

University of Alabama Museums
Office of Archaeological Research

June 8, 2010

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
M U S E U M S

Ms. Amanda Hill
Alabama Historic Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

Re: Crossroads of America Industrial Park
Boligee, Green County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Hill,

Please find the enclosed report of our Phase I survey of 1500 acres in association with the proposed development in Greene County, Alabama.

While there are future development plans for the portions of the entire project area, the initial development plans, which include 235 acres included in the flagship boundary and approximately 8,350 feet of outfall line to the river are the primary concern of our client at this time (as seen in the figures found in appendix C). It is our understanding that there are USDA grant monies involved with the initial development plans which require AHC concurrence as part of the grant application.

Cultural resources found within or immediately adjacent to the flagship boundary and outfall line include 1Gr114, 1Gr115, 1Gr159, 1Gr 162, and a historic cemetery. None of the archaeological sites are recommended as potentially NRHP eligible. The cemetery is fenced, and is likely contained within that boundary, as well as being well defined by the landform. However, in order to ensure that no burials are disturbed, we would suggest any ground disturbing activities within 50 meters of the cemetery as currently defined be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

Three sites within the larger project area are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP (1Gr160, 1Gr161, and 1Gr166). Additional testing or avoidance of these sites is recommended.

Please feel free to contact me by email or at (205) 371-8708 if I can provide any additional information or otherwise be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Sam Mizelle
Office of archaeological Research
University of Alabama Museums

Enclosure: OAR Project 10-153 survey report

A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
of an Approximate 1,500 Acre Pproposed Industrial Park
and Wetland Mitigation in Boligee, Greene County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

PERFORMED FOR:
TTL, Inc.
1309 Edgewood Drive
Valdosta Georgia, 31601

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

MAY 2010

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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University of Alabama Museums

Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
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May 31, 2010

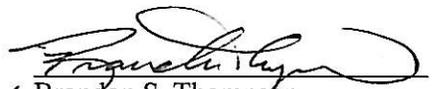
A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of an Approximate
1,500 Acre Proposed Industrial Park and Wetland Mitigation in Boligee,
Greene County, Alabama

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 10-153

PERFORMED FOR: TTL, Inc.
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DATE PERFORMED: April 19 to May 12, 2010


Brandon S. Thompson
Cultural Resources Specialist
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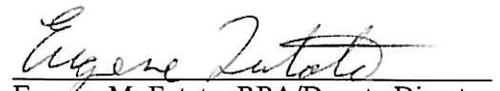

Eugene M. Futato, RPA/Deputy Director
The University of Alabama
Office of Archaeological Research

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	vi
Introduction.....	1
Environmental Setting	1
Literature and Document Search	6
Field Methods	19
Lab Methods and Collection Curation.....	24
Results.....	25
Newly Recorded Sites.....	25
Site 1Gr158.....	25
Site 1Gr159.....	30
Site 1Gr160.....	34
Site 1Gr161.....	40
Site 1Gr162.....	45
Site 1Gr163.....	49
Site 1Gr164.....	52
Site 1Gr165.....	55
Site 1Gr166.....	57
Site 1Gr167.....	63
Revisited Sites.....	65
Site 1Gr110.....	65
Site 1Gr111.....	68
Site 1Gr114.....	72
Site 1Gr115.....	75
Site 1Gr157.....	79
Cemetery.....	83
Isolated Find	89
Nonhistoric Properties	90
Conclusions and Recommendations	93
References Cited	97
Appendix A.....	99
Appendix B.....	148
Appendix C.....	154

LIST OF FIGURES

ILLUSTRATIONS	PAGE
Figure 1. Survey area as seen on the 1970 (photo revised 1987) USGS 7.5' Boligee topographic quadrangle	2
Figure 2. Aerial view of the survey area	3
Figure 3. Survey area soil map	4
Figure 4. Preliminary TTL wetland delineation map.....	7
Figure 5. Topographic survey area map showing wetlands and inundated areas	8
Figure 6. Aerial survey area map showing wetlands and inundated areas.....	9
Figure 7. Wetlands and wetland delineation flagging in the southern portion of the survey area. View northwest	10
Figure 8. Wetlands/inundated terrain in the northeastern portion of the survey area	10
Figure 9. First-order stream located in the central portion of the survey area. View east	11
Figure 10. Pond located in the southern portion of the survey area. View north.....	11
Figure 11. The Tombigbee River as seen from the southwestern most extent of the survey area. View north.....	12
Figure 12. Typical wheat field in the southern half of the survey area. View north.....	12
Figure 13. County Road 89/Boligee Park Road runs through the center of the survey area. View south.....	13
Figure 14. The Alabama and Gulf Coast Railway in the east portion of the survey area. View north	13
Figure 15. The TEPPCO Boligee Intermodel Terminal in the southwestern section of the survey area. View northwest.....	14
Figure 16. Topographic map showing previous surveys conducted within the current project boundaries.....	15
Figure 17. Aerial map showing previous survey conducted within the current project Boundaries	16
Figure 18. Topographic map showing the previously recorded sites within the project Boundaries	17
Figure 19. Aerial map showing the previously recorded sites within the project boundaries	18
Figure 20. TEPPCO Boligee Intermodel Terminal within the southern boundaries of Site 1Gr31. View west.....	20
Figure 21. Topographic map showing the survey area, shovel test locations, revisited sites, newly recorded sites, and wetlands.....	21
Figure 22. Aerial map showing the survey area, shovel test locations, revisited sites, newly recorded sites, and wetlands.....	22
Figure 23. Shovel Test 424. Placed adjacent to a wetland/inundated area	24
Figure 24. Site 1Gr158 from the site's southeastern boundary. View northwest	26
Figure 25. Sketch map of Site 1Gr158.....	26
Figure 26. Access Road along the eastern boundary of Site 1Gr158. View north.....	27
Figure 27. Wetlands and pond to the east of Site 1Gr158. View east.....	27
Figure 28. Co. Rd 89/Boligee Park Road along the southern boundary of Site 1Gr158. View west	28
Figure 29. Shovel Test 20 from Site 1Gr158.....	29
Figure 30. Site 1Gr159 from the site's southeastern boundary. View northwest	31
Figure 31. Sketch map of Site 1Gr159.....	31
Figure 32. Access road, wetlands, and pond to the east of Site 1Gr159 taken from the site's northeast boundary. View southeast	32
Figure 33. View of Site 1Gr159 from the site's northern boundary. View south.....	32
Figure 34. Shovel Test 49 from Site 1Gr159	33
Figure 35. Site 1Gr160 from the site's northern boundary. View south.....	35

Figure 36. Sketch map of Site 1Gr160.....	36
Figure 37. Wetlands on the first terrace above Brush Creek directly west of Site 1Gr160. View east towards the second terrace and the location of 1Gr160	37
Figure 38. Intermittent drainage to the north of Site 1Gr160. View west	37
Figure 39. Access road along the western boundary of Site 1Gr160. View north.....	38
Figure 40. Shovel Test 374 from Site 1Gr160.....	38
Figure 41. Ceramic types recovered from Site 1Gr160: A & B - Baldwin, <i>var.</i> Blubber; C - Unclassified sand tempered cord marked.	39
Figure 42. Cultural materials recovered from Site 1Gr160. A – Tuscaloosa Gravel Core; B – Heated Tuscaloosa Gravel Stemmed Drill Fragment; C – Biface; D – Unidentified ground stone.....	39
Figure 43. Site 1Gr161 from the site’s western boundary. View east.	41
Figure 44. Sketch map of Site 1Gr161.....	41
Figure 45. Slope forming the west and southwestern boundary of Site 1Gr161. View south. ..	42
Figure 46. Built-up slope on which Co. Rd 89/Boligee Park Rd is located along the western boundary of Site 1Gr161. View northwest	42
Figure 47. Shovel Test 509 from Site 1Gr161	43
Figure 48. Ceramic types recovered from Site 1Gr161: A – Baytown Plain, <i>var.</i> Roper; B – Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, <i>var.</i> Aliceville; C – Withers Fabric Marked, <i>var.</i> Gainesville rim sherd	43
Figure 49. A heated Tuscaloosa gravel core recovered from Site 1Gr161	44
Figure 50. Site 1Gr162 from the site’s eastern boundary. View west	46
Figure 51. Sketch map of Site 1Gr162.....	46
Figure 52. Access road and intermittent drainage to the south of Site 1Gr162. View south	47
Figure 53. Railroad to the north of Site 1Gr162. View north	47
Figure 54. Shovel Test 547 from Site 1Gr162.	48
Figure 55. Site 1Gr163 from the site’s southwestern boundary. View northeast	50
Figure 56. Sketch map of Site 1Gr163.....	50
Figure 57. Access road south of Site 1Gr163. View west.	51
Figure 58. Shovel Test 656 from Site 1Gr163	51
Figure 59. Site 1Gr164 from the north. View south.	53
Figure 60. Sketch map of Site 1Gr164.....	53
Figure 61. Shovel Test 700 from Site 1Gr164.....	54
Figure 62. Site 1Gr165 from the west. View east.....	56
Figure 63. Sketch map of Site 1Gr165.....	56
Figure 64. Site 1Gr166 from the site’s northern boundary. View south.....	58
Figure 65. Sketch map of Site 1Gr166.....	59
Figure 66. Access road along the western boundary of Site 1Gr166.....	60
Figure 67. Tombigbee River as seen from the western boundary of Site 1Gr166. View west...60	
Figure 68. Shovel Test 706 from Site 1Gr166.	61
Figure 69. Projectile points recovered from 1Gr166: A – Pickwick; B – Flint Creek, <i>var.</i> Tombigbee; C – Hamilton.	61
Figure 70. Ceramic types recovered from 1Gr166: A – Baldwin Plain, <i>var.</i> Blubber; B – Eroded fiber tempered.....	62
Figure 71. Site 1Gr167 from the site’s southern boundary. View north.	64
Figure 72. Sketch map of Site 1Gr167.....	64
Figure 73. Sketch map of Site 1Gr110.....	66
Figure 74. Eastern most extent of shovel testing in a wheat field attempting to locate 1Gr110. View west	66
Figure 75. Shovel Test 615 from Site 1Gr110.	67
Figure 76. Sketch map of Site 1Gr111.....	69
Figure 77. Access road directly west of Site 1Gr111. View south	69
Figure 78. Shovel Test 678 from site 1Gr111.....	70

Figure 79. Brick pile/Chimney A from the western section of Site 1Gr111.....	70
Figure 80. Brick pile/Chimney B from the eastern section of Site 1Gr111	71
Figure 81. Sketch map of Site 1Gr114.....	73
Figure 82. 1Gr114 from the site's southern boundary. View north.....	73
Figure 83. Wetland and pond directly to the west of Site 1Gr114. View west.....	74
Figure 84. Shovel Test 214 from Site 1Gr114	74
Figure 85. Sketch map of Site 1Gr115.....	76
Figure 86. Site 1Gr115 from the site's southern boundary. View north.....	76
Figure 87. Example of the typical surface visibility within Site 1Gr115.....	77
Figure 88. Encroachment and erosion associated with an abandoned gravel pit within the northern site boundaries. View west.....	77
Figure 89. Shovel Test 157 from Site 1Gr115	78
Figure 90. Sketch map of Site 1Gr157.....	80
Figure 91. Site 1Gr157 from the site's southern boundaries	80
Figure 92. Sloped terrain resulting from the construction of Co. Rd 89/Boligee Park Road to the west of Site 1Gr157	81
Figure 93. Gas pipeline running through the eastern section of Site 1Gr157. View west	81
Figure 94. Shovel Test 129 from Site 1Gr157	82
Figure 95. Cemetery as seen on the 1923 Greene County Soils Map.....	84
Figure 96. Cemetery from Co. Rd 89/Boligee Park Road to the west. View east.	85
Figure 97. Pond and wetlands sound of the cemetery. View east.	85
Figure 98. Cemetery sketch map	86
Figure 99. Cemetery from the westernmost depression. View east.....	86
Figure 100. Cemetery from the easternmost depression. View west.....	87
Figure 101. Earliest concrete tablet stone grave marker from the cemetery. Deceased date of 1907.	87
Figure 102. Latest granite tablet on base grave marker from the cemetery. Deceased date of 2008.....	88
Figure 103. Outland family plot in the northern section of the cemetery showing exposed concrete vaults. View north.	88
Figure 104. Area of Isolated Find 1 in the southern section of the survey area. No topsoil was present	89
Figure 105. Industrial warehouse, Crossroads Building West, in the southern section of the survey area. View south.....	90
Figure 106. Nonhistoric farm complex in the eastern section of the survey area. View east	91
Figure 107. A grain silo associated with a deteriorated farm complex. View northwest	91
Figure 108. A deteriorating cinderblock farm structure in the easternmost survey area. View northeast.....	92
Figure 109. Circa 1960s nonhistoric hunting lodge in the east section of the survey area. View south.....	92
Figure 110. Circa 1960s nonhistoric hunting lodge in the east section of the survey area. View east	93

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	PAGE
Table 1. Soil types and descriptions found within the survey area.....	5
Table 2. Sites within a one mile radius of the survey area.....	19

*A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
of an Approximate 1,500 acre Proposed Industrial Park and Wetland Mitigation
in Boligee, Greene County, Alabama*

Brandon S. Thompson

Introduction

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by TTL, Inc., to conduct a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of an approximate 1,500 acre proposed industrial park and wetland mitigation near the town of Boligee, in west Greene County, Alabama. Brandon S. Thompson (Cultural Resources Specialist), assisted by Daryll R. Berryman (Cultural Resources Assistant), Donald L. Brown (Cultural Resources Assistant), Myron F. Estes (Cultural Resources Graphics Technician), John F. Lieb (Cultural Resources Assistant), Darrell L. Smith (Cultural Resources Assistant), Ronald Stallworth (Cultural Resources Assistant), and Joel H. Watkins (Cultural Resources Analyst), conducted the survey from April 19 to May 12, 2010. The Principal Investigator for the project is Eugene M. Futato, Deputy Director of OAR.

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

Environmental Setting

The survey area consists of an approximate 1,500 acre (2.34 mi²; 6.07 km²) irregular shaped tract located near the town of Boligee in west Greene County, Alabama, adjacent to the Tombigbee River. The survey area can be seen in the SW ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 11, the SW ¼ of Section 12, and the majority of Sections 13, 14, and 24, T21, R1W, the NW ¼ of Section 10, and the SW ¼ of Section 18, T21 R1E, on the 1970 (photo revised 1987) USGS 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-2).

The survey area is located within the Alluvial Plain district of the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic section. The state of Alabama Geological Survey (Sapp and Emplainscourt 1975) characterizes the Alluvial Plain as “alluvium and terrace deposits of larger river valleys.”

The Soil Survey of Greene County, Alabama (Cotton 1971) and the USDA National Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey 2.0 (USDA 2008) indicate that 29 soil types and complexes occur within the survey area (Figure 3; Table 1).

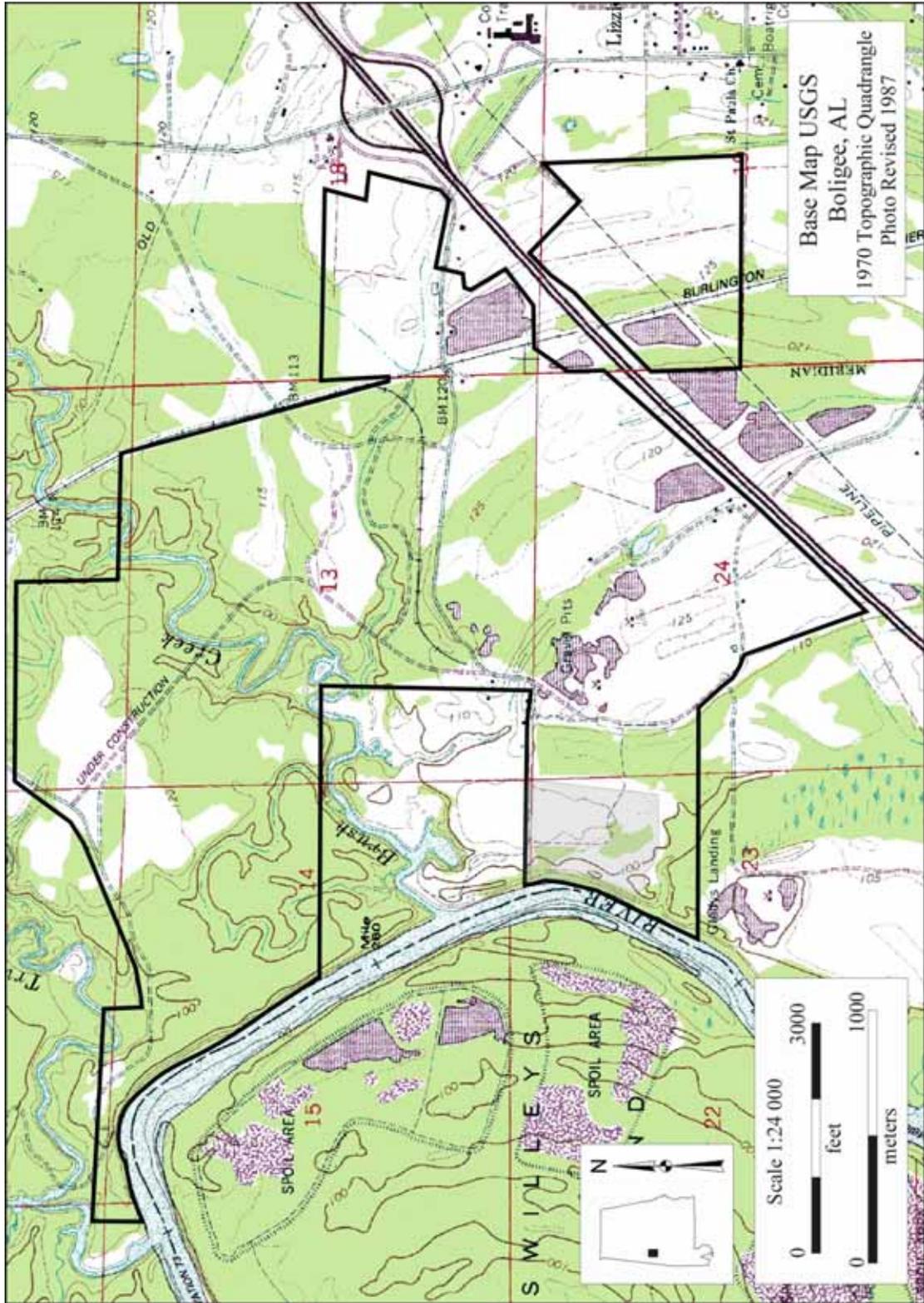


Figure 1. Survey area as seen on the 1970 USGS 7.5' Boligee topographic quadrangle.

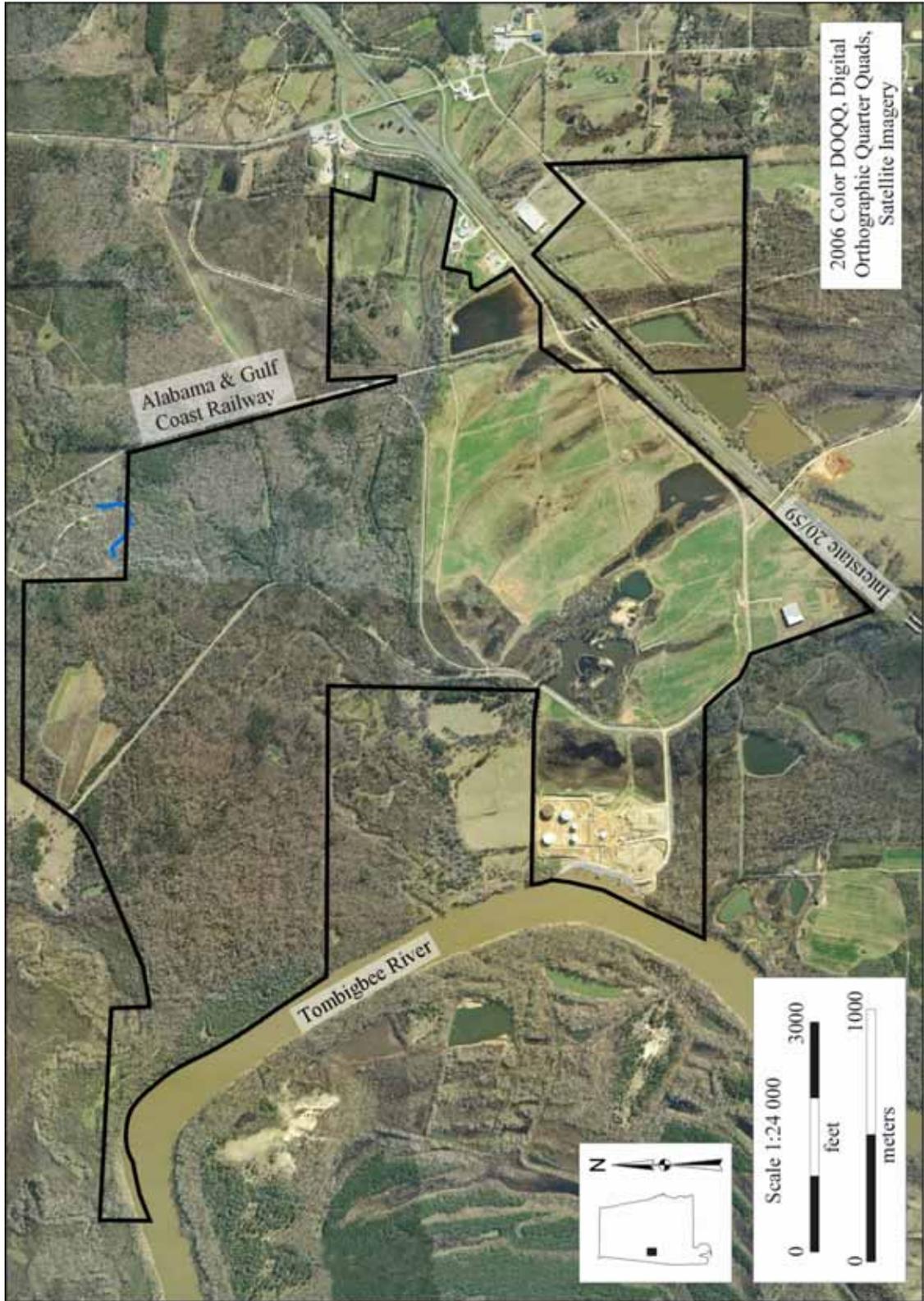


Figure 2. Aerial view of the survey area.

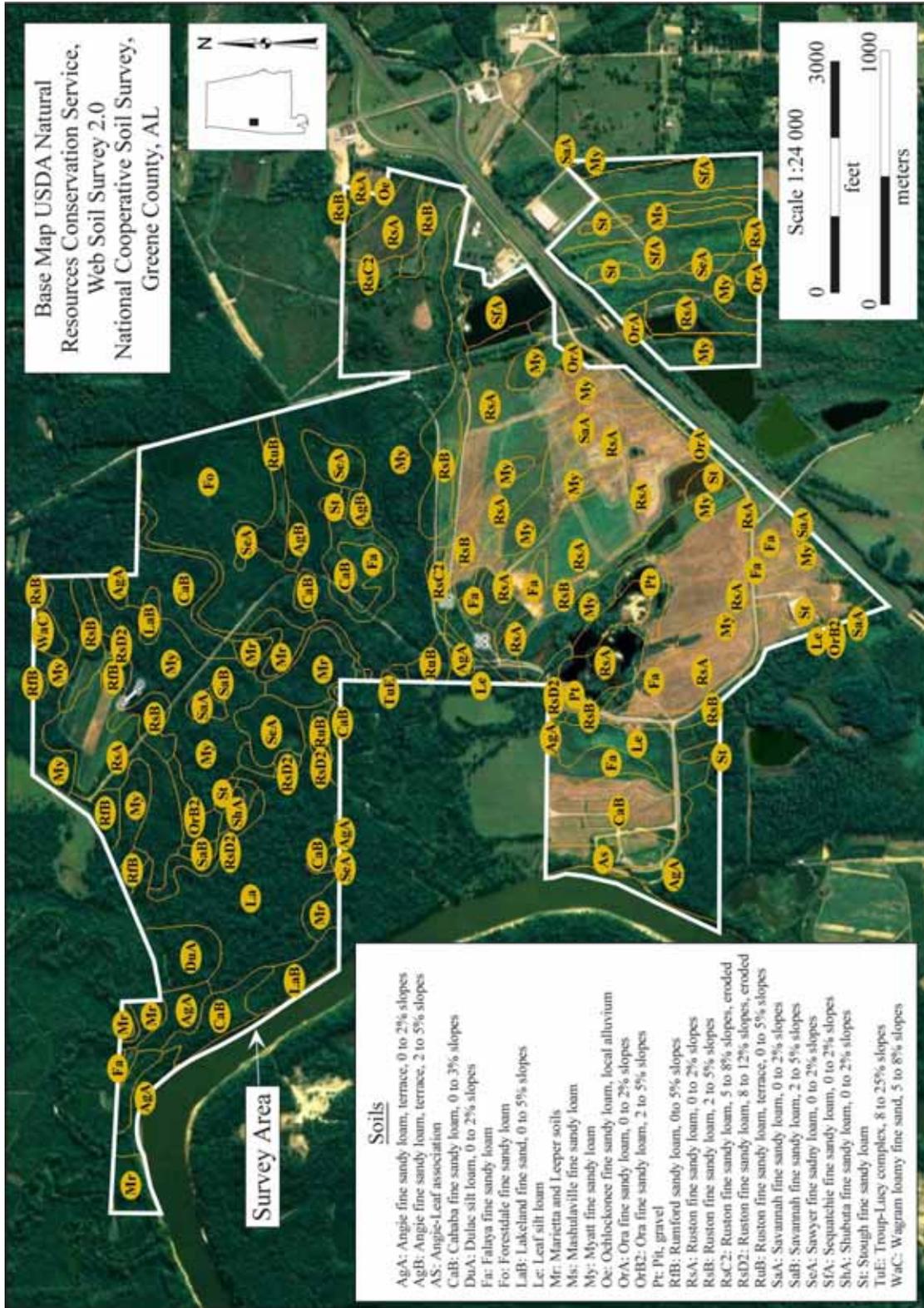


Figure 3. Survey area soil map.

Table 1. Soil types and descriptions found within the survey area.

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Depth from Surface (in)	Dominant Texture	Depth to Water Table (ft)
AgA	Angie fine sandy loam, terrace, 0 to 2% slopes	0-6 6-36 36-72	Fine sandy loam Silty clay Clay	0.5-1.5
AgB	Angie fine sandy loam, terrace, 2 to 5% slopes	0-6 6-36 36-72	Fine sandy loam Silty clay Clay	0.5-1.5
As	Angie-Leaf association	0-9 9-72	Silt loam Silty clay	0-1
CaB	Cahaba fine sandy loam, 0 to 3% slopes	0-10 10-30 30-50	Fine sandy loam Loam, sandy clay loam Fine sandy loam	4
DuA	Dulac silt loam, 0 to 2% slopes	0-6 6-40 40-72	Silt loam Silty clay loam Silty clay loam	1-2
Fa	Falaya fine sandy loam	0-46 46-72	Loam Clay loam	0.5-1.5
Fo	Forestdale fine sandy loam	0-6 6-42 42-72	Fine sandy loam Clay Clay	0-1
LaB	Lakeland fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	0-32 32-72	Fine sand Sand	5
Le	Leaf silt loam	0-9 9-72	Silt loam Silty clay	0-1
Mr	Marietta and Leeper soils	0-42 42-72	Sandy clay loam Sandy clay	1.5-2
Ms	Mashulaville fine sandy loam	0-9 9-32 32-80	Fine sandy loam Loam Clay loam	0-1
My	Myatt fine sandy loam	0-5 5-54 54-80	Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam Clay loam and sandy clay loam	0-1
Oe	Ochlockonee fine sandy loam, local alluvium	0-52 52-72	Fine sandy loam Sandy loam	0-1
OrA	Ora fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes	0-5 5-26 26-72	Fine sandy loam Clay loam Clay loam	2-3
OrB2	Ora fine sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes	0-5 5-26 26-72	Fine sandy loam Clay loam Clay loam	2-3
Pt	Pit, gravel	-	-	-
RfB	Rumford sandy loam, 0 to 5% slopes	0-7 7-38 38-70	Sandy loam Fine sandy loam Loamy sand	>6
RsA	Ruston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes	0-16 16-60 60-108	Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam Fine sandy loam	>6
RsB	Ruston fine sandy loam, 2 to 2% slopes	0-16 16-60 60-108	Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam Fine sandy loam	>6
RsC2	Ruston fine sandy loam, 5 to 8% slopes	0-16 16-60 60-108	Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam Fine sandy loam	>6
RsD2	Ruston fine sandy loam, 8 to 12% slopes	0-16 16-60 60-108	Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam Fine sandy loam	>6
RuB	Ruston fine sandy loam, terrace	0-16 16-60 60-108	Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam Fine sandy loam	>6
SaA	Savannah fine sandy loam, 0 to 2%	0-8 8-23 23-45 45-72	Fine sandy loam Loam Loam Sandy clay loam	2-3
SaB	Savannah fine sandy loam, 0 to 5%	0-8 8-23 23-45 45-72	Fine sandy loam Loam Loam Sandy clay loam	2-3

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Depth from Surface (in)	Dominant Texture	Depth to Water Table (ft)
SeA	Sawyer fine sandy loam, 0 to 2%	0-9 9-26 26-60	Fine sandy loam Loam Silty clay	2-3
SfA	Sequatchie fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes	0-15 15-48 48-72	Sandy loam Fine sandy loam Loamy sand	>6
ShA	Shubuta fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes	0-9 9-36 36-72	Fine sandy loam Silty clay Sandy clay	>6
St	Stough fine sandy loam	0-8 8-37 37-72	Sandy loam Fine sandy loam Sandy clay loam	0.5-1.5
TuE	Troup-Lucy Complex, 8 to 25% slopes	0-60 60-80	Loamy sand Sandy loam	>6
W	Water	-	-	-
WaC	Wagram loamy fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	0-30 30-72	Clay Selma Chalk	>6

A preliminary project area map provided by TTL identifies wetlands throughout much of the survey area (Figure 4). It should be noted the map shown in Figure 4 is a preliminary map and the project boundaries identified therein do not exactly match the current project boundaries used during this survey. This map serves only as a basis through which to identify wetland boundaries in the survey area. During the course of the Phase I reconnaissance, additional wetlands and periodically inundated areas were identified and mapped (Figures 5-8). Brush Creek, several first order streams, intermittent drainages, and ponds are found throughout the survey area (Figures 9-10). The Tombigbee River forms the western boundary of the survey area in the northwest and southwest areas (Figure 11).

The southern half of the survey area consists primarily of periodically plowed agricultural wheat fields (Figure 12). The northern half consists of a mixture wetlands with immature secondary hardwood and pine growth. The immature nature of the vegetation found throughout the northern half of the survey area suggests timber harvesting occurred within the recent past. However, areas directly adjacent to intermittent drainages, first order streams, and the Tombigbee River, contained moderate amounts of mature hardwood growth. County Road 89/Boligee Park Road runs roughly north-south through the entire survey area (Figure 13) and numerous other access roads can be found throughout the survey area. The Alabama and Gulf Coast Railway runs north-south through the eastern portion of the survey area and a service railway, off of the main line, runs west through the center of the survey area (Figure 14). The TEPPCO Boligee Intermodal Terminal, used for transporting diesel fuel and ethanol, is located the southwestern portion of the survey area (Figure 15).

Literature and Document Research

The literature and document research included an inspection of the Alabama State Site File (ASSF), the National Archaeological Database Bibliography (NADB), housed at OAR, and the Alabama Online Cultural Resources Database (AOCRD) for previously listed archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within the survey boundaries and the APE. The *Historical Atlas of Alabama, Vol. 2* was searched and no cemeteries were recorded within

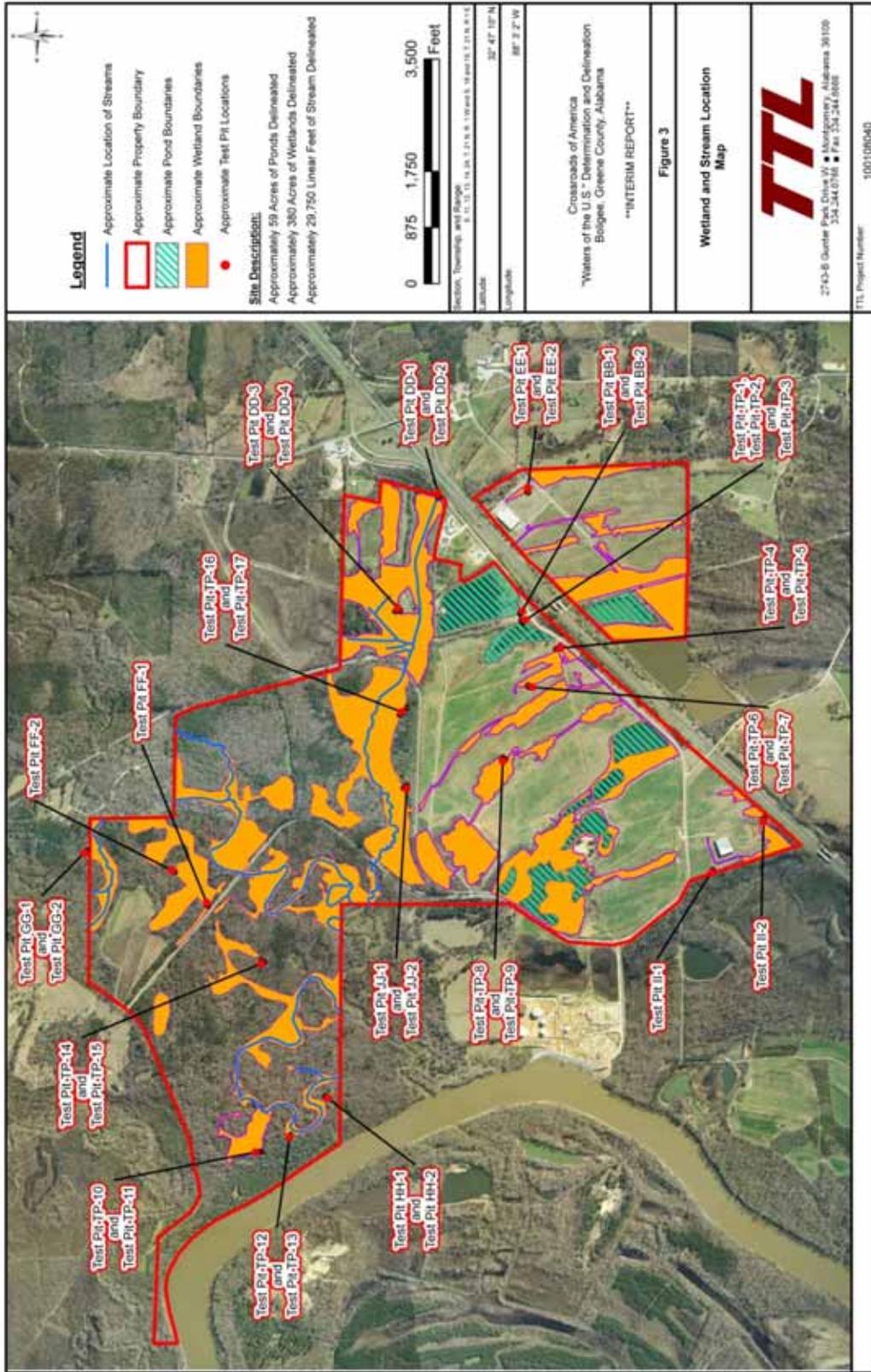


Figure 4. Preliminary TTL wetland delineation map.

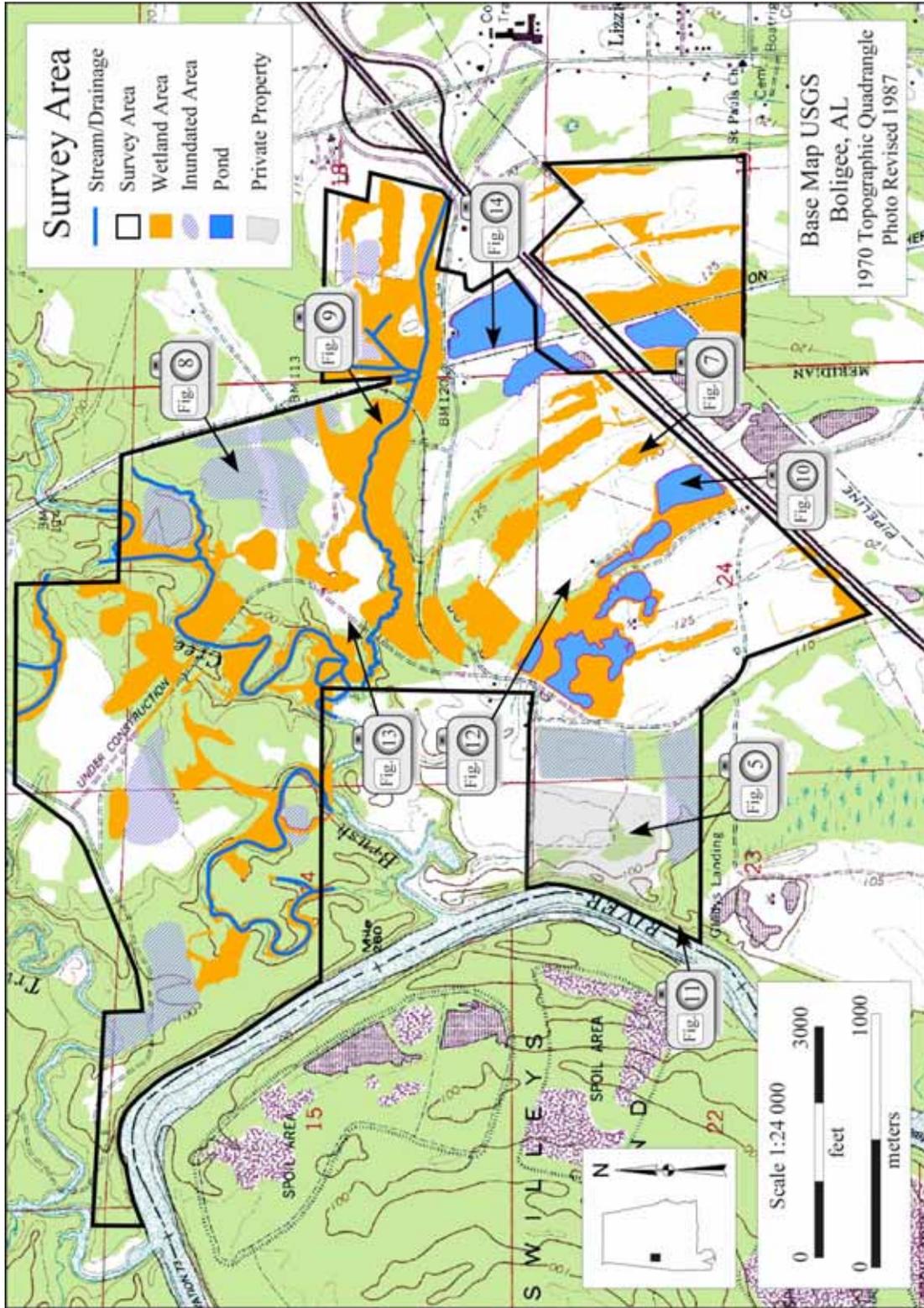


Figure 5. Topographic survey area map showing

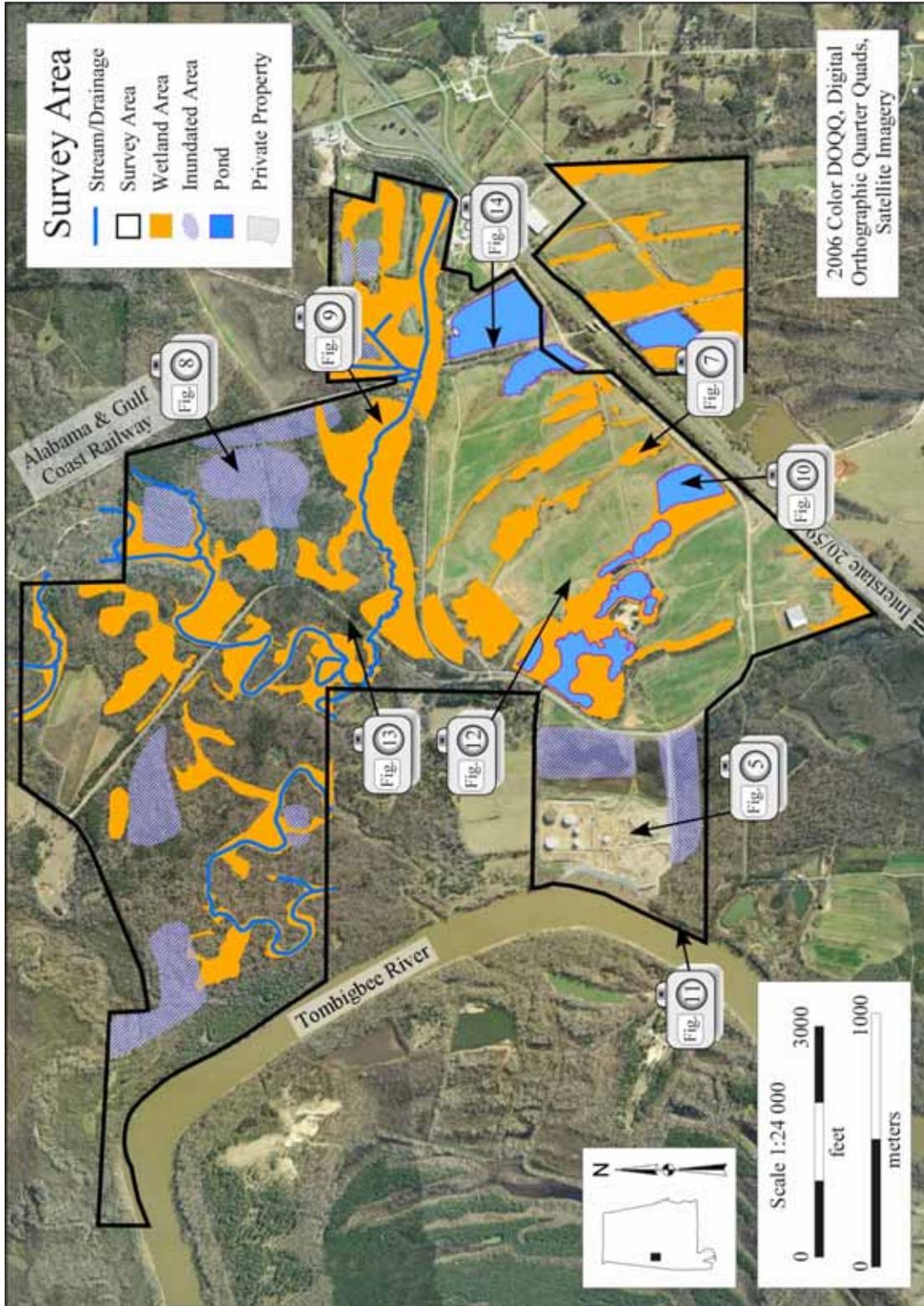


Figure 6. Aerial survey area map showing wetlands and inundated areas.



Figure 7. Wetlands and wetland delineation flagging in the southern portion of the survey area. View northwest.



Figure 8. Wetlands/inundated terrain in the northeastern portion of the survey area.



Figure 9. First-order stream located in the central portion of the survey area. View east.



Figure 10. Pond located in the southern portion of the survey area. View north.



Figure 11. The Tombigbee River as seen from the southwestern most extent of the survey area. View north.



Figure 12. Typical wheat field in the southern half of the survey area. View north.



Figure 13. County Road 89/Boligee Park Road runs through the center of the survey area. View south.



Figure 14. The Alabama and Gulf Coast Railway in the east portion of the survey area. View north.



Figure 15. The TEPPCO Boligee Intermodel Terminal in the southwestern section of the survey area. View northwest.

close proximity to or within the survey area (Remington 1999). However, the 1923 Greene County soil map (USDA Bureau of Soils 1923) shows a cemetery within the western boundaries of the survey area. Investigations into this area and the cemetery can be found in the *Results* section of this report.

Background research indicates that four archaeological surveys and six archaeological sites have previously been conducted and recorded within this project's boundaries, and an additional three sites are within a one mile radius of the survey area (Figures 16-19; Table 2). Mistovich (1980) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey within the northern boundaries of the survey area and recorded Sites 1Gr110 and 1Gr111. Mistovich (1981) also conducted a Phase I archaeological survey within the survey area's southern boundaries and recorded Sites 1Gr114 and 1Gr115. Both surveys conducted by Mistovich (1980 and 1981) were performed for a proposed industrial park in the area. Gilliland (1995) conducted a Phase I survey in the southeastern most portion of the project area for a proposed factory and access road. During the survey, no archaeological sites or historic standing structures were found. Finney (OAR 2002) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance for a proposed petroleum pipeline in the southwestern portion of the survey area and recorded Site 1Gr157. No report of this survey is available, however all five of these sites were revisited during the course of this survey. The findings of the revisits are included in the *Results* section of this report.

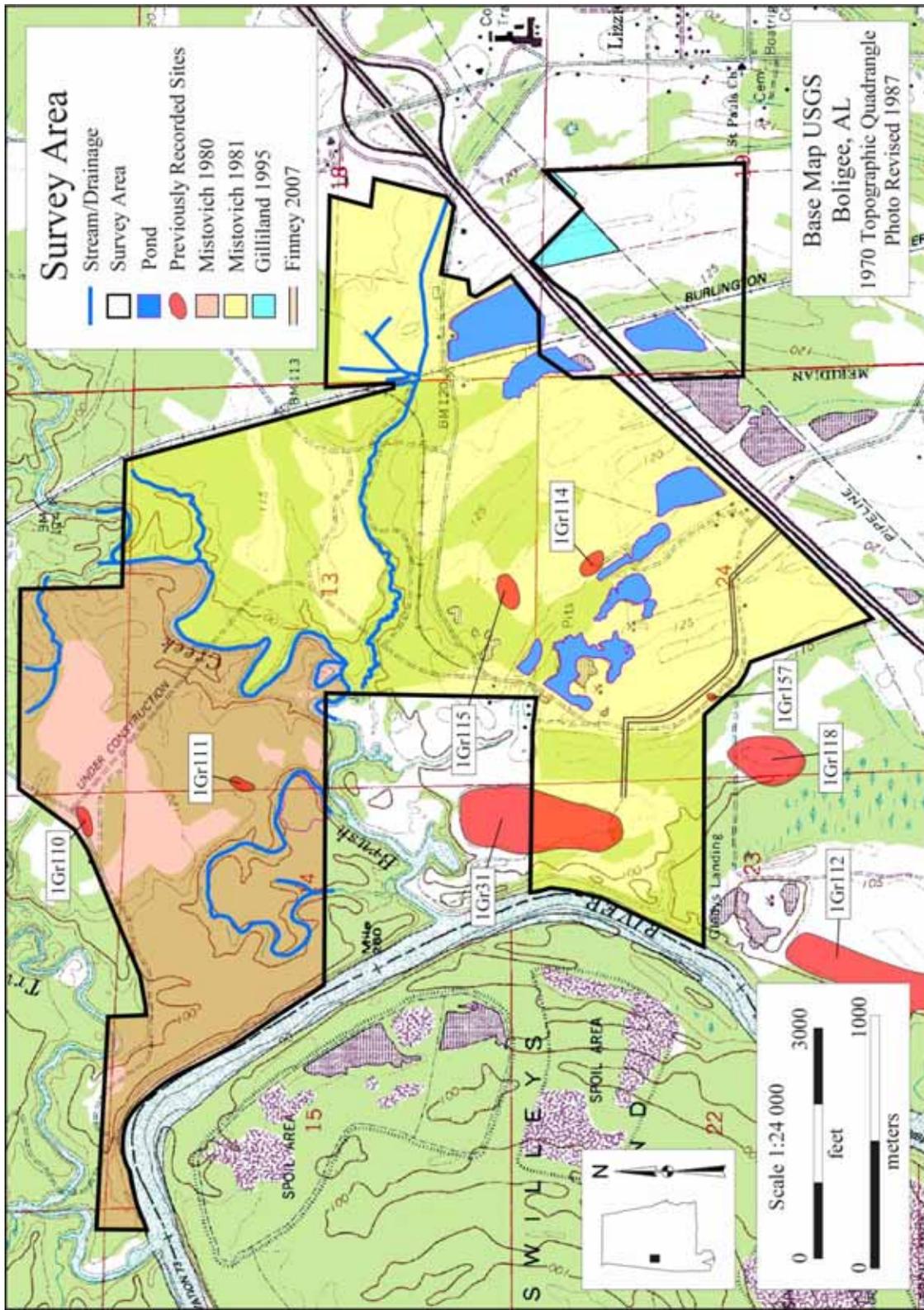


Figure 16. Topographic map showing previous surveys conducted within the current project boundaries.

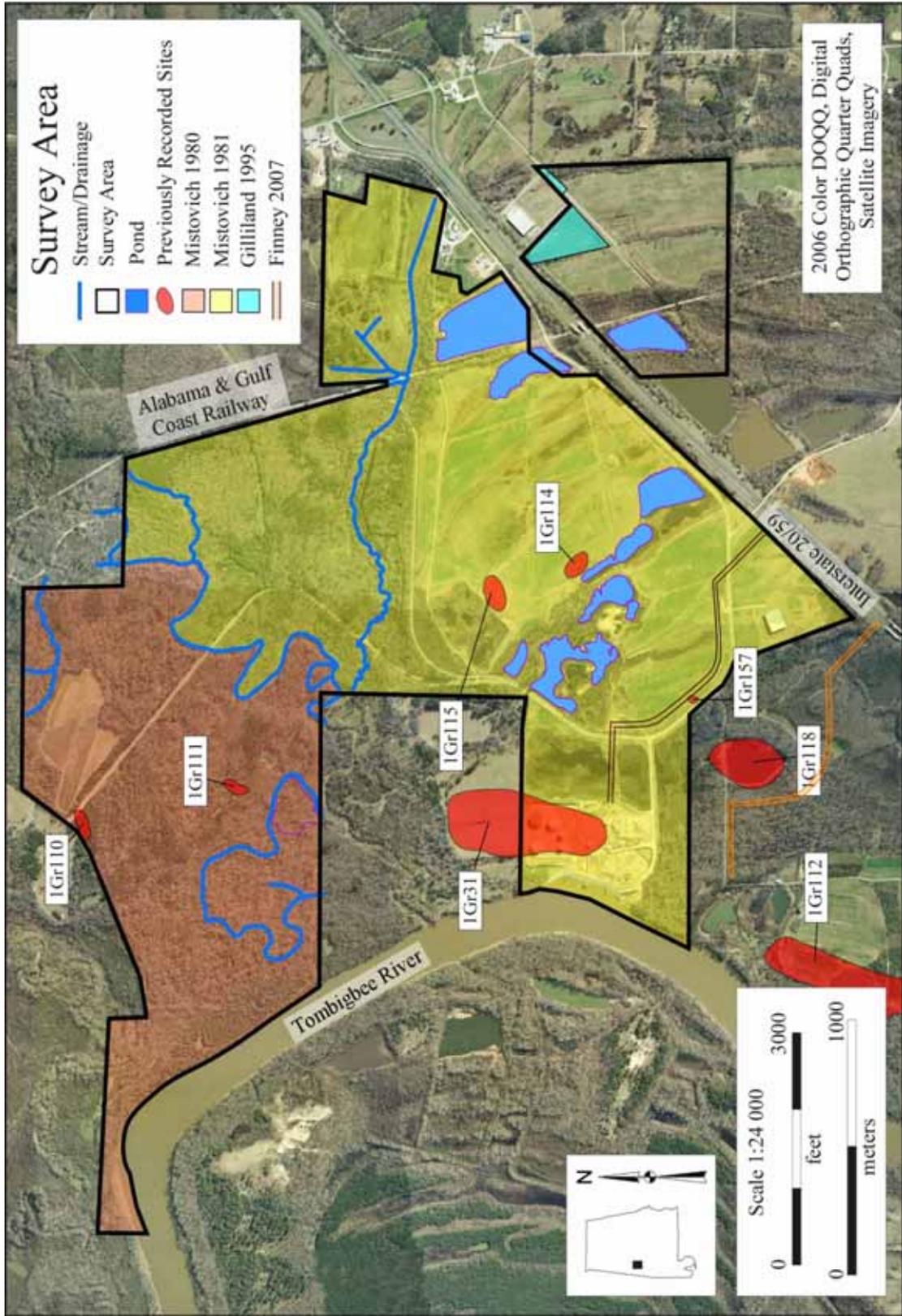


Figure 17. Aerial map showing previous survey conducted within the current project boundaries.

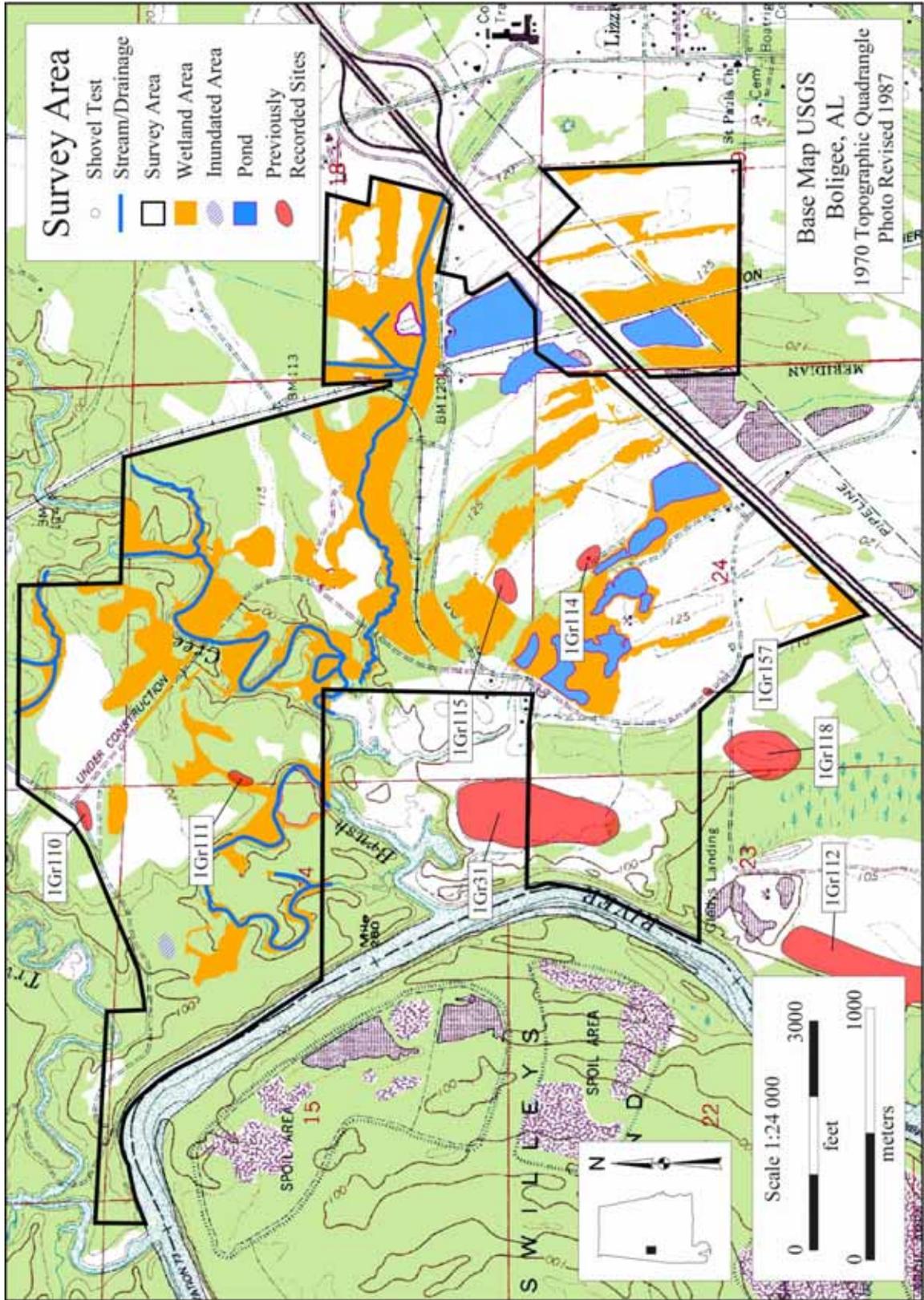


Figure 18. Topographic map showing the previously recorded sites within the project boundaries.

