Phase II Archaeological Testing on a Portion of Site 1SH716 in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for a Proposed Pavilion in Shoal Creek Park, City of Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama

Shoal Creek

Report Prepared for
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Abstract

The City of Montevallo contracted the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies (USA-CAS) to conduct Phase II archaeological testing on a portion of site 1SH716 (Shoal Creek site #1) in Shoal Creek Park near the City of Montevallo in the southwest corner of Shelby County, Alabama. Shoal Creek Park (*aka* Perry Hall-Mahler Farm) is located at 2679 Montevallo Road (Alabama State Highway 119) a short distance northeast of Montevallo. Site 1SH716 was identified during a Phase Ib archaeological research project in February 2017, which involved a shovel test survey. The site covers the terrace overlooking Shoal Creek behind the ca. 1834 house and consists primarily of prehistoric lithics, such as flake debitage and a few chipped stone tool fragments.

The City of Montevallo plans to build a pavilion on the northeast edge of 1SH716. Phase II archaeological testing included pedestrian survey and excavation of 18 shovel tests and four test units in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed pavilion. Artifacts, primarily prehistoric lithics with three Woodland period pottery sherds and five historic artifacts, were recovered from 16 of the 18 shovel tests. A moderate amount of prehistoric artifacts with some historic artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3, with two prehistoric artifacts from Test Unit 4. No midden or cultural features were identified in any shovel tests or test units.

The proposed pavilion footprint will cover an area disturbed by the recent demolition of a hay barn and a heavily eroded slope down to Shoal Creek. Therefore the pavilion construction will not impacted archaeologically sensitive areas. The remainder of the APE consists of buffer zones and an area for construction equipment and there should be limited ground disturbances at these locations.

Based on the Phase II archaeologic testing program, the prehistoric component at 1SH716 is considered potentially NRHP eligible based on Criterion D. The historic component associated with the hay barn is not considered archaeologically significant. It is recommended that this location be cleared for the proposed pavilion. The remaining larger portion of 1SH716 should be preserved and avoided during any additional development of Shoal Creek Park. If the site cannot be avoided, Phase II archaeological investigations were recommended on other portions of 1SH716.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Montevallo Mayor Hollie Cost, City Clerk Herman Lehman, Shelby County Chief Engineer Trey Gauntt, Dee Woodham of the Shoal Creek Park Foundation, and Stacye Hathorn, State Archaeologist with the Alabama Historical Commission, for their assistance with this Phase II project.

The Phase II fieldwork was completed by USA-CAS archaeologists Traci Cunningham, Anne Dorland, and Bonnie Gums (Field Supervisor), assisted by USA-CAS volunteer Lori Sawyer, under the direction of Principal Investigator Dr. Gregory A Waselkov. Local volunteers included the Mayor's assistant Lydia Godwin, University of Montevallo graduate student Heather Bishop Calvert, and History major Gracie Sproull. The City of Montevallo graciously provided city employees Shane Baugh, Eli Cost, Charles O'Neal, and Roger Scott from Parks and Recreation to help with the excavations.

USA-CAS laboratory processing and artifact inventory and analyses were conducted by volunteer Lee Swetman, student assistant James D. Norris, Traci Cunningham, and Bonnie Gums. James D. Norris, assisted by Dr. Philip Carr, completed the Test Unit 2 lithic analysis and write-up. Lucinda Freeman, James D. Norris, and Bonnie Gums created the report maps. Sarah Mattics produced the artifact photographs.

Crew and volunteers working in the rain on July 20, 2017

Introduction

Phase II archaeological testing on a portion of 1SH716 (Shoal Creek #1 site) in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for a proposed pavilion in Shoal Creek Park (*aka* Perry Hall-Mahler Farm) was requested by the City of Montevallo in Shelby County, Alabama. Shoal Creek Park is located in Township 22 South, Range 3 West, Section 15, as shown on the USGS Montevallo and Alabaster, Alabama, 7.5' series topographic quadrangles and an aerial photograph (Figures 1 and 2). The park is located at 2679 Montevallo Road (Alabama State Highway 119), about 1.0 mile northeast of Montevallo in the southwest corner of Shelby County.

The farmstead that became known as Perry Hall was established by Sion Jacob Perry in 1834, and it remained in the Perry family for 100 years, until 1946, when it was purchased by the Mahler family (Arnold 2015; de Shazo 1973; Lovett 2014). In 2013, the remaining 167 acres was donated to the City of Montevallo by Elizabeth "Betty" A. Mahler, with a request to preserve the property as a city park. The ca. 1834 Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house still stands along Montevallo Road, surrounded by pastures and woods along Shoal Creek (Figures 3 and 4).

Phase II investigations occurred on the northeast edge of 1SH716, a large prehistoric lithic scatter recorded during the February 2017 Phase Ib shovel test survey by the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies (USA-CAS) (Figure 5) (Gums 2017). Phase II fieldwork involved pedestrian survey (i.e. the examination of exposed ground surfaces) and excavation of shovel tests and test units in the APE of a proposed Shoal Creek Park pavilion (Figure 6).

The proposed pavilion is 12.0 by 12.0 meters (40.0 by 40.0 feet) with a 4.5-meter (15.0-foot) patio on the north side (Figure 7). A buffer zone is on the north, east, and west sides and a construction area is on the south side. The entire APE consists of a roughly rectangular area approximately 60.0 meters (200.0 feet) northwest-to-southeast by 37.0 meters (120.0 feet) northeast-southwest, or about 0.5 acre. The proposed buried PVC water line will extend about 122.0 meters (400.0 feet) from the pavilion south-southeast to the main water line along Montevallo Road. The northern portion of this proposed water line is in the APE of the proposed pavilion.

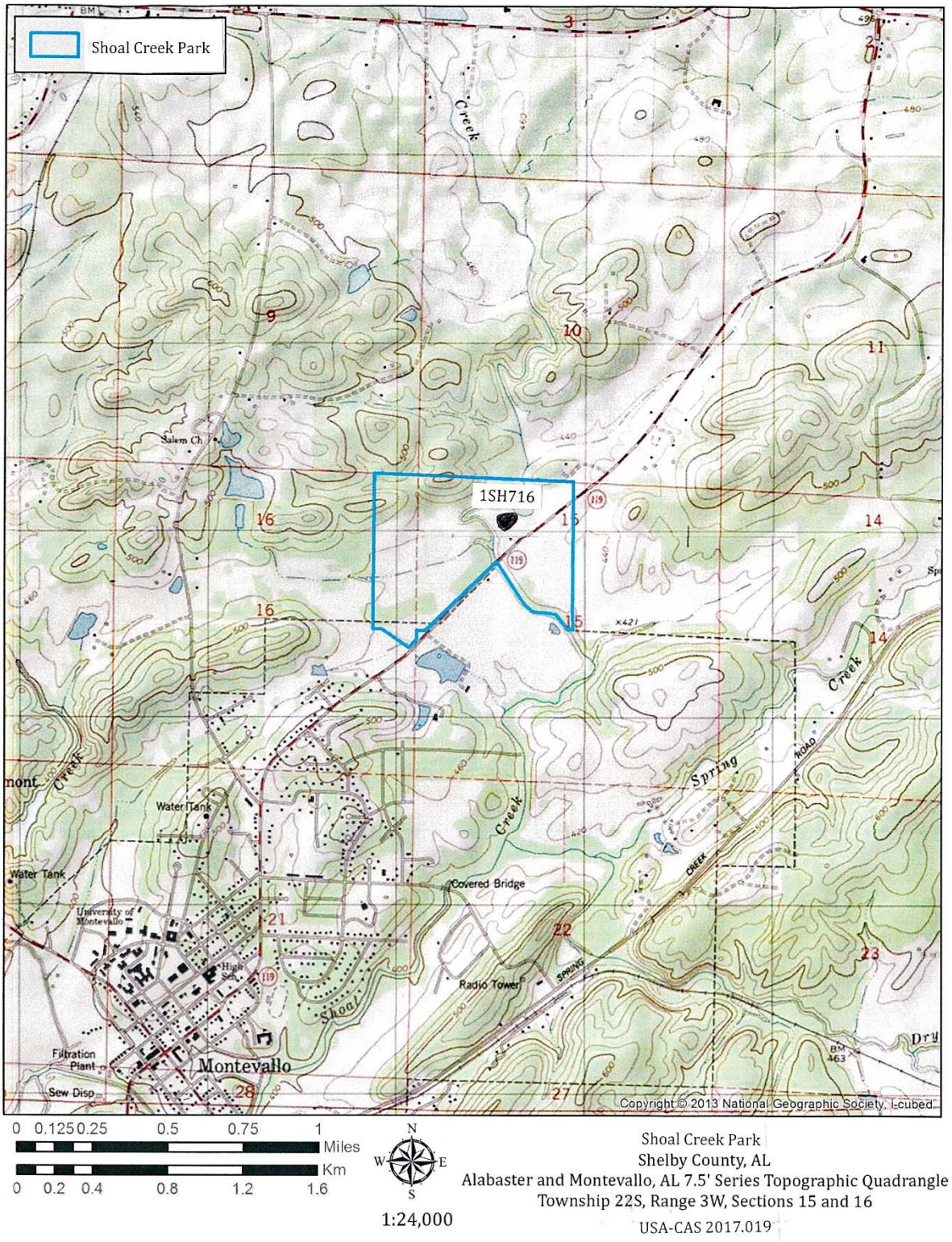

Figure 1. Shoal Creek Park and site 1SH716 shown on USGS Montevallo and Alabaster, Ala., 7.5' series topographic quadrangles.

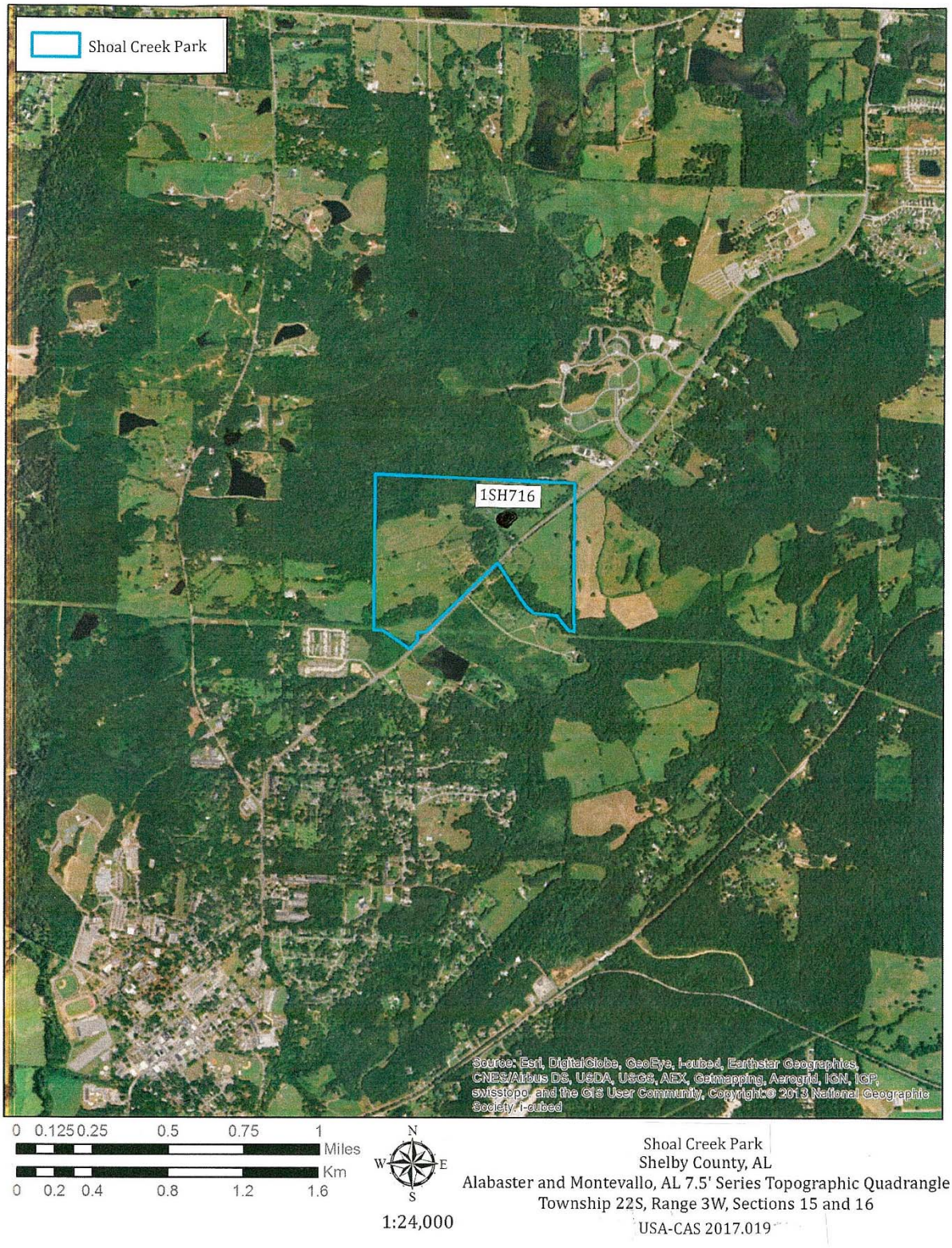

Figure 2. Shoal Creek Park and site 1SH716 shown on an aerial photograph.

