed midden deposits.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. The original survey form notes that cord and fabric marked clay tempered pottery and jasper flakes and tools were collected.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site probably still contains archaeological features, and a portion of the site may remain undisturbed. The artifacts were found over a fairly large area, appearing to represent an aboriginal population of substantial size. This site is not in danger of disturbance by the Interstate highway which will be located to the north-northwest of here.

Site: 1Gr7

Type of Site: Small Village

Description: This site was located during the resurvey of the area of the Gainesville Dam, Lock and Canal in the spring of 1971. At that time material was found in a plowed field approximately one quarter of a mile north of the proposed dam axis. Surface examination revealed material atop a slight knoll in the field about 150 yards from the Tombigbee River. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, the southeast quarter of Section 25.

At the time the site was located a shovel test was excavated to determine if cultural deposits were present. This test and subsequent excavations revealed only shallow deposits of material.

Previous Excavations: This site was test pitted during the summer of 1971 by the University of Alabama. Originally the site was to have been trenched, but the lack of substantial deposits of material led to only test pitting. Also, this excavation had to be confined to a wooded area overlooking the bottom land of the Tombigbee as the field was planted in millet.

Artifacts Collected: This site has been reported on by Nielsen and Moorehead (1972). It was not revisited during this survey.

Cultural Context: Middle and Late Woodland into Mississippian times.

Summary: This site will probably be destroyed upon construction and filling of the Gainesville Reservoir. The site contained only shallow deposits of material primarily of the Late Woodland period.

Site: 1Gr8

Type of Site: Historic house

Description: Site 1Gr8 was found just south of the proposed dam axis during the 1971 resurvey of the area. This site was recognized by a dark area of soil containing numerous fragments of brick, glass and china ware. It was recorded in the field as a site, but upon examination of the material in the laboratory it was found to be of a fairly recent origin. This site probably represents the remains of a tenant house. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, the northeast quarter of Section 35.

Near by the site was evidence of an old entrenched road, which may have served as an original river road connecting the various landings along the river. It is not known whether this site is related to the roadway or what the age of the road is.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. The original site form lists glass fragments, china ware and iron articles.

Cultural Context: Late Historic.

Summary: Site 1Gr8 is the location of a late 1800 or early 1900 house. This site is not considered to date early enough to have archaeological significance at this time.

Site: 1Gr9

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site is located in the same field as 1Gr8, approximately 600 feet southeast of that site. It was also found during the 1971 resurvey of the dam area. The site was recognized as a concentration of dark soil containing scattered artifacts. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, the northeast quarter of Section 36.

A shovel test at the time of the survey indicated that there was a possibility that some cultural deposit was present as well as probable archaeological features. The site was slated for test trenching in the following summer.

Previous Excavations: Salvage excavations were conducted at this site by the University of Alabama during the spring of 1972. Access to the site was not possible during the summer months of 1971 due to a thick crop of cotton. The initial squares excavated indicated that the site retained virtually none of its original cultural deposit. Almost all of the artifacts recovered came from the plowzone, and only one feature was found.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not revisited during this survey. The excavations at this site have been reported on by Nielsen and Moorehead (1972).

Cultural Context: Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr9 is a small camp site used intermittently from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland period. The site retains little of its original deposit.

Site: 1Gr10

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr10 was found during the spring of 1971 when two representatives of the University of Alabama were conducting a systematic examination of the area to be affected by the construction of the Gainesville Lock, Dam and Canal. This site was located at the center line for the canal adjacent to a large slough. This area is approximately one half mile east of the bank of the Tombigbee River. Legal description is Township 22 North, Range 1 West, the northwest quarter of Section 31.

A few scattered artifacts were found atop a high sandy area, which was heavily overgrown. A shovel test at that time revealed no cultural material below the plowzone, which was underlain by clay subsoil.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMICS
	Clay Tempered
	Plain2
	LITHIC
	Jasper Debris.....2

Cultural Context: Late Woodland

Summary: This site appears to represent a small eroded camp site. No work was recommended for this site even though it was slated for destruction upon the completion of the canal.

This site was not revisited during this survey due to its insignificant nature.

Site: 1Gr11

Type of Site: Camp (?)

Description: Atop a bluff overlooking the Black Warrior River, approximately a mile and a half upstream from old Lock 6, scattered lithic artifacts were found in an erosional gully cutting through the bluff's edge. This area was supposed to have contained an Indian mound when visited by C. B. Moore in 1905 (Moore 1905:127). Located near this point on the river at that time was Clavin's Landing. No landing was noted during the survey, nor was any trace of the mound found, although the rising of the water by the construction of Warrior Lock and Dam may have flooded that site. Legal location for the site of 1Gr11 is Township 22 North, Range 3 East, the southwest quarter of Section 2.

Slightly downstream from Site 1Gr11, the Corps of Engineers was in the process of excavating with a dredge a new channel across the tight bend in the river at this point. An examination of the area in which they were working revealed only clean river-deposited sand.

Previous Excavations: None known for Site 1Gr11. Moore does state that he conducted excavations in his reported mound at or near this site, although he found nothing. He described the mound as having been 4.5 feet high, 40 feet at the base, having a flat top and a square form. He also notes that the mound was located at the edge of the river bank. The increased erosion caused by the construction of locks on the river may well have caused the mound to have eroded away. It is not felt that Site 1Gr11 was in any manner connected with

this reported mound.

Artifacts Collected:

LITHIC

P-1 Stemmed Point.....2

Biface

Scraper.....1

Anvil Stone.....1

Abrader1

Sandstone Debris4

Jasper Debris.....4

Tallahatta Debris.....3

Flint Debris.....1

Cultural Context: Late Archaic.

Summary: Site 1Gr11 appears to have been a Late Archaic campsite which was occupied for a very short period of time. The site did not have any cultural deposit remaining, and it would not be recommended that any excavations ever be conducted here.

Site: 1Gr12

Type of Site: Camp

Description: During the portion of the survey when the boat and motor were used to examine the banks of the Warrior River in Hale and Greene Counties, Site 1Gr12 was found. This site was observed as a small pit containing freshwater shellfish fragments eroding from the face of a steep bluff at the water's edge. Close examination of the bluff revealed no further pits. Scattered shellfish fragments were noted on the lower slope of the bluff below the pit. This pit appeared to originate from the plowzone and extended into a clay loam soil. There is a possibility that other cultural material and pits may be present in the top of the bluff, which was at that time in heavy pasture. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the southeast quarter of Section 23.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected: CERAMICS
Clay Tempered
McKelvey Plain.....2

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: It is not known how much of this site remains. It may be that the pit which was noted represented the last portion of the site to be eroded away. The fact that no other cultural features or artifacts were found along the bluff tends to support this assumption. Or, perhaps, more of the site is preserved back from the bluff's edge in the pasture. If the site is found to be in danger in the future, test pitting should be performed to determine this point.

Site: 1Gr13

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was located at the edge of a plowed field approximately 500 feet from the Tombigbee River at what had been known as Durden's Ferry. The site was small, consisting of scattered lithic material in a concentrated area. Legal location is Township 19 North, Range 1 East, the southeast quarter of Section 12.

C. B. Moore (1901:501) lists two campsites at Durden's Ferry. Perhaps this is one of the sites he visited. A shovel test by this survey crew revealed that the site is confined to the plowzone. No mention is made by Moore as to whether he conducted excavations at either of the sites, but if 1Gr13 was one of those, he probably found the site discouraging.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	LITHIC
	Mortar.....1
	Jasper Debris4

Cultural Context: Archaic.

Summary: This site appears to represent a small temporary aboriginal encampment. The lack of pottery sherds at the site indicates it was probably used during the Archaic period. The site has been eroded and plowed out.

Site: 1Gr14

Type of Site: Mound

Description: Site 1Gr14 is a large truncated mound located approximately 100 feet from the Black Warrior River near Stevens Bluff in Greene County. The mound is on the second terrace about 20 feet above the present water level of the river. Legal location is Township 21 North, Range 2 East, the northeast quarter of Section 34.

This site was visited by Clarence B. Moore in 1905 (Moore 1905:127). Moore described the mound as measuring 195 feet long at the summit, 100 feet wide at the summit and 9 feet 9 inches tall. This survey crew took measurements of the base of the mound and found them to be somewhat smaller than those given by Moore. These measurements were 159 feet long and 118 feet wide. Height of the mound at this time was 9 feet even. Mention of this site is also found in Arrowpoints, Volume 18, Number 3 (Snedecor 1931:32).

This difference in measurements can be accounted for by the building of a camp house on its top as well as continued cultivation along all four sides. When the camp house was built, the top of the mound was leveled with a bulldozer. The survey crew was told that this entailed only the removal of high spots and actually removed very little of the mound's top surface. At the present the slopes of the mound are covered in grass and short weeds which is helping to prevent any erosion.

Previous Excavations: Moore dug superficially into the mound in 1905. He reports finding no artifacts or human remains. It was reported to the survey crew that when the footing ditches for the camp house was dug that at least one

human skeleton was found.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered	
Warrior Plain	68
Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	62
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked ...	24
Sand Tempered	
Plain	14
Furrs Cordmarked	1
Historic Glazed Stoneware	1

LITHIC

Madison Point	1
Biface Scraper	1
Gorget Fragment	1
Mortar	1
Jasper Debris	24
Quartz Debris	3
Sandstone Debris	5
Tallahatta Quartzite Debris	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Daub	3
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Cultural Context: Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Gr14 and its surrounding village represents a large Middle Mississippian mound and habitation site. There is present an earlier Late Woodland component represented by the clay tempered pottery sherds listed in the above table. It is not felt that the mound dates from this early period. The mound is an extremely important site in the state and should be preserved.

Site: 1Gr15

Type of Site: Mound (known as Lamberth's Mound, Brasfield Mound and Forkland Mound)

Description: This is a large rectangular, truncated earthen mound, located about 3 miles southeast of the small community of Forkland, Alabama. The mound is situated slightly over one quarter of a mile northeast of the bank of the Tombigbee River. Legal location is Township 19 North, Range 2 East, the southeast quarter of Section 14.

At the present time the mound is wooded, with an open pasture to the northeast. No evidence of an associated village area was found by the survey team, but this may have been due to the presence of woods and pasture. The mound is in an excellent state of preservation; the vegetation cover has prevented erosion. The landowners keep a close watch on the mound, protecting it from disturbance by indiscriminate digging.

The mound was reported upon by Clarence B. Moore, and he calls it one of the most impressive that he had ever seen (Moore 1901:506). He presents its dimensions in the following manner:

Its base has a length of 200 feet running NW by N and SE by S and a minor diameter of 168 feet. The summit plateau is 135 feet by 105 feet. The mound, measured at the ends, is about 19 feet in height. (Moore 1901:506)

Mention of the mound is also found in Arrowpoints, Volume 18, Number 3 (Snedecor 1931:32), where it is referred to as "Lamberth's Mound." Moore

had called it the "Brasfield Mound." In the Arrowpoints' article the mound was said to be about 40 yards square and 20 feet high.