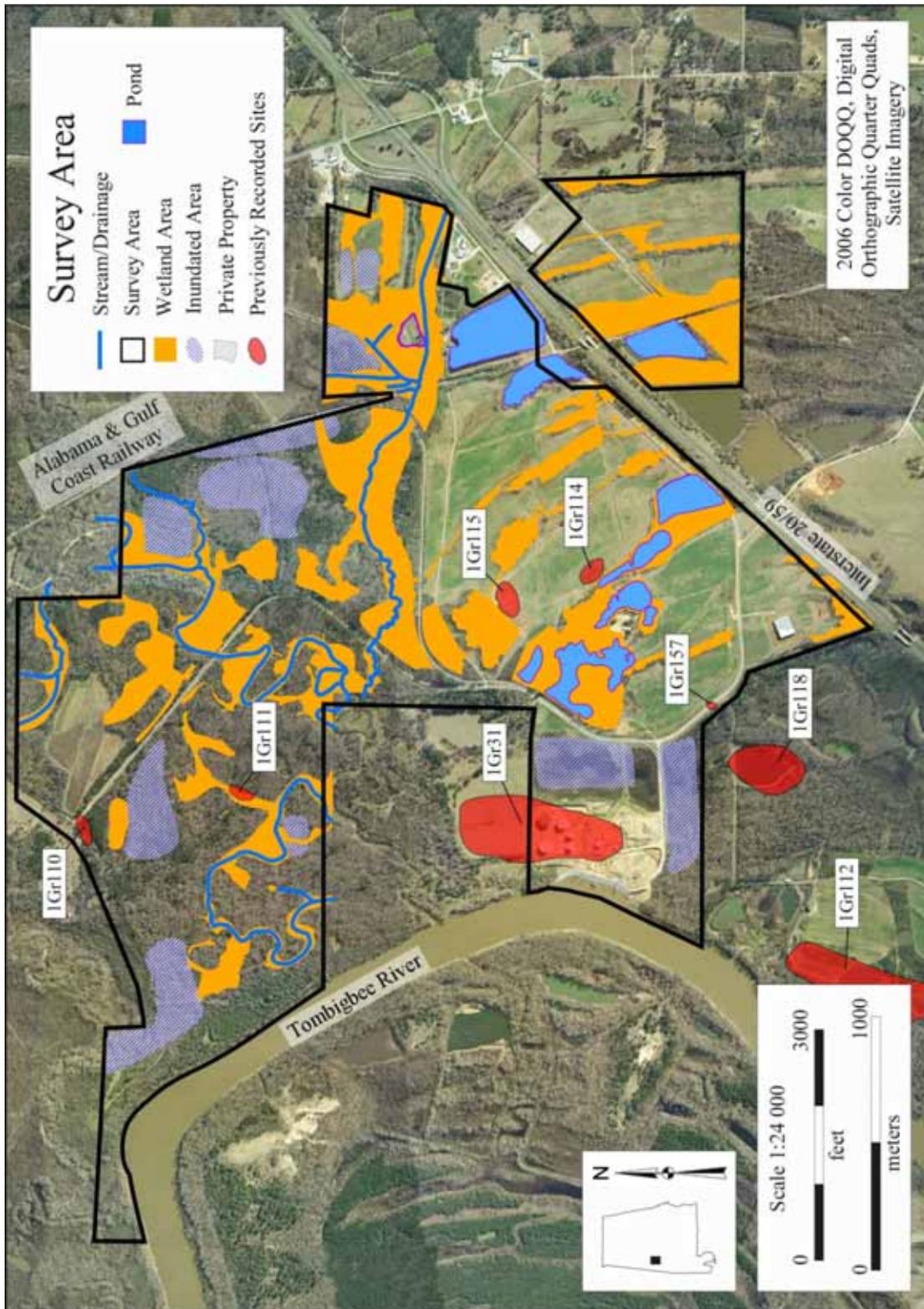


Figure 19. Aerial map showing the previously recorded sites within the project boundaries.

Table 2. Sites within a one mile radius of the survey area.

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

The sixth site within the survey area, Site 1Gr31, lies within private property and was, therefore, not revisited (Figure 20).

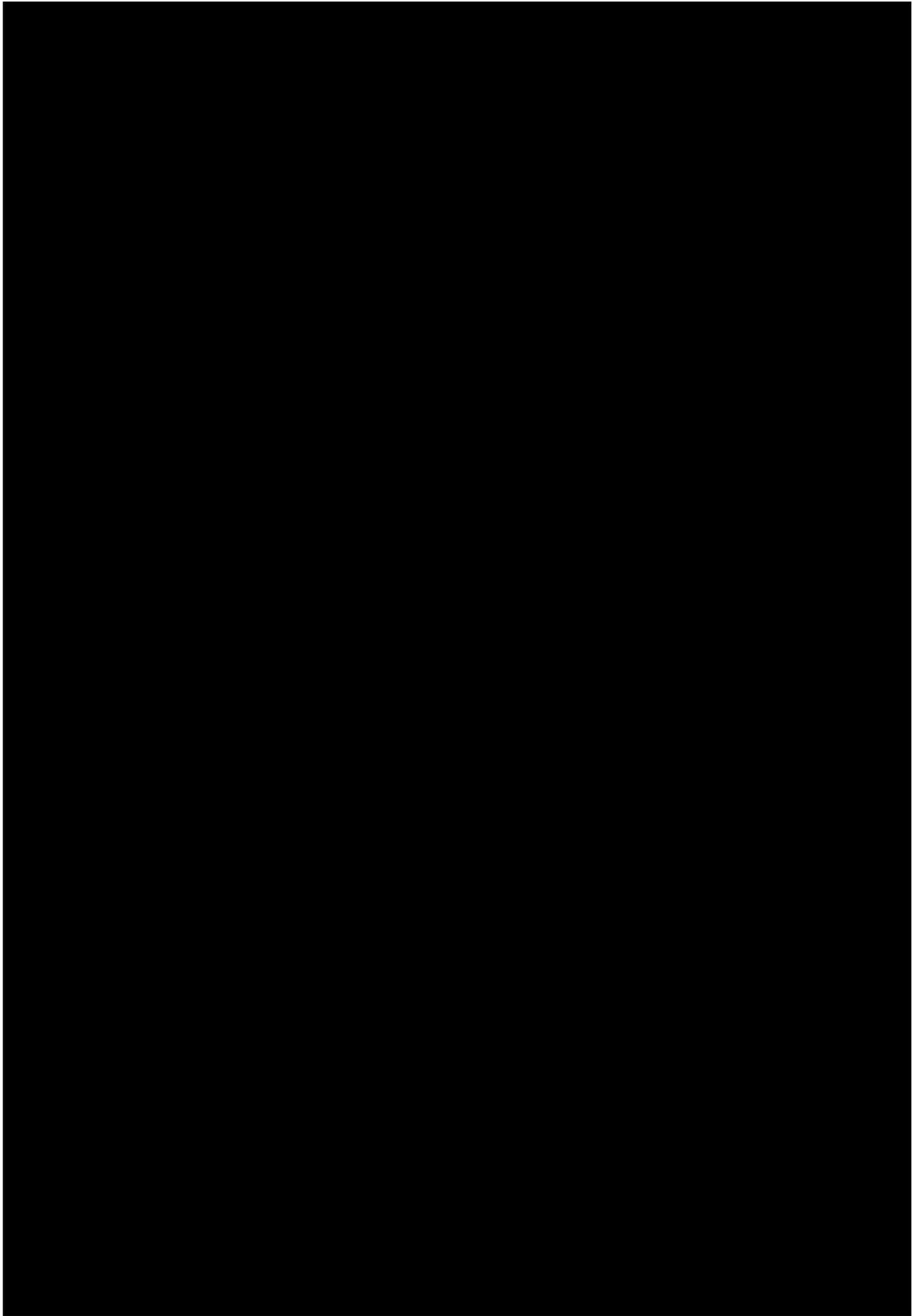


Field Methods

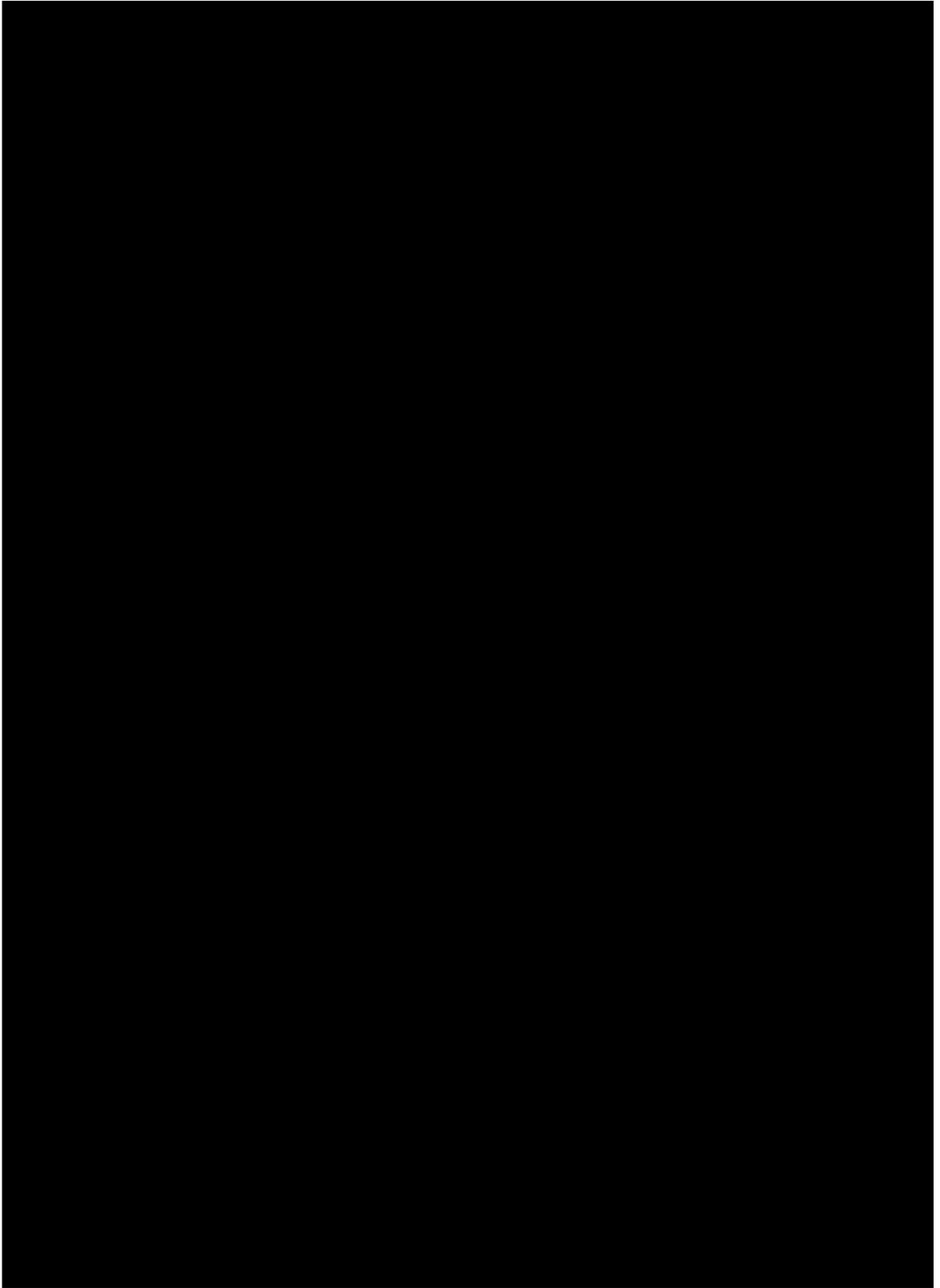
The field survey implemented standard Phase I survey techniques. Field investigations consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance implementing visual inspection of exposed surface areas and subsurface testing, resulting in the excavation of 984 shovel tests in the survey area (Figures 21-22). Field investigations were conducted by two to three two-person crews. As



Figure 20. TEPPCO Boligee Intermodel Terminal within the southern boundaries of Site 1Gr31. View west.



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required in the state of Alabama, shovel tests had a minimum diameter of 30 cm and were excavated to sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 6 mm (¼ in) mesh screen in an effort to recover cultural materials. Soil profiles were recorded in each shovel test noting soil stratigraphy, including soil colors, textures and depths. Depths of artifact recovery in shovel tests were also recorded when determinable. Where soil was visible at the surface, initial investigations consisted of ground surface inspection. These locations included bare soil exposures along natural slopes, drainages, access road cutbanks, access road surfaces, specific areas within recently plowed wheat fields, and erosional surfaces. Additionally, wetland areas and locations with standing water were only visually inspected for cultural materials.

Where visibility of the soil surface was limited, shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals in those areas with a high probability of containing cultural materials and archaeological sites. Such high probability areas were limited in extent and consisted of landforms with relatively level surfaces (areas of <10% slope) and terraces adjacent to intermittent drainages, first order streams, and the Tombigbee River. These 30 m interval methods were also limited to those settings showing an absence of disturbance from timber harvesting activities and erosion that has removed soil surface horizons. Areas deemed to have a low probability of intact cultural deposits were sampled at a greater interval of 60 m. These areas included the wheat fields in the southern half of the survey area, areas impacted by access road construction or on slopes greater than 20° were only visually inspected for cultural materials.

The terrain of the survey area consists of relatively flat terrain, including floodplains and terraces adjacent to intermittent drainages, first order streams, and the Tombigbee River. Wetlands and periodically inundated areas were found throughout the survey area. Generally, these areas were only visually inspected for cultural deposits, however, when an area of higher elevation within the wetlands was encountered, it was tested for cultural materials. Shovel Test 424 can be seen in Figure 23. It is an example of a shovel test placed adjacent to a wetland/inundated area. It was excavated to approximately 20 cmbs and consisted of a 7.5 YR 6/1 gray clay mottled with 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown clay from 0 to 20 cmbs.

Approximately half of the terrain in the survey area has been and is currently being used for agricultural purposes, resulting in highly disturbed and eroded soils. Based on the disturbances and modification to the terrain, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits in the southern half of the survey area. The northern half of the survey area, while displaying signs of timber harvesting in the past, contains terraces adjacent to permanent water sources that would have provided ideal landforms for habitation of prehistoric and historic people. Due to the ideal landforms adjacent to the permanent water sources and the close proximity of the survey area to Site 1Gr31, there is a moderate to high probability of intact deposits in the northern half of the survey area.



Figure 23. Shovel Test 424, placed adjacent to a wetland/inundated area.



Laboratory Methods and Collection Curation

All cultural materials recovered during the project were returned to the David L. DeJarnette Laboratory at Moundville Archaeological Park. All photographs, field notes, maps, and documentation pertinent to the survey will be curated at the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological

Repository located at Moundville Archaeological Park. This repository meets Department of the Interior curation standards as defined under 36 CFR Part 79. All debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded by using a system of Humboldt U.S.A. Standard Sieve nested screens with graduated square hole sizes of 1 inch, .5 inch, and .25 inch and was analyzed using the mass analysis technique as outlined by Ahler (1989).

Results

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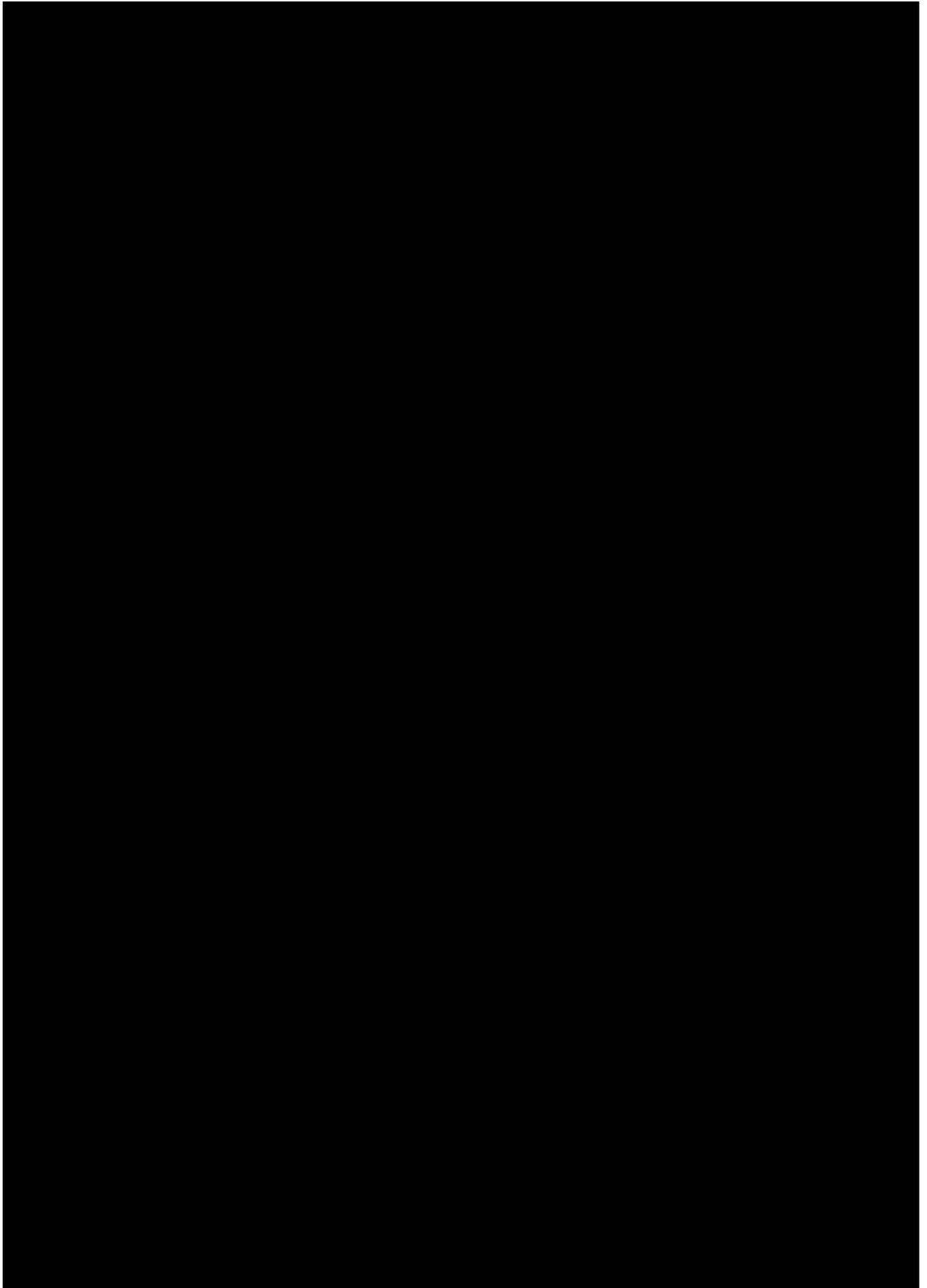
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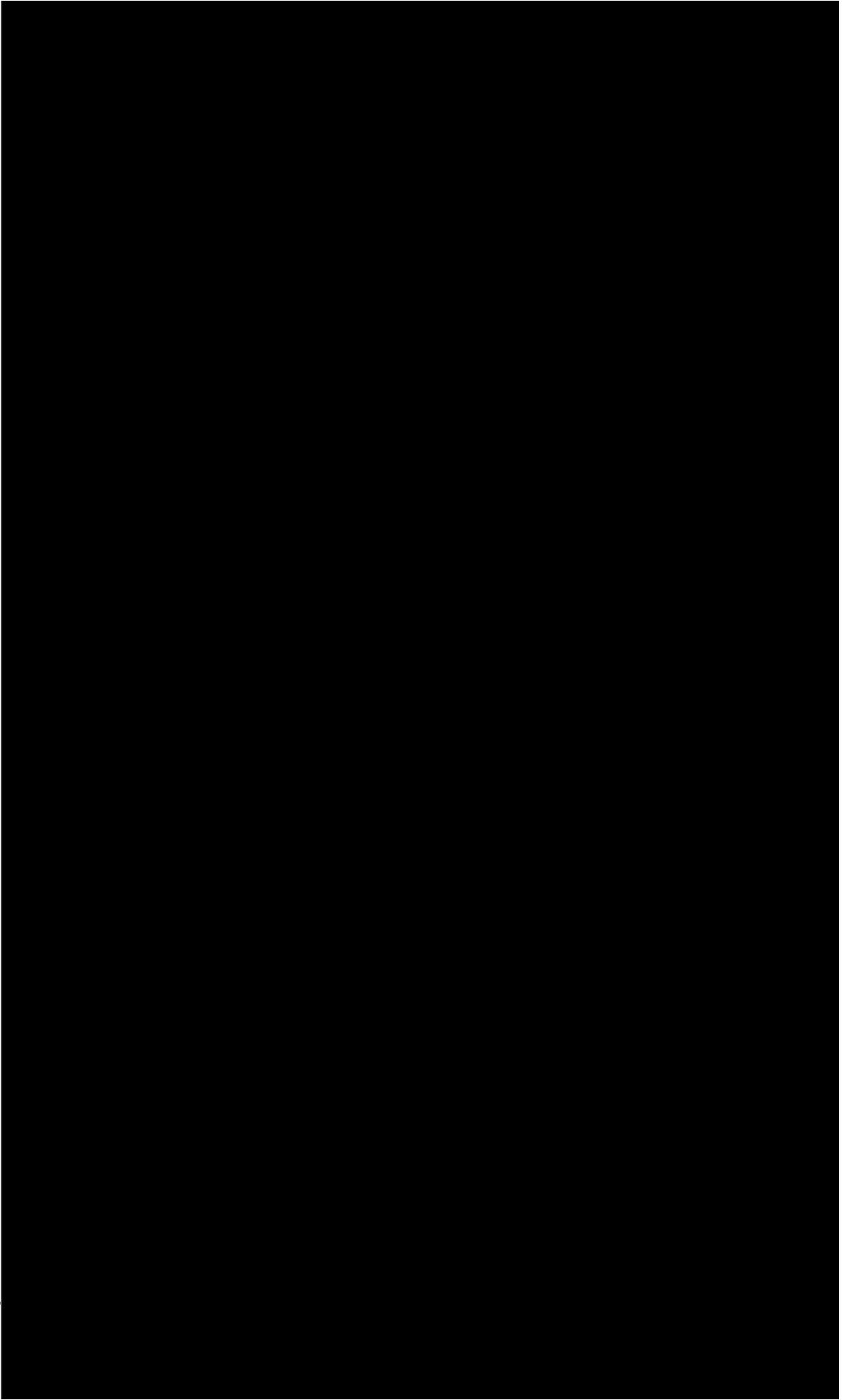
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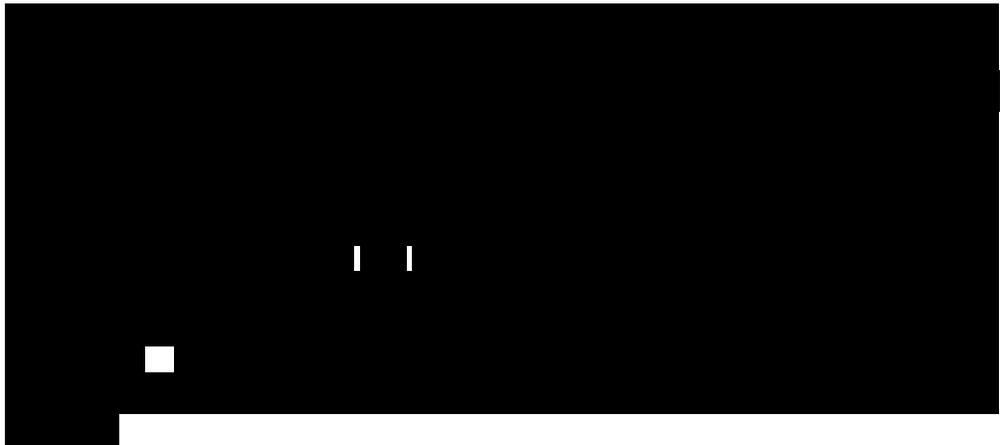
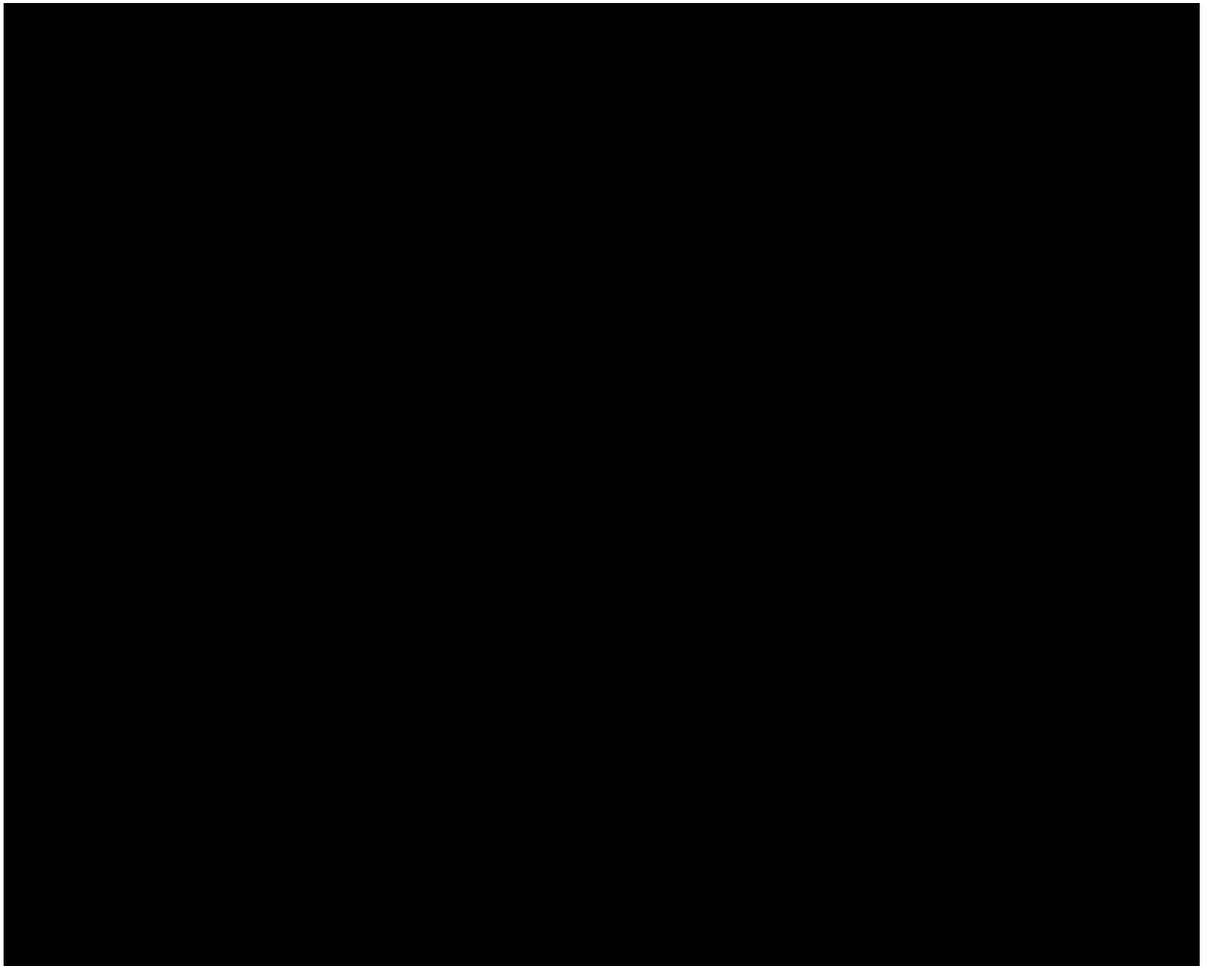
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Site 1Gr159

<i>Topographic Map:</i> Boligee	<i>Easting:</i> 401849 <i>Northing:</i> 3627882
<i>Township:</i> 21N <i>Range:</i> 1W	<i>Section:</i> NW¼, SW¼, NE¼ of Section 24
<i>Elevation:</i> 125 ft	<i>Site Size:</i> 50 m by 40 m
<i>Maximum Depth:</i> 10 cm	<i>Preservation State:</i> Cultivation
<i>Percentage Disturbed:</i> 95 %	<i>NRHP Status:</i> Ineligible
<i>Topographic Association:</i> Floodplain	<i>Nearest Water Source:</i> Lake
<i>Direction to Water:</i> E	<i>Distance to Water:</i> 20 m
<i>Ground Cover:</i> Cultivation	<i>Soil Types:</i> Ruston
<i>Soil Texture:</i> Fine sandy loam	<i>Components:</i> Late 19 th to Mid 20 th Century Nonaboriginal

Comments: Site 1Gr159 is located in a floodplain adjacent to a small pond along the southern boundary of the survey area and is identified as a late 19th to mid 20th century nonaboriginal historic refuse scatter (Figure 30). A total of 33 shovel tests, 10 positive for cultural materials, was excavated to determine the extent of cultural deposits (Figure 31). The site currently lies within a periodically plowed wheat field with an access road, wetlands, and pond to the east and wheat fields to the north, south, and west (Figures 32-33). Due to the access road, wetlands, and pond to the east, additional shovel tests in this direction were not attempted.

Shovel Test 49 can be seen in Figure 34 and is an example of a typical shovel test from Site 1Gr159. It was excavated to a depth of 15 cmbs and no O horizon was present. From 0 to 10 cmbs a 10 YR 5/3 brown fine sandy loam was present. From 10 to 15 cmbs a culturally sterile compact 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay was present. Cultural materials were recovered from the surface and within the first 10 cmbs. Diagnostic materials recovered include whiteware, wire and machine cut nails, various types of glass, and machine produced brick (Appendix B). These materials date the site from the late 19th century to the mid 20th century. Indeed, a structure is present in the area of Site 1Gr159 on the 1923 Green County Soil Map (USDA Bureau of Soils 1923) and the USGS 1970 (photo revised 1987) 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle. Some artifacts exhibited signs of burning and it is probable the structure was burned and demolished to make the area usable for agricultural purposes.

Given the high degree of disturbance associated with the agricultural wheat field, the access road, exposed ground surfaces, the lack of intact soil stratigraphy, and the shallowness of deposits, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits in the area. Therefore, Site 1Gr159 does not meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP and further testing is not warranted.



Figure 30. Site 1Gr159 from the site's southeastern boundary. View northwest.

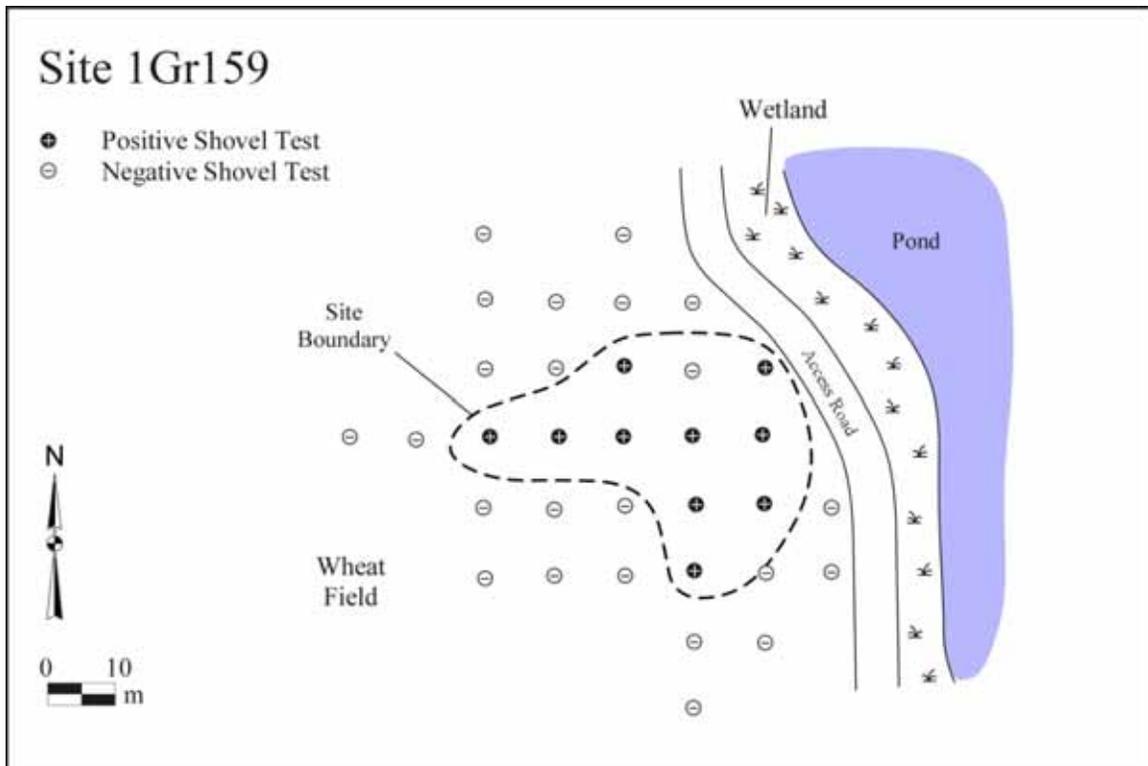


Figure 31. Sketch map of Site 1Gr159.



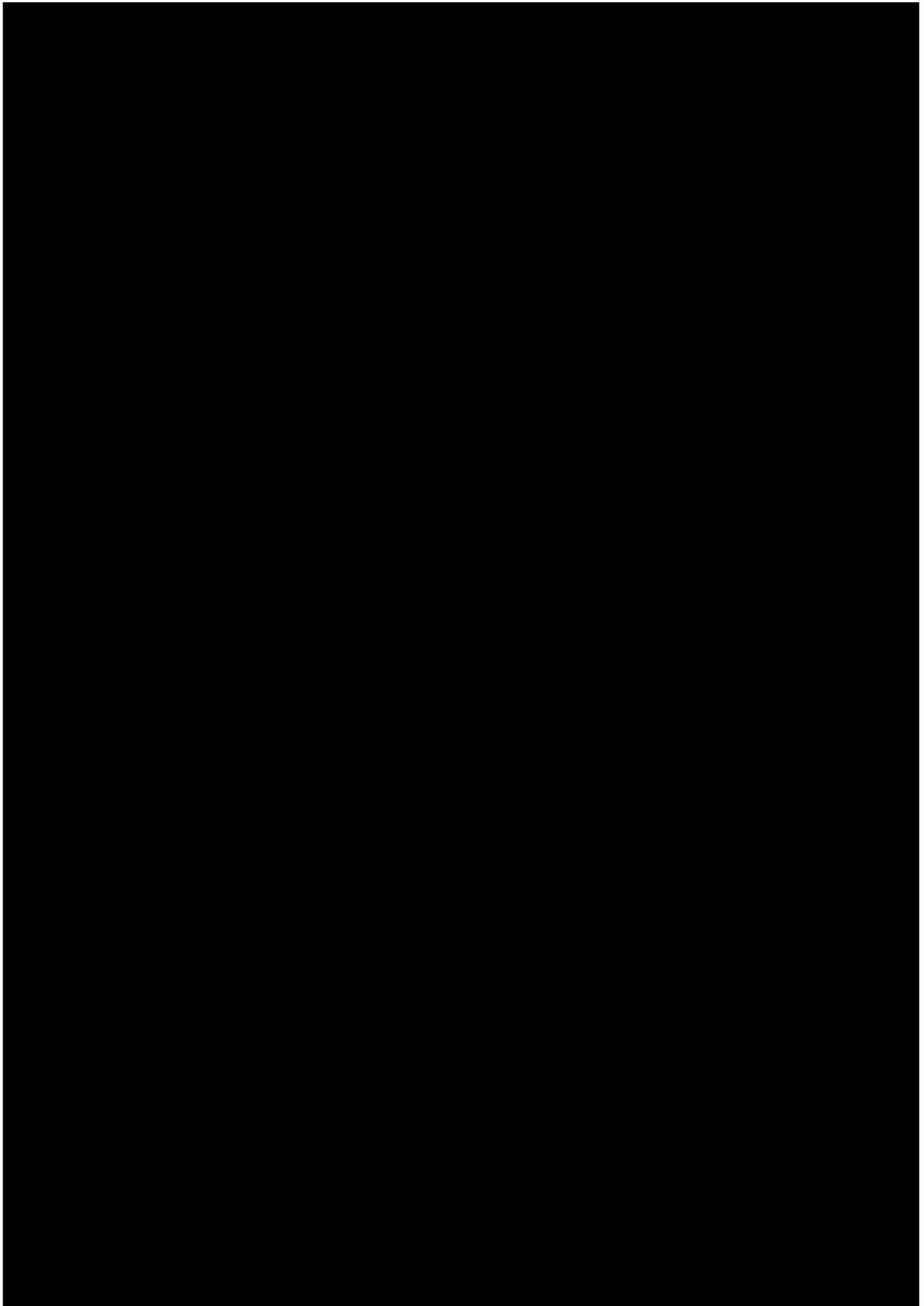
Figure 32. Access road, wetlands, and pond to the east of Site 1Gr159 taken from the site's northeast boundary. View southeast.

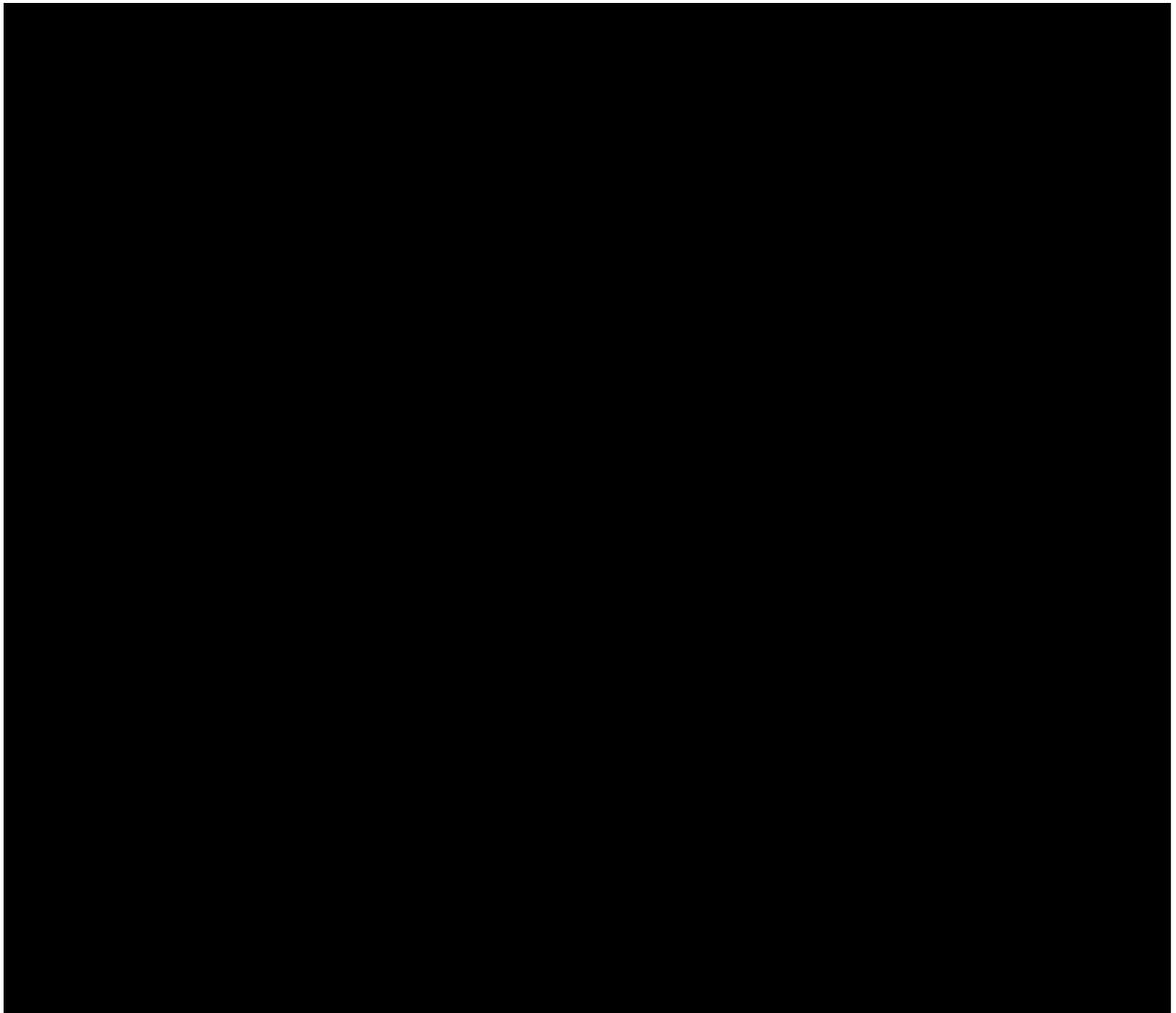


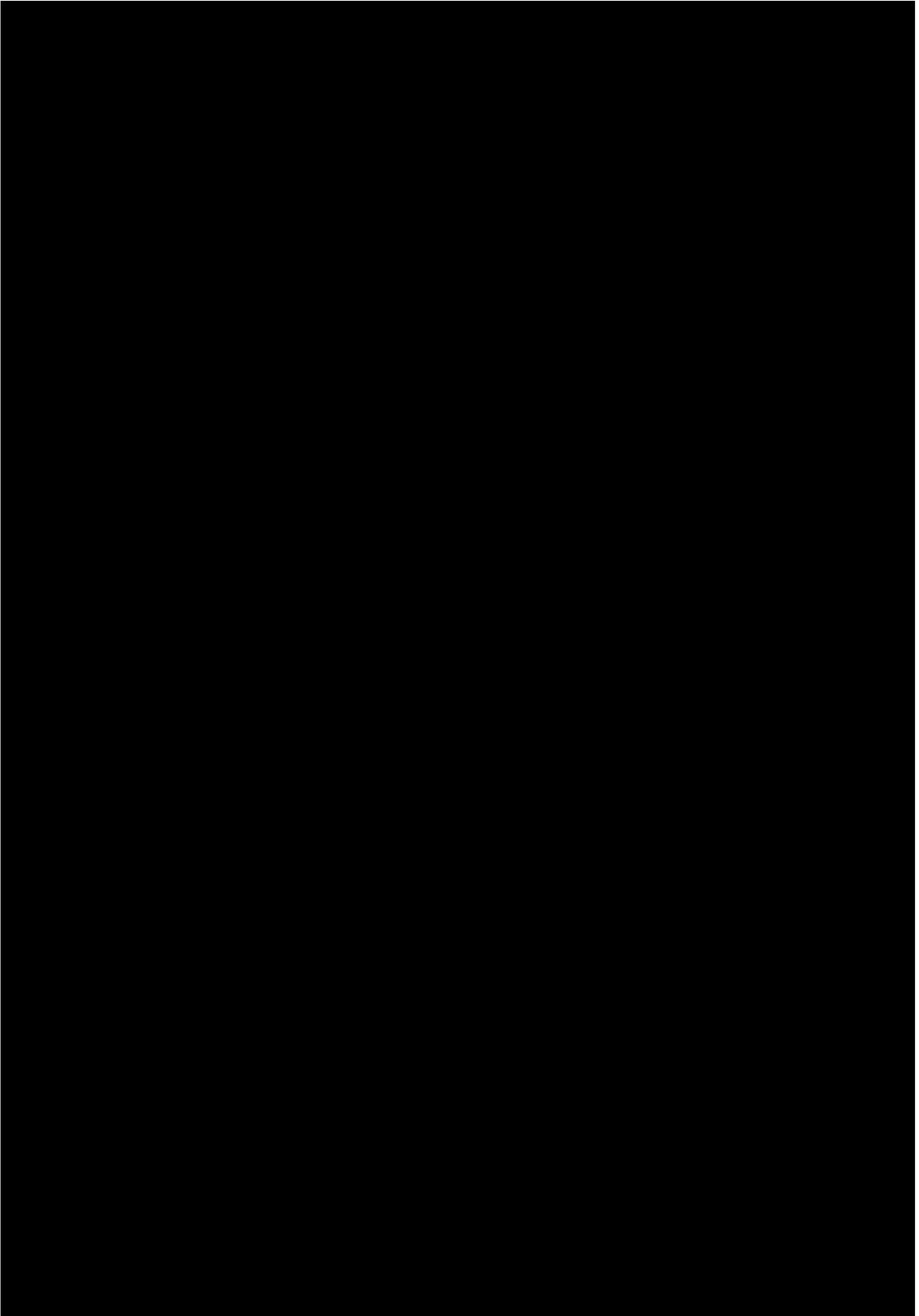
Figure 33. View of Site 1Gr159 from the site's northern boundary. View south.

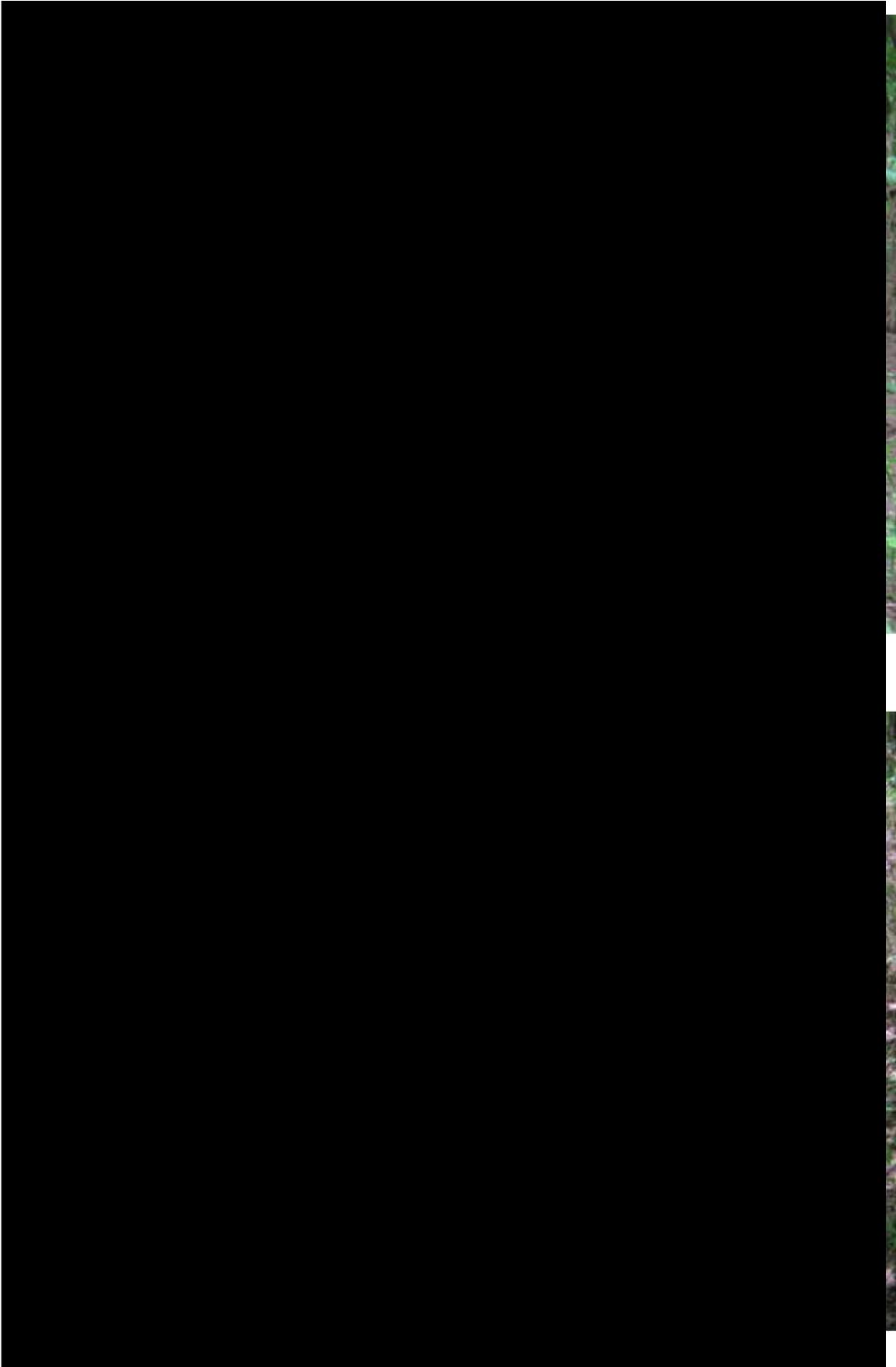


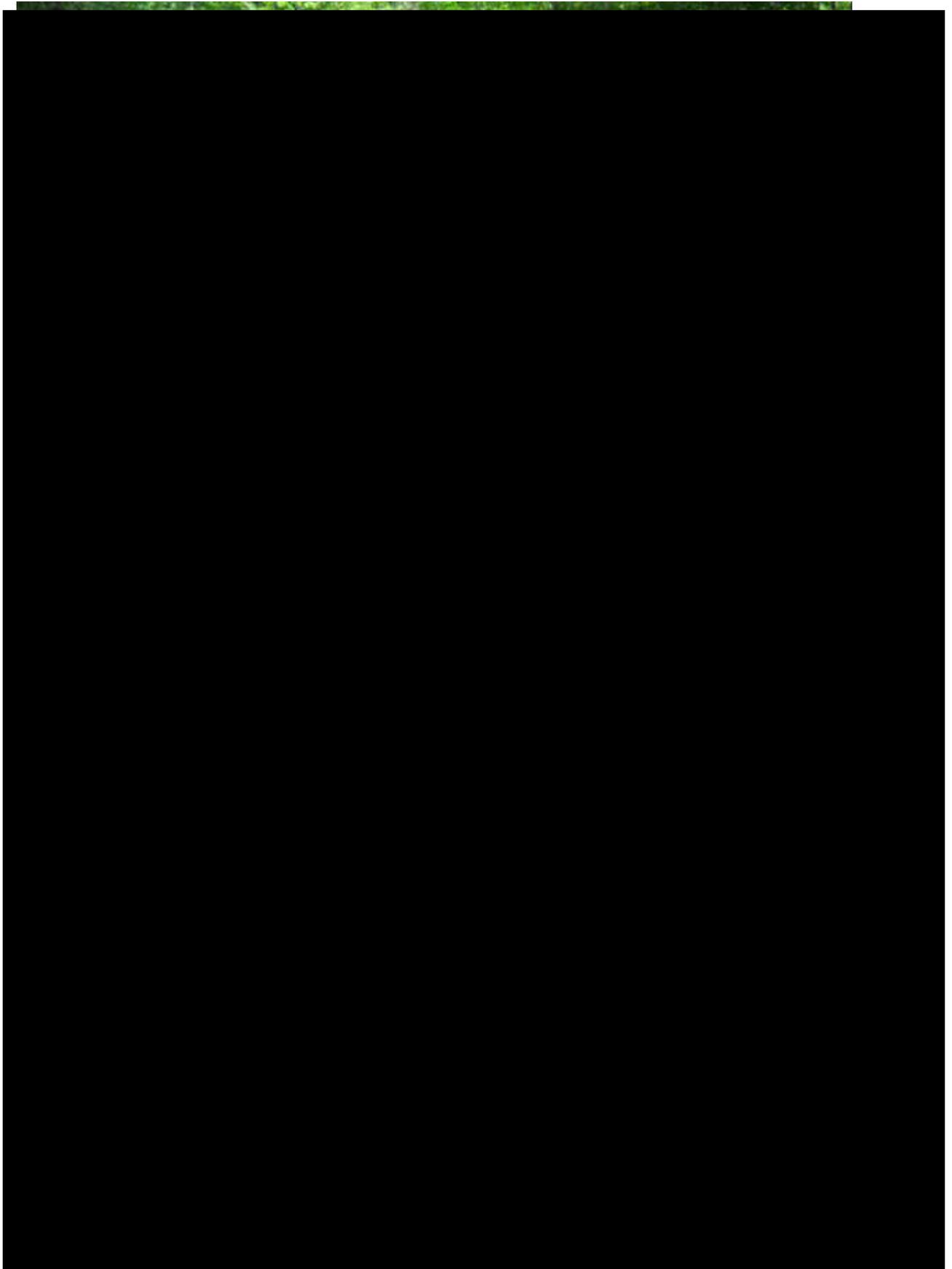
Figure 34. Shovel Test 49 from Site 1Gr159.