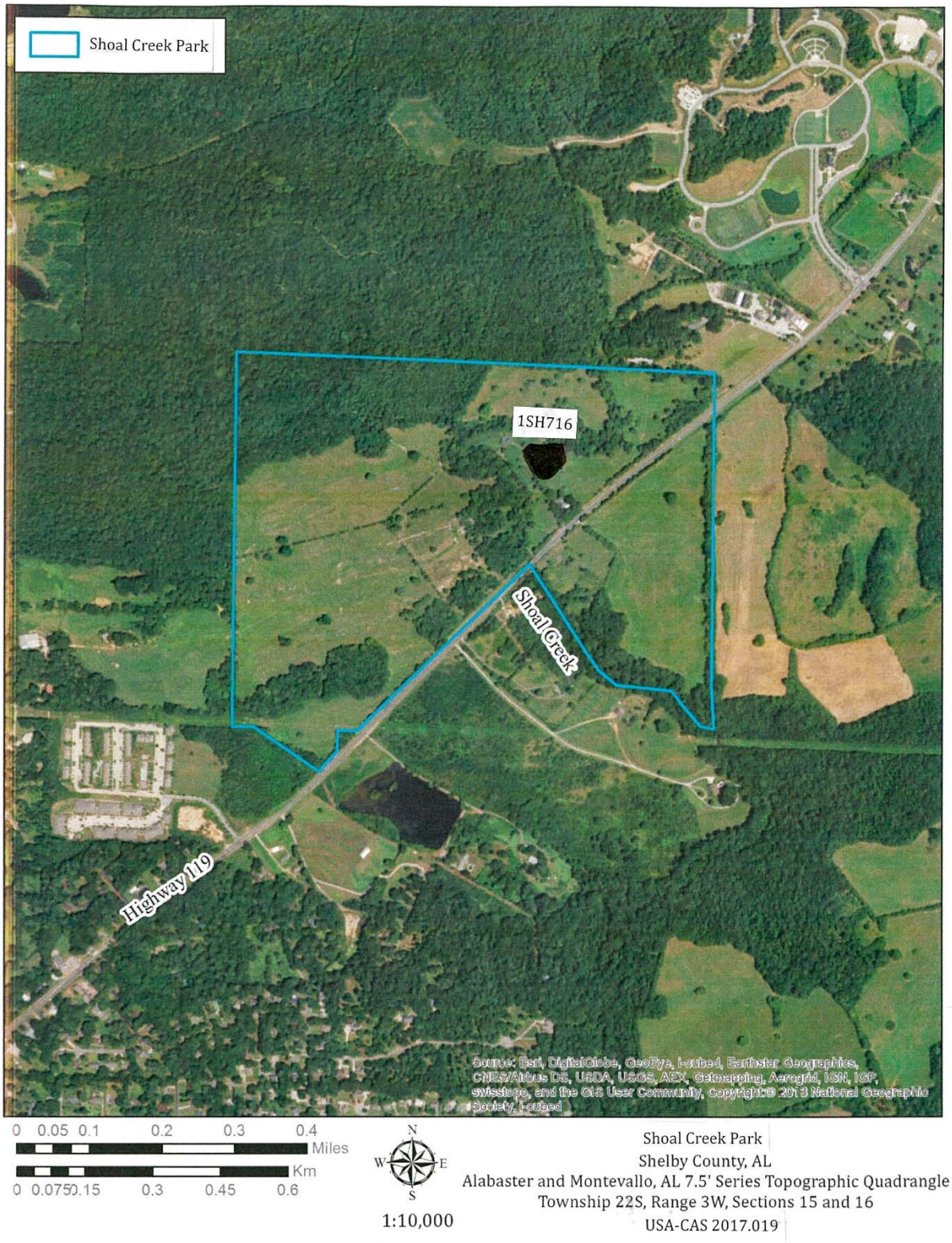

Figure 3. Shoal Creek Park, site 1SH716, and surrounding features shown on an aerial photograph.

Figure 4. Ca. 1946 photographs of Perry Hall-Mahler Farm (Janice Mahler Family Scrapbooks, Milner Archives and Special Collections, University of Montevallo).

The goal of Phase II archaeological testing was to determine the presence or absence of artifacts and site limits at this location and assist in the evaluation of this portion of site 1SH716 for potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on Criterion D; the site has yielded and has the potential to yield information important to prehistory (USDI 1991). Based on Phase II survey results, evaluations and recommendations for further archaeological investigations are presented.

Phase II fieldwork was conducted on June 20-21 and July 10-11, 2017 by USA-CAS staff archaeologists Traci Cunningham, Anne Dorland, and Bonnie Gums and USA-CAS volunteer Lori Sawyer, under the direction of USA-CAS director Dr. Gregory A Waselkov, who served as Principal Investigator. Local volunteers included Lydia Godwin and University of Montevallo students Heather Bishop Calvert and Gracie Sproull. The City of Montevallo graciously provided city employees Shane Baugh, Eli Cost, Charles O'Neal, and Roger Scott from Parks and Recreation to help with the excavations.

To summarize, 18 shovel tests and four 1.0 by 2.0-meter test units were excavated in the APE of the proposed pavilion and water line to determine the presence or absence of artifacts and site limits at this location. Artifacts, primarily prehistoric lithics with small amounts of Woodland period pottery and historic artifacts, were recovered from 16 of the 18 shovel tests. A moderate amount of prehistoric artifacts and some historic artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1-3, with only two prehistoric artifacts from Test Unit 4. No midden or cultural features were identified in any shovel tests or test units.

Figure 5. Phase Ib map showing the approximate location of the proposed pavilion on the northeast edge of site 1SH716 for Phase II archaeological testing (Gums 2017: Figure 41).

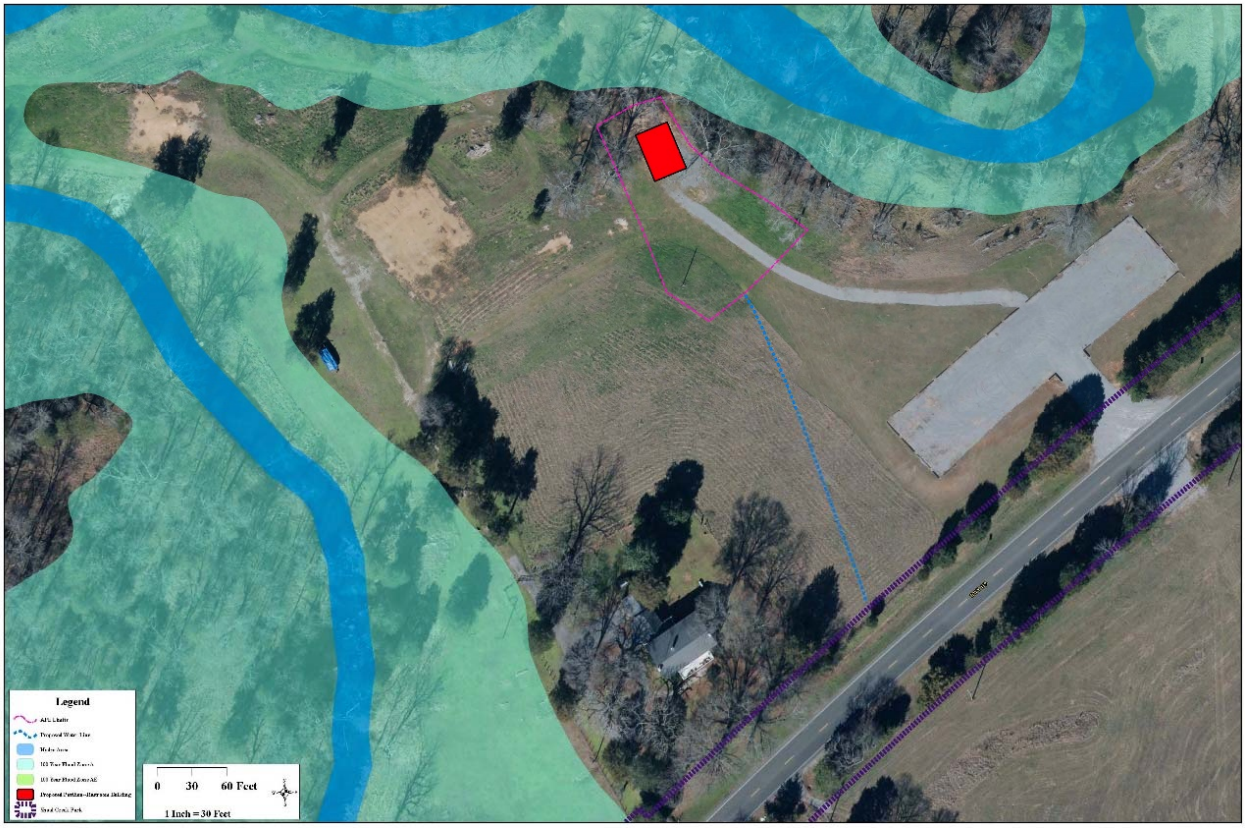

Figure 6. Map of the location of the pavilion APE and the buried water line on the northeast edge of 1SH716 (courtesy of the City of Montevallo).

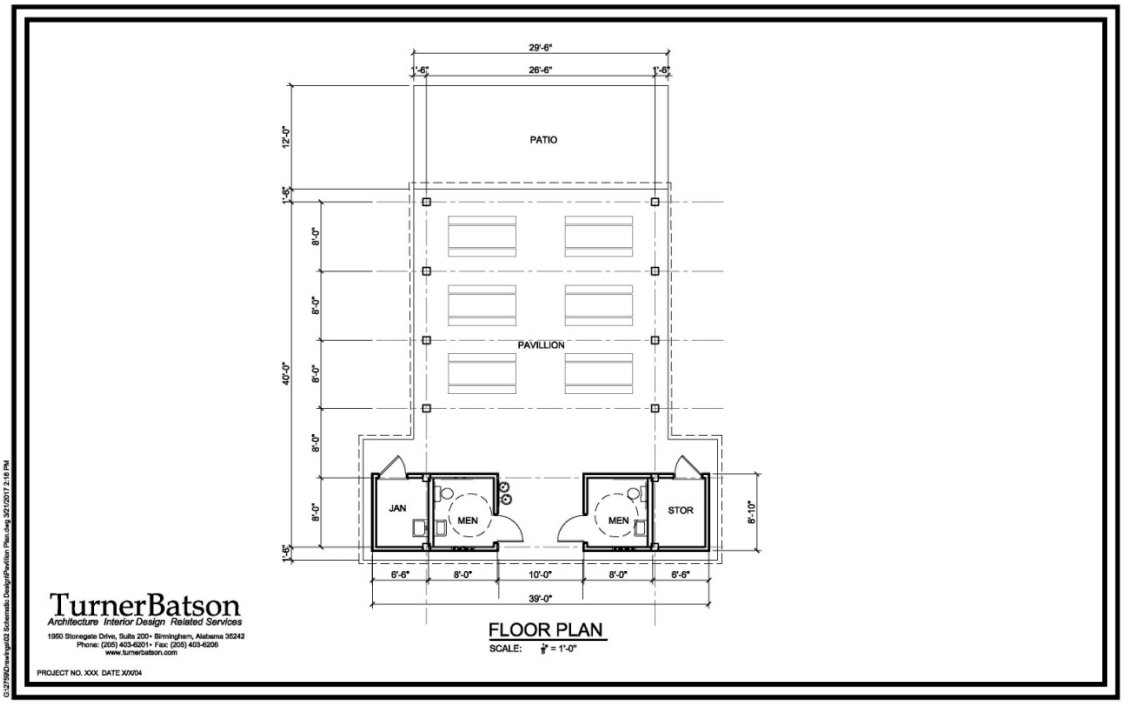

Figure 7. Plan of the proposed Shoal Creek Park pavilion (courtesy of the City of Montevallo).

Proposed Development of Shoal Creek Park

The 167-acre property now known as Shoal Creek Park was donated in 2013 by Elizabeth "Betty" A. Mahler to the City of Montevallo for use as a city park and in late 2015 the non-profit corporation Shoal Creek Park Foundation was established to oversee park development. Most of the park will remain in its natural state with existing and proposed hiking trails and scenic views of Shoal Creek. Signage for hiking trails is planned, recreational and educational uses are being developed, and the historic house will be refurbished for public use. A gravel parking lot for 50 vehicles has been constructed on the northwest side of Montevallo Road (Alabama State Highway 119) and a new gravel path leads from the parking lot to the northeast edge of site 1SH716 and the proposed pavilion location, the focus of this Phase II archaeological testing program.

Environmental Setting of Shoal Creek Park

Shoal Creek Park is in the Cahaba Valley district of the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic region, part of the larger Appalachian Highlands, which is characterized by nearly level or gently sloping landforms of sandstone ridges and fertile limestone valleys. The Cahaba River is nearly 200.0 miles long with it headwaters near Birmingham in Shelby County. It flows south-southwest and joins the Alabama River in Dallas County. Cahaba Valley soils include gravel, sand, and clay, with chert and sandstone outcropping on the ridges. **S**hoal Creek and its relatively wide floodplain meanders roughly north-south and enters Little Cahaba River about 5.0 miles southwest of Montevallo. Other creeks in the vicinity of Shoal Creek Park include Spring Creek and Dry Creek to the east, Mayberry and Little Mayberry creeks to the west, and Davis Creek to the northwest. The Cahaba River Valley is about 10.0 miles to the west.

The 167-acre Shoal Creek Park at 2679 Montevallo Road (Alabama State Highway 119) is about 1.0 mile northeast of the City of Montevallo. Montevallo Road is a main north-south road that connects the towns and rural communities in southwestern Shelby County, northeastern Chilton County, and eastern Bibb County. Much of this region of central Alabama is rural and is mostly forests and pasture land. The metropolitan sprawl of the City of Birmingham (population around 212,000) is less than 10.0 miles to the north.

