

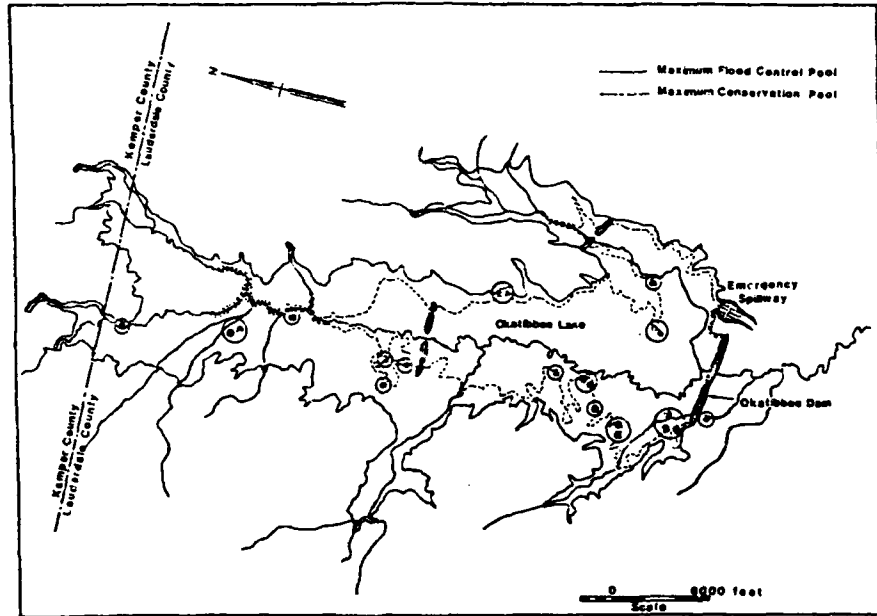
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HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEY  
OKATIBBEE LAKE, MISSISSIPPI

Tim S. Mistovich  
Gloria G. Cole  
and  
Troy O. Martin

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Prepared for:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Mobile District

Under terms of contract #DACW01-89-P-1211

Prepared by:

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Tim S. Mistovich  
Principal Investigator

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## Abstract

A cultural resource reconnaissance of federally-owned property along the shoreline of Okatibbee Lake in Lauderdale County, Mississippi resulted in the discovery of 77 cultural sites and the relocation of four previously recorded sites. Post-depositional impact, particularly in the form of sheet wash erosion, has severely impacted these sites. General information on the range and distribution of cultural components in the area was derived from the study.

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HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEY  
OKATIBBEE LAKE, MISSISSIPPI

Introduction

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. contracted in 1989 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District to perform a "Phase I Historic Properties Survey" of federally owned shoreline at Okatibbee Lake, Lauderdale and Kemper Counties, Mississippi. The intent of the survey was to determine the presence of cultural resources located within the property defined, offer a preliminary evaluation of the sites' National Register of Historic Places eligibility, and prepare a report of investigation detailing the results of the research.

Okatibbee Lake is a multipurpose dam and reservoir located seven miles northwest of Meridian, Mississippi (Figure 1). The lake is man-made, constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the period 1965 to 1968 on Okatibbee Creek at a point roughly 38.0 miles above its confluence with the Chunky River. Total federally owned acreage at Okatibbee Lake is 10,995 acres, with 6,600 acres inundated at a flood storage pool elevation of 352.0 ft AMSL and 3,800 acres inundated during a summer conservation pool elevation of 343.0 ft. (USACOE 1975:1). Approximately 5,000 acres of land situated in the marshy northern end of the lakeshore are contained within a state managed wildlife area.

As detailed in the following chapter of this report, previous archaeological investigations at Okatibbee Lake have been confined to sporadic cultural resource management surveys. A pre-inundation survey conducted in 1965 was of very limited scope and no sites were recorded. Since construction of the lake, surveys have been restricted primarily to small acreage inspections conducted by archaeologists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Recently, the Corps of Engineers and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History recognized the need to conduct a thorough inventory and evaluation of cultural resources along the lake margins. While it was predicted that any sites occurring here would be of the small, transitory class and disrupted by sheet wash erosion caused by pool level fluctuation, it was considered important to collect data on the number and type of components represented within this "hinterland" environment. Even if none of the sites proved of sufficient integrity to warrant further investigations, basic information on prehistoric settlement patterning could be recovered. It was for these reasons that the current cultural resource survey was conducted.



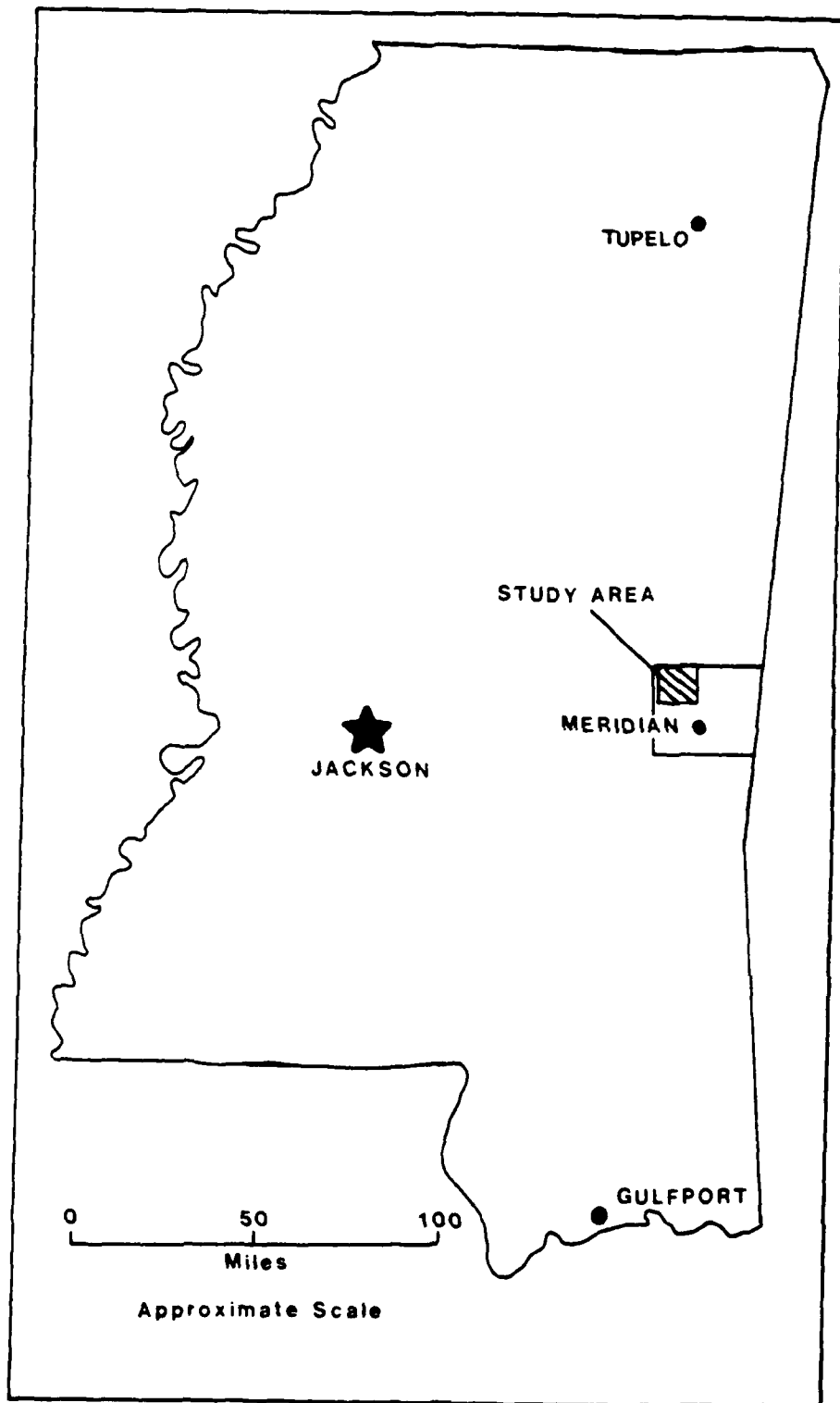


Figure 1. Location of Okatibbee Lake (Source: USACOE 1975).

The survey area (Figure 2) consisted of approximately 3,860 acres situated along the shoreline of Okatibbee Lake between the normal winter pool level of 339.0 ft AMSL and the flood pool elevation of 352.0 ft AMSL. It was therefore necessary to perform the survey in two phases: an inspection of the shoreline exposed above pool during the month of June, 1989, i.e., the 345.0 to 352.0 ft elevation range, and a return inspection at the time of winter pool level in December, 1989, i.e., the 339.0 to 345.0 ft range. The end result was a thorough inspection of the shoreline defined in the scope-of-work, the discovery of 77 unrecorded cultural resources and the relocation of 4 previously recorded sites.

This report presents the findings of these investigations in three parts. A description of the study area environment, culture history, and previous archaeological investigations is presented in the following section. Section III presents field and laboratory procedures and an inventory of the newly discovered and previously recorded cultural resources encountered in the survey. The final section includes a summary and conclusions.

#### Acknowledgements

The contributions of numerous individuals were crucial to the completion of this study. Ernest Seckinger, project monitor, and Jerry Nielsen, chief archaeologist, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided their guidance and valuable past experience at Okatibbee Lake. Geoffrey Lehmann, Sam McGahey, and David Morgan of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History offered aide and advice throughout the course of the work. Bill Pennington, Resource Manager, and his staff at Okatibbee Lake were always gracious and helpful during the fieldwork phase.

Crewmembers for the survey included Troy Martin, Tim Elmore, George Kelley, and Mary Ellen Starr. They are to be commended for a thorough job under often trying field and weather conditions. Gloria Cole, Catherine Clinton, Linda Bogolin, and Cynthia Avery were instrumental to the laboratory and report preparation phases of the study. Gloria and Troy served as co-authors of this report.

The contributions of all these individuals are greatly appreciated.



Tim S. Mistovich  
Principal Investigator

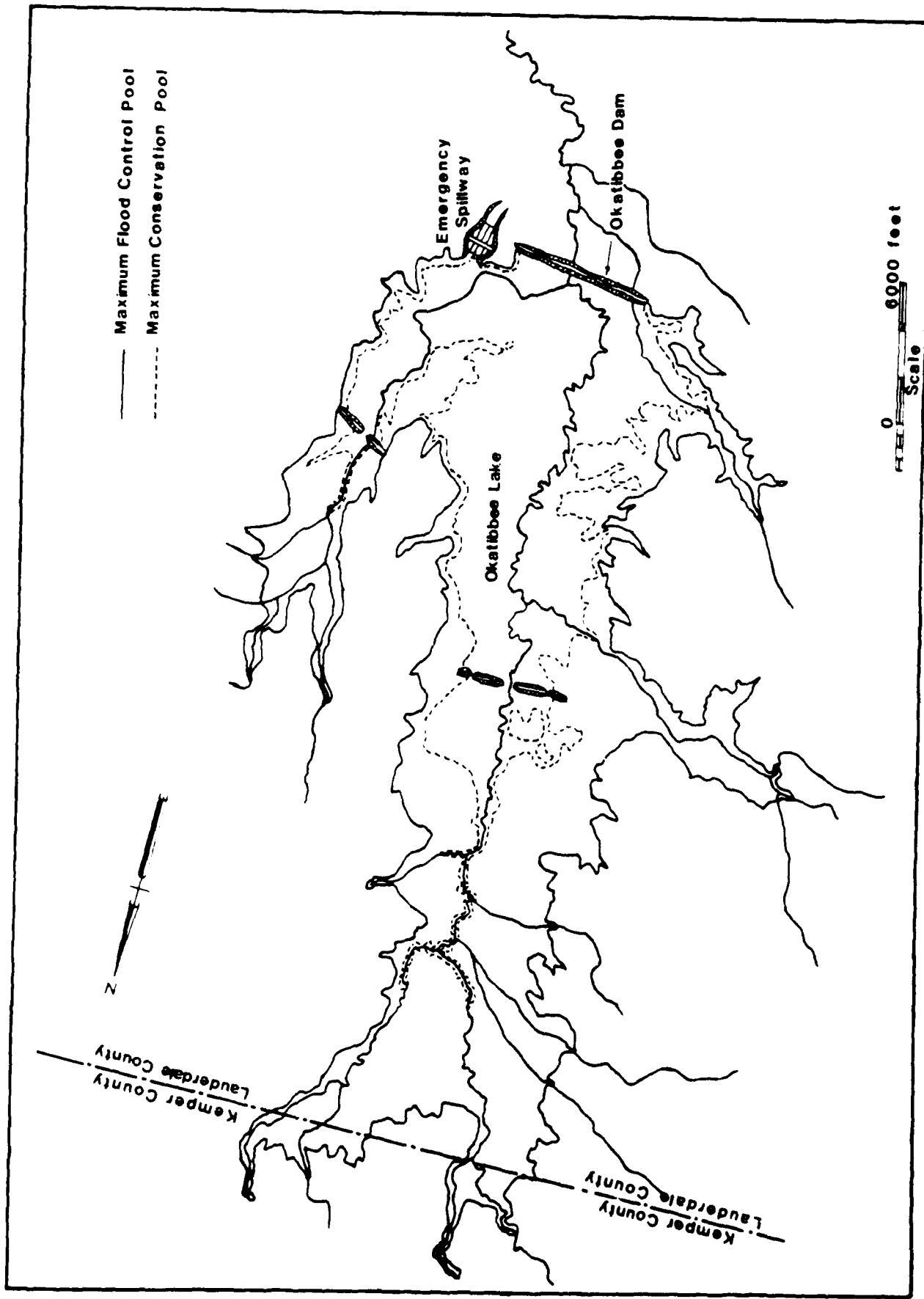


Figure 2. Location of the Survey Area at Okatibbee Lake.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

### Environmental Background

Okatibbee Creek is a headwater stream of the Pascagoula River drainage system. It drains an area of approximately 367 square miles along the western half of Lauderdale and Clarke Counties, Mississippi. Sowashee Creek joins Okatibbee Creek approximately 17 miles below Okatibbee Dam. Okatibbee Creek then flows south easterly until it joins the Chunky River. The combined streams flow into the Chickasawhay River to the south (USACOE 1975:8).

Lauderdale County, Mississippi lies within the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province and almost exclusively within the North Central Hills topographic division (Figure 3). This division is contiguous with the Red Hills in Alabama (USDA 1983). Today the North Central Hills area of Mississippi is a heavily forested, rolling upland. Recent logging has resulted in severe erosion. The extreme northeastern corner of the county is in the Interior Flatwoods, a poorly drained region of low fertility. To the southwest is the Tallahatta cuesta (USDA 1983).

The topography of the North Central Hills is rolling to steep, with elevations ranging from 200 to 600 feet above sea level. Along the southern edge of this zone is the Buhrstone Cuesta or Tallahatta formation, forming the most rugged terrain of the Gulf Coastal Plain. The Tallahatta formation outcrops in Clark County, Alabama (Dunning 1964) and in southwestern Lauderdale County, Mississippi, where the Tallahatta formation is part of the Claiborne series of Eocene sediments. The Tallahatta cuesta is the most prominent topographic feature in the county (Kelley 1974). A 1982 cultural resource survey of Lauderdale County located fifteen archaeological sites associated with procurement and processing of Tallahatta quartzite (O'Hear and Lehmann 1983). Curren (1982) identified nine quarry sites and other Middle and Late Archaic sites associated with this formation in southwestern Alabama.

Geologically, the northern two-thirds of the state of Mississippi is a series of arcuate north-south trending bands. From east to west these bands are the progressively younger sediments of the Eutaw/Tuscaloosa group, the Selma group, the Midway group, the Wilcox group, and the Claiborne group. These arcuate bands are bounded on the south by the Jackson group formation and on the west by the Mississippi River coastal and alluvial deposits. The underlying rocks of Lauderdale County are mainly those of the Wilcox group. The southwest quarter of the county is underlain by the Claiborne group, including the Tallahatta formation, while the rocks of the Midway group are in the northeast corner of the county (Mississippi Geological Survey 1976).

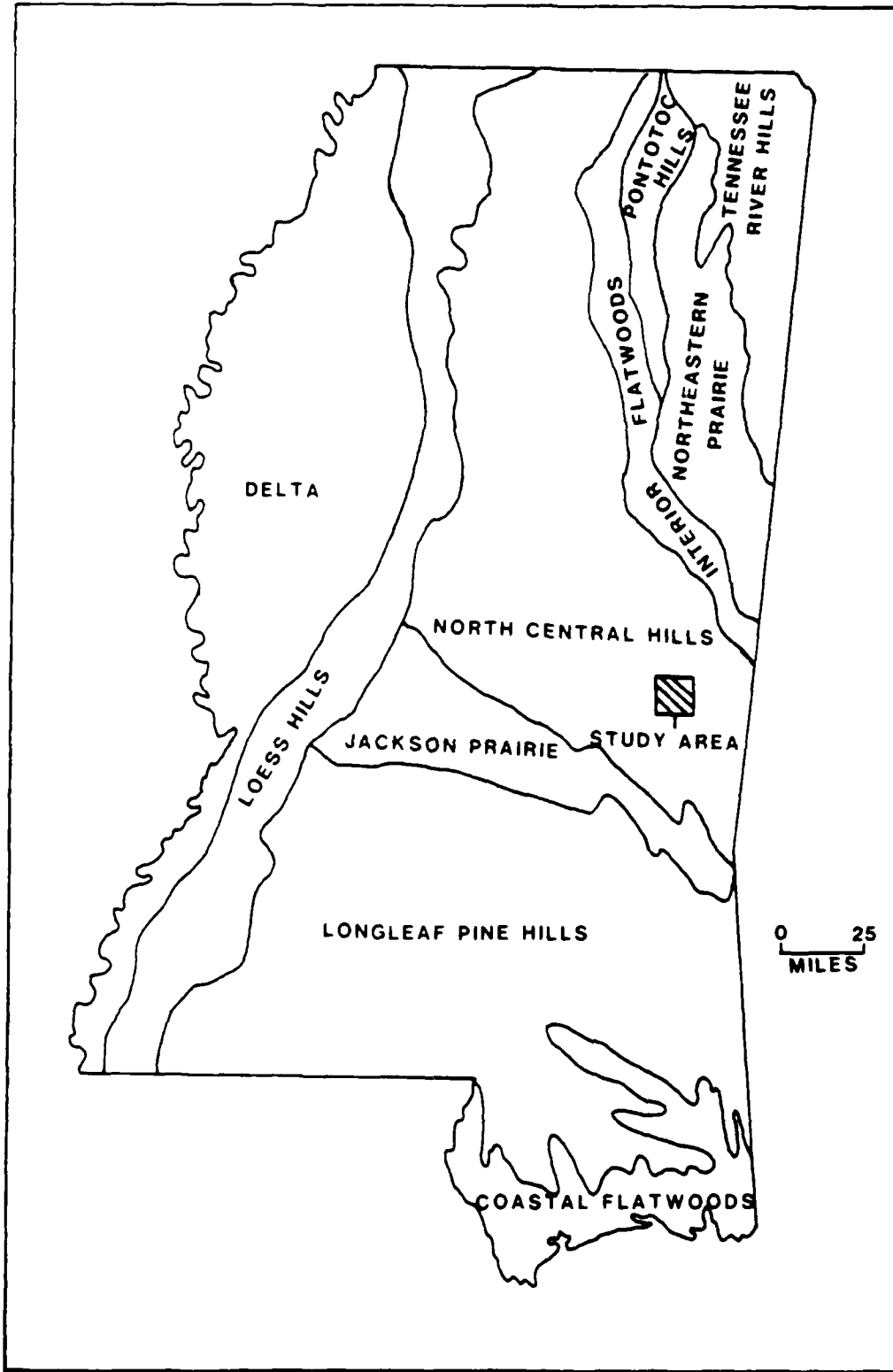


Figure 3. Physiographic Setting of the Study Area.