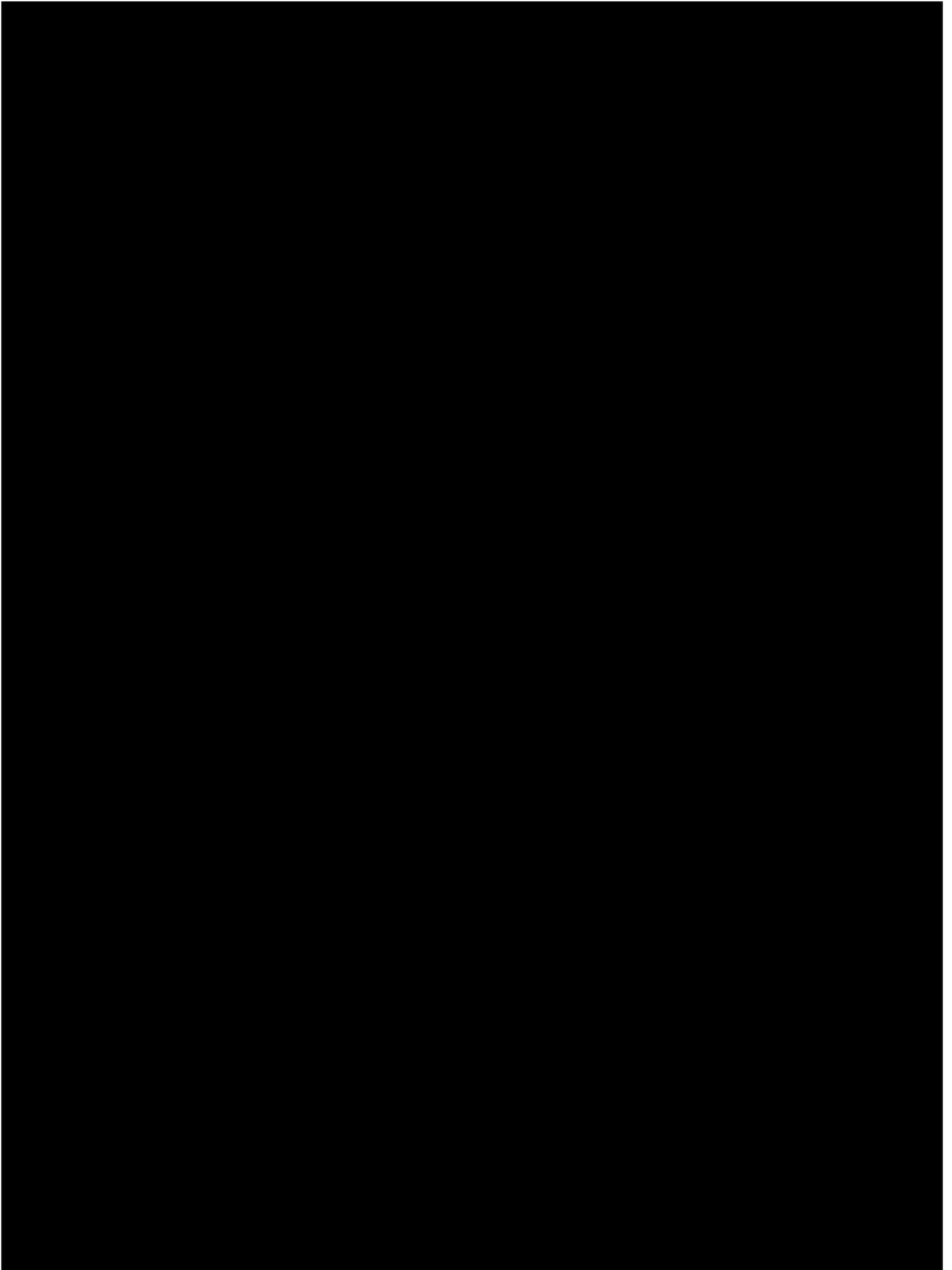


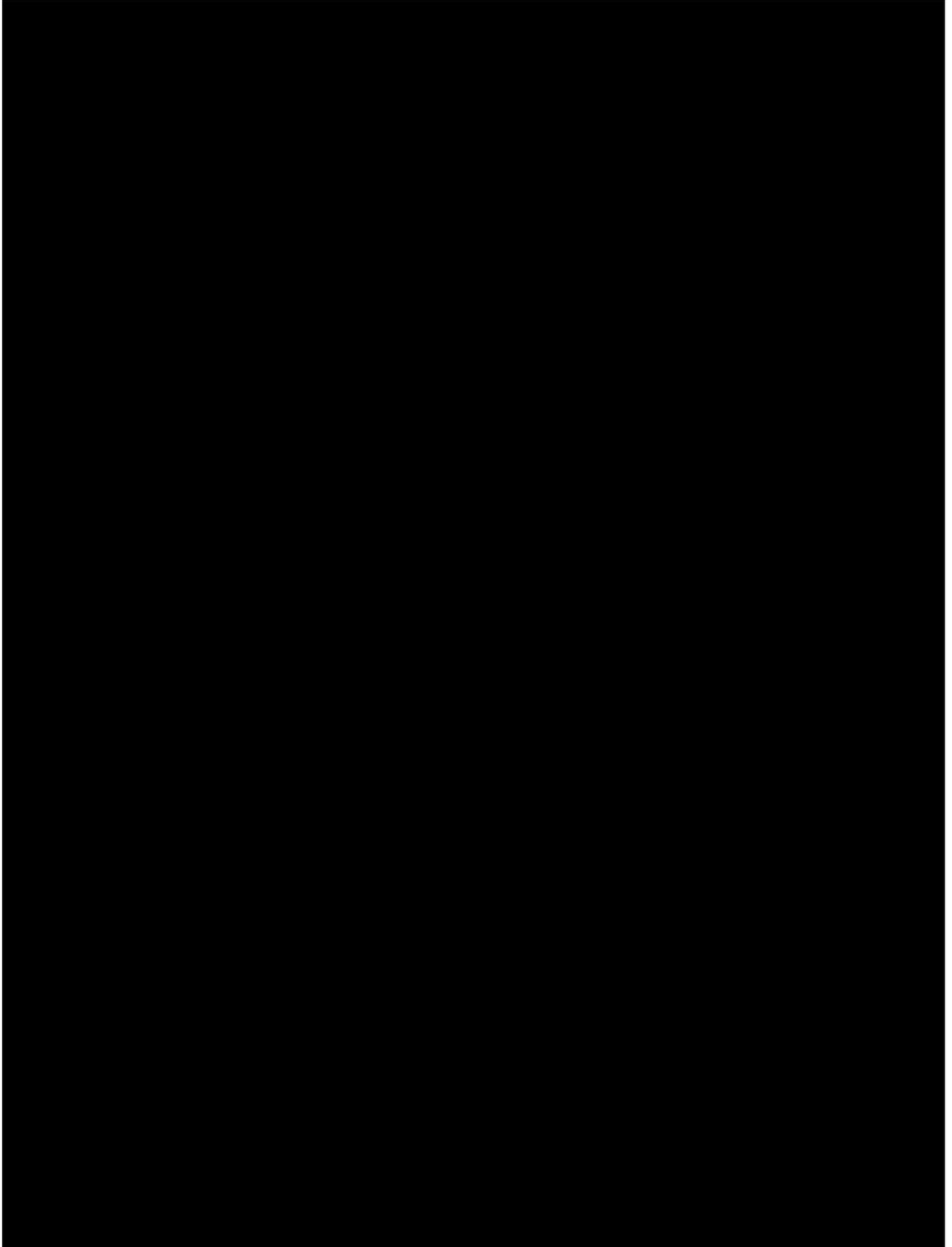


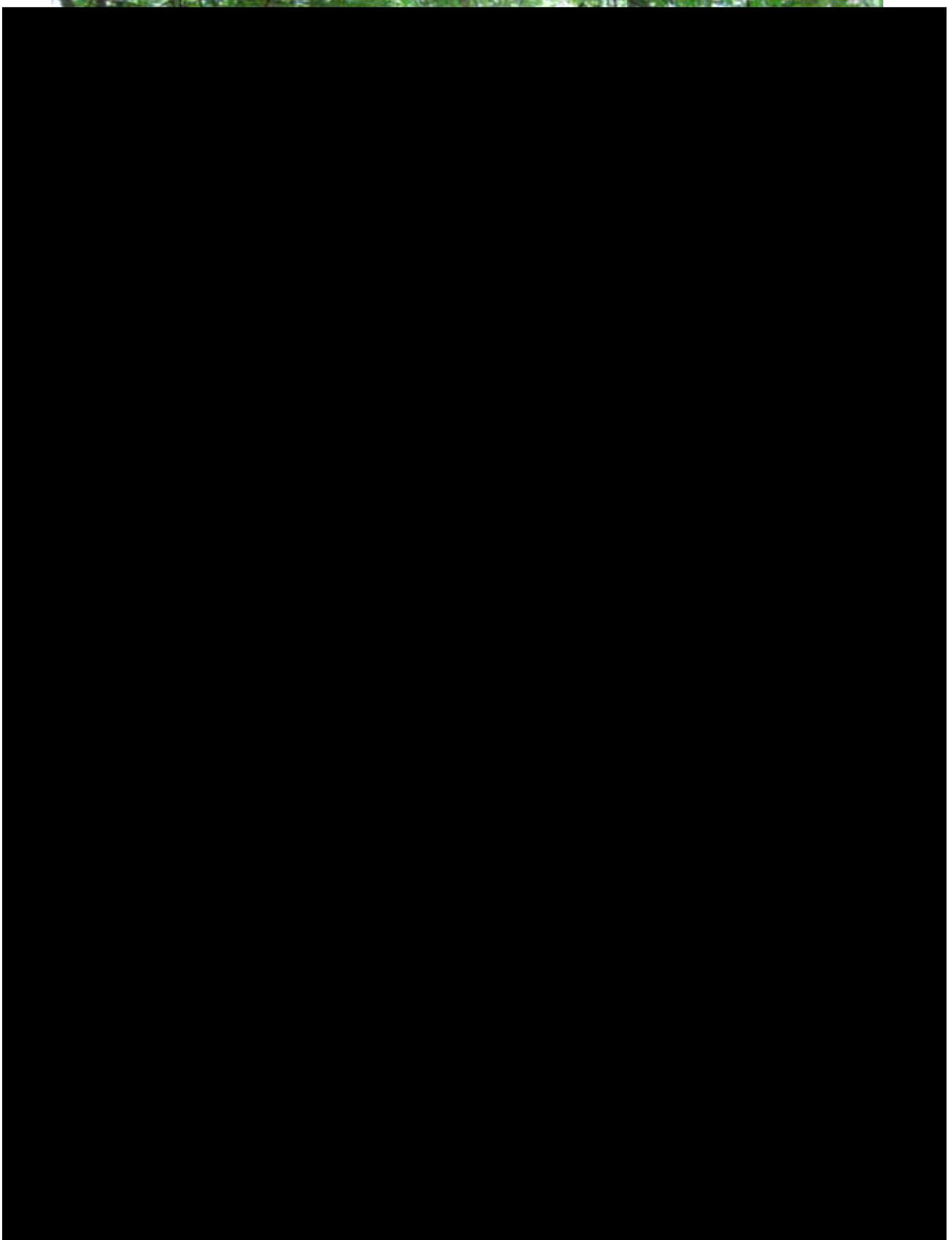


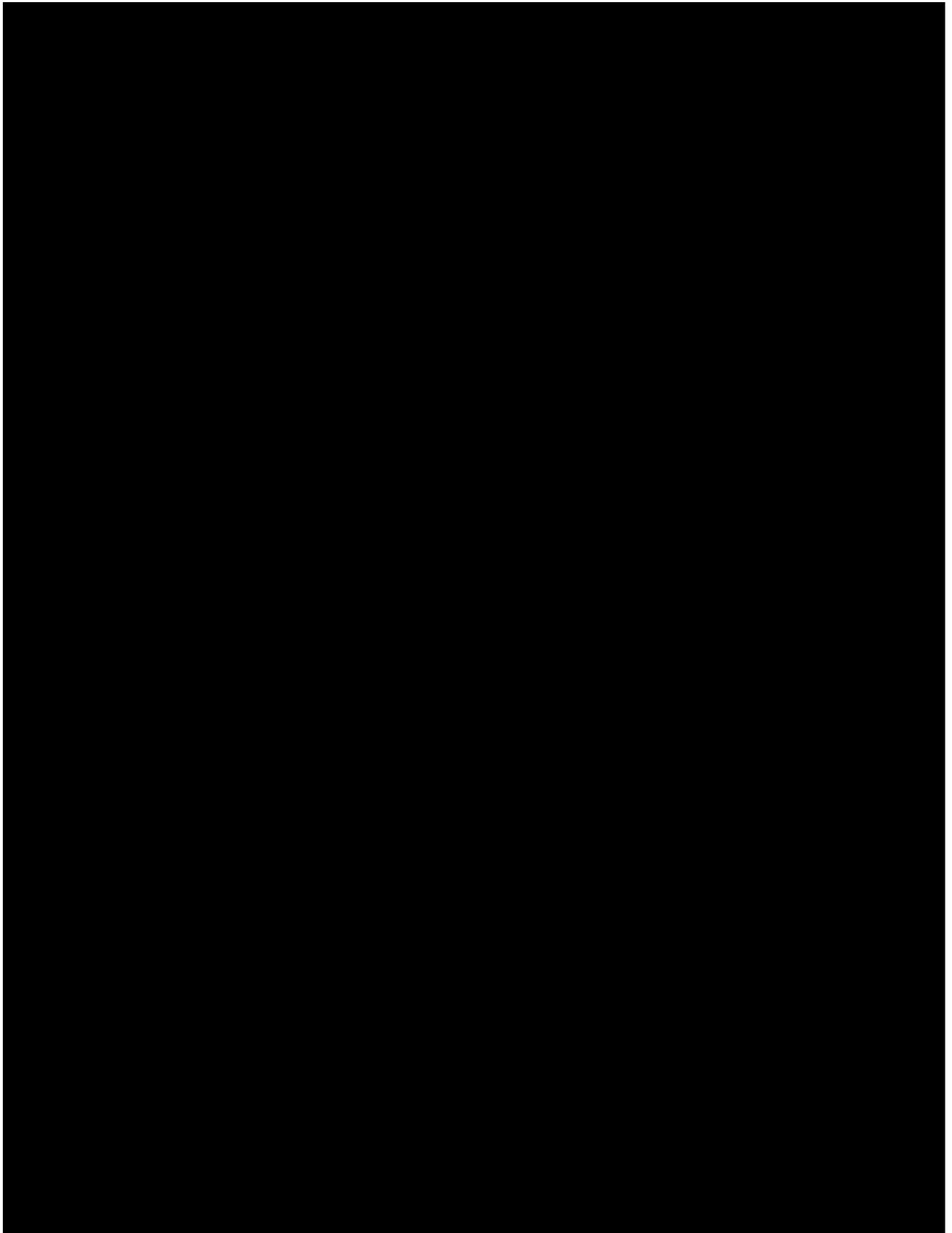


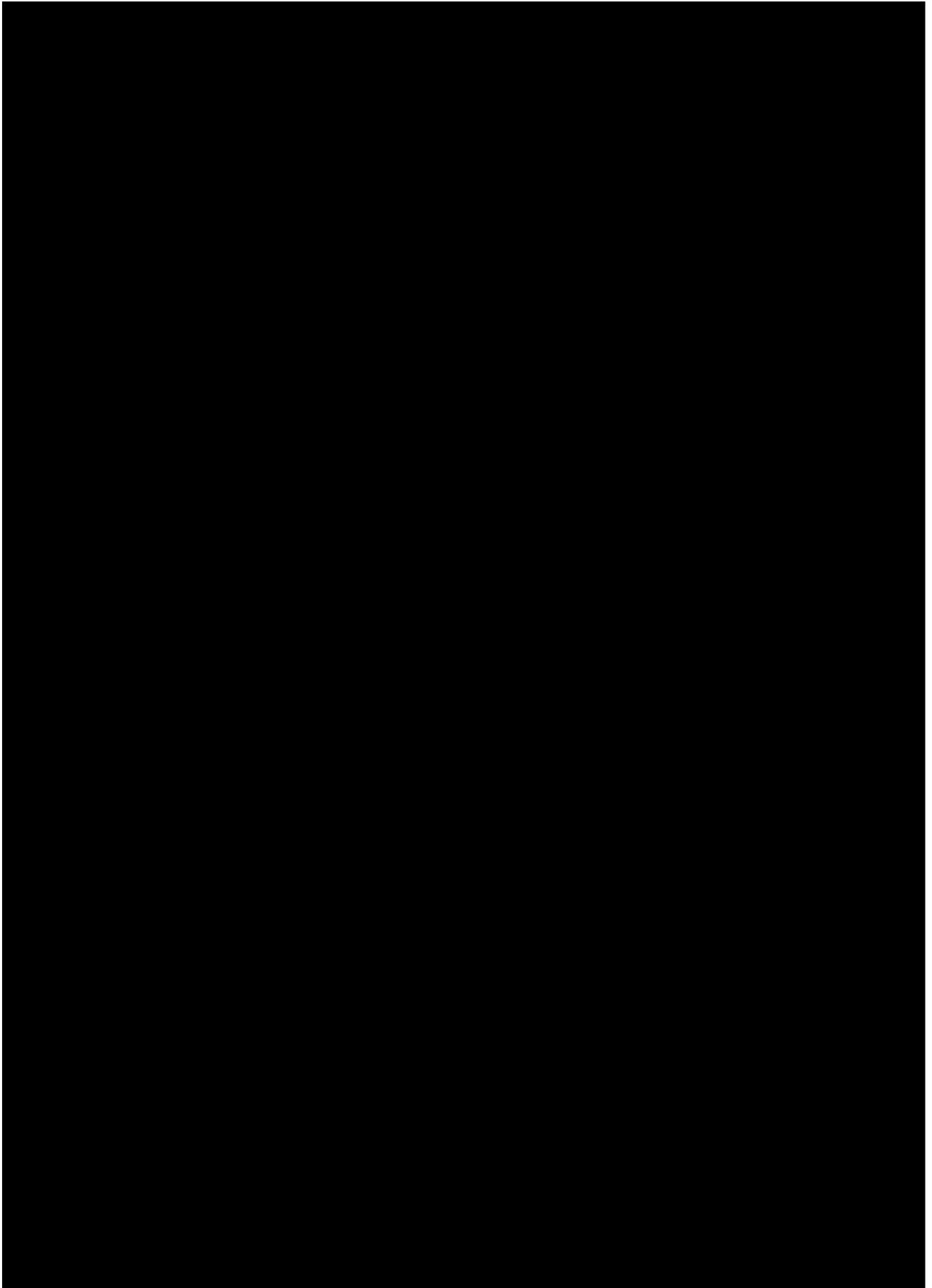


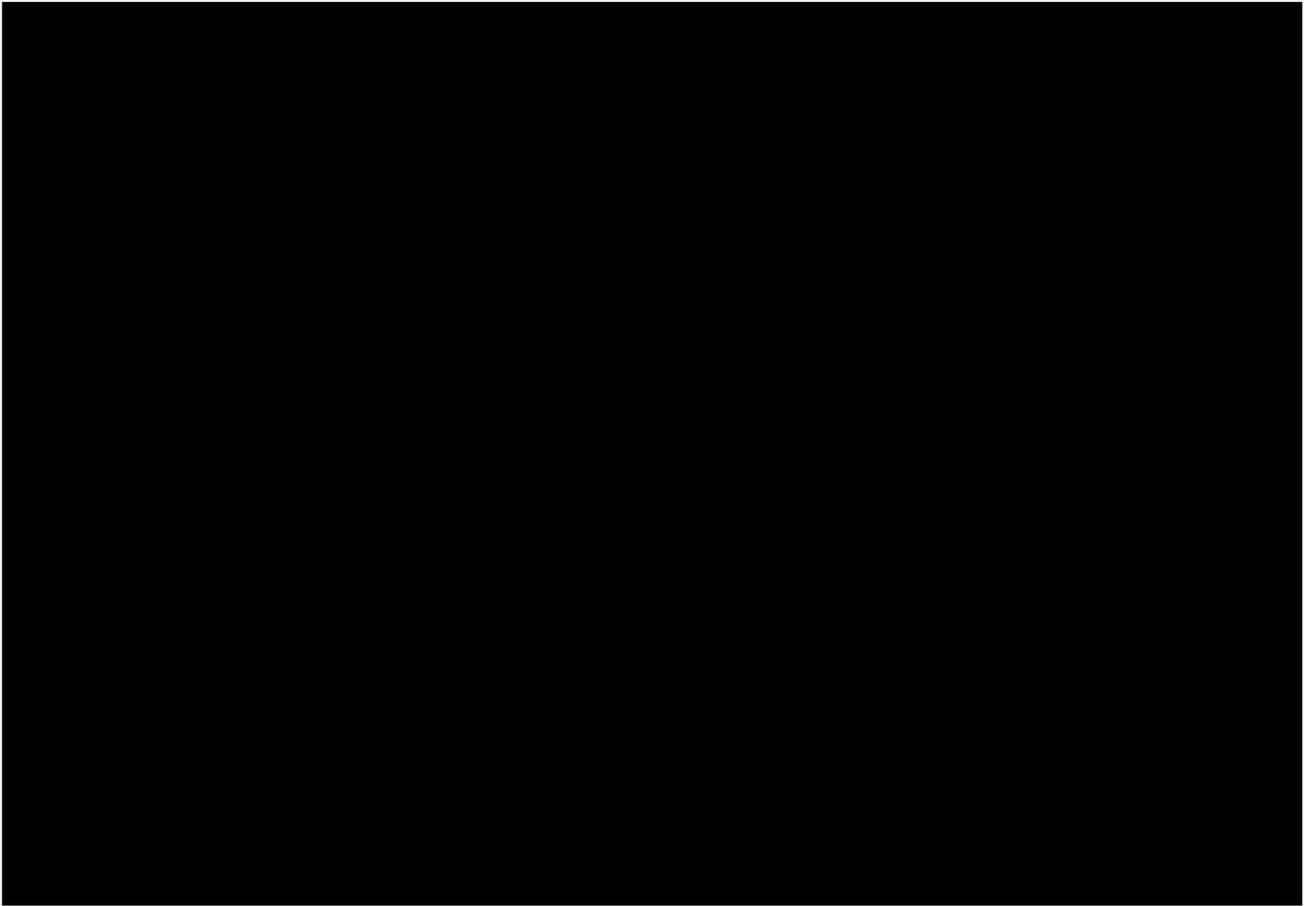












Site 1Gr162

<i>Topographic Map:</i> Boligee	<i>Easting:</i> 401713 <i>Northing:</i> 3629080
<i>Township:</i> 21N Range: 1W	<i>Section:</i> SW¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 13
<i>Elevation:</i> 125 ft	<i>Site Size:</i> 40 m by 10 m
<i>Maximum Depth:</i> 10 cm	<i>Preservation State:</i> Cultivation
<i>Percentage Disturbed:</i> 95 %	<i>NRHP Status:</i> Ineligible
<i>Topographic Association:</i> Terrace	<i>Nearest Water Source:</i> First order stream
<i>Direction to Water:</i> N	<i>Distance to Water:</i> 60 m
<i>Ground Cover:</i> Cultivation	<i>Soil Types:</i> Ruston
<i>Soil Texture:</i> Fine sandy loam	<i>Components:</i> Early to Mid 20 th Century Nonaboriginal

Comments: Site 1Gr162 is located on the second terrace south of a first order stream in the center of the survey area and is identified as an early to mid 20th century nonaboriginal historic refuse scatter (Figure 50). A total of 16 shovel tests, 4 positive for cultural materials, was excavated to determine the extent of cultural deposits (Figure 51). The site currently lies within a periodically plowed wheat field with an access road to the south, an intermitted drainage to the south and west, and a railroad to the north (Figures 52-53). Due to the access road, wetlands, and pond to the east, additional shovel tests in this direction were not attempted.

Shovel Test 574 can be seen in Figure 54 and is an example of a typical shovel test from Site 1Gr159. It was excavated to a depth of 15 cmbs and no O horizon was present. From 0 to 10 cmbs a 7.5 YR 4/4 brown fine sandy loam was present. From 10 to 15 cmbs a culturally sterile 2.5 YR 4/6 compact red sandy clay was present. Cultural materials were recovered from the surface and within the first 10 cmbs. Diagnostic materials recovered include whiteware, stoneware, various types of glass, and machine produced brick (Appendix B). These materials date the site from the late early to the mid 20th century. Indeed, a structure is present in the area of Site 1Gr162 on the 1923 Green County Soil Map (USDA Bureau of Soils 1923) and the USGS 1970 (photo revised 1987) 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle. Some artifacts exhibited signs of burning and it is probable the structure was burned and demolished to make the area usable for agricultural purposes.

Given the high degree of disturbance associated with the agricultural wheat field, exposed ground surfaces, the lack of intact soil stratigraphy, and the shallowness of deposits, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits in the area. Therefore, Site 1Gr162 does not meet the criteria for eligibility into the NRHP and further testing is not warranted.



Figure 50. Site 1Gr162 from the site's eastern boundary. View west.

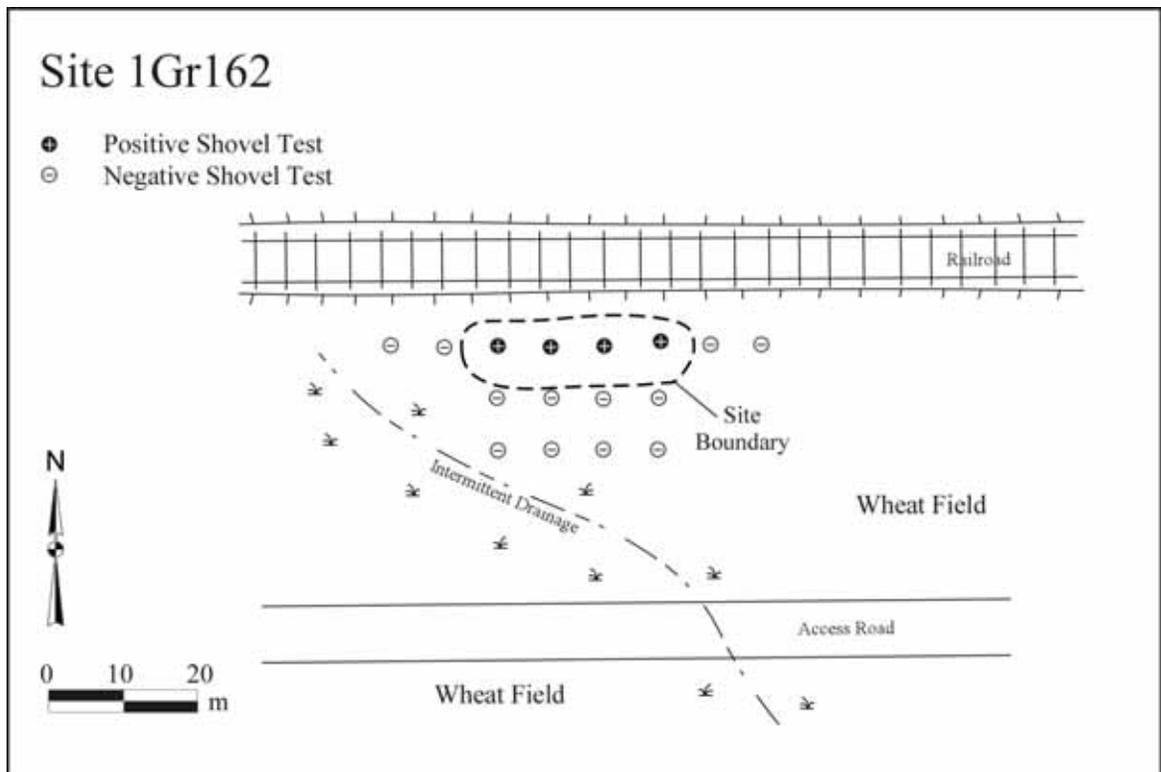


Figure 51. Sketch map of Site 1Gr162.



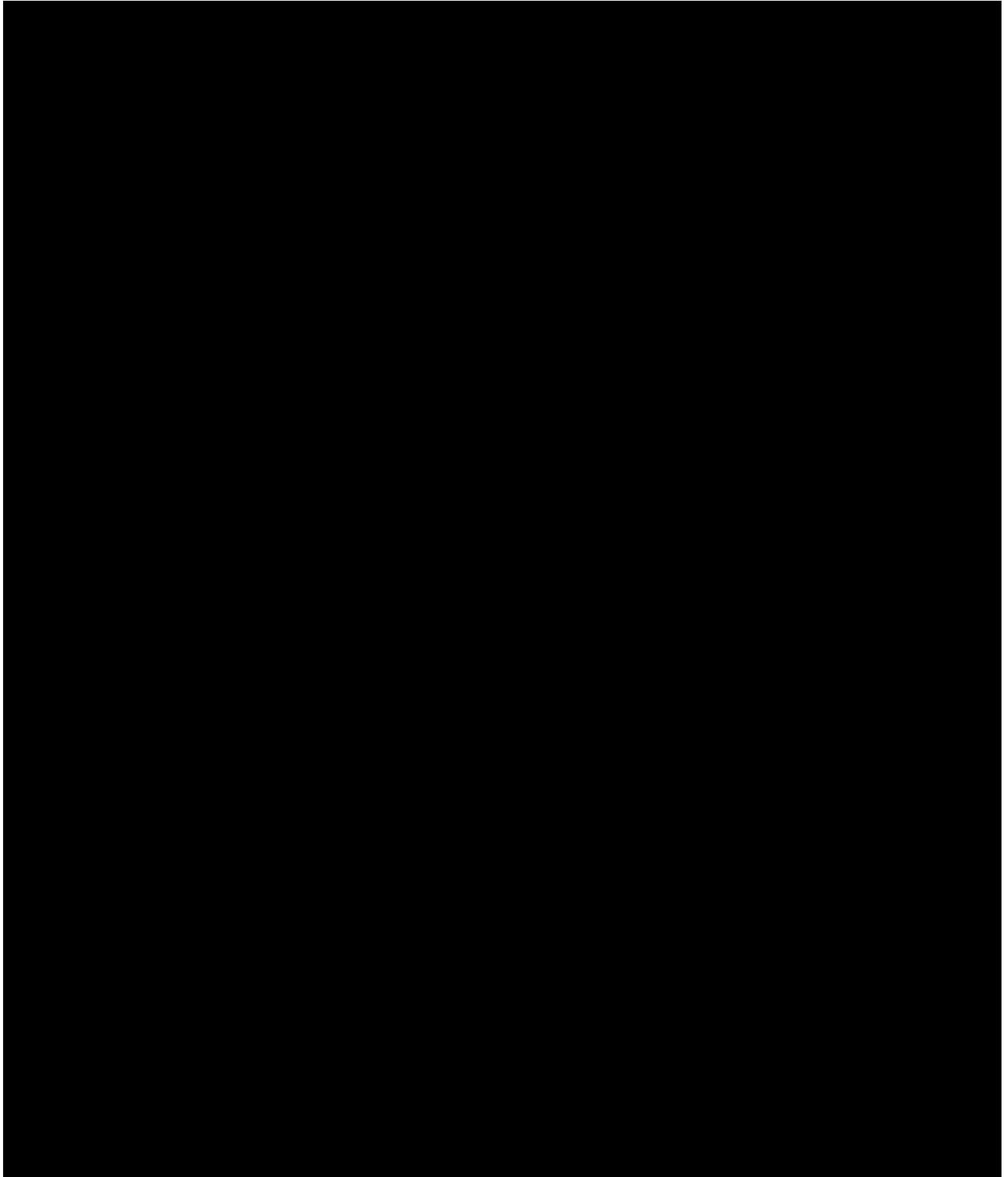
Figure 52. Access road and intermittent drainage to the south of Site 1Gr162. View south.

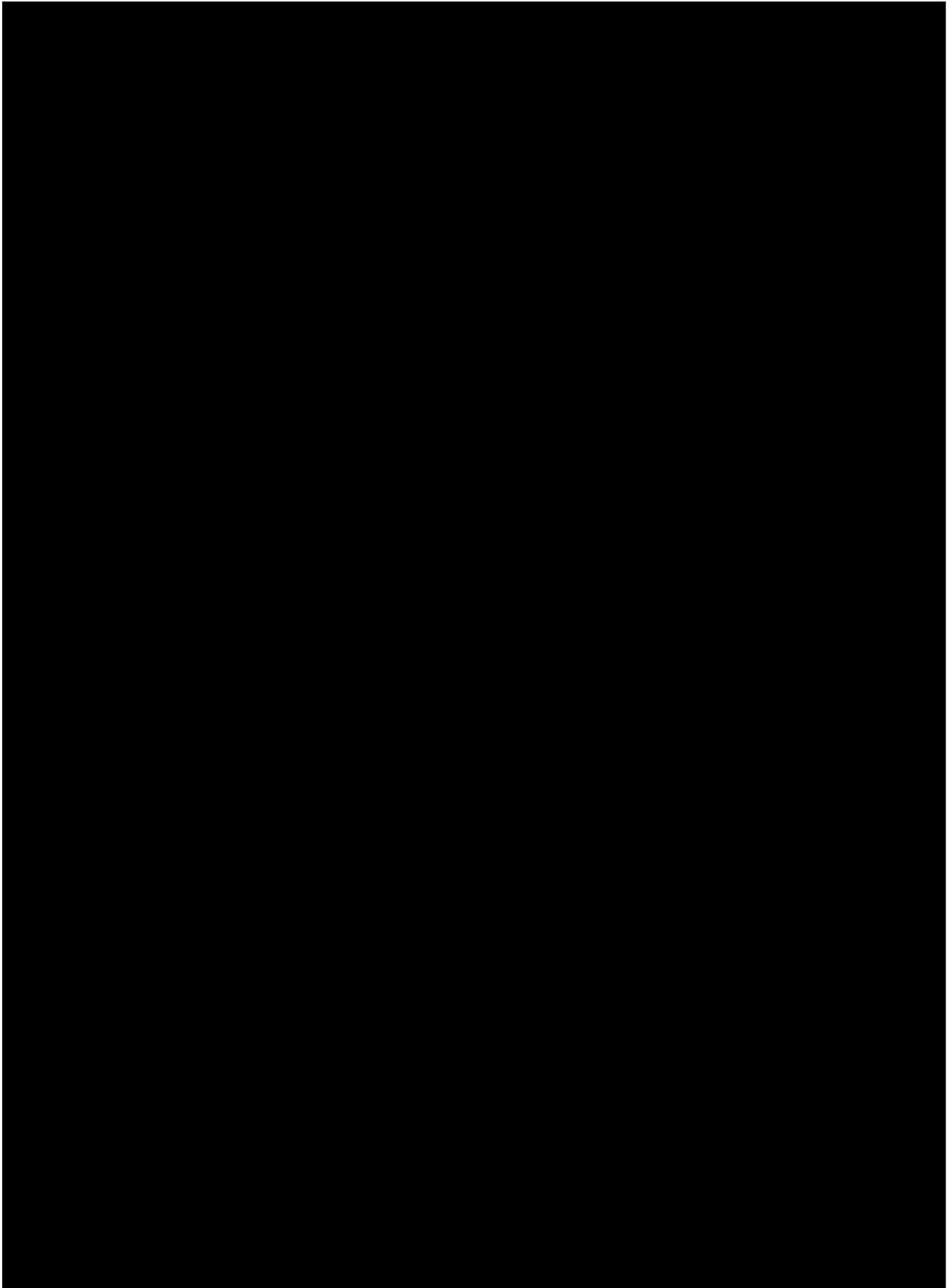


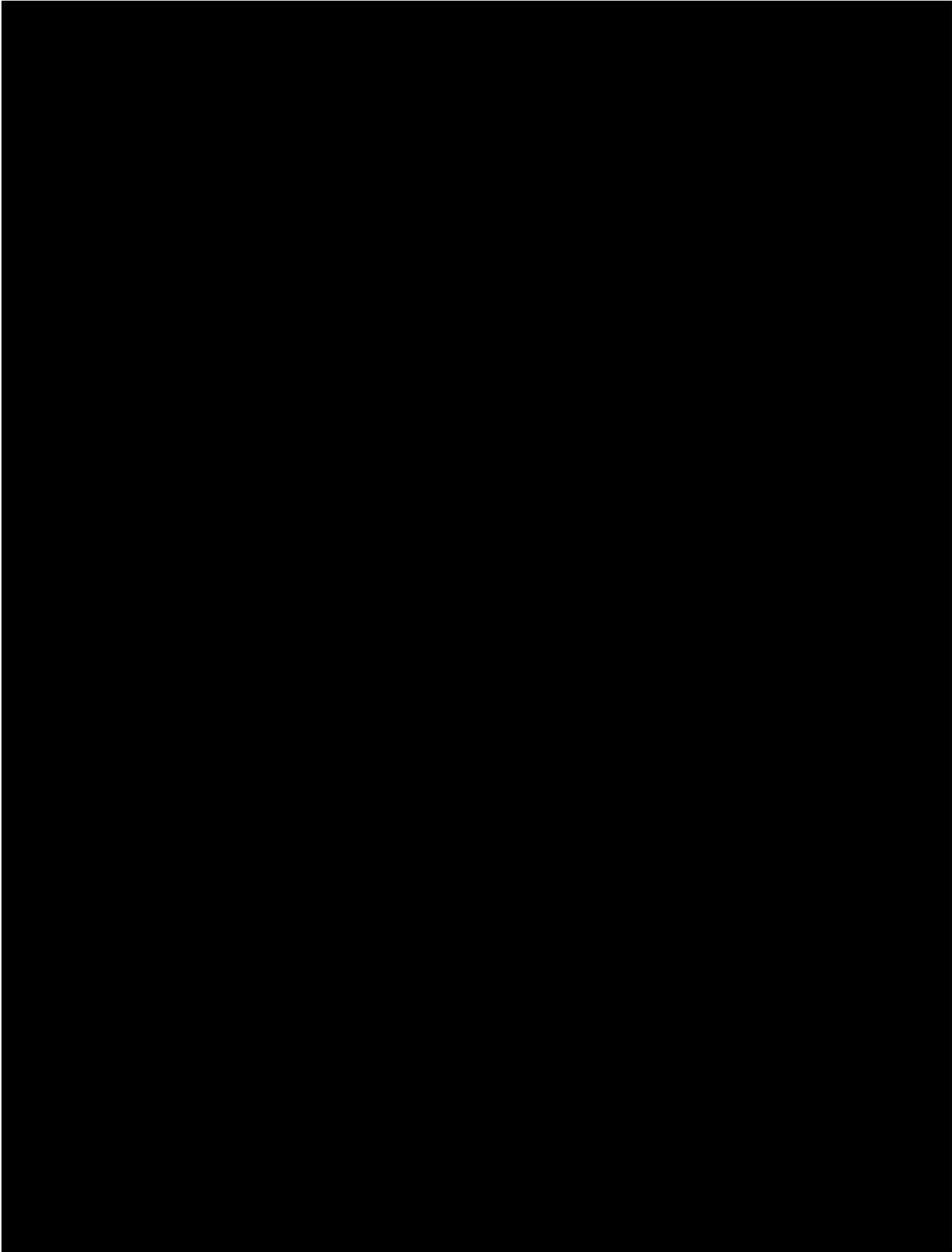
Figure 53. Railroad to the north of Site 1Gr162. View north.

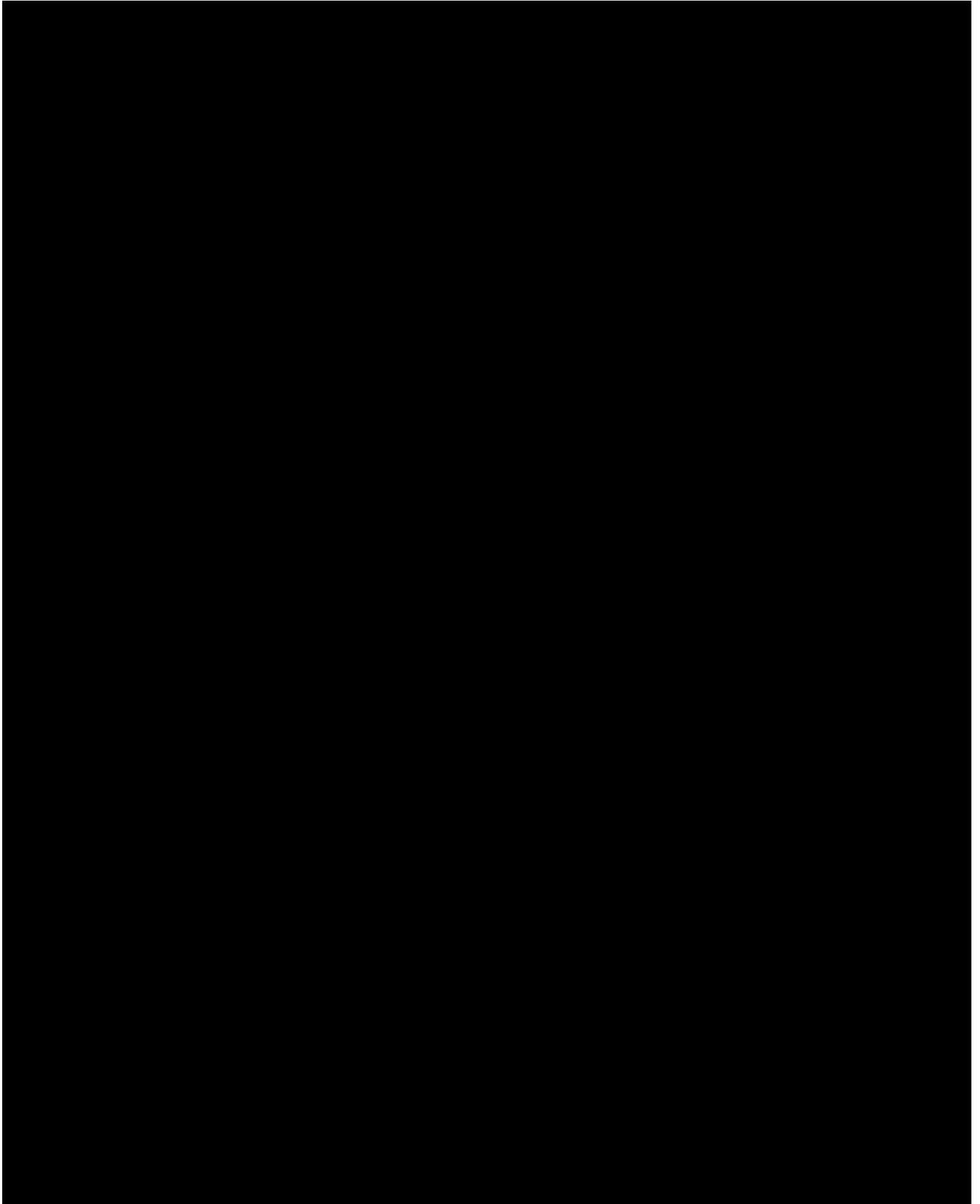


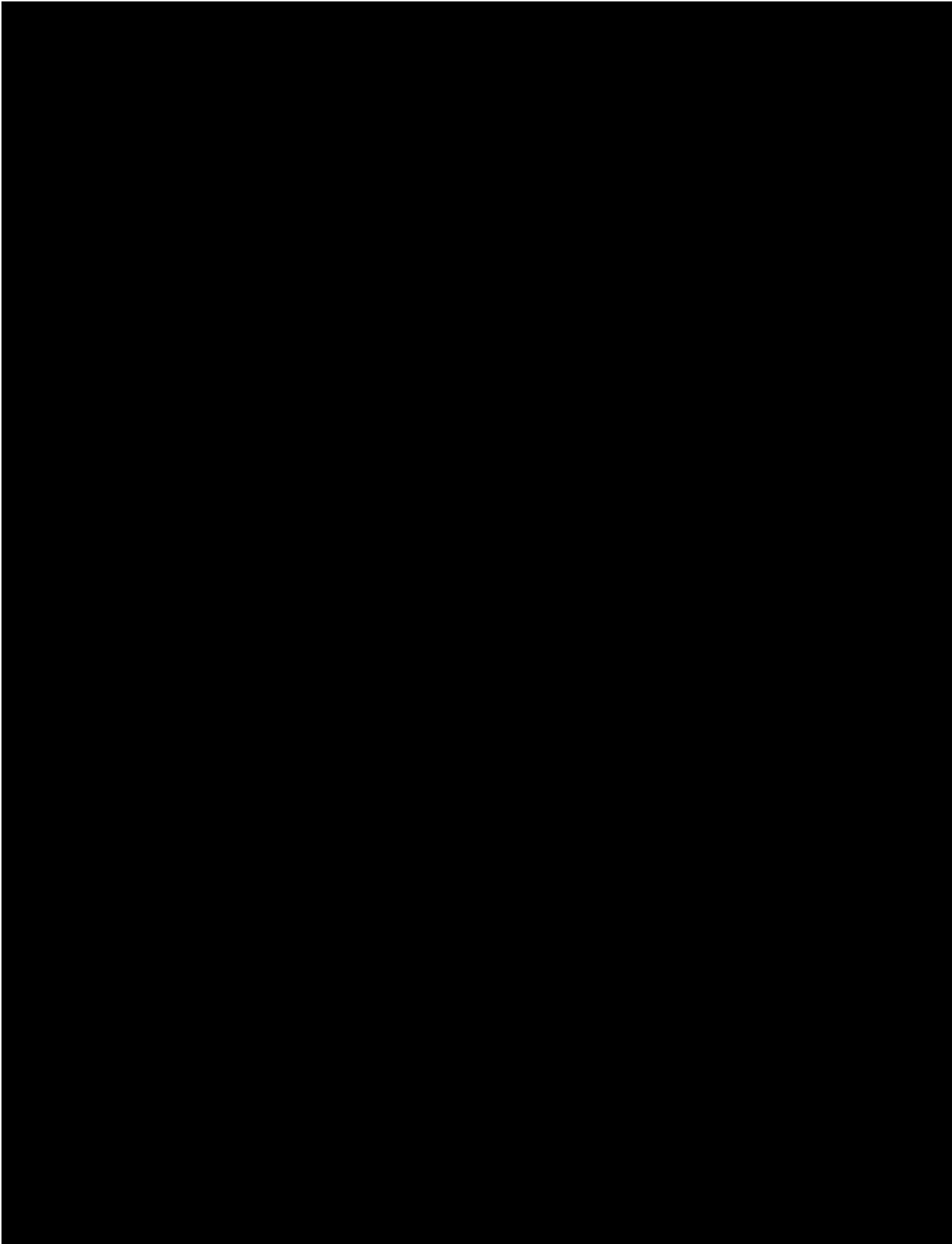
Figure 54. Shovel Test 547 from Site 1Gr162.