Shoal Creek Park is mostly open pasture land with woods in the northwest corner and rock outcrops along Shoal Creek, which cuts through the east half of the park property (Figure

8). Most of the park, about 132.0 acres, including the historic Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house, lies northwest of Montevallo Road, with about 35.0 acres of pasture southeast of the highway. Soils in Shoal Creek Park are part of the Tupelo-Dewey complex, and include Tupelo loam and Dewey clay loam (Stevens 1984). Soil at 1SH716 is Tupelo loam, which is very deep, somewhat poorly drained, frequently flooded soil found on low stream terraces and upland flats of the Cahaba Valley district. The site is on a relatively broad and high terrace immediately south of Shoal Creek, at an elevation of about 400.0 feet above mean sea level.

The ca. 1834 Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house is near the center of the east half of the property (Figure 9). Five outbuildings (including two animal barns, an equipment shed, a hay barn, and a pump house) once stood a short distance north and northwest of the house on the terrace overlooking Shoal Creek (Schneider and Christy 2015). A small cemetery with one marked gravestone and other unmarked possible gravestones lies in the extreme northeast corner of Shoal Creek Park.

Figure 8. View to the northeast of rock outcrops along Shoal Creek.

Figure 9. The ca. 1834 Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house.

Previous Investigations at 1SH716

This large prehistoric site with an historic component was identified during a February 2017 Phase Ib survey in shovel tests in a pasture and in a large bare area where an animal barn was demolished in 2016 (Gums 2017; Schneider and Christy 2016) (Figure 10). The site is on a relatively broad and high terrace immediately south of Shoal Creek, behind the ca. 1834 Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house. Based on the Phase Ib survey, the site measures about 70.0 by 70.0 meters (230.0 by 230.0 feet) and covers the entire terrace. Thirty-one shovel tests were excavated in five east-west transects in the pasture across the terrace. Four chipped stone tool fragments, 106 prehistoric flakes, and eight pieces of chert were recovered from 23 of the 31 shovel tests. The number of flakes per shovel test ranged from 1 to 14. Lithic raw materials include white, pink, and yellow quartz, Bangor chert, Fort Payne chert, Coastal Plain chert, and Tallahatta sandstone.

Based on the February 2017 Phase Ib survey, the prehistoric component at 1SH716 was considered potentially eligible for nomination for inclusion to the NRHP based on Criterion D; the site has yielded and has the potential to yield information important to prehistory (Gums 2017:66). It was recommended that this site be avoided by any construction for development of Shoal Creek Park. If avoidance was not an option, Phase II archaeological testing was recommended to determine NRHP status.

Two other archaeological sites were identified during the February 2017 Phase Ib survey on the Mahler property, now known as Shoal Creek Park. 1SH714 (Perry Hall-Mahler Farm House site) covers the yard around the ca. 1834 house, where a moderate amount of historic-period artifacts and a few prehistoric artifacts were recovered from shovel tests. 1SH715 (Slave Quarters site) was identified west of Shoal Creek with early to mid-1800s artifacts and prehistoric artifacts recovered from shovel tests. These two sites are also considered potentially eligible for nomination for inclusion to the NRHP based on Criterion D.

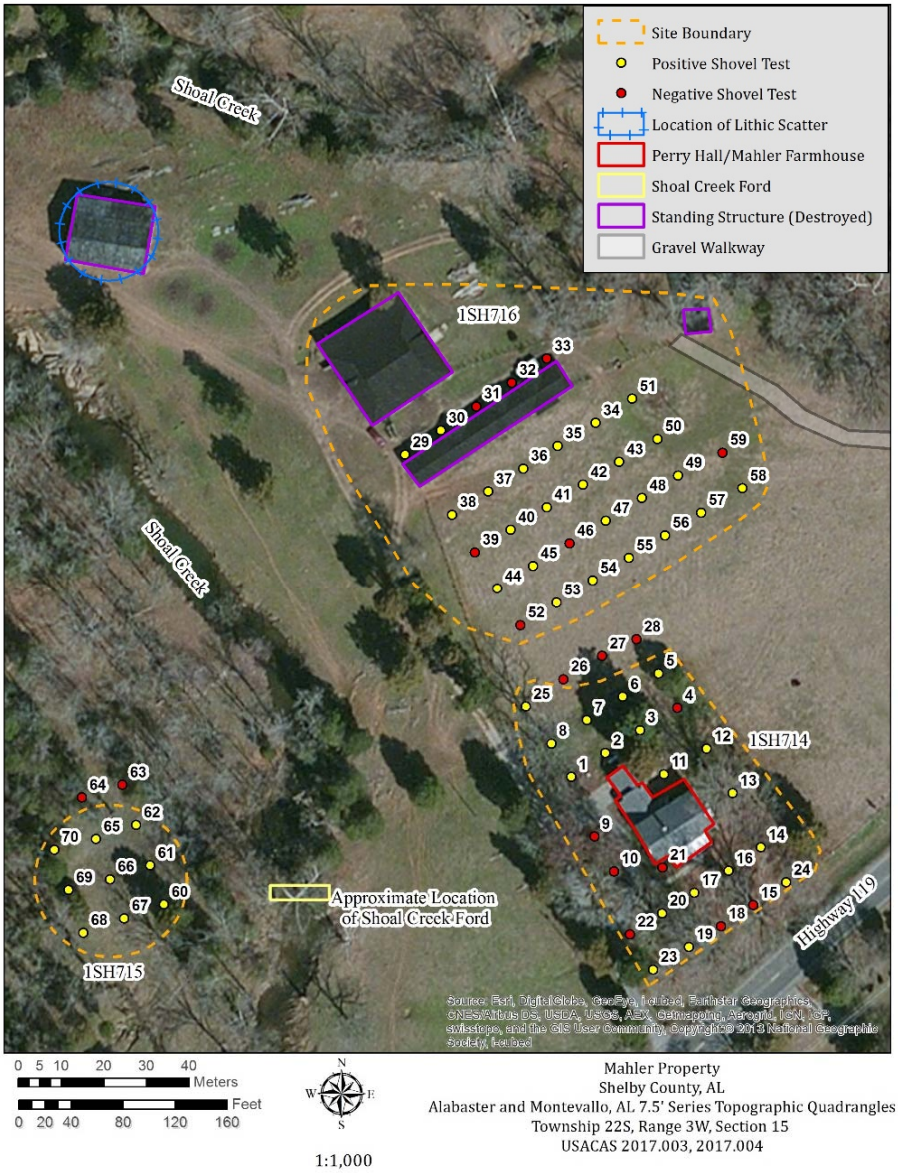

Figure 10. Project map for the February 2017 Phase Ib shovel test survey showing sites 1SH714, 1SH715, and 1SH716 and the ca. 1834 Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house (Gums 2017: Figure 16).

Description of the Pavilion APE

The pavilion APE including the pavilion, buffer zones, and construction area for the Phase II archaeological testing program covers about 0.5 acres and is approximately 60.0 meters (200.0 feet) northwest-southeast by 37.0 meters (120.0 feet) northeast-southwest. It is approximately 20.0 meters (65.0 feet) south of Shoal Creek and 75.0 meters (245.0 feet) north of the ca. 1834 Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house. The APE consists mostly of pasture, with a gravel path cutting through the center, trees along the north end and east side, and a patch of sunflowers on the southeast corner (Figures 11-13).

Figure 11. View to the northwest of the pavilion APE showing the gravel path, pasture, trees, and sunflower patch.

Figure 12. View to the south from the pavilion APE towards the historic Perry Hall-Mahler Farm house.

Figure 13. Stakes on the south line of the pavilion APE and sunflower patch on the southeast corner of the APE (photograph by Trey Gauntt).

Phase II Field and Laboratory Methods

Phase II fieldwork involved pedestrian survey and excavation of 18 shovel tests and four 1.0 by 2.0-meter test units on the northeast portion of 1SH716 in the pavilion APE to determine the presence or absence of artifacts and site limits at this location. Soils excavated from Phase II shovel tests and test units were screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. Soil profiles were recorded using the *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. Upon completion, shovel tests and test units were backfilled. A map of the APE with shovel tests and test unit locations was prepared. Field investigations were followed by processing and analysis of recovered artifacts, interpretations of Phase II archaeological testing, and preparation of this report providing results, artifact analysis, and recommendations for further archaeological investigations.

Results of Phase II Archaeological Testing Program

Pedestrian Survey

Exposed ground surfaces in the pavilion APE were examined for artifacts. Surface visibility ranged from 10 to 95 percent with eroded surfaces on the slope on the north side down to Shoal Creek and pasture on the higher elevation on the south side of the APE. A few pieces of

chipped stone were recovered from the surface, mostly on the eroded north slope (Figure 14). Gray road gravel covered much of the east half of the APE and was brought in to fill the area where the hay barn was demolished (Figures 16-18).

Figure 14. Ground surface visibility on the eroded north slope down to Shoal Creek.

Figure 15. Gray road gravel on the surface of the northeast east half of the pavilion APE where the hay barn once stood.

Figure 16. View to the east of the hay barn, since demolished (Schneider and Christy 2015: Photo 53). Note the large tree with two trunks behind the hay barn.

Figure 17. View to the east of ground surface visibility with grass and introduced gray gravel where the hay barn once stood. The large tree is the same tree in the hay barn photograph.

Shovel Tests

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated in three north-south transects in the pavilion APE (Figures 18-20; Table 1). Two additional shovel tests were excavated in the proposed water line corridor. Shovel test numbers were continued from the February 2017 Phase Ib survey and include Shovel Tests 71 to 88 (Gums 2017). In general soil stratigraphy in shovel tests consisted of dark brown or dark yellowish brown clayey loam topsoil (10YR 3/3 and 4/6, 7.5YR 4/4) overlying strong brown clayey loam subsoil (7.5YR 4/6) (Figure 21). Shovel Tests 75 and 76 were excavated where the hay barn once stood and these tests were disturbed and contained introduced gray gravel and clay fills (Figures 22 and 23). The hay barn was built on a concrete floor and when it was demolished in 2016, much of the topsoil in this area was removed along with the demolition debris. Then gray gravel was brought in to fill in the area. Therefore archaeological deposits in this area have been disturbed and there are few artifacts. Much of the proposed pavilion will cover the disturbed area where the hay barn once stood.

Prehistoric artifacts (n=61) were recovered from 16 of the 18 shovel tests (Table 2). These include one biface fragment, one biface fragment with a utilized graver tip, and flake debris and shatter. Raw materials include quartz, Bangor chert, Coastal Plain chert, Fort Payne chert, Knox chert, and unidentified cherts. Historic artifacts (n=5), including two square cut iron nails and three iron fence staples, were recovered from three of the 18 shovel tests (Table 3). No cultural features or intact midden were identified in any shovel tests.

Figure 18. Shovel testing in the gravel area where the hay barn once stood.

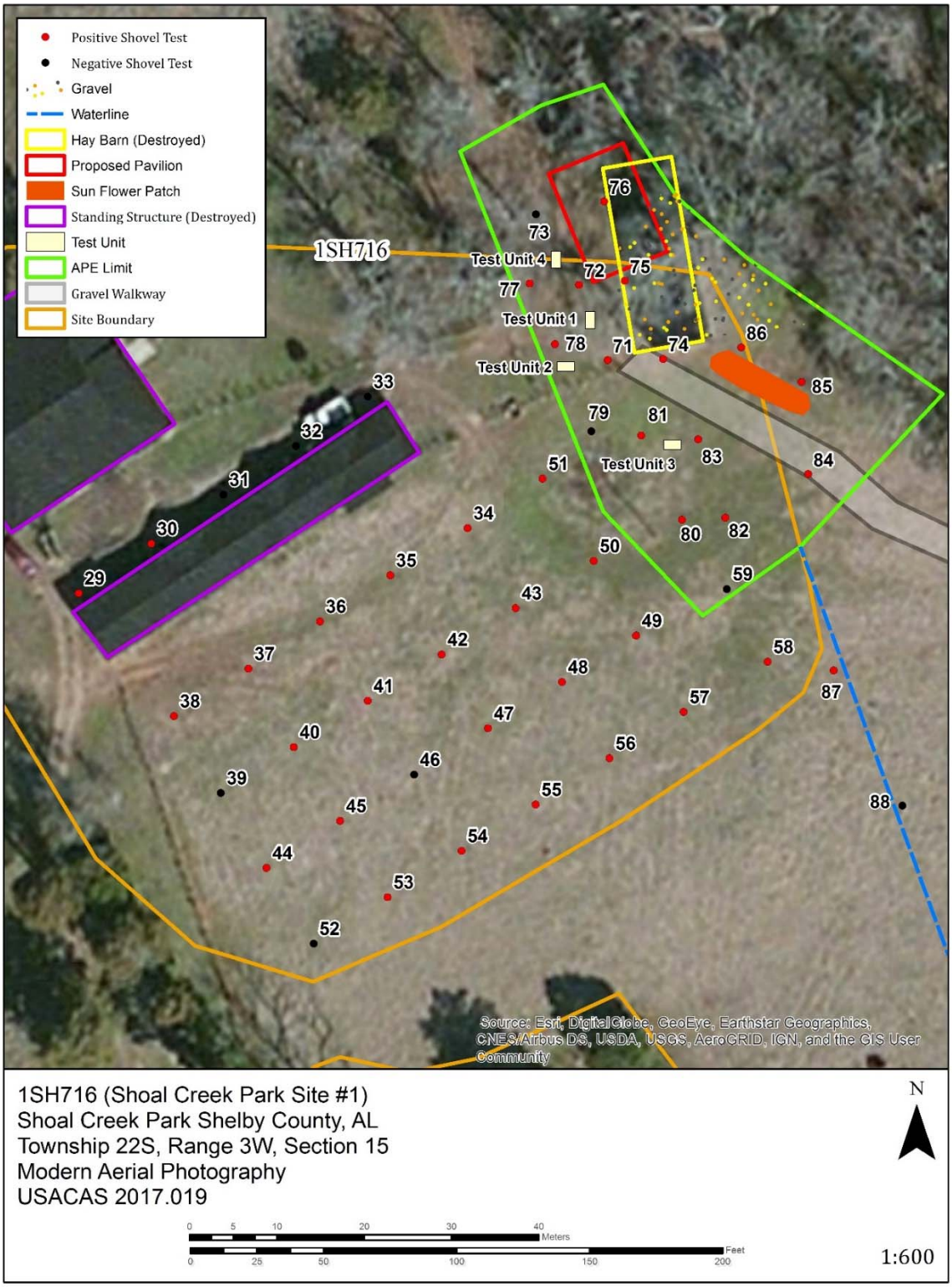

Figure 19. Map of pavilion APE showing shovel tests and test unit locations and other landscape features at 1SH716.