Soils of the Okatibbee Creek drainage are comprised of the Sweatman-Ora-Smithdale association in upland areas and Quitman-Daleville-Jena association soils on terraces and floodplains. The upland Sweatman-Ora-Smithdale association soils are moderately well drained and loamy. They occur on ridges and steep hillsides ranging from 2 percent to 35 percent slopes. This association comprises 25 percent of Lauderdale county soils. On steeper slopes this association supports pine forests or a mix of hardwood-pine forest, mainly loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, and sweetgum (USDA 1983, map unit 6). Understory plants include longleaf uniola, beaked panicum, pinehill blue stem, switchgrass, and broomsedge bluestem.

Quitman-Daleville-Jena association soils are deep, loamy soils on nearly level terraces and floodplains along the lower courses of larger streams. Quitman and Daleville soils are poorly drained, while Jena soils are well drained. This association comprises 10 percent of the total for Lauderdale county. These soils support a mostly hardwood forest comprised of loblolly pine, sweetgum, water oak, southern red oak, and white oak (USDA 1983: 92ff). Understory plants include long leaf uniola, pinehill bluestem, slender bluestem, cutover muhly, panicum, beaked panicum, and carpetgrass (USDA 1983, Table 8, p. 95 ff).

Wildlife indigenous to the Gulf Coastal Plain includes deer and many small mammals such as squirrel, opossum, gray fox, raccoon, and many birds including turkeys, eagles, and the now extinct passenger pigeon. Larger predators are black bear, panther, red wolf, bobcat, and alligator. Beaver, muskrat, mink, ducks, and shore birds are common wetland species in Lauderdale County. Many bird, reptile, and fish species are unique to Gulf Coastal Plain swamps, canebrakes, and forests (USDA 1983, Cross and Wales 1974). This proliferation of species resulting in biotic diversity is a consequence of evolution within a relatively long-term stable environment (Macrander and Telle 1989:21-22).

Disturbed soil species found in open areas are cottontail rabbits, red fox, bobwhite quail, dove, ground and brush song birds, rodents, and reptiles. As the forests were cleared these populations increased while the forest populations declined. A recent compilation of Gulf Coastal Plain vascular plants, vertebrate and invertebrate species is listed in Macrander and Telle (1989: Tables 3, 4, and 5).

The climate of east-central Mississippi is temperate and humid with an average annual temperature of 64 degrees Fahrenheit and an average annual rainfall of 56 inches. The greatest monthly rainfall is in July. There is an average of 230 frost-free days (Stoltmann and Cross 1974:12-15).

## Culture History

The culture history that follows is based largely on sequences established for the central and lower Tombigbee River Valley in Alabama (Jenkins 1982, Jenkins and Krause 1986, Brose *et al.* 1983). These studies cover areas contiguous to the North Central Hills physiographic zone which encompasses the study area. Jenkins (1983) found that the Southern Red Hills in Alabama represented the cultural boundary observed between central and lower Tombigbee groups throughout most of prehistory. The western limit of the Tombigbee occupations has not been defined, but it seems reasonable to assume that groups living within the same physiographic zone at the same time would be culturally similar. A number of site location studies (e.g. Brose *et al.* 1983, Johnson and Sparks 1986, Futato 1989) support this notion. In addition, the assemblage of cultural materials recovered during the Okatibbee Lake survey most closely resembles recently defined assemblages from the Tombigbee River regions.

The Mississippi Delta and Yazoo River sequences established by Phillips (1970:7) are employed generally west of the Tombigbee (Penman 1980:6, Fig. 2). At times the Tombigbee and Mississippi Valley cultures have merged. Phillips (1970:15), for example, noted that the Tchula period (300 B.C.-100 B.C.) Tchefuncte culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley extends eastward along the Gulf into Alabama. Bayou La Batre of the Mobile Bay region is then classed as a phase of the Tchefuncte culture. Jenkins and Krause (1986) also subsume the central Tombigbee Miller III under Baytown because the ceramics are similar throughout both regions during Late Woodland times.

The following is a discussion of the culture history of this portion of east-central Mississippi, based on prior research within the immediate and surrounding regions.

### Paleoindian Period (12,000 - 8,000 B.C.)

To date, no Paleoindian sites have been identified in east-central Mississippi. Isolated evidence is limited to two fluted lanceolate projectile points (Tesar 1974:10; Padgett and Heisler 1979:9). McGahey (1987) reported the distribution of Paleoindian projectile points in Mississippi. Most of these were manufactured from blue-grey Fort Payne chert, a lithic resource more common in northern Alabama than in the study area. In addition to the lithic evidence for Pleistocene man in Mississippi, a fossilized pelvis fragment reportedly was found associated with the remains of Pleistocene megafauna in the 1830s near Natchez (Quimby 1955).

The absence of Paleoindian sites on the lower Gulf Coastal Plain is generally attributed to the obscuring of early sites by Pleistocene environmental conditions and by subsequent meander scouring of ancestral and present-day rivers. Haag (1961:322) observed that "The surface of the Alluvial Valley is everywhere less than 5,000 years old."

On the lower coastal plain in southern Alabama, deciduous oak-hickory forests were replaced by long-leaf southern pine mixed forest at about 5,000 B.C. (Delcourt and Delcourt 1978).

#### Archaic Period (8,000 - 1,000 B.C.)

##### Early Archaic (8,000 - 6,000 B.C.)

The Early Archaic period in the southwestern Tombigbee Valley region (see Futato 1989) is subdivided into three constituent lithic tool horizons: Dalton, Big Sandy, and Kirk Corner Notched. Ensor (1981) identified Dalton var. Cochrane at two sites in the Gainesville Lake area. Over 52 small Early Archaic components were reported by Sparks (1987) for Clay County, Mississippi. Larger components are present at the Hester Site (Brooks 1979) in Monroe County, Mississippi and at the Joe Powell Site in Pickens County, Alabama (Ensor 1986).

O'Hear and Lehmann (1983) reported Early through Late Archaic artifacts at Site 22Ld521 near the headwaters of the Chickasawhay River in southwestern Lauderdale County, Mississippi. The site is a "biface production site" associated with Tallahatta quartzite outcrops.

De Leon (1981) reported Dalton projectile points from the Black Creek area of southeastern Mississippi. University of Mississippi surveys near Hattiesburg reported Early Archaic artifacts. A surface collection made near Purvis in Lamar County included Big Sandy and Kirk Corner Notched projectile points (Blitz 1982:19).

In west-central Mississippi in the Yazoo Basin, Brain (1970) reported 16 Dalton projectile points from six sites. He suggests that all of these Dalton sites are associated with relic braided surfaces of the Mississippi-Ohio River system which have not been disturbed by subsequent river action.

##### Middle Archaic (6,000 - 3,000 B.C.)

The Gulf Coastal Plain Archaic shows regional differentiation from the Morrow Mountain and Benton horizons that mark this time period to the north. Ensor (1981:99) suggests that Vaughn and Demopolis (ca. 4,000 B.C.) are the main diagnostic projectile points for this time period on the Gulf Coastal Plain. The type



site for Vaughn is the Vaughn Mound two miles south of Columbus, Mississippi (Atkinson 1974). Here a Middle Archaic midden yielded two dates,  $4,060 \pm 95$  B.C. and  $3,800 \pm 85$  B.C. (corrected). Nine Middle Archaic human burials were recovered from the site. Other Middle Archaic base camps are the Kellogg village site (Atkinson *et al.* 1980) and the Metzger site (Marshall 1970), both in Clay County, and the Barnes Mound in Lowndes County (Rucker 1974). O'Hear and Lehmann (1983) report a number of Middle Archaic components associated with Tallahatta quartzite outcrops in southwestern Lauderdale County.

#### Late Archaic (3,000-1,000 B.C.)

Ensor (1982:27, 106) first defined the Late Archaic West Greene manifestation based on the Gainesville Lake excavations in the Black Belt. West Greene components were characterized by a variety of projectile points, particularly Little Bear Creek and Gary, made on heat treated local cherts. Late Archaic components have been identified at Kellogg village (Atkinson *et al.* 1980), the Vaughn Mound (Atkinson 1974), Shell Bluff (Futato 1987a), the Metzger site, and the Barnes Mound (Rucker 1974). The upland Broken Pumpkin Creek site contained a small West Greene midden. At site 22Ld515 northeast of Meridian, Late Archaic lithic artifacts were made mostly from Tallahatta quartzite (Conn 1978), reflecting proximity to outcrops of that lithic source. Late Archaic components dominated the Tallahatta quartzite extraction complex reported by O'Hear and Lehmann (1983) in southwestern Lauderdale County. Penman (1980:226) reported Marcos and Gary projectile points at Site 22Nw503 in the Chunky River watershed.

During the Late Archaic, extensive use of shellfish along major rivers and coastal marshes gave rise to the Poverty Point culture along the Gulf Coast and Lower Mississippi Valley from ca. 2,000 B.C. to 500 B.C. In addition to basic Late Archaic artifacts, Poverty Point artifacts include plain and bird effigy drilled tabular beads made from hard exotic stone, ground stone gorgets, atlatl weights, pipes, and plummets, a microblade technology, and exotic raw materials from Alabama, Arkansas and the upper Mississippi Valley (Blitz 1982; Ford and Webb 1956; Webb 1977).

In southeastern Mississippi, two shell middens near the mouth of the Pearl River in Hancock County represent a Late Archaic-Poverty Point transition. Cedarland is a Late Archaic occupation and the designated type site for the Pearl River phase (Gagliano 1963). The Claiborne site, slightly later and larger, had a tool inventory similar to that at the Cedarland site, but also has a full blown inventory of Poverty Point artifacts and fiber tempered pottery (Blitz 1982, Webb 1977, Gagliano and Webb 1970, Newmaier 1974). Both sites have now been destroyed by industrial development (McGahey 1975:15).

## Gulf Formational (1,000 B.C. - 100 B.C.)

Walthall and Jenkins (1976) first defined the concept of a Gulf Formational stage in the Southeast to encompass post-Archaic archaeological manifestations with pre-Woodland ceramics. Cord marked and fabric marked pottery, generally signalling the onset of the Woodland stage, is in many areas preceded by fiber tempered Wheeler and sand tempered Alexander series ceramics.

The earliest appearance in the Southeast of Gulf Formational pottery is at Stalling's Island, Georgia ca. 2,500 B.C. In Mississippi, fiber tempered Wheeler ceramics have been radiocarbon dated to 1,140 B.C. at the Claiborne site (Marshall 1973:35). In central Mississippi, the Gulf Formational encompasses Poverty Point (1,000 B.C.-300 B.C.) and the Tchula period (300 B.C.-100 B.C.).

Jenkins (1986:43-51) discusses the geographic distribution of Wheeler ceramics. It extends from western Alabama to north of the Mobile delta. It encompasses much of the State of Mississippi, extending as far west as the Poverty Point site (Webb, Ford, and Gagliano 1970) and the Claiborne site (Marshall 1973) at the mouth of the Pearl River on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

In the Gainesville Lake area, two Gulf Formational phases were defined. The Broken Pumpkin Creek phase (1,000-500 B.C.) is characterized by plain, punctated, and stamped fiber tempered Wheeler series pottery. Wade and Cataco Creek projectile points are associated (Jenkins 1982:142). The subsequent Middle Gulf Formational Henson Springs phase (500-100 B.C.) is marked by the presence of sand tempered Alexander series ceramics, but other characteristics are similar to the preceding Broken Pumpkin Creek phase. Flint Creek projectile points are most often associated with Henson Springs phase components. Nonlocal Fort Payne chert and Tallahatta quartzite, as well as heat treated, local lithic raw materials, were frequently used by Gulf Formational groups in the Gainesville Lake area (Jenkins 1982:142). Henson Springs components have been identified at the Yarborough Site (Solis and Walling 1982:39), Tibbee Creek site (O'Hear *et al.* 1981), and Kellog village site (Atkinson 1982a:228).

In southwest Alabama, Jenkins (1983) found that the Flatwoods/Southern Red Hills region of the survey area appears to mark the southern boundary of the Broken Pumpkin Creek and Henson Spring phases. Only three Broken Pumpkin Creek components and one Henson Spring component were recorded in the Flatwoods/Southern Red Hills region south of Demopolis. Jenkins (1983) suggests that these sherds could represent forays of groups based north of Demopolis southwestward to procure Tallahatta quartzite raw materials for lithic manufacture.

South of the Southern Red Hills on the Tombigbee River and in the Tallahatta Hills and Rolling Piney Woods regions, fiber tempered and Alexander ceramics are displaced by the granular tempered Bayou la Batre series (Brose et al. 1983).

Blitz (1982:22) noted that no Wheeler ceramics have been reported for the Hattiesburg-Laurel area, but 162 Wheeler sherds and a handful of Alexander ceramics were recovered from three surveys in the Tallahatta/Leaf Rivers area (Atkinson and Elliott 1979; Atkinson and Elakeman 1975; Tesar 1974).

#### Middle Woodland (100 B.C. - A.D. 600)

The Woodland period in the Southeast is marked by a sharp transition from the Alexander series to fabric marked ceramics of the Northern and Middle Eastern Traditions (Caldwell 1958). The "Hopewellian Interaction Sphere" spread throughout the Southeast at this time. In Mississippi, the Middle Woodland is divided into the Marksville (100 B.C.-A.D. 300) and Baytown (A.D. 300-A.D. 600) periods. Along the central Tombigbee Valley the Miller I-III phases were marked by ceramic assemblages of varying percentages of sand tempered Saltillo Fabric Marked, Baldwin Plain, and Furrs Cordmarked. Miller components were concentrated in the Black Belt and extended south through the Flatwoods and North Central Hills/Southern Red Hills physiographic zones.

Along the Tombigbee valley south of the Flatwoods and Southern Red Hills physiographic zone in Alabama, a different cultural sequence followed a distinct timetable. The Porter phase (A.D. 1-A.D. 400) was followed by the McLeod phase (A.D. 400-A.D. 1000). The border between the central and lower Tombigbee groups was the location of salt producing saline springs used by Miller groups from 100 B.C. to A.D. 450. The border between Miller II-Miller III and McLeod groups was the location of Tallahatta quartzite quarries (Brose et al. 1983:218).

#### Late Woodland (A.D. 600 - A.D. 1050 or A.D. 1250)

In the central Tombigbee Valley, the Miller III phase is marked by the presence of grog tempered ceramics - mainly Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked. Jenkins (1982) and Jenkins and Krause (1986) subsume Miller III under Baytown because ceramics of the two phases are similar. Two late Miller III sub-phases are distinguished by the presence or absence of Mississippian attributes.

In the Alabama Southern Red Hills, after A.D. 600, the Tucabum phase was marked by Furrs Cordmarked dominated ceramic assemblages and small triangular projectile points. Non-Mississippian groups continued to occupy the lower Tombigbee south of the

Tallahatta Hills to A.D. 1250. North of the Flatwoods and in the Southern Red Hills, Mississippian groups were present, but the area was very sparsely populated (Jenkins 1983).

Mississippian (A.D. 1050 - 1542)

The Mississippian stage in west central Alabama and east central Mississippi is manifested in three very similar archaeological phases. The Moundville phase extends from the fall line at Tuscaloosa to the Demopolis swamps, with the type site at Moundville. The Summerville phase extends from Greene County, Alabama to southern Monroe County, Mississippi with the type site at the Lubbub Creek Archaeological Locality in Pickens County, Alabama. A third phase is based on sequences established at the Lyons Bluff site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi (Marshall 1973, 1977, 1986a, 1986c).

An Early Mississippian (A.D. 1050-A.D. 1250) Tibbee Creek phase is contemporaneous with Summerville I and Moundville I. In the Flatwoods - Southern Red Hills region of southwest Alabama, only seven Mississippian components were identified by the Black Warrior - Tombigbee River survey (Jenkins 1983:122). A late check or simple stamped McLeod complex south of the Tallahatta and Flatwoods zones is contemporaneous with the Early Mississippian upstream on the Tombigbee (Brose et al. 1983:218).

The Lyons Bluff phase defined by Marshall (1986a) spans the Middle Mississippian (A.D. 1250-1400) and Late Mississippian (A.D. 1450-1550) periods and is contemporaneous with Summerville II-III in the Gainesville Lake area and Moundville II-III on the Warrior River.

Protohistoric (A.D. 1542 - 1736)

By A.D. 1550, Moundville series ceramics had evolved into the Alabama River series (Jenkins 1982:142). Local protohistoric phases are now being defined. Moundville IV and Summerville IV are protohistoric continuations of the Moundville and Summerville phases. Two protohistoric phases have been defined in the Lyons Bluff sequence. The Sorrels phase (A.D. 1630  $\pm$  65, Marshall 1977) has Alabama River series ceramics with nonlocal Nodena-like elements. A second phase, the Mhoon phase (Marshall 1977, 1986a) is characterized by distinctive fossil shell tempered ceramics.

Atkinson (1979, 1987a) has defined still a third protohistoric phase near Starkville, Mississippi which he identifies with the historic Chakchiuma, who lived with the Choctaw and Chickasaw in eastern Mississippi.

On the lower Tombigbee River, only one protohistoric component was identified by the Black Warrior-Tombigbee Survey (Brose et al. 1983).

By the 18th century the Choctaw population was centered in Kemper and Neshoba Counties, Mississippi, but Choctaw groups also lived in Newton, Lauderdale, Jasper, Clark, and Wayne Counties (Blitz 1985, Voss and Blitz 1983, 1988)). Blitz (1985:34) noted that most historic Choctaw settlements were in the North Central Hills physiographic zone at the headwaters of the Sucarnoochee, the Pearl, and the Chickasawhay-Leaf-Pascagoula river systems. The Choctaw favored settlement along small, fast flowing streams. North of the Choctaw settlement area, in northern Oktibbeha County, the Chakchiuma numbered less than a thousand at European contact (Penman 1980:299).

## Prior Research in the Okatibbee Lake Area

The initial survey of the Okatibbee Lake area prior to dam construction was performed by National Park Service archaeologist Charles F. Bohannon, whose brief letter report stated that no sites of significance were located within the proposed reservoir area (Bohannon 1965). By today's standards, however, Bohannon's survey could only be termed cursory. Shortly after impoundment of the creek, Hony (1971) of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History reported four sites along the margins of the reservoir: Site 22Ld555 (East Bank, Public Use Area, Area 1), Site 22Ld556 (Sewage Lagoon, Area 2), Site 22Ld557 (Game and Fish, Area 3), and Site 22Ld558 (Point near Grouse Island). Diagnostic ceramics indicate the presence of three Tchula (100 B.C. to 300 B.C.) and two Marksville components (300 B.C.-A.D. 300), and an early Baytown component (A.D. 300-600) at these sites. Later surveys by the USACOE, Mobile District in upland areas (1981, 1983, 1984a, 1984b, 1984c, 1987) and floodplains and terraces (1978, 1987) located no significant cultural resources.