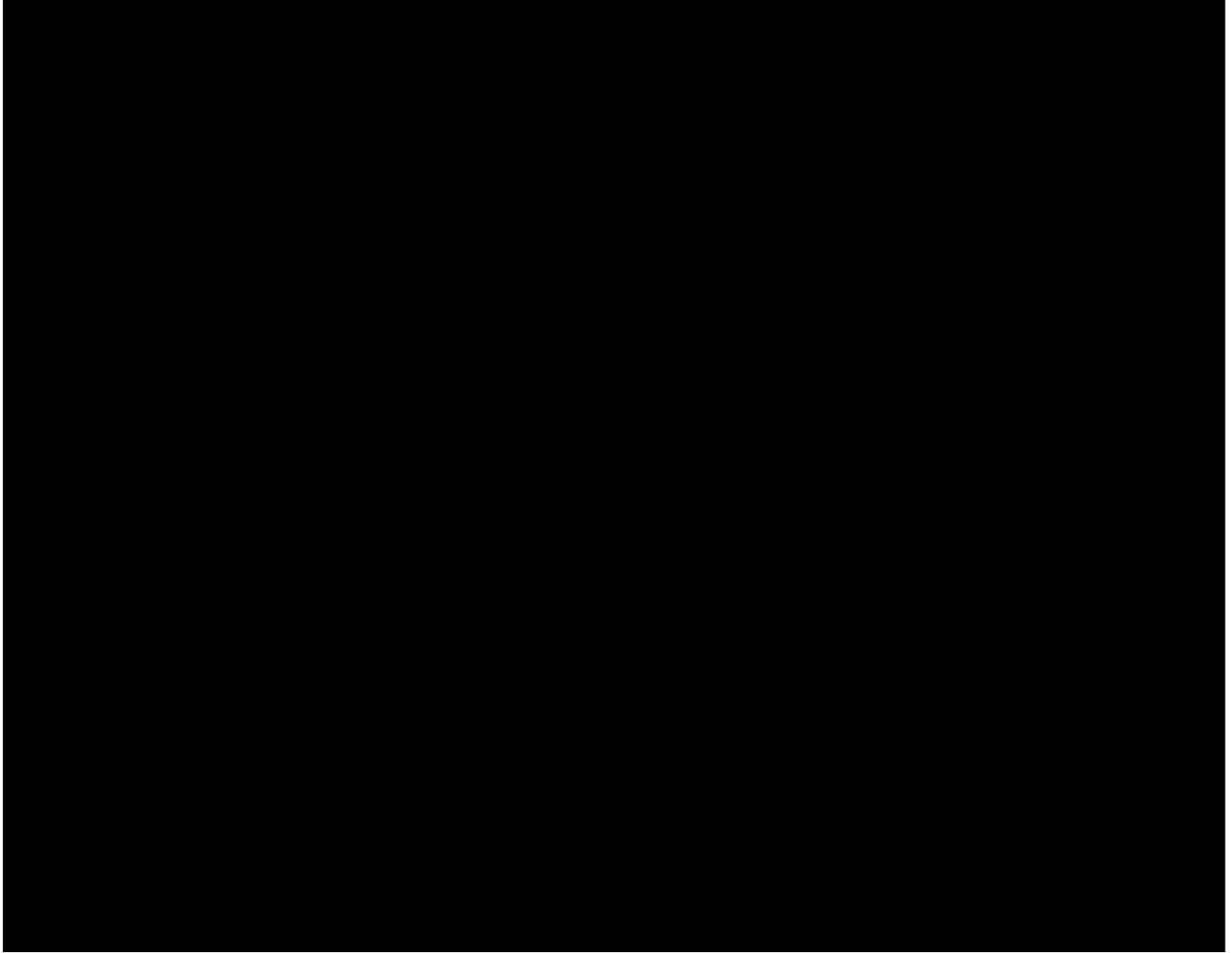


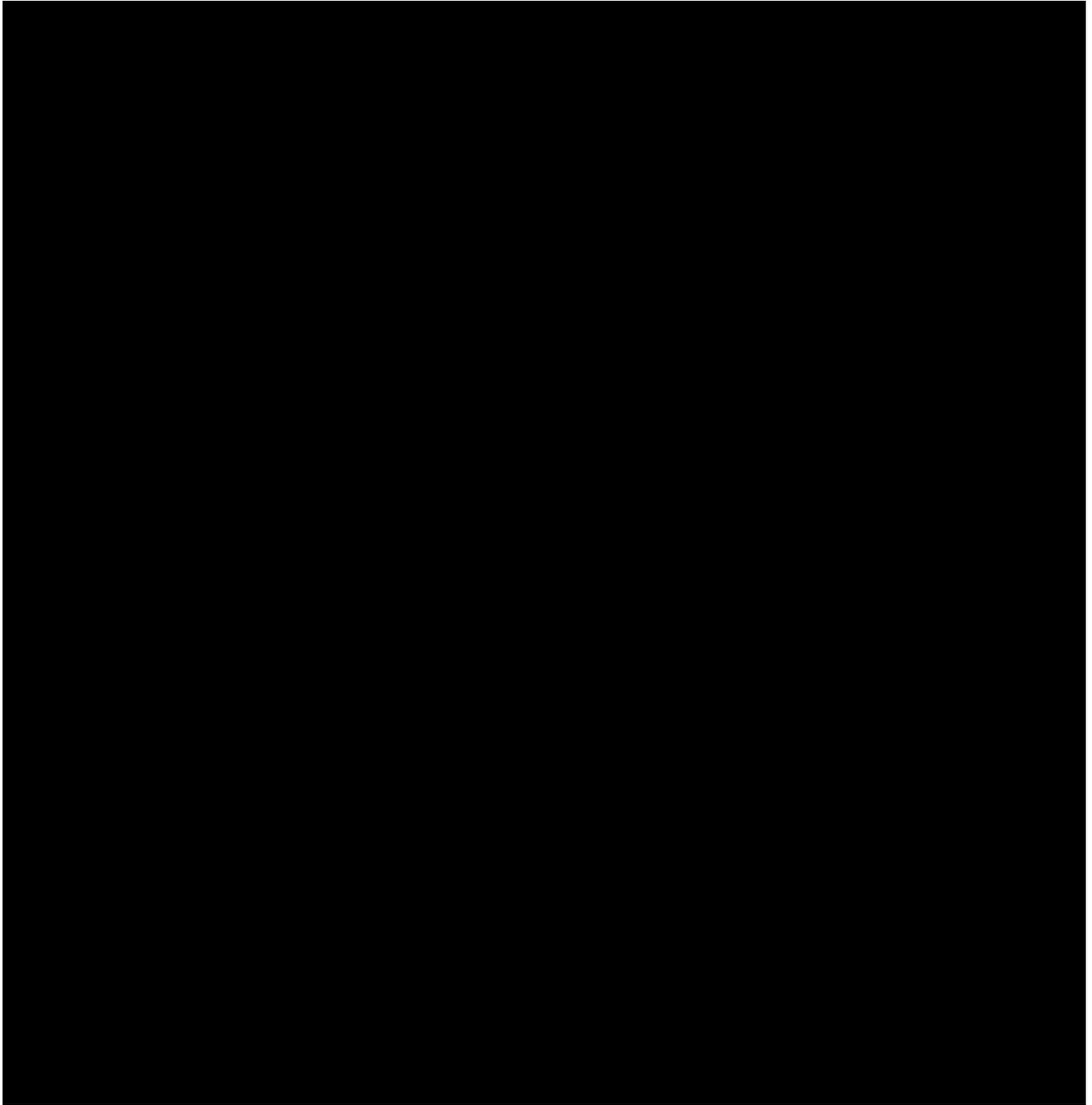


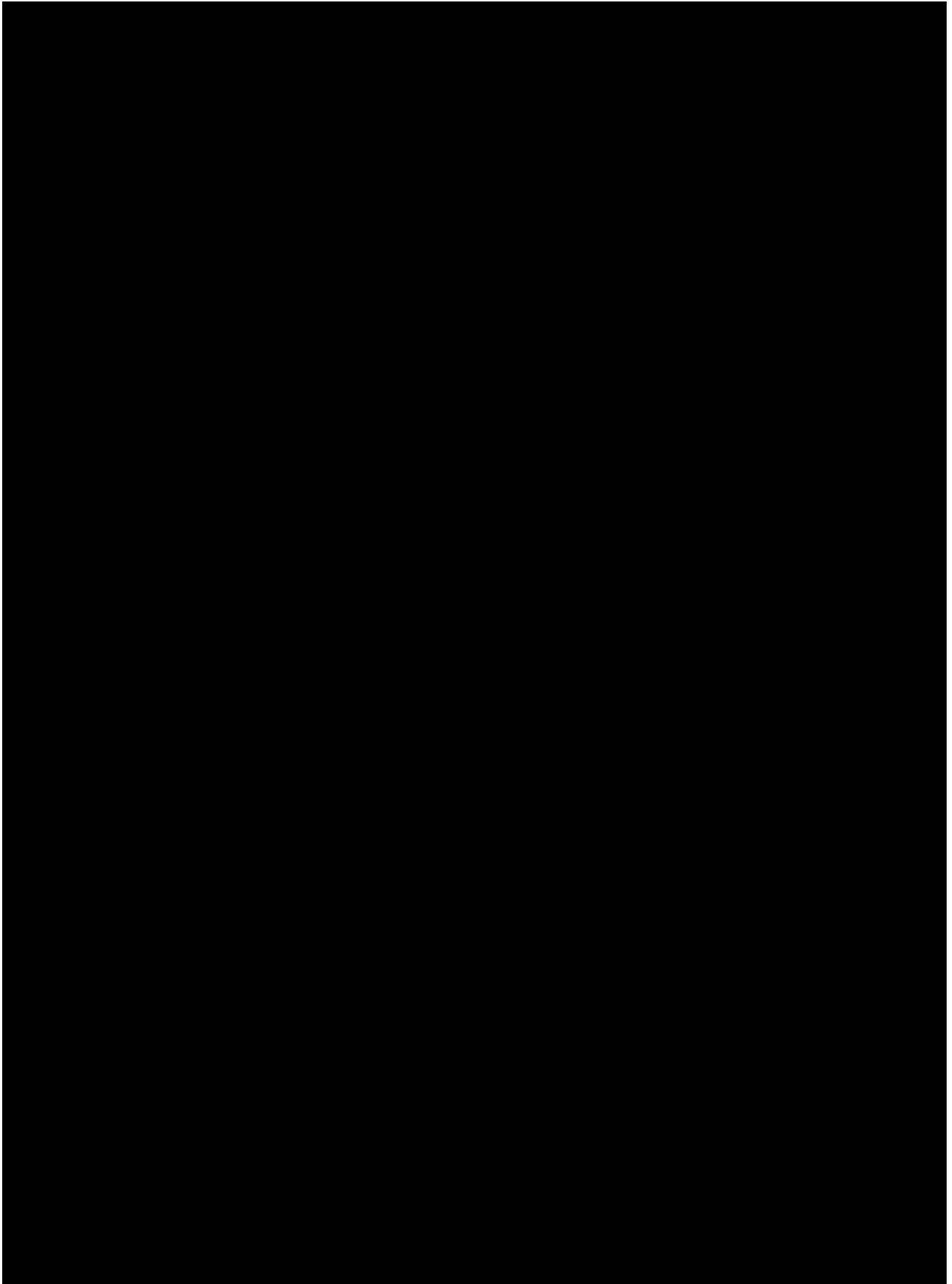


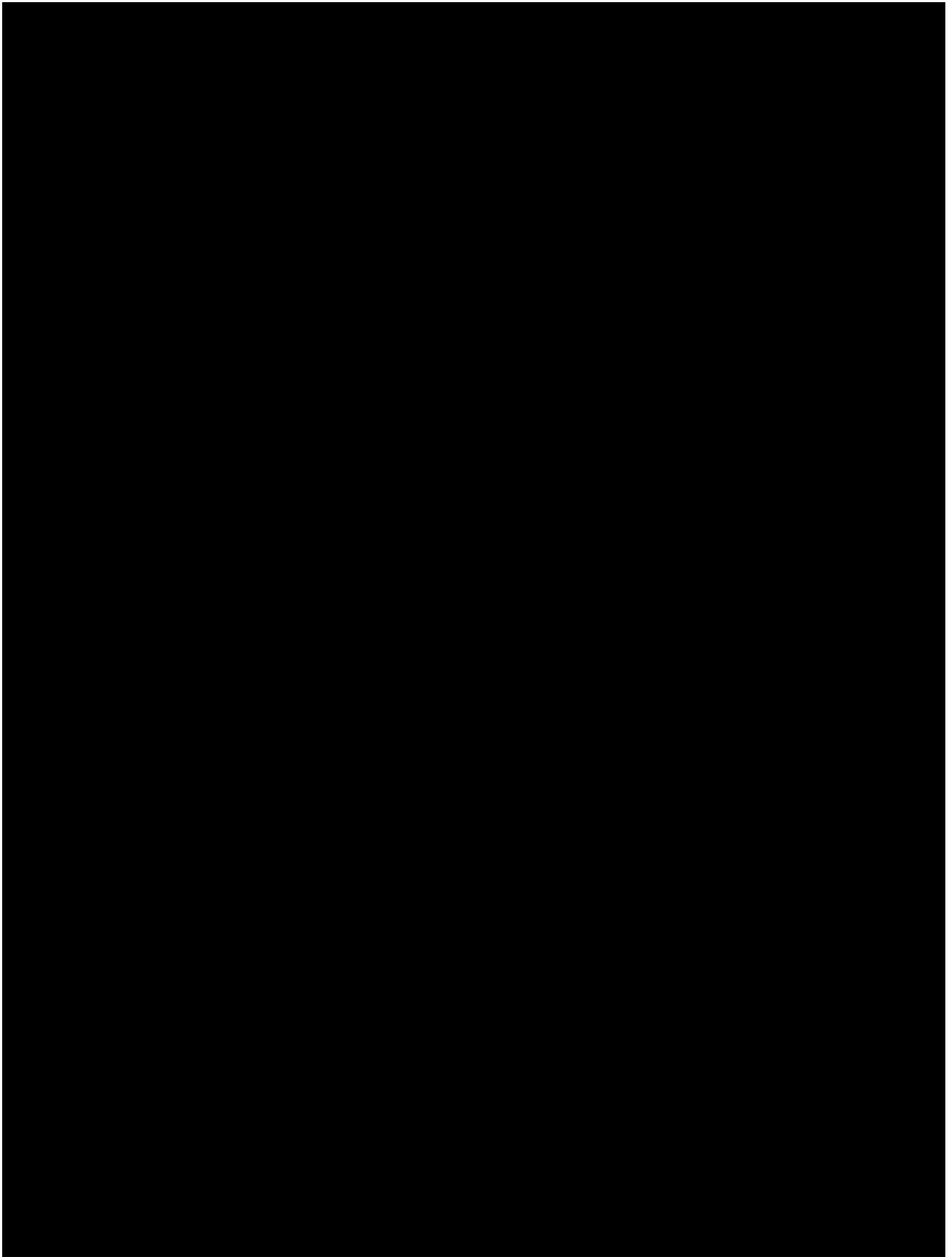


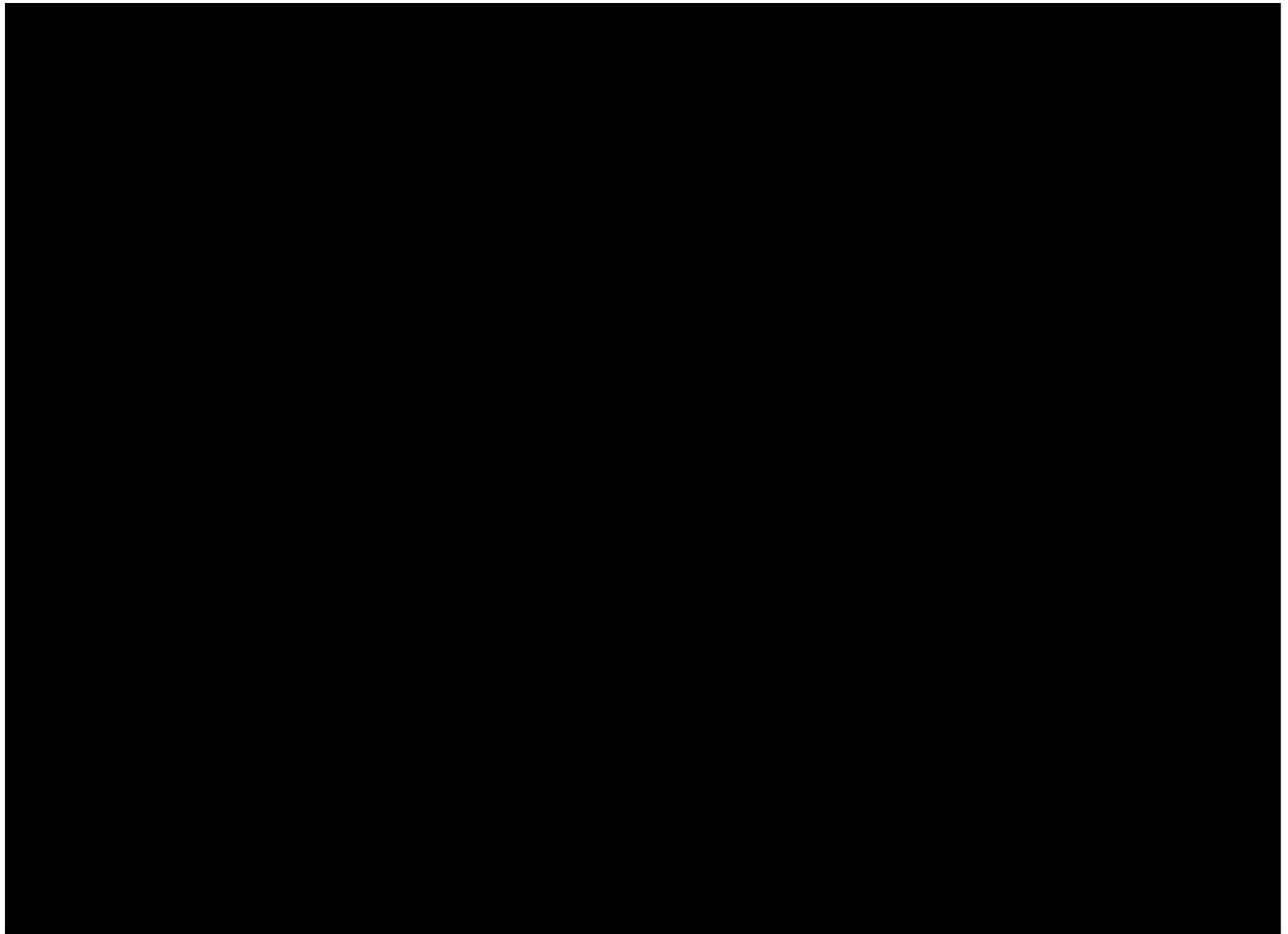


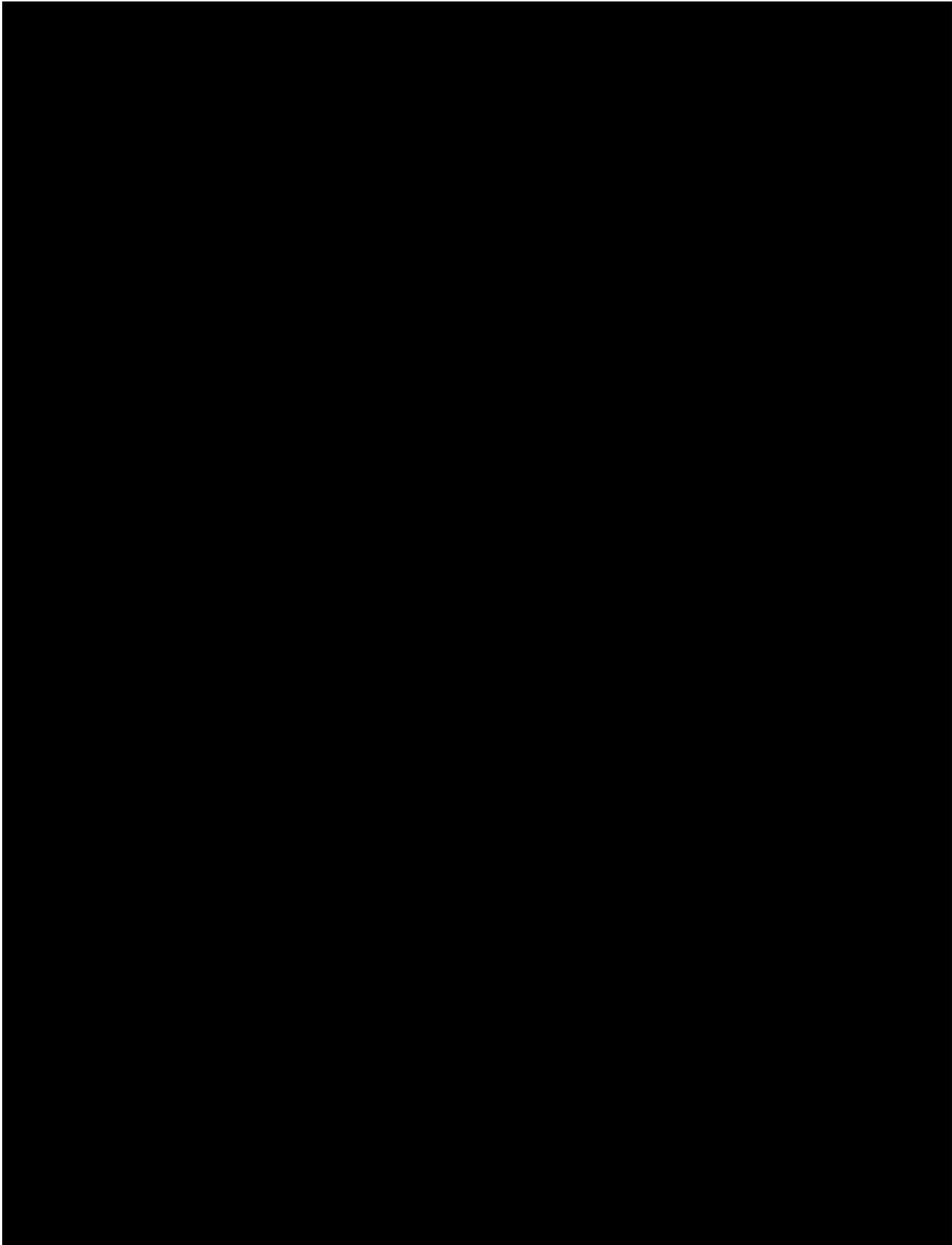


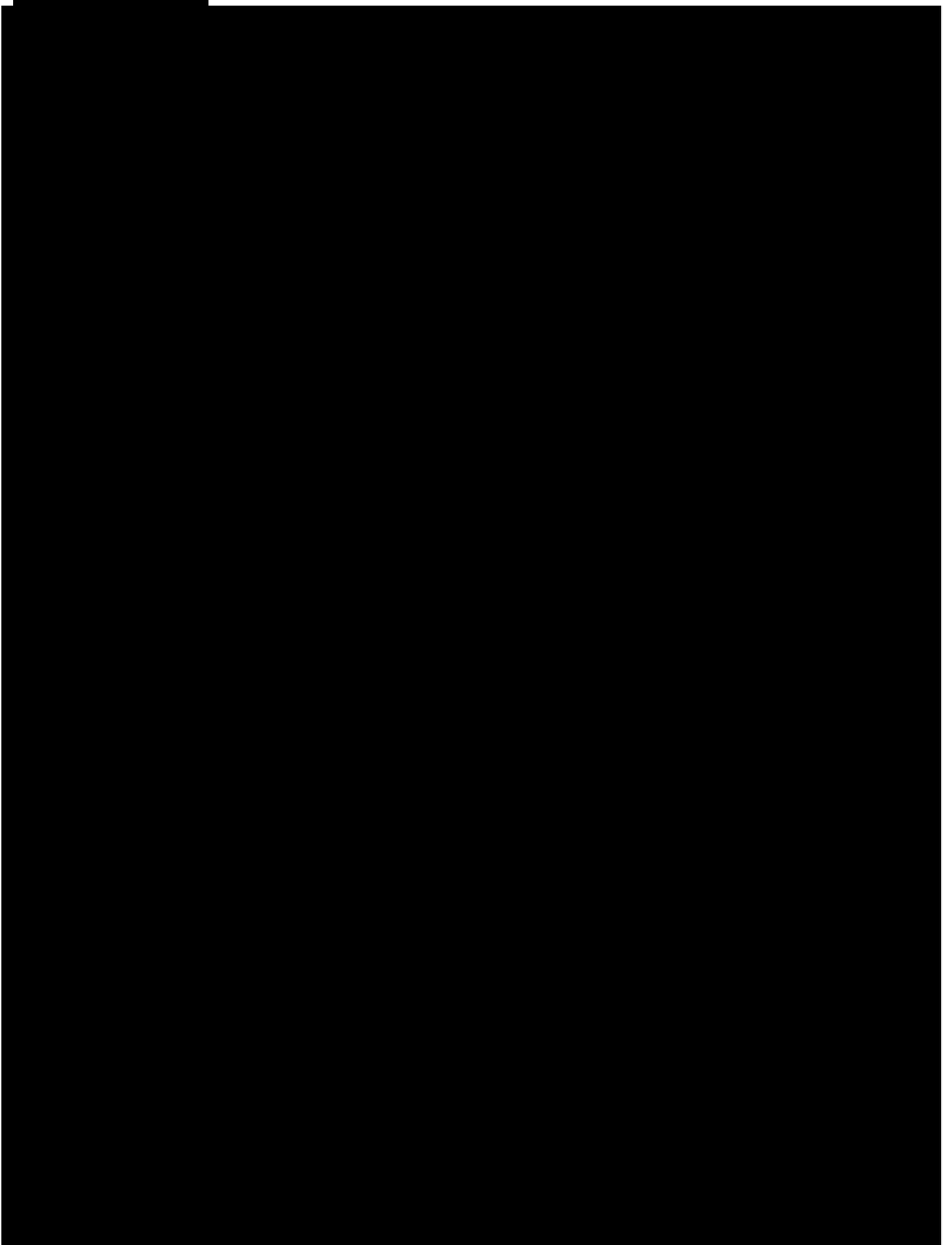


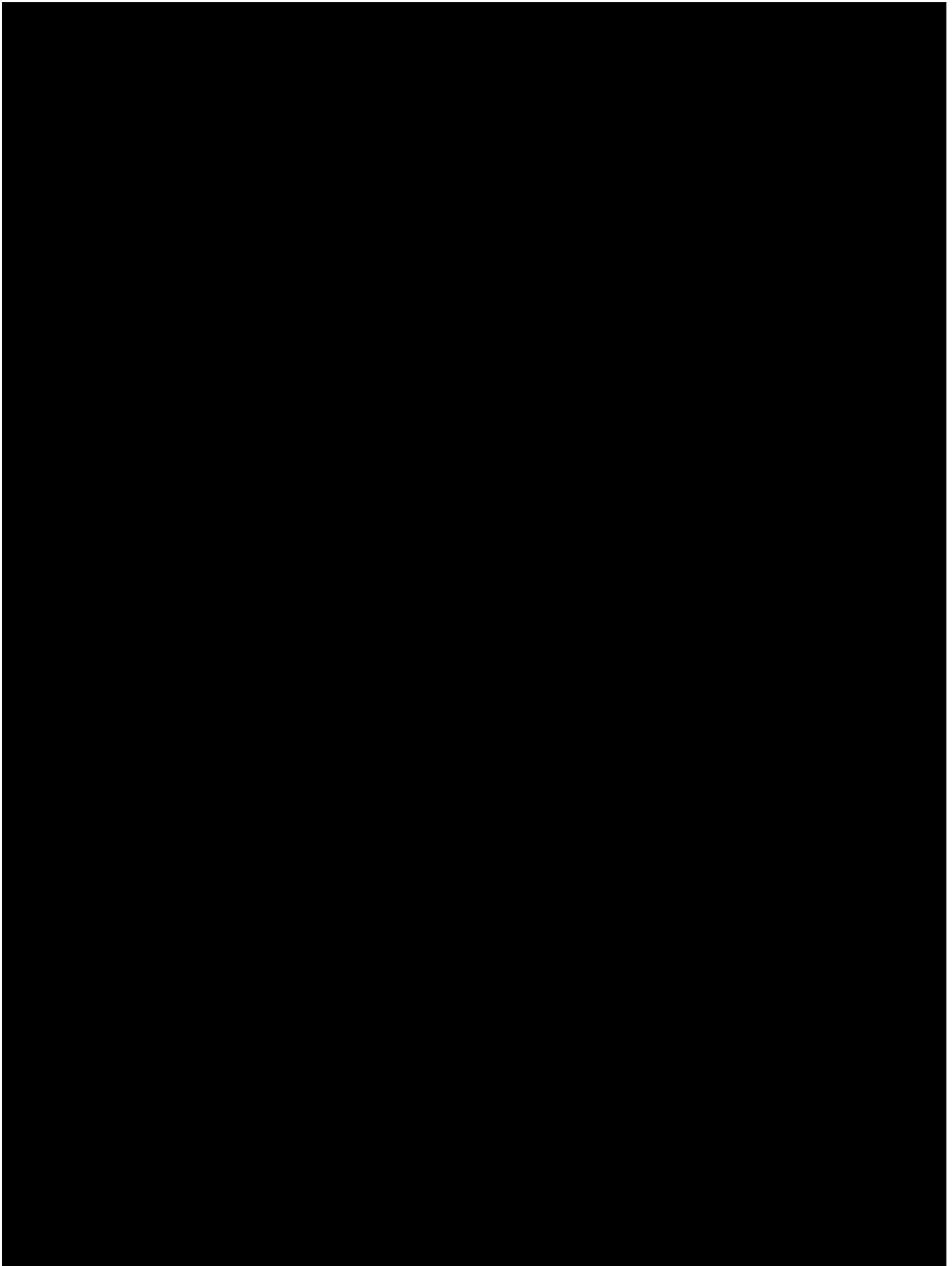


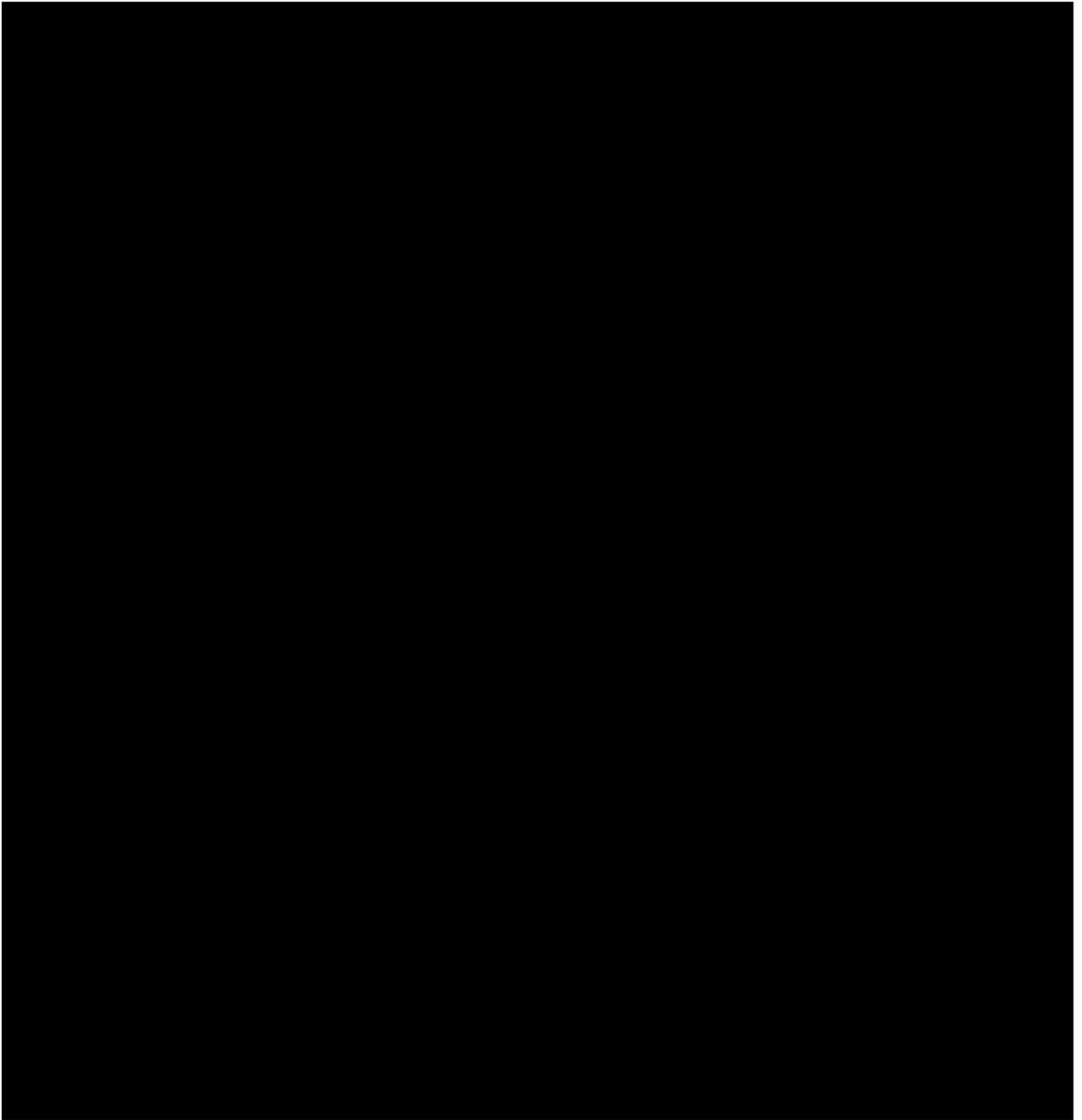


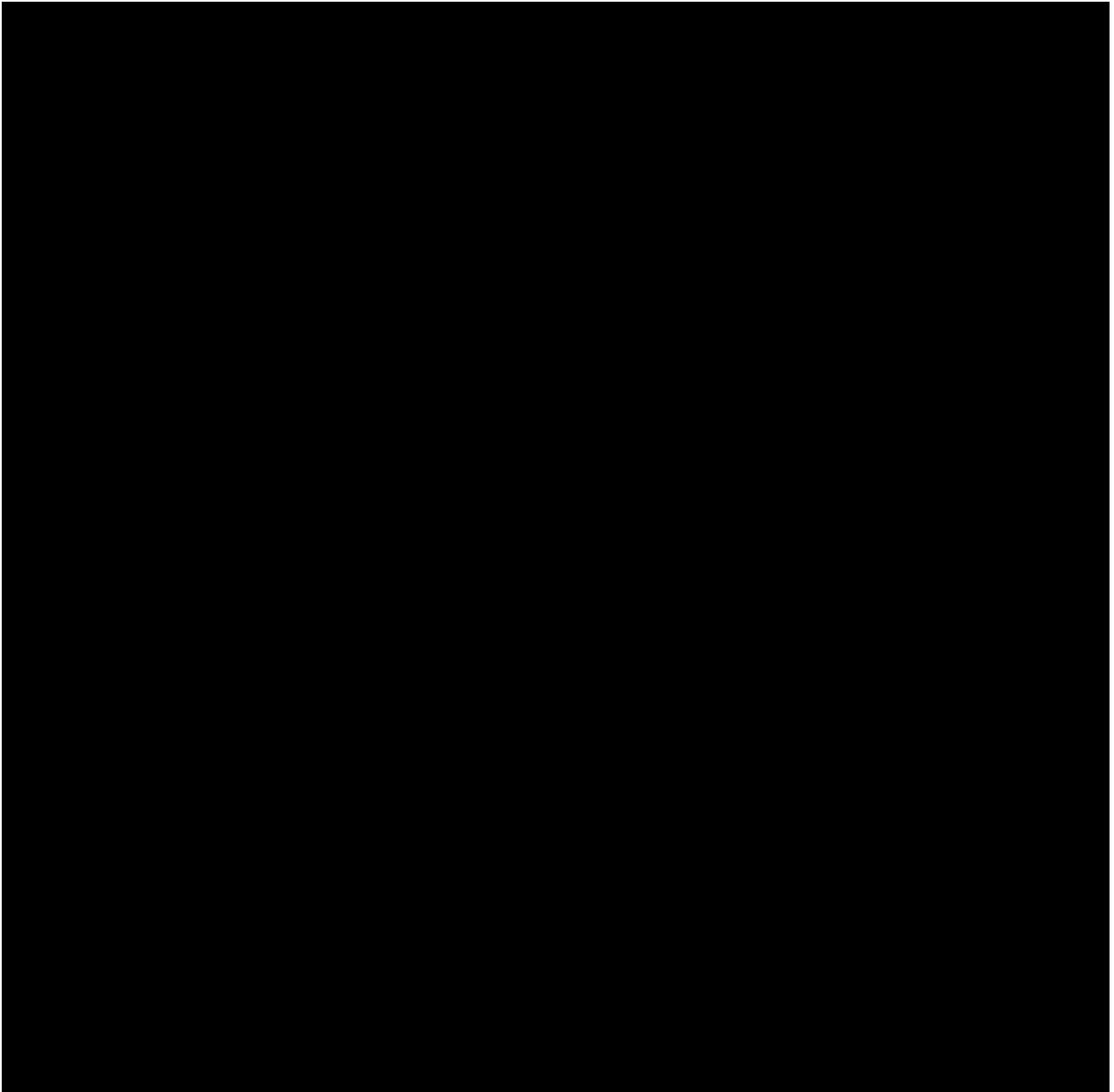


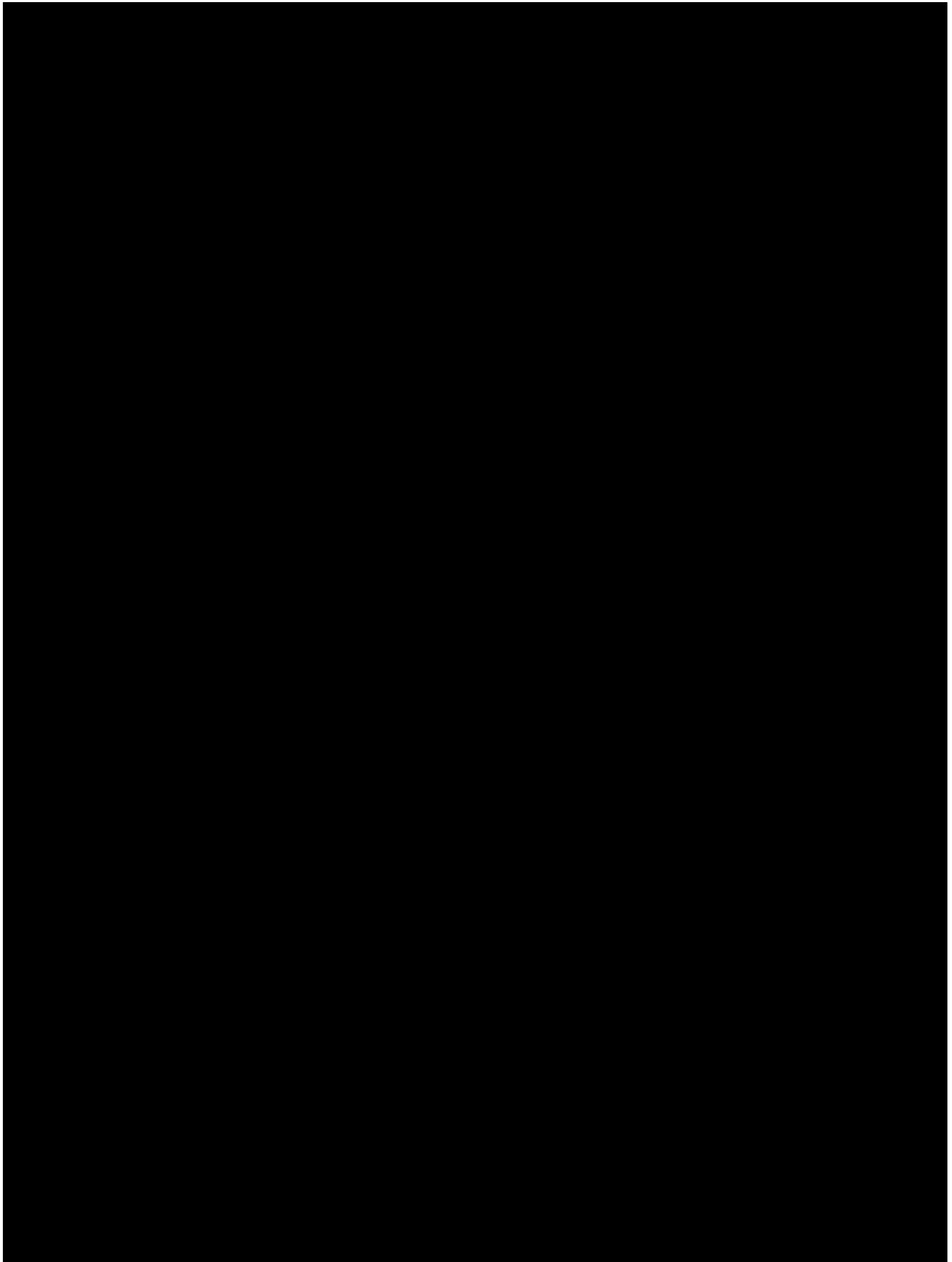


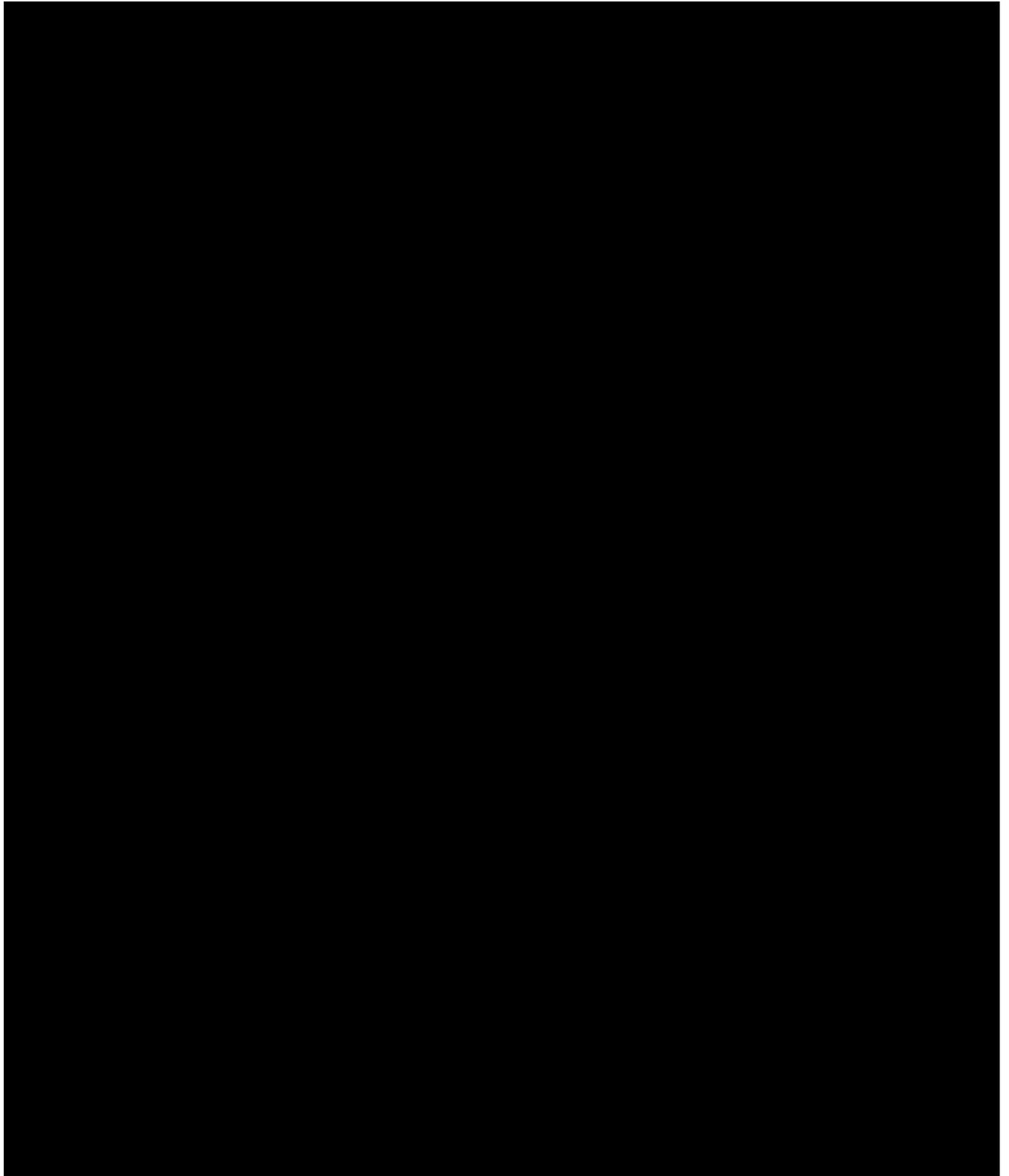


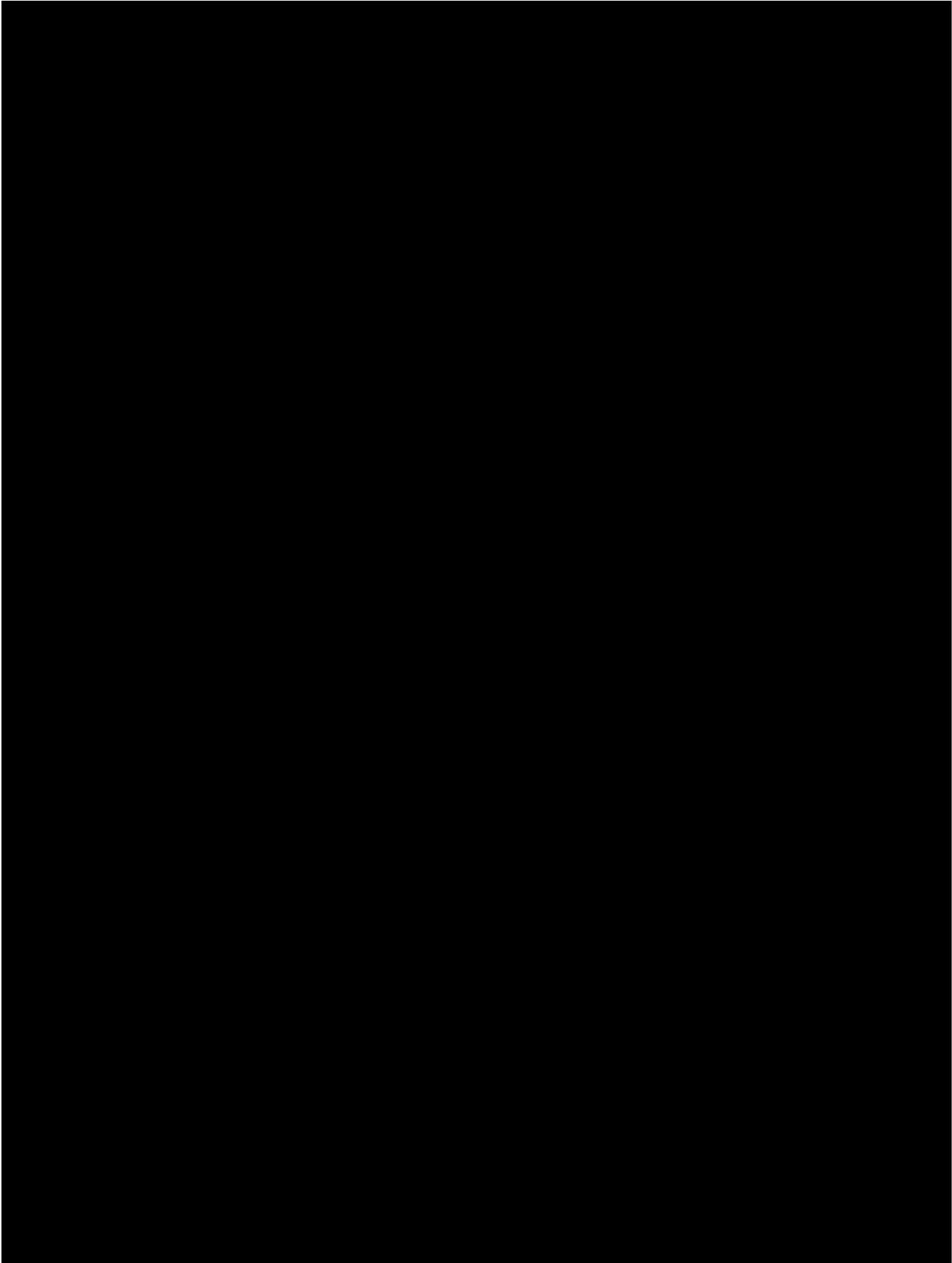


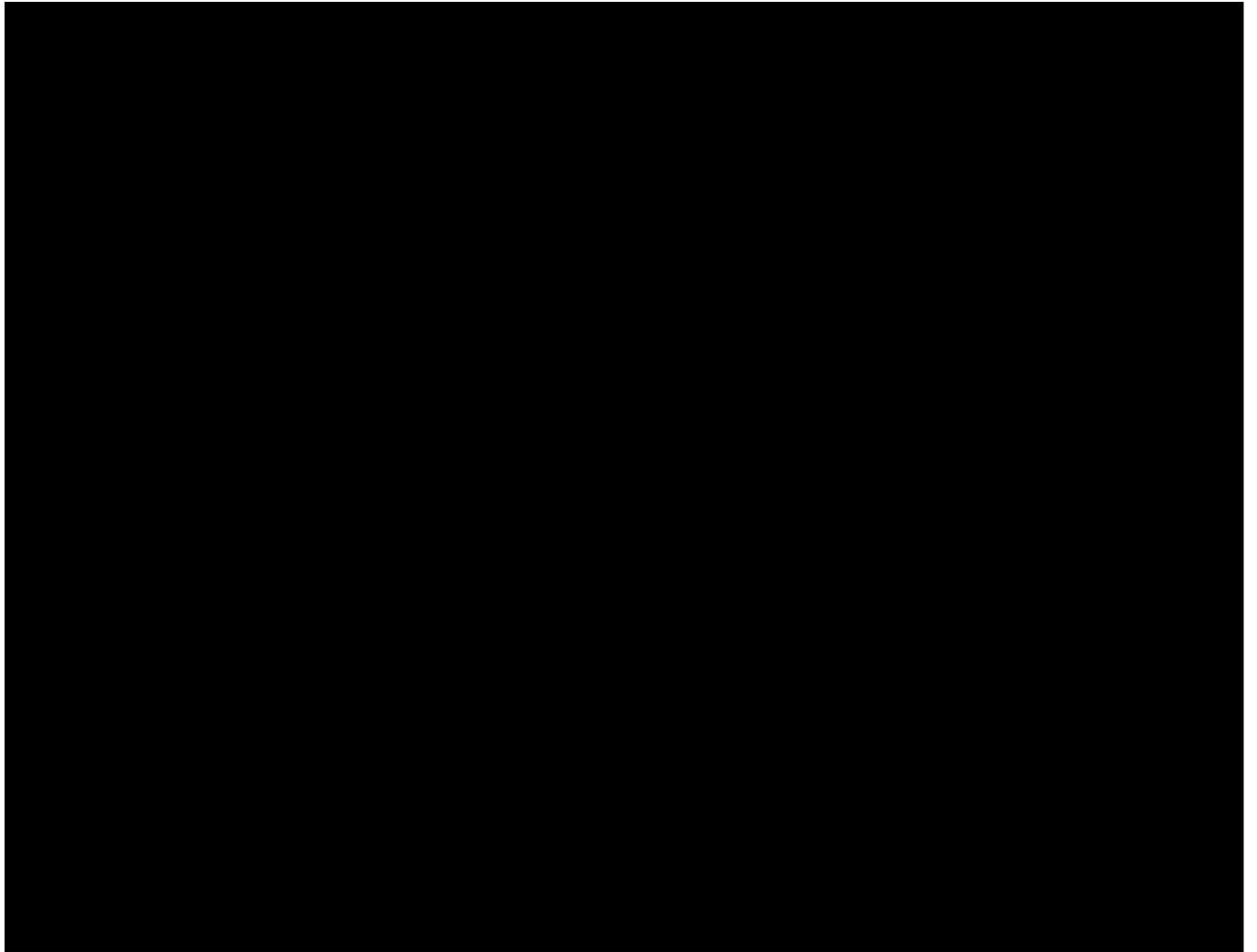


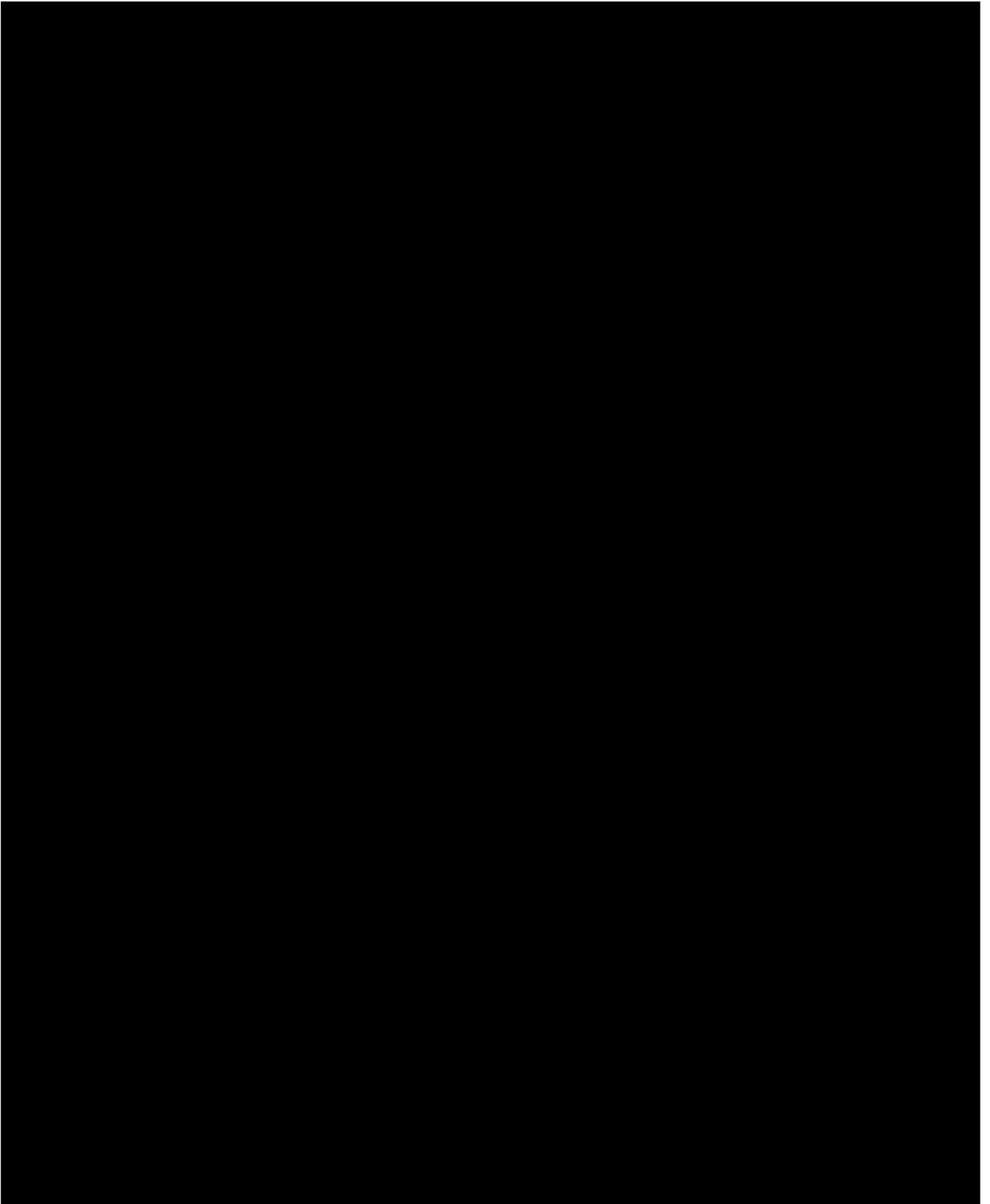


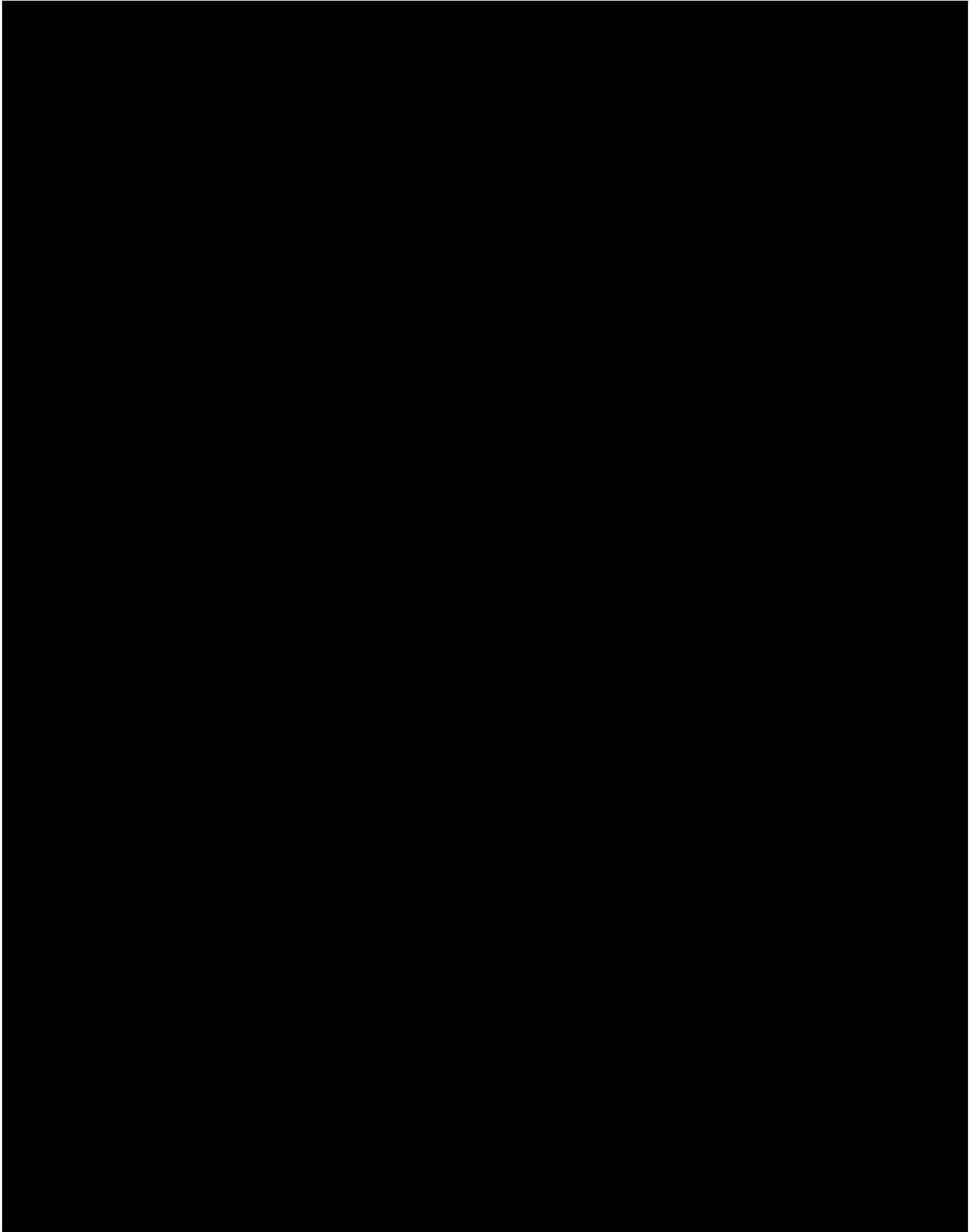


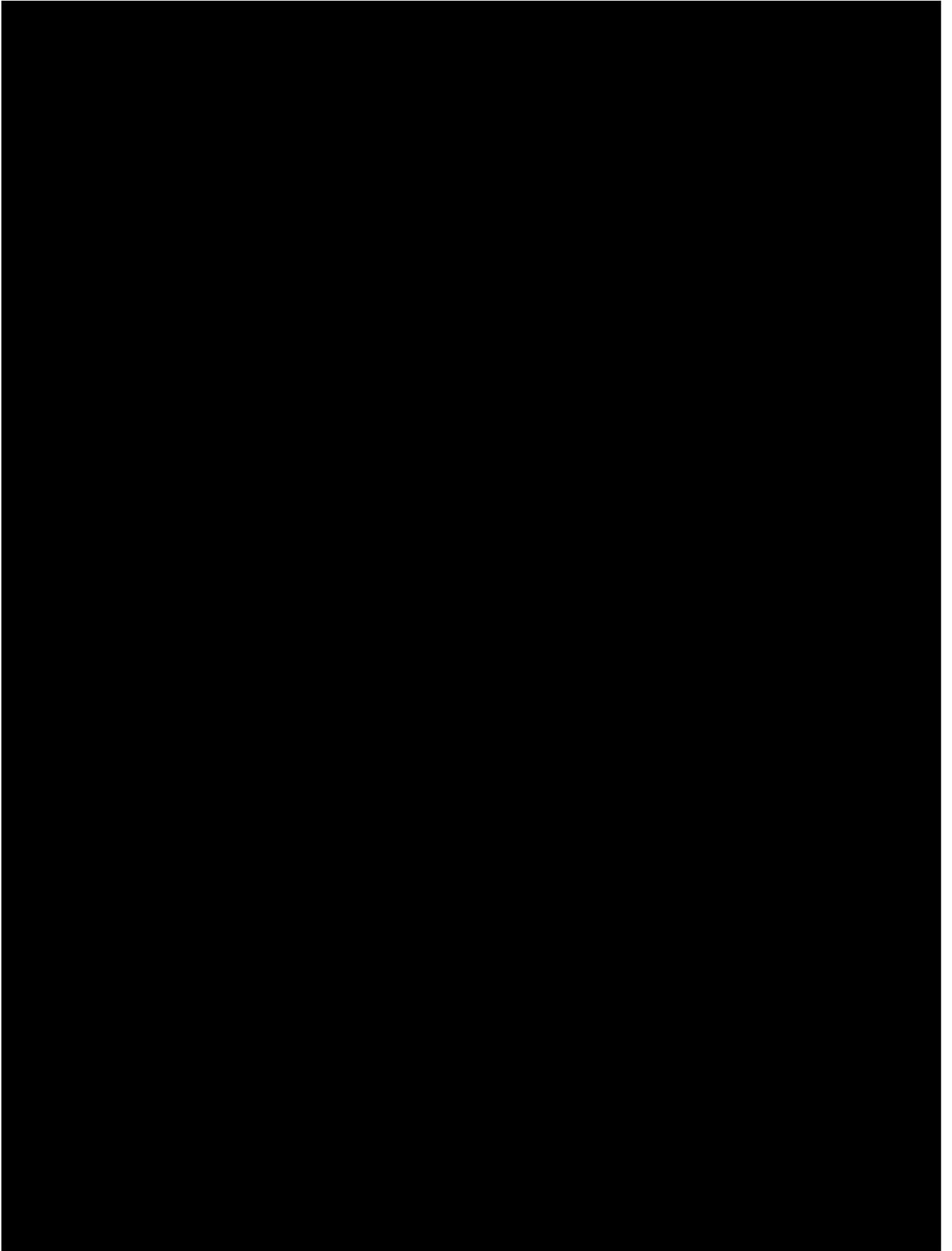


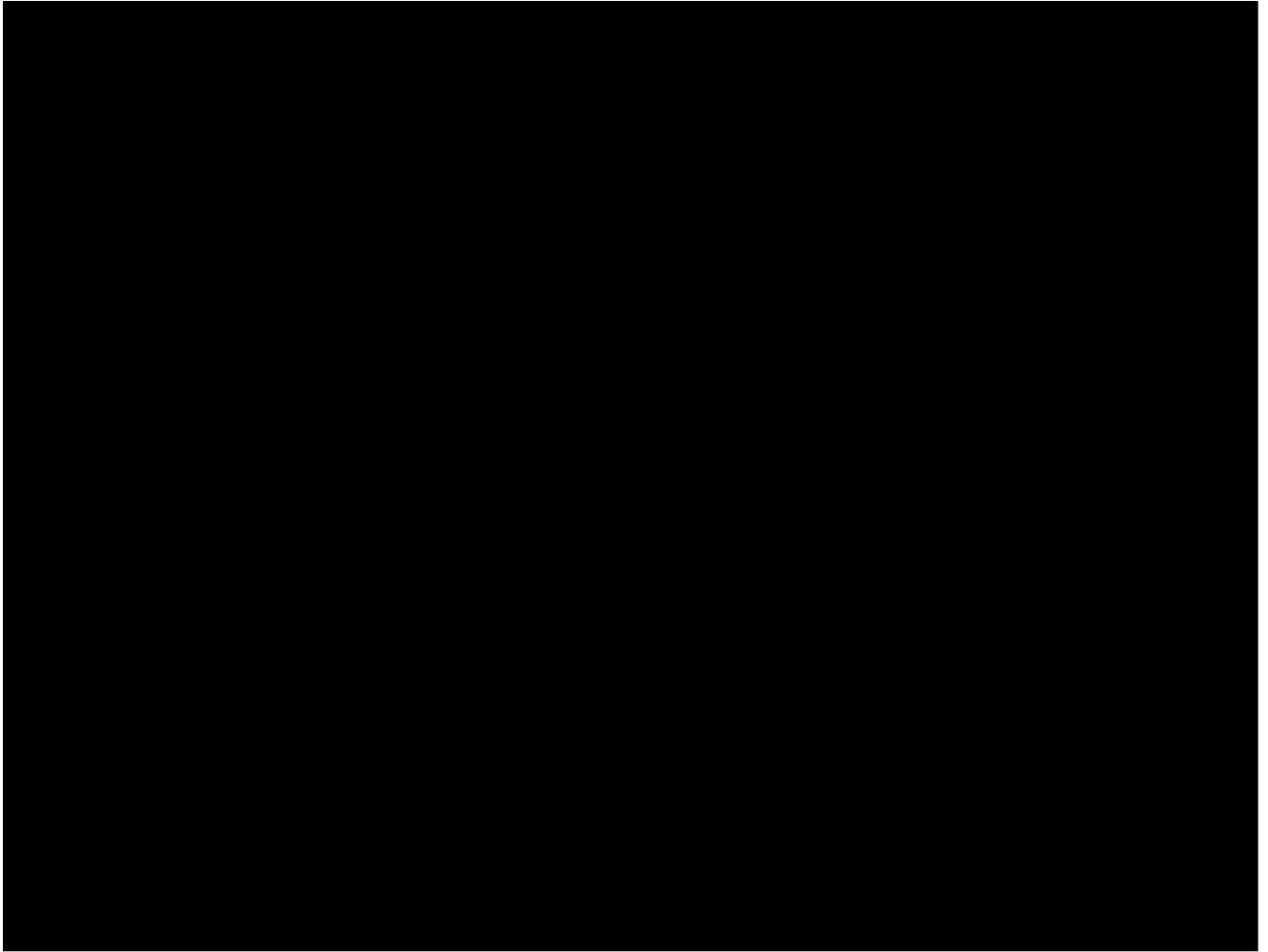












Site 1Gr114

<i>Topographic Map:</i> Boligee	<i>Eastings:</i> 401638	<i>Northing:</i> 3628414
<i>Township:</i> 21N Range: 1W	<i>Section:</i> SW¼, NW¼, NE¼ of Section 24	
<i>Elevation:</i> 125 ft	<i>Site Size:</i> 110 m by 50 m	
<i>Maximum Depth:</i> 10 cm	<i>Preservation State:</i> Cultivation	
<i>Percentage Disturbed:</i> 95%	<i>NRHP Status:</i> Ineligible	
<i>Topographic Association:</i> Upland Slope	<i>Nearest Water Source:</i> Lake	
<i>Direction to Water:</i> W	<i>Distance to Water:</i> 20 m	
<i>Ground Cover:</i> Cultivation	<i>Soil Types:</i> Ruston	
<i>Soil Texture:</i> Fine sandy loam	<i>Components:</i> Middle Woodland (Miller I); Late 19 th -Mid 20 th Century Nonaboriginal	

Comments: Site 1Gr114 was originally recorded by Mistovich (1981) as a small, early Woodland artifact scatter along the western edge of a broad upper terrace in a cultivated field. Mistovich (1981) also noted a scatter of historic artifacts in the northwest portion of the site associated with a tenant house that, at the time, had only recently been vacated. The original site boundaries were determined to be 30 m by 20 m. Cultural materials recovered during this initial survey include unidentified lithic debitage, 6 sherds of Saltillo Fabric Impressed pottery, 1 sherd of Furrs Cord Marked pottery, and 6 sand tempered eroded sherds.

During the course of this survey a total of 69 shovel tests, 21 positive for cultural materials, was implemented in an attempt to locate cultural materials associated with 1Gr114 and delineate the site's boundaries (Figure 81). The site boundaries have been increased to 110 m by 50 m. The site currently lies within a cultivated wheat field with exposed surfaces and wetlands and a pond directly to the west of the site's boundaries (Figures 82-83). Due to the wetlands and pond directly adjacent to the west of site, additional shovel tests could not be conducted.

Shovel Test 214 can be seen in Figure 84 and is an example of a typical shovel test from Site 1Gr114. It was excavated to a depth of 15 cmbs. From 0 to 10 cmbs a 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown fine sandy loam was present. From 10 to 15 cmbs a culturally sterile 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow compact silt clay was present. Cultural materials recovered during testing include a Tuscaloosa gravel and Tallahatta sandstone debitage, a single Baldwin Plain sherd, machine cut nails, wire nails, whiteware, and stoneware (Appendix B). These artifacts give Site 1Gr114 a Middle to Late Woodland occupation with a late 19th to mid 20th century nonaboriginal component. Indeed, a structure is present on the 1923 Greene County Soils Map (USDA Bureau of Soils 1923) in the area of Site 1Gr114.

Originally, Site 1Gr114 was given an ineligible NRHP status. The cultural materials recovered during this survey have increased the temporal distribution originally given to Site 1Gr114. Also, this survey confirmed the previously mapped location of Site 1Gr114 but has increased the site's boundaries. The site has been severely impacted through agricultural cultivation leaving shallow deposits within disturbed soils. Given the severe disturbance to the site, exposed ground surfaces, shallowness of deposits, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits and features anywhere in the area. Therefore, this office concurs with the ineligible status originally assigned to Site 1Gr114 (Mistovich 1981) and no further testing is necessary.