Figure 20. Anne Dorland recording a shovel test at 1SH716.

Table 1. Soil stratigraphy in Phase II shovel tests in the pavilion APE at 1SH716.

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Description
71	0-6 6-35	Topsoil, 10YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam with small mottles of 10YR 7/3, very pale brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
72	0-13 13-35	Topsoil, 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 5YR 4/6, yellowish red silty clay loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
73	0-5 5-15	Topsoil, 10YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6 and 10YR 7/3, strong brown and very pale brown clayey loam Negative
74	0-23 23-35	Topsoil, 7.5YR 3/2, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 5YR 4/6, yellowish red silty clay loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts and one historic artifact
75	0-9 9-29 29-40	Gray road gravel Introduced fill, 10YR 6/8, reddish yellow clayey loam Subsoil, 5YR 3/4, dark reddish brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
76	0-22 22-29 29-39	Introduced fill, 10YR 6/8, reddish yellow clayey loam Topsoil, 10YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 5YR 4/6, yellowish red silty clay loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
77	0-7 7-25 25-32	Humus layer, 10YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Topsoil, 7.5YR 4/6 and 10YR 7/3, strong brown and very pale brown Subsoil, 5YR 4/6, yellowish red silty clay loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts and one historic artifact
78	0-23 23-30	Topsoil, 7.5YR 4/4, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric and historic artifacts

79	0-8 8-35	Topsoil, 7.5YR 4/4, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
80	0-17 17-30	Topsoil, 10YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
81	0-13 13-20	Topsoil, 10YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
82	0-17 17-22	Topsoil, 10YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
83	0-10 10-15	Topsoil, 10YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with one prehistoric artifact
84	0-14 14-18	Topsoil, 10YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
85	0-12 12-28	Topsoil, 10YR 3/3, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Negative
86	0-16 16-26	Topsoil, 10YR 3/3, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown clayey loam Positive with prehistoric artifacts
87	0-8 8-30 30-34	Topsoil, 7.5YR 4/4, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/8, reddish yellow clay Positive with one prehistoric and one historic artifact
88	0-11 11-35	Topsoil, 7.5YR 4/4, dark brown clayey loam Subsoil, 7.5YR 4/8, reddish yellow clay Negative

Table 2. Prehistoric artifacts from Phase II shovel tests.

FS	Shovel Test	Artifact Description and Materials	Ct.	Wt. (g)
28	71	White chert flake shatter	1	0.3
		Pink and gray chert flake	1	1.2
		Tan and gray chert flake	1	1.0
		Tan chert flake	1	0.3
		Tan chert flake shatter	1	0.1
29	72	White chert flakes	2	0.5
		Pink and gray quartz flake shatter	1	0.6
		Pink quartz flake shatter	1	1.5
30	74	Coastal Plain chert flakes	2	0.6
		Coastal Plain flake shatter	3	2.3
		Pink quartz flake	1	1.2
		White quartz flake shatter	1	0.2
		Dark yellow chert flake shatter	1	0.6
		Tan chert flake	1	0.3
		Tan and gray chert flake	1	4.1
		Gray chert flake shatter	2	0.8
		Light and medium gray chert flakes	2	1.2
31	75	Coastal Plain chert flake	1	0.8

		Pink heat-treated chert flake	1	0.4
32	76	White quartz flake	1	0.2
37	77	Coastal Plain chert flakes	2	0.8
		White quartz shatter	1	0.2
		Yellow quartz flake	1	1.0
		White chert shatter	1	1.6
		Tan chert flake	1	0.2
38	78	Fort Payne chert flake	1	1.6
		Bangor chert flake	1	0.2
		White quartz flake shatter	2	0.9
		Pink quartz flake shatter	1	0.1
		Yellow quart shatter	1	0.5
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	2	1.0
		Gray chert flakes	2	0.6
		Light and dark gray flake shatter	1	3.7
40	80	Bangor chert flake shatter	1	0.1
		White quartz shatter	1	0.3
		White quartz flake shatter	1	0.3
		Yellow quartz possible biface fragment	1	0.3
		Yellow quartz shatter	1	0.5
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.2
		Pink quartz flake	1	2.5
41	81	White quartz flake shatter	1	0.6
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.6
42	82	White and gray chert flake shatter	1	0.2
		White and gray chert shatter	1	0.2
43	83	Knox chert flake shatter	1	1.0
44	84	Yellow quart biface fragment with graver	1	4.0
		Gray and pink chert flake shatter	1	0.3
		Gray chert flake shatter	1	0.1
45	86	Bangor chert flake	1	0.6
		White quartz flake	1	0.1
46	87	Tan and gray chert flake shatter	1	0.2

Table 3. Historic artifacts from Phase II shovel tests.

FS	Shovel Test	Artifact Description and Materials	Ct.	Wt. (g)
30	74	Square iron nail	1	5.1
37	77	U-shaped iron fence staples	3	21.5
46	87	Square cut iron nail	1	2.5

Figure 21. Shovel Test 72 showing topsoil overlying subsoil.

Figure 22. Shovel Test 75 in the hay barn area showing gray gravel overlying introduced fill, followed by subsoil.

Figure 23. Shovel Test 76 in the hay barn area showing introduced fill overlying topsoil and subsoil.

Test Units

Four 1.0 by 2.0-meter test units were excavated in the pavilion APE and artifacts were recovered from all units (see Figure 19; Tables 4 and 5). Topsoil in relatively shallow in the APE, with subsoil depths ranging from 6.0 to 18.0 cm below the surface. No cultural features or intact midden were identified in any test units.

Test Unit 1. This unit was located near the west-central portion of the APE and was excavated in one 7.0-cm level to subsoil (see Figure 19). Level 1 consisted of a thin layer of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clayey loam topsoil overlying dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clay (Figure 24). A large tree root cut through the center of the unit.

Prehistoric artifacts from Test Unit 1 include a pink quartz biface midsection, a Fort Payne chert biface fragment, a Coastal Plain chert flake with a utilized unifacial scraper edge, three Fort Payne chert flakes, five Coastal Plain chert flakes and flake shatter, six white, pink, or yellow quartz flakes and flake shatter, and 27 chert flakes and flake shatter. Forty-six unworked lithic were recovered from Test Unit 1 and include quartz and chert cobble fragments, sandstone, pebbles, and unidentified small rocks. Historic artifacts include one small fragment of amber glass bottle, a wire nail, and a U-shaped iron fence staple.

Figure 24. Base of Level 1 in Test Unit 1.

Test Unit 2. This unit was located near the west-central portion of the APE and was excavated in three levels to a depth of 25.0 cm into subsoil (see Figure 19). Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clayey loam topsoil was about 18.0 cm in thickness followed by a transition into dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clay subsoil (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Base of Level 2 in Test Unit 2.

A moderate amount (n=283) of lithics including stone tools, flake debris and other worked rocks were recovered from all levels in Test Unit 2. An analysis of Test Unit 2 lithics assemblage is presented in the Phase II Prehistoric Artifacts section of this report. Two grit-tempered Woodland period pottery sherds and one piece of ground sandstone were also recovered from Test Unit 2. Unworked lithics (n=168) include fire-cracked rock, quartz and chert cobble fragments and shatter, sandstone, pebbles, and unidentified small rocks.

Test Unit 2 historic artifacts from Level 1 include one piece each of clear and amber bottle glass, a U-shaped iron fence staple, and a piece of barbed wire, as well as plastic, modern wire, and straw bale string. Level 2 historic artifacts include three plain whiteware sherds, one blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd, one whiteware with a mochaware annular decoration, five amber bottle glass shards, one of which may have been used as a scraper, one clear curved glass, possibly from a lamp globe, and three pieces of aqua windowpane glass. Metal artifacts include a wire nail, an iron roofing nail with a lead head, a possible iron knife blade, and an iron and brass artifact with an English Registry diamond backmark. Level 3 contained one clear glass fragment possibly from a lamp globe, one piece of aqua windowpane glass, and one corroded iron nail.

Test Unit 3. This unit was located in the southwest portion of the APE and was excavated in two 10.0-cm levels into subsoil (see Figure 19). Topsoil consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey loam followed by dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clay subsoil (Figures 26 and 27).

Figure 26. Crew excavating Test Unit 3.

Figure 27. Base of Level 3 in Test Unit 3.

Test Unit 3 prehistoric artifacts from Level 1 include a chert stemmed projectile point/knife, four Coastal Plain chert flakes, 22 white, pink, or yellow quartz flakes and flake shatter, and four chert flake shatter. Level 2 artifacts consist of black chert Madison point, a Tallahatta sandstone stemmed projectile point/knife, a white quartz biface stem, the distal tip of a very small tan chert point, four Fort Payne flakes, two Bangor chert flakes, three Coastal Plain chert flakes, 51 white, pink, or yellow quartz flakes, flake shatter, and shatter, and 26 chert flakes, flake shatter, and shatter. Unworked lithics (n=166) from Test Unit 3 include fire-cracked rock, quartz and chert cobble fragments and shatter, sandstone, pebbles, and unidentified small rocks.

Test Unit 3 historic artifacts from Level 1 include one piece each of clear and amber bottle glass, a stemware base fragment of amethyst glass, a square cut iron nail, an iron wire nail, a corroded nail, and two lead heads from iron roofing nails. Level 2 contained two amber glass fragments, one wire iron nail, and one corroded iron nail.

Test Unit 4. This unit was located near the north end of the APE and was excavated in one 6.0-cm level to subsoil (see Figure 19). It consisted of a thin layer of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clayey loam topsoil with an abundance of gray gravel and other small rocks, overlying dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clay subsoil (Figure 28). A small stemmed projectile point of white chert and a chert flake were recovered from Test Unit 4. No historic artifacts were recovered.

Figure 28. Base of Level 1 in Test Unit 4.

Table 4. Prehistoric artifacts from Phase II Test Units 1, 3, and 4.

FS	Provenience	Artifact Description and Materials	Ct.	Wt. (g)
33	Test Unit 1	Coastal Plain chert flakes and flake shatter	5	4.8
	L-1 (0-10 cm)	Coastal Plain flake with unifacial edge	1	2.8
		Fort Payne chert biface fragment	1	2.3
		Fort Payne chert flakes	3	0.6
		Pink quartz biface midsection	1	3.8
		Dark pink quartz flake shatter	1	0.3
		White quartz flake shatter	3	0.4
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	2	1.5
		Yellow quartz shatter	3	10.6
		White, gray and pink chert flakes and flake shatter	20	10.1
		White, gray and pink chert shatter	4	4.9
		Gray chert shatter	3	6.9
47	Test Unit 3	Projectile point/knife, reddish, brown, and gray chert, broken base	1	9.2
	L-1 (0-10 cm)	Coastal Plain chert flakes	4	4.4
		White quartz flakes	6	6.2
		White quartz flake shatter	6	3.4
		White quartz shatter	2	3.0
		Yellow quartz flakes with biface edge	2	3.1
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.2
		Pink quartz flakes	5	5.0
		Tan chert flakes	2	1.0
		Dark red chert flake shatter	1	0.2
		Gray chert flake shatter	1	0.2
		Unidentified shatter	6	4.4
48	Test Unit 3	Projectile point/knife, Tallahatta sandstone, broken tip and base	1	10.7
	L-2 (10-20 cm)	Madison Point, black chert, flake retouched into point	1	1.3
		Bangor chert flakes	2	0.6
		Fort Payne chert flakes	4	0.4
		Coastal Plain chert flakes	3	2.0
		White quartz straight-sided stem from projectile point/knife	1	7.0
		White quartz flakes	13	4.5
		White quartz flake shatter	10	2.0
		White quartz shatter	3	5.7
		Yellow quartz flakes	9	5.5
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.3
		Yellow quartz shatter	2	2.0
		Pink quartz flakes	8	6.9
		Pink quart flake shatter	4	1.0
		Gray quartz flake	1	4.8
		Dark red chert flake	1	1.4
		Gray and tan chert flakes	2	0.2
		Gray and tan flake with utilized unifacial edge	1	1.7
		Gray chert flake	1	4.8
		Tan chert flakes	1	0.6
		Tan chert distal biface from very small point	1	0.4
		Dark and light gray chert shatter	1	11.3
		Dark and light gray chert flakes	3	0.9
		Dark and light gray chert flake shatter	2	0.3
		White chert flakes	4	3.6
		White chert flake shatter	6	2.9
		Pink chert flake shatter	3	0.4
		Pink chert shatter	1	0.3

49	Test Unit 4 L-1 (0-7 cm)	Projectile point/knife, white chert, reworked into small point Tan and gray chert flake	1 1	2.0 0.2

Table 5. Historic artifacts from Phase II Test Units 1, 2, and 3.