Of more than a dozen cultural resource surveys listed for Lauderdale County, Mississippi in the National Archival Data Base (NADB 400,735), only two surveys reported finding any cultural materials. One of these is Hony's (1971) survey mentioned above. Atkinson's (1976) archaeological survey of the Lauderdale County Northeast Industrial Park located two sites. One of these was a Marksville component, the other a multicomponent site containing Late Archaic, Wheeler, and Marksville materials.

O'Hear and Lehmann (1983) reported on a 1982 survey of the county performed jointly by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and Mississippi State University. Fifteen sites in southwest Lauderdale County, ranging from Early Archaic to Late Archaic and with a few Woodland expressions, were all associated with Tallahatta quartzite outcrops in the area.

A survey downstream from Okatibbee Lake in the Chunky River watershed in Newton County, Mississippi reported sparse occupation. Only one archaeological site was recorded, 22Nw503, the Riser Creek Site, which contained Marcos and Gary projectile points (2,000 B.C.-A.D. 1000), Miller II (100 B.C.-A.D. 300) and Baytown/Miller IV (A.D. 700-1000) ceramics. Quantities of tool making detritus and milling stones were present at the site (Penman 1980: 226).

In summary, prior research in western Lauderdale county and adjacent areas has documented a sparse, but persistent presence of Early Archaic through Protohistoric groups. In the contiguous Southern Red Hills region of Alabama (Brose *et al.* 1983), sparse prehistoric occupations have also been documented within this region, which appears to have been a stable boundary zone between

Northern Woodland and Southern Mobile Delta/Gulf tradition cultural groups along the Tombigbee River.

As discussed in the culture history section, Mississippian occupations are concentrated in the Black Belt region to the north and east of the study area. Only seven components were classified as Mississippian in the adjacent Flatwoods/Southern Red Hills zone and Jenkins (1983:122) notes that some of the plain shell tempered pottery at these sites may actually date to the protohistoric period. Only one protohistoric component was identified for the same region. While prehistoric occupation of the region was sparse, during the historic period the Choctaw homeland was concentrated within the North Central Hills physiographic zone.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

### Fieldwork

Fieldwork for the Okatibbee Lake survey was performed in two stages. The first phase was conducted during the period June 5, 1989 to June 21, 1989. A crew of four inspected the federally-owned property exposed above summer pool, or that situated between 345.0 ft and 352.0 ft AMSL. Visual inspection of exposed shorelines was the primary discovery technique along the lake margin (Plate 1). Shovel testing at 30 m intervals along transects spaced 30 m apart was necessary in those areas extending away from the lake, due to the various types of ground cover present in these locales.

Thirty-two sites were discovered and one previously recorded site relocated during the first fieldwork phase (Table 1). These are primarily prehistoric cultural resources dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods. Based on the integrity of cultural deposits and the artifact densities present, none appear to meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register.

The second phase of fieldwork was performed between December 6, 1989 and December 15, 1989. An unseasonably wet autumn meant that winter pool levels were not reached until late in the year. On December 6, 1989, the pool level stood at 339.1 ft AMSL. A three man survey crew began inspection of the 339.1 to 345.0 ft elevation range of exposed shoreline (Plate 2). This was composed primarily of newly emerged mudflats and shorefaces. Visual inspection of ground surfaces was usually sufficient to discover cultural resources. Several islands not inspected during the first fieldwork phase were surveyed in this return visit. Shovel testing was required on these due to the vegetation present.

Forty-five additional cultural resources were discovered and three previously recorded sites relocated during the second phase. Again, these date primarily to the Archaic and Woodland periods, although a few late prehistoric components are represented (Table 2). While artifact densities are generally greater than those found at sites during the first fieldwork phase, the integrity of the cultural deposits present has suffered irretrievably from the effects of erosion and inundation. Therefore, none of these sites is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.





Plate 1. Shoreline Exposure during Summer Field Phase.



Plate 2. Shoreline Exposure during Winter Field Phase.

Table 1. Sites Recorded, Lake Okatibbee Survey, First Phase

MS Site No.	Location	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP
22Ld556	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld565	West Bank Park	GF, W, MS, H	No
22Ld566	West of West Bank Park	W, M	No
22Ld567	Collinsville Park	W	No
22Ld568	Collinsville Park	MA	No
22Ld569	Collinsville Park	W, MS	No
22Ld570	West of Gin Creek Park	UA	No
22Ld571	West bank, north of Gin Cr.	UA	No
22Ld572	West bank, north of Gin Cr.	LA/EW	No
22Ld573	West bank, north of Gi Cr.	UA, H	No
22Ld574	North lake, west of swamp	W, H	No
22Ld575	North lake, west of swamp	UA, H	No
22Ld576	North lake, west of swamp	LA/EW	No
22Ld577	North lake, west of swamp	UA	No
22Ld578	North lake, west of swamp	MA (?)	No
22Ld579	North lake, Okatibbee Cr.	EA, LA, W, MS	No
22Ld580	Okatibbee Water Park	UA, H	No
22Ld581	Okatibbee Water Park	W, MS	No
22Ld582	Okatibbee Water Park	W, H	No
22Ld583	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld584	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld585	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld586	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld587	West bank of Tompeat Cr.	W	No
22Ld631	South of west dam axis	LA/EW	No
22Ld632	North lake, west of swamp	La/EW, H	No
22Ld633	North lake, west of swamp	LA/EW	No
22Ld634	North lake, west of swamp	W	No
22Ld635	North lake, west of swamp	UA	No
22Ld636	North lake, west of swamp	LA/EW	No
22Ld637	North lake, west of swamp	UA	No
22Ld640	West Bank Marina access	M, H	No
*PA 8	West bank, north of Gin Cr.	LH	No

\* No site number assigned by State of Mississippi to historic sites with no standing structures.

Cultural Affiliation Key for Tables 1 & 2:

A= Archaic	LH= Late Historic
EA= Early Archaic	LW= Late Woodland
EH= Early Historic	M= Mississippian
EW= Early Woodland	MA= Middle Archaic
GF= Gulf Formational	MW= Middle Woodland
H= Historic	UA= Unknown Aboriginal
LA= Late Archaic	W= Woodland

Table 2: Sites Recorded, Lake Okatibbee Survey, Second Phase

MS Site No.	Location	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP
22Ld558	Grouss Island	W, H	No
22Ld560	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld588	North of Gin Creek	UA	No
22Ld589	North of Gin Creek	UA	No
22Ld590	North of Gin Creek	GF, W	No
22Ld591	West End Park	EA, W	No
22Ld592	Okatibbee Marina	LA, W, MS	No
22Ld593	North of Oka. Marina	UA	No
22Ld594	North of Oka. Marina	W	No
22Ld595	Twitley Branch	MW, MS	No
22Ld596	East of Twitley Br.	MS, H	No
22Ld597	North of Twitley Br.	MW, H	No
22Ld598	North of Twitley Br.	W, H	No
22Ld599	North of Twitley Br.	MA, MW, LW, H	No
22Ld600	East of Twitley Br.	GF, W, MS, H	No
22Ld601	East of Twitley Br.	W, H	No
22Ld602	NE of West Bank Park	LA, W, MS, H	No
22Ld603	NE of West Bank Park	UA	No
22Ld604	NE of West Bank Park	UA, H	No
22Ld605	Twitley Branch Park	W, MS	No
22Ld606	Twitley Branch Park	W, H	No
22Ld607	Twitley Branch Park	LA, W	No
22Ld608	W of Collinsville Park	UA	No
22Ld609	Twitley Branch Park	UA, H	No
22Ld610	Twitley Branch Park	LA, H	No
22Ld611	Twitley Branch Park	LA, EW, MW	No
22Ld612	Twitley Branch Park	UA	No
22Ld613	Twitley Branch Park	W	No
22Ld614	Twitley Branch Park	EA, H	No
22Ld615	Twitley Branch Park	UA	No
22Ld616	East of Twitley Br.	EA, GF, W, H	No
22Ld617	North of Gin Creek	EA, W	No
22Ld618	Okatibbee Water Park	LA, W, MS	No
22Ld619	Okatibbee Water Park	EA, LA, W, MS, H	No
22Ld620	East of Water Park	UA	No
22Ld621	Okatibbee Water Park	UA, H	No
22Ld622	Okatibbee Water Park	UA	No
22Ld623	Okatibbee Water Park	W, H	No
22Ld624	Okatibbee Water Park	UA, H	No
22Ld625	Okatibbee Water Park	MS	No
22Ld626	Okatibbee Water Park	EW, MW	No
22Ld627	East Bank	UA	No

Table 2: Sites Recorded, Lake Okatibbee Survey, Second Phase  
(Cont'd).

22Ld628	East Bank	LA, EW, MW	No
22Ld629	East Bank	GF, W	No
22Ld630	North of Oka. Marina	W	No
22Ld638	North of Gin Creek	EA, W, MS	No
22Ld641	North of Gin Creek	W	No
22Ld642	East Bank Park	UA	No

### Laboratory Analysis

Following the completion of fieldwork at Okatibbee Lake, cultural materials recovered were transported to the Panamerican Consultants, Inc. laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Following washing of the materials, artifacts were sorted into three basic categories: lithics, aboriginal ceramics, and historic materials. The following is a general discussion of the artifacts recovered from the sites encountered during field investigations. A glossary of lithic terms used in the analysis is presented in the appendix to this report.

The artifact assemblage overwhelmingly consists of lithics, representing 86.4% of the total. Lithics were sorted into several categories: FCR (fire cracked rock), shatter, cores, flakes (primary, secondary, decortication, and utilized), uniface and biface tools, and PP/Ks (projectile point/knives) (Plates 3 and 4). The entire range of lithic reduction stages is represented in the assemblage, suggesting that raw materials were transported from quarry sites in the form of cores and blanks and that all processes involved in lithic manufacturing were occurring onsite. This finding supports O'Hear and Lehmann's (1983) contention that little in the way of lithic reduction occurred at the quarry sites in southeast Lauderdale County.

Not surprisingly for this region, Tallahatta quartzite represents the primary raw material utilized. Almost 95.0% of the lithic artifacts are of Tallahatta quartzite material. Tuscaloosa gravel, found in streambeds associated with the Tuscaloosa formation, also was used commonly in the Okatibbee Lake area. Lithic artifacts from this raw material constitute 2.75% of the total assemblage. Roughly two-thirds of these exhibit thermal alteration. Local raw materials present in smaller quantities include coastal plains chert and agate, vein quartz, sandstone and ferruginous sandstone. Less than 2.0% of the lithic artifacts were manufactured from these materials. Presumably due to availability, Tallahatta quartzite is easily the most frequent raw material in the assemblage. Moreover, it occurs on sites throughout the chron-

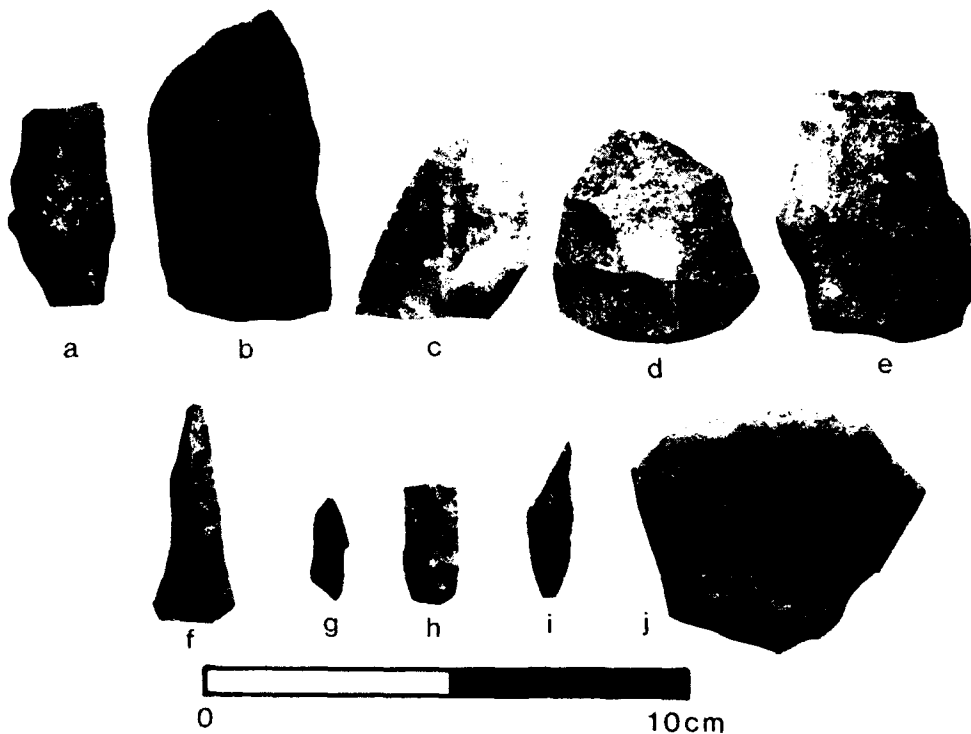


Plate 3. Representative Lithics: a) preform; b,c) bifaces; d,e) scrapers; f,g,h) drills; i) perforator; j) bowl fragment.

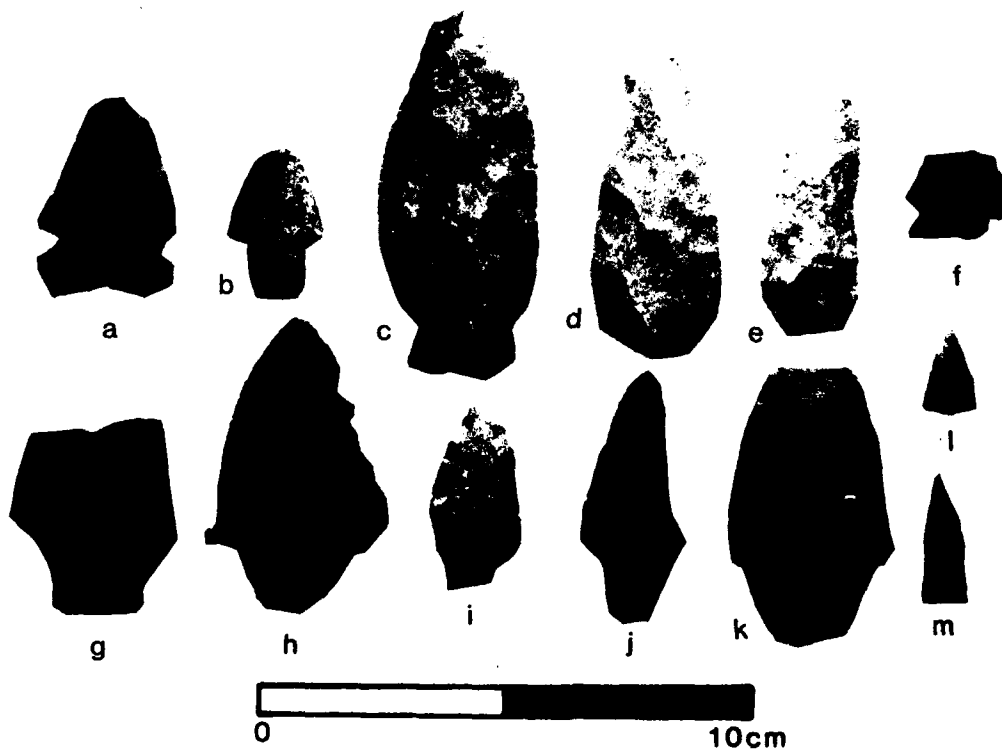


Plate 4. PP/Ks: a) Big Sandy; b) Jude; c) Greenbriar; d,e) Guilford Rounded Base; f) Decatur; g,h) McIntire; i,j) Residual Stemmed; k) Gary; l) Madison; m) Hamilton.

ology represented in the site inventory. No evidence could be noted which would suggest a decrease in the use of Tallahatta on post-Late Archaic sites.

Of lesser frequencies are the Bangor and Dover chert materials recovered. Both materials are derived from the Tennessee River Valley. While these represent only 0.15% of the lithic materials recovered on the survey, trade mechanisms between the two regions through much of the prehistoric period are suggested.

Only 133 aboriginal sherds were recovered during the survey (Plate 5). A majority of the ceramics (96.24%) fit into the classifications of indigenous central Tombigbee River valley type/varieties as defined by Jenkins (1981) in his Gainesville Lake analysis. Of these, Baldwin Plain, Baytown Plain, Mississippi Plain, and Bell Plain are the most common. Alexander series ceramics were also encountered with some frequency. The earliest ware in the assemblage is a single fiber tempered Wheeler Plain sherd. The remaining central Tombigbee ceramic types consist of a few examples each of Mulberry Creek Plain, Furrs Cord Marked, and Carthage Incised. Three sherds were classified using the Mississippi Valley ceramic typology (Phillips 1970). Examples present included Larto Red, Twin Lakes Punctate, and Coles Creek Incised. Classified as Gulf Coast Plain types (Wimberly 1960) were one McLeod Check Stamped and one Weeden Island Incised. While a vast majority of the ceramics appear typical of the central Tombigbee area, the presence of types from the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast suggests some measure of socio-economic interrelationship with these areas.

Historic artifacts encompass 7.38% of the total artifact assemblage recovered during the survey (Plate 6). Artifacts were categorized according to presently accepted typologies (Noel Hume 1969). Materials were initially divided into three general groups: ceramics, metal, and glass. These were then subdivided into more specific categories. Three creamware fragments represent the earliest evidence of Euro-American occupation recovered on the survey, ca. 1720-1780. Approximately 20.0% of the historic artifacts are pearlwares representing occupation from ca. 1780 to ca. 1820. Roughly 30.0% are whitewares, representing post-1820 occupation. The remaining ceramics - earthenwares, stonewares, and porcelains - are not indicative of a specific time period. Likewise, the glass fragments (16.45% of the total) and metal artifacts (18.95% of the total) recovered are not particularly diagnostic. However, of the 29 metal artifacts recovered, three cut nails are present, representing occupation predating ca. 1890. It can be posited that the creamwares and pearlwares in the assemblage were associated with historic Choctaw farmsteads in the area, with the whitewares associated with post-1830 EuroAmerican settlement.