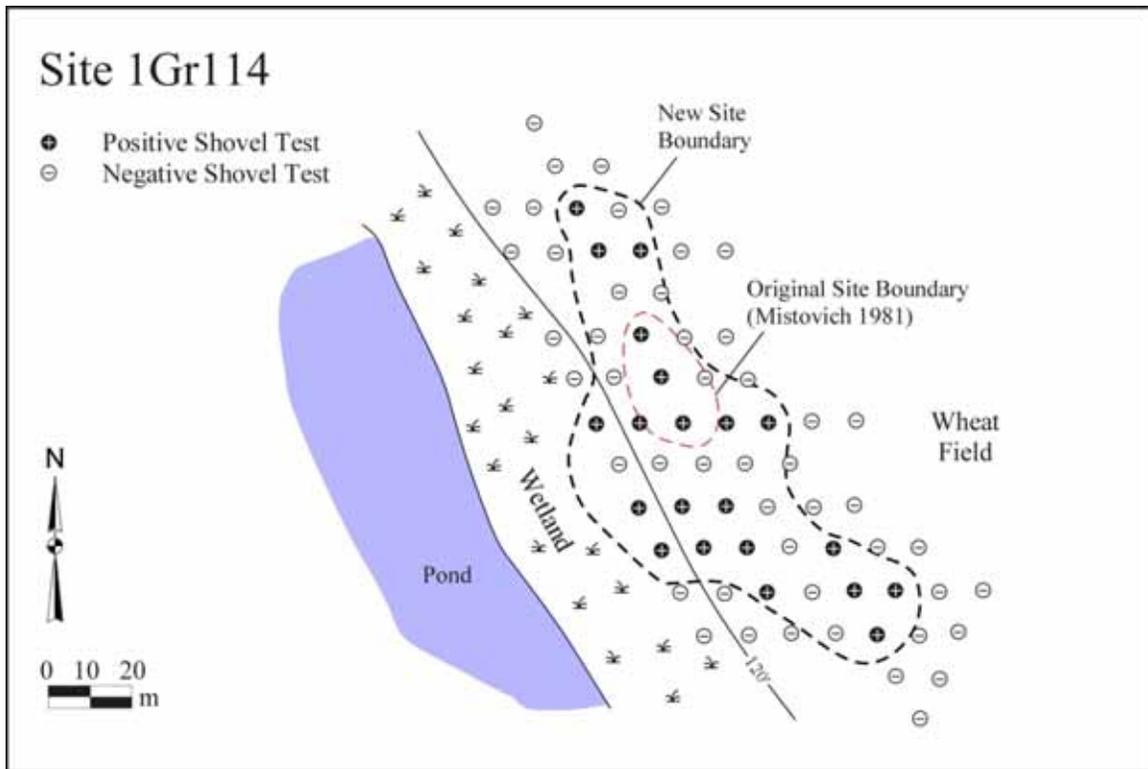


Figure 81. Sketch map of Site 1Gr114.



Figure 82. 1Gr114 from the site's southern boundary. View north.



Figure 83. Wetland and pond directly to the west of Site 1Gr114. View west.



Figure 84. Shovel Test 214 from Site 1Gr114.

Site 1Gr115

<i>Topographic Map:</i> Boligee	<i>Easting:</i> 401638 <i>Northing:</i> 3628414
<i>Township:</i> 21N <i>Range:</i> 1W	<i>Section:</i> SW¼, NW¼, NE¼ of Section 24
<i>Elevation:</i> 125 ft	<i>Site Size:</i> 0 m by 0 m
<i>Maximum Depth:</i> 10 cm	<i>Preservation State:</i> Cultivation
<i>Percentage Disturbed:</i> 99%	<i>NRHP Status:</i> Ineligible
<i>Topographic Association:</i> Upland Slope	<i>Nearest Water Source:</i> Swamp
<i>Direction to Water:</i> NW	<i>Distance to Water:</i> 50 m
<i>Ground Cover:</i> Cultivation	<i>Soil Types:</i> Ruston
<i>Soil Texture:</i> Fine sandy loam	<i>Components:</i> Unknown aboriginal

Comments: Site 1Gr115 was originally recorded by Mistovich (1981) as a light lithic scatter of indeterminate origin on a broad upper terrace with gravel pit remnants directly to the north. The original site boundaries were determined to be 150 m by 100 m with no depth. Cultural materials recovered during this initial survey include on 17 pieces of unidentified lithic debitage and chipped stone.

During the course of this survey a total of 23 shovel tests, with none positive for cultural materials, was implemented in an attempt to locate cultural materials associated with 1Gr115 and delineate the site's boundaries (Figure 85). The original site boundaries were surface inspected and subsurface tested but no cultural materials were located. The majority of the site lies within a cultivated field with high surface visibility (Figures 86-87). The remnants of the gravel pit to the north of the site have expanded due to erosion and have encroached within the original site boundaries (Figure 88). There is complete surface visibility and no topsoil in this portion of the site. Additional tests and inspection in the area adjacent to the original boundaries also failed to produce any cultural materials. It is probable that the encroachment of the gravel pit, the continued cultivation of the field, and the subsequent erosion associated with both activities has destroyed any cultural deposits that remained in the area.

Shovel Test 157 can be seen in Figure 89 and is an example of a typical shovel test from Site 1Gr115. It was excavated to a depth of 15 cmbs. From 0 to 10 cmbs a 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown fine sandy loam was present. From 10 to 15 cmbs a culturally sterile 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown compact sandy clay was present.

Originally, Site 1Gr115 was given an ineligible NRHP status. During the course of this survey, no additional cultural materials were recovered. The site has been severely impacted through agricultural cultivation, the encroachment of an abandoned gravel pit, and subsequent erosion from both activities. Given the severe disturbance to the site, exposed ground surfaces, and lack of cultural materials, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits anywhere in the area. Therefore, this office concurs with the ineligible status originally assigned to Site 1Gr115 (Mistovich 1981) and no further testing is necessary.

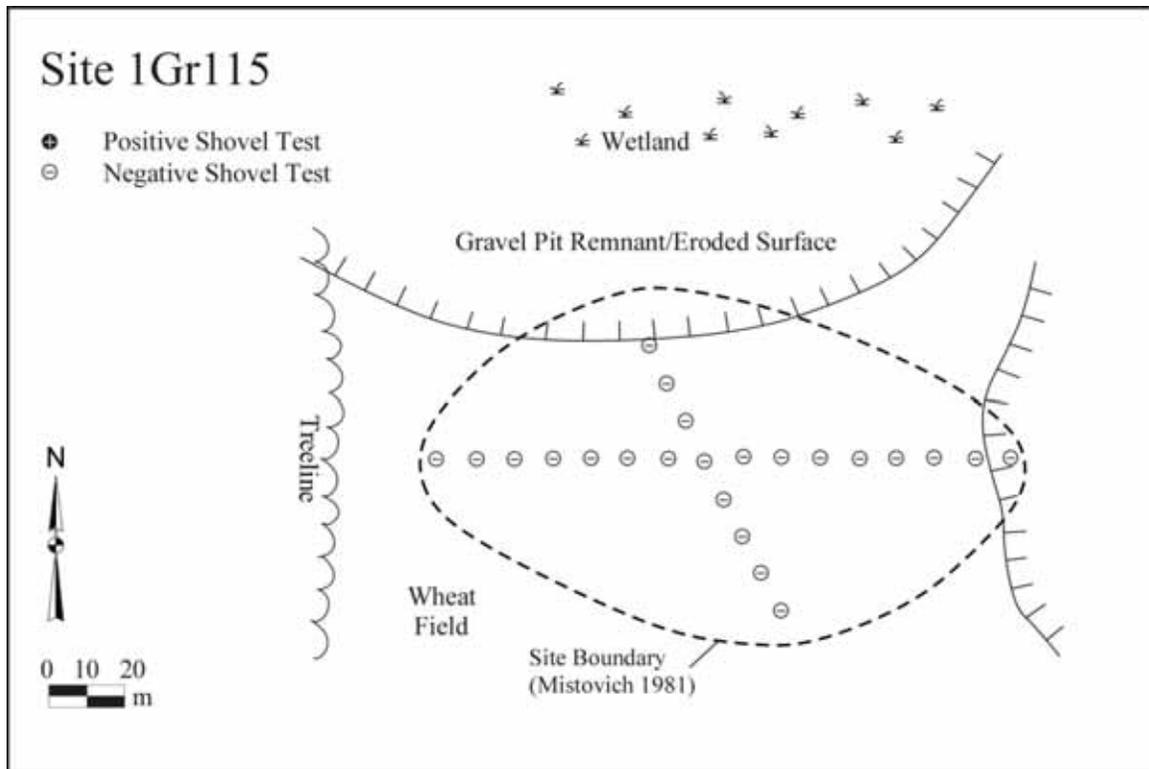


Figure 85. Sketch map of Site 1Gr115.



Figure 86. Site 1Gr115 from the site's southern boundary. View north.



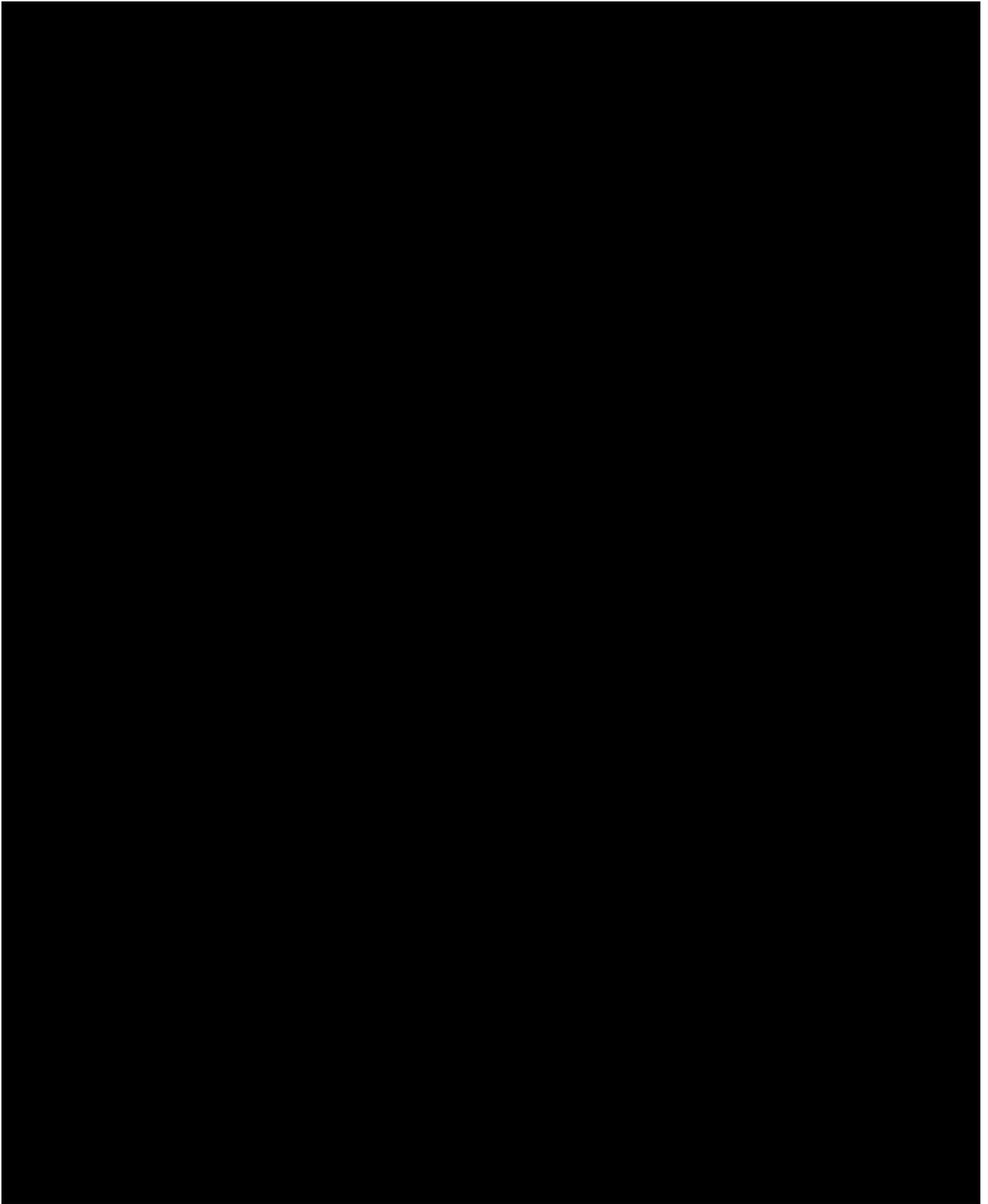
Figure 87. Example of the typical surface visibility within Site 1Gr115.

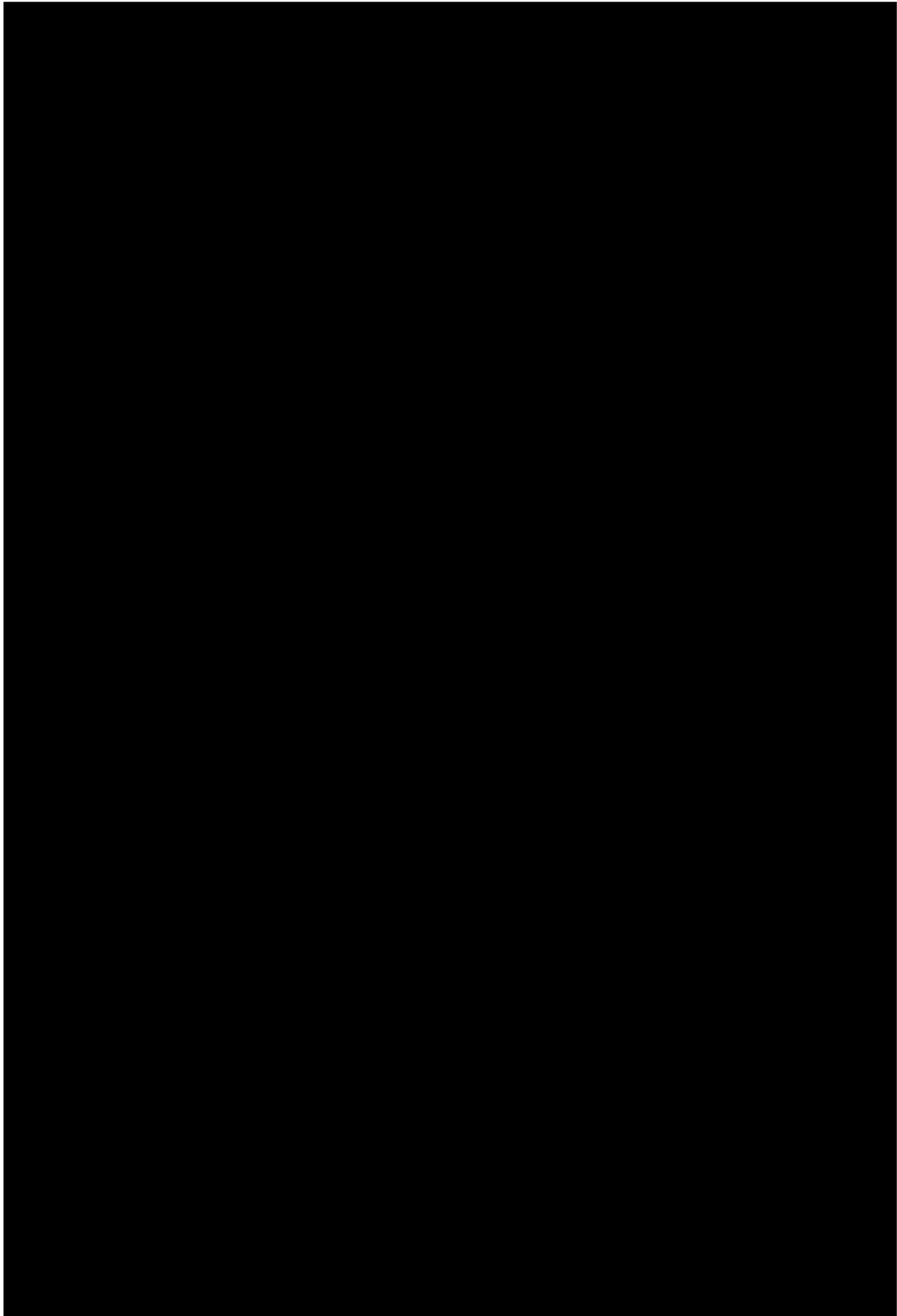


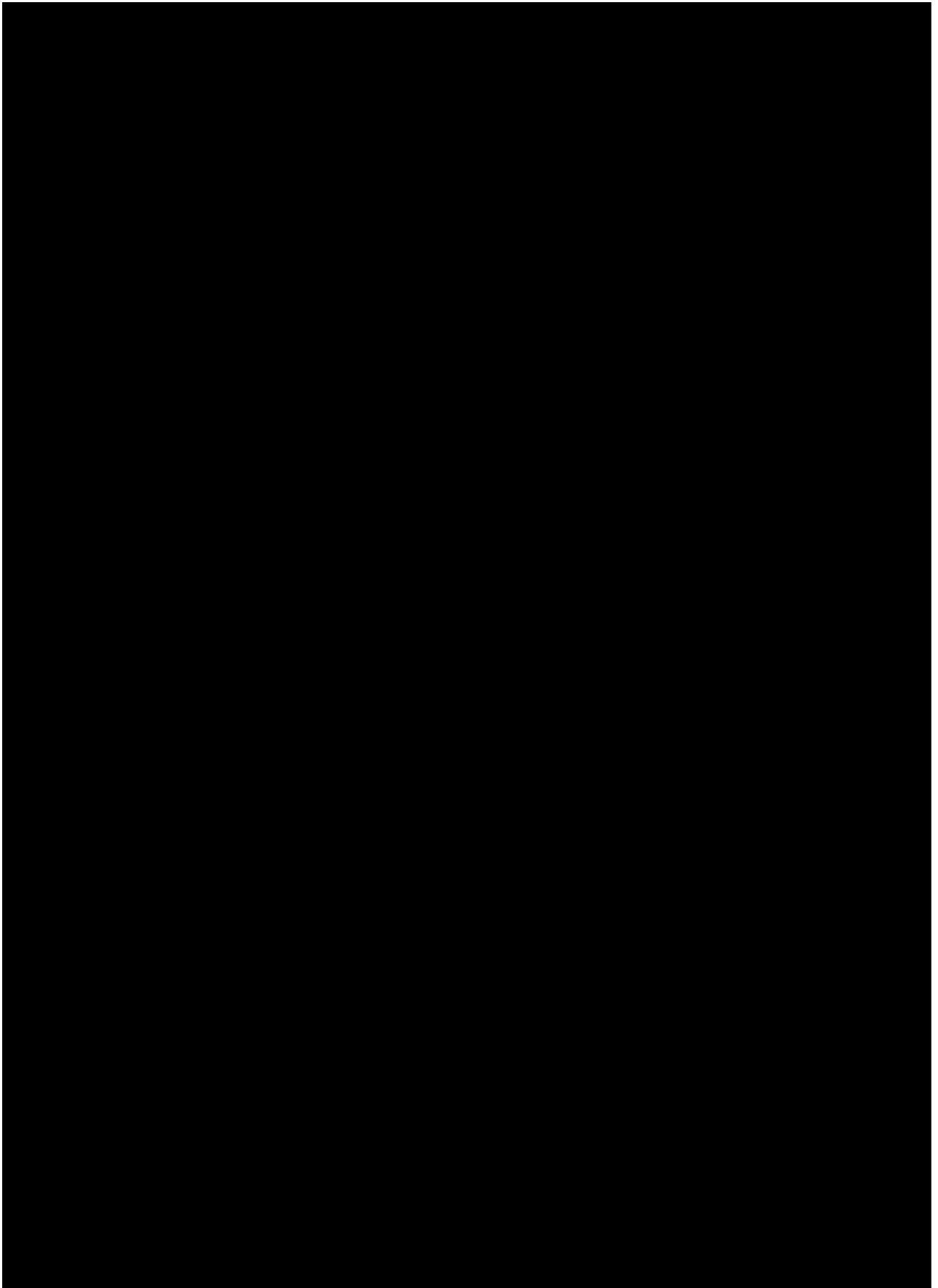
Figure 88. Encroachment and erosion associated with an abandoned gravel pit within the northern site boundaries. View west.

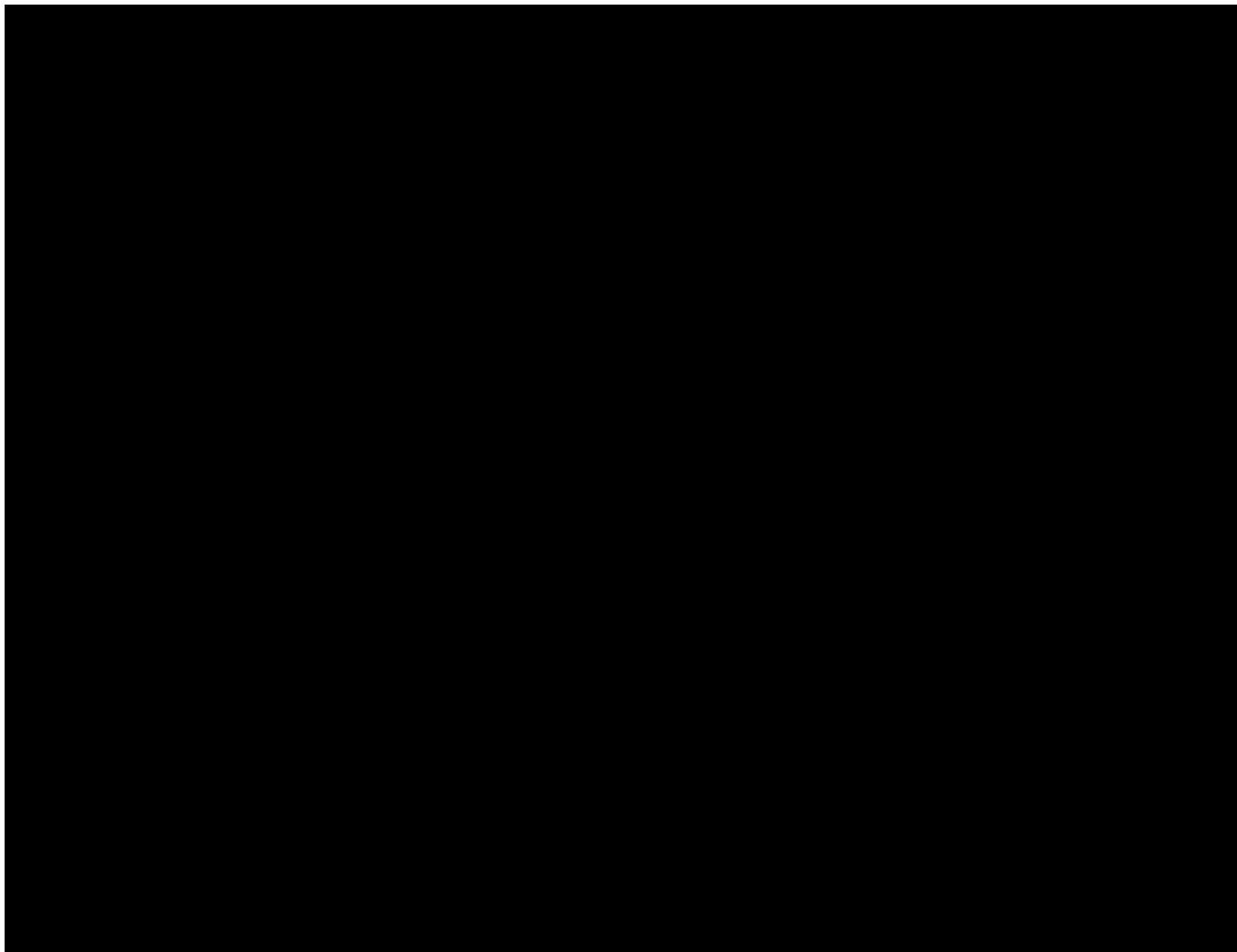


Figure 89. Shovel Test 157 from Site 1Gr115.









Cemetery

Although the *Historical Atlas of Alabama, Vol. 2* (Remington 1999) listed no cemeteries within close proximity or within the survey area, the 1923 Greene County soils map (USDA Bureau of Soils 1923) indicated a cemetery was present in the western portion of the survey area (Figure 95). Upon inspection of the area, the cemetery was identified and located within the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24 on the USGS 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle (Figures 21-22). The cemetery is on an elevated terrace with railroad tracks and Co. Rd 89/Boligee Park Road to the west, and wetlands and ponds to the north, east, and south (Figures 96-97). The cemetery measured, approximately, 150 m by 100 m with a total of 42 grave markers and at least 8 depressions oriented east-west (Figures 98-100). Dense, uncut grass prevented additional depressions from being recognized, however, the probability of additional, unmarked burials is high.

Grave marker types include tablet stones, tablets on bases, and in many locations, an exposed and elevated concrete vault (Figures 101-103). Granite and concrete markers are the most common grave marker types, although marble markers are also present. Based on deceased dates recorded from grave marker analysis, the cemetery dates temporally from 1907 to 2008. The most common family name observed was Outland, but other names include Anderson, Brown, Cameron, Hicks, Johnson, Pless, Moses, Weatherspoon, and Young. The presence of recently placed artificial flowers and the 2008 grave marker indicate that this cemetery is at least periodically visited and maintained. It is recommended that this cemetery be avoided during any potential future development.

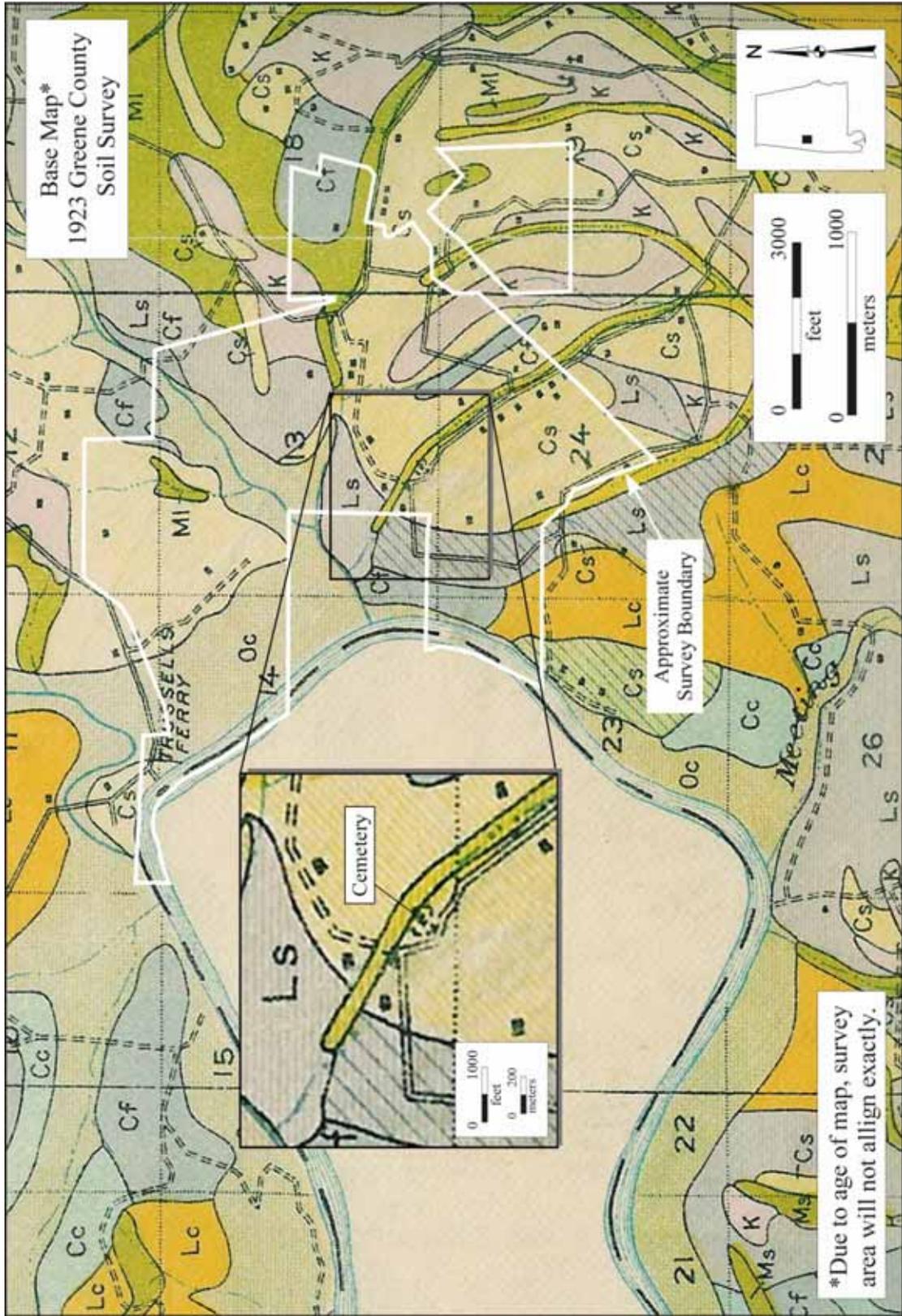


Figure 95. Cemetery as seen on the 1923 Greene County Soils Map.



Figure 96. Cemetery from Co. Rd 89/Boligee Park Road to the west. View east.



Figure 97. Pond and wetlands sound of the cemetery. View east.

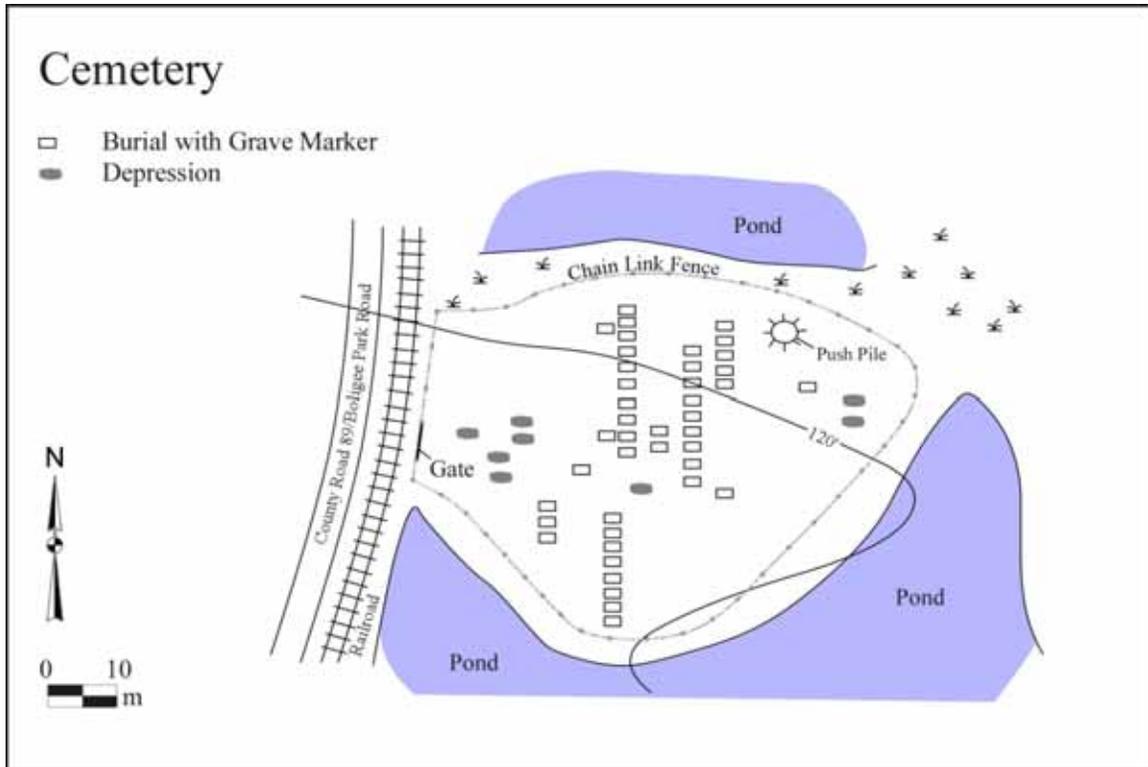


Figure 98. Cemetery sketch map.



Figure 99. Cemetery from the westernmost depression. View east.



Figure 100. Cemetery from the easternmost depression. View west.



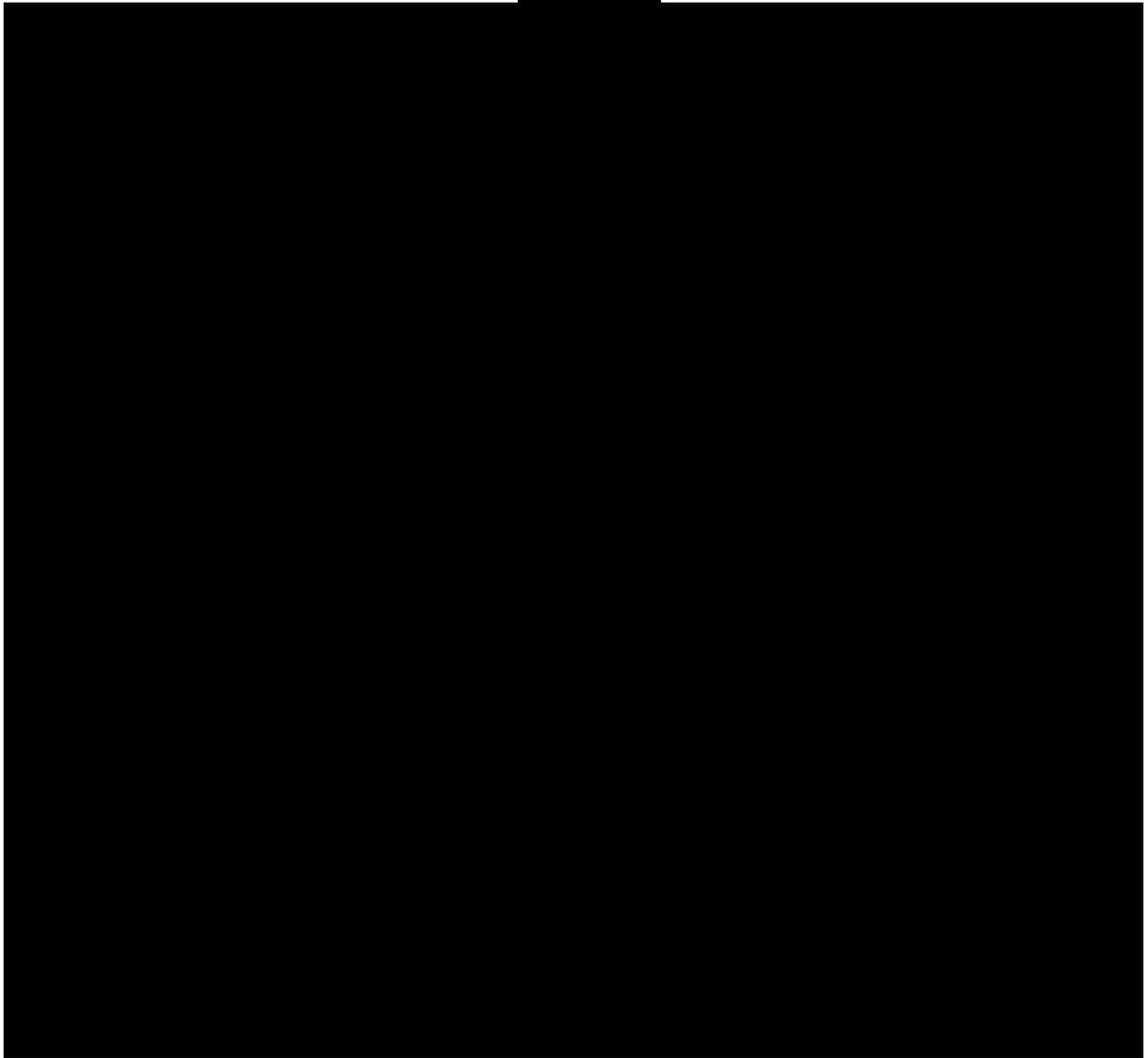
Figure 101. Earliest concrete tablet stone grave marker from the cemetery. Deceased date of 1907.



Figure 102. Latest granite tablet on base grave marker from the cemetery. Deceased date of 2008.



Figure 103. Outland family plot in the northern section of the cemetery showing exposed concrete vaults. View north.



Nonhistoric Properties

Three areas with standing buildings that are not old enough to meet the requirements of being historic were examined during this survey (Figures 21-22). The first nonhistoric property, Crossroads Building West, is a large, industrial warehouse that is currently unused (Figure 105). It is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24 on the 1970 (photo revised 1987) USGS 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle. It dates to the late 20th to early 21st century. The second area consists of the remains of a nonhistoric farm complex featuring an abandoned grain silo and a concrete structure. It is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 on the 1970 (photo revised 1987) USGS 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle (Figures 106-108). The grain silo and dilapidated concrete structure are relatively recent, being constructed within the past 50 years, and are in poor, deteriorating condition. Furthermore, there is no historic house site in the vicinity. Currently, the location of the complex is within the boundaries of a wetland. The third nonhistoric property is a circa 1960s hunting lodge, located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 on the USGS 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle (Figures 109-110). It does not appear on any map until the 1970 USGS 7.5' Boligee, Alabama topographic quadrangle. Based on this and its recent construction materials, it is not considered historic.



Figure 105. Industrial warehouse, Crossroads Building West, in the southern section of the survey area. View south.



Figure 106. Nonhistoric farm complex in the eastern section of the survey area. View east.



Figure 107. A grain silo associated with a deteriorated farm complex. View northwest.



Figure 108. A deteriorating cinderblock farm structure in the easternmost survey area. View northeast.



Figure 109. Circa 1960s nonhistoric hunting lodge in the east section of the survey area. View south.



Figure 110. Circa 1960s nonhistoric hunting lodge in the east section of the survey area. View east.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research conducted a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of an approximate 1,500 acre (2.34 mi²; 6.07 km²) proposed industrial park and wetland mitigation, near the town of Boligee, in west Greene County, Alabama. As stated in the introduction, the cultural resources survey focused on locating and identifying any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the survey boundaries, assessing their archaeological significance, and providing recommendations with regard to guidelines set forth by the National Historic Preservation Act.

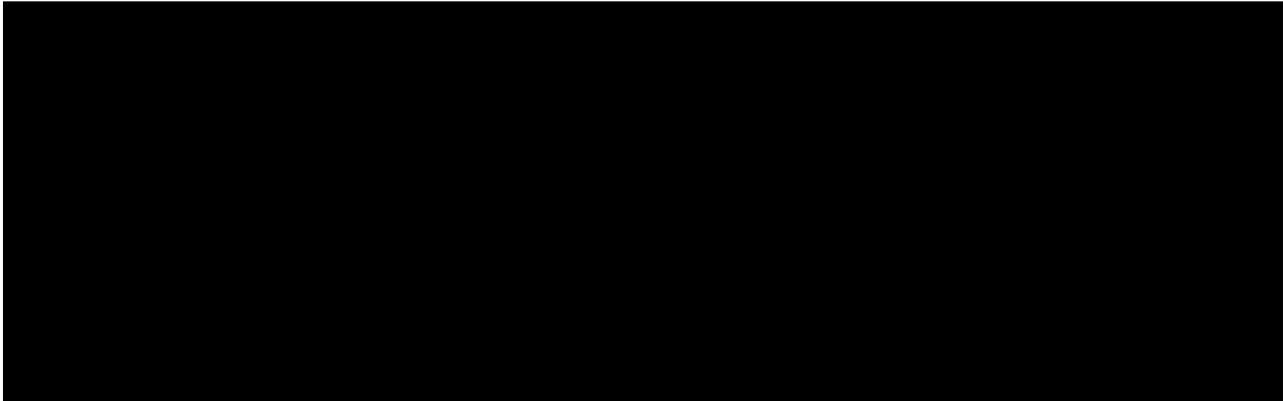
Although much of the survey area lies within wetlands and cultivated wheat fields with access roads and railroads in several locations, the majority of the survey area would have been an ideal location for prehistoric and historic peoples due to the desirable land in the form of terraces along the first-order streams, the close proximity to permanent water sources including Brush Creek and the Tombigbee River, and the plentiful food resources that the land would have provided. This is confirmed by the presence of the previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites within the survey area, especially Site 1Gr31, a multicomponent mound site along the Tombigbee River. Areas within the wetlands and cultivated fields have a low probability for

intact cultural deposits; however, elevated areas adjacent to permanent water sources have a moderate to high probability for intact cultural deposits.

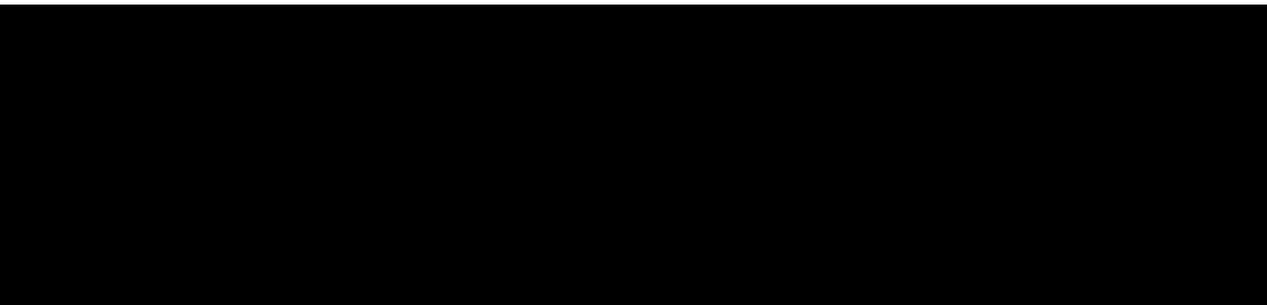
During the course of the survey, 10 new archaeological sites (Sites 1Gr158-1Gr167) were located, recorded, and added to the ASSF and five previously recorded sites (Sites 1Gr110, 1Gr111, 1Gr114, 1Gr115, and 1Gr157) were revisited and delineated, and ASSF forms were updated (Appendix A). The cemetery in the western section of the survey area was also observed and documented.

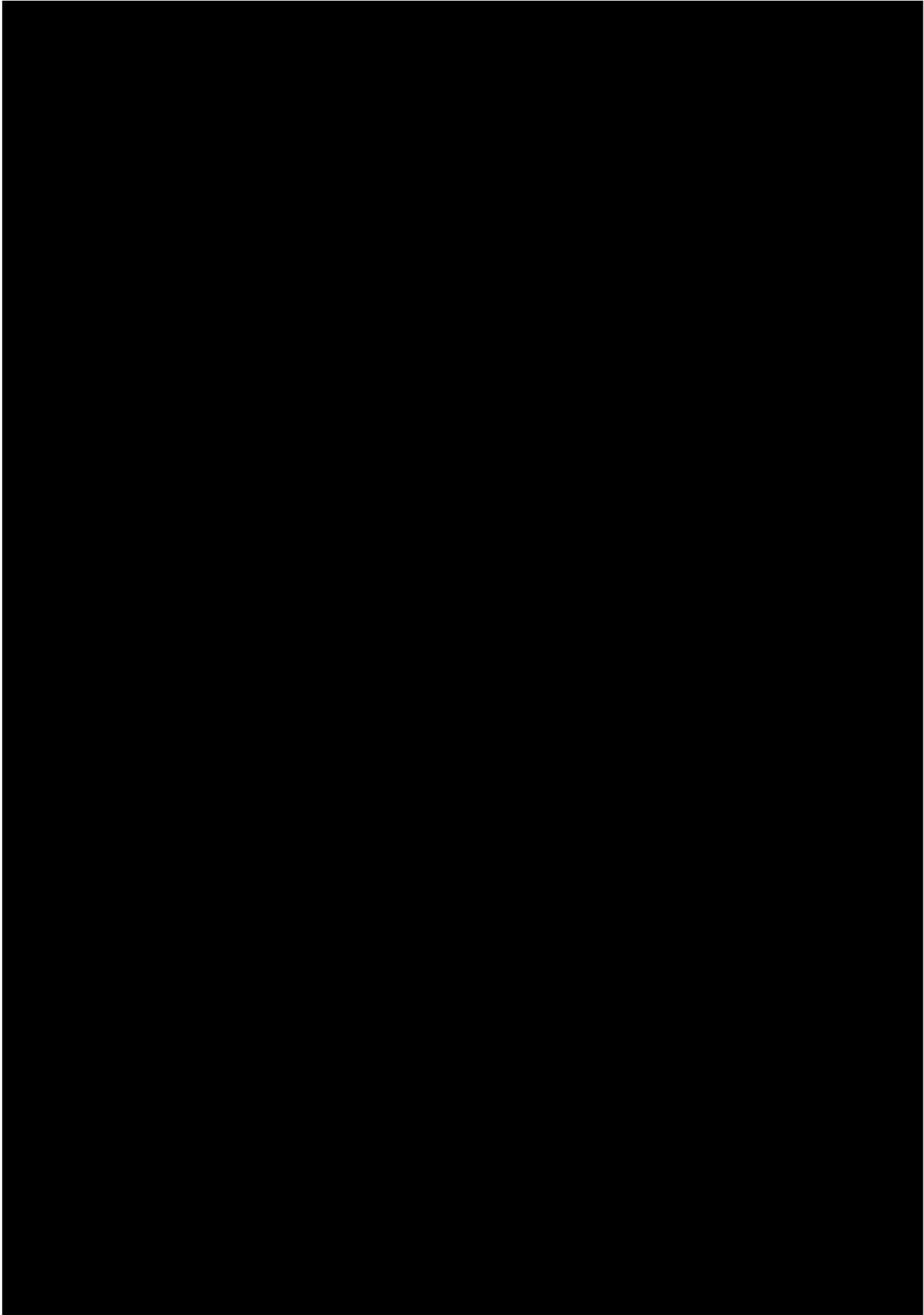


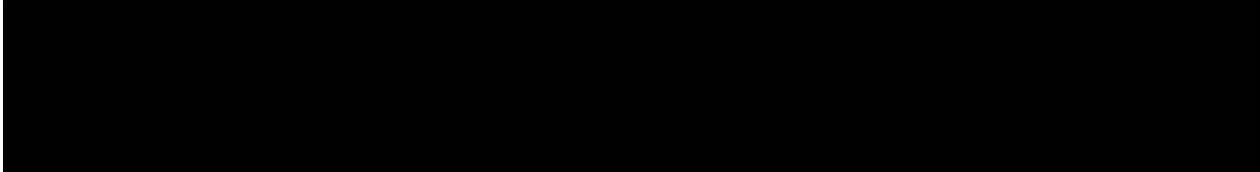
Site 1Gr159 is a late 19th to mid 20th century nonaboriginal historic refuse scatter in a cultivated wheat field. It does not meet the minimum criteria for inclusion into the NRHP due to heavy disturbance from cultivation, exposed and eroded ground surfaces, and lack of depth in disturbed soils. Further testing is not warranted.



Site 1Gr162 is as an early to mid 20th century nonaboriginal historic refuse scatter located in on the second terrace south of a first order stream in the center of the survey area. It does not meet the minimum criteria for inclusion into the NRHP due to heavy disturbance from cultivation, exposed and eroded ground surfaces, and lack of depth in disturbed soils. Further testing is not warranted.





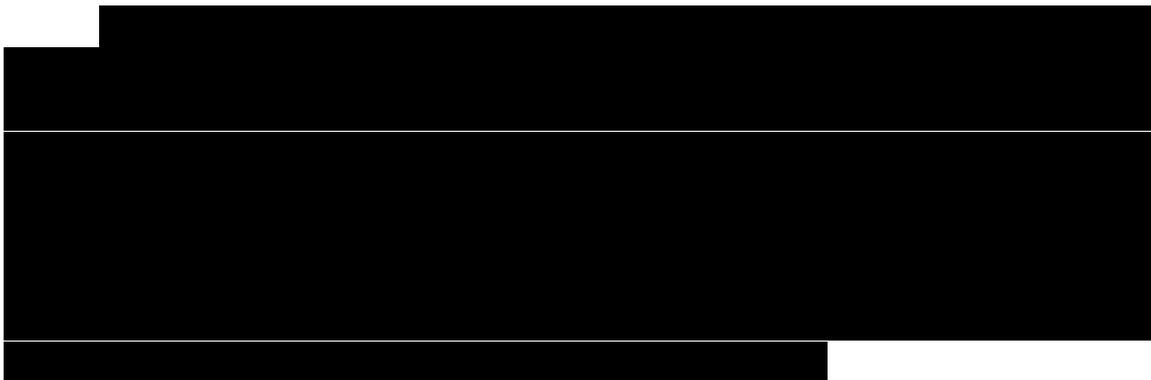


Site 1Gr114 was originally recorded by Mistovich (1981). It represents a Middle to Late Woodland occupation with a late 19th to mid 20th century nonaboriginal component on the edge of a broad upper terrace in a cultivated field in the center of the survey area. The site has been severely impacted through agricultural cultivation leaving shallow deposits within disturbed soils. Given the severe disturbance to the site, exposed ground surfaces, shallowness of deposits, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits and features anywhere in the area. Therefore, this office concurs with the ineligible status originally assigned to Site 1Gr114 (Mistovich 1981) and no further testing is necessary.

Site 1Gr157 was originally recorded by Finney (OAR 2002) as an early to mid 20th century nonaboriginal house site. The site has been severely impacted through agricultural cultivation and the placement of a gas pipeline leaving shallow deposits within disturbed soils. Given the severe disturbance to the site and shallowness of deposits, there is a low probability of intact cultural deposits anywhere in the area. Therefore, this office concurs with the ineligible status originally assigned to Site 1Gr157 and no further testing is necessary.

The cemetery in the western section of the survey area contains 42 marked burials, at least 8 depressions, and spans from at least 1907 to 2008. There is a high probability for additional unmarked burials. Avoidance of this cemetery is recommended. Due to the proposed construction of the outfall line to the river (Appendix C), our office would suggest any ground disturbing activities within 50 meters of the cemetery boundary as currently defined be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

None of the four sites within or adjacent to the flagship boundary (Appendix C) or the outfall line are considered to meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP (1Gr114, 1Gr115, 1Gr159, and 1Gr 162).



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Mistovich, Tim S.