In 1932 the mound was surveyed by the Alabama Museum of Natural History, but it was not entered in the state site files. At this time it was recorded as 18 feet high and covering an area of .3302 acres (about 175 feet wide and 225 feet long at the base, and 110 feet wide and 175 feet long at the summit). These measurements are consistent with those noted during this survey.

Previous Excavations: Moore (1901:506) excavated several trenches in the plateau of the mound in search of burials. Nothing was found, and he noted that the mound fill was composed of sand, clay and sandy-clay mixture.

In 1932 when the site was visited and surveyed by the Alabama Museum of Natural History, limited test pits were dug around the mound in the then open and cultivated field. Nothing was found except scattered sherds.

Artifacts Collected: None found.

Cultural Context: Presumably Middle Mississippian.

Summary: This is one of the largest and best preserved mounds of this type and age known in the survey area and in the state. There must assuredly be an associated village area, which has just not as yet been located. This site would make an excellent site for obtainment by the state as a park or tourist attraction.

Site: 1Gr16

Type of Site: Mound

Description: Site 1Gr16 is located in Township 21 North, Range 2 East, the northeast quarter of Section 36. This mound was visited by Clarence B. Moore in 1905. At that time the mound measured 62 feet long and 50 feet wide at the base, and 25 feet long and 17 feet wide at the summit (Moore 1905:126). The mound had an irregular shape, thought to be caused by erosion by floodwaters of the Black Warrior River. Moore gives the height of the mound as 4.9 feet.

This mound was relocated by the survey crew assisted by the caretaker of the Dollarhide Hunting Club, on whose land the site is situated. The area of the mound on the river was known in the past as McAlpin's Woodyard. The survey crew remeasured the mound and found it to be 4.5 feet tall and 40 feet wide and 43 feet long at the base. Summit measurements were not taken. It was noted that the top of the mound has been considerably rounded off by flooding of the river. The caretaker reported to the survey crew that this area is often flooded by the Black Warrior River, presumably accounting for these smaller dimensions.

Within the area around McAlpin's Woodyard, Moore reported three mounds (Moore 1905:126). Only two mounds could be located by the survey crew, however, Sites 1Gr16 and 1Gr17. Site 1Gr17 is located in a northeasterly direction from Site 1Gr16 200 yards from the camp house at the end of the jeep trail which leads to this portion of Dollarhide Swamp. Site 1Gr16 is about one quarter of a mile

southwest of 1Gr17 on the north side of the jeep trail and 1Gr17 is on the south side of the jeep trail. It is felt that the third mound reported by Moore has either been destroyed by floodwaters or was used as road fill in constructing the jeep trail in this area.

Previous Excavations: Moore dug into all three mounds without success.

Artifacts Collected: None were found. Shovel tests showed no evidence of midden deposits.

Cultural Context: Unknown, Woodland or Mississippian.

Summary: Both sites 1Gr16 and 1Gr17, as well as the third mound not located, were visited by Moore in 1905. No material was collected from any of these mounds by him or this survey crew. It is felt to be probable that a village area is located somewhere nearby, but this was not found - perhaps because of flood deposits and thick vegetation (unless Site 1Gr18 could be considered a remnant of the village area). If this area is found to be in danger in the future, excavations should certainly be conducted.

Site: 1Gr17

Type of Site: Mound

Description: Site 1Gr17 is located in a northeasterly direction about 200 yards from a small camp house at the end of the jeep trail which leads into this area. Clarence B. Moore recorded the mound's measurements as being height, 6 feet; basal diameter, 80 feet; and summit diameter, 45 feet (Moore 1905:126). The survey crew remeasured the mound and found it to be 6 feet in height and 30 feet wide and 40 feet long at the base. Again no summit measurements were made, as it had been rounded off severely. This difference in measurements represents a substantial loss in the size of the mound.

Moore also noted a large excavated area to the east of the mound, possibly a barrow pit. The survey crew, however, found an excavated area to the south of the mound-not to the east. Perhaps the one Moore noted had filled with flood sediments, and the one noted by the survey crew was dug for road fill.

Previous Excavations: Moore excavated with no results.

Artifacts Collected: None by the survey crew or by Moore.

Cultural Context: Unknown, Woodland or Mississippian.

Summary: See Site 1Gr16.

Site: 1Gr18

Type of Site: Camp or Village

Description: This was a small shell lense or pit eroding from the bank of the Black Warrior River about 300 yards from Site 1Gr17. Material was found scattered in a small area along the slope of the bank. Legal location is Township 21 North, Range 2 East, the southeast quarter of section 25.

This site was visited by J. H. Walker, Jr., and George Nichols in 1931 for the Alabama Museum of Natural History. At that time the site was described, but not given a site number. It was noted that the site was called "Jenny Watt's Shell Bank" and contained a profusion of shell and artifacts. In examining a map of the area a Jenny Watson Creek is located about 5 miles upstream from this site, but it is not known what relation this has to Site 1Gr18. An examination of the area near this creek showed no sites present. It was also noted that this site was being severely eroded by the river at that time. When this survey crew found the site only minor amounts of shell were observed and only a few artifacts found. It may be that rather than a lense of shell, what are being seen are pits eroding from the bank.

Previous Excavations: Walker and nichols dug several trial holes in search of skeletal remains but none were found.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered
McKelvey Plain 3
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked .. 1

Sand Tempered
Baldwin Plain 1

LITHIC

Jasper Debris..... 2

Cultural Context: Middle and Late Woodland.

Summary: Perhaps this is the village site associated with the mounds 1Gr16 and 1Gr17, found nearby. This site should certainly be excavated to determine if midden deposits remain should it be found to be in danger of destruction.

Site: 1Gr19

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site and sites 1Gr20 through 1Gr24 were found while the survey crew was investigating reports of an Indian mound in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge, Alabama, near the Sipsey River. At this time Site 1Gr19 was first encountered. The site was recognized in a plowed field as a small concentration of lithic artifacts. The area was surrounded by woods on all sides, and is accessible only by a small jeep trail running along the side of the field. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 West, the northeast quarter of Section 25.

A shovel test of the site revealed that the cultural material was confined to the plowzone.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	LITHIC
	Nut Stone2
	Pestle1
	Hammerstone1
	Biface Scraper1
	Utilized Flake1
	Point Midsection1
	Jasper Debris15
	Quartz Debris1
	Tallahatta Quartzite Debris2
	Sandstone Debris1

Cultural Context: Archaic (Late?)

Summary: Site 1Gr19 is apparently an Archaic campsite, since no pottery was found. The presence of typical food processing implements indicates a probable placement in the latter portion of that period. As the site is small and has no apparent accumulation of cultural deposits, it is not recommended that the site be excavated if found to be endangered in the future.

Site: 1Gr20

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site is approximately 100 yards from the bank of the Sipsey River in an open field atop a small knoll. The site is near a small stream which flows by Sites 1Gr21 and 1Gr22. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 West, the southeast quarter of Section 25.

A shovel test at this site indicated that all artifacts are confined to the plowzone.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered	
Warrior Plain	2
Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	2
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain	1

LITHIC

Biface Scraper	1
Mortar	1
Point Midsection	1
Jasper Debris	14
Quartz Debris	2

Cultural Context: Early or Middle Woodland through Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Gr20 appears to represent a small encampment used by Indians for a time range dating from the early or middle portion of the Woodland period into the Mississippian times. The lack of cultural deposits below the plowzone and the apparent small size of the site would not make it a profitable site to excavate.

Site: 1Gr21

Type of Site: Camp

Description: The legal location for this site is Township 24 North, Range 1 West, the southeast quarter of Section 25. It is situated at the confluence of a small unnamed stream with the Sipsey River. The site is bordered on the north by the river and on the east by the stream. At the time of the survey, the field containing this site was fallow and some cultural material was found on the surface. A shovel test showed that the artifacts are confined to the plowzone.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered

McKelvey Plain 7

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked .. 2

LITHIC

Spokeshave 1

Biface Scraper 1

Mortar 1

Jasper Debris 15

Flint Debris 2

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: There is a possibility that this site may be larger than is suggested by the small collection of material listed here. The field was somewhat overgrown, and even though the site is apparently eroded and plowed out, there may be subsurface features still buried in the site. If the site is found to be in danger in the future, it should be test pitted.

Site: 1Gr22

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr22 is located atop a small knoll in an open field approximately 75 yards from the Sipsey River. The site is about a quarter of a mile south of Site 1Gr21 and also is near the small stream that flows near that site. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 West, the southeast quarter of Section 25.

A shovel test at this site showed the cultural material to be confined to the plowzone. The site apparently has experienced severe erosion.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC	
	Clay Tempered	6
	LITHIC	
	Spokeshave	1
	P-1 (Stemmed) Point	1
	Jasper Debris	11
	Sandstone Debris	3

Cultural Context: Late Woodland and possibly Early Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr22 is a small Late Woodland camp site. The stemmed projectile point may indicate an earlier occupation at the site.

Site: 1Gr23

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This is the site reported to be an Indian mound which the survey crew had heard of as being located near the community of Pleasant Ridge, Alabama. Rather than being an Indian mound the site was a high bank bordering a small unnamed stream which emptied into the Sipsey River a short distance downstream from the site. The bank at this point had been eroded in such a manner as to form three sides of the hill somewhat resembling a mound. The informant, who had led the survey crew to the site, stated that when he had farmed this area he had found a number of projectile points and grinding stones. After the site had been examined, he was accompanied to his home and his collection from the site was examined. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 West, the southeast quarter of Section 25.

A shovel test of the site revealed no cultural material below the plowzone. The informant stated that the site had been under cultivation for a long period of time. At the time of the visit the field was overgrown.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC
	Clay Tempered
	McKelvey Plain1
	LITHIC
	Biface Scraper.....1
	Sandstone Debris.....1

Cultural Context: Archaic and Woodland.

Summary: Although the survey crew was not able to find many artifacts at the site due to its overgrown condition, the collection which the local resident

had gathered from the site enabled it to be dated. Most of the projectile points he had were stemmed and characteristic of the Archaic period, particularly the latter portion. He also had some pottery of the same type as the sherd listed above, indicating a Late Woodland use of the site. The lack of cultural material below the plowzone seems to indicate that the site has been plowed out and retains little or no data.

Site: 1Gr24

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr24 is located at the end of the small jeep trail previously noted for this area, which runs along the edge of several plowed fields. As were most of the sites located along this trail, Site 1Gr24 was situated atop a small knoll about 100 yards from the bank of the Sipsey River. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 East, the northwest quarter of Section 30.

At the time that the survey crew visited the site, the field was in heavy pasture. It was reported, however, by local residents that when the field is plowed artifacts are fairly numerous. A shovel test indicated that material was confined to the plowzone.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC	
	Sand Tempered	
	Baldwin Plain.....	2
	Fiber Tempered	
	Plain.....	1
	LITHIC	
	Anvil Stone	1
	Nut Stone	1
	Hammerstone.....	1
	Biface Scraper.....	1
	Utilized Flake.....	2
	Muller	1
	Jasper Debris.....	17
	Quartz Debris.....	2
	Tallahatta Quartzite Debris	1

Cultural Context: Early to Middle Woodland.

Summary: The fact that this site was reported to contain numerous artifacts indicates that it should be reexamined if it is found to be in danger in the future. The material collected by the survey crew is indicative of an Early Woodland encampment.