FS	Provenience	Artifact Description and Materials	Ct.	Wt. (g)
33	Test Unit L-1 (0-6 cm)	Amber bottle glass, stippled round base Iron wire nail, 12d U-shaped iron fence staple	1 1 1	2.2 7.7 5.9
34	Test Unit 2 L-1 (0-10 cm)	Clear bottle glass Amber bottle glass U-shaped iron fence staple Barbed wire	1 1 1 1	0.2 2.0 6.4 3.1
35	Test Unit 2 L-2 (10-20 cm)	Whiteware, plain, 1 burned cup/bowl rim Whiteware, blue transfer printed Whiteware, Mochaware, annular decoration Flat iron with English Registry diamond-shaped backmark Clear curved glass, possible lamp globe Amber bottle glass Amber bottle glass with scraper edge Aqua flat glass Iron wire nail, 12d Iron roofing nail with lead head, 6d Flat iron, possible knife blade	3 1 1 1 1 4 1 3 1 1 1	9.4 0.8 0.3 7.2 0.1 4.5 3.9 1.9 8.3 5.4 6.4
36	Test Unit 2 L-3 (20-25 cm)	Clear curved glass, possible lamp globe Aqua flat glass Corroded iron nail	1 1 1	0.2 0.3 2.1
47	Test Unit 3 L-1 (0-10 cm)	Clear bottle glass Amber bottle glass Amethyst glass, possible stemware base Square cut iron nail, 5d Iron wire nail, 40d Lead head from iron roofing nail	1 1 1 1 1 2	1.7 0.7 10.5 5.6 19.5 3.0
48	Test Unit 3 L-2 (10-20 cm)	Amber bottle glass Iron wire nail Corroded iron nail	2 1 1	1.0 8.4 1.2

Phase II Prehistoric Artifacts

Prehistoric artifacts from the Phase II testing program in the pavilion APE at 1SH716 include lithics, such as chipped stone, ground and pecked stone, and fire-cracked rock, and pottery. Lithics were by far the most common artifact and a sample analysis was conducted for the lithics recovered from Test Unit 2. Lithics from other contexts were inventoried, counted, and weighed. Six grit-tempered pottery sherds were also recovered from various contexts.

Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Test Unit 2 by James D. Norris and Philip J. Carr

Lithic artifacts constitute the majority of the 1SH716 assemblage from the Phase II archaeological testing program. A detailed analysis was completed on a sample of the lithic artifacts from Test Unit 2, Level 1 (0-10 cm), Level 2 (10-20 cm), and Level 3 (20-25 cm) (FS 34-36). This test unit was chosen because of the density and diversity of the lithic artifacts. Lithic material was examined and divided into non-cultural, cultural, and modern debris groups. The non-cultural materials include naturally occurring quartz, gravels, and sandstone. Modern lithic debris includes driveway gravels and concrete. Non-cultural and modern debris were weighed and discarded.

Analytical Methods

Culturally modified lithics were separated by raw material type. The identification of raw material is an important aspect of this lithic analysis because there is a diversity of material types represented. The USA-CAS lithic type collection consisting of geologic samples of raw materials from across Alabama and Mississippi was used for comparative purposes when identifying lithic materials.

Lithic artifacts were assigned to classes, which include flake debris, bifaces, unifaces, micro-tools, ground or pecked stone, and fire-cracked rock. These classes were divided further by morphological attributes. Morphological classes determined which metric and non-metric attributes were recorded for each artifact. All lithic artifacts were counted and weighed regardless of class or type.

Flake debris is the by-product of chipped stone tool production and can be one of the most informative classes of artifacts in an archaeological assemblage. The potential is best realized through the use of an organization of technology approach and multiple lines of evidence (Carr and Bradbury 2001; Carr et al. 2012). The following attributes were recorded for all flake debris: raw material, size grade, weight, portion, platform, platform facet count, dorsal cortex, and dorsal scar count. Flakes were hand manipulated through a series of nested standardized screens to determine size grade. Size Grades (SG) correspond with the following screen mesh sizes: SG1=1-inch, SG2=½-inch, SG3=1/4-inch, SG4=1/8-inch mesh. For example, SG4 includes all flakes that pass through a1/4-inch screen, but are retained in a1/8-inch screen.

Flakes lacking both an intact platform and a distinguishable dorsal surface were classified as flake shatter.

Bifacial tools were subdivided into bifaces, hafted bifaces, and drills. Biface production follows a reductive trajectory starting with a nodule or core at the beginning of the continuum and ending with a hafted biface, although it should be noted that a specimen may be removed from that trajectory for use at any point in the process and returned at a later point, or simply drop out completely. The reduction technology last applied to each biface was ascertained by the types of flake scars on the tool. Hard hammer reduction leaves flake scars with prominent negative bulbs of percussion, usually circular in shape and relatively narrow and deep. Soft hammer scars leave a small negative bulb of percussion, are relatively shallow and broad, and often leave ripple marks in the negative flake scar. Retouch scars have a small negative bulb of percussion and are usually small, shallow, and restricted to the edge of the implement. Hard hammer flakes are generally associated with early stage reduction. Soft hammer flakes and retouch flakes are associated with late stage reduction.

Cortex presence and location were recorded for both classes of bifacial tools, as well as portion and failure type (if applicable). Classification of failure types followed Jay Johnson (1981), with reference to Stanley Ahler (1971) and Don Crabtree (1972). A number of metric attributes were recorded for bifacial tools, although some are only applicable to hafted bifaces. These include length, blade width, blade thickness, shoulder width, basal width, haft thickness, and haft length. Non-metric attributes were coded for each bifacial tool, which provides descriptors of the morphology of the tool; these are generally thought to reflect tool function and cultural historical types. The analysis of the unifacial and micro-tool assemblages used many of the same attributes as the biface analysis.

Ground or pecked stone tools were minimal, and classified by raw material and assigned a function based on morphology.

Fire-cracked rock (FCR) results from heating lithic materials in extreme temperatures or extreme drops in temperature after heating (i.e., exposure to cold air or submersion in water). FCR can result from intentional and unintentional processes, such as attempts at thermal alteration of raw material to improve fracture properties, heating of rocks for baking or boiling water or use in steam houses, reuse of materials, discard in a hearth, or post-depositional

burning. There was very little FCR in the Test Unit 2 assemblage; specimens were classified by raw material, counted, and weighed.

This discussion of the lithic artifacts follows an organization of technology approach. Beginning with acquisition of raw materials (Figure 29), proceeding to tool manufacture, and ending with reuse/discard of stone tools, the approach allows us to examine how changes in technology reflect social and economic organization as well as environmental influences.

The most interesting aspect of the lithic assemblage from Test Unit 2 is raw material, because of the access of knappable materials, especially Knox chert, within walking distance of the site. Raw material types utilized by the occupants of 1SH716 are presented in Table 6 by count and percent of total assemblage. Local lithic resources include Knox chert and quartz, which are found throughout Alabama, but were probably encountered and collected locally.

Knox chert occurs in river gravels in central Alabama as secondarily deposited small to very small pebbles that generally exhibit a dark brown water-rolled cortex. The Knox cherts from this area are generally high quality with variable interior colors, although blacks, grays, and dark blues are most common.

Technically, quartz is a mineral, not a rock, but it has an igneous origin. Composed of silica, quartz is classified as macrocrystalline or microcrystalline, depending on grain size. Color is determined by the local environment and conditions in which particular quartz are formed; quartz from Test Unit 2 is one of three colors: white, yellow, and pink. It appears quartz is being used for the production of bifaces and unifaces (n=4). Supporting this is the low percent of cortical flakes (n=18 or 35.3 percent) with cortex so that it appears that individual quartz pieces are being knapped into bifaces and unifaces to replace tools of chert brought to the site as part of a curated toolkit. This curated toolkit may also contain stage flakes or cores for making tools on an "as needed" basis.

Table 6. Raw material types in Test Unit 2 lithic assemblage.

Raw Material	Count	Percent of Count	Weight	Percent of Weight
Hollis Quartzite	133	51.20	81.49	53.00
Quartz	89	34.20	55.09	35.80
Knox Chert	20	7.70	10.66	6.93
Bangor Chert	16	6.20	5.22	3.39
Unidentified	2	0.77	1.43	0.93
Total	**260**	**100.00**	**153.89**	**100.00**

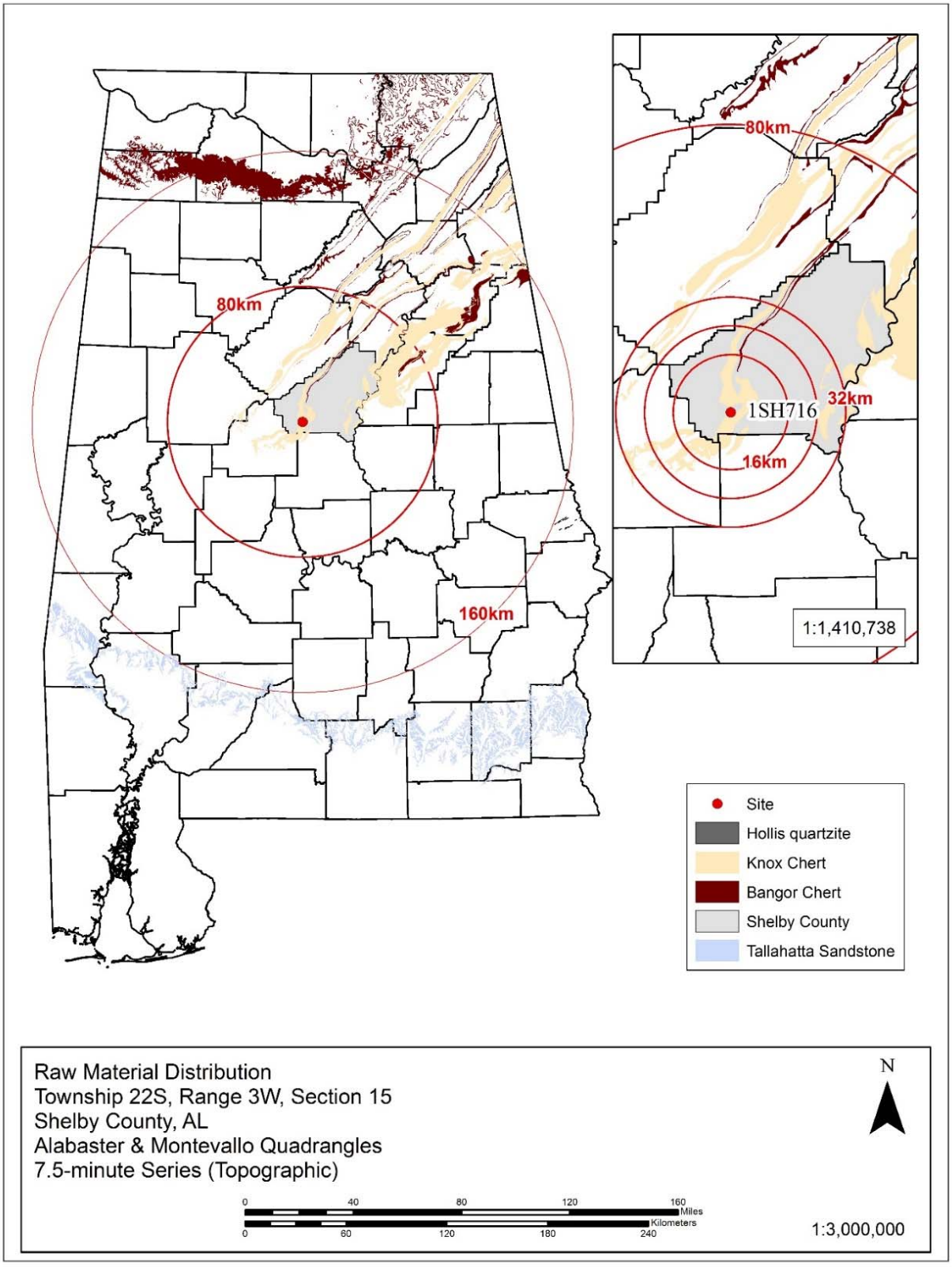

Figure 29. Raw material distribution map with the location of site 1SH716.

Non-local raw materials utilized by prehistoric peoples at 1SH716 include Bangor chert, Hollis quartzite, and unidentified cherts. Fossiliferous Bangor chert, a high-quality blue-grey chert with fossilized bryozoans, derives from a formation in northeastern Alabama, mainly in Colbert and Franklin counties and is often recovered in varying abundance at sites in southwest Alabama (Meeks 2000:157).

Hollis quartzite is a quartzite containing minor mica, feldspar, and pyrite. It is primary a quartzite, and derives from a formation located in Lee County in northeastern Alabama. The recovery of large amounts of Hollis quartzite material in Test Unit 2 is just as notable as the presence of other less common exotic materials, as it may indicate areas that were rarely visited or exploited.

In all, a minimum of four different raw material types were identified in the Test Unit 2 lithic assemblage. These raw materials were collected or quarried from sources potentially as far away as Georgia, and from most of Alabama.

Lithic Artifacts

Six classes of lithic artifacts were identified in the Test Unit 2 assemblage based on morphology and implied function. The discussion of each artifact class includes descriptions of specific types, but is organized in terms of raw material. The 283 analyzed lithic artifacts are listed in Table 7 by artifact class, with counts and percentages based on the total lithic assemblage from Test Unit 2.

Table 7. Lithic artifacts by class from Test Unit 2.