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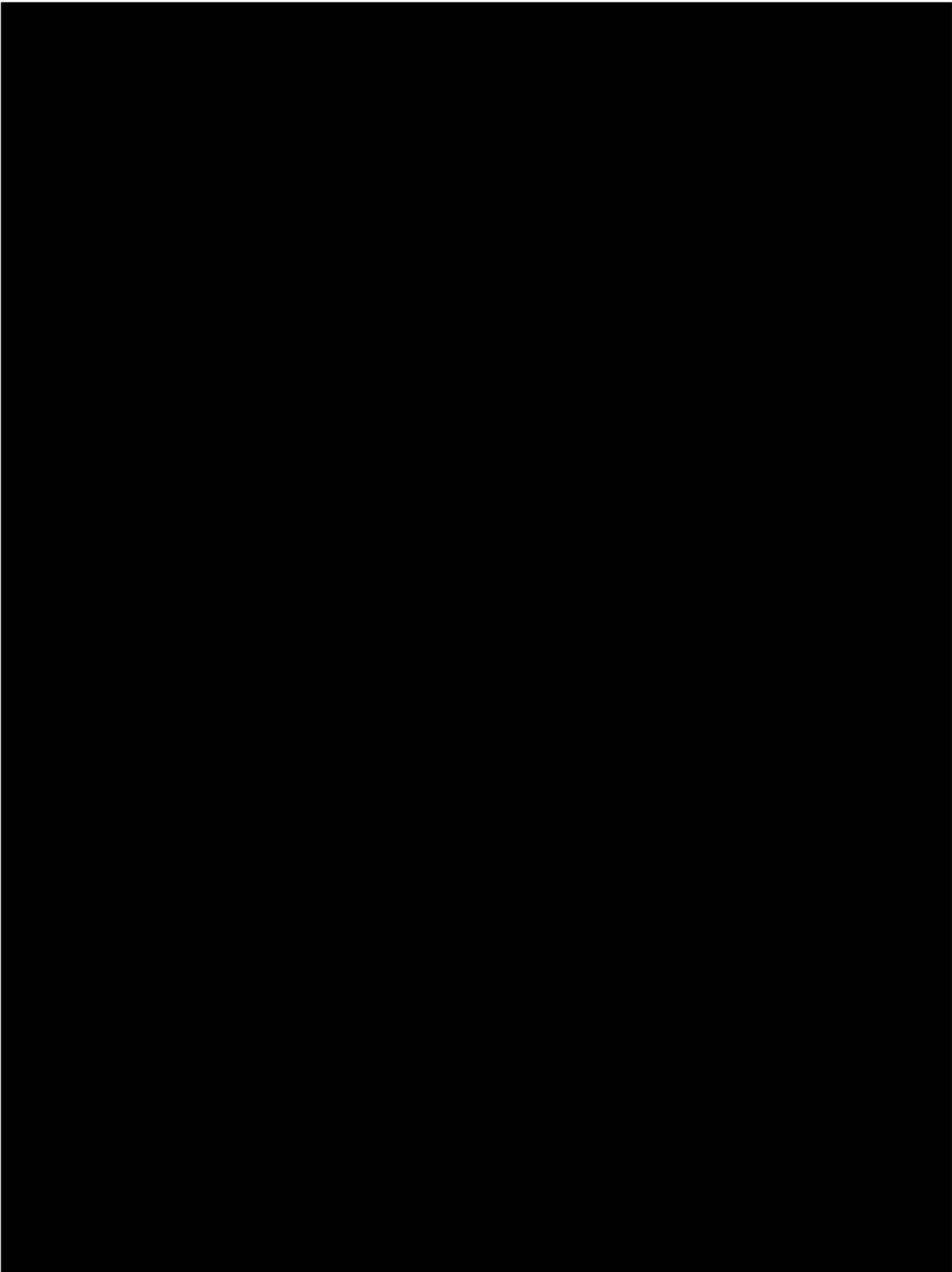
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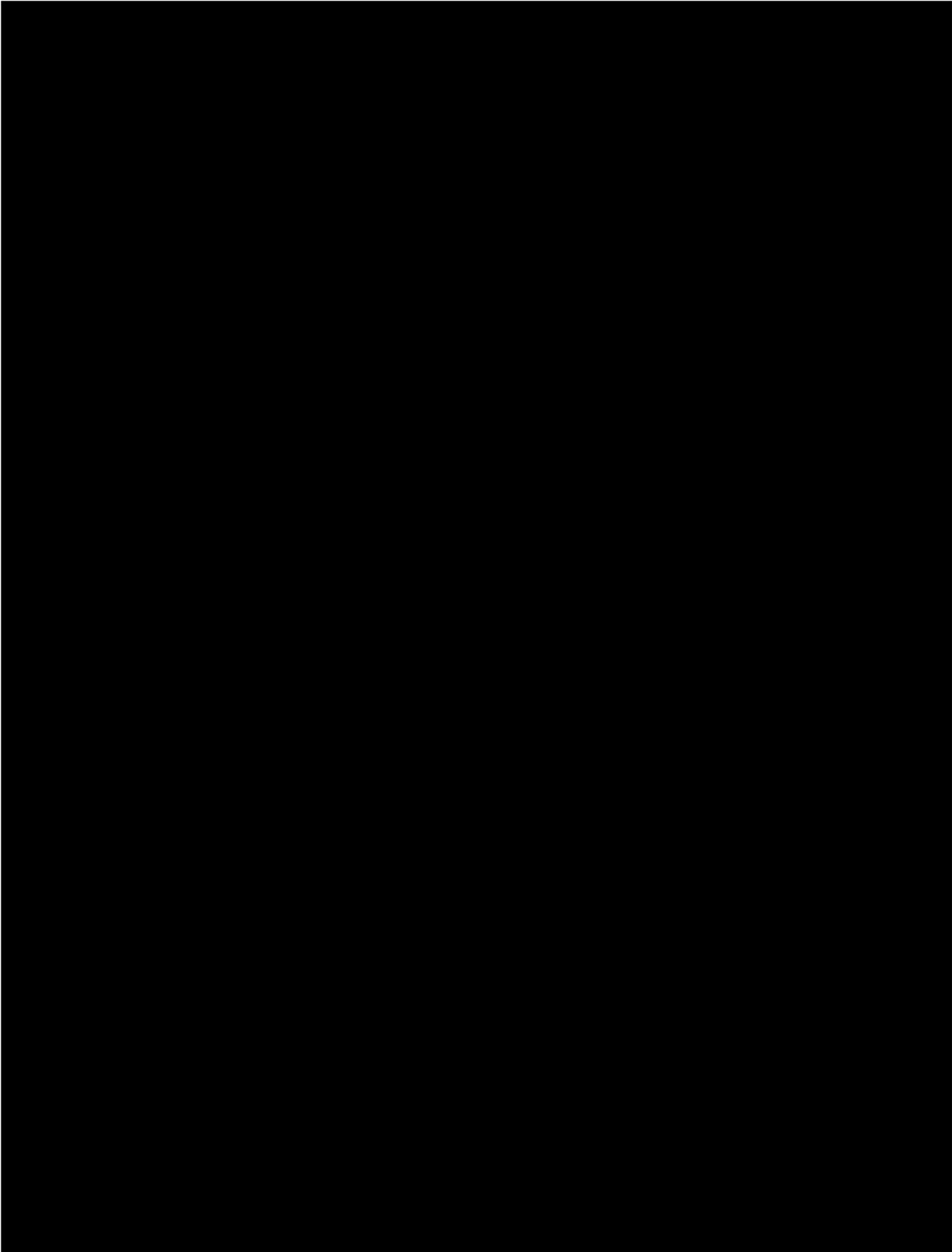
Sapp, C. Daniel, and Jacques Emplaincourt
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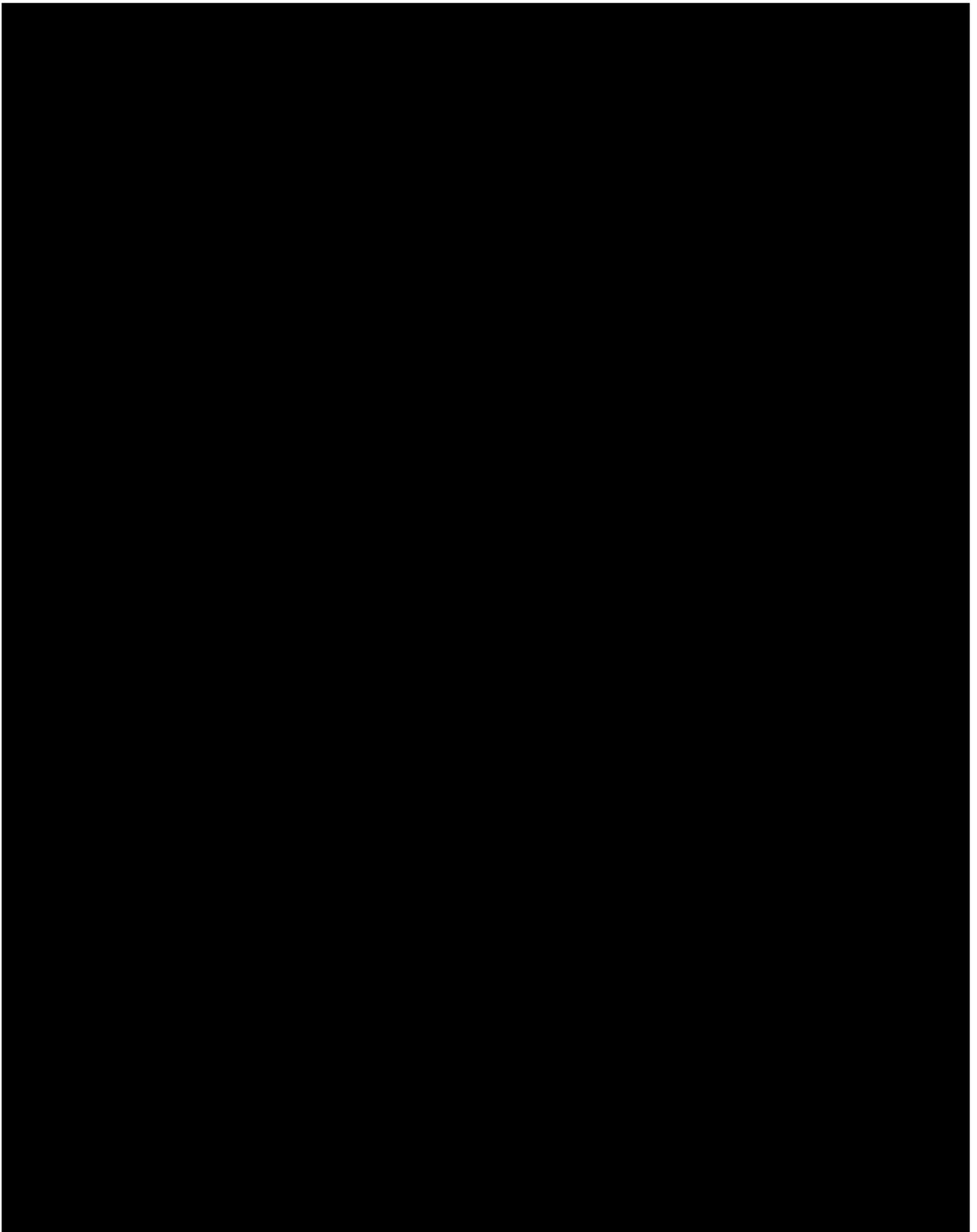
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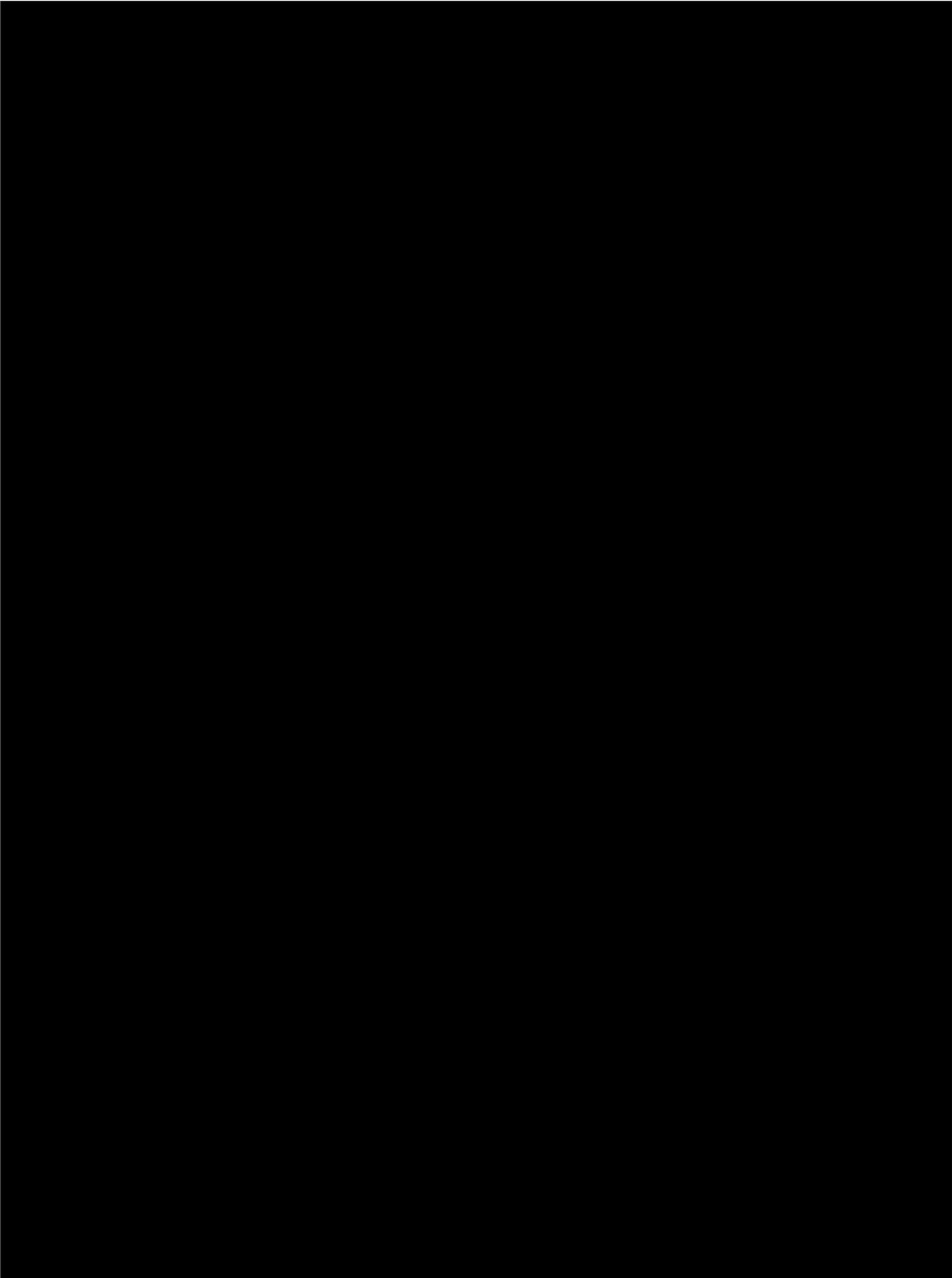
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1923 Soil Map of Greene County, Alabama. Washington.

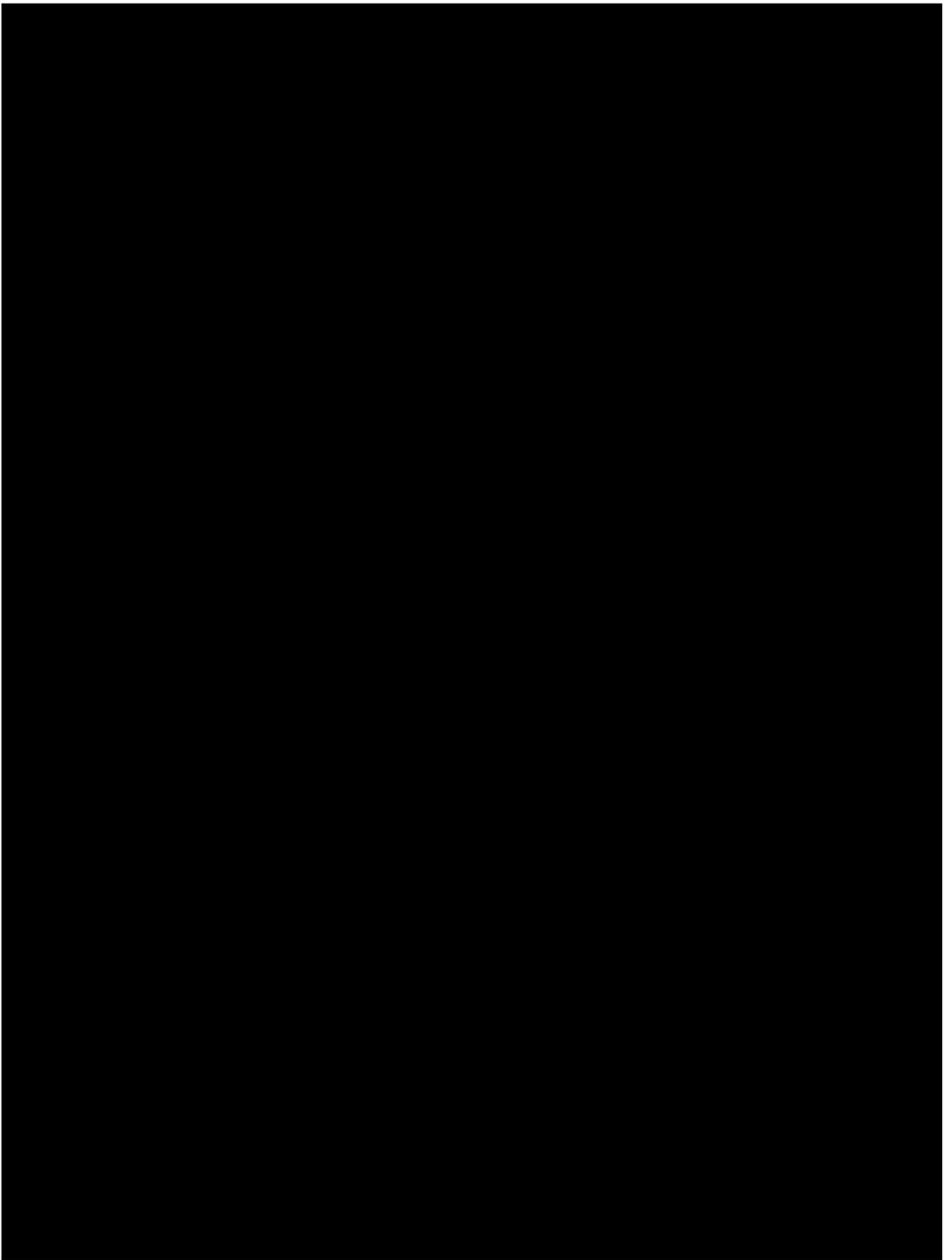
APPENDIX A

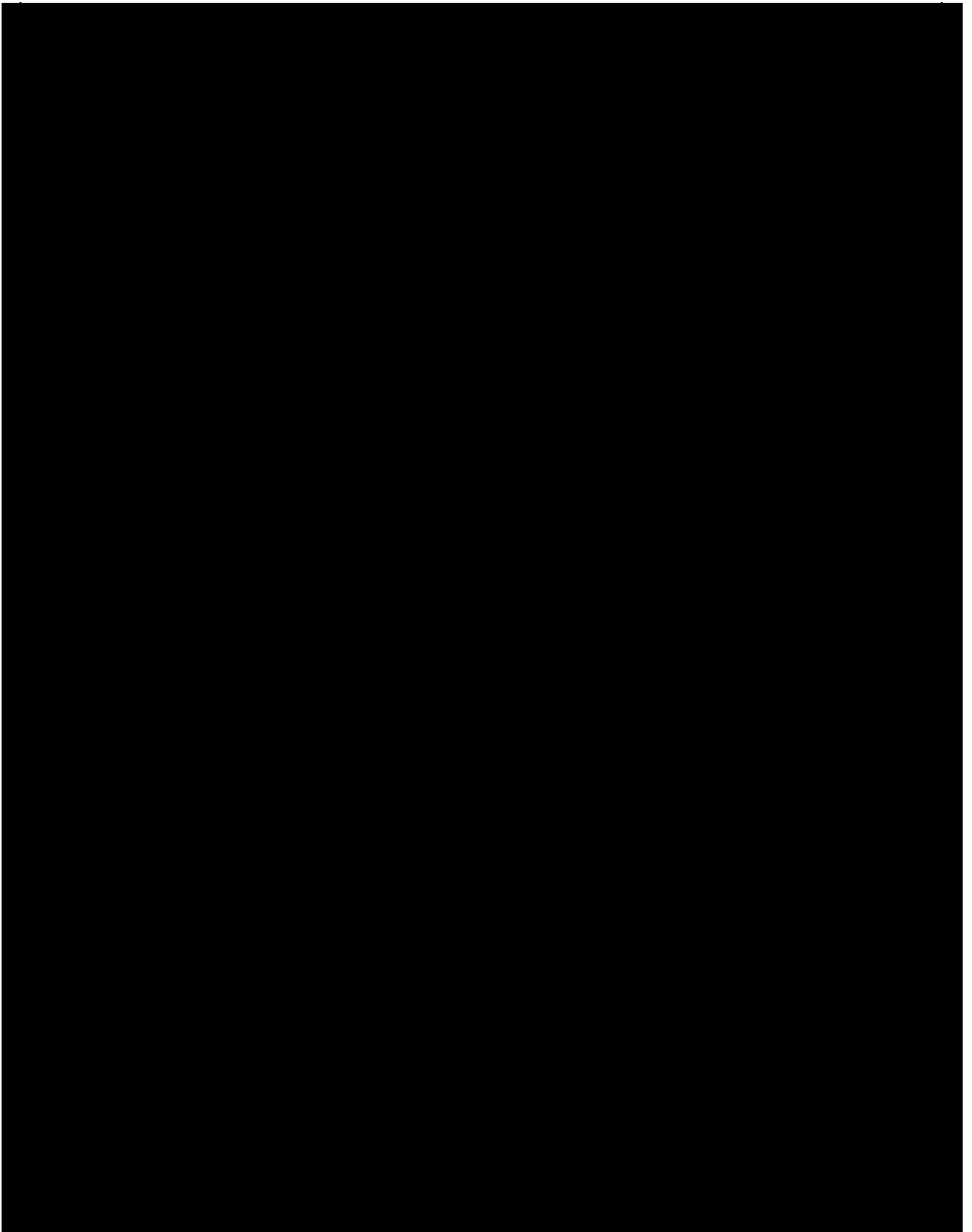


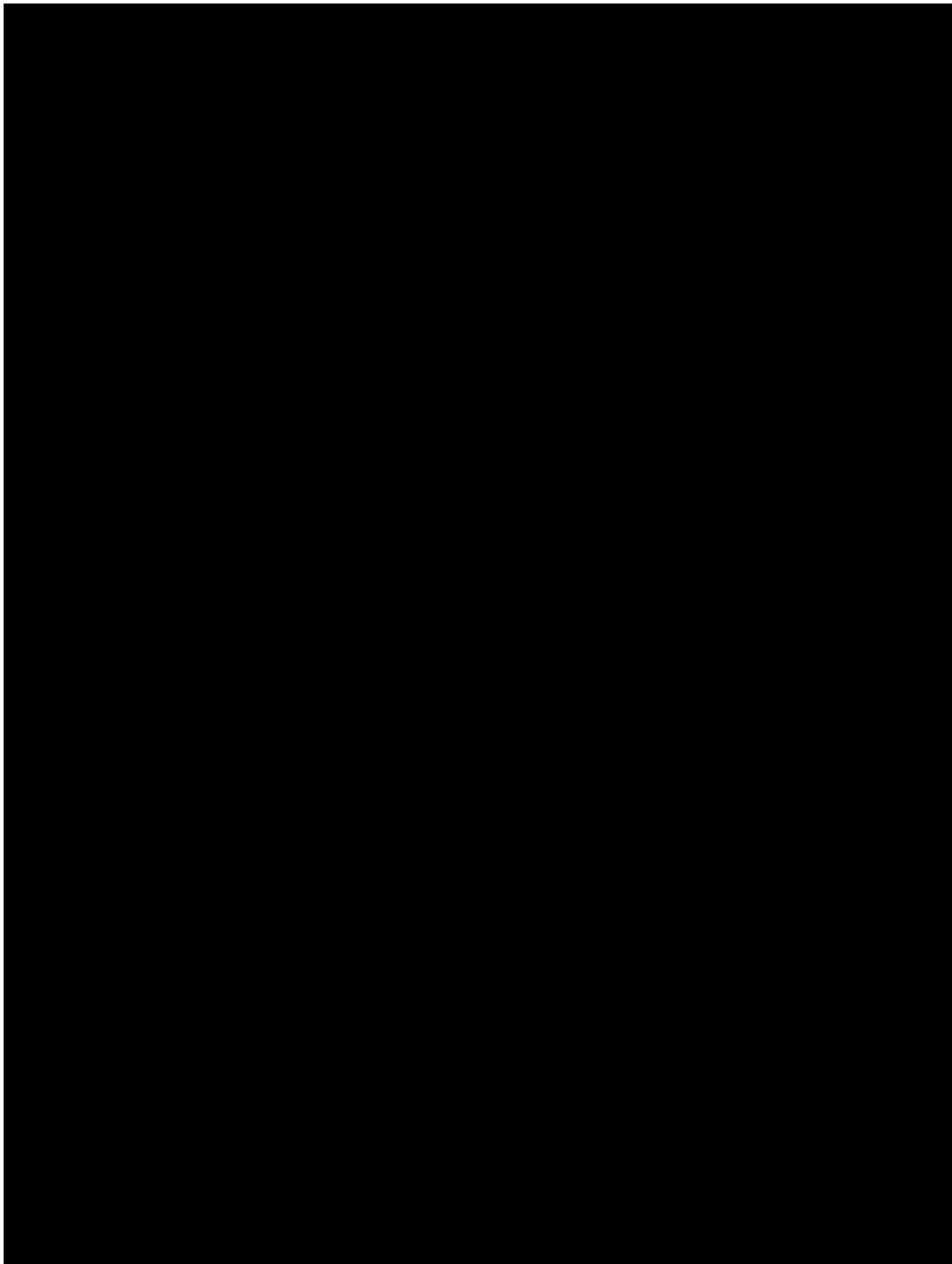


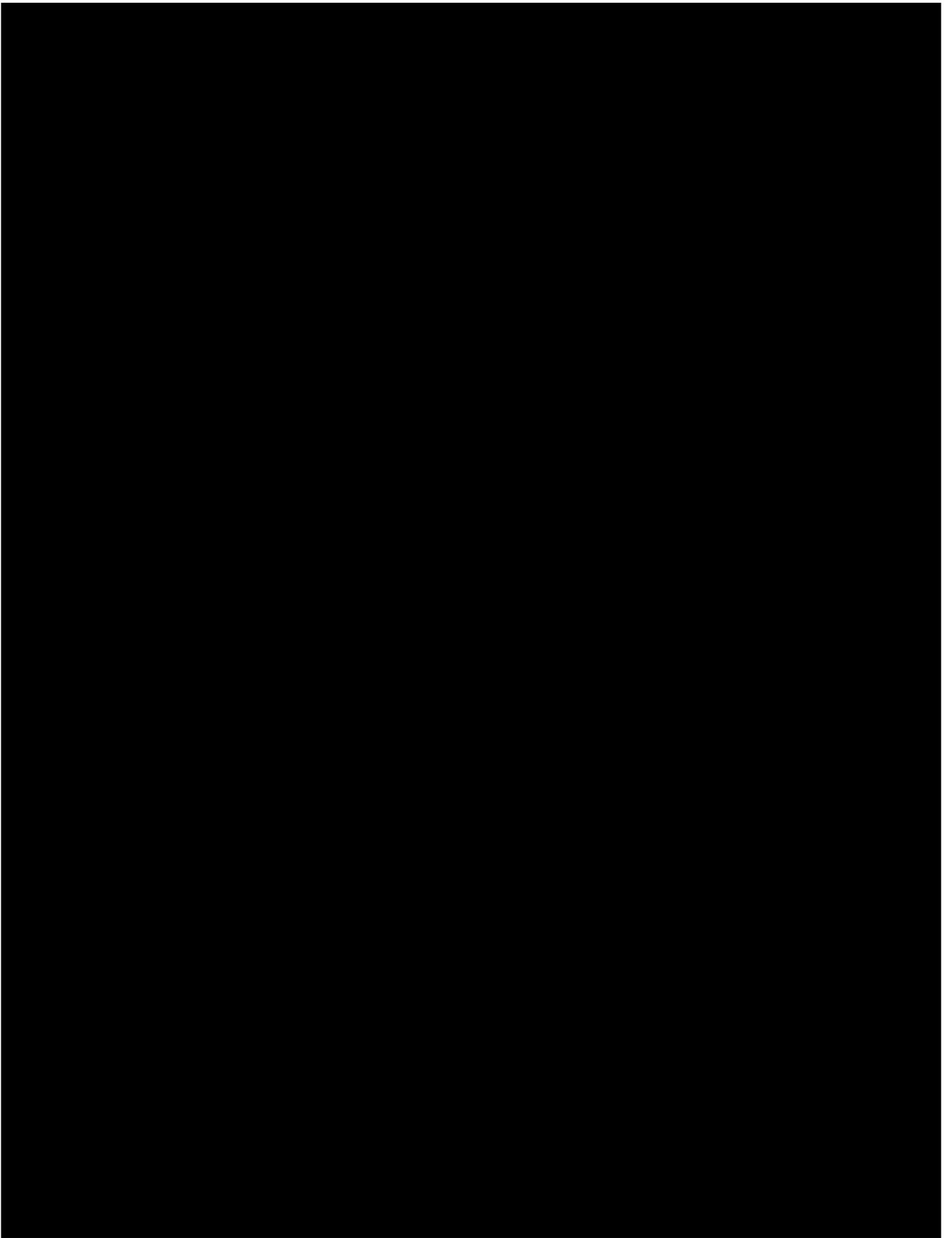


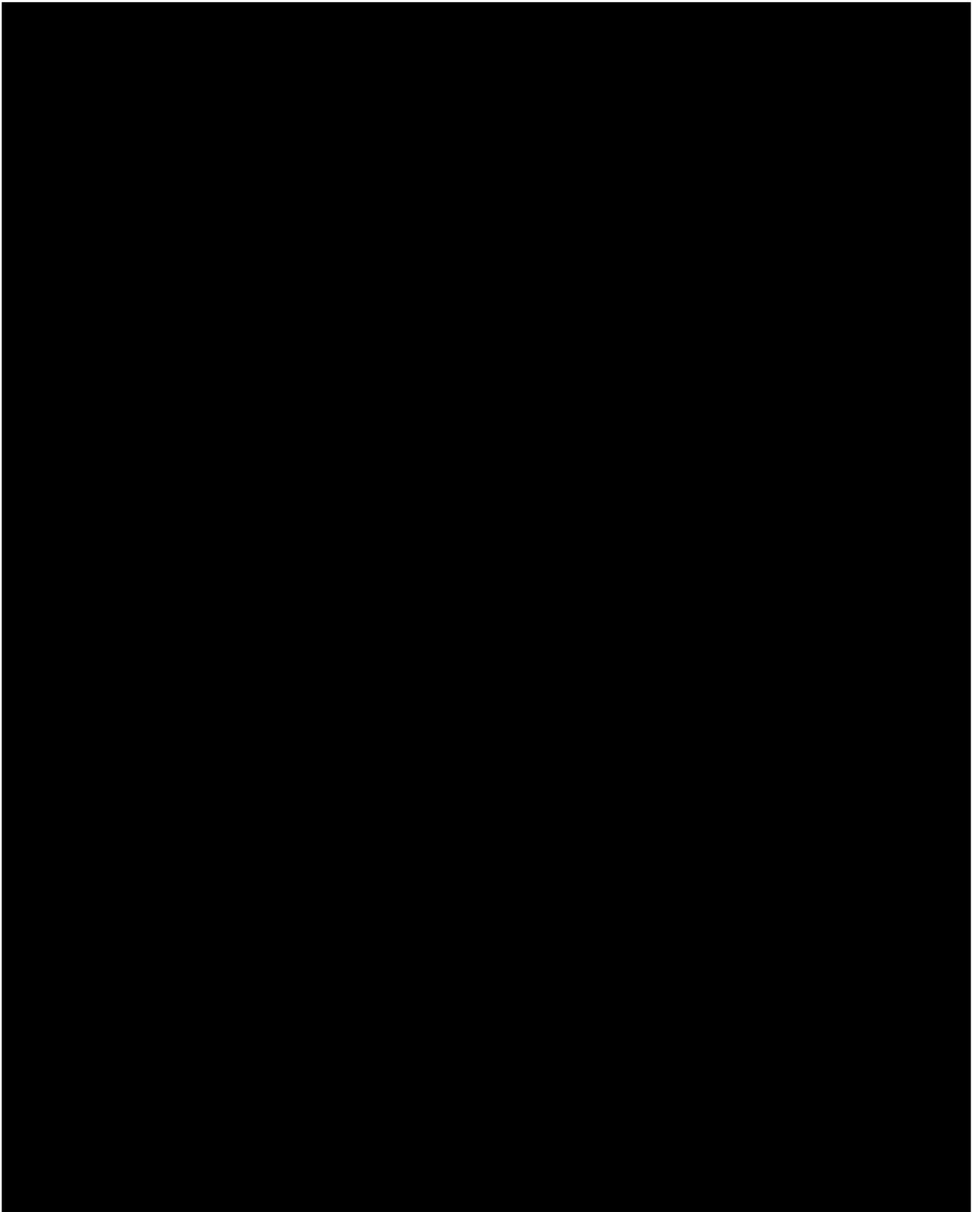












Site: GR114

Retrieve Site

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 401638 Northing: 3628414 Elevation: 125
Township: 21N Range: 01W Section: 24
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4
Major Axis: 110 Minor Axis: 50 Max Depth: 10

Location and Size

Preservation State: CULTIVATION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 95

National Register Status: NO

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: INTENSIVE
Excavation Status: SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association: UPLAND SLOP
Physiographic District: FALL
Physiographic Section: COASTAL
Nearest Water Source: LAKE

Direction To: W Distance To: 20 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin: TOMBIGBEE
Ground Cover: CULTIVATION
Soil Type: RUSTON
Soil Texture Class: FINE SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey: 1971
Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE

Characteristics

- Human Remains
- Features
- Petroglyph/Pictograph
- Rockshelter
- Cave
- Artifact Scatter
- Midden
- Shell Midden
- Single Earthen Mound
- Multiple Earthen Mound
- Stone Mound(s)
- Weir
- Quarry
- Standing Historic Structure
- Historic Structure Site
- Historic Cemetery
- Still
- Mill
- Engineering
- Other

Components

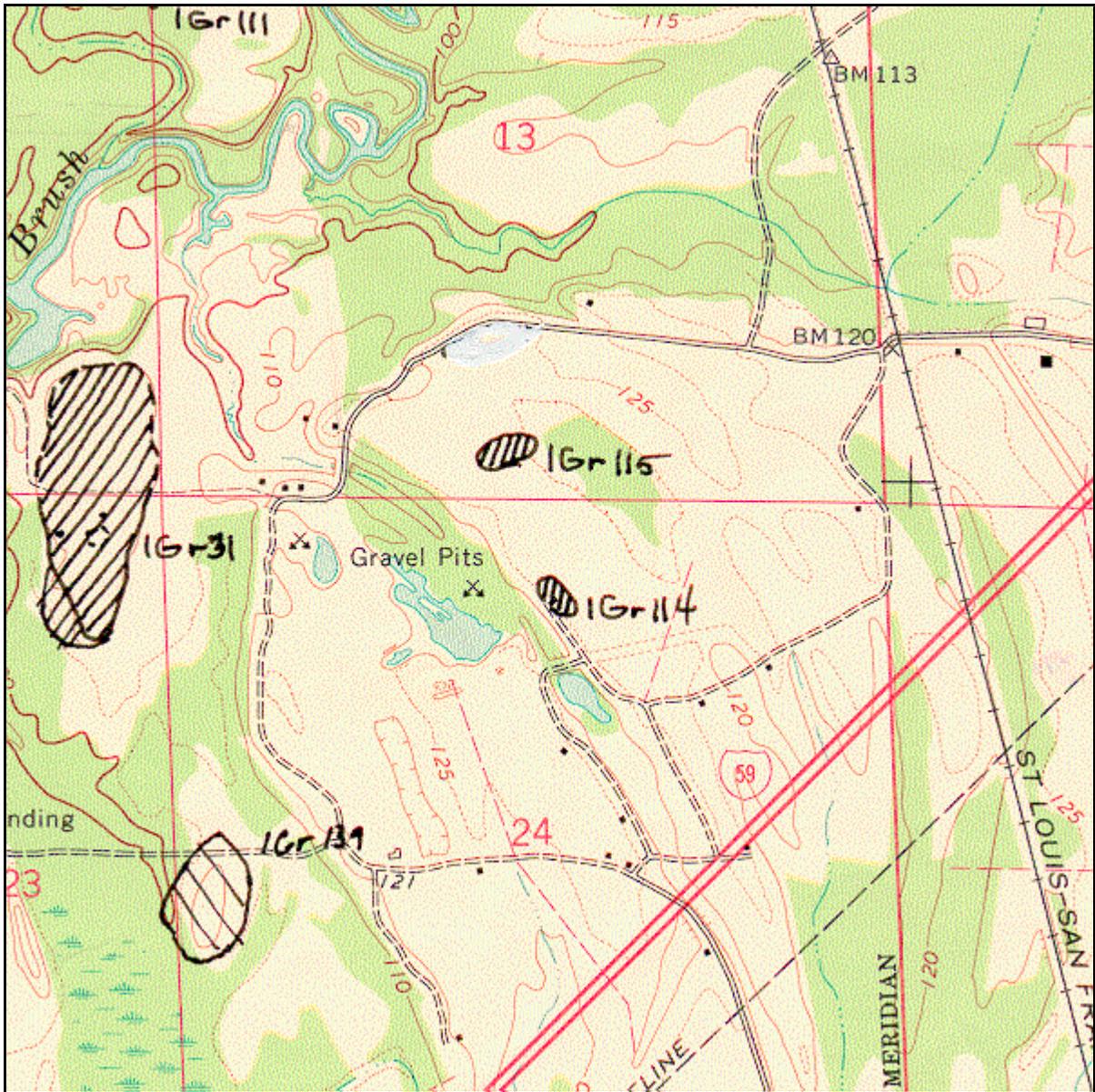
EARLY WOODLAND, SAND TEMPERED, MIDDLE WOODLAND, MILLER I PHASE, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY NONABORIGINAL

UNVERIFIED

Comments

SITE 1GR114 WAS RECORDED BY TIM MISTOVICH, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA. THE SITE CONSISTS OF A SMALL SCATTER OF ARTIFACT LOCATED AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF A BROAD UPPER TERRACE IN A CULTIVATED FIELD. THE SITE IS CONFINED TO A HIGHLY DISTURBED PLOWZONE AND EXHIBITS LITTLE CULTURAL MATERIAL. SITE 1GR114 CANNOT BE CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT FROM A CULTURAL RESOURCE PERSPECTIVE AND IS CONSIDERED INELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP.

SITE 1GR114 WAS ORIGINALLY RECORDED BY MISTOVICH (1981) AS A SMALL, EARLY WOODLAND ARTIFACT ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE OF A BROAD UPPER



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

Site: GR115

Retrieve Site

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

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Township: 21N Range: 01W Section: 13
SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4
Major Axis: 0 Minor Axis: 0 Max Depth: 0

Location and Size

Preservation State: CULTIVATION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 99

National Register Status: NO

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: INTENSIVE
Excavation Status: SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association: UPLAND SLOP
Physiographic District: FALL
Physiographic Section: COASTAL
Nearest Water Source: SWAMP

Direction To: NW Distance To: 150 At Confluence: N

Drainage Basin: TOMBIGBEE
Ground Cover: CULTIVATION
Soil Type: RUSTON
Soil Texture Class: FINE SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey: 1971
Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE

Characteristics

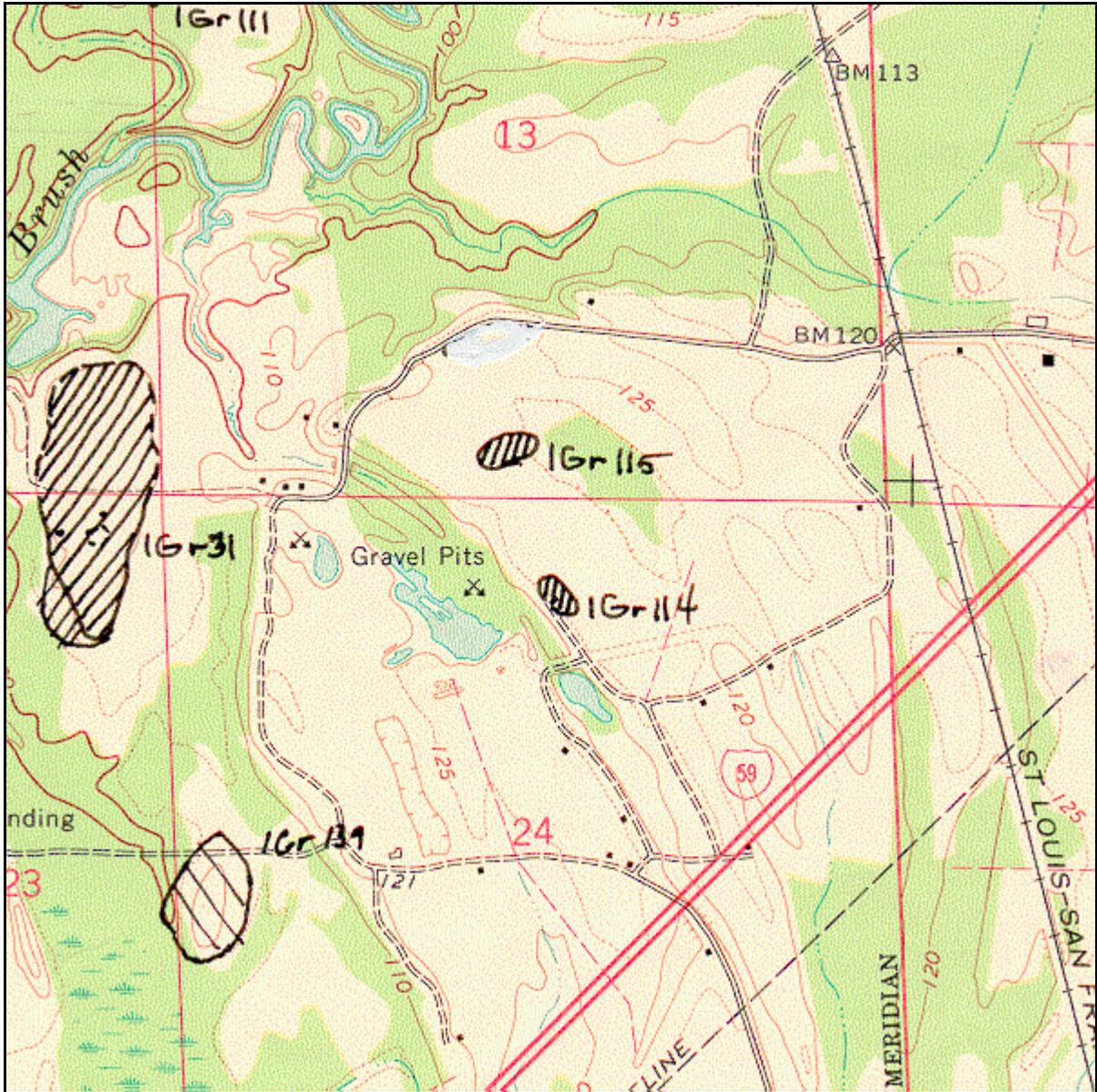
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- Cave
- Artifact Scatter
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- Shell Midden
- Single Earthen Mound
- Multiple Earthen Mound
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- Quarry
- Standing Historic Structure
- Historic Structure Site
- Historic Cemetery
- Still
- Mill
- Engineering
- Other

Components

Unknown Aboriginal

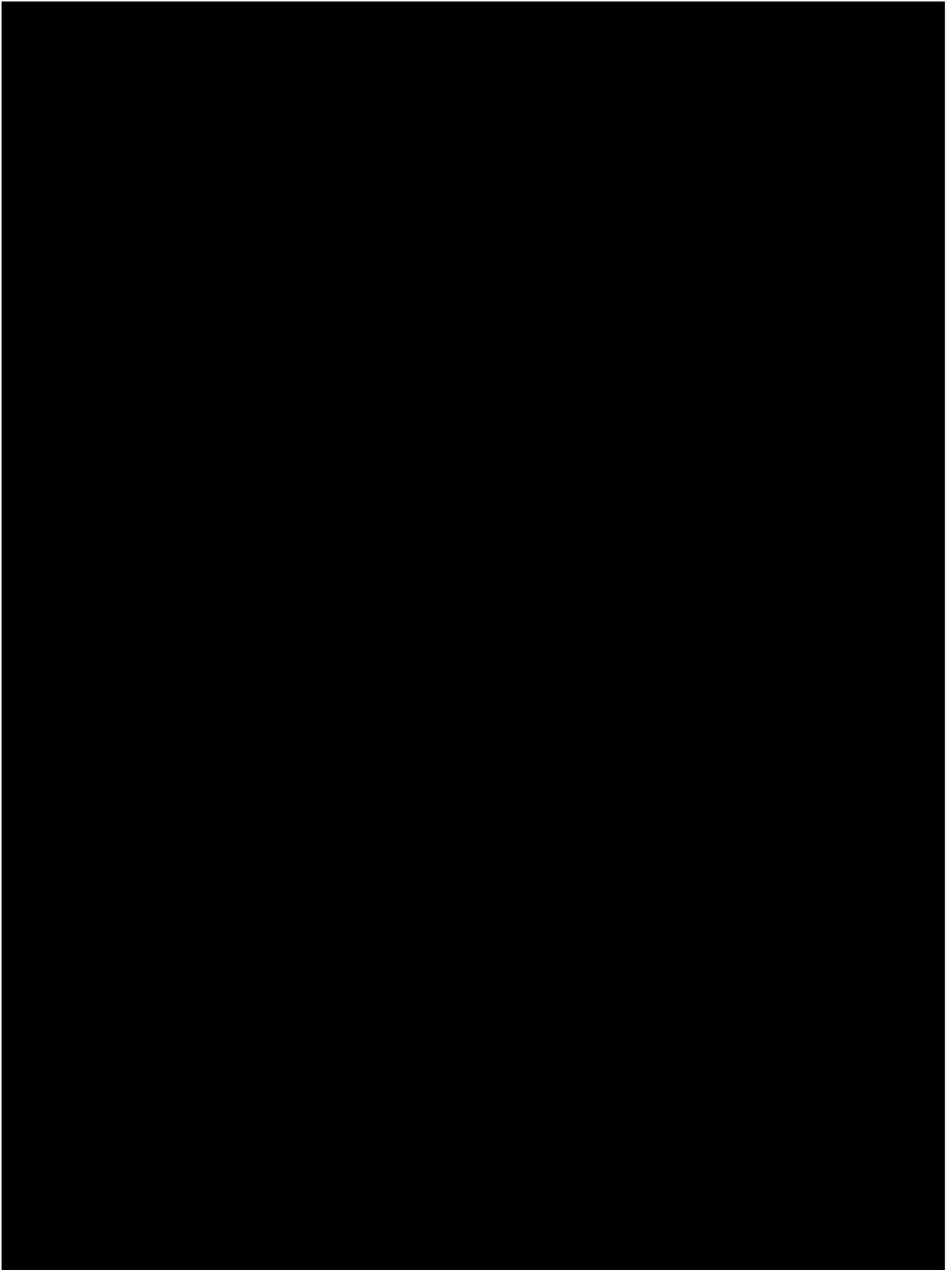
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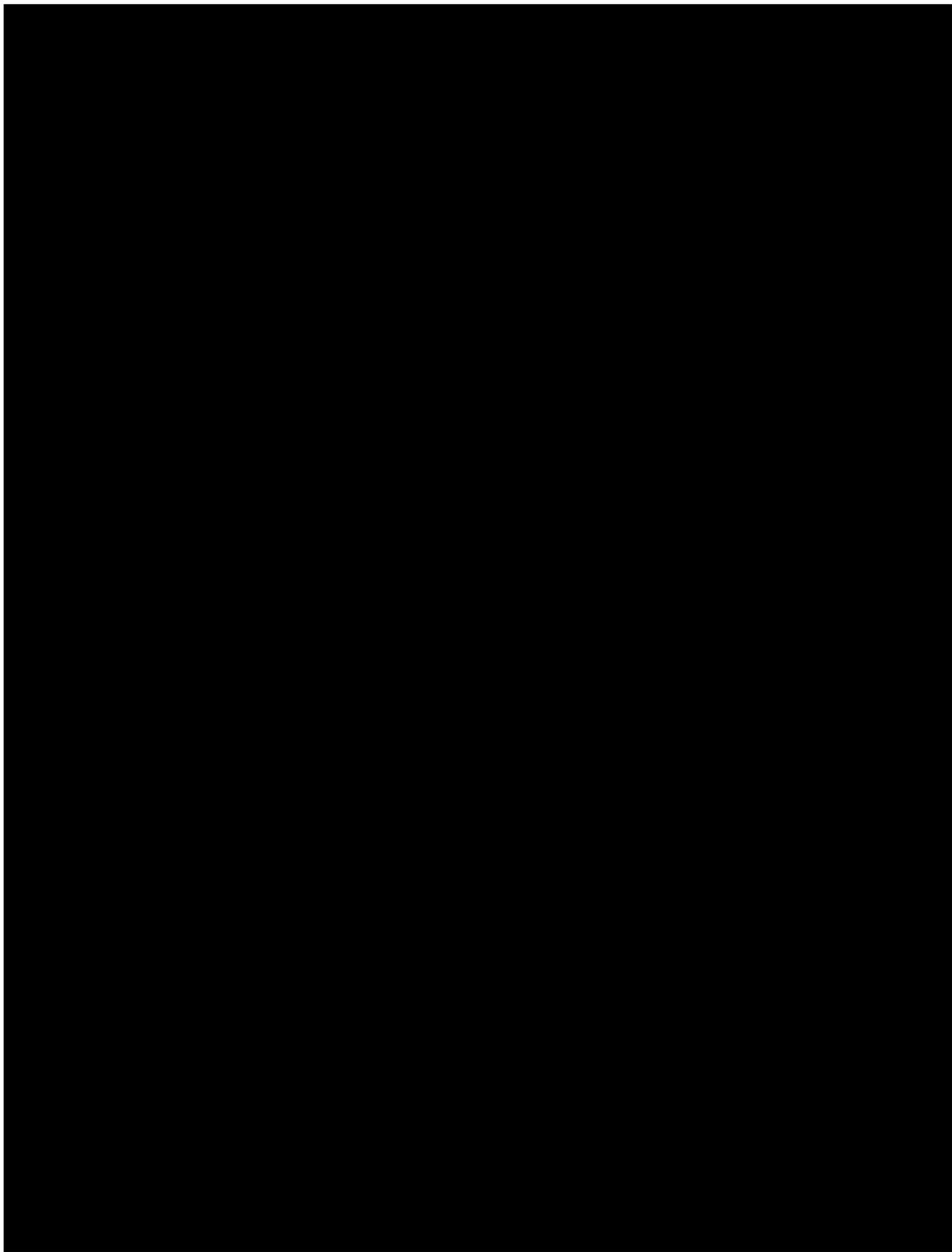
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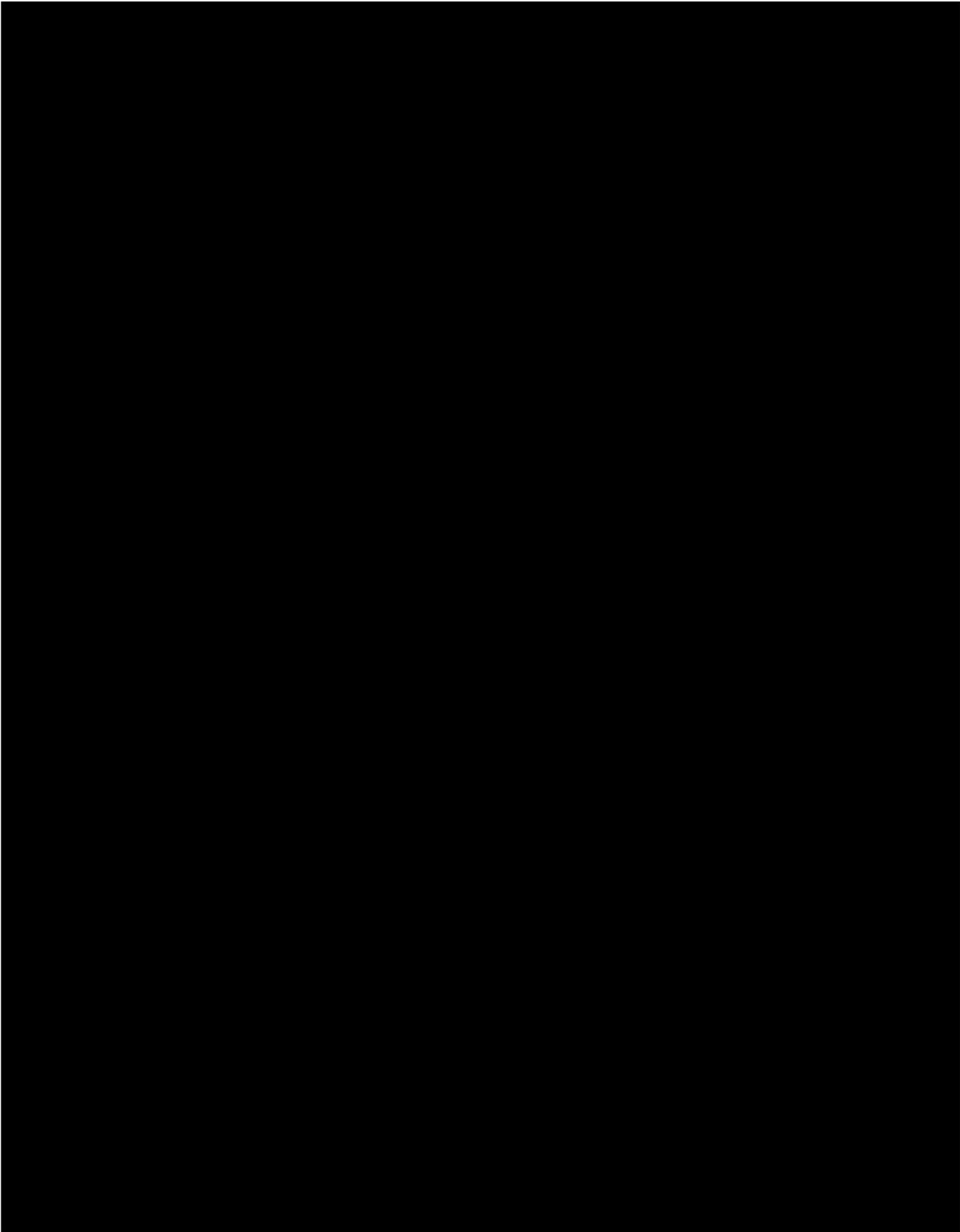


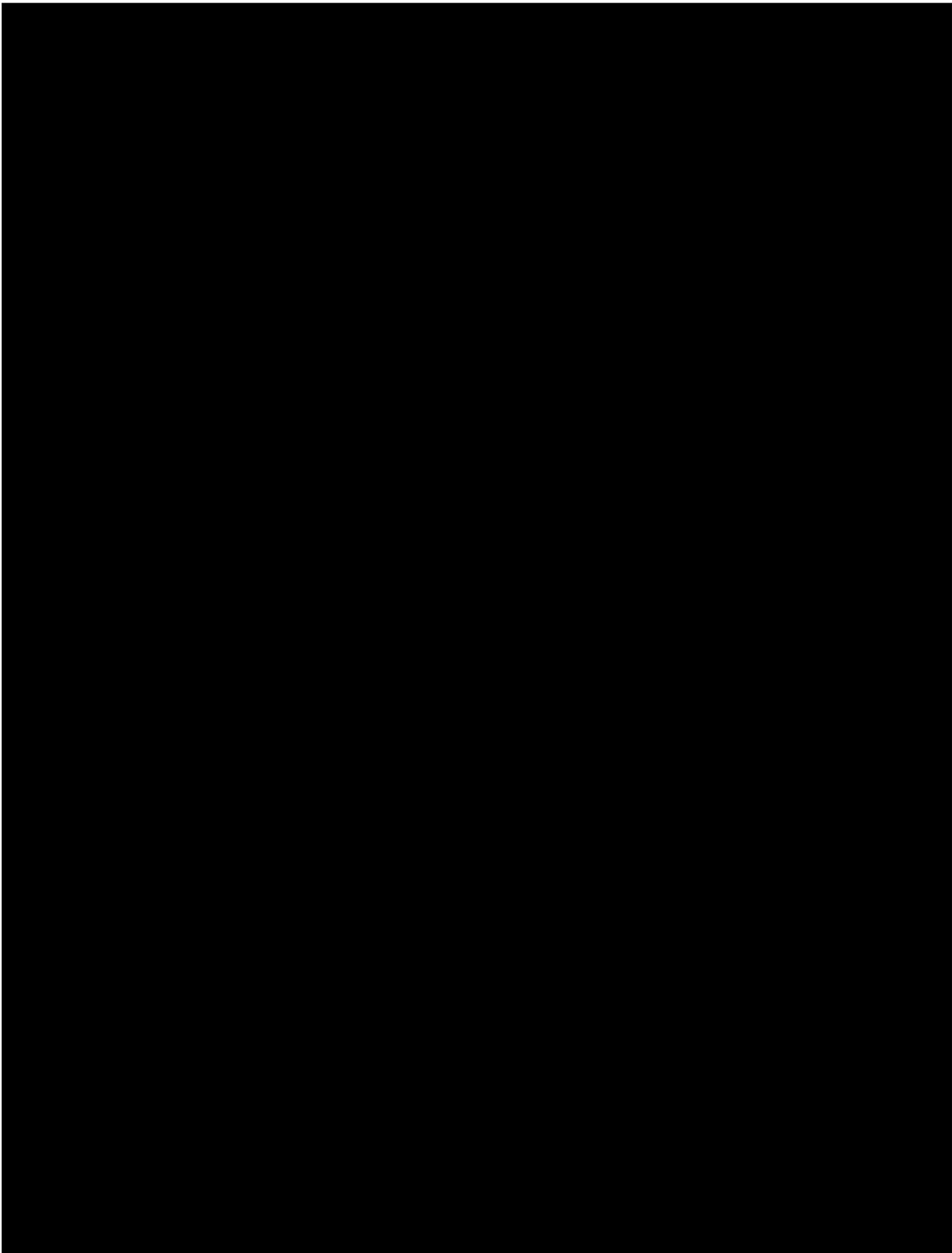
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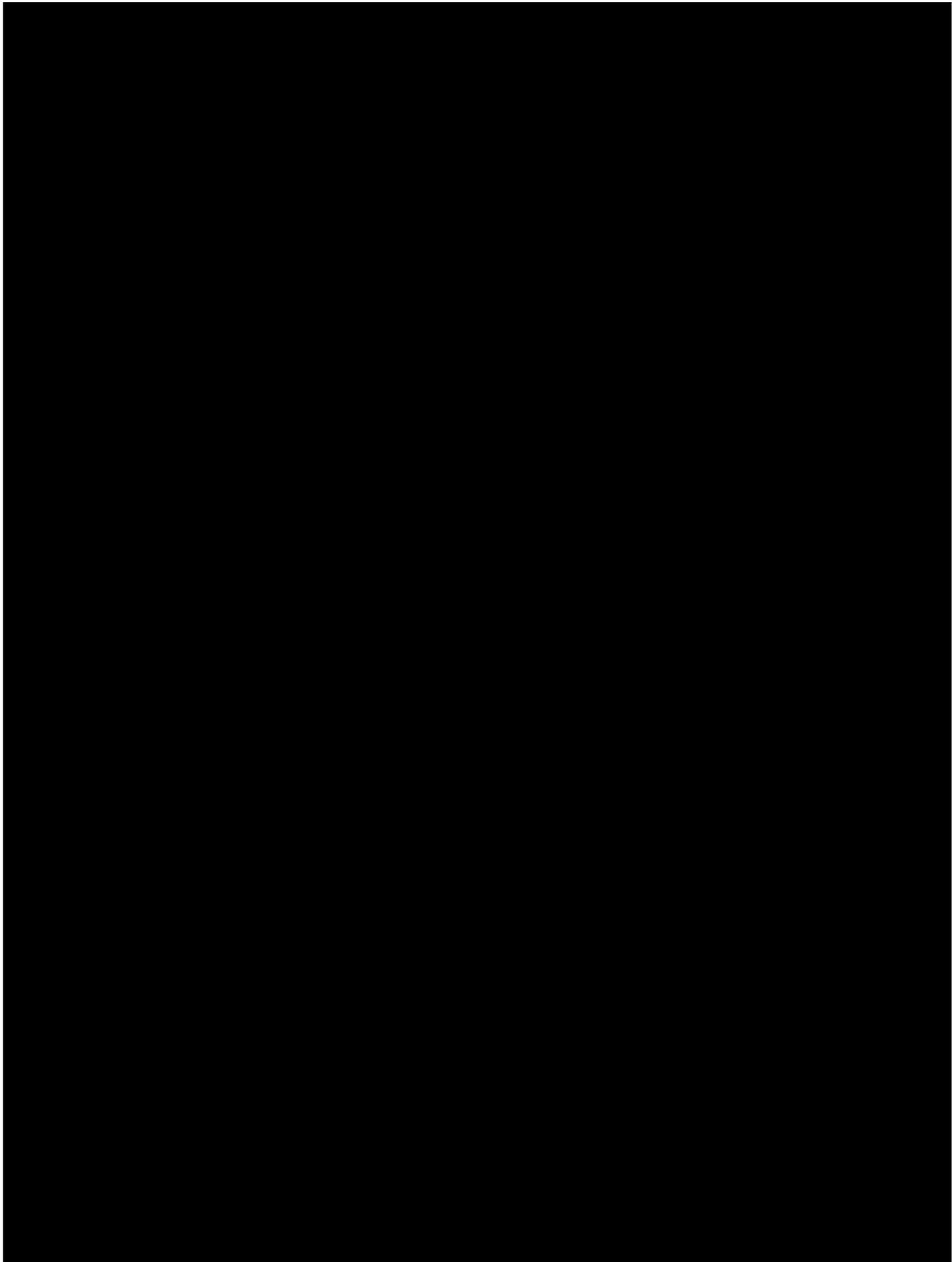
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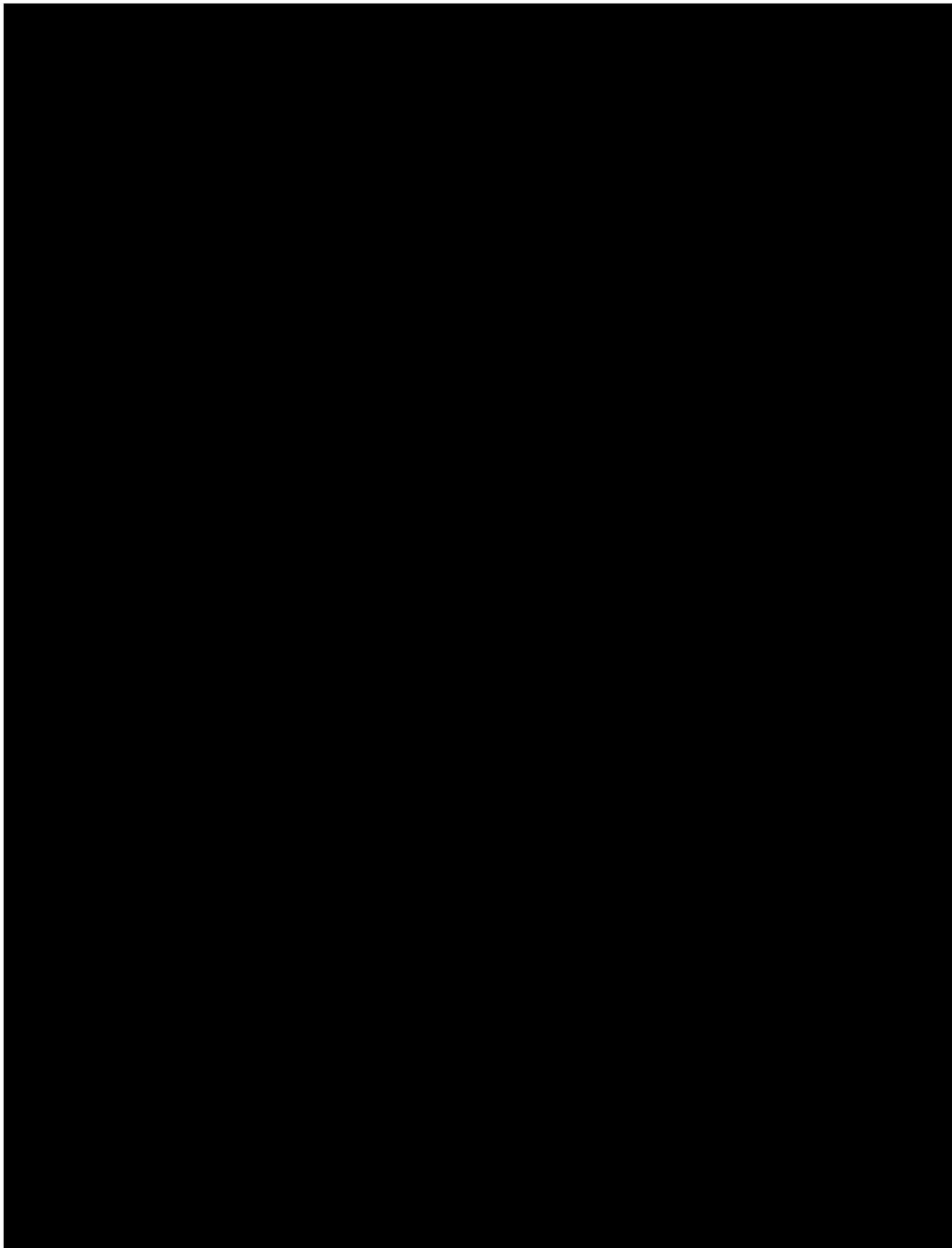












Site: GR159

Retrieve Site

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

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Township: 21N Range: 01W Section: 24
NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4
Major Axis: 50 Minor Axis: 40 Max Depth: 10

Location and Size

Preservation State: CULTIVATION

Immediate Destruction Pending: Looting/Vandalism: % Destroyed: 95

National Register Status: NO

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: RECONNAISSANCE
Excavation Status: SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association: FLOOD PLAIN
Physiographic District: FALL
Physiographic Section: COASTAL
Nearest Water Source: LAKE

Direction To: E Distance To: 20 At Confluence: ?