Site: 1Gr25

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr25 was located atop a high bank overlooking the Sipsey River in northern Greene County. The site was recognized by a concentration of scattered artifacts in a small field. The field had been fallow for several months and was partly overgrown. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 East, and northeast quarter of Section 10.

A shovel test at the site revealed no cultural material below the plowzone.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered
Warrior Plain2
Clay Tempered
McKelvey Plain2

LITHIC

Biface Scraper1
Utilized Flake1
Anvil Stone1
Jasper Debris53
Quartz Debris4

Cultural Context: Late Woodland into Mississippian.

Summary: This site appears to be rather concentrated, with no evidence of undisturbed cultural deposits. The site was partially overgrown and should be tested if it is ever in danger of destruction.

Site: 1Gr26

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site is located approximately one mile upstream on the Sipsey River from Site 1Gr25. Here only scattered lithic material was found in a small field about 50 yards from the river's bank. Legal location is Township 24 North, Range 1 East, the southwest quarter of Section 2.

A shovel test revealed no cultural material below the surface.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	LITHIC
	Mortar..... 1
	Jasper Debris..... 6
	Tallahatta Quartzite Debris..... 1

Cultural Context: Presumably Archaic.

Summary: On the basis of a lack of pottery sherds this small camp site has been assigned to the Archaic period. It apparently has no cultural deposits remaining.

Site: 1Gr27

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr27 was found approximately one quarter of a mile downstream from the confluence of the Sipsey River and the Tombigbee River. The site was found on a high ridge in a cultivated field approximately 25 yards back from the river. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 2 West, the southeast quarter of Section 11.

A shovel test showed no material below the plowzone. However, a dark sandy midden was observed on the surface of the site. Scattered bivalves were also noted.

Previous Excavations: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC	
	Clay Tempered	
	McKelvey Plain	10
	Mulberry Creek Cord Marked ..	1
	Unidentified (Withers?)	
	Fabric Marked	2
	LITHIC	
	Jasper Debris.....	6

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site is a small Late Woodland campsite. The presence of midden, although disturbed, may mean that subsurface features are present which would be easily recognizable. The site should be investigated if it is found to be in danger in the future.

Site: 1Gr28

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr28 was found during a search for mounds reported in this area of the Tombigbee River by C. B. Moore (1901:501, 507). At this time the survey crew used a four-wheel drive Bronco to gain access to the river bank along a muddy and rutted logging road. In going south-southeast along the road in search of the mound Moore placed at what was then known as Cole's Landing, a high area of land was encountered in Township 19 North, Range 2 East, the southeast quarter of Section 23. Where this high area abutted the river's edge scattered artifacts were found. At one point a concentration of dark soil containing pottery fragments was encountered. It was hoped that this was cultural midden, but a review of the bank at this point revealed it to be a shallow pit eroding out.

It is possible that other pits are present in the site, situated back from the bank's edge. A shovel test revealed that no midden deposit was present, however.

In continuing down this road the crew arrived at what had been represented to them by local residents as "Indian Hill". This was also the area of Cole's Landing. The crew had been assured that this was indeed an Indian mound, but it turned out to be only a pronounced hill at the edge of the river bank, which had been terraced on three sides by early cultivating activities. No cultural material was found anywhere near this site, and the hill was definitely not an Indian mound.

Previous Excavations: None known for Site 1Gr28. Moore (1901:501) in listing his sites does present the site for Cole's Landing as "...mounds and sites..."

Site 1Gr28 may well be one of Moore's sites, although he is not definite as to their location. The place known locally as "Indian Hill" may also be one of his mounds at Cole's Landing, but no trace was found of any other mounds in this area.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	3
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain	7
Satillo Fabric Impressed	43

LITHIC

P-11 Point	1
Jasper Debris	16
Sandstone Debris	3
Tallahatta Quartzite Debris	1

BIOTIC REMAINS

Mammal	2
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MISCELLANEOUS

Daub.	2
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Cultural Context: Early Woodland and Late Woodland.

Summary: Although Site 1Gr28 appears to have no remaining cultural deposits, there does exist the possibility that archaeological features are still present under the surface. The site represents a small camp used by the Indians on at least two separate occasions; during the Early Woodland and the Late Woodland periods. If the site is found to be in danger of destruction in the future it should be tested to determine if subsurface archaeological features exist.

Site: 1Gr29

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr29 was located while the field party was attempting to relocate a mound reported by C. B. Moore (1901:501) at this point in the river. This location was then known as Cather's Landing. An examination of the area revealed no trace of the reported mound. However, this small campsite was found. Material was found eroding out of a roadway which ran along the top of a small levee. The levee is bordered on the south and on the east by a slough and is adjacent to the Tombigbee River on the north. Legal location is Township 19 North, Range 2 East, the northeast quarter of Section 22.

A shovel test at this site showed it to be almost completely eroded out. It was evident that the site floods quite often, and at the time the survey crew visited the site it had just recently been covered with water.

Previous Excavations: If this is the site Moore recorded in 1901, it is not known whether it was dug into by him.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered
McKelvey Plain 2
Sand Tempered
Furrs Cord Marked 1
Baldwin Plain 1

LITHIC

Jasper Debris 7
Quartz Debris 2
Tallahatta Quartzite Debris 1

Cultural Context: Middle to Late Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr29 has apparently been eroded to a surface site and retains no data. The site was only used for short intervals by apparently small groups.

Site: 1Gr30

Type of Site: Village

Description: Site 1Gr30 is located atop the second river terrace on the left bank of the Tombigbee River in Greene County. The site is approximately 50 yards from the water's edge, and at the time of the survey it had been planted in cotton. Legal description of the site is Township 19 North, Range 1 West, the southwest quarter of Section 23.

The site was recognized by the presence of dark sandy soil containing numerous freshwater shellfish fragments and artifacts. The surrounding area of the field containing this site is a medium brown sandy soil. The presence of concentrated midden at this site (covering an area approximately 60 feet in diameter) makes this site very easy to define. A small shovel test was dug to determine the depth of this shell midden. Unless this test was situated in a pit, the midden extends 2.5 to 3 feet below the surface. At this point clean yellowish sand was encountered.

Located along the river's bank in this bend are several small camp-houses. None of these were occupied at the time the site was visited. They appear to serve as weekend or vacation cabins. Two such cabins are situated at the site's edge. No evidence of looting of the site was apparent.

Previous Excavations: No mention of this site was found in a search of the literature on this area. However, in talking with a nearby resident we were told that his grandfather had talked of a man having visited the site by steamboat in the early 1900's. This can be no other than Clarence B. Moore. This gentleman continued to say that he had been told that several Indian skeletons were dug up during this visit.

As the site is a village site of the Woodland period it is felt that there would not have been the abundance nor type of material here that would have detained Moore for a long period of time. Hopefully his excavations were confined and did only minimal damage. The profile examined in the test hole revealed no evidence of disturbance, at least in that area of the site, and it is felt that the major portion of the site is intact.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Sand Tempered

Baldwin Plain 22

Furrs Cordmarked 7

Satillo Fabric Impressed 26

Unidentified Complicated Stamped.. 2

LITHIC

Jasper Debris 4

Selma Chalk Fragments 23

BIOTIC REMAINS

Mammal (Deer?) 8

Mink. 1

MISCELLANEOUS

Daub. 1

Cultural Context: Early to Middle Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr30 appears to be a small Early to Middle Woodland village which still retains a substantial deposit of cultural midden. The site apparently was dug into by C. B. Moore, but it is not felt that much of the site was disturbed at that time. At the present the site is in no apparent danger. If the chance arises the site should be extensively excavated, as little is known of this period of Indian habitation in this portion of Alabama, and sites of this nature which contain midden deposits are rare.

Site: 1Gr31

Type of Site: Village

Description: This site is located along the edge of the second terrace overlooking the Tombigbee River and the mouth of Brush Creek. The site stretches along the terrace edge for approximately one quarter of a mile in a north-south direction, approximately 150 yards from the water's edge. Material was spotted in what may be small area concentrations. At the time of the survey part of the site was in pasture and part was in cotton. Legal location is Township 21 North, Range 1 West, the southeast quarter of Section 14.

C. B. Moore (1901:505) had reported a mound at this site, and it was for the purpose of recording this mound that the site was visited. Upon talking with tenant residents at the site it was learned that a mound had existed at the southern end of the site, but it had been recently plowed down to allow complete cultivation of the field. Moore had reported that the mound was "...very symmetrical, 5 feet high, 35 feet across the base." These measurements are in agreement with those described to us by the tenants. Shovel tests revealed no cultural deposits at the southern end of the site, but dark sandy soil extended to 1-2 feet below the surface at the northern extremity of the site. The area supposed to have contained the mound showed evidence of bulldozer or grader activity, and it is felt that heavy machinery levelled the mound, leaving no trace.

At the time of Moore's visit this area was known as Cook's Landing. Presently, the area along the river at the mouth of Brush Creek is open to overnight campers.

Previous Excavations: Moore (1901:505) stated that he dug in the southern portion of the mound. He noted that previous digging had occurred at the center and part of the margin of the mound. No material was found during his work. The composition was stated to be a clay and sand mixture.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC	
Shell Tempered	
Warrior Plain	1
Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	18
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	39
LITHIC	
Biface Scraper	1
Utilized Flake	1
Nut Stone	1
Jasper Debris	50
Quartz Debris	3
Sandstone Debris	7
BIOTIC REMAINS	
Freshwater Bivalves	6

Cultural Context: Late Woodland to Mississippian.

Summary: The predominant aboriginal occupation of this site was during the Late Woodland time. Perhaps at this time the reported mound was constructed. The fact that apparent deposits of undisturbed midden remain at least in one portion of this site warrants excavation here if the site is ever found to be in danger.

Site: 1Gr32

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Gr32 is situated in a large field atop a low second terrace adjacent to the Tombigbee River. This area has been noted in the past to flood rather easily. The fact that the river bank on the opposite side is generally bounded by high chalk cliffs may account for this flooding. Fort Tombecbee is located only a short distance away on the opposite bank in Sumter County. The terrain of the field containing sites 1Gr32 and 1Gr33 is a series of small elevated ridges running perpendicular to the river bank. Site 1Gr32 is situated atop one of these ridges. Legal description is Township 20 North, Range 1 West, the northwest quarter of Section 21.

The site is represented by scattered artifacts, almost solely lithic in nature. These artifacts were found along the bank of the river in the part of the field planted in cotton. Material extended back from the bank along a low, narrow rise approximately 100-150 yards. Some portions of this field were overgrown in broomstraw and it was not possible to examine these areas for cultural materials.

A small shovel test was made during this survey which revealed that the cultural material was confined to the plowzone. Seemingly the flooding of the site had destroyed any original deposits if these were present.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered	
Warrior Plain	1
Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	1
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain.....	1

LITHIC

P-1 (Stemmed) Point.....	1
Biface Scraper	4
Utilized Flake.....	5
Jasper Debris.....	41
Marcasite Nodule.....	1

Cultural Context: Middle Woodland to Mississippian.

Summary: This site appears to have been used several times in its pre-historic past as a temporary encampment. It has seemingly been eroded to a surface site containing little data.