Lithic Class	Count	Percent
Flake Debris	271	95.75
Biface	2	0.70
Uniface	2	0.70
Micro-Tool	2	0.70
Ground or Pecked Stone	2	0.70
Fire-Cracked Rock	4	1.45
Total	**283**	**100.00**

Flake Debris. Analysis of flake debris, the byproduct of chipped tool production, can be accomplished through a variety of methods and a wide range of attributes are often recorded. However, experimentation has shown that multiple analytical methods produce the best results (Carr and Bradbury 2001). Therefore, several different analytical techniques were applied to the

flake debris from Test Unit 2 in an attempt to understand the tool reduction process, delineate activities, and infer behavioral patterns and changes through time.

Flake debris is by far the largest component of the chipped stone assemblage from Test Unit 2 (n=271 or 95.75 percent). The flakes are mainly Hollis quartzite (51.2 percent) and quartz (34.2 percent). A mass analysis of the flakes was conducted in an attempt to identify overall morphological trends in the assemblage. Each material was examined individually by its distribution across size grades (Table 8). With the exception of quartz, all of the flake debris falls into size grades ¼-inch and below. This was expected for those raw materials whose source is distant, such as Hollis quartzite.

Table 8. Percentage of flake debris by raw material and size grade (SG).

Raw Material	SG-1	SG-2	SG-3	SG-4	SG-3 Average Weight (g)	SG-3 Percentage of Cortex
Hollis Quartzite	0.00	3.00	69.20	28.00	1.15	9.10
Quartz	0.00	1.30	55.70	43.03	4.66	35.30
Knox Chert	0.00	0.00	63.33	37.00	0.53	25.00
Bangor Chert	0.00	0.00	56.25	44.00	0.64	22.22
UID	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.72	50.00
Total	**0.00**	**1.92**	**63.85**	**34.23**	-	-

When all the flakes were assessed by facet or dorsal scar count, the following division seen in Table 9 resulted. This overly generalized presentation does not take into account raw materials. It does provide an overall picture of the types of reduction and production activities taking place at the site. Based on the amount of Early Stage flake debris and shatter, it appears that flake production was an activity at the site but not is primary purpose. This is surprising given the distance to sources of quality raw materials for the production of chipped stone tools (less than 1.0 km). All stages of reduction are present, but a larger percent of middle (21.97 percent) and late (30.30 percent) which is likely indicative tool production was undertaken as well, especially the completion or modification of hafted bifaces for curated toolkits.

Table 9. Distribution of flakes by reduction stage.

Stage	Count	Percent
Shatter	18	13.64
Early/Core	4	3.03
Middle/Early Biface	29	21.97
Late/Late Biface	40	30.30
UID	41	31.06
Total	**132**	**100.00**

To better understand the reduction of materials at the site, flake stages were examined by raw material types. Table 10 shows the breakdown of each raw material type by stage with percentages. There is minimal shatter (n=18 or 13.64 percent) in this assemblage, which is usually taken as indicative of early stage or core reduction. Based on the staged analysis, it would appear that different types of materials were entering the assemblage at different points in their use life and reduced in different ways. Materials from the furthest distance were probably traded or collected. Only Hollis quartzite, a non-local material, exhibits the full reduction trajectory.

Table 10. Percentage distribution of flakes by raw material and reduction stage.

Raw Material	Shatter	Early	Middle	Late
Hollis Quartzite	18.00	7.50	37.31	37.31
Quartz	-	-	-	-
Knox Chert	-	12.50	56.25	42.00
Bangor Chert	-	33.33	50.00	17.00
UID	50.00	-	50.00	-

The raw materials used for lithic tools represented in Test Unit 2 constitute an important aspect of the assemblage. If the inhabitants relied mainly on non-local materials, then we should expect mainly middle and late stage flakes, with very little early stage material. Based on the whole assemblage, it seems that they were exploiting all available raw materials, but for specific purposes.

Hafted Bifaces. One hafted biface was recovered from Test Unit 2. A hafted biface differs from a biface in that the basal end is shaped in such a way as to be attached to a shaft or handle. Data collected for this biface was raw material, weight, and cortex. The biface has been minimally notched on one side and the tip is broken (Figure 30a). It was manufactured out of white quartz with no visible cortex.

Unhafted Bifaces and Unifaces. A biface is defined as any stone with flake removals on opposite sides of the same margin. These may have been destined for further reduction, or simply used as cores for production of expedient flakes. One bifacial tool fragment of pink quartz and one large biface, possibly a preform of yellow quartz were recovered from Test Unit 2 (Figure 30f and g). This latter tool is heavily flaked on one side with minimal flaking on the opposite side that consists of cortex. The unhalted bifaces (of hafted biface fragments) failed at some point in manufacture or use. The most common failure types are impact and lateral snaps

(n=3 each), followed by one each of perverse, incipient, and haft snap. Only lateral snaps were noted from unit two.

A uniface is defined as an "artifact flaked on one surface only" (Crabtree 1972:57). Flake removals on unifacial tools are often called retouch, which is "a removal or a series of specific removals carried out in order to obtain a tool... retouching is thus the structuring, sculpting, and intentional transformation of a blank" (Inizian et. al. 1992:97). Two uniface tools, both of quartz, were recovered from Test Unit 2 (Figure 30b).

Micro-Tools. Micro-tools are simply very small tools (less than 2.0 cm wide and 5.0 cm thick), typically manufactured from blades or bladelets. These artifacts are classified based on morphology, wear, number of edges, and location of retouch. Depending on these characteristics, they were used for a variety of purposes including projectile tips or barbs, drills, or inserts. Using microscopic analysis, George Odell (1994) and Richard Yerkes (1983) determined that micro-tools were used for cutting, graving, drilling, shaving, and as projectiles. Two micro-tools were recovered from Test Unit 2. One is a drill manufactured from an unidentified white chert (wt=0.50 g) and the other is manufactured out of Hollis quartzite and was used as a wedge (wt=1.80 g) (Figure 31g and h).

Ground and Pecked Stone. One *g*roundstone and six pecked tools and fragments were recovered from Test Unit 2. One slab-like piece of sandstone and one smooth ground flat surface. The six pecked tools are possible quartz hammerstones and hammerstone fragments. The criterion for designation as a hammerstone is simple battering, and all six specimens exhibit battering on one or both ends of the tool. Hammerstones could have been used for chipped stone tool production or food processing, but without use-wear analysis it is not possible to accurately determine the specific use that caused the battering and what types of materials these tools were used to process.

Fire-Cracked Rock. Fire-cracked rock (FCR) accounts for very little of the lithic assemblage from Test Unit 2. Three large fragments that fit together and eight smaller pieces from the same cobble all appear to be fire-cracked. Four pieces of a greenish gray granite-like rock also look fire-cracked.

FCR can result from natural or cultural processes and as a direct or indirect product of those activities. Natural fires can cause lithics to take on attributes of FCR, namely color and

texture changes. The second direct process that often produced FCR is the use of rocks for cooking, sweat lodges, or any other number of activities that need steady heat.

The morphology of FCR at a site can reflect the activities that produced these artifacts. Rocks used in a wet heat setting often fracture into blocky chunks. Dry heat produces flake-like FCR that lacks the traditional attributes of chipped stone tool debitage (Sullivan 2002). The FCR sample from Test Unit 2 is too small to allow for definitive conclusions. If the FCR were incidental and not purposeful, it would occur roughly in the same percentages as the raw materials occurs in the assemblage, which they do not. FCR appears incidental at the site, suggesting that it was created by chance exposure to heat.

Summary and Conclusions

The lithic assemblage from Test Unit 2 provides some insight into the activities of the occupants at 1SH716. The use of ¼-inch flake 'general trends" such as low percent of cortical flakes, low average weight, and low percentage of shatter would all support a focus on middle/late stage reduction. From the data presented from Test Unit 2, it is clear evidence to support middle/late stage reduction. It is interesting to see the heavy use of a non-local material (i.e., Hollis quartzite) when a high quality raw material is in such close distance. This hints at a larger trade system or traveling over 160.0 kilometers (100.0 miles) to the source.

In conclusion, based on the staged analysis of Test Unit 2 chipped stone, raw materials were entering the assemblage at different stages and may have been used on an "as needed" basis. Stress for raw material for tools would not have been an issue for this area. Flake debris is the largest class of artifacts, which indicates the making, using, and maintaining of stone tools. This seems to apply to both local and non-local raw materials and could suggest early stage flakes or cores were part of a personal tool kit.

The relatively small sample of the Test Unit 2 lithic assemblage makes it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions. If future research for 1SH716 is possible, it should consist of a detailed analysis of the remaining lithic artifacts to gather further information needed to determine the site's culture history.

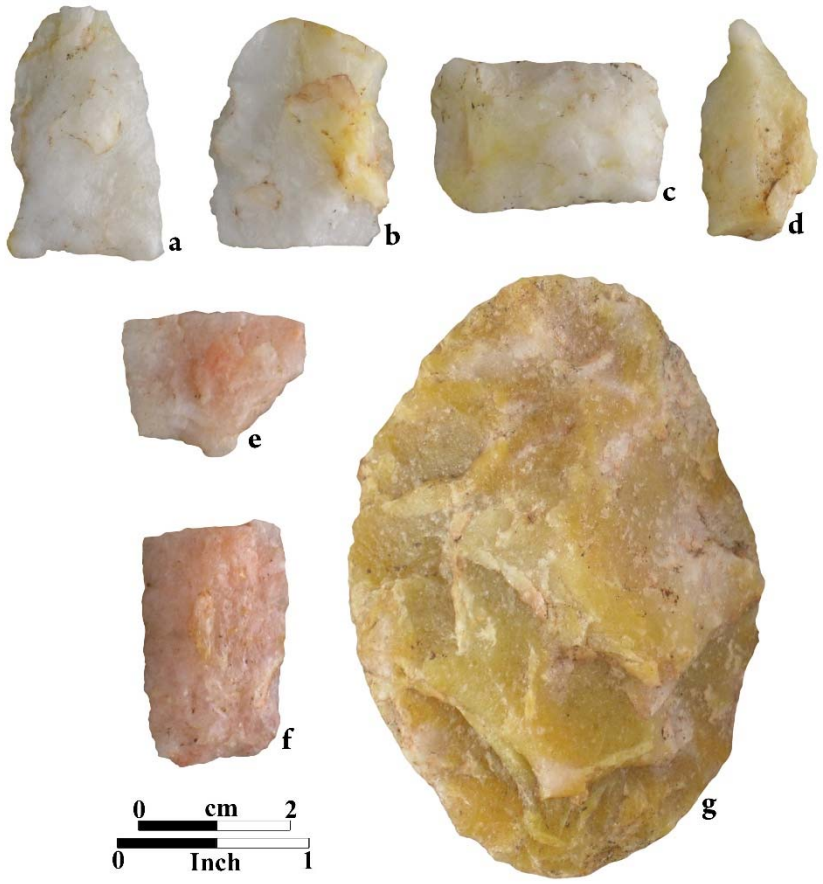

Figure 30. Quartz tools from 1SH716: (a) hafted biface, FS 35, Test Unit 2, Level 2; (b) uniface, FS 35, Test Unit 2, Level 2; (c) biface stem fragment, FS 48, Test Unit 3, Level 2; (d) biface fragment with a utilized graver, FS 44, Shovel Test 84; (e) biface midsection, FS 33, Test Unit 1, Level 1; (e) biface fragment, FS 35, Test Unit 2, Level 2; (g) biface preform, FS 35, Test Unit 2, Level 2 (actual size).

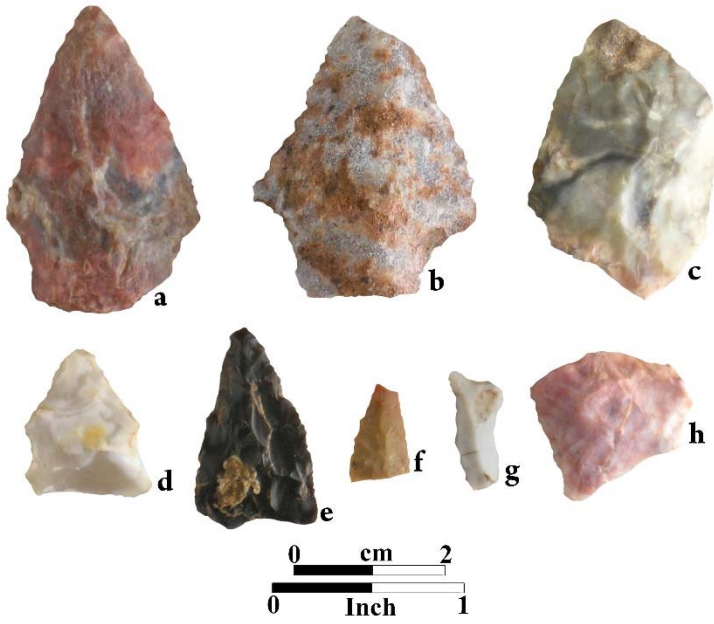

Figure 31. Stone tools from 1SH716: (a) Woodland chert stemmed point, FS 47, Test Unit 3, Level 1; (b) Woodland Tallahatta sandstone stemmed point, FS 48, Test Unit 3, Level 2; (c) chert biface fragment, FS 27, surface collection; (d) chert stemmed point, FS 49, Test Unit 4, Level 1; (e) Late Woodland-Mississippian chert Madison point, FS 48, Test Unit 3, Level 2; (e) distal of a Late Woodland-Mississippian chert Madison point, FS 48, Test Unit 3, Level 2; (g) chert drill, FS 35, Test Unit 2, Level 2; (h) chert wedge, FS 35, Test Unit 2, Level 2 (actual size).