Drainage Basin: TOMBIGBEE
Ground Cover: CULTIVATION
Soil Type: RUSTON
Soil Texture Class: FINE SANDY LOAM
County Soil Survey:
Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE

Characteristics

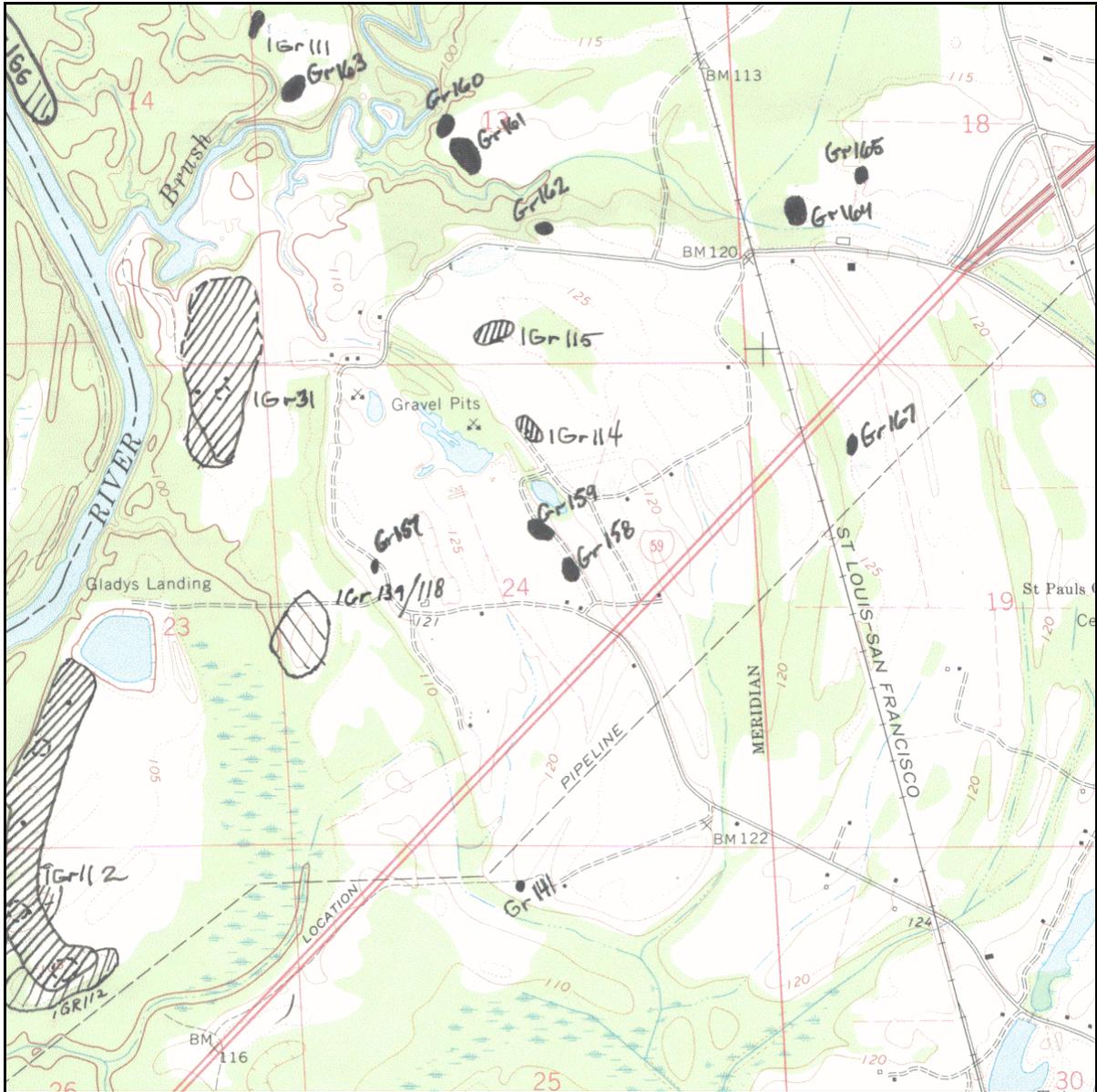
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- Shell Midden
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- Multiple Earthen Mound
- Stone Mound(s)
- Weir
- Quarry
- Standing Historic Structure
- Historic Structure Site
- Historic Cemetery
- Still
- Mill
- Engineering
- Other

Components

LATE 19TH TO MIDDLE 20TH CENTURY NONABORIGINAL
UNVERIFIED

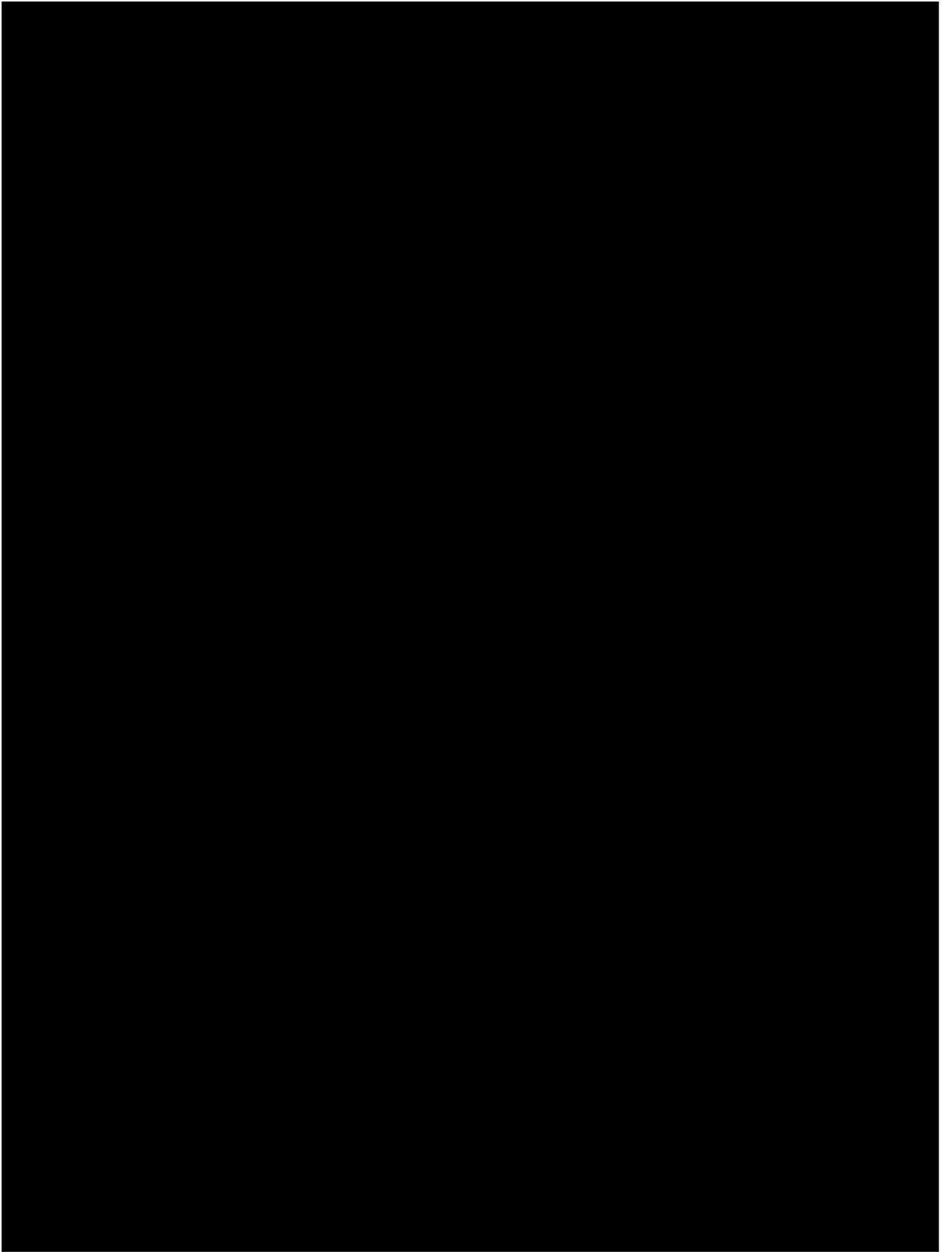
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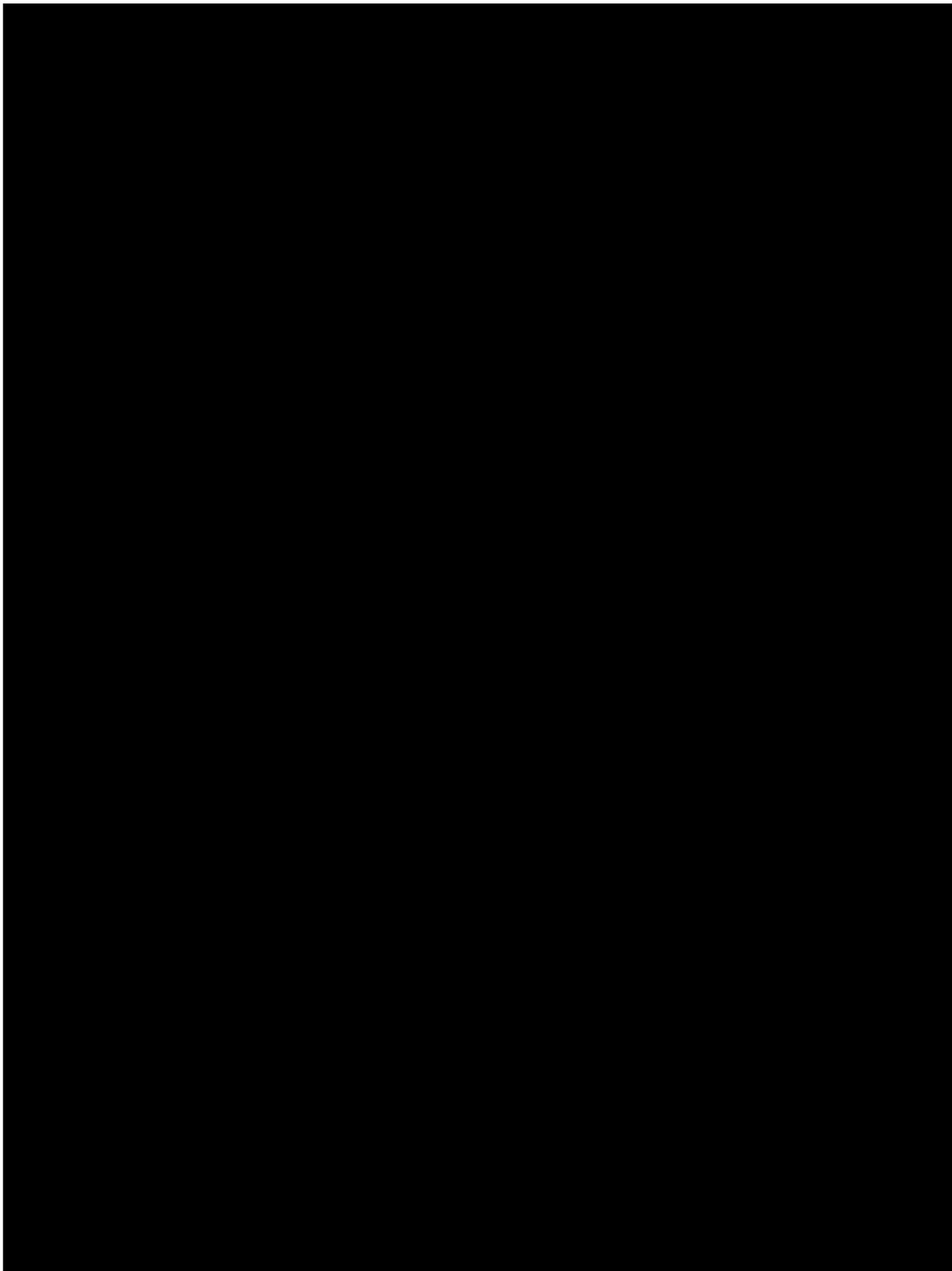
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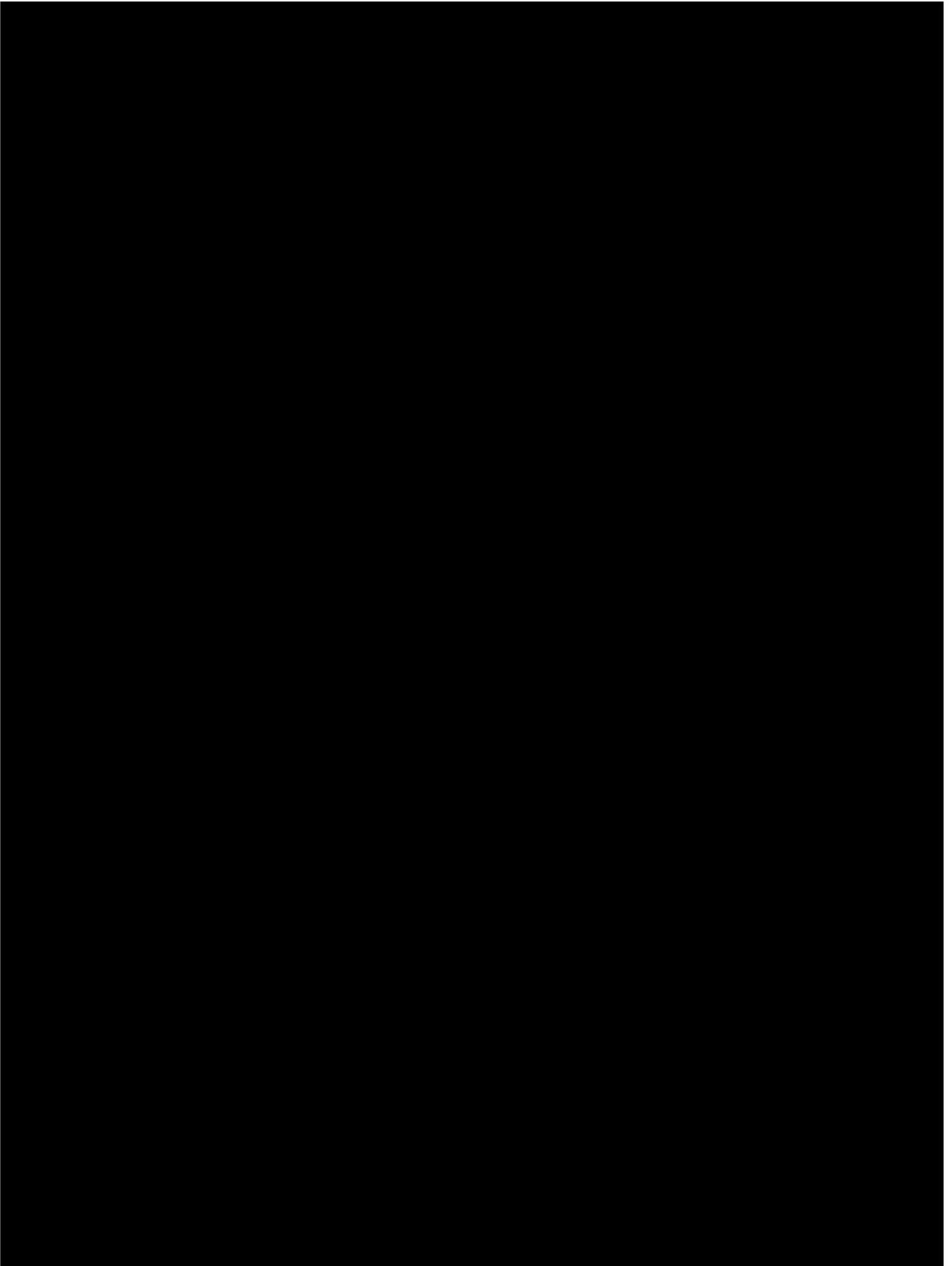


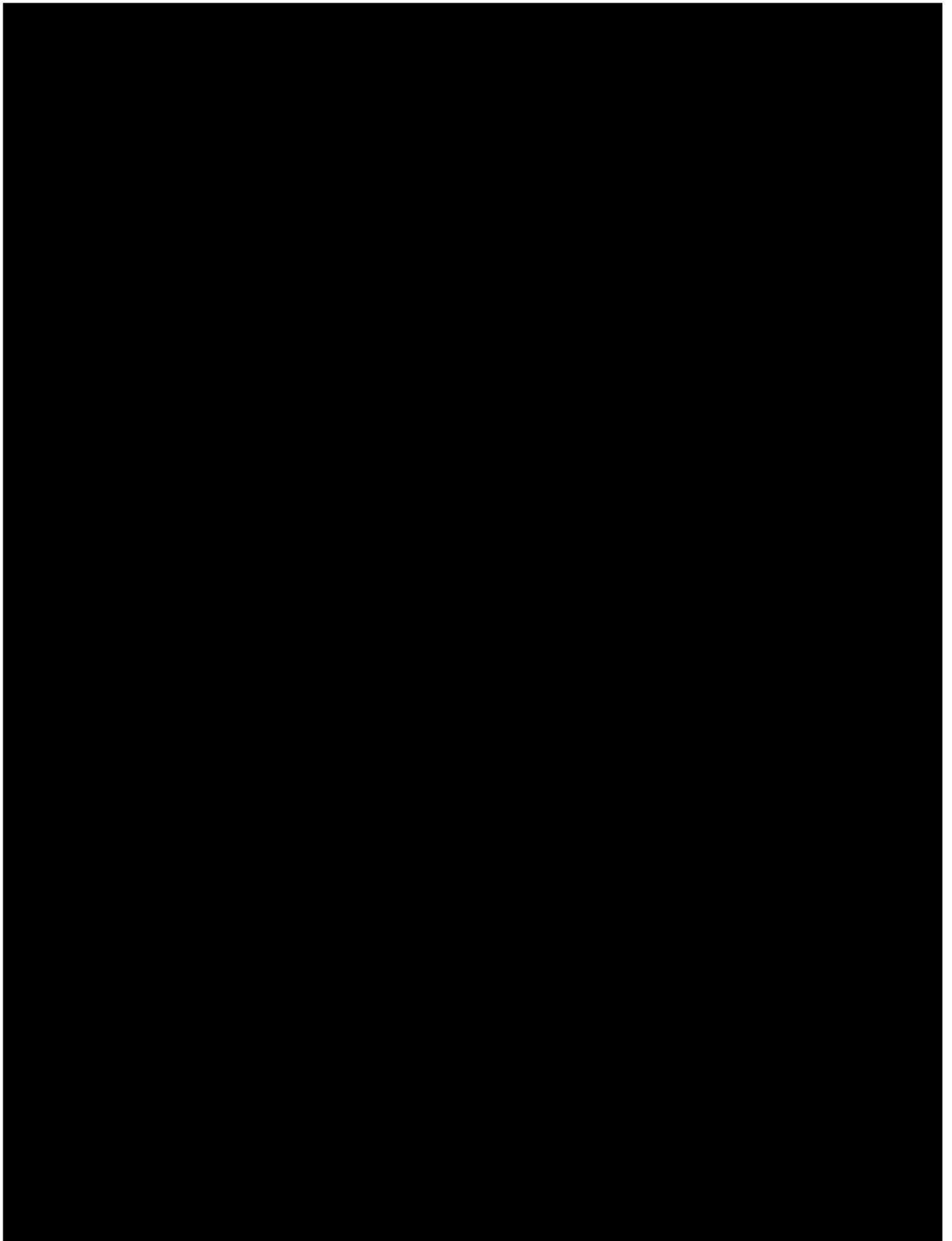
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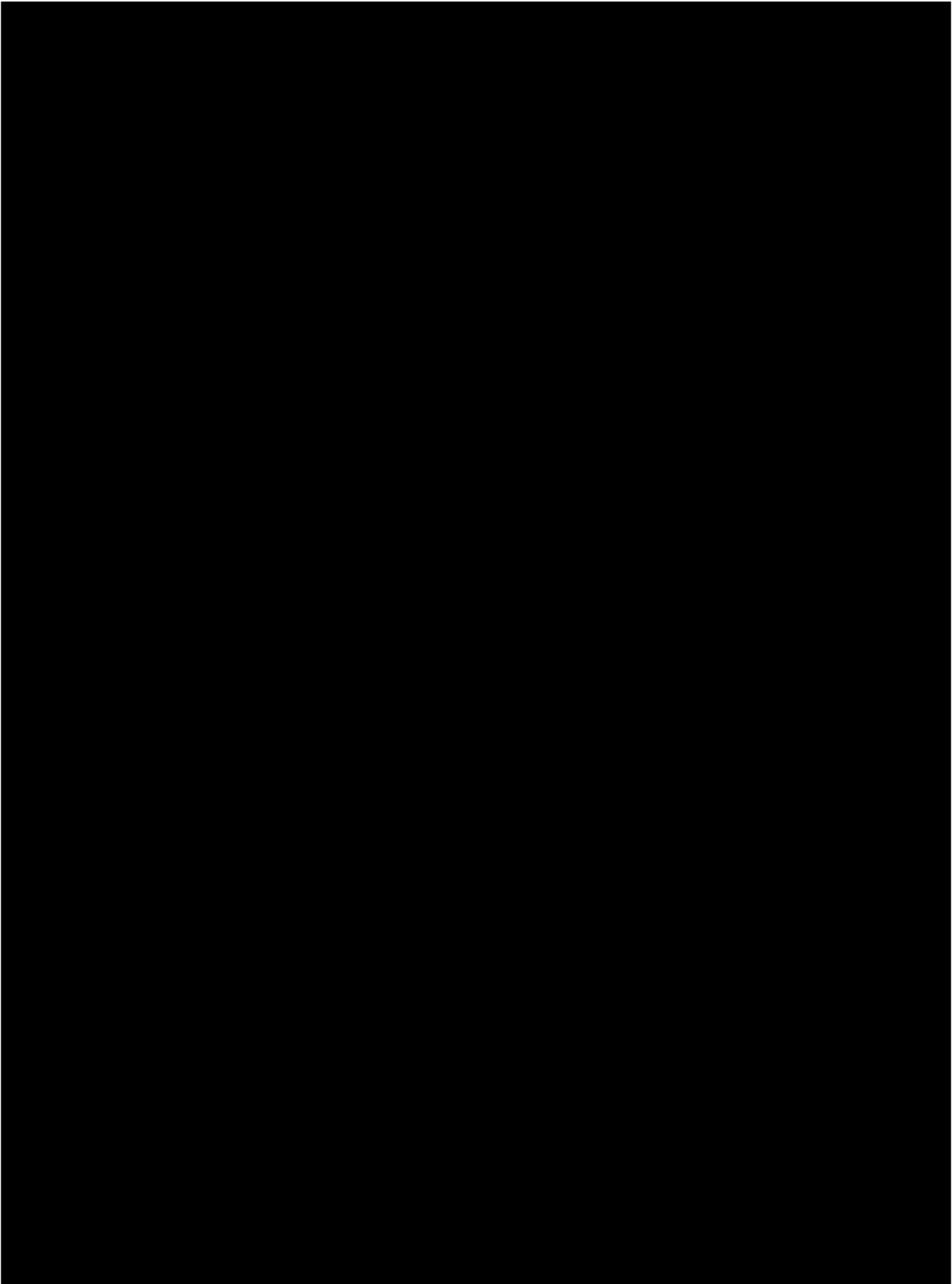
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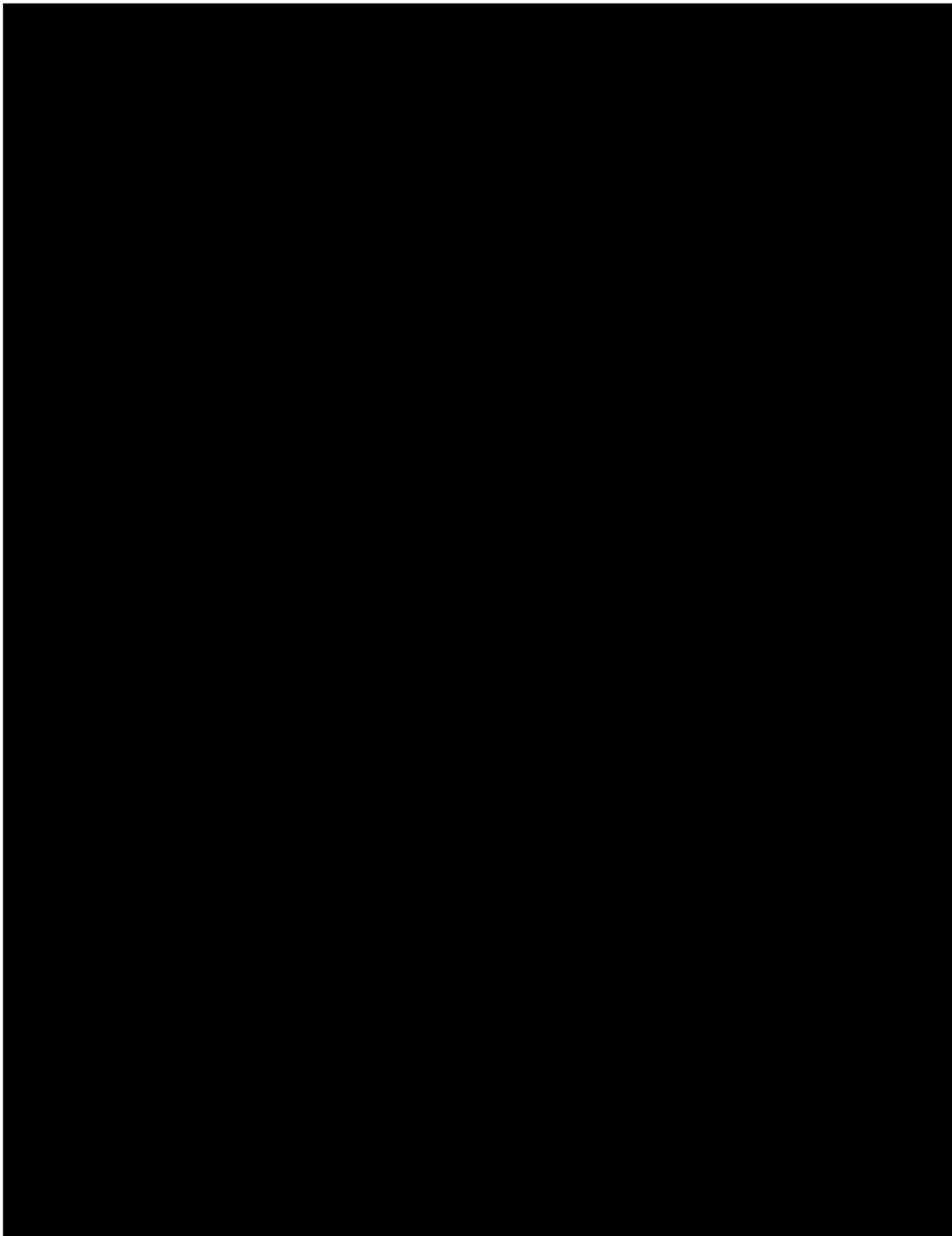












Site: GR162

Retrieve Site

Site Name: UNNAMED

Location and Size

Easting: 401713 Northing: 3629080 Elevation: 125
Township: 21N Range: 01W Section: 13
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4
Major Axis: 40 Minor Axis: 10 Max Depth: 10

Location and Size

Preservation State: CULTIVATION

Immediate Destruction Pending: N Looting/Vandalism: N % Destroyed: 95

National Register Status: NO

Archaeological Information

Level of Investigation: INTENSIVE
Excavation Status: SURFACE & SHOVEL
Topographic Association: TERRACE
Physiographic District: FALL
Physiographic Section: COASTAL
Nearest Water Source: FIRST

Direction To: N Distance To: 60 At Confluence: ?

Drainage Basin: TOMBIGBEE

Ground Cover: CULTIVATION

Soil Type: RUSTON

Soil Texture Class: FINE SANDY LOAM

County Soil Survey:

Degree of Disturbance: ENTIRE

Characteristics

- Human Remains
- Features
- Petroglyph/Pictograph
- Rockshelter
- Cave
- Artifact Scatter
- Midden
- Shell Midden
- Single Earthen Mound
- Multiple Earthen Mound
- Stone Mound(s)
- Weir
- Quarry
- Standing Historic Structure
- Historic Structure Site
- Historic Cemetery
- Still
- Mill
- Engineering
- Other

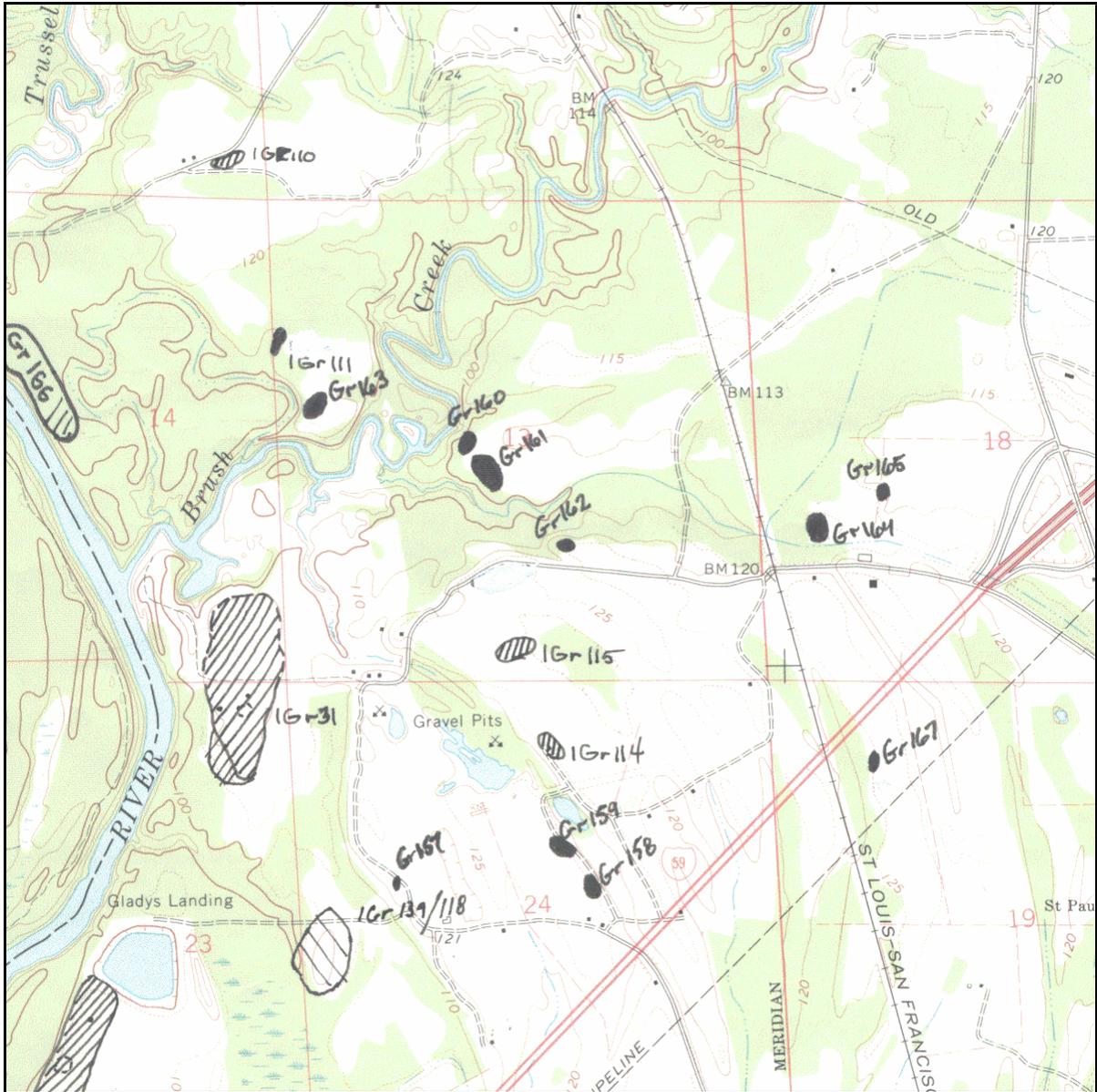
Components

20TH CENTURY NONABORIGINAL

UNVERIFIED

Comments

1GR162 WAS DISCOVERED BY BRANDON THOMPSON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. SITE 1GR162 IS LOCATED IN ON THE SECOND TERRACE SOUTH OF A FIRST-ORDER STREAM IN THE CENTER OF THE SURVEY AREA AND IS IDENTIFIED AS AN EARLY TO MID 20TH CENTURY NONABORIGINAL HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER. A TOTAL OF 16 SHOVEL TESTS, 4 POSITIVE FOR CULTURAL MATERIALS, WAS EXCAVATED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF CULTURAL DEPOSITS. THE SITE CURRENTLY LIES WITHIN A PERIODICALLY PLOWED WHEAT FIELD WITH AN ACCESS ROAD TO THE SOUTH, AN INTERMITTED DRAINAGE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, AND A RAILROAD TO THE NORTH. DUE TO THE ACCESS ROAD, WETLANDS, AND POND TO THE EAST, ADDITIONALLY SHOVEL TESTS IN



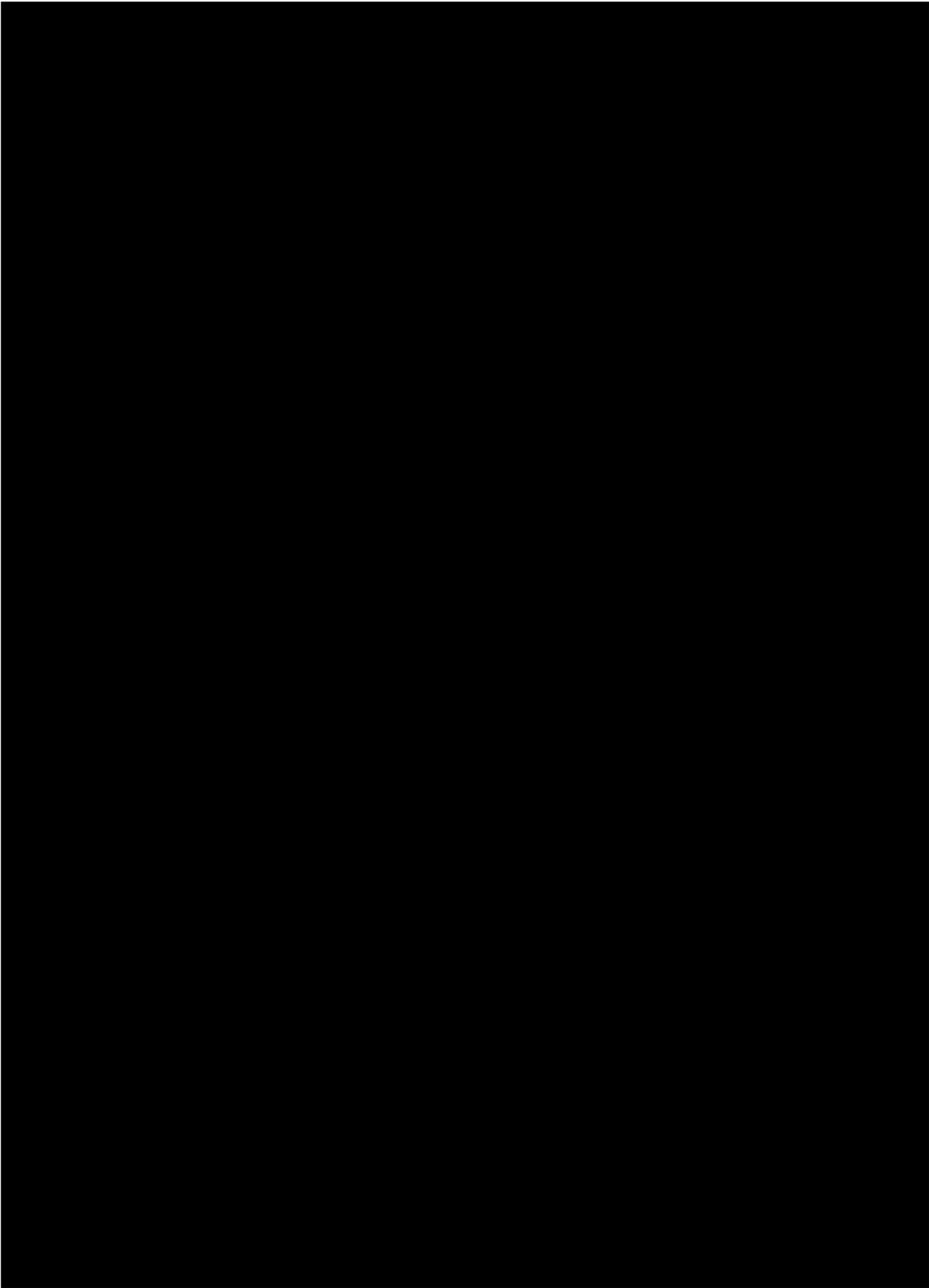
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: BOLIGEE

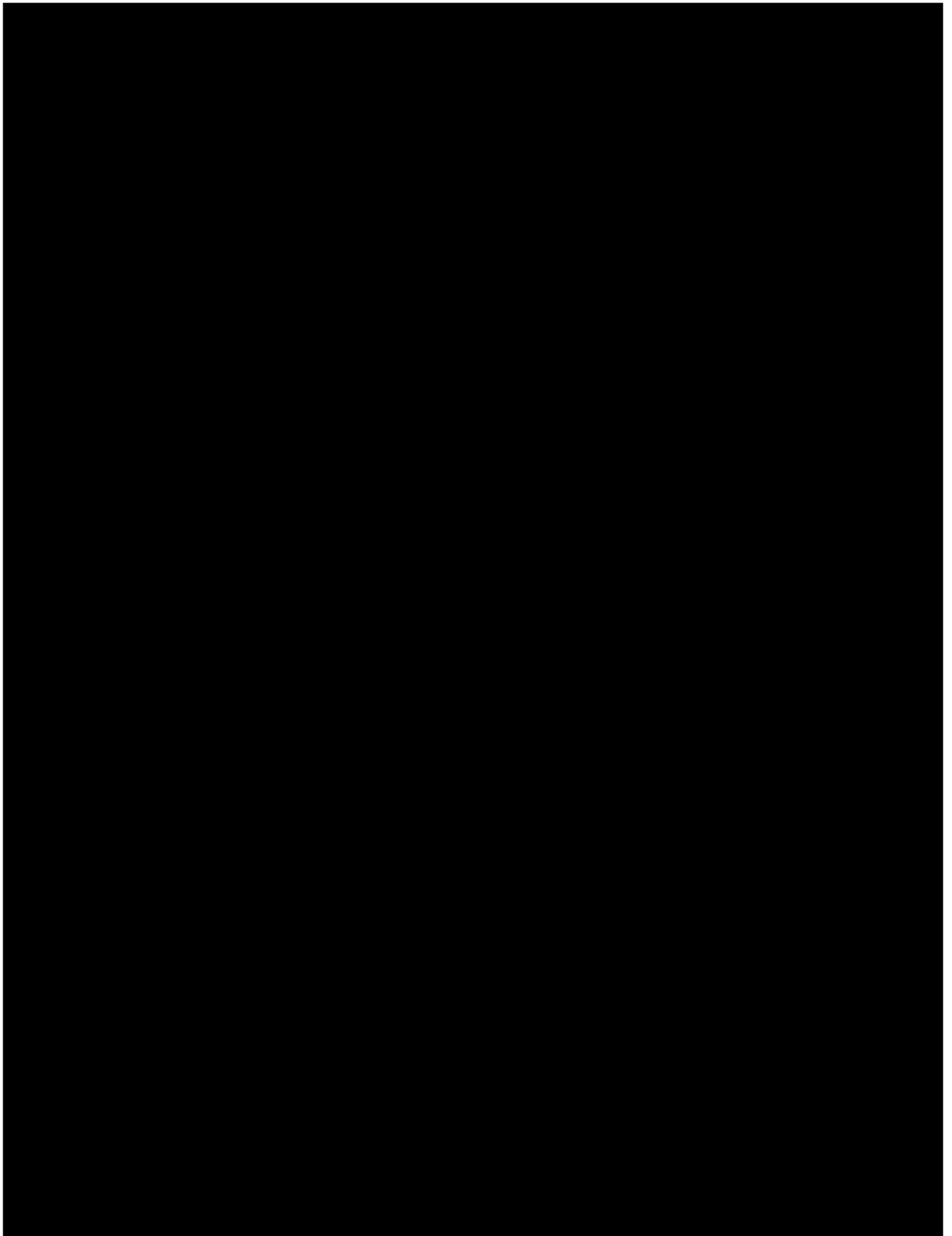
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 Form Status: Final Verified New
 Form Completion: Final Map Search Literature Search

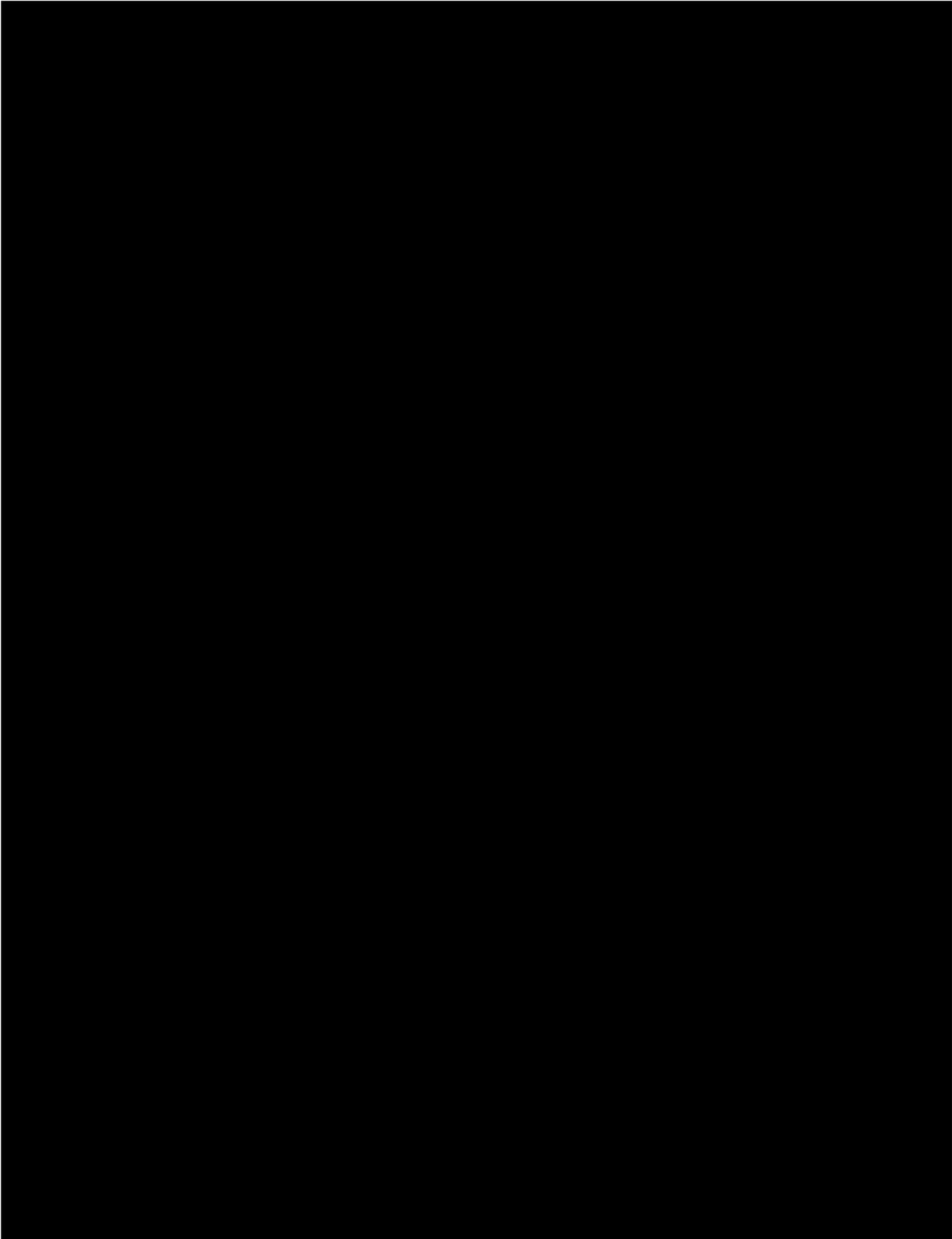
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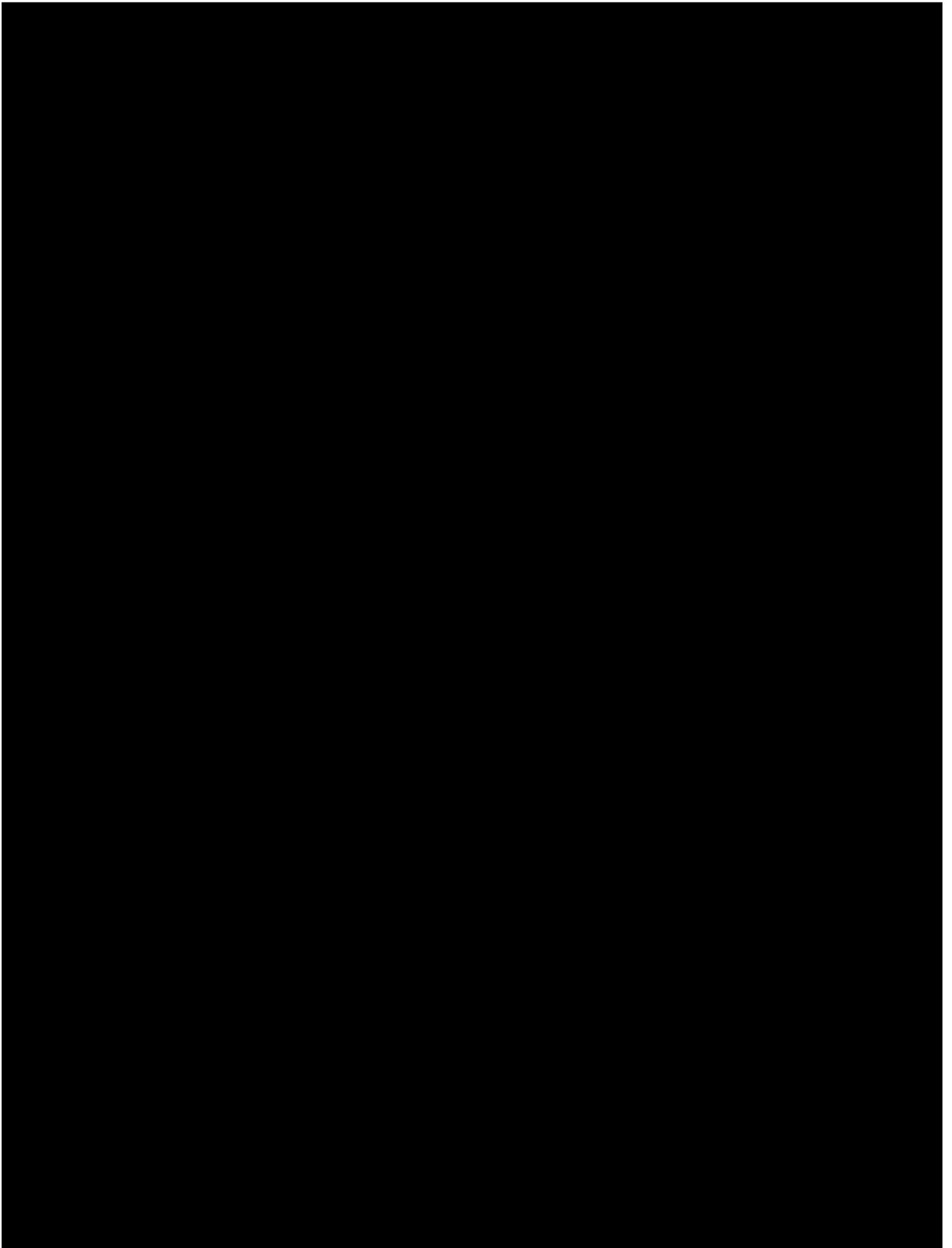
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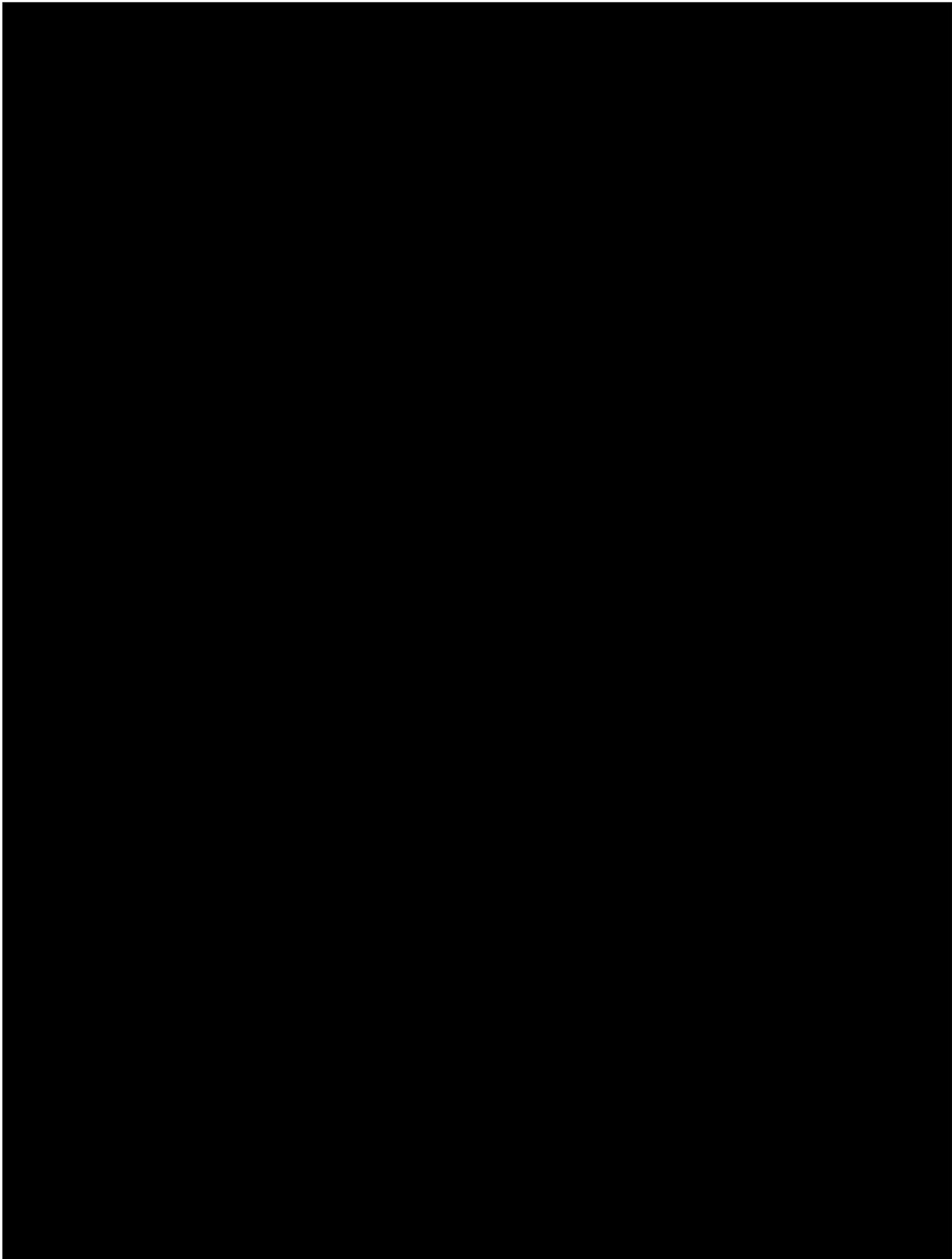
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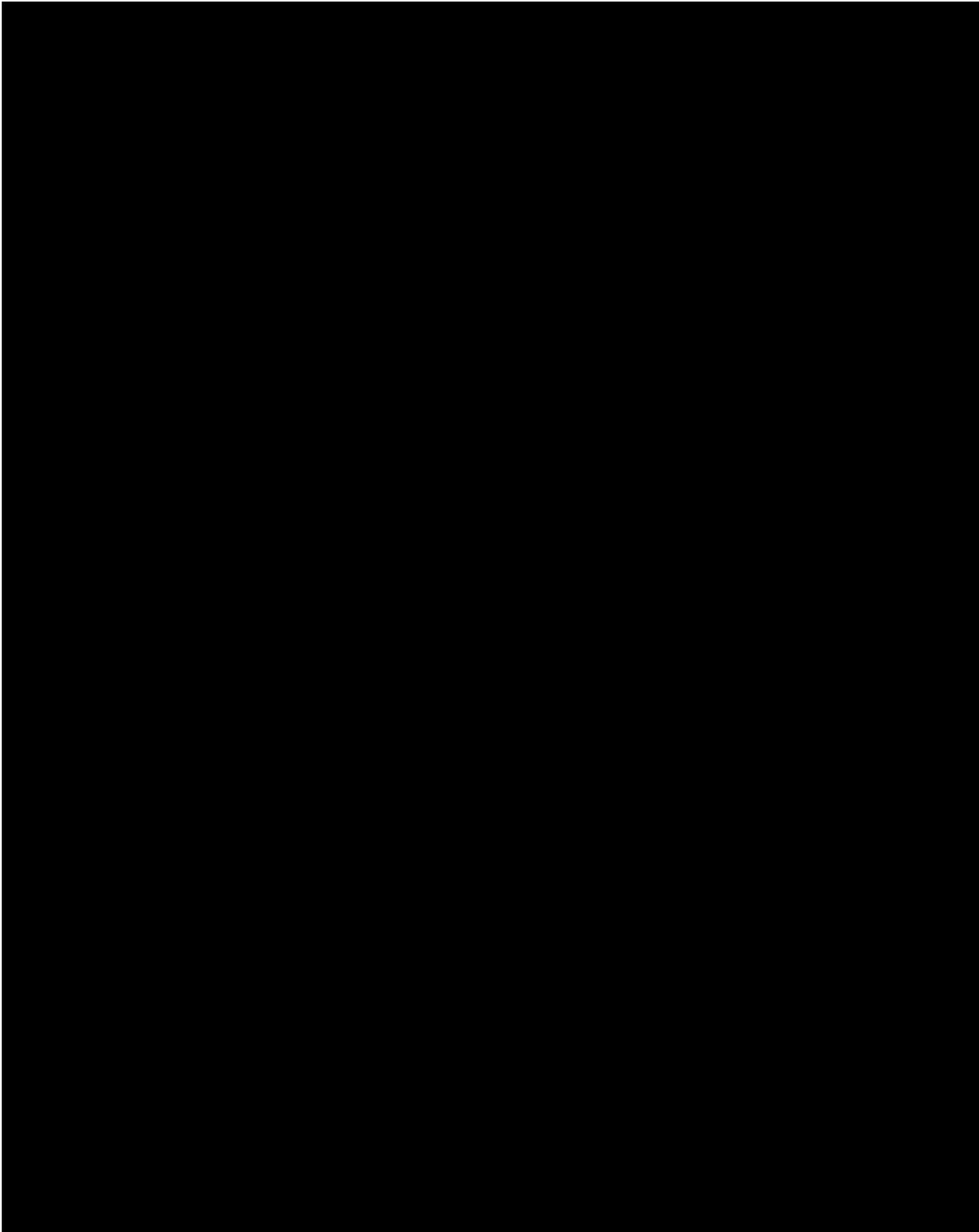