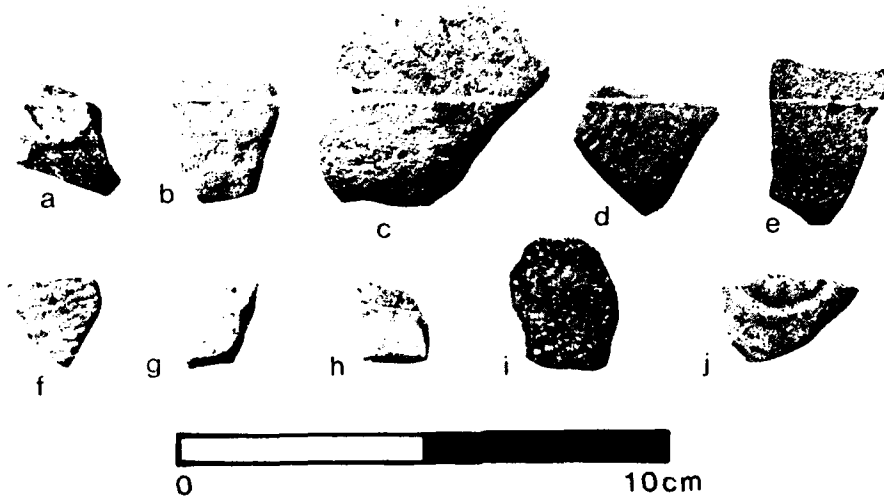


Plate 5. Aboriginal Ceramics: a) Wheeler Plain; b,c) Alexander Pinched; d,e) Baldwin Plain; f) Furrs Cord Marked; g) Baytown Plain; h) Coles Creek Incised; i) Mississippi Plain; j) Carthage Incised.

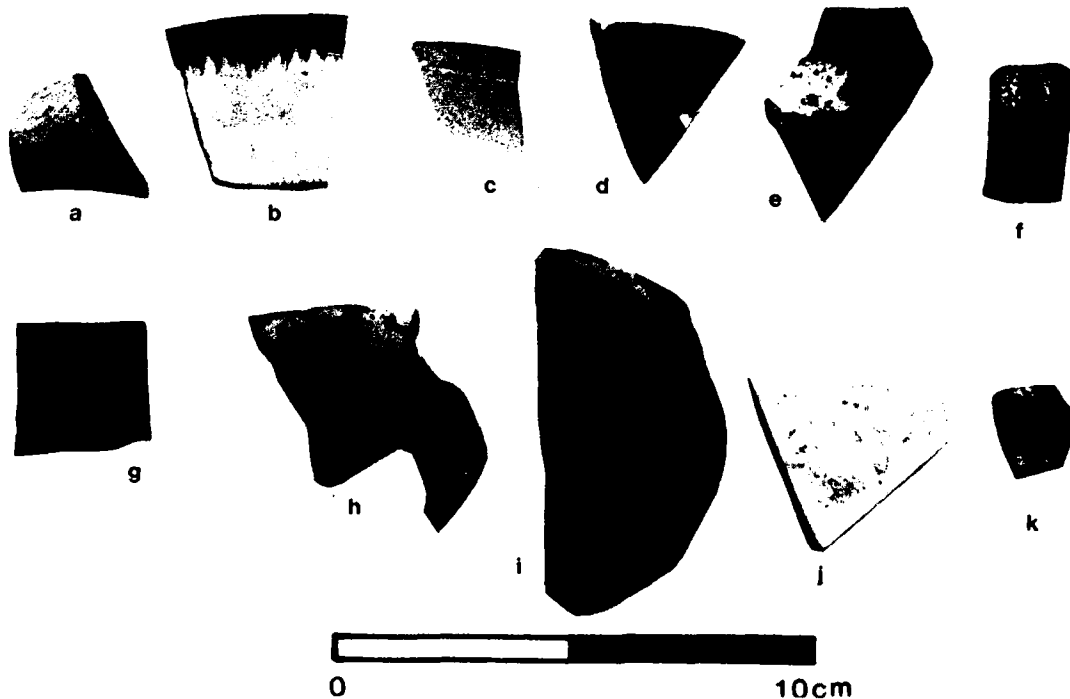


Plate 6. Historic Ceramics: a) creamware; b) pearlware; c-f) stonewares; g) earthenware; h) porcelain; i-k) whitewares.

## Site Inventory

### KEY

#### Lithic Raw Material Categories:

tq= Tallahatta quartzite	fp= Ft. Payne chert
ss= sandstone	cpc= Coastal Plain chert
tg= Tuscaloosa gravel	fs= ferruginous sandstone

#### Artifactual Material:

PP/K= Projectile Point/Knife

### 22Ld556

Water Park

Elevation: 345 ft (105 m) AMSL

#### Environmental Setting:

This site, recorded by Hony in 1971, was located on the east shore of the peninsula and is restricted to the shoreline. Beyond the shore to the west is low-lying ground covered with mixed hardwoods. This low area shows signs of frequent flooding.

The soils here are Savannah fine sandy loam. A silty sand (10YR3/2) extends to a depth of 23 cm (9 in). Silty clay extends to 30 cm below surface (1 ft), where a clay subsoil was encountered.

#### Investigative Procedure:

Shoreline exposure allowed for a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests demonstrated an absence of cultural material immediately to the west of the lakeshore. Based on the previously recorded site limits and location, it is assumed that approximately 85 to 90 percent of 22Ld556 is permanently underwater.

#### Comments:

Due to the inundation of the majority of 22Ld556 and the impact from erosion on the remainder, no further investigation is recommended.



Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 2 Primary flakes, tq
- 11 Shatter, tq
- 1 Fire-cracked rock, fs
- 1 Fire-cracked rock, ss

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld558 The Grouss Island Site

Okatibbee Water Park campground  
Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Comments:

This site was recorded by W.R. Hony in 1971, is situated on the east bank of the lake near the Okatibbee Water Park campground, and is listed as a Middle to Late Woodland affiliation. 22Ld558 is located at the base of a ridgespur directly to the west of the present-day campground. Aside from the exposed lake shoreline, this locale is marked by a relatively dense pine and hardwood forest. Several erosional gullies have been created recently by downslope drainage from the campground area.

The soils in this area are composed of moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loam. Sheet wash erosion from up-slope combined with lateral erosion of the shoreline have deflated the soil column down to clay subsoil within the 30 X 20 m (98.4 X 65.6 ft) site area.

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility was available along the eroded shoreline, providing excellent conditions for a surface collection. Shovel tests within the undergrowth present along the shore encountered subsoil immediately under the humus layer. Subsurface tests placed upslope in the wooded area failed to locate cultural material or deposits.

Comments:

The relocation and investigation of 22Ld558 revealed that this previously recorded site is of low to moderate material density dating to the Woodland and Historic periods. Erosional forces have scoured the site down to subsoil in that portion exposed above low pool level. It is assumed that those portions of the site permanently inundated by the lake to the west have suffered similar post-depositional impact.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq  
1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq  
3 Primary flakes, tq  
4 Secondary flakes, tq  
1 Shatter, tq  
1 Hammerstone fragment, tq  
1 Mortar/Nut stone, fs

Historic Ceramics:

1 Coarse earthenware, unglazed

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Historic.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld561 (Dove Field site)

North Lake

Elevation: 350 ft (110 m) AMSL

Comments:

This Early Archaic site was recorded by Lehmann in 1971 and is approximately 200 m (656 ft) north of site 22Ld637. This 50 x 20 m (164 x 66 ft) lithic scatter is situated atop a small knoll along a ridge, within a fallow field. The swampy northern reaches of the lake are located approximately 300 m (984 ft) to the east of 22Ld

561.

Soils in this area are Quitman loam. Shovel tests revealed the presence of a 22 cm (8.7 in) plowzone remaining over the red clay subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Moderately good surface visibility allowed for a surface collection. Three shovel tests excavated within the site limits did not result in the recovery of cultural materials, presumably due to the low density of artifacts present. These tests revealed the relatively shallow plowzone remaining after decades of agriculturally induced soil deflation.

Comments:

22Ld561 is a low density lithic scatter expressed on the surface of a deflated agricultural field. Shovel tests failed to produce cultural materials and the potential for subsurface features is considered to be low. The site location is sufficiently removed from the lake to escape impact from pool fluctuation. No further work is recommended at the site.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2	Biface fragments, tq
1	Uniface chisel/scrapper, tq
7	Primary flakes, tq
1	Secondary flake, tq
10	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic (Lehmann 1971)

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld565

West Bank Park

Elevation: 345 ft (105.2 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse lithic and ceramic scatter was located on a small ridge remnant within the picnic area along the lakeshore. The 25 x 10 m (82 x 32.8 ft) scatter was bisected by a paved parking area and boat ramp. Approximately 75 to 80 percent of the site area is covered by pavement.

The soils of this area are Sweatman fine sandy loam, with the plowzone (7.5YR4/4) overlying a sandy clay (5YR5/8) at 25 cm below surface (9.8 inches).

Investigative Procedure:

The sparse ground cover afforded good visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests were placed along the ridge crest to determine site depth. These three test pits produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

Due to the heavy disturbance incurred during construction of the picnic area and boat ramp, no further investigation of site 22Ld565 is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

2	Alexander Incised, <u>var. unspecified</u>
6	Baldwin Plain, <u>var. Lubbug</u>
8	Baldwin Plain, <u>var. Blubber</u>
1	Baytown Plain, <u>var. Roper</u>
1	Carthage Incised, <u>var. unspecified</u>

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Chisel end scraper, tq
2	Primary flakes, fp
2	Primary flakes, tq
1	Shatter, fp
5	Shatter, tq
1	Fire-cracked rock, fs

Historic Ceramics:

1 Pearlware, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Gulf Formational through Mississippian,  
Euroamerican (early 19th century)

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld566

West of West Bank Park  
Elevation: 346 ft (105.5 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 925 x 10 m (82 x 32.8 ft) lithic and ceramic scatter was situated along the edge of a large pasture, beside a treeline of deciduous mixed hardwoods. A small intermittent drainage runs 5 m (16.4 ft) to the north.

The soils of this area are of Sweatman fine sandy loam, with the plowzone (10YR5/3) overlying clay (5YR5/8) at 20 cm below surface (7.9 inches).

Investigative Procedure:

A mechanically cut drainage ditch along the edge of the pasture afforded sufficient ground visibility to conduct a surface collection, in which a single biface and several flakes of Tallahatta quartzite and various ceramics were recovered. Another flake of Tallahatta quartzite was recovered from the base of the plowzone (20 cm below surface) (7.8 inches) in a shovel test.

Comments:

The low density of cultural materials within the site area indicates a small, ephemeral camp. Due to the horizontal displacement of materials within the cut drainage and the lack of undisturbed stratigraphy in the pasture, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Furrs Cord Marked, var. unspecified
- 1 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior
- 1 Grog tempered, eroded
- 1 Residual coarse sand/grit tempered

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface medial fragment, tq
- 2 Utilized flakes, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 4 Primary flakes, tq
- 4 Secondary flakes, tq
- 4 Shatter, tq

Shovel Test 1:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Preform, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld567

South Collinsville Park

Elevation: 347 ft (105.8 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 5 x 7 m (16.4 x 23 ft) lithic and ceramic scatter was located along the grassy lakeshore next to the parking area and boat ramp for Collinsville Park.

The soils in this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. The first 10 cm (4 inches) constitute a sandy topsoil (10YR4/2), with sandy loam (10YR6/4) extending to a depth of 20 cm below surface (8 inches), and overlying sandy clay (10YR6/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The grassy lakeshore provided adequate ground visibility to conduct a surface collection, allowing the recovery of a several sherds and flakes. Two shovel tests were placed upon the highest point along the shore. Neither yielded any cultural materials.

Comments:

The construction of facilities at Collinsville Park has created sufficient subsurface disturbance to 22Ld567 so that no further investigation of the site is recommended.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

3 Baytown Plain, var. Roper

Aboriginal Lithics:

2 PP/K medial fragments, tq  
1 Utilized flake, tq  
2 Decortication flakes, tq  
1 Decortication flake, tq  
7 Primary flakes, tq  
3 Secondary flakes, tq  
4 Shatter, tq  
1 Shatter, tq

Shovel Test 2:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Sherdlet, unid.

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Secondary flake, tq  
4 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld568

North Collinsville Park  
Elevation: 340 ft (103.7 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 5 x 5 m (16.4 x 16.4 ft) lithic scatter was located along the grassy lakeshore beside the Collinsville Park parking area.

The soils of this area are Savannah fine sandy loam, with the first 10 cm (4 inches) composed of sandy topsoil (10YR4/4) overlying sandy loam (10YR6/4) extending to 20 cm (8 inches) and a sandy clay (10YR6/6) subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

The grassy ground cover along the lakeshore provided sufficient visibility to conduct a surface collection, which produced several flakes of Tallahatta quartzite. Three shovel tests along the highest points of the shore yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Soil stratigraphy at 22Ld568 has been previously disturbed by the construction of the parking lots to the extent that no further investigation is warranted at the site.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	White Springs PP/K, tq
1	Biface fragment, tq
4	Preforms, tq
1	Uniface scraper, tq
2	Utilized flakes, tq
3	Decortication flakes, tq
12	Primary flakes, tq
10	Secondary flakes, tq
1	Secondary flake, tq
35	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.



22Ld569

North Collinsville Park  
Elevation: 340 ft (103.7 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 50 x 25 m (164 x 82 ft) lithic and ceramic scatter was located along the grassy lakeshore beside the parking area at Collinsville Park. The soils in this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. A sandy loam (10YR5/3) extending to a depth of 20 cm (8 in) overlies a silty clay (5YR5/8).

Investigative Procedure:

The grassy lakeshore provided good ground visibility for a surface collection. Three shovel tests along the highest points of the shoreline yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

As with 22Ld568 and 22Ld567, construction of the facilities for Collinsville Park have disturbed this entire area. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baytown Plain, var. Roper
- 1 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Uniface scraper, tq
- 4 Decortication flakes, tq
- 8 Primary flakes, tq
- 4 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, cpc
- 13 Shatter, tq

Shovel Test 1:

Aboriginal Lithics

- 1 Preform, tq
- 1 Uniface Knife/Scraper, cpa

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Mississippian  
National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld570

West of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 10 x 7 m (33 x 23 ft) lithic scatter was located on a ridgetop above the west shore of the lake, in a mixed hardwood forest. Here the banks of the lake are steep and heavily eroded to the subsoil.

The soils along this ridge area are Savannah fine sandy loam. The first 10 cm (4 in) is humus (10YR4/2). The second 10 cm (4 in) is a loamy clay (10YR6/4) overlying the red clay subsoil (10YR5/5).

Investigative Procedure:

An old logging road which runs along the ridgetop provided ample surface visibility to conduct a collection. Three shovel tests in the wooded area produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

This site constitutes a small, seldom used ridgetop encampment. The sparsity of materials recovered and the absence of cultural-bearing soil strata indicate that no further investigation of the site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Preform, tq
1	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld571

West Shore

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 50 x 25 m (164 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was situated on the edge of an overgrown fallow field, ringed by a mixed hardwood forest. A small intermittent drainage runs 20 m (65.6 ft) south, and the lakeshore is 120 m (394 ft) to the east. Just below the 350 ft contour lies a marshy floodplain of the lake.

The soils in this area are Savannah fine sandy loam, with a 20 cm (8 in) plowzone (10YR3/2) overlying 25 cm (10 in) of very moist sand. Water seepage was encountered at 45 cm below surface (18 in).

Investigative Procedure:

An eroded tractor cut along the edge of the field was surface collected and two shovel tests were excavated in the higher portion of the field. The shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

The low density of materials recovered suggests a small, seldom used encampment. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Uniface tool, tq
- 1 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld572

West Lake

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 25 x 20 m (82 x 55 ft) lithic scatter was located along a small ridge in the north end of the same fallow field as site 22Ld571. Two intermittent streams, one to the north and another to the south, drain the site area. About 25 m (82 ft) to the east lies a marshy floodplain of the lake.

The soils in this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. Underlying 20 cm (8 in) of plowzone (10YR6/4-5/4), a clay subsoil (10YR 5/6) was encountered.

Investigative Procedure:

The same eroded tractor cut in the north end of this field mentioned for Site 22Ld571 afforded adequate ground visibility for surface collecting. Tallahatta quartzite shatter and a single stemmed projectile point/knife were collected from the surface. Three shovel test pits yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Subsurface testing indicated that the soils here had been chisel plowed. Due to the lack of undisturbed soil strata at the site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
- 2 Shatter, tq
- 1 Chalk nodule

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Early Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld573

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 50 x 25 m (164 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was located in a fallow field north of site 22Ld572. An intermittent drainage runs 25 m (82 ft) to the south, while the marshy floodplain of the lake lies 75 m (246 ft) to the east.

The soils of this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. Overlying the clay subsoil (10YR5/4) is a 20 cm (8 in) deep plowzone (10YR5/6).

Investigative procedure:

While the majority of this field was densely covered with tall grasses, the edges provided adequate visibility to conduct a surface collection. Three shovel tests placed in the densely covered area of the field yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Subsurface testing of the site revealed that the soils had been plowed, leaving no undisturbed strata. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2 Primary flakes, tq

Historic Materials:

1 Brick fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld574

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate 15 x 20 m (49 x 66 ft) ceramic and lithic scatter was located along the edge of a fallow field approximately 15 m (49 ft) southwest of the lake. It also was situated about 150 m (452 ft) northeast of site 22Ld561. Along this edge of the field is a forest of mixed hardwoods with some pine.

The soils of this area are Sweatman-Smithdale association soils. Underlying 15 cm (6 in) of plowzone (10YR3/2) was a clay subsoil (10YR3/2).

Investigative Procedure:

The sparse ground cover at this site afforded sufficient visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

The moderate density of materials recovered from this site would suggest that site 22Ld574 was an often used encampment. However, due to the absence of any undisturbed strata, no further investigation of this site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub
- 1 Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified
- 1 Larto Red, var. unspecified

Aboriginal Lithic:

- 7 Primary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, fp
- 1 Core, tq
- 3 Shatter, tq
- 1 Abrader, ss

Historic Ceramics:

- 1     Whiteware, plain

Historic Materials (other):

- 2     Pressed glass fragments, clear, baroque design
- 5     Glass bottle fragments, clear
- 4     Wire nails
- 1     Brick fragment, handmade

Cultural Affiliation:   Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential:   Not recommended.

22Ld575

North Lake

Elevation:   355 ft (108 m)   AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 30 x 25 m (98 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was located in the corner of a fallow field, approximately 150 m (492 ft) northwest of site 22Ld636. The lakeshore lies approximately 20 m (66 ft) to the east. A treeline of mixed hardwood and some pine borders the edge of the field.

The soils of the area are of the Sweatman-Smithdale soil association. A 20 cm (8 in) deep 10YR3/2 plowzone overlies 15 cm (6 in) of sandy clay (10YR6/3). The clay subsoil was encountered at 35 cm below surface (14 inches).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility in the field road as well as the field allowed a surface collection. Shovel tests placed upon the highest ground yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

As with the other sites located in this field, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 6 Pearlware, plain
- 1 Stoneware, alkaline glaze
- 1 Stoneware, salt glaze, lug handle
- 1 Whiteware, plain
- 1 Unidentified sherd

Historic Materials (other):

- 1 Milk glass fragment
- 3 Brick fragments
- 1 Skeet fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld576

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate 50 x 25 m (164 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was situated along the edge of a fallow field. A field road follows a treeline of mixed hardwoods. The marshy floodplain of the lake lies 15 m (49 ft) to the east. House Creek runs through the marsh roughly 150 m (492 ft) to the east.

The soil here is Ora fine sandy loam. A clay subsoil (7.5YR 4/6) underlies a 10YR5/6 plowzone at 23 cm (9 in) below surface.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility provided the opportunity to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests produced no cultural materials.