Lithics from Other Contexts

Chipped Stone. Chipped stone and shatter (n=244) from all other contexts (except Test Unit 2) were inventoried (Appendix A). These artifacts were recovered from the surface (n=7), 14 shovel tests (n=61), and Test Units 1, 3, and 4 (n=176). These include five projectile points, one proximal and one distal from points, four biface fragments, one biface fragment with a utilized graver tip, and two flakes with utilized edges.

Five chipped stone tools and tool fragments were recovered from Test Unit 3. Two are projectile points, both have broken bases, from halted bifaces (Figure 31a and b). Being incomplete, it is difficult to assign a type name but based on size and shape these likely date to the Woodland period (200 BC to AD 1150). One is made of a mottled reddish, brown, and gray chert and the other is Tallahatta sandstone. A black chert flake was chipped into a small triangular point called a Madison point from the Late Woodland-Mississippian period (AD 500

to 1550) (Figure 31e). A small distal fragment of tan chert that may also be from a Madison point (Figure 31f). The proximal biface fragment of white quartz may be from a fairly large projectile point/knife (Figure 30c).

The other stone tools and tool fragments were recovered from the surface (n=1), shovel tests (n=2), Test Unit 1 (n=3) and Test Unit 4 (n=1). One stemmed point of white chert appears to have been reworked into this smaller point (Figure 31d). It was recovered from Test Unit 4 One yellow quartz biface fragment has a utilized graver (Figure 30d). Other biface fragments include one Fort Payne chert, one yellow quartz, one pink quartz (Figure 30e), and one mottled gray chert (Figure 31c). One Coastal Plain chert flake and one gray and tan chert flake each have a utilized unifacial edge.

The remaining 164 artifacts of chipped stone including flakes and flake shatter and blocky pieces of shatter. Quartz is the most common identified raw material and includes white, yellow, and pink examples. Identified chert types for flake debris include Coastal Plain (n=21) Bangor (n=5), Fort Payne (n=8), and Knox (n=1). There is such a wide variety of other cherts (n=129) in terms of colors and textures that chert type identification was not conducted for this lithic assemblage from contexts other than Test Unit 2.

Ground Sandstone. One slab-like piece sandstone with two ground smooth flat opposing surfaces was recovered from Test Unit 3. Ground sandstone is usually thought to be the result of some type of grinding use.

Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR). Although many of the rocks recovered are fragments, several pieces appear to be have been broken as the result of deliberate heating with fire. Five fire-cracked cobble fragments were recovered from Test Unit 3.

Unworked Lithics. An abundance on unworked or naturally-occurring lithics recovered from Phase II shovel tests and test units (Appendix B). These included quartz, chert, sandstone, limestone, pebbles, cobbles, and unidentified small rocks.

Pottery

Prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from the surface (n=1), two shovel tests (n=3), and Test Unit 2 (n=2) (Table 11). All have plain surfaces and are tempered with grit (i.e., crushed pieces of rock) (Figure 32). These sherds likely date to the Woodland period (200 BC to AD 1150). This is the first recovery of pottery from 1SH716 since sherds were not recovered

from the February 2017 Phase Ib shovel tests (Gums 2017). During the Phase Ib survey, one sand-tempered pottery sherd from the Woodland period (200 BC to AD 1150) were recovered from 1SH715, a prehistoric/historic site located in Shoal Creek Park a short distance southwest of 1SH716.

Table 11. Prehistoric pottery from Phase II testing program.

FS	Provenience	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
27	Surface	Plain grit-tempered body sherd	1	3.2
35	Test Unit 2 L-2 (10-20 cm)	Plain grit-tempered body sherd	1	1.8
36	Test Unit 2 L-3 (20-25 cm)	Plain grit-tempered body sherd	1	3.3
38	Shovel Test 78	Plain grit-tempered body sherd	1	1.2
42	Shovel Test 82	Plain grit-tempered body sherds	2	1.7

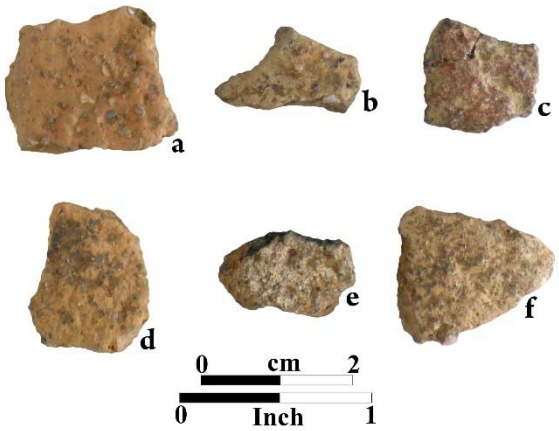

Figure 32. Grit-tempered Woodland pottery sherds from 1SH716: (a) FS 27, surface collection; (b) FS 38, Shovel Test 78; (c) FS 42, Shovel Test 82; (d and e) FS 35 and 36, Test Unit 2, Levels 2 and 3 (actual size).

Historic Artifacts

Forty-four historic artifacts were recovered from three of the 18 test units (n=5) and three of the four test units (n=40). The most common artifacts were ceramics (n=5), bottle and container glass (n=15), aqua windowpane glass (n=4), iron nails (n=12), and U-shaped iron fence staples (n=4). Other artifacts included barbed wire, a possible iron knife blade fragment, and a piece of iron with a copper English registry diamond backmark.

Ceramics. The five ceramics are all whiteware postdating the 1820s. Three are plain undecorated sherds, and including one cup or bowl rim. A small sherds has a blue transfer printed design and a very small sherd has a Mochaware annular design.

Glass. Bottle and container glass include amber (n=10), clear (n=4), and amethyst (n=1). Some of the amber and clear glass may be of recent origin and none are diagnostic. Two thin

piece of curved clear glass may be from lamp globes. The amethyst glass fragment appears to the base of a stemware such as a goblet.

Nails. Nails include square cut nail (n=1), wire nails (n=3), corroded nails (n=2), and roofing nails (n=4). The roofing nails include two with lead heads and two lead heads without the nail. These types of nails are used on metal roofs and it seems that at one time the hay barn had a metal roof. In hay barn photograph it is difficult to tell what the roof is made of (see Figure 16).

Iron and Copper Artifact. The most interesting artifact is a corroded piece of flat iron with a fragmentary copper attachment stamped with an English registry diamond-shaped backmark. These marks were commonly used on English ceramics between 1842 and 1884, but were also used on glass, wood, and metal (Kovels.com 2017). The mark is a diamond with a small circle on top with letters and Roman numerals that provide the type of material, parcel number, and day, month, and year of manufacture (Figure 33). The backmark from 1SH716 is

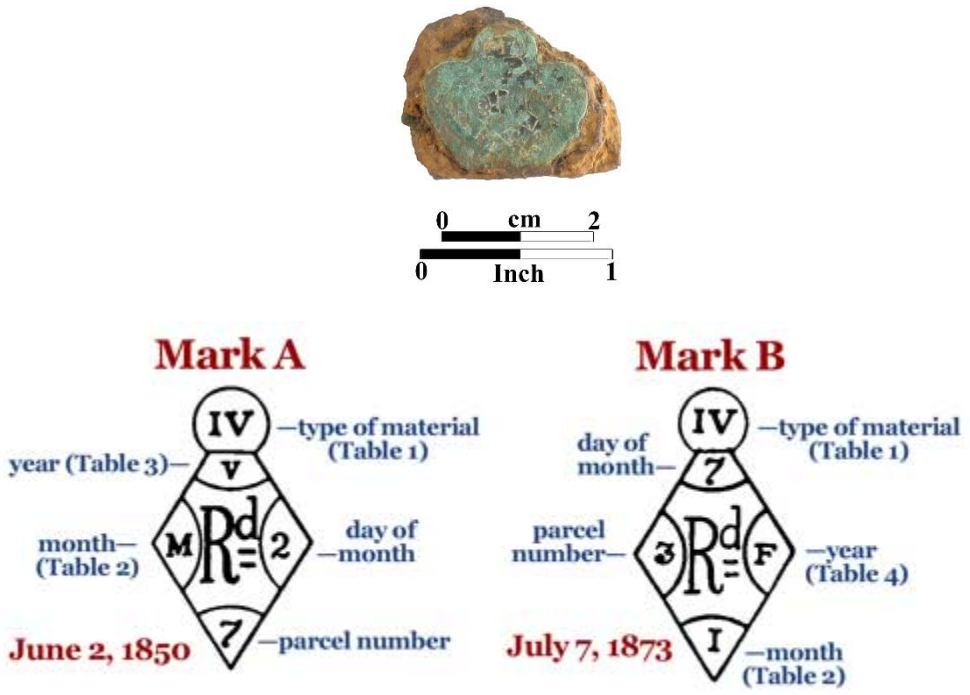

Figure 33. Iron artifact fragment with a copper English Registry diamond-shaped backmark from 1SH716 (top; actual size) and examples of English Registry marks (bottom) (Kovels.com 2017).

fragmentary and difficult to read but it does have an "I" in the top circle for metal, "Rd" in the diamond, an "E" for the month of May inside the diamond on the left. Unfortunately, the bottom of the diamond where the year of manufacture would have been is missing. On the right side of the diamond is the name "THOMPSON" and an illegible word or name (possibly "GRAHAM") on the left side. It is impossible to tell what this iron artifact with an English registry mark is because the fragment is so small. Since these marks are generally used on ceramics, it is likely that this iron artifact was some type of kitchen item such as an iron cooking pot or skillet. This interesting artifact was recovered from Test Unit 2, and it would have been from the Perry Hall occupation of the mid to late 1800s.

Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Shoal Creek Park

Thirteen archaeological sites, 1SH506, 1SH507, 1SH508, 1SH509, 1SH510, 1SH511, 1SH512, 1SH513, 1SH521, 1SH570, 1SH571, 1SH573, and 1SH634, are located within a 1.0-mile (1.6-km) radius of Shoal Creek Park (ASSF 2017). All of these sites are located along or near Shoal Creek and its tributaries. Seven sites date to the prehistoric period, four are from the historic period, and two sites have both prehistoric and historic components (Table 12). Investigations at these sites consisted of Phase I shovel test surveys, and therefore provide limited data based on surface collections and shovel tests.

Table 12. Archaeological sites in the vicinity of Shoal Creek Park.

Site	Cultural Component	Description	NRHP
1SH506	Unknown prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	No
1SH507	Unknown prehistoric	Dense lithic scatter	Yes
1SH508	Unknown prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	No
1SH509	Unknown prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	No
1SH510	Unknown prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	No
1SH511	Unknown prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	No
1SH512	Historic	Structural remains of a mill in Shoal Creek	Yes
1SH513	Unknown prehistoric,19th-20th century	Lithic scatter and remains of two farmhouses	No
1SH521	19th-20th century	Structural remains of a farmhouse	No
1SH570	Late Woodland to Mississippian	Dense lithic scatter	Yes
1SH571	19th-20th century	Farmhouse site	Yes
1SH573	Unknown prehistoric, 19th century	Sparse lithic scatter and farmhouse site	No
1SH634	20th century	Refuse dump	No

Eight sites, 1SH506 through 1SH513, were recorded during a 2005 environmental assessment for the proposed Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery, now known as Alabama National Cemetery (MACTEC 2006). These sites were revisited by USA-CAS during a 2007 cultural resource assessment of a 472-acre alternative tract for the National Cemetery and two new sites, 1SH570 and 1SH573 were recorded (Stieber 2007). 1SH506, 1SH508, 1SH509, 1SH510, 1SH511, and 1SH573 were all described as sparse lithic scatters dating to the Archaic period, and none were considered potentially NRHP eligible and no further work was recommended (Stieber 2007).

Artifacts recovered from 1SH506 included one oolitic limestone flakes, and two chert flakes. Artifacts from 1SH508 included one chert biface and four chert flakes. During the 2007 revisit by USA-CAS, only five of 23 shovel tests yielded artifacts including 12 chert flakes. Artifacts from 1SH509 included four chert flakes. During the 2007 revisit by USA-CAS, only five of 13 shovel tests yielded artifacts**,** including five flakes. Artifacts from 1SH510 included one chert flake and two oolitic limestone flakes. Artifacts from 1SH511 included 10 chert flakes. During the 2007 revisit by USA-CAS, only one of nine shovel tests yielded a chert flake. Artifacts from 1SH573 included five flakes, one whiteware sherd, and a nail were recovered from four of the 13 shovel tests.

1SH507 and 1SH570 were described as large dense lithic scatters and considered potentially NRHP eligible. Artifacts from 1SH507 included a broken biface, a chert scraper, 99 flakes of agate, chert, jasper, oolitic limestone, and quartz. During the 2007 revisit by USA-CAS, 19 of 35 shovel tests yielded artifacts including two broken bifaces, a ground sandstone fragment, 42 flakes, and four pieces of shatter (Stieber 2007). Lithic materials consist of chert, Fort Payne chert, and quartz.

During the 2007 revisit to 1SH570 by USA-CAS, artifacts were recovered from 27 of 48 shovel tests and included 61 flakes and one chert Madison point dating from the Late Woodland to Mississippian period (AD 500 to 1550) Fifty-eight flakes and pieces of shatter were found on the surface of a dirt road that cuts through this site. Raw lithic materials identified at these sites include agate, chert, Fort Payne chert, jasper, oolithic limestone, and quartz.

Discussion of Site 1SH716

The Cahaba Valley district provides a diverse and rich environment for human occupation in central Alabama, as does **S**hoal Creek with its relatively wide floodplain. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have been limited to the two large surveys for the Alabama National Cemetery, located a short distance north of Shoal Creek Park and site 1SH716.