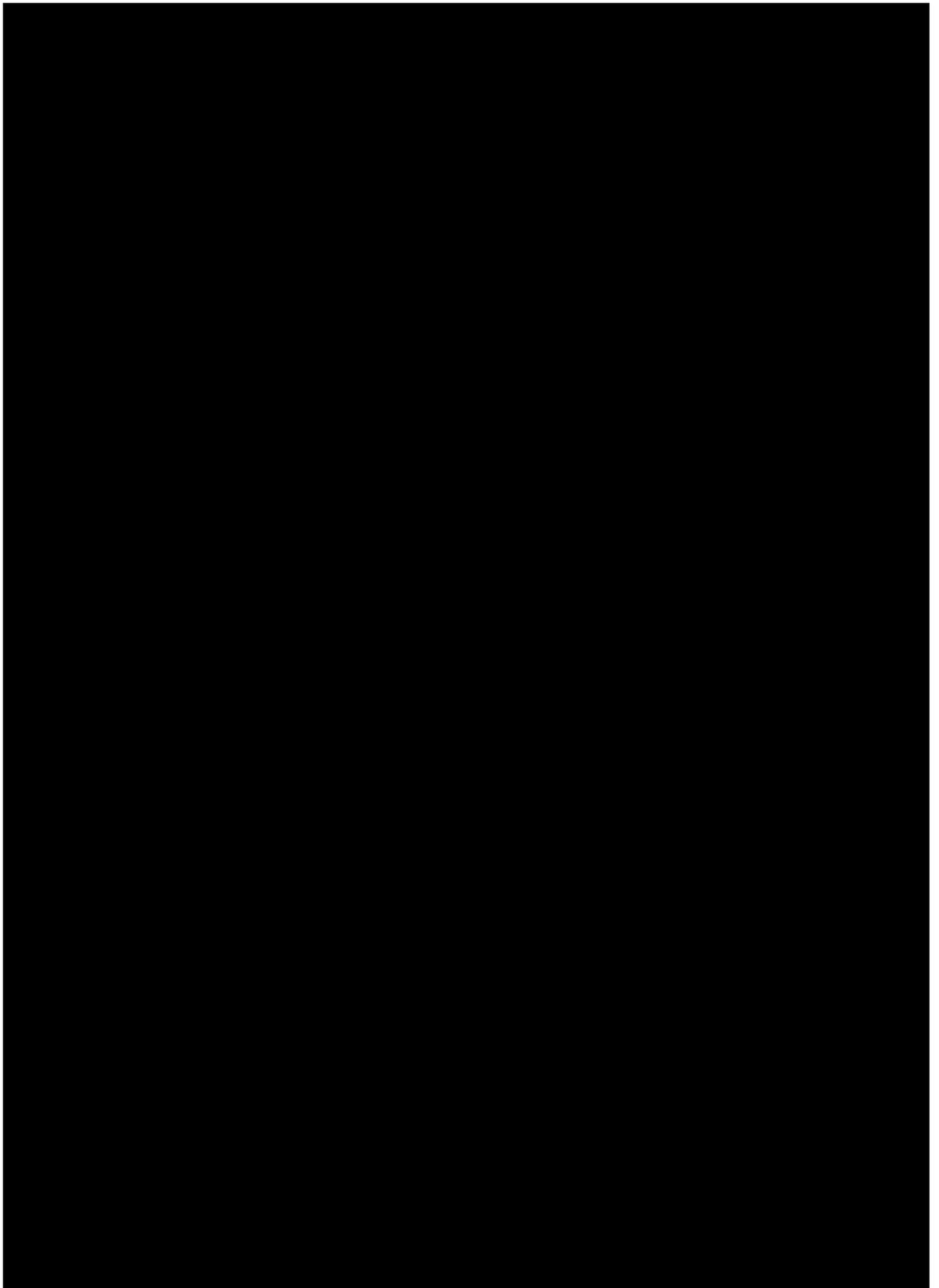


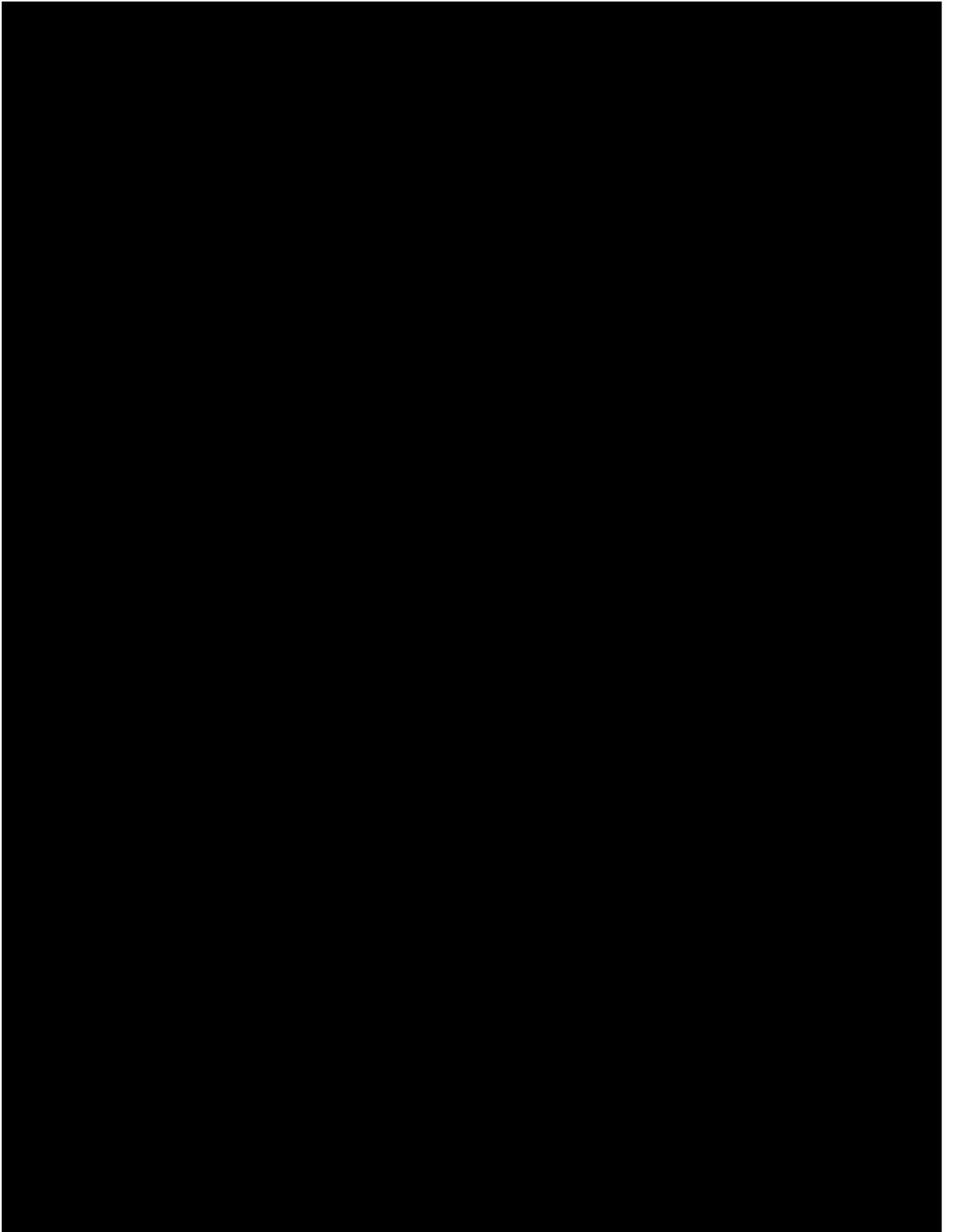


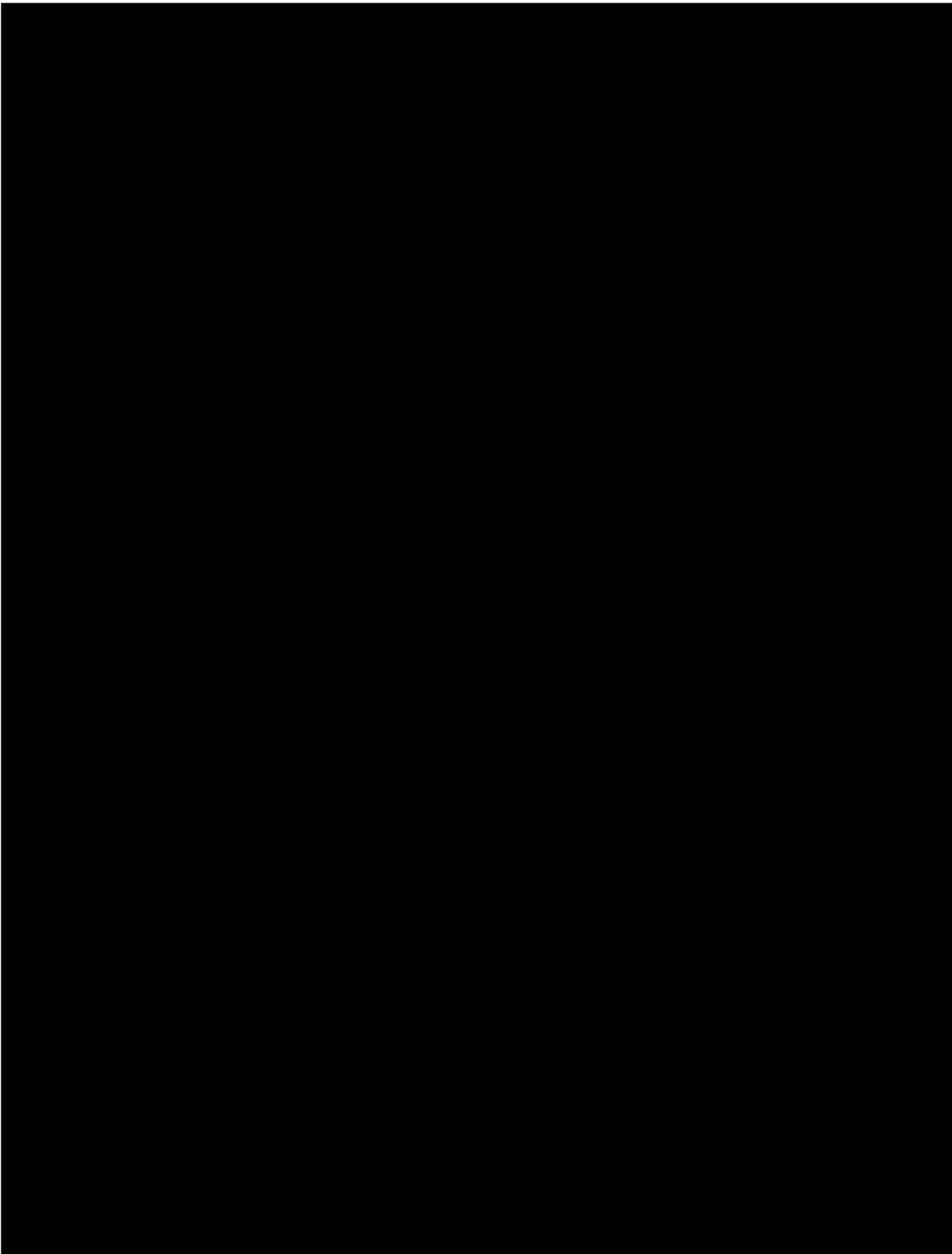


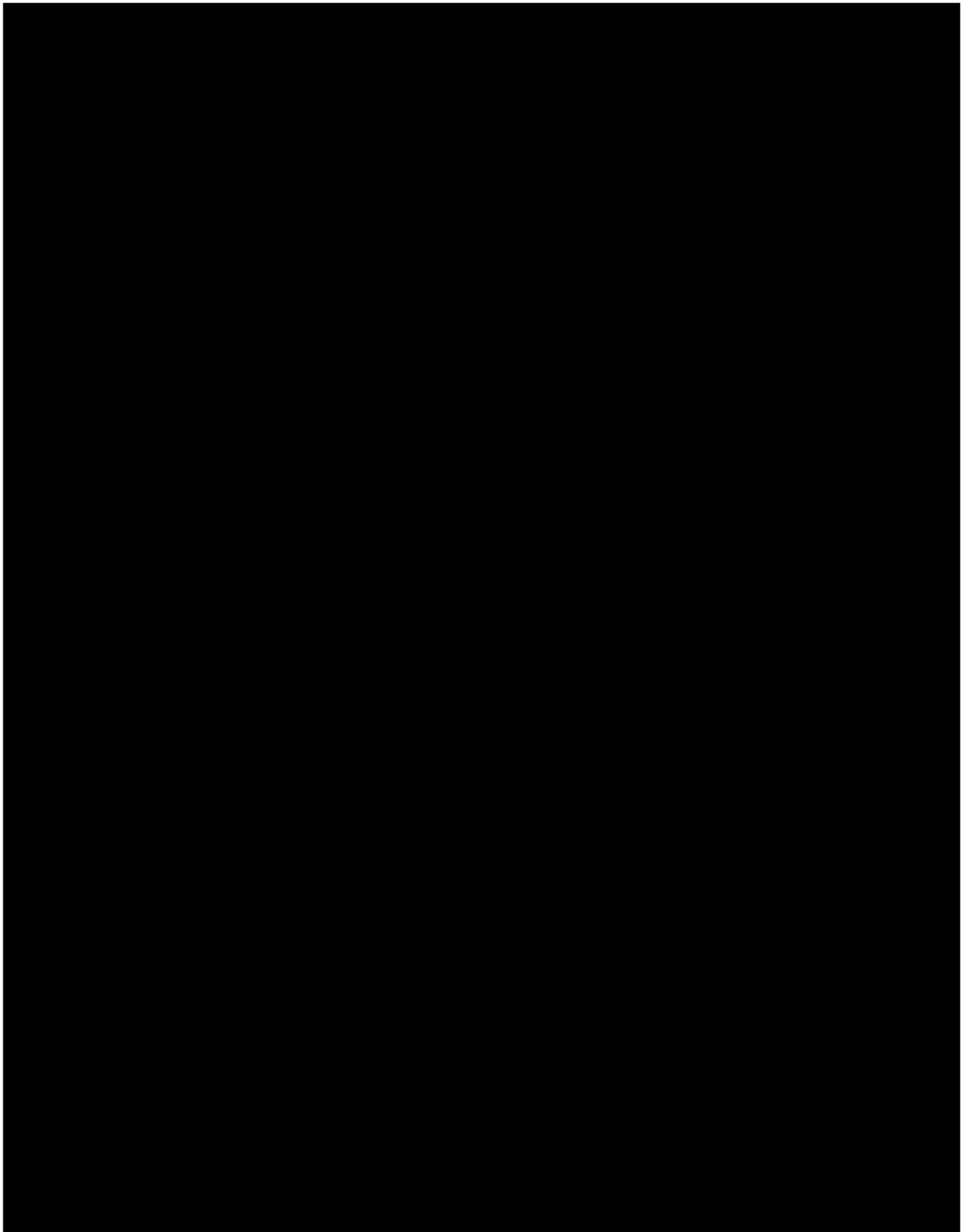


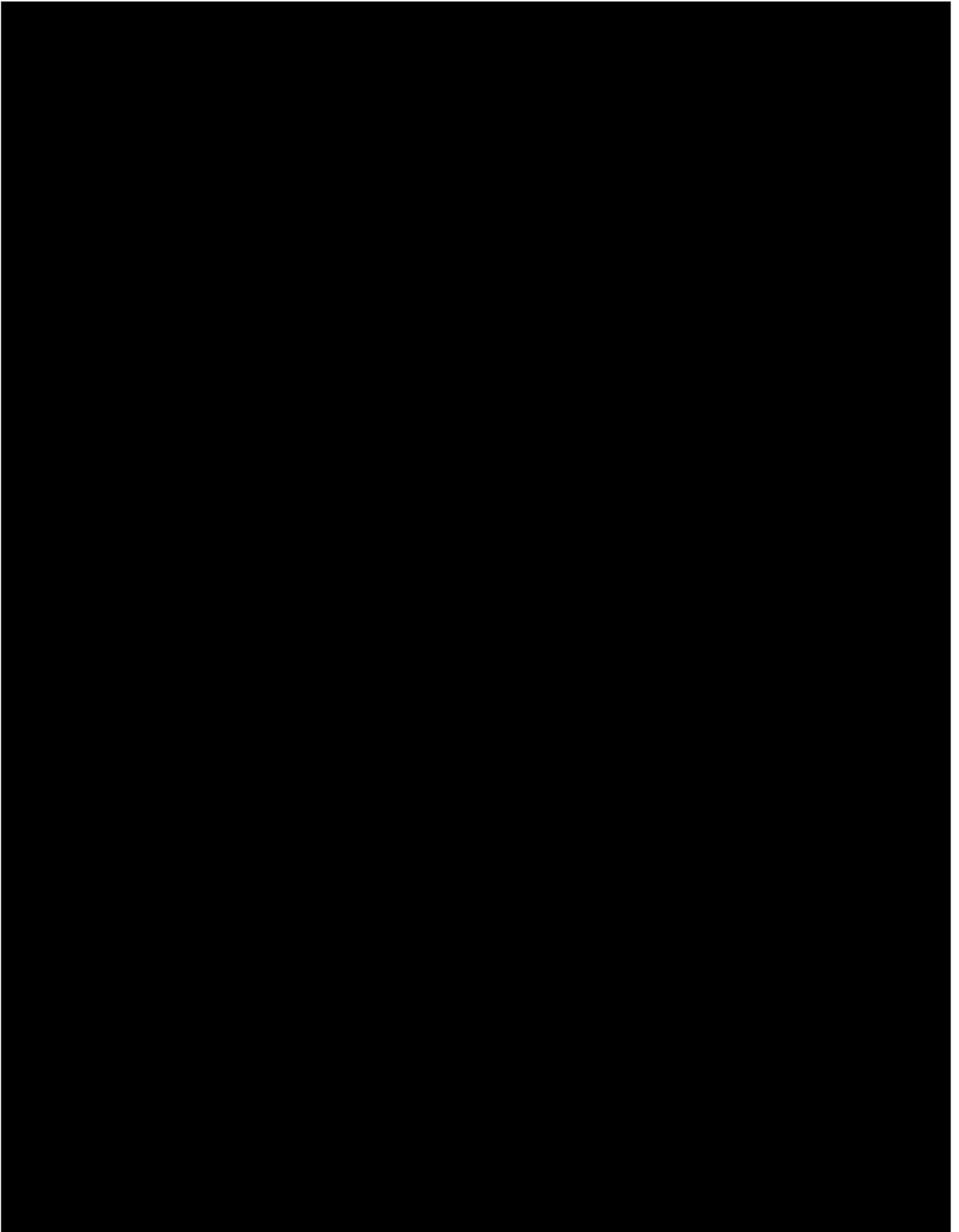


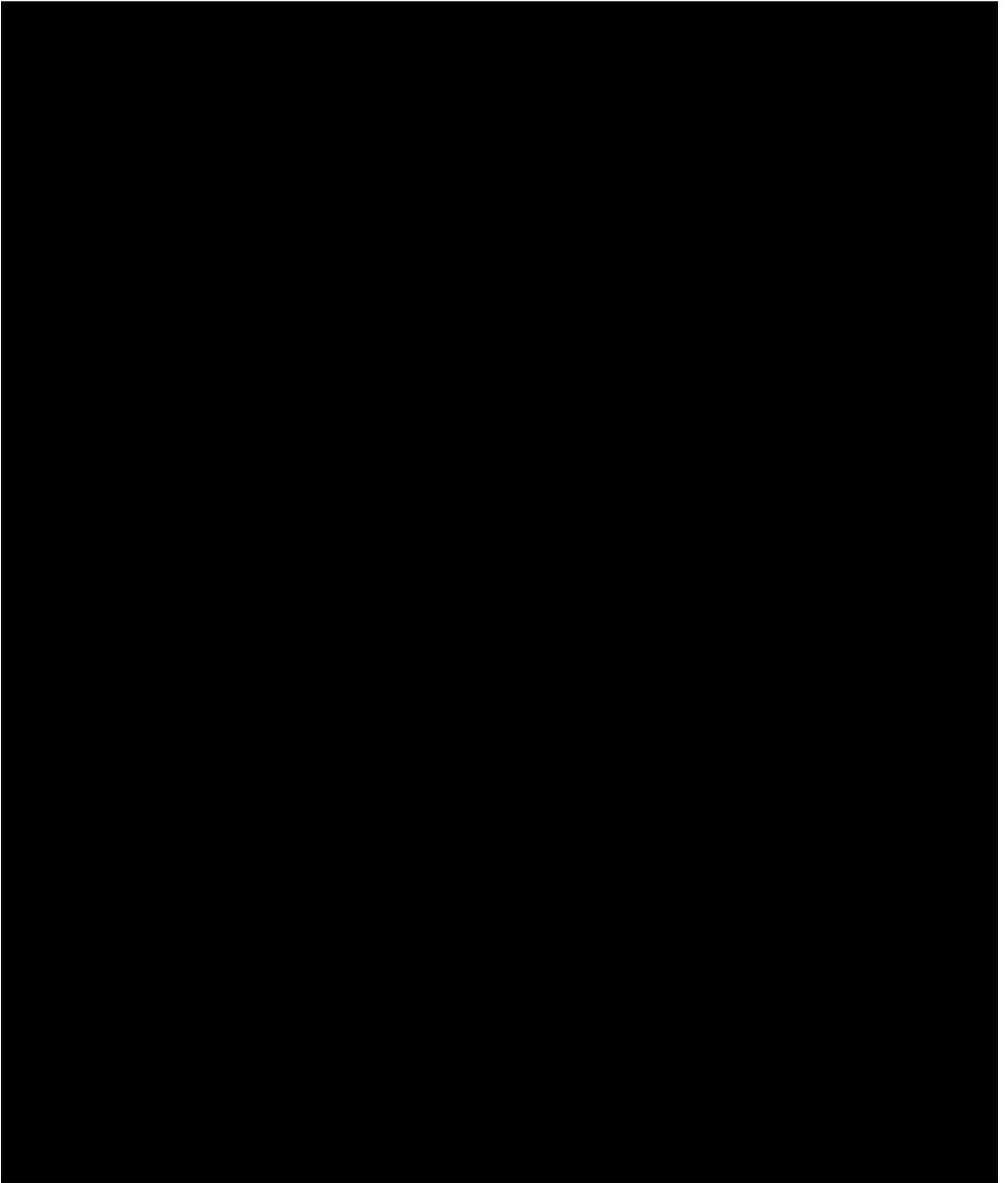


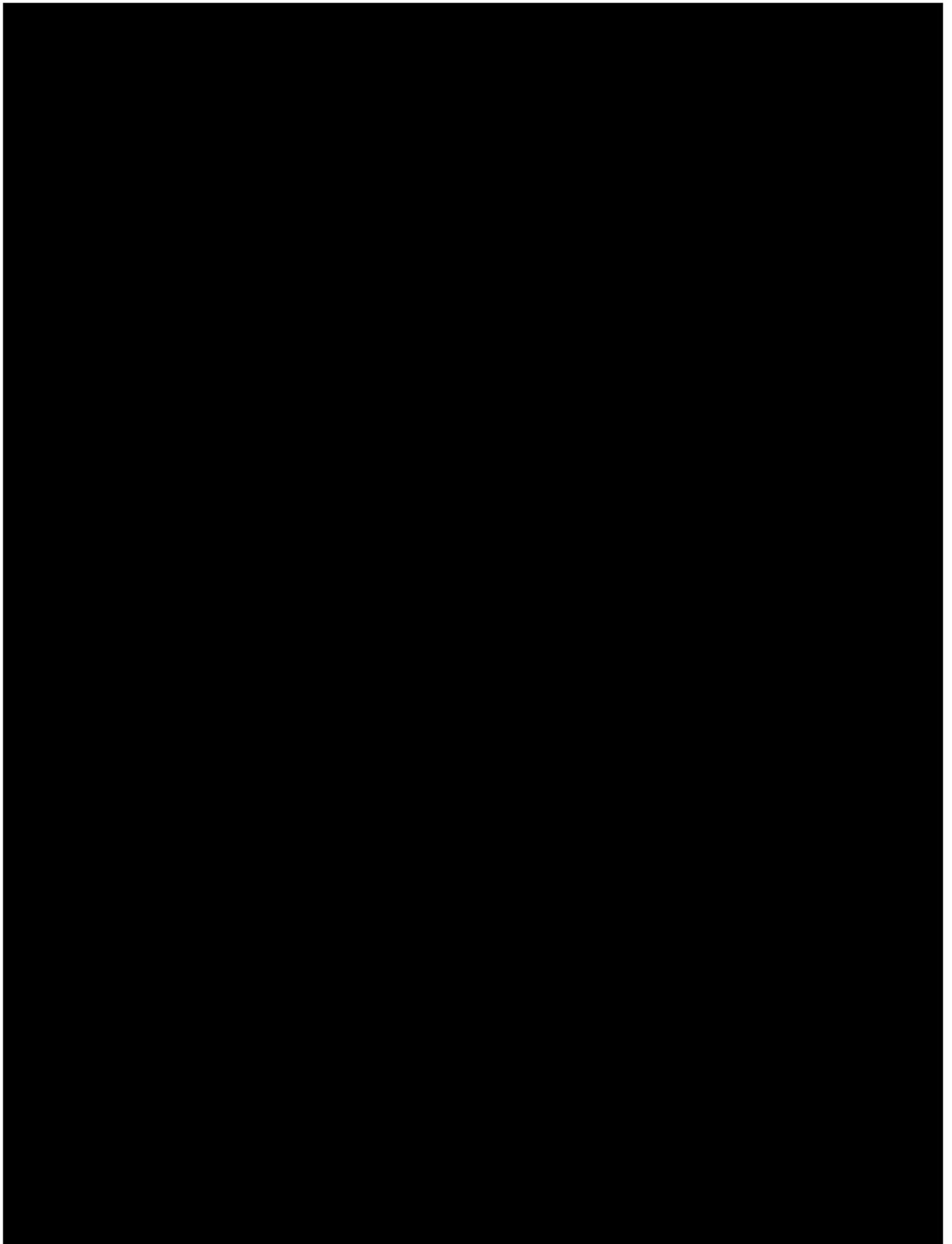


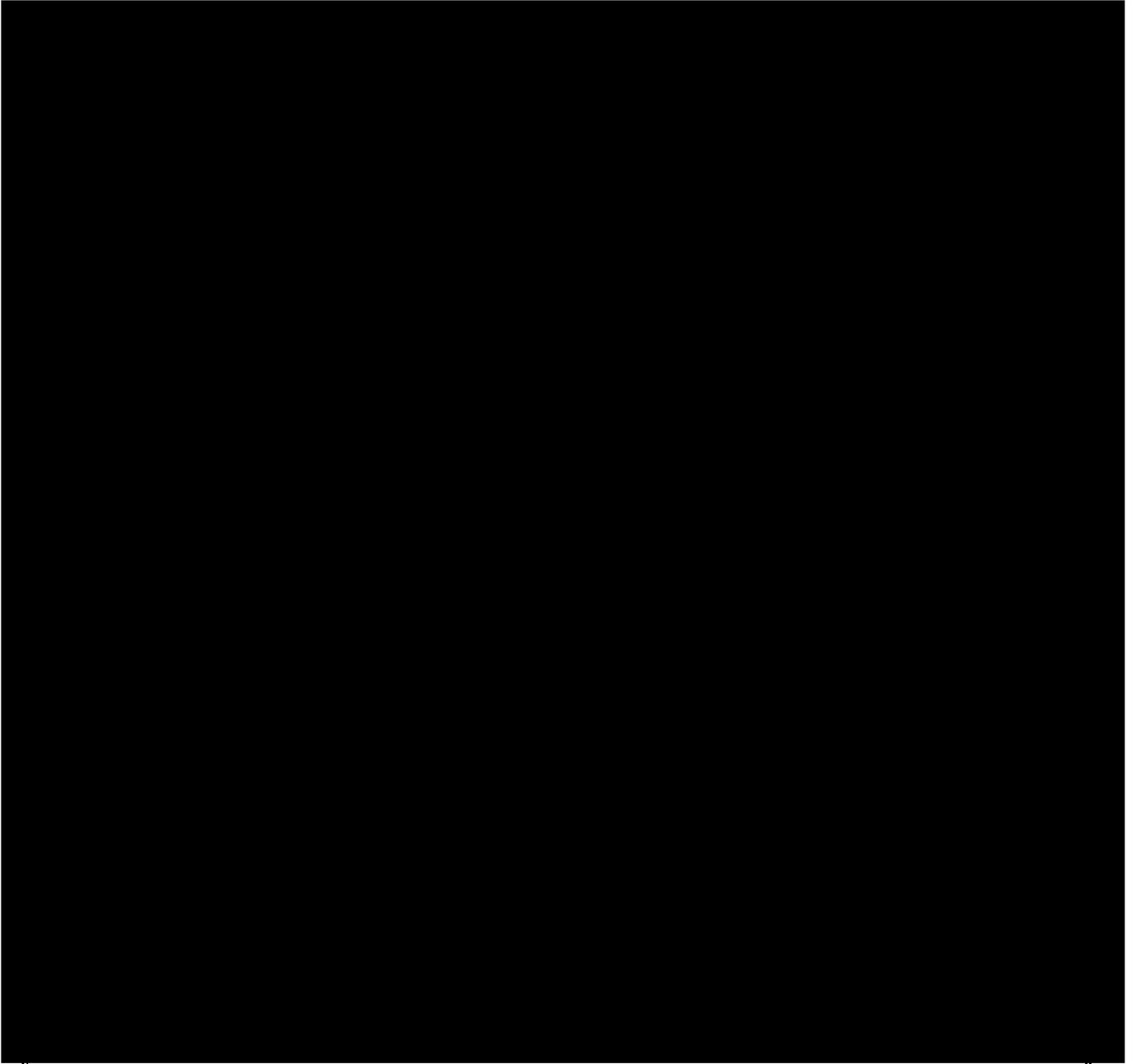


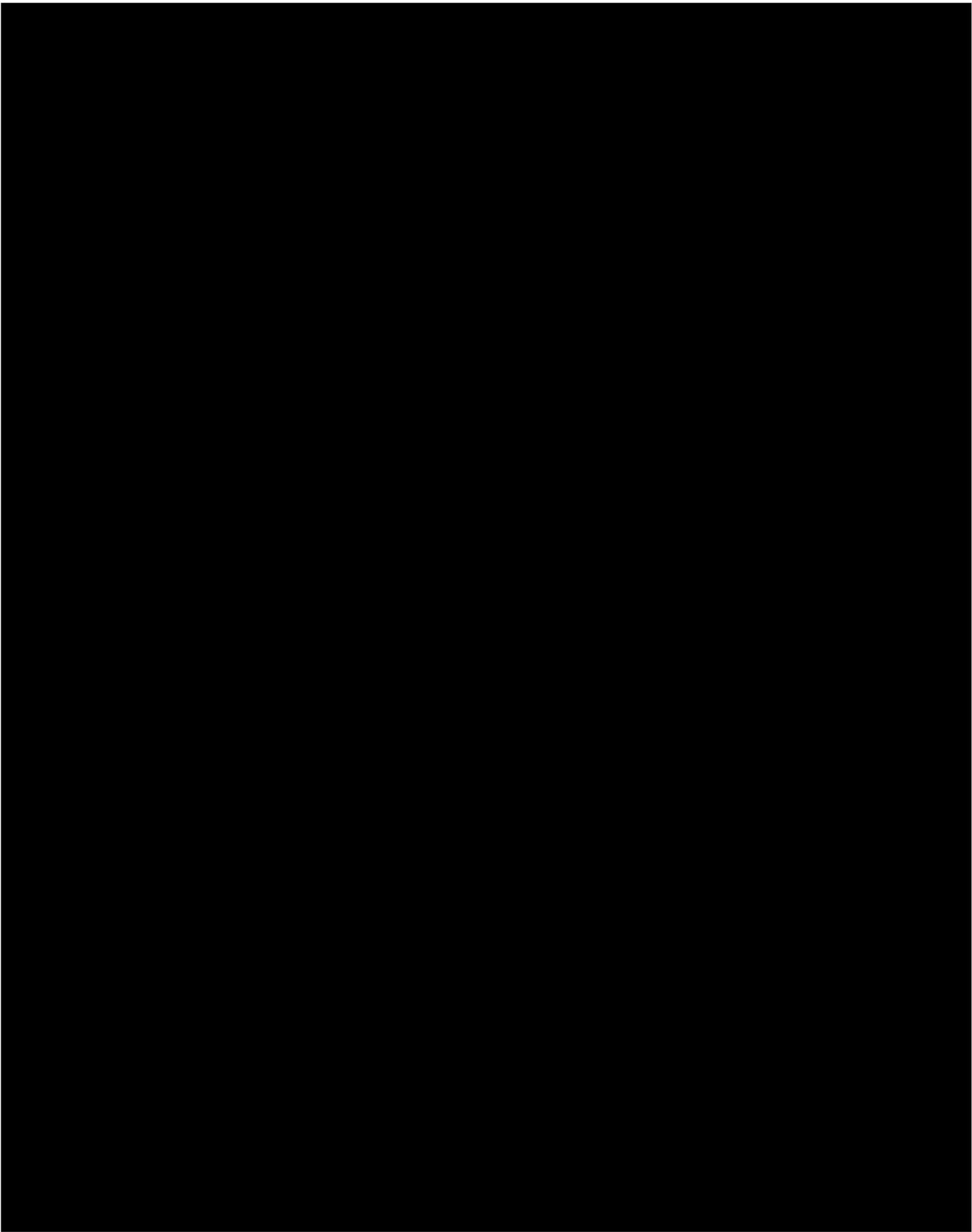




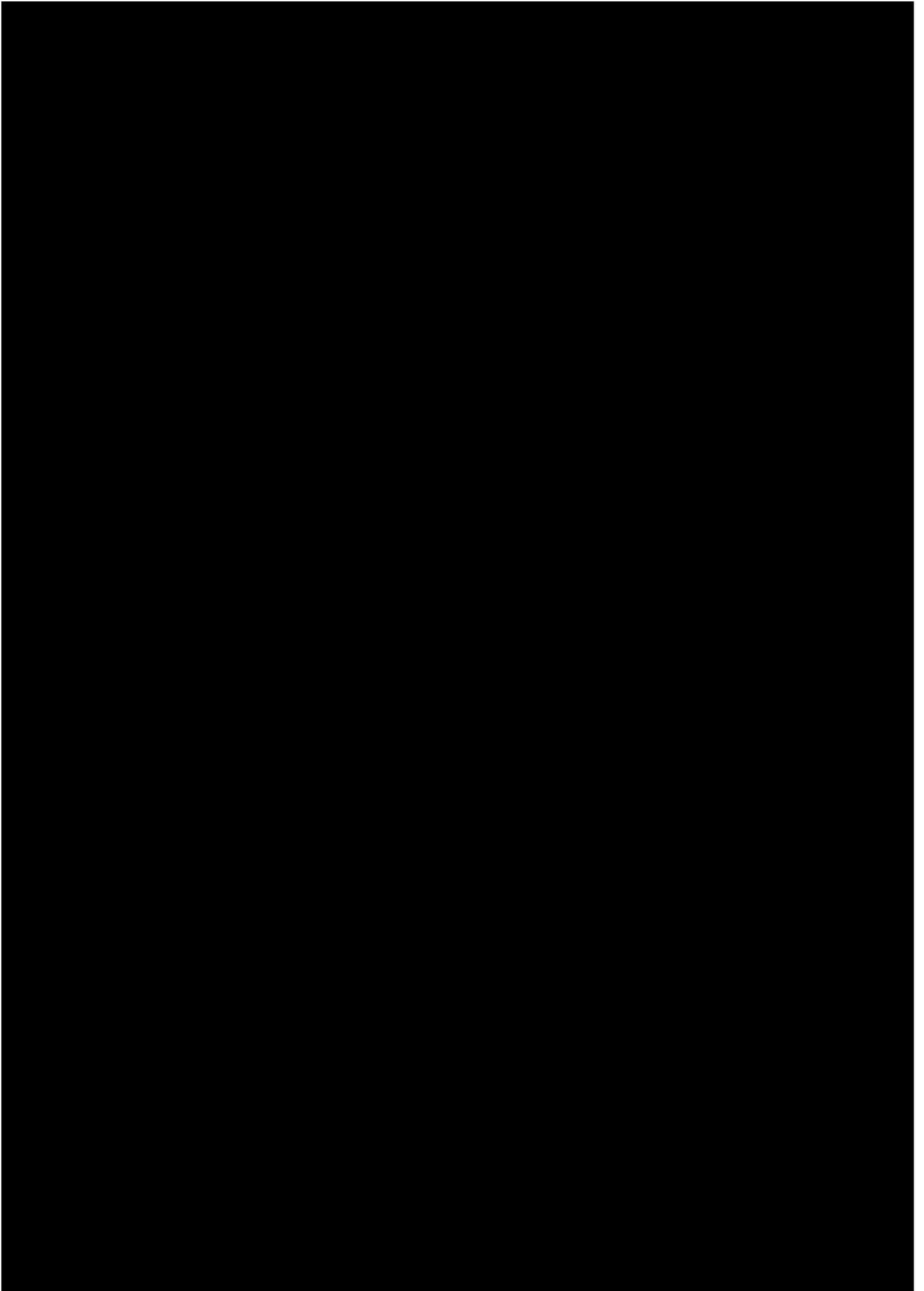


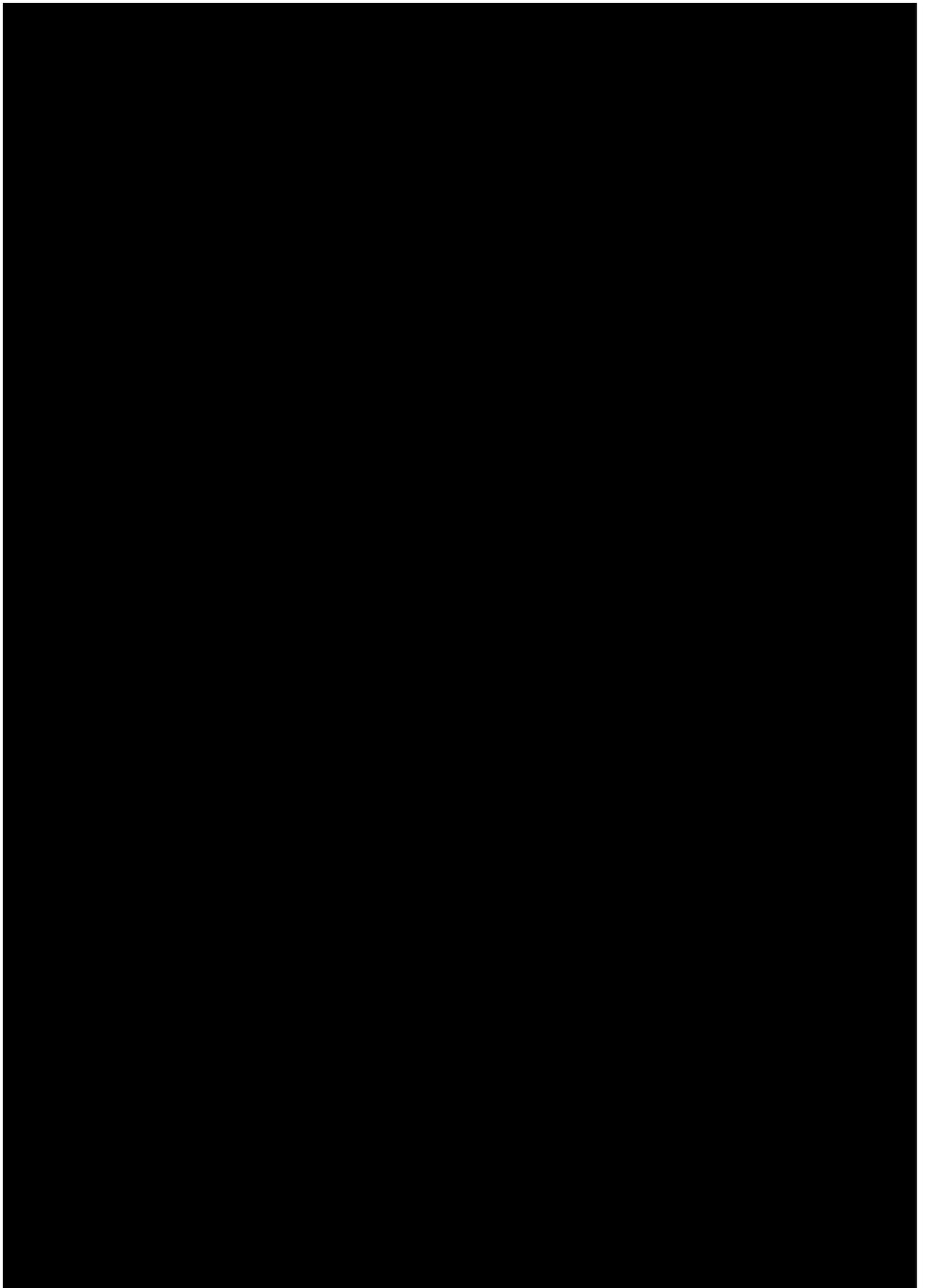


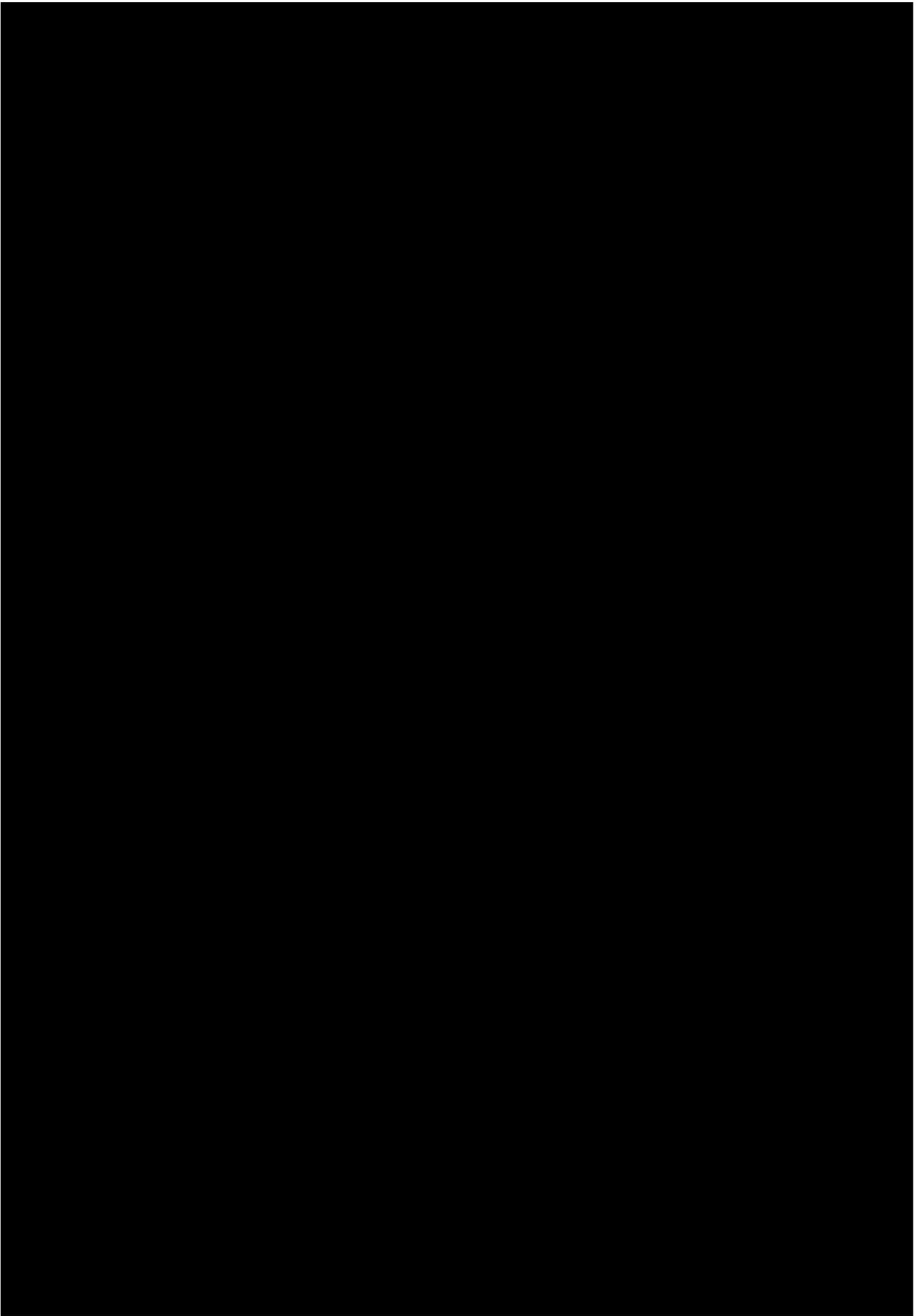


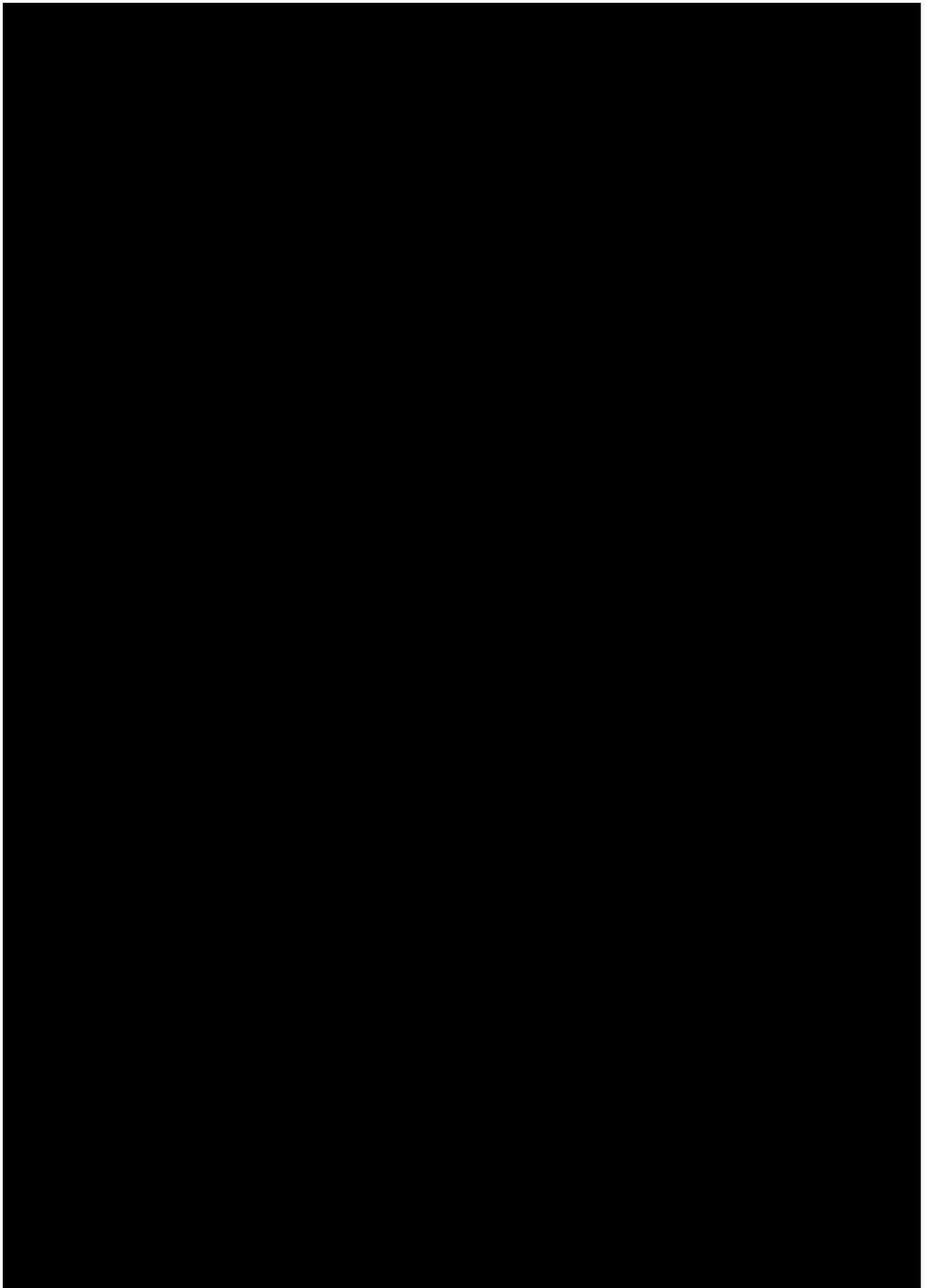


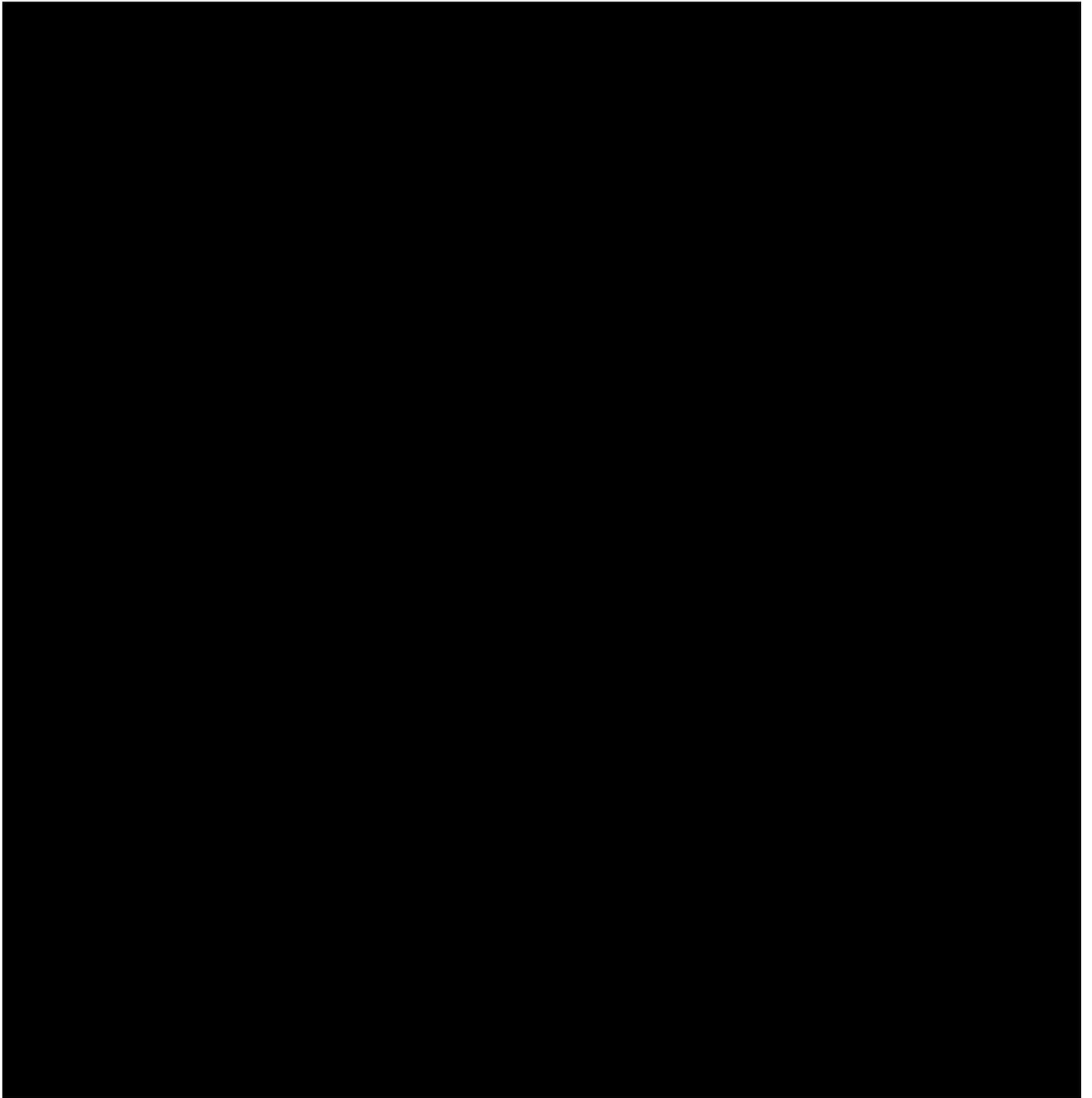
APPENDIX B











APPENDIX C

Survey Area

- Shovel Test
- Stream/Drainage
- Survey Area
- Wetland Area
- Previously Recorded Sites
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Pond
- Private Property
- Inundated Area

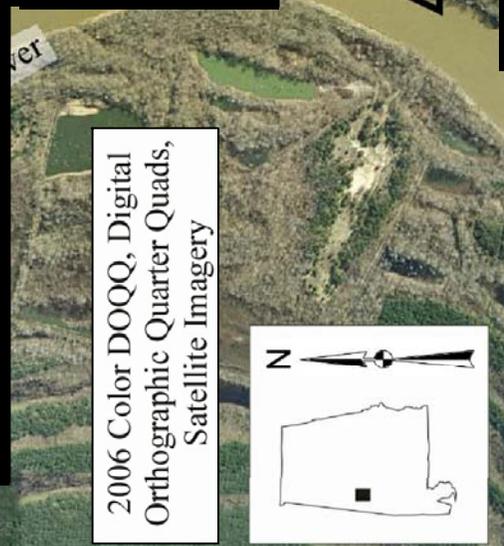


Figure 1. Flagship Property and Cultural Resources

Crossroads of America Industrial Park
 Boligee, Greene County, Alabama



3516 Greensboro Avenue ■ Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
 205.345.0816 ■ Fax 205.345.0992

TTL PROJECT NO: 600110007
 PROJECT DATE: June 8, 2010