Site: 1Gr33

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site is located only a short distance south of Site 1Gr32. It is situated in a physical environment identical to that site. Material was found scattered along a low rise extending back from the edge of the second terrace overlooking the Tombigbee River. Legal location for this site is the same as for Site 1Gr32.

Again, virtually only lithic artifacts were found. These were scattered over a fairly large area with no true concentration. A shovel test revealed no midden deposit; artifacts were confined to the plowzone.

This site was planted in cotton which had been gathered this past fall, and this portion of the field was open enough to allow examination. To the south, downstream of this site, the field was overgrown with broom straw. If this area is cultivated in the future it should be examined for archaeological sites at that time. It had been hoped that possibly one or more historic Indian sites might be found in this area. The fact that the old Fort Tombebee is situated almost directly across from this field had given rise to these thoughts.

To the north of sites 1Gr32 and 1Gr33 is a large gravel operation which may have destroyed additional sites in this area.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC	
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain.....	2
LITHIC	
Biface Scraper.....	3
Muller.....	1
P-1 (Stemmed) Point	1
Jasper Debris	25
Tallahatta Quartzite Debris	2

Cultural Context: Early or Middle Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr33, a Woodland campsite, has been eroded and contains no cultural deposits. No excavations would be recommended for it.

Site: 1Gr34

Type of Site: Mound and associated village.

Description: This site was found while the survey crew was investigating a report of a village site in the swamp about 3 miles east of Forkland. During this search the survey crew in attempting to gain access to a closed road met a gentleman who owned land in this same general area. He graciously led the crew to his field which bordered swampy land created by Needham Creek. Here was found a large village site surrounding a good sized mound. Legal location is Township 20 North, Range 2 East, the northwest quarter of Section 26.

The mound and village were located in a large field which last year had been planted in cotton, but is now reverting to pasture. The mound has been plowed to a conical, slightly elongated shape (north to south), and the village is located primarily to the east of the mound. Measurements of the mound were taken by estimate and by pacing and gave the following figures: diameter, about 141 feet and height, about 3.5 feet. These are not felt to in any way represent the original mound size as plowing has spread the mound's area considerably.

The village was rather large in area, but a shovel test showed no evidence of undisturbed midden deposits which could be recognized. Material was found in an area about 500 feet long and 300 feet wide.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain.....	49
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	70
Unidentified Fabric Marked	1
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain	10
Satillo Fabric Marked	2

LITHIC

Expanded Base Drill	1
Utilized Flake	1
Madison Point	1
Nut Stone	2
Hammerstone	2
Mortar Fragment	1
Muller	1
Jasper Debris	51
Sandstone Debris.....	28
Quartz Debris	10
Tallahatta Quartzite Debris	1

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Bottle Neck	1
Glazed Stoneware	1
Brass Bottle Lid	1
Brick.....	7

Cultural Context: Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and Historic recent.

Summary: This site appears to represent a large Late Woodland village and mound. The complete lack of shell tempered pottery sherds in the sample collection would indicate the mound and village were built during the initial period of mound construction in this area, probably representing the only specimen of this type in the survey area. A slight Middle Woodland habitation here was evidenced by only a few sherds. Historic artifacts were found primarily on the mound, and may be the result of a structure having been built on its summit. This is often the case to keep above floodwaters.

Site: 1Gr35

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was found in the same field as Site 1Gr34, slightly over one quarter of a mile northwest of that site. Material was found scattered along a narrow rise running perpendicular to a low swamp area created by Needham Creek. Legal location is Township 20 North, Range 2 East, the southeast quarter of Section 22.

The site was shovel tested and no artifacts were found below the surface.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC	
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain.....	3
Furrs Cord Marked	5
LITHIC	
Hamilton Point	1
Jasper Debris	5
Sandstone Debris.....	6

Cultural Context: Middle Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr35 was a small campsite during the Middle Woodland period. No discernible cultural deposits remain, the site having been eroded and plowed to the plowzone.

Site: 1Gr36

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This small site was found about 250 feet west of Site 1Gr35, also atop a rise running perpendicular to the swamp formed by Needham Creek. The two sites are separated by a low depression and have been considered here as distinct sites. Legal location is Township 20 North, Range 2 East, the southeast quarter of Section 22.

Again, a shovel test showed no remaining cultural deposits here.

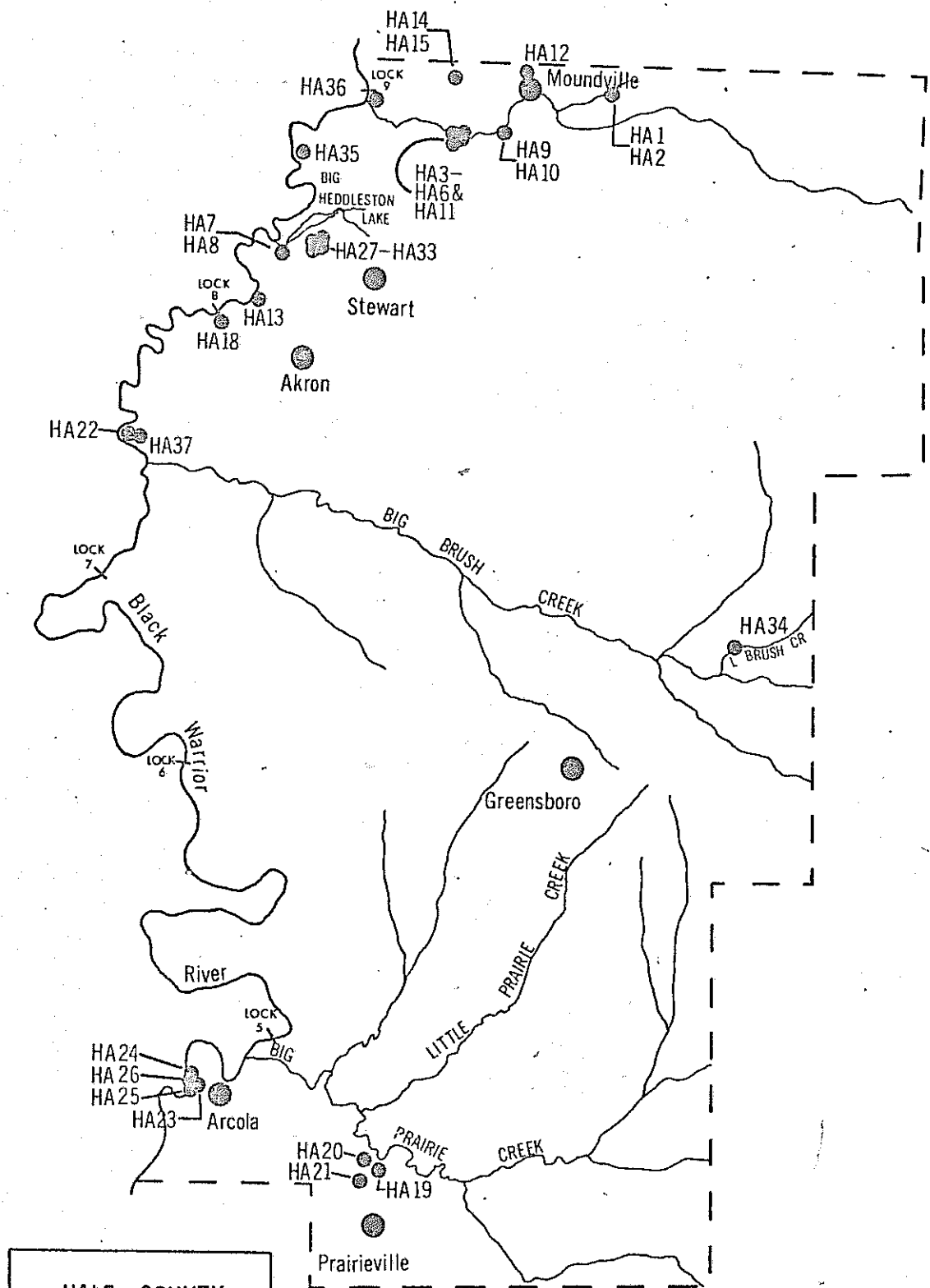
Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC	
Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	3
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain	2
Furrs Cordmarked	3
LITHIC	
P-11 (Triangular, Madison?)	1
P-1 (Stemmed, small)	1
Mortar	2
Jasper Debris	7
Sandstone Debris	1

Cultural Context: Middle and Late Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Gr36 represents a small campsite used at two times in its prehistoric past. Neither occupation left an abundance of material. The site appears to have been plowed out.



HALE COUNTY
SITE SURVEY

Scale
0 3
miles

MOUNDVILLE SITE

The site of Moundville is known as one of the most impressive groups of Indian mounds in the United States. Here 23 mounds can still be seen, and an undetermined number of smaller mounds have been obliterated by modern plowing activities. The mounds date from 1200-1500 A. D., and the site was probably abandoned some years before Hernando De Soto journeyed through Alabama in 1540. Records of his journey make no mention of the site.

The presence of these mounds has been known since the adjacent community of Moundville (originally called Carthage) was founded in the early 1800's, but not until 1905 was the site investigated on a professional basis. At that time a gentleman named Clarence Bloomfield Moore arrived at the site via a flat-bottomed steamboat on the Black Warrior River. Moore spent about one month located here, excavating almost all of the mounds which he recognized. Accompanying his report of his work was a map of the mounds, each labelled with a letter starting with A and ending with V (Moore 1905). This system of classifying the 22 mounds he saw is still followed today in research and mapping activities at the Park. An additional mound, Mound W, which was recognized in the 1930's completes the list. Moore returned in 1906 and excavated areas surrounding the mounds, again spending about one month in his work (Moore 1907).

Subsequent to Moore's work at Moundville, and as a result of the interest created by his excavations, rather extensive looting and random digging by relic hunters threatened the site. By the early 1920's public sentiment in the town of

Moundville for the preservation of the mounds grew, and in 1929 the Alabama Museum of Natural History began purchasing the land containing this site. By 1932 the area of the site containing the major mounds had been bought, and up until 1958 additional plots of land were periodically added to the Park.

Conversion of the farmland into a Park began in 1933, using Civilian Conservation Corps labor in cooperation with the National Park Service. By this work and continuing labor by the Alabama Museums the mounds were restored, as were four lakes, a roadway around the park was built and the archaeological museum was constructed. This work was completed by 1939, and during the late 1940's and mid-1950's two additional buildings and a wing to the museum were added.

Archaeological excavations in the park by the Alabama Museum were begun soon after the first parcel of land was bought in 1929. During this work material was gathered for future museum displays and Moundville was first interpreted as a late prehistoric ceremonial center. Areas where buildings and roadways were to be built were explored and information salvaged. Throughout this work Moore's original designation of the mounds by letter labels was retained, and the site became entrenched in the literature in this manner.

As the site straddles the line dividing Tuscaloosa and Hale Counties, it was originally felt by the Alabama Museum that it would be cumbersome and difficult to enter Moundville in the state archaeological file because the site recording system is based upon county location. Of the remaining mounds, 14 are in Tuscaloosa County, 7 are in Hale County, and 2 are on the line.