Comments:

Due to the low density of cultural materials present and the absence of undisturbed strata at this site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Incised

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Limestone PP/K, tq
- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, cpc
- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 2 Primary flakes, tq
- 3 Secondary flakes, tq
- 3 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Early Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld577

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 25 x 20 m (82 x 66 ft) lithic scatter was located on the edge of a fallow field. A field road follows a mixed hardwood treeline. About 15 m (49 ft) to the east lies the marshy floodplain of the lake. House Creek flows through this marsh about 150 m (492 ft) east. This scatter is located 50 m (164 ft) north of site 22Ld634.

The soils of this area are of Ora fine sandy loam. The plow-zone (10YR6/6) extends to a depth of 25 cm (10 in) below surface.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility enabled a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests placed on the highest ground yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

As with other sites in this field, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Decortication flake, tq
1	Secondary flake, tq
8	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld578

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate 25 x 25 m (82 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was located on the edge of a fallow field. A field road follows a mixed hardwood treeline. The floodplain of the lake lies 15 m (49 ft) to the east. House Creek flows through this marshy floodplain. Site 22Ld577 is 100 m (328 ft) to the south.

The soils here are Ora fine sandy loam. The plowzone (10YR 5/3) extends to a depth of 25 cm (10 in), overlying a sandy clay (10YR6/6) extending to 36 cm (14 in) below surface, where a clay subsoil (7.5YR6/8) was encountered.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility allowed a collection of the site surface. Shovel tests on the highest ground produced no cultural

materials.

Comments:

This site, situated upon the first ridge of the west bank of House Creek, appears to have been a small camp repeatedly used for short periods of time. No remains of subsurface features are likely to be present. Impact potential from the lake is low. No further investigation of the site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Reworked White Springs PP/K, tq
- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 2 Preform fragments, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 2 Primary flakes, tq
- 3 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (?)

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld579

Okatibbee Creek

Elevation: 360 ft (110 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense ceramic and lithic scatter was located within a corn field on the first ridge above the east bank of Okatibbee Creek. Along the edge of this corn field is a mixed hardwood forest leading downslope to the creek.

The soils along this ridge are Ruston fine sandy loam.

Investigative Procedure:

Good visibility in the corn field enabled a surface collection. Diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered.

This site proved to be outside the defined survey area. No shovel tests were placed in this private field.

Comments:

Site is outside of survey area.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 3 Baytown Plain, var. Roper
- 1 Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified
- 1 Grog tempered eroded
- 1 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Guilford Rounded Base PP/K, tq
- 1 McIntire PP/K, proximal fragment, tq
- 1 Gary PP/K, proximal fragment, tq
- 1 Unidentified Stemmed PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, cpc
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 2 Preforms, tq
- 3 Decortication flakes, tq
- 12 Primary flakes, tq
- 2 Primary flakes, fp
- 5 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq
- 2 Cores, tq
- 10 Shatter, tq

Aboriginal Material (other):

- 1 Turtle carapace

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic, Late Archaic-Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not applicable.

22Ld580

Water Park

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 20 x 30 m (66 x 98 ft) lithic scatter was located in a small fallow field fringed with young pines. A paved road leading into the Water Park passes through this area. The lake lies roughly 50 m (164 ft) to the southwest.

The soils in this area are of the Sweatman association found on hilly terrain. A 20 cm (8 in) deep plowzone (10YR4/6) overlies a clay subsoil (10YR6/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Adequate ground visibility allowed a surface collection. Shovel tests produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

Most of the materials were recovered from a drainage ditch along the paved road. The small site has been destroyed by these improvements. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2	Retouched flakes, tq
2	Primary flakes, tq
1	Shatter, tq

Historic Ceramics:

1	Porcelain, green banded
1	Porcelain, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld581

Water Park

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 10 x 10 m (32.8 x 82.8 ft) ceramic and lithic scatter was located in an eroded area of a picnic shelter on the lakeshore. A paved road runs to the west and the lake surrounds the peninsula on three sides: south, east, and west.

The soils of this area are Savannah fine sandy loam, but were eroded to the subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

The good ground visibility allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Since the soils were eroded to the subsoil, no subsurface testing was conducted.

Comments:

The construction of the road and the shelter has heavily disturbed this site. Erosion here is extensive. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubub
- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 1 Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified
- 1 Bell Plain, var. Hale

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 2 Primary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended

22Ld582

Water Park

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 20 x 10 m (66 x 33 ft) lithic scatter was located on a slight rise along the lakeshore on the east bank of the peninsula. A small pond lies immediately south of this rise.

The soils in this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. A 20 cm (8 in) deep silty sand (10YR3/2) overlies the packed clay subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility in an eroded area allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests conducted yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

This site is heavily eroded and inundated by the lake high watermark. Impact potential is high, but no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Recovered:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

2 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubdub

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Biface fragment, tq  
1 Uniface blade, tq  
1 Uniface scraper, tq  
1 Decortication flake, tq  
2 Primary flakes, tq  
3 Secondary flakes, tq  
1 Core, tq  
1 Tabular slab, fs  
5 Shatter, tq  
2 Shatter, tq

Historic Ceramics:

2 Pearlware, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Early 19th Century Historic  
National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld583

Water Park  
Elevation: 340 ft (104 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 25 x 20 m (82 x 66 ft) lithic scatter was located on the shoreline of the west bank of the Water Park peninsula. This area is in a forest of mixed hardwoods, pines, and scrub.

The soils of this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. A 20 cm (8 inches) sandy loam (10YR4/3) topsoil overlies the clay subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

A surface collection was conducted in spite of the fairly dense ground cover. Shovel tests on the highest ground produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

This area shows indications of frequent flooding during high water. The impact potential from the lake is high, but no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq
- 1 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.



22Ld584

Water Park

Elevation: 340 ft (104 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 10 x 12 m (33 x 39 ft) lithic scatter was located on the shoreline of the west bank of the Water Park peninsula, within a stand of pines.

The soils of this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. A 20 cm (8 inches) deep silty sand (10YR4/3) surface soil overlies a clay subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Fair ground visibility along the shoreline allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests on the highest ground produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

Wave action from the lake has eroded this site area considerably. Impact potential from the lake is high, but no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Primary flake, tq
- 2 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld585

Water Park

Elevation: 340 ft (104 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 10 x 15 m (33 x 49 ft) lithic scatter was located at a picnic shelter along the west shore of the peninsula at Water Park. There are a few trees here.

The soils of this area are of Savannah fine sandy loam. A 23 cm (9 inches) deep silty sand (10YR4/3) overlies a darker sandy clay (10YR5/6) subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

A surface collection was conducted within the exposed areas surrounding the picnic shelter. Shovel tests did not result in the recovery of cultural material.

Comments:

Construction of the picnic pavilion has already destroyed this site. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2 Primary flakes, tq  
3 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld586

Water Park

Elevation: 340 ft (104 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 10 x 15 m (33 x 49 ft) lithic scatter was located on the shoreline at the southern end of the peninsula, in a mixed hardwood and pine wooded area.

The soils of this area are Savannah fine sandy loam. A 20 cm (8 inches) deep sandy loam (10YR4/3) overlies a sandy clay (10YR 5/6) subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility allowed a surface collection be conducted. Shovel tests on the highest ground produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

Periodic flooding indicates this area is high in impact potential, but no further investigation is warranted due to the lack of preserved intact cultural deposits.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Distal PP/K fragment, tq
3	Primary flakes, tq
2	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

221d587

Tompeat Creek

Elevation: 355 ft (108 ft) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 20 x 25 m (82 x 66 ft) ceramic and lithic scatter was located along the west bank of Tompeat Creek within a dense stand of young pines.

The soils here are Kirkville fine sandy loam.

Investigative Procedure:

A surface collection was conducted within exposed bank areas. Shovel tests placed within the wooded portion of the site were negative.

Comments:

Site is composed of a surface scatter only. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Baytown Plain, var. Roper

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Primary flake, tq  
2 Secondary flakes, tq  
2 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld588

North of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse lithic scatter was situated on a ridge remnant, which together with the lake's construction forms an island with heavily eroded banks. It is located approximately 75 m (246 ft) northeast of site 22Ld641. Gin Creek flows one kilometer to the south and two intermittent drainages flow into the lake approximately 375 m (1,230 ft) to the west. The 10 x 15 m (32.8 x 49.2 ft) scatter on the northwest shore of the island is inundated at the lake's maximum pool level.

The soils of this area are the somewhat poorly drained Quitman loam. Shovel tests placed along the higher, less eroded points revealed 20 cm of dark gray brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam overlying ridgetop subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the island's eroded shore allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests along the higher points of the site produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

While impact potential from the lake is high at this site, the low density of materials recovered and lack of intact deposits suggest the site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface, tq
- 2 Primary flakes, tq
- 4 Secondary flakes, tq
- 4 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld589

North of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse lithic scatter was situated on a ridge remnant, which combined with the lake's construction forms a small island with heavily eroded banks. Gin Creek flows approximately 1.25 km to the south, and two intermittent drainages flow into the lake about 175 m (574 ft) to the west. The 12 x 15 m (39.4 x 49.2 ft) scatter on the west shore of this island is heavily inundated at the lake's maximum pool level.

The soils of this area are the somewhat poorly drained Quitman loam. Shovel tests placed along the higher, less eroded points of the lithic scatter revealed 10 cm of humus (10YR3/2), with dark gray-brown silty clay (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the island's eroded shore allowed a surface collection to be conducted. One of three shovel tests contained flaked debris of Tallahatta quartzite.

Comments:

While impact potential from the lake is high at this site, the low density of materials recovered indicates no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 4 Primary flakes, tq
- 2 Secondary flakes, tq
- 4 Shatter, tq

Shovel Test 2:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 3 Primary flakes, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld590

North of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate lithic scatter was located on a ridge remnant, which combined with the lake's construction forms an island with heavily eroded banks. Gin Creek flows approximately 1 km to the south and two small intermittent drainages flow into the lake about 175 m (574 ft) to the west. The 20 x 10 m (65.6 x 32.8 ft) scatter on the north shore of the island is heavily eroded by pool level fluctuation.

The soils of this area are composed of Quitman sandy loam. Shovel tests revealed 25 cm of dark gray-brown silty, sandy loam (10YR4/2) overlying ridgetop clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the island's eroded shoreline allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests placed atop the highest points yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

While impact potential from the lake is high at this site, the lack of undisturbed cultural bearing strata indicates the site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Alexander Pinched, var. Prairie Farms
- 2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 3 Preforms, tq
- 3 Utilized flakes, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 7 Primary flakes, tq
- 21 Secondary flakes, tq
- 4 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld591

West End Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate lithic and ceramic scatter was located in West End Park at the time of minimum pool level. The site is situated within the beach area at the park and is usually flooded. A small perennial drainage flows into the lake approximately 150 m (492 ft) to the northwest. This 25 x 30 m (82 x 98.4 ft) secondary deposit is the result of alluvial action from above the 360 ft contour. In addition, the material present was presumably displaced by the construction of the compound.

The soils of this area are well drained Sweetman fine sandy loam and at this site are eroded to the ridgetop subsoil clays.

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the lakeshore allowed a collection to be conducted. Due to the heavy erosion on the slope, no subsurface tests were applicable.

Comments:

Due to the extent of erosion at the site and the lack of cultural bearing strata, no further investigations are warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Decatur PP/K, tq  
1 Decortication flake, tq  
1 Decortication flake, cpc  
1 Primary flake, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic, Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.



22Ld592

Okatibbee Marina Area

Elevation: 340 ft (103.7 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense scatter was located on an old levee of Twitley Branch, just north of the Okatibbee Marina complex. Following lake construction, this levee is now usually underwater, but during minimum pool level it takes the form of an exposed mudflat. The 25 x 70 m (82 x 229.6 ft) scatter covers the entire mudflat in this area. Twitley Branch flows approximately 300 m (984 ft) to the northwest, and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) to the south.

Soils in this area are moderately well drained Ora fine sandy loams, with 15-20 cm (6-8 in) of silty sand (10YR5/3) overlying eroded clay subsoils (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The exposed mudflat, a former levee, provided ample ground visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests produced no cultural material.

Comments:

The density of materials recovered at this site indicates the presence of a medium-sized, frequently used levee encampment, but due to the lack of intact cultural bearing deposits, no further investigation is warranted. The impact potential from the lake here is extremely high.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 5 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug
- 6 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 1 Baytown Plain, var. Roper
- 4 Bell Plain, var. Hale

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Biface fragment, tq

2 Preforms, tq  
1 Chisel end scraper, tq  
3 Utilized flakes, tq  
5 Decortication flakes, tq  
37 Primary flakes, tq  
29 Secondary flakes, tq  
1 Secondary flake, cpc  
6 Cores, tq  
20 Shatter, tq  
1 Shatter, tq  
2 Fire cracked rocks, fs

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic through Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld593

North of Okatibbee Marina Area  
Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 6 x 10 m (19.7 x 32.8 ft) lithic scatter was located approximately 150 m (492 ft) north of site 22Ld592 on a former levee on the south bank of Twitley Branch. Like site 22Ld592, with the lake's construction this levee is usually underwater during maximum pool level. At minimum pool level the levee takes the form of an exposed mudflat. Twitley Branch flows approximately 150 m (492 ft) to the northwest, and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 250 m (820 ft) to the south.

Soils in this area are of the moderately well drained Ora fine sandy loam variety, with 15-20 cm (6-8 in) of silty sand (10YR5/3) overlying eroded clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The exposed mudflat of this former levee provided ample ground visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Lithic materials at this site consisted of tightly clustered primary flakes of Tallahatta quartzite, possibly indicating a

knapping station activity area. Although the impact potential from the lake is high, the absence of intact cultural bearing strata suggests the site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Preform fragment, tq
- 2 Utilized flakes, tq
- 11 Primary flakes, tq
- 7 Secondary flakes, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld594

North of Okatibbee Marina Area

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 20 m (98.4 x 65.6 ft) moderately dense scatter was located approximately 75-100 m (246-328 ft) north of site 22Ld593 on a former levee on the south bank of Twitley Branch. Since the lake's construction this levee is usually underwater during maximum pool level and takes the form of an exposed mudflat in the winter minimum pool level months. Twitley Branch flows approximately 100-125 m (328-410 ft) to the north and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 325 m (1,066 ft) to the south.

The soils in this area are moderately well drained Ora fine sandy loams, with 15 cm (5.9 in) of silt (10YR5/3) overlying eroded clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The exposed mudflat of this levee remnant provided sufficient ground visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

The density of materials recovered at this site indicates the presence of a medium-sized, frequently used levee encampment. However, due to the lack of intact culture bearing deposits, no further investigation of the site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub
- 1 Twin Lakes Punctate, var. unspecified

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 5 Primary flakes, tq
- 7 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld595

Mouth of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 75 x 40 m (246 x 131.2 ft) dense lithic and ceramic scatter was located on the east side of a small knoll near the mouth of Twitley Branch. Since the lake's construction this knoll takes the form of a small island with eroded banks. Approximately 50 percent of this knoll is underwater during the maximum pool level summer months. Twitley Branch flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) to the northwest. A perennial drainage is located 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch.

The soils in this area are Ora fine sandy loams with 30 cm (11.8 in) of muddy silty clay (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility on the shoreline provided ample opportunity to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests situated in the wooded area on the highest points yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Due to the absence of intact culture bearing deposits, no further investigation of this site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 5 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug
- 1 Bell Plain, var. Hale

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Coosa Notched PP/K, tq
- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 2 Utilized flakes, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 30 Primary flakes, tq
- 30 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq
- 2 Shatter, tq
- 2 Fire-cracked rocks, fs

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland, Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld596

East of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 340 ft (104.8 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 50 x 15 m (164 x 49.2 ft) lithic and ceramic scatter was located on the former levee to the north of Twitley

Branch. The site is usually flooded during the maximum pool level in summer months, but is exposed as shoreline during minimum pool level months. Twitley Branch flows into the lake approximately 500 m (1,640 ft) to the west. A small perennial drainage is located about 100 m (342 ft) north of Twitley Branch.

The soils in this area are poorly drained Quitman loam with 25 cm (9.8 in) of dark gray brown (10YR4/2) silty clay overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

#### Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the shoreline provided the opportunity to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests placed along the slightly higher elevations produced no cultural materials.

#### Comments:

The density of materials recovered at this site indicates a rather extensively used encampment. However, due to the absence of any intact culture bearing deposits, no further investigation is warranted.

#### Materials Collected:

##### Surface:

##### Aboriginal Ceramics:

10 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior (1 rim)  
6 Sherdlets, unid.

##### Aboriginal Lithics:

2 Biface fragments, tq  
2 Preforms, tq  
3 Uniface scrapers, tq  
4 Utilized flakes, tq  
1 Decortication flake, tq  
8 Primary flakes, tq  
1 Primary flake, cpc  
2 Secondary flakes, tq  
2 Shatter, tq  
1 Core, tq

##### Historic Ceramics:

1 Whiteware, plain (rim)

##### Historic Material (other):

1 Rectangular bottle base  
1 Brick fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld597

North of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 40 x 30 m (131.2 x 98.4 ft) moderate lithic and ceramic scatter was located on the north shoreline of a small peninsula south of Twitley Branch Park, on an eroded ridge spur remnant. The wooded area above the eroded shore consists of mixed hardwoods and pine. Twitley Branch flows into the lake approximately 600 m (1,968 ft) to the west and a small perennial drainage flows about 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch.

The soils of this area are Quitman loam and are somewhat poorly drained. Five cm (2 in) of dark gray-brown loamy clay (10YR4/2) overlie the terrace top clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the eroded shoreline permitted a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests placed in the wooded area at slightly higher elevations yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Due to the rather extensive erosion at this site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 2 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug
- 2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Gary PP/K, tq
- 1 Coosa Notched PP/K, tq
- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 7 Primary flakes, tq
- 3 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, bc

Historic Ceramics:

- 1 Stoneware, Albany Slip
- 1 Stoneware, salt glaze
- 1 Whiteware, blue sponge
- 1 Whiteware, relief
- 2 Whiteware, plain

Historic Materials (other):

- 1 Round bottle base, cobalt blue
- 1 Rectangular flask, clear
- 1 Bottle fragment, milk glass
- 1 Jar top insert, milk glass
- 2 Pressed glass, lacy glass
- 2 Glass fragments, clear
- 1 Button, plastic

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld598

North of Twitley Branch  
Elevation: 339 ft (103 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate lithic and ceramic scatter was located on the north side of the small peninsula just northeast of the mouth of Twitley Branch. The 30 x 20 m (98 x 65.6 ft) site extends from the treeline of mixed hardwoods down to the minimum pool level.



Twitley Branch flows approximately 650 m (2,132 ft) to the west and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch.