Both in size and artifact density, sites 1SH507 and 1SH570 described as dense lithic scatters on Shoal Creek and considered NRHP eligible, are likely most comparable to 1SH716. No pottery was reported from either site, although a Late Woodland-Mississippian (AD 500 to 1550) Madison point was found at 1SH570. Two Madison points were found during the Phase II archaeological testing program at 1SH716, as well as two possible Woodland point fragments. It should be noted that no pottery was recovered from any of the 31 shovel tests excavated at 1SH716 during the February 2017 Phase Ib shovel test survey (Gums 2017). It was not until these Phase II excavations in the pavilion APE that Woodland pottery (n=6) was recovered. Based on the amount of chipped stone from Phase I and Phase II at 1SH716, the site likely contains an Archaic component, as well as the Woodland-Mississippian component.

Most of the historic artifacts, particularly structural materials such as nails and fence staples, from Phase II shovel tests and test units relate to the hay barn that once stood at this location. This barn was likely built shortly after the Mahler family purchased the Perry Hall property in 1946 (see Figure 16). The barn was demolished in 2016 and based on shovel tests and ground surface disturbances, much of the topsoil was scrapped away during demolition and gravel was brought in to fill the area (see Figure 19). Little archaeological evidence, such as structural features, of the barn, remains with the exception of the related structural materials. The small number of ceramics (n=5) recovered from Test Unit 2 likely represent household debris deposited near the old hay barn. Bottle and container glass (n=15) from Test Units 1, 2, and 3 may also be household debris or directly deposited in the area, and some may be of recent origin. Based on these Phase II excavations, the historic component relating to the hay barn in this portion of 1SH716 is not considered archaeologically significant.

No midden or cultural features were identified in Phase II shovel tests and test units in the APE at 1SH716. The east-central portion of the APE has been disturbed by the 2016 demolition of the hay barn, and the proposed pavilion will cover much of that location. It should also be

noted that the proposed pavilion is in an eroded area sloping down to Shoal Creek where less than 10.0 cm of topsoil remains, as seen in the Test Unit 4 excavation (see Figure 28).

Collections Curation

Artifacts, maps, field notes, photographs, and other records for this Phase II archaeological testing program on a portion of site 1SH716 are curated at the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies, in accordance with state and federal rules and regulations for archaeological curation.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 1SH716 is a large prehistoric site, with a historic component covering a broad terrace overlooking Shoal Creek in Shoal Creek Park, owned and administered by the City of Montevallo. Based on the February 2017 Phase Ib shovel test survey the site is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP based on Criterion D; the site has the potential to yield archaeological data important to prehistory (Gums 2017:66). Phase II archaeological investigations were recommended if the site could not be avoided during construction activities for park development.

Phase II archaeological testing was conducted in June and July 2017 on the northeast edge of 1SH716 in the APE for the proposed park pavilion. Fieldwork involved pedestrian survey and excavation of 18 shovel tests and four 1.0 by 2.0-meter test units in the APE. Artifacts, primarily prehistoric lithics with three Woodland period pottery sherds and five historic artifacts, were recovered from 16 of the 18 shovel tests. A moderate amount of prehistoric artifacts with some historic artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3, with only two prehistoric artifacts from Test Unit 4. No midden or cultural features were identified in any shovel tests or test units. A site update was sent to the Alabama State Site File (Appendix C).

The proposed pavilion will cover much of the area disturbed by the 2016 demolition of the hay barn, as well as the heavily eroded slope. Therefore the construction of pavilion will not impacted archaeologically sensitive areas. The remainder of the APE consists of buffer zones and an area for construction equipment and there should be limited ground disturbances at these locations.

Based on the Phase II archaeological testing program, the prehistoric component at 1SH716 is considered potentially eligible for NRHP nomination based on Criterion D. Based on

Phase II excavations, the historic component associated with the ca. late 1940s hay barn in the pavilion APE is not considered archaeologically significant. The Phase II project was limited to the northeast edge of 1SH716 and it is recommended that this location be cleared for the proposed construction of the park pavilion. The remaining larger portion of 1SH716 should be preserved and avoided during any additional development of Shoal Creek Park. If the site cannot be avoided, Phase II archaeological investigations were recommended on other portions of 1SH716.

These recommendations should be considered provisional until accepted or modified by the Alabama Historical Commission, or other relevant oversight agencies. The client should provide the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies with copies of this report, if required for permit applications.

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Appendix A: Other Chipped Stone from Phase II at 1SH716

FS	Provenience	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
27	Surface	Mottled gray chert biface fragment	1	8.4
		Coastal Plain chert flake	1	1.2
		Pink chert flakes	2	10.4
		Gray and white chert flakes	2	2.5
		White chert flake	1	1.0
28	Shovel Test 71	White chert flake shatter	1	0.3
		Pink and gray chert flake	1	1.2
		Tan and gray chert flake	1	1.0
		Tan chert flake	1	0.3
		Tan chert flake shatter	1	0.1
29	Shovel Test 72	White chert flakes	2	0.5
		Pink and gray quartz flake shatter	1	0.6
		Pink quartz flake shatter	1	1.5
30	Shovel Test 74	Coastal Plain chert flakes	2	0.6
		Coastal Plain flake shatter	3	2.3
		Pink quartz flake	1	1.2
		White quartz flake shatter	1	0.2
		Dark yellow chert flake shatter	1	0.6
		Tan chert flake	1	0.3
		Tan and gray chert flake	1	4.1
		Gray chert flake shatter	2	0.8
		Light and medium gray chert flakes	2	1.2
31	Shovel Test 75	Coastal Plain chert flake	1	0.8
		Pink heat-treated chert flake	1	0.4
32	Shovel Test 76	White quartz flake	1	0.2
33	Test Unit 1 L-1 (0-10 cm)	Coastal Plain chert flakes and flake shatter	5	4.8
		Coastal Plain flake with unifacial edge	1	2.8
		Fort Payne chert biface fragment	1	2.3
		Fort Payne chert flakes	3	0.6
		Pink quartz biface midsection	1	3.8
		Dark pink quartz flake shatter	1	0.3
		White quartz flake shatter	3	0.4
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	2	1.5
		Yellow quartz shatter	3	10.6
		White, gray, and pink chert flakes and flake shatter	20	10.1
		White, gray, and pink chert shatter	4	4.9
		Gray chert shatter	3	6.9
37	Shovel Test 77	Coastal Plain chert flakes	2	0.8
		White quartz shatter	1	0.2
		Yellow quartz flake	1	1.0
		White chert shatter	1	1.6
		Tan chert flake	1	0.2
38	Shovel Test 78	Fort Payne chert flake	1	1.6
		Bangor chert flake	1	0.2
		White quartz flake shatter	2	0.9
		Pink quartz flake shatter	1	0.1
		Yellow quartz shatter	1	0.5
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	2	1.0
		Gray chert flakes	2	0.6
		Light and dark gray flake shatter	1	3.7

40	Shovel Test 80	Bangor chert flake shatter	1	0.1
		White quartz shatter	1	0.3
		White quartz flake shatter	1	0.3
		Yellow quartz possible biface fragment	1	0.3
		Yellow quartz shatter	1	0.5
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.2
		Pink quartz flake	1	2.5
41	Shovel Test 81	White quartz flake shatter	1	0.6
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.6
42	Shovel Test 82	White and gray chert flake shatter	1	0.2
		White and gray chert shatter	1	0.2
43	Shovel Test 83	Knox chert flake shatter	1	1.0
44	Shovel Test 84	Yellow quartz biface fragment with graver	1	4.0
		Gray and pink chert flake shatter	1	0.3
		Gray chert flake shatter	1	0.1
45	Shovel Test 86	Bangor chert flake	1	0.6
		White quartz flake	1	0.1
46	Shovel Test 87	Tan and gray chert flake shatter	1	0.2
47	Test Unit 3	Projectile point/knife, reddish, brown, and gray chert, broken base	1	9.2
	L-1 (0-10 cm)	Coastal Plain chert flakes	4	4.4
		White quartz flakes	6	6.2
		White quartz flake shatter	6	3.4
		White quartz shatter	2	3.0
		Yellow quartz flakes with biface edge	2	3.1
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.2
		Pink quartz flakes	5	5.0
		Tan chert flakes	2	1.0
		Dark red chert flake shatter	1	0.2
		Gray chert flake shatter	1	0.2
		Unidentified shatter	6	4.4
48	Test Unit 3	Projectile point/knife, Tallahatta sandstone, broken tip and base	1	10.7
	L-2 (10-20 cm)	Madison Point, black chert, flake retouched into point	1	1.3
		Bangor chert flakes	2	0.6
		Fort Payne chert flakes	4	0.4
		Coastal Plain chert flakes	3	2.0
		White quartz straight-sided stem from projectile point/knife	1	7.0
		White quartz flakes	13	4.5
		White quartz flake shatter	10	2.0
		White quartz shatter	3	5.7
		Yellow quartz flakes	9	5.5
		Yellow quartz flake shatter	1	0.3
		Yellow quartz shatter	2	2.0
		Pink quartz flakes	8	6.9
		Pink quart flake shatter	4	1.0
		Gray quartz flake	1	4.8
		Dark red chert flake	1	1.4
		Gray and tan chert flakes	2	0.2
		Gray and tan flake with utilized unifacial edge	1	1.7
		Gray chert flake	1	4.8
		Tan chert flakes	1	0.6
		Madison point, tan chert distal biface	1	0.4
		Dark and light gray chert shatter	1	11.3
		Dark and light gray chert flakes	3	0.9
		Dark and light gray chert flake shatter	2	0.3
		White chert flakes	4	3.6

		White chert flake shatter	6	2.9
		Pink chert flake shatter	3	0.4
		Pink chert shatter	1	0.3
49	Test Unit 4	Projectile point/knife, white chert, reworked into smaller point	1	2.0
	L-1 (0-7 cm)	Tan and gray chert flake	1	0.2

Appendix B: Other Lithics from Phase II at 1SH716

FS	Provenience	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
28	Shovel Test 71	White and yellow chert shatter	1	3.6
30	Shovel Test 74	Pink quartz cobble fragment	1	20.6
		Chert shatter	1	0.5
		Sandstone	4	6.2
		Unidentified small rocks	5	4.0
31	Shovel Test 75	Sandstone	2	2.6
33	Test Unit 1	White chert shatter	1	5.0
	L-1 (0-10 cm)	Pink quartz cobble fragment	1	58.3
		Pink quart shatter	2	4.0
		Dark red cobble fragments	5	43.7
		Yellow quartz pebble fragments	2	14.7
		Tan pebbles	2	25.8
		Pebbles	10	6.7
		Sandstone	4	43.7
		Unidentified small rocks	19	24.6
34	Test Unit 2	Pink quartz shatter	1	0.8
	L-1 (0-10 cm)	Gray and brown chert shatter	3	5.1
		Pebbles	6	8.5
		Unidentified small rocks	13	5.6
35	Test Unit 2	White chert shatter	2	6.7
	L-2 (10-20 cm)	Pink quartz cobble fragments, same fire-cracked rock	11	415.2
		Dark red pebbles	7	52.8
		Reddish cobble fragments, fire-cracked rock	1	49.0
		Dark pink quartz cobble, fire-cracked rock	1	25.0
		Sandstone, fire-cracked rock	4	86.2
		Sandstone	12	74.1
		Greenish-gray granite-like rock, fire-cracked rock	4	65.4
		Pebbles	16	35.0
		Unidentified small rocks	56	40.2
36	Test Unit 2	Pink chert cobble fragment	1	16.1
	L-3 (20-25 cm)	Yellow quartz cobble	1	90.6
		Sandstone	3	32.1
		Yellowish-brown rocks	22	49.1
		Pebble	2	19.9
		UIS small rocks	2	2.8
37	Shovel Test 77	Limestone	1	29.3
		Pebbles	2	44.7
		Unidentified small rock	1	1.1
38	Shovel Test 78	Sandstone	2	16.1
		Pebbles	3	12.4
		Unidentified small rocks	6	11.6
41	Shovel Test 81	Unidentified small rocks	2	0.6
45	Shovel Test 86	Pink-gray chert shatter	1	2.5
		Pebble	1	1.1
		Unidentified small rock	1	1.2

47	Test Unit 3 L-1 (0-10 cm)	Pink quartz cobble fragments	3	154.7
		Pink quartz crystal	1	2.7
		Gray chert shatter	3	7.3
		Yellow chert shatter	2	84.0
		Sandstone	6	109.3
		Pebbles	38	83.6
		Unidentified rocks	3	30.9
		Unidentified small rocks	29	33.0
48	Test Unit 3 L-2 (10-20 cm)	Tan and pink quartz pebbles	3	132.9
		Pink chert shatter	1	9.3
		Yellow chert shatter	1	1.8
		Gray chert shatter	5	10.9
		Sandstone	8	48.3
		Cobble fragments, fire-cracked rock	5	36.7
		Pebbles	30	69.4
		Unidentified gray rock	1	9.1
		Unidentified small rocks	27	28.2

Appendix C: Site Update for 1SH716

Phase II archaeological testing was conducted in June and July 2017 on the northeast edge of 1SH716 in the APE for the proposed park pavilion in Shoal Creek Park. Fieldwork involved pedestrian survey and excavation of 18 shovel tests and four 1.0 by 2.0-meter test units in the pavilion APE. Artifacts, primarily prehistoric lithics with three Woodland period pottery sherds and five historic artifacts, were recovered from 16 of the 18 shovel tests. A moderate amount of prehistoric artifacts with some historic artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3, with two prehistoric artifacts from Test Unit 4. No midden or cultural features were identified in any shovel tests or test units.

Reference:

Gums, Bonnie L.
2017 Phase II Archaeological Testing on a Portion of site 1SH716 in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for a Proposed Pavilion in Shoal Creek Park, City of Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama. Report prepared for the City of Montevallo by the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama, Mobile.