Rather than split the site between counties it was decided not to enter the site into the system, but to retain the site name as Moundville and the mound designations as put forth by Moore (1905, 1907). Recent re-evaluations and studies of the site have followed this procedure for the site.

In 1965 the site became a Registered National Historic Landmark, thereby guaranteeing its preservation for the public. Recently, state funds were made available for improvements at Moundville, and as a result the archaeological museum was remodelled, a replica of a typical Moundville period Indian village was built, and an overnight camping area was constructed. These improvements, coupled with the reconstructed Indian Temple built on top of Mound B, make an impressive display of Alabama's heritage.

HALE COUNTY SITES

Site: 1Ha1

Type of Site: Mound (Companion to Site 1Ha2)

Description: This site is located approximately one mile east of the town of Moundville along a small unnamed tributary of Elliotts Creek. The mound and associated village site, 1Ha2, are on a ridge overlooking the tributary. Legal location for both of these sites is Township 23 North, Range 5 East, the northwest quarter (actually closer to the center) of Section 5.

This mound and its associated village were recorded under separate site numbers, as was the practice in 1933, by Dr. Walter B. Jones of the Alabama Museum of Natural History. The mound was at that time noted as being somewhat eroded and plowed down. He states its dimensions as being about 70 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, with an overall conical shape.

Previous Excavations: Dr. Jones noted only a single hole, which had been dug into the mound in the 1920's in search of money.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited by the survey crew. Dr. Jones noted that he had collected no artifacts from the mound proper.

Cultural Context: Middle Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Ha1 represents a small outlying community of the major center of Moundville during the Middle Mississippian period. The mound has been

placed in this time period because of the type of artifacts noted for its associated village site, 1Ha2. These two sites are important and should be excavated if ever found to be in danger.

Site: 1Ha2

Type of Site: Village (Companion Site to 1Ha1)

Description: This site represents a small village associated with Site 1Ha1.

Its location and physical descriptions are the same as given for that site. Dr. Jones described this site as being of a small enough size as to allow exploration in a few days. He also stated that burials were probably present.

Previous Excavations: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited during this survey. Dr. Jones collected numerous shell tempered sherds, a greenstone celt, and hammerstones from the site.

Cultural Context: Middle Mississippian.

Summary: As stated for Site 1Ha1, these sites should be investigated if ever found to be endangered.

Site: 1Ha3

Type of Site: Mound (Questionable)

Description: Site 1Ha3 was recorded in 1933 by Dr. Walter B. Jones as a circular shaped sand mound. The reported mound is located about 2 miles southwest of the town of Moundville on Elliotts Creek. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northern portion of Section 15.

C. B. Moore (1905:243) noted the presence of this mound when he visited the area. Dr. Jones noted the mound's dimensions as being 80 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. Moore gives no diameter measurement, but states that it is 3 feet tall. This discrepancy in the height of the mound, with a greater height being given by Dr. Jones some 28 years later, cannot be explained. Both agreed that the mound was composed of sand and contained no artifacts.

Previous Excavations: Moore excavated 13 holes in the mound and discovered no artifacts. Dr. Jones noted no material at this site.

Artifacts Collected: None.

Cultural Context: Unknown. It is not felt that this is an aboriginal mound.

Summary: Site 1Ha3 was supposed to be an aboriginal mound constructed of sand. The lack of any comparable structure of this type in this portion of the state and the lack of artifacts in the mound would seem to indicate this is a natural structure of some sort.

Site: 1Ha4

Type of Site: Village

Description: This site and sites 1Ha5, 1Ha6 and 1Ha11 are situated along Elliotts Creek in Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northern portion of Section 15. All are located on the second terrace overlooking the creek. Dr. Walter B. Jones recorded these sites in 1933 for the Alabama Museum of Natural History.

Site 1Ha4 was estimated to cover an area 165 feet by 220 feet. Dr. Jones describes the feasibility of excavation at this site as good.

Previous Excavations: None known, although Dr. Jones lists a human skeleton as having been recovered from the site.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited during this survey. Dr. Jones collected numerous shell tempered and clay tempered pottery sherds from this site.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian.

Summary: According to the information on the original site form, this site should be excavated if ever found to be endangered. Two major components are represented in the artifact collection from this site, a Late Woodland and a Middle Mississippian (Moundville) component.

Site: 1Ha5

Type of Site: Village

Description: This site was located and recorded by Dr. Walter B. Jones in 1933. It is situated on the second terrace overlooking Elliotts Creek in Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northern portion of Section 15.

Dr. Jones estimated the dimensions of this site to be 280 feet by 225 feet. The feasibility of excavation is described as good.

Previous Excavation: Dr. Jones noted a few scattered holes dug in the site in the past by tenants.

Artifacts Collected: The survey crew did not visit this site. The surface collection made by Dr. Jones consists primarily of clay tempered pottery sherds with a minor amount of shell tempered pottery. Nut stones, stone discoidals, and point fragments were also found by him.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian.

Summary: According to Dr. Jones, this site would be a good site to excavate if the need arose. It is similar to Site 1Ha4 in content.

Site: 1Ha6

Type of Site: Village

Description: This site is also located in Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northern portion of Section 15. Situated on the second terrace overlooking Elliotts Creek, the site was estimated as extending in an area of 125 feet by 625 feet.

Previous Excavation: Dr. Jones conducted limited excavation at this site on July 4, 1933. At that time he discovered a human skeleton and numerous pottery sherds.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited by the survey crew. A search for Dr. Jones' collection of artifacts from the site proved unsuccessful.

Cultural Context: Probably Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian.

Summary: In the event this site is found to be endangered, it should be test pitted to determine its depth and significance.

Site: 1Ha7, White Mound

Type of Site: Mound (Companion site to 1Ha8)

Description: Site 1Ha7 is a large Mississippian period mound located on the south bank of the western end of Big Heddleston Lake, near the small community of Stewart, Alabama. Big Heddleston Lake is a remnant of an old channel of the Black Warrior River which is now filled with water and isolated from the present river channel. This lake had presumably been abandoned as a channel for the river long before the mound was constructed. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northwest quarter of Section 36.

The area around the mound is subject to periodic flooding by the Black Warrior River, which is located approximately one quarter of a mile away. Presently, the mound and surrounding area are wooded, but recent logging activities have been conducted to the south of the mound.

Clarence B. Moore, who visited the site in 1905, listed the mound's dimensions as: length of base - 129', width of base - 115', length of top - 79', width of top - 11' (Moore 1905:127). Today the mound is approximately the same size. Only minor erosion has occurred, hindered by the vegetation cover on the mound.

In 1933 the mound was entered in the site files at Mound State Monument by Dr. Walter B. Jones. During this survey the site was again visited.

Previous Excavations: In 1905 Site 1Ha7 was visited by Clarence B. Moore. At this time Moore measured the mound and conducted excavations in the summit. These excavations were carried to a depth of 5 feet, and yielded

only fragments of human skull (Moore 1905:127).

In 1933 the Alabama Museum of Natural History under the direction of Dr. Walter B. Jones conducted excavations in the mound and surrounding village (labelled by him as 1Ha8). Their excavations in the mound uncovered no cultural material.

Artifacts Collected: During the revisit to this site by the survey crew, no artifacts were found at the mound. A sample of material was found at the village area, Site 1Ha8, and has been reported in the discussion of that site.

Cultural Context: Middle Mississippian.

Summary: The White Mound, 1Ha7, is a Mississippian pyramidal mound, which was probably associated with a village satellite to Moundville. The fact that this site is not easily accessible to the general public has prevented virtually any random digging into the mound by relic hunters. This mound and associated village are among the more important sites in the survey area and should definitely be preserved or excavated if threatened with disturbance in the future.

Site: 1Ha8

Type of Site: Village (Companion site to 1Ha7)

Description: Site 1Ha8 is a large Mississippian village associated with the White Mound, Site 1Ha7. The village surrounds the mound on three sides, with the fourth side facing Big Heddleston Lake. Legal location is the same as that for the mound.

This site was also reported by Dr. Walter B. Jones in 1933. During the visit to the site by this survey crew, an area disturbed by the construction of a logging road was examined. Here the survey party found numerous pottery sherds and fragments of daub. Shovel tests showed the midden in the village to have an average depth of 2 feet. To the northeast of the mound the outline of the 1933 excavations of the Alabama Museum of Natural History are still to be seen.

Previous Excavations: Although the associated mound, 1Ha7, was visited by Moore in 1905, he apparently confined his excavations to the mound. He did not report any digging in the village area.

During 1933 the Alabama Museum of Natural History conducted rather extensive excavations in the village area to the northwest of the mound. A large quantity of material was found which included black filmed engraved shell tempered pottery vessels, greenstone celts, stone discs, shell beads, copper ornaments, and numerous discoidals of stone and pottery. Many of these artifacts were grave goods associated with some of the 28 burials found at that time.

Artifacts Collected: The following artifacts were found by the survey crew:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered	
Warrior Plain	43
Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	5
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked	2
Sand Tempered	
Unidentified Net Impressed	1

LITHIC

Jasper Debris	5
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MISCELLANEOUS

Daub.	8
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Cultural Context: Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian.

Summary: This site appears to have been inhabited at least two times in its prehistoric past. The first was during the Late Woodland period and should predate the construction of the associated mound, 1Ha7. The major habitation of this site was coeval with the mound erection. At this time both sites were probably subordinate to the major center of Moundville. Site 1Ha7 and 1Ha8 are very important sites. They should be preserved if ever threatened.

Site: 1Ha9

Type of Site: Mound (Companion site to 1Ha10)

Description: This site is located about one mile south of the town of Moundville atop a second terrace overlooking Elliotts Creek. The site was recorded in 1933 by Dr. Walter B. Jones. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northwest quarter of Section 13.

Dr. Jones gave the mound's measurements as being 20 feet in diameter and 6 feet tall with an overall conical shape. At the western side of the mound is the associated village area, Site 1Ha10, also recorded by him.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited by the survey crew. Dr. Jones reported the mound as being barren of cultural material.

Cultural Context: Middle Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Ha9 and its associated village, 1Ha10, probably represent a small satellite village of Moundville during the Middle Mississippian time. If these sites are found to be in danger of disturbance or destruction in the future they should be investigated.

Site: 1Ha10

Type of Site: Village (Companion site to 1Ha9)

Description: This site is situated in the same physical environment as Site 1Ha9, but is located to the west of the mound. The township and range coordinates for this site are the same as that for the mound, but it is in the northeast quarter of Section 14 extending from the northwest quarter of Section 13.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited during this survey. Dr. Jones collected numerous shell tempered pottery sherds and shellfish fragments.

Cultural Context: Middle Mississippian.

Summary: It is presumed that this site and Site 1Ha9 represent a village subordinate to the site of Moundville.

Site: 1Ha11

Type of Site: Village

Description: Dr. Walter B. Jones recorded this site in 1933 as being on the second terrace adjacent to Elliotts Creek. Material was found in an area 130 feet by 820 feet. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northern portion of Section 15. This site is located near sites 1Ha4, 1Ha5 and 1Ha6.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was not visited by the survey crew. Dr. Jones' collection of material from this site consists of almost equal amounts of shell tempered and clay tempered pottery sherds.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian.