Soils here are the somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed a 10 cm (3.9 in) deep surface soil (10YR 3/2) overlying loamy clay (10YR4/2) to a depth of 30 cm (11.8 in), with clay subsoil (10YR5/6) underneath.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the eroded shoreline permitted surface collection. Shovel tests placed in the wooded area yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

The quantity of materials recovered at this site indicates a rather intensively used area in prehistoric times. Impact potential from periodic flooding is relatively high. Sheetwash erosion has destroyed the integrity of this deposit. No further testing is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 9 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Swan Lake PP/K, tq
- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Uniface scraper, tq
- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 1 Perforator, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 7 Primary flakes, tq
- 7 Secondary flakes, tq
- 3 Shatter, tq

Aboriginal Material (other):

- 1 Bone fragment, small mammal

Historic Ceramics:

- 2 Pearlware, plain
- 6 Pearlware, shell edge
- 7 Pearlware, polychrome hand painted

- 1     Whiteware, polychrome hand painted
- 1     Whiteware, plain

Historic Material (other):

- 2     Square bottle fragments, aqua (hand-blown)

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld599

North of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 30 (98 x 98 ft) dense lithic and ceramic scatter was located about 50 m (164 ft) east of 22Ld598 on the same peninsula. It encompasses the entire point from the treeline of mixed hardwoods down to the minimum pool level shoreline. Twitley Branch flows approximately 700 m (2,296 ft) to the west and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch.

Soils here are the somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests placed within the slightly higher elevation wooded area revealed 30 cm (11.8 in) of alluvial sand deposits (5YR7/1) overlying 20 cm (7.9 in) of loamy clay (10YR4/2), with clay subsoil (10YR5/6) beneath.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the eroded shoreline permitted good surface visibility. Shovel tests situated in the slightly higher elevation wooded area yielded flakes of Tallahatta quartzite and other cultural materials recovered to a depth of 30 cm (11.8 in) below surface.

Comments:

The density of materials recovered at the site indicates an intensively used ridge spur encampment. Sheetwash erosion has destroyed the integrity of this deposit. No further testing is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 3 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 4 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub
- 2 Baytown Plain, var. Roper
- 2 Weeden Island Incised, var. unspecified

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Morrow Mountain PP/K, tq
- 1 Pickwick PP/K, tq
- 2 Gary PP/Ks, tq
- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 2 Medial PP/K fragments, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 10 Biface fragments, tq
- 4 Preforms, tq
- 1 Perforator, tq
- 11 Utilized flakes, tq
- 3 Decortication flakes, tq
- 12 Primary flakes, tq
- 7 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, cpc

Historic Ceramics:

- 1 Stoneware, salt glaze
- 3 Semi-Porcelain, plain
- 1 Unidentified sherd

Historic Materials (other):

- 1 Octagonal bottle fragment, amber
- 1 Glass fragment, clear

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic, Middle to Late Woodland,  
Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld600

East of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 75 x 20 m (246 x 65.6 ft) lithic and ceramic scatter was located on another ridge spur remnant on the same peninsula as sites 22Ld598 and 22Ld599. This site covers the entire point from the treeline of mixed hardwoods down to the minimum pool level. Twitley Branch flows approximately 700 m (2,296 ft) to the west and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch.

Soils here are the somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests situated along the slightly higher elevations of the wooded area revealed 30 cm (11.8 in) of silty sand (10YR3/2) overlying 20 cm (7.9 in) of clay loam (10YR4/3) mottled with flecks of charcoal (10YR5/6), with clay subsoil (10YR5/6) beneath.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the eroded shoreline permitted a surface collection. Shovel tests situated in the wooded area yielded several flakes of Tallahatta quartzite recovered to a depth of 25 cm (9.8 in) below surface.

Comments:

Like site 22Ld599, the density of materials recovered from this site indicates an intensively used ridge spur encampment. The integrity of the site has been destroyed by erosion, however. No further testing is recommended.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1	Alexander Incised, <u>var. Pleasant Valley</u>
7	Baldwin Plain, <u>var. Blubber</u>
22	Baldwin Plain, <u>var. Lubbub</u> (1 rim)
14	Baytown Plain, <u>var. Roper</u>
1	Residual Sand Tempered, pinched rim
1	Residual Shell Tempered

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Hamilton PP/K, tg  
1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq  
3 Biface fragments, tq  
1 Preform, tq  
3 Utilized flakes, tq  
7 Decortication flakes, tq  
25 Primary flakes, tq  
17 Secondary flakes, tq  
3 Secondary flakes, tq

Historic Ceramics:

2 Whiteware, plain  
1 Whiteware, blue sponge  
1 Whiteware, annular

Historic Materials (other):

1 Button, metal

Cultural Affiliation: Gulf Formational through Mississippian,  
Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld601

East of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 50 x 20 m (164 x 65.6 ft) moderately dense lithic scatter was located on the west shoreline of the peninsula east of the mouth of Twitley Branch. This ridge remnant formed the first terrace east of Twitley Branch before the lake's construction. During maximum pool levels this entire remnant is prone to frequent flooding, but is exposed as a sandbar during minimum pool level. Twitley Branch flows approximately 500 m (1,640 ft) to the west. A small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch.

Soils here are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed 12 cm (4.7 in) of silty sand (10YR3/2) overlying eroded ridgetop clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The exposed sandbar afforded good ground visibility, permitting a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Although impact potential from the lake during maximum pool level is extremely high, the absence of any intact cultural bearing strata indicates no further investigation at this site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Drill, cpc
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 3 Decortication flakes, tq
- 6 Primary flakes, tq
- 2 Secondary flakes, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 3 Stoneware, salt glaze
- 11 Whiteware, plain
- 1 Whiteware, blue hand-painted

Historic Materials (other):

- 3 Square-cut nails
- 1 Brick fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

## 22Ld602

Northeast of West Bank Park  
Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

### Environmental Setting:

This 50 x 20 m (164 x 65.6 ft) moderately dense lithic scatter was located on the west side of a ridge remnant about 100 m (328 ft) south of site 22Ld601. This remnant formed the first terrace east of Twitley Branch prior to the lake's construction in 1971. During maximum pool level this entire remnant is usually underwater, but during minimum pool level it is exposed as a sandbar/mud flat. Twitley Branch flows into the lake approximately 600 m (1968 ft) to the northwest. A small intermittent drainage flows about 200 m (656 ft) to the west.

Soils here are the somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams, but are largely eroded to subsoil. Shovel tests revealed 15 cm (5.9 in) of silty sand (10YR3/2) overlying ridgetop subsoil clays (10YR 5/6).

### Investigative Procedure:

The exposed nature of the sandbar provided good ground visibility for a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

### Comments:

Although impact potential from the lake's maximum pool level is extremely high at the site, the absence of intact cultural bearing strata indicates no further investigation is warranted.

### Materials Collected:

#### Surface:

##### Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub
- 1 Bell Plain, var. Hale

##### Aboriginal Lithics:

- 2 Residual Stemmed PP/Ks, tq
- 2 Preforms, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, cpc
- 1 Shatter, tq
- 1 Fire-cracked rock, ss





Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 2 Preforms, tq
- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 3 Primary flakes, tq
- 1 Shatter, tq
- 1 Core, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 3 Creamware, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld604

East of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 20 x 20 m (65.6 x 65.6 ft) lithic scatter was located about 100 m (328 ft) north of site 22Ld603, on a small ridge spur remnant. Prior to the 1971 construction of the lake, this remnant formed the first terrace east of Twitley Branch. During maximum pool level the entire remnant is underwater, but during minimum pool level it is exposed as a sandbar/mudflat. Twitley Branch flows into the lake approximately 500 m (1,640 ft) to the west, with a small perennial drainage present about 100 m (328 ft) to the north of the branch.

The heavily eroded soils of this area are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed 20 cm (7.9 in) of silty sand (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The exposed ridge spur remnant provided good ground visibility for surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural

materials.

Comments:

While impact potential from the lake is extremely high at this site, the absence of intact cultural bearing strata indicates the site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

3	Proximal PP/K fragments, tq
1	Distal PP/K fragment, tq
2	Biface fragments, tq
3	Decortication flakes, tq
1	Decortication flake, tq
13	Primary flakes, tq
1	Primary flake, cpc
8	Secondary flakes, tq
2	Shatter, tq
1	Shatter, tq

Historic Ceramics:

1	Pearlware, shell edge
1	Stoneware, brown slip glaze
1	Stoneware, salt glaze
1	Whiteware, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld605

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 12 x 10 m (39.3 x 42.6 ft) sparse lithic and ceramic scatter was located along the shoreline north of the Twitley Branch Park boat launch and was restricted to the minimal pool level shoreline. There is a small perennial drainage approximately 300

m (984 ft) to the southwest.

The soils of this area are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams and are subject to frequent flooding. Twenty cm (7.9 in) of silty sand (10YR3/2) overlie clay loam (10YR4/2) to a depth of 45 cm (17.7 in) below surface, with clay subsoil (10YR5/6) beneath.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the water's edge provided the opportunity to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Due to the low density of materials recovered, no further testing is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 3 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 2 Primary flakes, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld606

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 12 x 15 m (39.36 x 49.2 ft) moderately dense lithic and ceramic scatter was located along the minimum pool level shoreline at Twitley Branch Park, about 100 m (328 ft) north of site 22Ld605. Construction of parking areas has heavily impacted this site, but "riprap" along the shoreline prevents further erosion.

The soils in this area are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed 20 cm (7.9 in) of silty sand (10YR 3/2), with clay loam (10YR4/2) extending to a depth of 45 cm (17.7 in) below surface and clay subsoil (10YR5/6) beneath.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the lakeshore enabled a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no artifacts.

Comments:

Due to the impact by the construction of the parking area at the park, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

6 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq  
2 Decortication flakes, tq  
8 Primary flakes, tq  
8 Secondary flakes, tq  
2 Shatter, tq

Historic Ceramics:

3 Whiteware, plain

Historic Materials (other):

1 Brick fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld607

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 50 x 20 m (160 x 65.6 ft) moderately dense lithic scatter was located along the minimum pool level shoreline at Twitley Branch Park, approximately 150 m (492 ft) north of site 22Ld606. Erosion has impacted this area significantly. While the majority of the materials recovered were along the shoreline, the site extends into the wooded pine area.

The soils of this area are poorly drained Quitman loams, with silty sand extending to a depth of 25 cm (9.8 in) below surface. Loamy clay (10YR4/2) to 45 cm (17.7 in) below surface overlies subsoil clay (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the shoreline allowed a surface collection to be conducted, however, shovel test pits placed on the higher ground yielded negative artifact recovery.

Comments:

As this area is at present heavily impacted, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq  
1 Biface fragment, tq  
1 Biface/chopper, tq  
2 Utilized flakes, tq  
2 Decortication flakes, tq  
7 Primary flakes, tq  
4 Secondary flakes, tq  
1 Secondary flake, tq  
1 Shatter, tq  
1 Core, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic, Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld608

West of Collinsville Park Ramp  
Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 10 x 12 m (32.8 x 39.4 ft) sparse lithic scatter was located on the low pool level shoreline along the slough west of the Collinsville Park boat launch and extended from the shoreline to the pine woods area.

The soils here are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams, but were eroded to the clay subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility permitted a surface collection, but due to the heavily eroded nature of the site, no subsurface testing was conducted.

Comments:

Due to the absence of culture bearing strata at this site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld609

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 40 x 20 m (131 x 65.6 ft) lithic scatter was located in the camping area at Twitley Branch Park, along the minimum pool level shoreline. Construction of the picnic and camping areas at the park has already significantly impacted this small site.

Soils in this area are poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed 20 cm (7.9 in) of clay loam (10YR4/2), with clay subsoil (10YR5/6) beneath.

Investigative Procedure:

The sparse understory in this area allowed adequate visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no artifacts.

Comments:

Due to the previous impact caused by construction and the low density of materials recovered at this site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Preform, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 1 Stoneware, slip cobalt glaze
- 1 Whiteware, annular
- 1 Whiteware, navy blue hand-painted
- 2 Whiteware, plain

Historic Materials (other):

- 1 Rectangular bottle base, amber
- 1 Pharmaceutical bottle neck, clear
- 1 Bottle fragment, green

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld610

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 40 x 10 m (131 x 32.8 ft) sparse lithic and ceramic scatter was located within the camping area at Twitley Branch Park, along the minimum pool level shoreline. Construction of the picnic and camping areas at the park has already significantly impacted this small site.

Soils in this area are poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed 20 cm (7.9 in) of clay loam (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The sparse understory of this area allowed adequate ground visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no artifacts.

Comments:

Due to the low density of materials recovered and the previous impact caused by construction, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 McIntire PP/K, fp
- 2 Drill fragments, tq
- 4 Decortication flakes, tq
- 5 Primary flakes, tq
- 3 Secondary flakes, tq



Historic Ceramics:

- 1 Stoneware, alkaline glaze
- 1 Whiteware, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not Recommended

22Ld611

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 10 m (98 x 33 ft) sparse scatter was located within the Twitley Branch camping area, adjacent to 22Ld610. Construction of the picnic and camping facilities have impacted the site, which is visible only during low pool level.

Soils in this area are poorly drained Quitman loams. Shovel tests revealed 20 cm (7.9 in) of clay loam (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5.6).

Investigative Procedure:

The sparse undergrowth at the site allowed a surface collection to be performed. Shovel tests were negative.

Comments:

Due to the low density of cultural materials, lack of intact deposits, and prior impact to the site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub
- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber (rim)
- 1 McLeod Check Stamped, var. Bigbee

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
1	Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
5	Biface fragments, tq
1	Perforator, tq
3	Decortication flakes, tq
3	Decortication flakes, tq
8	Primary flakes, tq
3	Secondary flakes, tq
2	Shatter, tq
1	Core, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic through Middle Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld612

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 50 x 20 m (164 x 65.6 ft) lithic scatter was located within the camping area at Twitley Branch Park, along the minimum pool level shoreline. Construction of the picnic and camping area has already impacted this site.

The soils in this area are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams, with 20 cm (7.9 in) of clay loam (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The sparse understory in this area provided good ground visibility to conduct a surface collection, while shovel tests yielded negative recovery.

Comments:

Because of the low density of materials and the impact due to construction, this site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2	Biface fragments, tq
1	Utilized flake, tq
2	Decortication flakes, tq
11	Primary flakes, tq
1	Secondary flake, tq
1	Core, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld613

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 10 m (98.4 x 32.8 ft) moderately dense lithic and ceramic scatter was located along two remnant ridge spurs on the north end of Twitley Branch Park, at the minimum pool level shoreline. This area is prone to frequent flooding.

The soils in this area are poorly drained Quitman loams, with 10-15 cm (3.9-5.9 in) of silty clay loam (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the shoreline of this slough permitted a surface collection. Shovel tests placed in the area yielded no recovery.

Comments:

The lack of cultural bearing strata at the site suggests that no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

2 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq  
3 Biface fragments, tq  
3 Preforms, tq  
4 Decortication flakes, tq  
20 Primary flakes, tq  
7 Secondary flakes, tq  
3 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld614

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 20 x 10 m (65.6 x 32.8 ft) lithic and ceramic scatter was located on a remnant ridge spur within Twitley Branch Park. Located adjacent to 22Ld613, the site is exposed only during low pool and is subject to frequent flooding.

The soils in this area are poorly drained Quitman loams, with 10-15 cm (3.9-5.9 in) of silty clay loam (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests did not produce any cultural material.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Greenbrier PP/K, tq
- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 7 Primary flakes, tq
- 3 Secondary flakes, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 1 Pearlware, shell edge
- 1 Pearlware, polychrome hand-painted
- 2 Pearlware, plain
- 1 Stoneware, salt glaze

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld615

Twitley Branch Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 10 m (98.4 x 32.8 ft) low density lithic scatter was situated on the south shore of the slough at Twitley Branch Park, about 100 m (328 ft) west of sites 22Ld613 and 22Ld614 and on a ridge spur remnant. As with the previous sites, this area is prone to frequent flooding during maximum pool level. Above the minimum pool level shoreline stands a wooded area of planted pine and a sparse understory.

The soils here are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams, with 10-15 cm (3.9-5.9 in) of silty clay loam (10YR4/2) overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility along the shoreline enabled a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests placed within the wooded area yielded no artifacts.

Comments:

The low density of materials recovered and the absence of cultural bearing strata suggest that no further investigations are warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2	Decortication flakes, tq
4	Primary flakes, tq
1	Secondary flake, tq
1	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld616

East of Twitley Branch

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense artifact scatter, approximately 150 x 25 m (492 x 82 ft) in size, was situated on the southern end of a small peninsula east of where the mouth of Twitley Branch opens into the lake. The site extends from the eroded minimum pool level shoreline into an area of mixed hardwoods, just above the 340 ft (103.6 m) contour. It is usually underwater during the rainy season. About 650 m (2,132 ft) to the west flows Twitley Branch and a small perennial drainage is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) north of the branch. This peninsula appears as a ridge remnant. The site is located on a spur of this ridge.

The soils of this area are somewhat poorly drained Quitman loams, with 20-25 cm (7.9-9.8 in) of silty clay loam (10YR4/3), mottled with charcoal (10YR5/18), overlying clay loam subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The heavily eroded minimum pool level shoreline provided adequate ground visibility for a surface collection. Numerous shovel tests were placed in the slightly higher elevation wooded area.

Comments:

This site was intensively used over long periods of time. However, the lack of intact deposits suggests that no further investigations are warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Alexander Pinched, var. Prairie Farms
- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Decatur PP/K, tq
- 1 Madison PP/K, tq
- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 2 Preforms, tq
- 1 Flake knife, tq
- 1 Uniface scraper, tq
- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 6 Decortication flakes, tq
- 34 Primary flakes, tq
- 19 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Core, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 3 Pearlware, plain
- 1 Earthenware, brown slip glaze
- 1 Unidentified sherd

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic, Gulf Formational through Late Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld617

North of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 150 x 15 m (492 x 49.2 ft) moderately dense lithic and ceramic scatter was situated along the minimum pool level shoreline just north of the Gin Creek area. The shore here is very narrow and eroded. Beyond the shoreline the land rises to a ridge covered with mixed hardwoods. Gin Creek flows into the lake approximately 0.5 km (0.25 miles) to the south and a small intermittent drainage flows about 0.5 km (0.25 miles) to the north.

The soils here are Savannah fine sandy loams and are moderately well drained, with 0-25 cm (0-9.8 in) of sandy loam (10YR 5/3) overlying clay loam subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The heavily eroded shoreline provided good ground visibility, permitting a surface collection to be conducted. The absence of upper soil horizons prevented subsurface testing.

Comments:

Due to the absence of any overlying soils in this portion of the survey area and the probability that the artifacts recovered were redeposited from the ridge above, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

8 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub  
1 Baytown Plain, var. Roper

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Big Sandy PP/K, tq  
1 Guilford Rounded Base PP/K, tq  
1 White Springs PP/K, tq  
1 Gary PP/K, tq  
1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq  
3 Proximal PP/K fragments, tq  
5 Biface fragments, tq  
1 Preform, tq



3 Utilized flakes, tq  
5 Decortication flakes, tq  
29 Primary flakes, tq  
24 Secondary flakes, tq  
4 Shatter, tq  
7 Cores, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic through Late Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld618

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 15 x 25 m (49.2 x 82 ft) dense lithic and ceramic scatter was situated on an erosional remnant at the south end of the Lake Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. During maximum pool level this remnant takes the form of a small island and is often underwater. At minimum pool level it is a sandy point bar approximately 300 m (984 ft) west of the pre-lake course of Bales Creek.