Summary: This site appears from the records to be a scattered site, but Dr. Jones reported the feasibility for excavation as being good. It should certainly be investigated if it is ever found to be endangered.

Site: 1Ha12

Type of Site: Mound

Description: This site was reported by Dr. Walter B. Jones in 1933. He located it on a hill overlooking the site of Moundville from the east. Today this location would be on the north side of the present entrance road to Mound State Monument. Here there is a large hill which is partly under cultivation and partly in pasture. The summit of the hill has several tenant houses and barns. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 5 East, the northwest quarter of Section 6.

The survey crew was unable to locate this mound. Dr. Jones noted that it had been somewhat scattered in 1933 by plowing (?), and it may be that it has been destroyed by cultivation. He recorded the mound as being 150 feet in diameter, 4 feet tall at the north end, and 8 feet tall at the south end, with overall conical form.

Previous Excavation: Dr. Jones noted on the site form that Clarence B. Moore had conducted excavations in this mound during his excavations at Moundville in 1905. However, no reference to this by Moore can be found.

Artifacts Collected: None reported by Dr. Jones.

Cultural Context: Unknown.

Summary: Dr. Jones stated on the original site form that the site should not be excavated. Perhaps he had doubts as to whether this was actually an aboriginal mound or a natural knoll. No further information concerning this site was gathered by the survey crew.

Site: 1Ha13

Type of Site: Village

Description: This site was recorded by Dr. Walter B. Jones in 1933. The site was reported to be atop Logan's Bluff overlooking the Black Warrior River approximately one mile upstream from the site of old Lock 8. Just upstream from this site, Five Mile Creek enters the Black Warrior. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 10.

During the portion of the survey that the boat was utilized, this area was examined. At the present time this particular high bluff is covered with camp houses used periodically for vacations. Substantial disturbance and land fill as well as grading of lots has occurred. No trace of this site could be located, although it may well be present under one or more of the camphouses. Also, with the construction of the Warrior Lock the river has been raised some degree. The mouth of Five Mile Creek is completely flooded, and the face of the bluff shows extensive erosion.

Previous Excavation: Dr. Jones stated on the site form that a test pit was excavated at this site. The pit revealed black, disturbed soil to a depth of more than 3 feet. He, however, noted the presence of brick fragments.

Artifacts Collected: None during this survey, but a review of Dr. Jones' collection from this site reveals both clay tempered and shell tempered ceramics with the former predominating.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland into Mississippian.

Summary: In reading Dr. Jones' site form on this site it is found that he felt it to be a good one to excavate. The fact that this survey did not locate the supposed midden area does not necessarily indicate that the site has been destroyed. It may be that test excavations in this area would show the site to be buried.

Site: 1Ha14

Type of Site: Mound (Companion site to 1Ha15)

Description: This site was first recorded by Dr. Walter B. Jones of the Alabama Museum of Natural History in 1933. It is a small eroded earthen mound situated approximately 50 yards from the bank of the Touson Lake, a small oxbow lake about two miles east of the town of Moundville. The mound appears to be conical in shape, although this may be the result of erosion. At the time Dr. Jones recorded the site it had a barn built on its summit. The road from Moundville to the site of old Lock 9 has partially cut through the side of the mound. No material was found in the cut, however. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northeast quarter of Section 3.

During the spring of 1970 the Black Warrior River overflowed its banks and part of the main current broke through the low bottom land in this area. When the waters receded representatives of the University of Alabama and students taking part in a course in field archaeology at Mound State Monument visited this site and adjacent Site 1Ha15. Several burials had been washed out from the village area, but these had been disturbed by local relic hunters. Artifacts were found scattered over the surface of the mound and the village area, and a sample of this material was collected at that time.

Since that flooding by the river, the manager of the land encompassing these sites filled in the cuts made by the river with soil brought from outside the area. The village site is fairly well covered and artifacts are not common

on the surface at the present time. The lower slope of the mound was also covered, although some pottery can be found in the upper part of the mound's slope. At the present the lower portion of the mound and part of the associated village area are under cultivation.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: This site was revisited during this survey, but no material was collected. File records at Mound State Monument show that several types of shell tempered pottery and clay tempered pottery was collected in 1970. The major type of ceramic ware for the site was shell tempered types like those found at nearby Moundville. Two disturbed burials were also recorded at that time.

Cultural Context: Middle Mississippian.

Summary: This mound, judging from the preponderance of shell tempered pottery, appears to date from the Middle Mississippian period. It and the associated village site, 1Ha15, probably represent a minor satellite village subordinate to the major center of Moundville. This site is in a fair state of preservation and probably contains valuable data for this period of habitation. It should definitely be investigated if found to be in danger of destruction.

Site: 1Ha15

Type of Site: Village (Companion site to 1Ha14)

Description: This site was also recorded by Dr. Jones in 1933. It is adjacent to and associated with Site 1Ha14. At that time archaeological procedure was to record a mound under one site number and its associated village under another. Today we would give both sites the same number, but as this procedure has already been entered into the files it has been retained in this instance.

During the freshet of 1970 this site was exposed in a large gully cut through the village area. The profile of this gully showed a deposit of sandy soil approximately 2 feet thick overlying the village deposit. It was learned that this soil had been trucked in to level the surface when cultivation of the land was begun. After the flood the landowners brought in additional soil to again level the ground's surface.

Both this site and its companion mound, 1Ha14, are situated atop what would be the second terrace if the river still flowed in what is now Touson Lake. It is felt that the river had abandoned this channel before the site was occupied.

Previous Excavation: None known, although some digging was done by relic hunters when the site was exposed by flooding. The University of Alabama removed two burials which had been exposed and disturbed at that time.

Artifacts Collected: Although the site was visited during this survey, no material was collected. Previous collections of artifacts from the site reveal

two types of aboriginal ceramics, shell tempered and clay tempered, with the former in predominance.

Cultural Context: Minor Late Woodland component, but primarily Middle Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Ha15 and 1Ha14 compose an important combination of sites. Both are relatively undisturbed and are presumed to contain abundant data and artifacts. If found to be endangered in the future, investigation and excavation should be done.

Site: 1Ha16 and 1Ha17

Type of Site: Village

Description: These two sites were recorded previous to the survey. The site forms for both these sites are incomplete and their locations are presently unknown. It has been decided that for the present these sites will retain the numbers assigned to them until it has been determined that their location has not been recorded elsewhere and misplaced. If it is found that their location cannot be determined, then these numbers will be assigned to other sites or left unused.

Site: 1Ha18

Type of Site: Camp or small village

Description: This site was recorded by Dr. Walter B. Jones in 1935. He located it at the site of old Lock 8. Since that time the area of the site has been made into a public access area with a boat launch. Considerable landscaping has been done and a large parking area paved. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 3 East, the southwest quarter of Section 10.

During this survey Site 1Ha18 was searched for to no avail and it is probable that the construction of the access area at this point destroyed the site.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: None during this survey. Dr. Jones reported only a discoidal of pottery (?).

Cultural Context: Woodland or Mississippian.

Summary: Site 1Ha18 has apparently been destroyed by the building of a public access area and boat launch at this location. Judging from the original site form it does not appear to have been a large aboriginal camp or village.

Site: 1Ha19

Type of Site: Village; Liver-Beasley Site

Description: This village was reported by Steve B. Wimberly in 1949. At that time Wimberly visited the site and recorded its location as well as information gathered by nearby residents. The site is located on the south bank of Big Prairie Creek on what appear to be remnants of a dissected terrace. At the time Wimberly visited the site it was planted in cotton except for a small area dissecting the site. Now the site is in pasture and overgrown. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 4 East, the northwest quarter of Section 16.

The site is at present owned by two individuals as it extends across a property line. It was reported to Wimberly that burial urns had been reported to have been recovered from a gravel pit approximately one quarter of a mile upstream on Big Prairie Creek and on the same side. It may be that the site extends that far. A shovel test during this survey substantiated Wimberly's statement that the site appears to contain undisturbed midden deposits.

Previous Excavations: Wimberly reported that prior to his visit one landowner had plowed up several urns at the site. One of these urns which retained infant skeletal remains was donated to the Alabama Museum of Natural History at that time.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered	
Alabama River Plain.....	44
Alabama River Applique.....	3
Unidentified Incised	4
Sand Tempered	
Plain Eroded	4

LITHIC

Tallahatta Quartzite Debris 2

Selma Chalk Fragments 4

Sandstone Debris 1

MISCELLANEOUS

Daub 27

Summary: Site 1Ha19 is the only known burial urn site within the survey area.

Two other burial urn sites in Tuscaloosa County represent the northernmost sites of this nature in the state. The fact that this site contains undisturbed midden and daub fragments may allow the excavation and definition of an aboriginal village of this period and culture. Previous excavations at burial urn sites have failed to reveal home patterns associated with the urns. This site should definitely be excavated if ever found to be in danger and in fact should be assured of preservation and at least minimal excavation as soon as possible.

Site: 1Ha20

Type of Site: Mound (Questionable)

Description: This site is a reported mound situated approximately one quarter of a mile northwest of Site 1Ha19 and separated by a swamp area from that site. Wimberly recorded this site when he visited the area to examine Site 1Ha19. The mound is located in a swampy bottom land bordering the south bank of Big Prairie Creek. In the past it has occasionally been cultivated. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 4 East, the northeast quarter of Section 17.

Wimberly describes the mound as oval in shape, 75 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a height of 5 - 6 feet. He is hesitant to state that the mound is definitely artificial, but notes that it is composed of a yellow clay which is unlike the surrounding soil. He found no artifacts, but recommended testing to determine its authenticity.

Previous Excavation: None except for a pit dug to bury a cow. The clay was found to be too hard and the hole not completed.

Artifacts Collected: None found.

Cultural Context: Not known.

Summary: This site should be tested to determine if it is natural or artificial. The possibility exists that it may be associated with the habitation at Site 1Ha19.

Site: 1Ha21

Type of Site: Camp (?)

Description: This site was found at the same time as sites 1Ha19 and 1Ha20 by Wimberly. It was located in a road cut about one half mile south-southwest of sites 1Ha19 and 1Ha20. Here in a road ditch which exposed layers of Selma Chalk were found fossilized bone and a single clay tempered pottery sherd. Wimberly feels the sherd was washed into the ditch from above the road. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 4 East, the southwest quarter of Section 17.

Adjacent to the ditch at this point is a house, and a short distance to the west of the site is a small stream which soon enters Big Prairie Creek farther to the north.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: The survey crew found no further artifacts at this site.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Ha21 is apparently a small camp site of the Late Woodland period. The site as seen in the road cut is shallow, underlain by Selma Chalk. The site is not recommended for excavations at any time.

Site: 1Ha22

Type of Site: Historic graveyard

Description: This site contains at least eight graves with stone markers, having burial dates no later than 1815. From two of the tombstones the names Judith N. Collins and Matilda L. Bartee were recorded. In talking with local residents of this area it was learned that none of them remember any church or old house site ever having been located at or near this site. At the present time the graveyard is surrounded by pine trees and has recently been cleared of underbrush. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 3 East, the northwest quarter of Section 31.

Previous Excavations: Not applicable.

Artifacts Collected: Not applicable.

Cultural Context: Historic.

Summary: This graveyard is not recorded on any maps the survey crew had access to and since the dates on the tombstones indicate an early usage of the graveyard, it was felt that this site should be recorded.

Site: 1Ha23

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site and sites 1Ha24 and 1Ha25 were found in close proximity to each other. They were all found in a large field planted in cotton which was located in a bend of the Black Warrior River near Arcola, Alabama. Site 1Ha23 was found on a small knoll above the river in the southeastern portion of the field. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 4.

This area was being investigated by the survey crew in search of a mound reported by Clarence B. Moore in 1905 (Moore 1905:126). This mound was not found, but the aforementioned sites were located during the search. Moore reported that this mound had been cultivated for a long period of time and that it was composed of clay in the portion he dug into. It is felt that cultivation has since destroyed the mound.

Previous Excavation: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC	
	Clay Tempered	
	McKelvey Plain	7
	LITHIC	
	Jasper Debris	3
	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Square Nail	1

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site was a small camp site of the Late Woodland period. A shovel test here indicated no remaining undisturbed cultural deposits.

Site: 1Ha24

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was found about 100 yards north-northeast of Site 1Ha23 in the same field. It is approximately one quarter of a mile from the bank of the Warrior River. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 4.

Several saltwater oyster shells were found on this site. These are not fossil shells, but rather appear to have been imported onto the site at some time in the past.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered

McKelvey Plain 8

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked 3

Sand Tempered

Baldwin Plain 7

Satillo Fabric Impressed 7

LITHIC

Quartz Debris 1

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Porcelain 1

White Earthenware, Plain..... 1

White Earthenware, Banded..... 1

Mold Blown Bottle Fragment 1

Green Glass Scraper 1

Miscellaneous Glass Fragments 2

Metal fragment 1

Brick 1

Cultural Context: Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Historic Indian and Historic settler.

Summary: One of the more interesting aspects of this site is the presence of the

green glass scraper, which is most likely associated with a Historic Indian visit or habitation. It is not clear whether the other Historic period artifacts were also used by Historic Indians or whether they were used by the white settlers of the early to mid-1800's. For this reason alone the site should certainly be test excavated if it is found to be in danger.

Site: 1Ha25

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Ha25 is located to the west of Site 1Ha23. It is approximately 300 yards from the bank of the Black Warrior River atop a small knoll in a field. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 4.

This site is extremely small and was recognized by the presence of only three artifacts. A shovel test showed no material below the surface.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: CERAMIC
Clay Tempered
McKelvey Plain3

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site is apparently only a small camp site. No cultural deposits and virtually no material were found at this site. No work is recommended.

Site: 1Ha26

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Ha26 was found to the east of sites 1Ha23, 1Ha24 and 1Ha25.

This site is about 150 yards northeast of Site 1Ha23 and about 150 yards southeast of Site 1Ha24. The site was planted in cotton when it was located. Material was scattered atop a small rise. Legal location is Township 18 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 4.

As at Site 1Ha24, several oyster shell valves of modern origin were noted on the surface of the site. The area of this site and the others in the field contain evidence of modern structures. Some of the artifacts indicate use of this area extending from early Historic up to the present time. These, coupled with the cultivation of the field, have disturbed the sites, though just how much remains to be seen. A shovel test showed what may be dark midden confined to the plowzone.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered

McKelvey Plain 3

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked 2

Sand Tempered

Baldwin Plain 12

Satillo Fabric Marked 21

LITHIC

Jasper Debris 4

Sandstone Debris 6

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

White Earthenware

Plain 1

Blue Transfer Print 1

Blue Featheredge 1

Glazed Stoneware 1

Brick 6

Cultural Context: Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Historic recent.

Summary: This site served in aboriginal times as a camp site. Historic artifacts found here indicate a usage after removal of the Indians from Alabama. If the site is found to be in danger in the future, it should be tested for archaeological features or remaining midden deposits.

Site: 1Ha27

Type of Site: Village

Description: Site 1Ha27 was located in a pasture bordering an old meander scar near sites 1Ha28 and 1Ha29. All three of these sites are situated in a 100 acre area, but appear to represent distinct units. This site is approximately one and one half mile from the Black Warrior River. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 36.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered

McKelvey Plain 64

LITHIC

Eva Point 1

P-1 (Stemmed) Point 1

Hamilton Point..... 1

Mortar..... 1

Abrader..... 1

Muller 1

Jasper Debris..... 45

Quartz Debris..... 17

Sandstone Debris..... 9

Flint Debris 1

Cultural Context: Early Archaic and Late Woodland.

Summary: This site appears to represent a small village site of the Late Woodland period. The single specimen of the Eva point type is felt to be from an Early Archaic visit or usage of the site. Unfortunately the site is eroded and no cultural deposits remain.

Site: 1Ha28

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site is located approximately 200 yards southwest of Site 1Ha27. It was recognized by a small concentration of artifacts in an area of about 1000 square feet. The site is situated in a pasture bordering on an old meander scar to the north. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 36.

A shovel test at the site revealed that all artifacts are confined to the plowzone, which extended .8 feet deep. This site was located when the survey crew examined this area and the nearby White Mound site, 1Ha7.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered
Warrior Plain 1
Clay Tempered
McKelvey Plain 2

LITHIC

Nutting Stone 1
Muller 1
Abrader 1
Sandstone Debris 6
Quartzite Debris 2
Jasper Debris 5

Cultural Context: Late Woodland into Mississippian.

Summary: This site appears to be a small camp site used by Indians during the Late Woodland period and finally during the Middle Mississippian times. Neither habitation of the site was for any duration. Today erosion appears to have destroyed the site's original deposits.

Site: 1Ha29

Type of Site: Small village or camp

Description: Site 1Ha29 is located approximately 300 yards east of Site 1Ha27 in the same field as that site and Site 1Ha28. The site is about 400 yards from an old meander scar which is located to the north of the site. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 36.

A shovel test showed no material below the plowzone.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Shell Tempered
 Warrior Plain 3
 Clay Tempered
 McKelvey Plain 65
 Mulberry Creek Cord Marked..... 1

LITHIC

Hematite Concretion(Paint Pot) 1
 Jasper Debris 11
 Sandstone Debris 1
 Greenstone Debris..... 1

Cultural Context: Late Woodland and Mississippian.

Summary: This site is apparently a Late Woodland village or camp site. A possible Middle Mississippian usage of the site is seen by the three shell tempered sherds. The site is plowed out and contains no undisturbed cultural deposits.

Site: 1Ha30

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Ha30 was located in an overgrown field about one half mile from the Warrior River atop a small knoll. Only a few scattered artifacts were found. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northwest quarter of Section 36.

A shovel test at this site showed no cultural material below the plowzone. Presumably the site has been completely plowed out.

Previous Excavation: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	LITHIC
	Nut Stone1
	Biface Scraper1
	Jasper Debris12

Cultural Context: Archaic.

Summary: This site represents the remains of a small encampment during the Archaic period, probably the latter portion of that time. The site has been destroyed by erosion and cultivating activities. No work is recommended here.

Site: 1Ha31

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site is a small encampment located on a short rise in a cultivated field about 300 yards from an old meander scar of the Black Warrior River. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the north-west quarter of Section 36.

The site covers an area of about 2000 square feet. A shovel test showed no artifacts below the surface.

Previous Excavation: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC	
	Clay Tempered	
	McKelvey Plain.....	9
	LITHIC	
	P-1 (Stemmed) Point	1
	Sandstone Debris	3
	Jasper Debris	1

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site represents the remains of a Late Woodland encampment. The stemmed point fragment may represent an earlier usage of the site. The site has apparently been destroyed by erosion and cultivating activities.

Site: 1Ha32

Type of Site: Small village or camp.

Description: This site is located in a cultivated field approximately one quarter of a mile southeast of an old meander scar of the Black Warrior River.

Material was found atop the highest knoll in the field. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northwest quarter of Section 36.

A shovel test indicated that cultural material was confined to the plowzone.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected:

CERAMIC

Clay Tempered	
McKelvey Plain	38
Wheeler Check Stamped	2
Unidentified Fabric Marked	1
Grit Tempered	
Plain	10
Sand Tempered	
Baldwin Plain	4
Satillo Fabric Marked	2

LITHIC

Point Blank	1
Red Ochre Fragment	1
Jasper Debris	8
Sandstone Debris	2
Greenstone Debris	1

Cultural Context: Middle to Late Woodland.

Summary: This site served as a small village or camp site during the Late Woodland period. Earlier, in Middle Woodland, it had served as a camp site. The grit tempered sherds are unlike any pottery thus far found in the survey area and their chronological and cultural position is unknown at this time. Perhaps they represent an experiment on the part of one of the aforementioned groups with gritty clay for making a single pot. The site has been destroyed by modern agricultural activities.

Site: 1Ha33

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site, as sites 1Ha27-1Ha32, was found during the revisit to the White Mound, 1Ha7. It was found on the highest point in a large cultivated field. It bordered a low swampy area and a small stream. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the northwest quarter of Section 36.

A shovel test showed the site to have no remaining cultural deposits which were undisturbed by the plow.

Previous Excavation: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC	
	Clay Tempered	
	McKelvey Plain	6
	LITHIC	
	P-1 (Stemmed) Point	2
	Chopper	1
	Mortar	1
	Nut Stone	2
	Muller	3
	Jasper Debris	14
	Flint Debris	2
	Quartz Debris	2

Cultural Context: Late Archaic and Late Woodland.

Summary: Site 1Ha33 appears to have served as an encampment site during the Late Archaic period as well as during the Late Woodland time. The plant processing implements and the stemmed points are probably associated with the first habitation at the site. Unfortunately no remaining cultural deposits were noted by the survey crew.

Site: 1Ha34

Type of Site: Camp

Description: Site 1Ha34 is located on Little Brush Creek about one mile upstream from its confluence with Big Brush Creek. Legal location is Township 21 North, Range 5 East, the northeast quarter of Section 36.

The survey crew learned of this site from a representative of the Soil Conservation Service in Greensboro, Alabama, who had advised on the construction of several catfish ponds at this site. The survey crew in talking with the landowner learned that during the construction of a dam for one of the ponds about 20 side notched and stemmed projectile points were found by his son (these points were not seen but described to the crew). The survey crew visited the area and found no additional material.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: None.

Cultural Context: Archaic or Woodland.

Summary: It is felt that this site has been destroyed by the building of the ponds. It was probably an Archaic camp site, as the landowner recalled no pottery sherds having been found.

Site: 1Ha35

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was found when surveying was done utilizing the boat. By mistake it was assigned a number which had already been used and has been reissued a site number here. The site was represented by a single large stone mortar which was found protruding from a high bank overlooking the Black Warrior River. The top of the bank was in heavy pasture, so examination of the ground surface was not possible. A search of the face of the bluff revealed no further artifacts. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 3 East, the southwest quarter of Section 13.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: Only the aforementioned mortar was found. This artifact was approximately 3.5 feet below the top of the bank.

Cultural Context: Archaic (?)

Summary: Only a single stone mortar was found at this site. The depth at which it was found suggests that a buried site exists here, but no other material was located.