The soils of this area are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams, with 20-25 cm (7.9-9.8 in) of fine sandy loam (10YR5/3) overlying clay loam subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The heavily eroded nature of this site provided good ground visibility for a surface collection. Shovel tests placed upon the slightly higher elevations yielded no artifact recovery.

Comments:

The density of materials recovered at this site indicate an area extensively utilized over a long period of time. However, due to the eroded condition of the site, no further testing is recommended.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 1 Baytown Plain, var. Curry Creek
- 12 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
- 1 Ebenezer PP/K, tq
- 1 Madison PP/K, tq
- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Drill fragment, tq
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 3 Decortication flakes, tq
- 16 Primary flakes, tq
- 17 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, qtz
- 1 Secondary flakes, fp
- 11 Shatter, tq
- 2 Cores, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic through Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld619

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 50 x 15 m (164 x 49.2 ft) dense scatter was located on the extreme southern tip of the same erosional remnant as site 22Ld618, on the Water Park peninsula. As with site 22Ld618, during maximum pool level this remnant takes the form of a small island and is often underwater. At minimum pool level it is a sandy point bar approximately 300 m (984 ft) west of the pre-lake course of Bales Creek.

The soils of this area are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams, with 20 cm (7.9 in) of fine sandy loam (10YR5/3) overlying clay loam subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The heavily eroded nature of this site provided good ground visibility for a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests placed upon the slightly higher elevation yielded no artifact recovery.

Comments:

The density of materials recovered at this site indicates an area intensively utilized over extended periods of time. The preliminary reconnaissance of the area also revealed the basal remnants of a basin-shaped, trash-filled pit containing soil (10YR3/2) heavily laced with charcoal and organic debris. Several pieces of thermally altered rock and Tallahatta quartzite flakes were also recovered in this feature's cross-section. However, the absence of any other features and the eroded nature of the site indicate no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug (rim)
- 2 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Jude PP/K, tq
- 1 Limestone PP/K, tq
- 1 Gary PP/K, tq
- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Drill fragment, tq
- 1 Spokeshave, tq
- 3 Biface fragments, tq
- 3 Preforms, tq
- 3 Decortication flakes, tq
- 10 Primary flakes, tq
- 12 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Secondary flake, cpc
- 6 Shatter, tq

Historic Materials:

- 1 Wire Nail

Cultural Affiliation: Early, Late Archaic through Mississippian,  
Historic (isolated find)

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld620

East of Water Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This very sparse lithic scatter was located on a man-made levee west of Bales Creek and north of the Water Park. This levee is a part of recently constructed catfish ponds and the area has been heavily impacted to the point of total destruction. A narrow band of shoreline remains and is exposed as a mudflat expanse during periods of low pool level. The sparse lithic scatter located here covers an expanse measuring 25 X 15 m (82 X 49 ft).

The soils of this area were Savannah fine sandy loams prior to sheet wash erosion down to the subsoil stratum.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility was present within the exposed mudflat between the shoreline and the man-made pond levee to the west. No shovel tests were conducted due to the absence of soil horizons above the subsoil.

Comments:

Construction of the catfish ponds and the effects of sheet wash erosion have effectively obliterated 22Ld620. A sparse surface scatter of lithic materials is the only remaining evidence of site occurrence here. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

5	Primary flakes, tq
3	Secondary flakes, tq
1	Hammerstone, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended

22Ld621

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 50 x 15 m (164 x 49.2 ft) moderately dense lithic scatter is situated on the southeast bank of the Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. The site lies along a former ridge remnant from the treeline of mixed hardwoods and loblolly pines down to the minimum pool level shoreline. This former remnant lies west of the old pre-lake course of Bales Creek, which flows into the lake approximately 0.5 km (0.25 miles) to the north.

The soils of this area are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams, with 8-10 cm (3.1-3.9 in) of silty sand overlying eroded clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the eroded shoreline provided the opportunity to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests placed within the treeline at slightly higher elevations yielded no artifacts.

Comments:

The lack of upper soil horizons in the area indicates the site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2	Biface fragments, tq
1	Decortication flake, tq
8	Primary flakes, tq
6	Secondary flakes, tq
1	Secondary flake, tq
8	Shatter, tq

Historic Materials:

- 1 Unidentified metal fragment
- 2 Nail fragments
- 1 Brick fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld622

Okatibbee Water Park  
Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 20 x 10 m (65.6 x 32.8 ft) very sparse lithic scatter is situated about 100 m (328 ft) south of site 22Ld621, along the southeast bank of the Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. The site lies along the same ridge remnant and is exposed on the shoreline at the minimum pool level. Unlike the previous site, 22Ld621, 22Ld622 does not extend into the treeline of hardwoods and pine, but is confined to the present shoreline and during maximum pool level is underwater.

The soil at this site are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loam, eroded to the ridgetop clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Favorable ground visibility along the eroded shoreline allowed a surface collection to be performed, however, the lack of upper soil horizons prevented any subsurface testing.

Comments:

Due to the heavily eroded nature of this site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Chisel, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 3 Primary flakes, tq
- 1 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld623

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 15 m (98.4 x 39.2 ft) moderate artifact scatter lies approximately 75 m (246 ft) south of site 22Ld622, along the south-east bank of the Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. It is situated on the same ridge remnant and exposed at the shoreline during minimum pool level. Like site 22Ld622, this site is restricted to the minimum pool level shoreline and during maximum pool level is underwater.

The soils here are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams, eroded to the clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Favorable ground visibility along the eroded shoreline allowed a surface collection, but due to the absence of topsoil, no subsurface testing was possible.

Comments:

Due to the total absence of topsoil at this site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 2 Spokeshaves, tq
- 1 Chisel-end scraper, tq
- 2 Uniface scraper fragments, tq
- 4 Biface fragments, tq
- 2 Preforms, tq
- 1 Decortication flake, tq
- 4 Primary flakes, tq
- 8 Secondary flakes, tq
- 7 Shatter, tq
- 1 Fire-cracked rock, ss
- 1 Fire-cracked rock, fs

Historic Materials:

- 1 Bottle glass fragment, amber
- 1 Nail fragment, unidentified
- 1 Brick fragment

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld624

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 10 x 10 m (32.8 x 32.8 ft) sparse artifact scatter is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) south of site 22Ld623, along the southeast bank of the Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. Situated along the same former ridge remnant as sites 22Ld621, 22Ld622, and 22Ld623, this site also is restricted to the minimum pool level shoreline and during maximum pool levels is underwater.



The soils in this area are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams, eroded to the ridgetop clay subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the eroded shoreline permitted a surface collection, but due to the absence of any overlying topsoil, no subsurface testing was possible.

Comments:

Due to the low density of materials recovered at this site and to the heavily eroded nature of the area, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

2 Shatter, tq

Historic Ceramics:

1 Semi-porcelain, turquoise

2 Whiteware, plain

Historic Materials (other):

2 Glass bottle fragments, clear

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld625

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 12 m (98.4 x 39.4 ft) moderate lithic scatter lies approximately 300 m (984 ft) north of site 22Ld621 and along the east bank of the Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. The site is situated upon a former ridge spur and extends from the minimum pool

level shoreline into the planted pine forest at a slightly higher elevation. This former ridge remnant lies about 200 m (656 ft) southwest of where the mouth of Bales Creek flows into the lake.

The soils in this area are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams. Along the eroded shoreline there are 6-8 cm (2.4-3.2 in) of silty sand overlying clay subsoil (10YR5/6). Within the wooded area, a 20 cm (7.9 in) plowzone (10YR4/3) overlies the ridgetop clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

#### Investigative Procedure:

The sparse ground cover along the shoreline provided adequate visibility for a surface collection. Shovel tests placed along the shore and in the wooded area revealed no intact cultural deposits.

#### Comments:

Due to the heavy erosion along the shoreline and to the absence of any undisturbed cultural bearing strata within the tree-line, no further investigation is warranted.

#### Materials Collected:

##### Surface:

##### Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior (rim)

##### Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 1 Utilized flake, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 22 Primary flakes, tq
- 13 Secondary flakes, tq
- 15 Shatter, tq
- 1 Core, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld626

Okatibbee Water Park

Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 60 x 25 m (196.8 x 82 ft) dense lithic and ceramic scatter lies approximately 75 m (246 ft) north of site 22Ld625, along the east bank of the Okatibbee Water Park peninsula. Like site 22Ld625, this site is situated upon a former ridge spur and extends from the minimum pool level shoreline into the planted pine forest at a slightly higher elevation. This ridge remnant lies about 200 m (656 ft) southwest of where the mouth of Bales Creek flows into the lake.

The soils in this area are moderately well drained Savannah fine sandy loams. Along the shoreline the soils are eroded to clay subsoil, while within the treeline there are 20 cm (7.9 in) of plowzone (10YR4/2) overlying the ridgetop clay subsoil (10YR 5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

The heavily eroded shoreline offered good ground visibility for a surface collection. Shovel tests placed within the treeline revealed no intact cultural deposits.

Comments:

While the density of materials recovered suggests long-term, intensive use in prehistoric times, in the absence of any intact overlying topsoil, no further investigation of this site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 3 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub
- 3 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber
- 1 Mulberry Creek Plain, var. Dead River

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 7 Biface fragments, tq
- 2 Utilized flakes, tq

1 Utilized flake, tg  
4 Decortication flakes, tq  
1 Decortication flake, fp  
32 Primary flakes, tq  
24 Secondary flakes, tq  
1 Secondary flake, tg  
17 Shatter, tq  
1 Shatter, qtz

Cultural Affiliation: Early, Middle Woodland.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld627

East Bank

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 10 x 10 m (32.8 x 32.8 ft) extremely sparse lithic scatter is situated along the heavily eroded shoreline beside the campground north of the Okatibbee Water Park. Beyond the shoreline, the banks rise sharply in elevation to a series of ridges. Erosion from wave action is high. During maximum pool level the waterline extends to the base of these ridges.

The soils here are of the well-drained Sweatman-Smithdale series, which were formed in stratified marine deposits consisting of loamy sediments and shaly clay.

Investigative Procedure:

The eroded nature of the shoreline at minimum pool levels provided ample visibility to conduct a surface collection. No subsurface testing was possible due to the lack of upper soil horizons.

Comments:

The few cultural materials recovered were redeposited from the upland ridgetops. No further testing is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

3 Primary flakes, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld628

East Bank

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense lithic scatter was located on the east shore of the lake below the campground at Okatibbee Water Park. The 100 x 25 m (328 x 82 ft) site is situated approximately 1,200 m (3936 ft) north of site 22Ld558 and is located on the minimum pool level shoreline. Here the land rises steadily into an upland forest of pine and mixed hardwoods. This site lies approximately 1 km (0.6 miles) west of Tompeat Creek. There is a small intermittent drainage about 100 m (328 ft) to the north.

The soils here are of the well-drained Sweatman-Smithdale series, which were formed in stratified marine deposits of loamy sediments and shaly clay.

Investigative Procedure:

The heavily eroded nature of the minimum pool level shoreline provided good visibility for a surface collection, however, the lack of any overlying topsoils prevented any subsurface testing.

Comments:

While the heavy density of materials recovered at this site suggests a long-term, extensive use area in prehistoric times, the lack of overlying topsoil indicates the site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Mulberry Creek PP/K, tq  
1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq  
1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq  
1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq  
2 Distal PP/K fragments, tq  
10 Biface fragments, tq  
1 Spokeshave, tq  
1 Uniface scraper, tq  
5 Decortication flakes, tq  
1 Decortication flake, tq  
48 Primary flakes, tq  
26 Secondary flakes, tq  
10 Shatter, tq  
2 Cores, tq  
1 Fire-cracked rock, ss  
1 Sandstone bowl fragment, with mending hole

Other Materials:

3 Fossilized mussel shells

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic through Middle Woodland.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld629

East Bank

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse lithic and ceramic scatter was located on the east shore below the Okatibbee Water Park campground. This 20 x 15 m (65.6 x 49.2 ft) site lies about 100 m north (328 ft) of site 22L d628, beside a small intermittent drainage. Tompeat Creek flows approximately 1 km (0.6 miles) to the east. The site is situated

in a small valley cut by the intermittent drainage and gradually rises into an upland forest of pine and mixed hardwoods.

The soils here are of the well drained Sweatman-Smithdale series and were formed in stratified marine deposits of loamy sediments and shaly clay. Runoff of these hilly upland soils is rapid and erosion is severe.

Investigative Procedure:

The eroded lakeshore at minimum pool level here provided good ground visibility to conduct a surface collection. No shovel tests were possible due to the lack of upper soil horizons.

Comments:

The scarcity of materials recovered at this site, along with the absence of intact overlying topsoil, suggest that no further investigations of the site are warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Wheeler Plain, var. Wheeler
- 3 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq
- 2 Secondary flakes, tq
- 3 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Gulf Formational, Woodland.

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld630

North of Okatibbee Marina Area  
Elevation: 339 ft (103.3 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 30 x 40 m (98.4 x 131.2 ft) moderately dense lithic and ceramic scatter was located approximately 125 m (410 ft) northwest of site 22Ld594 on a former levee on the south bank of Twitley Branch. Since the lake's construction this former levee is usually underwater during maximum pool level and takes the form of an exposed mudflat at the minimum pool level during winter months. Twitley Branch flows approximately 100 m (328 ft) to the north and a small perennial drainage flows into the lake about 100 m (328 ft) north of Twitley Branch.

The soils of this area are of the moderately well drained Ora fine sandy loam variety, with 45 cm (17.7 in) of silty sand (10YR 4/2) overlying subsoil clay (10YR5/6). Water seepage was encountered at 40 cm below surface (15.7 in).

Investigative Procedure:

The exposed mudflat of this former levee provided ample ground visibility to conduct a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

Although the impact potential from the lake is high, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 7 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbug
- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Incised
- 3 Sherdlets, unid.

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Proximal PP/K fragment, tq
- 2 Biface fragments, tq
- 1 Preform fragment, tq
- 2 Utilized flakes, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 29 Primary flakes, tq



20 Secondary flakes, tq  
2 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld631

South Dam

Elevation: 340 ft (104 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 20 x 20 m (66 x 66 ft) lithic scatter area is located on a ridge spur 50 m (164 ft) west of Okatibbee Dam. This is a heavily wooded area of mixed hardwood forest.

The Daleville-Jena association soils in this area are frequently flooded. Silty sand (5YR4/25/2) extended to a depth of 40 cm (16 in) below surface, overlying sandy clay (7.5YR4/4), which extended to a depth of 60 cm (24 in) below surface. A 5YR4/6 sandy clay extended to a depth of 8 cm (3 in) to a depth of 60 cm (2 ft).

Investigative Procedure:

Because of poor ground visibility, five shovel tests were placed along this ridge spur. Shovel Test 1 contained material to 25 cm (10 in) below surface. Shovel Test 3 contained material to a depth of 56 cm (22 in) below surface.

Comments:

Sparse materials were recovered to depths of 56 cm (22 in) below surface. A biface fragment was recovered just below the humus zone.

The impact potential here is low. No further investigation is anticipated due to the site's location south of the dam.

Materials Collected:

Shovel Test 1:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Retouched flake, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq

Shovel Test 3:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Biface fragment, tq
- 1 Chisel end scraper, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Early Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not applicable.

22Ld632

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 100 x 25 m (328 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was located at the extreme north end of a fallow field. Site 22Ld633 is 100 m (328 ft) to the south. A field road follows a treeline of mixed hardwood. The marshy floodplain of the lake lies 20 m (66 ft) to the east. House Creek flows through this marsh roughly 150 m (492 ft) to the east.

The soils in this area are Ora fine sandy loams. A 25 cm (10 in) deep plowzone, mottled with charcoal, hematite, and manganese (10YR5/4) overlies a loamy clay (10YR6/6) subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility permitted a surface collection. Shovel tests yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

The proximity of House Creek and Hodge Branch, two year-round water sources, make the ridge on which the site is located a desirable habitation area. However, due to post-depositional disturbances to the cultural deposits present, no further investigations are warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
- 2 Preforms, tq
- 2 Decortication flakes, tq
- 10 Primary flakes, tq
- 11 Secondary flakes, tq
- 1 Core, tq
- 14 Shatter, tq

Historic Ceramics:

- 1 Porcelain, plain

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Early Woodland, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld633

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 50 x 25 m (164 x 82 ft) lithic scatter was located on the edge of a fallow field, about 50 m (164 ft) north of site 22Ld578. A field road follows a mixed hardwood treeline. The marshy floodplain of the lake lies 25 m (82 ft) to the east. House Creek flows through the marsh 175 m (574 ft) to the east.

The soils of this area are Ora fine sandy loams. Overlying a clay subsoil (10YR4/6) is 25 cm (10 in) of sandy plowzone (7.5YR 3/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good ground visibility allowed a surface collection. Shovel tests placed upon the highest ground yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

No undisturbed strata were observed at this site. Impact potential from the lake is low. No further investigation of the site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
1	Biface fragment, tq
1	Preform, tq
1	Retouched flake, tq
3	Decortication flakes, tq
2	Primary flakes, tq
1	Primary flake, cpc
1	Secondary flake, fp
8	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Early Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld634

North Lake

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This moderate 25 x 25 m (82 x 82 ft) ceramic and lithic scatter was located on the edge of a fallow field 100 m (328 ft) north of site 22Ld576. House Creek runs through the marshy floodplain of the lake 150 m (492 ft) to the east. A field road runs along the edge of a mixed hardwood treeline .

The soils here are Ora fine sandy loams. A clay subsoil (7.5 YR4/6) underlies a sandy plowzone (10YR5/6) at 25 cm (10 in) below surface.

Investigative Procedures:

Good ground visibility allowed a surface collection. Shovel tests placed on the highest ground yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

No further investigation of this site is warranted due to the lack of intact cultural deposits.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

2 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubbub

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Distal PP/K fragment, fp  
1 Preform fragment, tq  
2 Primary flakes, tq  
3 Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld635

North Lake

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 50 x 20 m (164 x 66 ft) lithic scatter was located at the edge of an overgrown fallow field. A small intermittent stream runs 15 m (49 ft) to the south. There is a field pond to the west. The marshy floodplain of the lake lies 15 m (49 ft) to the east.

The soils here are Ora fine sandy loams. Groundwater seepage was evident at 5 cm (2 in) below surface.

Investigative Procedure:

Even though ground visibility was limited, a surface collection was conducted. Because groundwater seepage was encountered at 5 cm (2 in) below surface, no further subsurface testing was conducted.

Comments:

Due to the lack of intact cultural deposits, no further investigation of this site is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq
- 1 Core, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld636

North Lake

Elevation: 350 ft (107 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse 20 x 15 m (66 x 49 ft) lithic scatter was located on the edge of a fallow field, roughly 100 m (328 ft) west of site 22Ld574. The lakeshore lies 20 m (66 ft) to the northeast.

The soils in this area are of the Sweatman-Smithdale soil association. Underlying 15 cm (6 in) of plowzone (10YR3/2) is a clay subsoil (10YR5/8).