Site: 1Ha36

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was recognized as a small pit filled with freshwater shellfish fragments eroding from the face of the river bank at old Lock 9. The area is high, surrounded on the south and east by Elliotts Creek and low swampy ground. Much of the surface of this area has been disturbed by the construction of the old lock and lock house. Legal location is Township 23 North, Range 4 East, the northwest quarter of Section 8.

Previous Excavation: None known.

Artifacts Collected: Three clay tempered Mulberry Creek Cord Marked sherds were found in the pit fill along with shellfish fragments.

Cultural Context: Late Woodland.

Summary: This site has probably been extensively disturbed by the construction of the old lock and lock house. The site did not appear to have any midden deposit and the only artifacts were found in the single pit. No work is recommended.

Site: 1Ha37

Type of Site: Camp

Description: This site was misnumbered when found and has been reassigned a new number at this point. It was located about one quarter of a mile east of Site 1Ha22 at the same time as that site was found. A pipeline had cut through a portion of the site where it was adjacent to the bank of the Black Warrior River. Material was found in the disturbed area of the pipeline as well as along the eroded bank of the river. Legal location is Township 22 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 31.

A shovel test in the portion of the site not disturbed by the pipeline showed the site to be plowed out. No material was found below the surface.

Previous Excavation: None known.

<u>Artifacts Collected:</u>	CERAMIC
	Clay Tempered
	McKelvey Plain 12
	LITHIC
	P-1 (Stemmed) Point Fragment 2
	Stemmed Scraper 1
	Tallahatta Quartzite Debris 39
	Flint Debris 16
	Jasper Debris 23
	Quartz Debris 1

Cultural Context: Archaic and Late Woodland.

Summary: This site was used as a camp site during the latter portion of the Archaic period and again during the Late Woodland period. The preponderance of lithic debris here suggests it was used as a tool manufacturing or retouching station. The flint and Tallahatta Quartzite would have been imported into the area, as they are not native to this region. This site is plowed out and retains no undisturbed cultural deposits.

REPORTED SITES NEITHER FOUND NOR RECORDED

Certain sites of which the survey crew had knowledge through research or personal communication were not located. Some reported sites which were not definitely relocated are not discussed here, but have been included in the preceding county site discussions. In these instances archaeological sites were found in the vicinity of the reported site which are either suspected to be the original site reported or are in such close proximity as to allow discussion of the reported site at that point.

The sites not found may have been covered with flood deposits, they may have never existed, their reported location may have been incorrect or they may have been since destroyed. The survey crew could not gain access to the area of some of the sites. None of these sites have been assigned a site number, awaiting determination of their actual existence. Such determination may never adequately be forthcoming.

Greene County

Campsite, East Bluffport Landing. This site was reported by Clarence B. Moore (1901:505) as what appears to be several small sites in a bend of the Tombigbee River east of the small community of Tishabee, Alabama. The survey crew visited this area in an attempt to relocate these sites but was told by the landowner that several deer-drives were being held and it was not safe

to be on the land. He recollected no accounts of Indian material having been found on his land, but was open to the crew's returning at a later date. The survey crew has not been able to return to this area yet.

Approximate location of these reported sites is Township 19 North, Range 1 West, Sections 11, 10, and 15. From Moore's map (1901:498) this area appears to fall mainly in Section 10.

Martin's Ferry, Campsites. Moore (1901:501) in his list of sites visited notes about two and one half miles upstream from East Bluffport Landing there are sites. The survey crew could not visit this area as it is covered by extremely heavy underbrush without road or trail.

Approximate location is Township 19 North, Range 1 West, Section 1; or Township 20 North, Range 1 West, Section 36.

Hayes' Ferry, Campsite. About four miles upstream from the crossing of U. S. Highway 11 over the Tombigbee River, Moore (1901:498, 501) notes the presence of an Indian campsite. This area prior to this survey was investigated in search of possible archaeological sites which would be threatened by the construction of Interstate Highway 59. No sign of Moore's campsite was found at that time.

Approximate location for this site is Township 20 North, Range 1 West, Section 4.

Croft Landing, Campsites. Near the entrance of Trussells Creek into the Tombigbee River about three miles northwest of Lissieville, Alabama, Moore (1901:498, 501) noted the presence of several campsites. This area was not accessible to the survey crew and not visited.

Approximate location is Township 21 North, Range 1 West, Section 15.

Jelley's Woodyard, Mound. Moore (1901:498, 501) noted the presence of a mound at this point on the Tombigbee River. The site is supposed to be about three and one half miles downstream from the crossing of State Highway 39 into Gainesville, Alabama. This site was inaccessible to the survey crew, but it is hoped that later in the year the waters of the river will lower enough to allow a search for the site by boat.

Approximate location is Township 21 North, Range 1 West, Section 8 or possibly Section 9.

Hill's Landing, Campsite. About two and three quarters miles northwest of New West Greene, Alabama, Moore (1901:498, 500) lists a campsite. This site was searched for during the 1970 archaeological survey of the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir without success.

Approximate location is Township 23 North, Range 2 West, Section 24.

Fortification on the Tombigbee River. In Arrow Points, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Snedecor 1931) an article discussed old earth fortifications on the Tombigbee River about three miles west of Forkland, Alabama. During the survey the crew looked for this fortification, which was reportedly atop a high chalk bluff. The fortification was described as an earthen ridge forming a semicircle, with the bluff's edge being the diameter. The ridge supposedly had a length of one mile and at its center was a spring and a raised mound with a depressed center. This mound was called an old fort, and the entire affair was in a round-about manner suggested to be Mauvilla. Near the end of this survey, one crew member made

a trip down the Tombigbee River from Epes, Alabama to Demopolis by airplane. He reports no chalk bluffs meeting the description above at any point along the river in Greene County. He did see one bluff which may be the one referred to, but it was on the Sumter County side about one mile downstream from the area of 1Gr30. Perhaps somehow the location of this reported fortification became confused and was not actually in Greene County. This area in Sumter County will be investigated to determine if this unusual site actually exists.

Possible location for this site in Sumter County is Township 19 North, Range 1 West, Sections 25 and 26. A review of topographic maps for this immediate area shows no evidence for this fortification, although it may not be of sufficient height to be represented on those maps.

Indian Village on Harkum Slough. This site was reported to the survey crew by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Searcy of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The site is supposedly located on the bank of Harkum Slough near what is known as Erie Bend on the Black Warrior River. The site was reported to be about one half mile back up Harkum Slough from its entrance into the river. The survey crew visited this area and talked with the wife of the landowner, who had no knowledge of an Indian Village at this point. She had found a single projectile point in a field adjacent to her home, but this was the only artifact of which she had knowledge.

Location reported was Township 20 North, Range 3 East, the northeast quarter of Section 19 or the northwest quarter of Section 20.

Mounds Near Knoxville, Alabama. Reference to Indian mounds in the northeast corner of Greene County on the Black Warrior River is found in Vol. 1, Part 5, of the Alabama History Commission (1901). The survey crew attempted to locate these mounds, but, unfortunately, it was learned from the local residents that the construction of Interstate Highways 20 and 59 had resulted in the destruction of at least one of these mounds. The crew proceeded to examine the highway right-of-way and found no trace of the mound, or any other mounds. It is felt that at least one mound was destroyed and probably any others as well. It is unfortunate that proper authorities were not notified by the highway contractors that an Indian Mound was in danger, as in talking with local highway engineers it was learned that they were aware that they were destroying an aboriginal mound.

Approximate location for this mound was Township 24 North, Range 4 East, Section 31, or at least in that general vicinity.

Indian Site on the Hammock. This site was also reported by the Searcys and was supposedly located about two and one half miles due west of the Harkum Slough Site. At this point there is an area of high ground, in a swampy area formed by Needham Creek, which is known as the Hammock. At the northern end of this hammock, there reportedly existed an Indian site. The survey crew could not gain access to the area, as the only road was blocked by a locked gate some two miles from the site. Efforts are being made to contact the landowner to gain access to this area.

Reported location is Township 20 North, Range 2 East, the central northern portion of Section 23.

Hale County

Mounds Near Cloudy's Landing. Moore (1905:126) noted the presence of two mounds about one and one half miles southeast of the area that was then known as Cloudy's Landing, located a short distance north of the confluence of Big Prairie Creek and the Black Warrior River. The survey crew was unable to locate these mounds.

Approximate location is Township 19 North, Range 3 East, Section 35 or Section 36.

Mound Below Lock Number 7. A mound was reported by Moore (1905:127) near the upper portion of Choctaw Bend on the Black Warrior River. This area was examined by the survey crew and it was concluded that the construction of the Warrior Lock and Dam had destroyed this mound.

Approximate location was Township 21 North, Range 2 East, Section 24.

Village Site at Millwood. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Searcy of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, reported a site at the Millwood Hunting Club on the Black Warrior River. This area is about 8 miles west-southwest of Greensboro, Alabama. The survey crew visited this area, but was unable to locate the site. It was reported that amounts of shellfish valves were present, distinguishing the site. The area was mainly large fields whose heavy growth hindered the search. Perhaps when these fields are cleared the reported site can be located.

Reported location is Township 20 North, Range 3 East, Section 35.

Indian Site on Hines Creek. This site was reported by Mr. and Mrs. Searcy to be on a high area bordering Hines Creek about two miles north-northwest of the

above mentioned site. The survey crew could not gain access to the area due to locked gates. Additional efforts will be made in the near future.

Reported location is Township 20 North, Range 3 East, Section 23.

Historic Villages

In the Preliminary Alabama's Statewide Preservation Plan issued by the Alabama Historical Commission on September 1, 1970, the section on Greene County lists several Historic Indian sites supposed to have been located in the county. These villages are 1) Cabusko, a Chickasaw town on the Black Warrior River on Steven's Bluff; 2) Moculixa, a village on the Black Warrior River at Steven's Bluff; 3) Pafallaya, a village at the confluence of the Tombigbee River and the Sipsey River; 4) Talipakana, a village on the Black Warrior River at Steven's Bluff.

The area of Steven's Bluff was surveyed and only Site 1Gr14, a Mississippian temple mound, was located. No trace of the three villages supposed to have been located here have been found, and their location in this area is felt to have been erroneous.

That portion of Greene County at the confluence of the Sipsey River and the Tombigbee River where the village of Pafallaya was reported to have been located was surveyed. This area had been examined during the 1970 archaeological survey of the proposed Gainesville Reservoir Basin. At that time Site 1Gr4 was located, and subsequent work during this survey resulted in the location of Site 1Gr27. Neither site contained material felt to date from the period of Pafallaya. Again, the reported location is felt to be wrong.

SUMMARY

This report presents discussions of the archaeological sites in Hale and Greene Counties, Alabama, known to date. Most of these sites have been known for many years, but they have never been professionally recorded and visited. In relocating sites many additional areas of aboriginal habitation were found. It is felt that this catalog of sites is a substantial representation of the archaeological resources of the survey area.

Several sites are being nominated for addition to the National Register of Historic Places, and by this it is hoped that they will be preserved and studied to the benefit of Alabama's heritage. It is further felt that this body of information will greatly add to the interpretation and understanding of Alabama's prehistoric past.

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