Investigative Procedure:

Ground visibility on the access road, as well as in the field, enabled a surface collection. Shovel tests on high ground produced no cultural materials.

Comments:

Because of the absence of undisturbed strata at the site, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Residual Stemmed PP/K, tq
1	Distal PP/K fragment, tq
2	Preform fragments, tq
1	Biface fragment, tq
1	Decortication flake, tq
1	Primary flake, tq
13	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Early Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld637

North Lake

Elevation: 360 ft (110 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense 50 x 30 m (164 x 98 ft) lithic scatter was situated along a ridge overlooking the northern end of Lake Okatibbee. This site is located in an open area along a mixed hardwood and pine treeline. Hodge Branch, House Creek, and Okatibbee Creek feed into the lake about a half mile north of here. The lake lies about 75 m (245 ft) to the east.

The soils in this area are Quitman loams. Underlying 15 cm (6 in) of sandy loam plowzone (10YR3/3) is a clay subsoil (10YR5/8). In some areas this plowzone soil is eroded to the subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

The moderate ground cover afforded adequate visibility to conduct a rather extensive surface collection. Shovel tests, reaching subsurface clay at 15 cm (6 in) below surface, yielded no cultural materials.

Comments:

This site exhibited the greatest artifact density of any encountered on the survey. The density of materials demonstrates that the site served as a long-term, heavily used Archaic encampment. The presence of the three abovementioned creeks to the north may account for the frequent use of this area in prehistoric times. However, due to the lack of undisturbed cultural deposits, no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Lithics:

1	Proximal PP/K fragment, rounded stem, tq
1	Proximal PP/K fragment, straight base, tq
1	Medial PP/K fragment, tq
1	Distal PP/K fragment, acute, tq
1	Distal PP/K fragment, obtuse, tq
4	Bi-face fragments, tq
5	Preform fragments, tq
1	Uniface scraper, tq
2	Decortication flakes, tq
3	Decortication flakes, tq
5	Primary flakes, tq
3	Primary flakes, tq
2	Secondary flakes, tq
3	Secondary flakes, tq
1	Secondary flake, fp
2	Cores, tq
28	Shatter, tq
1	Shatter, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown aboriginal (Archaic?)

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.



22Ld638

North of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This dense lithic and ceramic scatter was located on a ridge remnant, which combined with the lake's construction, forms an island with heavily eroded banks. Gin Creek flows approximately 1.25 km to the south and two intermittent drainages flow into the lake about 175 m (574 ft) to the west. This 30 x 15 m (98.4 x 49.2 ft) scatter on the east shore of the island is heavily eroded at the lake's maximum pool level and is secondarily deposited from the higher points by alluvial action.

The soils in this area are Quitman sandy loams subject to erosion. Shovel tests revealed 25 cm (9.8 in) of dark gray-brown sandy loam (10YR4/2) overlying sandy clay subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the island's shoreline allowed a surface collection to be conducted, while two of four shovel tests yielded lithic debris of Tallahatta quartzite and various ceramics.

Comments:

Due to the absence of intact cultural bearing strata, no further testing at this site is recommended.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Alexander Incised (punctated), var. unspecified
- 1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubdub
- 6 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Guilford Rounded Base PP/K, tq
- 1 Savage Cave PP/K, tq
- 1 McIntire PP/K, tq
- 1 Gary PP/K, tq
- 1 Little Bear Creek PP/K, cpc
- 1 New Market PP/K, tq
- 1 Distal PP/K fragment, tq

- 1 Medial PP/K fragment, tq
- 4 Biface fragments, tq
- 1 Biface chopper, tq
- 3 Preforms, tq
- 8 Uniface flake scrapers/knives, tq
- 3 Unidentified tool fragments, decomposed tq
- 10 Primary flakes, tq
- 1 Primary flake, tq
- 5 Secondary flakes, tq

Shovel Test 3:

Aboriginal Lithics:

- 1 Primary flake, tq

Shovel Test 4:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

- 1 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic through Mississippian

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld640

Marina Access

Elevation: 350 ft (106.7 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse lithic and ceramic scatter is located in a heavily disturbed (bulldozed) area within a pine forest. All materials (a shell tempered rim sherd, a projectile point/knife distal fragment, and one Tallahatta quartzite flake) were recovered from this dozer cut.

Soils in this area are Ora fine sandy loams and were eroded to subsoil.

Investigative Procedure:

Only the disturbed area was surface collected. No subsurface testing was conducted due to the lack of upper soil horizons.

Comments:

This heavily eroded site warrants no further investigation.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Mississippi Plain, var. Warrior, rim sherd

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 PP/K distal fragment, tq

1 Secondary flake, tq

Historic Ceramics:

1 Whiteware, purple transfer print

Cultural Affiliation: Mississippian, Historic

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld641

North of Gin Creek Area

Elevation: 340 ft (103.6 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This sparse lithic and ceramic scatter was situated on a former ridge remnant, which together with the lake's construction, forms an island with heavily eroded banks. Gin Creek flows approximately 1 km to the south and intermittent drainages flow into the lake approximately 300 m (984 ft) to the west. This 20 x 10 m (65.6 x 32.8 ft) scatter was located along the west bank of the island remnant and is inundated at maximum pool level.

The soils of this area are Quitman loams and are poorly drained. Shovel tests along the higher, less eroded spots revealed 28 cm (11 in) of dark grayish brown loam (10YR4/2) overlying the ridgetop subsoil (10YR5/6).

Investigative Procedure:

Good surface visibility along the island's shore allowed a surface collection to be conducted. Shovel tests were negative.

Comments:

While impact potential from the lake is high at this site, the low density of materials recovered and lack of intact deposits indicate no further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Baldwin Plain, var. Lubdub

Aboriginal Lithics:

1 Biface blade, tq  
3 Decortication flakes, tq  
1 Secondary flake, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended.

22Ld642

East Bank Park

Elevation: 380 ft (115.8 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This 15 x 20 m (49.2 x 65.6 ft) sparse lithic scatter was situated at the picnic area at East Bank Park. The picnic area occupies a relatively high knoll overlooking Okatibbee Lake to the north. Vegetation is composed of mowed grass and scattered trees. Due to the gradually sloping terrain present, sheet wash erosion has exposed the gravelly red clay subsoil present here.

The remaining soils in this location are of the well drained Sweatman-Smithdale series. A thin (3 cm [1 in]) lens of light brown sandy loam is present within isolated portions of the site. Most of the surface, however, is composed of exposed red clay.

Investigative Procedure:

A surface collection was performed, with good visibility present due to the eroded nature of the site. Given the lack of

upper soil horizons, no subsurface testing was conducted.

Comments:

22Ld642 is a sparse lithic scatter exposed on the surface of the East Bank Park picnic grounds. Post-depositional erosion has removed any cultural deposits which might have been present. No further investigation is warranted.

Materials Collected:

Surface:

Aboriginal Ceramics:

1 Baldwin Plain, var. Blubber

Aboriginal Lithics:

3 Decortication flakes, tq

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

National Register of Historic Places Potential: Not recommended

PA 8

West Bank

Elevation: 355 ft (108 m) AMSL

Environmental Setting:

This historic structure's concrete foundation was located on a ridge within a mixed hardwood forest. The structure foundation measures approximately 50 x 25 ft, with a height of 6 inches. A portion of an asphalt drive and an abandoned, late 1940s Chrysler were noted near the foundation. Numerous modern broken beer bottles and rusted beer cans litter the asphalt drive.

Neither a surface collection nor any subsurface testing was conducted. No Mississippi site number was assigned PA 8, due to the fact that the Mississippi Department of Archives and History does not assign site numbers to historic sites without standing ruins.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The cultural resources survey of Okatibbee Lake, Mississippi centered on an intensive inspection of federally-owned lands situated within the 339.0 ft to 352.0 ft AMSL elevation range. Two notable features of the cultural remains in the survey area are apparent: the number of sites recorded is substantial and the present-day condition of these sites very poor. Sheetwash erosion and the destructive effects of pool level fluctuations have reduced these sites to sparse surface scatters. Of the total number of cultural resources recorded or relocated in the survey, only one contained an identifiable feature and this was eroded down to its basal portion. No undisturbed midden deposits were evident at any of the sites. While National Register of Historic Places eligibility determinations were not a requirement of the survey, this lack of depositional integrity has led to recommendations of no further investigations at these sites. At the same time, however, the survey has provided a substantial amount of information regarding the types and distributions of prehistoric and historic components present along the lake margins.

One hundred eighteen (118) prehistoric and historic components are represented in the eighty-one (81) sites discovered or relocated by the survey. Table 3 lists the distribution of these components by cultural affiliation, soil type, site size, nearest water source, and topographic association. Given that only a narrow range of the potential environment available for cultural exploitation of the Lake Okatibbee area was included in this survey, a complete environmental use statement cannot be attempted. However, it is clear that within the area covered, certain site settings were favored over others through time.

Sites were clustered along terraces and ridges overlooking the west bank of the original stream channels, while settlement of the eastern banks was less frequent. This is a result of the differing terrain of these areas. The western ridge and hill system is one of gently rolling terrain dissected by numerous streams with fairly broad valleys. The eastern ridge system, on the other hand, is marked by much more severe uplands dissected by small, intermittent streams. This distinction is evident in the post-inundation character of the two shorelines, with the western bank sloping gently from the lakeshore and marked by numerous, large mudflats, while the eastern bank drops sharply into the lake waters. Figures 4 through 11 illustrate the distribution of components found in the survey by time period. While the number of such components increase through time, site locations are markedly consistent. Ridge spur and stream terrace locales, particularly those in the area of stream confluences on the western bank, are selected consistently through time. With one exception, the rougher eastern bank is avoided. The exception is the Bales Creek area within the southeastern portion of the lake. This broad stream valley is flanked

Table 3. Environmental Associations by Site.

Site No.	Soil Type	Site Size*	AMSL (m)	Water Source	Topographic Association
<b>EARLY ARCHAIC:</b>					
22Ld561	Q1	1000	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld579	R2	22501	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld638	Q2	20415	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld591	Sw2	750	103	i.s.*** - Okatibbee Ck./Twitley Br.	Slope Base
22Ld614	Q1	300	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld616	Q1	3750	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld617	Sa2	2250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld619	Sa2	150	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Terrace
<b>MIDDLE ARCHAIC:</b>					
22Ld568	Sa2	25	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld578	O2	625	108	House Ck./Hodge Br.	Ridge
22Ld599	Q1	900	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld617	Sa2	2250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Slope Base
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld638	Q2	450	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
<b>LATE ARCHAIC/EARLY WOODLAND:</b>					
22Ld572	Sa2	500	107	Okatib. Ck./two i.s.	Ridge
22Ld576	O2	1250	108	Okatib. Ck./Hodge Br./ House Ck.	Ridge
22Ld579	R2	22501	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld592	O2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld602	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld607	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Slope Base
22Ld610	Q1	400	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Slope Base
22Ld611	Q1	400	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld616	Q1	3750	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld617	Sa2	2250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld618	Sa2	375	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld626	Sa2	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld628	SS	2500	104	Okatib. Ck.- i.s.	Base Upland
22Ld631	DJ	400	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld632	O2	2500	108	House Ck./Hodge Br.	Ridge
22Ld633	O2	1250	108	House Ck./Hodge Br.	Ridge
22Ld636	SS	300	107	Okatib. Ck. - i.s.	Ridge
22Ld638	Q2	450	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge

Site No.	Soil Type*	Site Size**	AMSL (m)	Water Source	Topographic Association
<b>GULF FORMATIONAL:</b>					
22Ld565	Sw2	250	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld579	R2	22501	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld592	O2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld600	Q1	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld602	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld611	Q1	400	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld616	Q1	3750	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld617	Sa2	2250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld618	Sa2	375	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld628	SS	2500	104	Okatib. Ck./i.s.	Base Upland
22Ld629	SS	300	104	Okatib. Ck./i.s.	Slope Base
22Ld638	Q2	450	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
<b>MIDDLE WOODLAND:</b>					
22Ld558	SF	100	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld565	Sw2	250	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld579	R2	22501	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld592	O2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld595	O2	3000	104	i.s./Okatib. Ck./ Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld597	Q1	1200	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld599	Q1	900	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld600	Q1	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld602	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld611	Q1	400	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld616	Q1	3750	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld617	Sa2	2250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld618	Sa2	375	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld626	Sa2	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld628	SS	2500	104	Okatib. Ck./i.s.	Base Upland
22Ld638	Q2	450	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
<b>LATE WOODLAND:</b>					
22Ld558	SS	100	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld565	Sw2	250	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld579	R2	22501	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld638	Q2	450	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld592	O2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld599	Q1	900	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld600	Q1	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld602	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld616	Q1	3750	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld617	Sa2	2250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld618	Sa2	375	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base



Site No.	Soil Type	Site Size*	AMSL (m)	Water Source	Topographic Association
<b>MISSISSIPPIAN:</b>					
22Ld640	O2	250	107	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br./i.s.	Ridge
22Ld565	Sw2	250	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld566	Sw2	250	105	Twitley Br./Okatib. Ck.	Ridge
22Ld569	Sa2	1250	104	Okatibbee Creek	Slope Base
22Ld579	R2	22501	110	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld581	Sa2	100	107	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld592	O2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld595	O2	3000	104	i.s./ Okatib. Ck./ Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld596	Q1	750	105	Twit. Br./Okatib. Ck./i.s.	Terrace
22Ld600	Q1	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld602	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld605	Q1	120	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Slope Base
22Ld618	Sa2	375	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld625	Sa2	360	103	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld638	Q2	450	104	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
<b>HISTORIC:</b>					
22Ld640	O2	250	107	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br./i.s.	Ridge
22Ld565	Sw2	250	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld573	Sa2	1250	108	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld574	SS	300	107	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld575	SS	750	108	Okatibbee Creek	Ridge
22Ld632	O2	2500	108	House Ck./Hodge Ck.	Ridge
22Ld580	Sw	600	107	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld582	Sa2	200	107	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld596	Q1	750	105	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld597	Q1	1200	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld598	Q1	600	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld599	Q1	900	104	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld600	Q1	1500	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Ridge
22Ld601	Q1	2500	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld602	Q1	1000	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld603	Q1	600	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld604	Q1	400	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace
22Ld606	Q1	180	103	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld609	Q1	800	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld610	Q1	400	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld614	Q1	300	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace
22Ld616	Q1	3750	103	Okatib. Ck./Twitley Br.	Terrace

Site No.	Soil Type*	Site Size	AMSL (m)	Water Source	Topographic Association
22Ld619	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Slope Base
22Ld621	Sa2	750	104	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld623	Sa2	450	103	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld624	Sa2	100	103	Okatib. Ck./Bales Ck.	Ridge
22Ld558	SS	100	104	Okatibbee Creek	Terrace

\* Soil Type Key:

Letter Codes:

DJ= Daleville-Jena Association  
O= Ora Soils  
Q= Quitman Soils  
R= Ruston Soils  
Sa= Savannah Soils  
Sw= Sweatman Soils  
SS= Sweatman-Smithdale Association

Number Codes:

1= Loam  
2= Fine Sandy Loam

\*\* Site Dimensions in Square Meters.

\*\*\* i.s. = Intermittent Stream

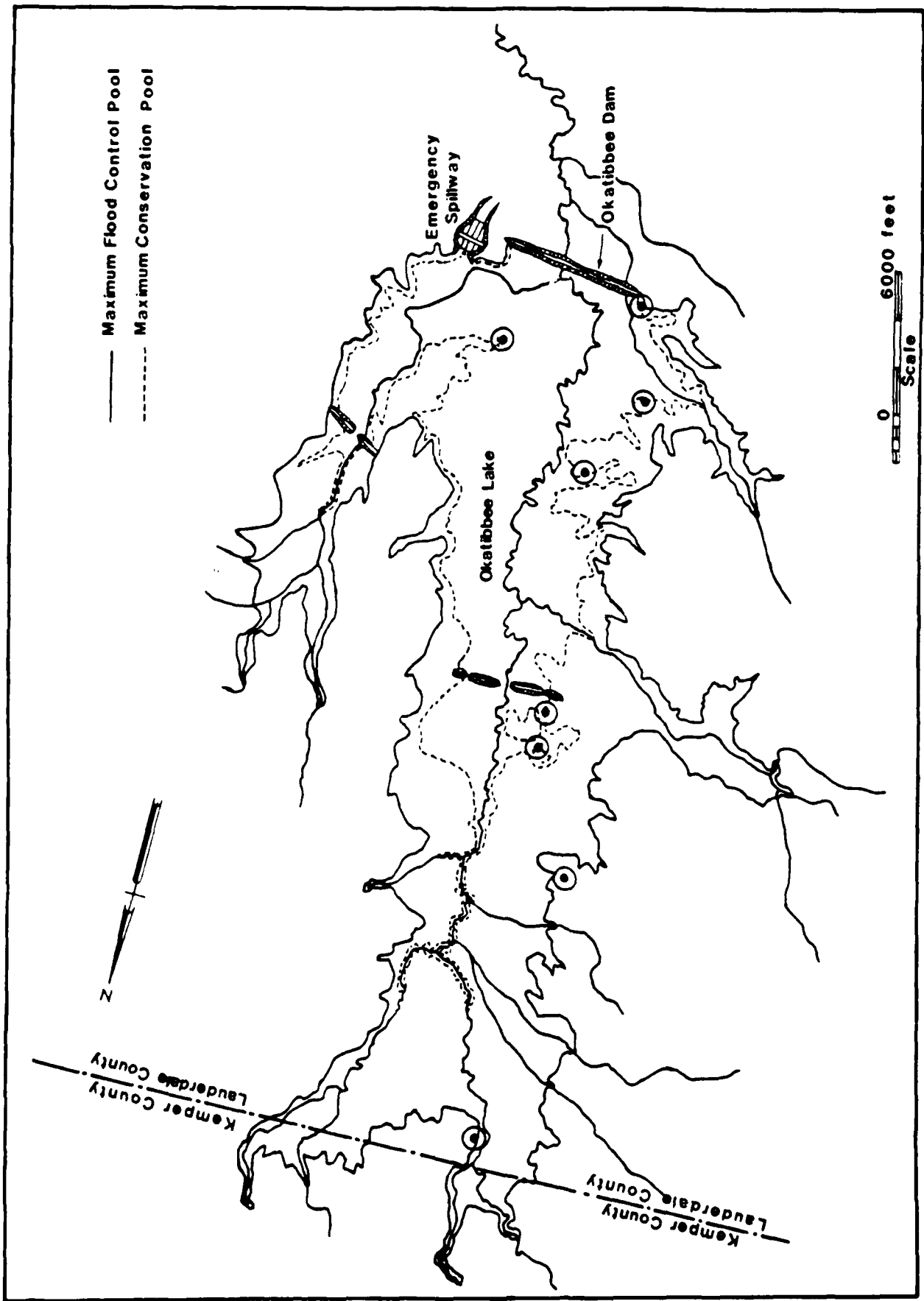


Figure 4. Distribution of Early Archaic Components.

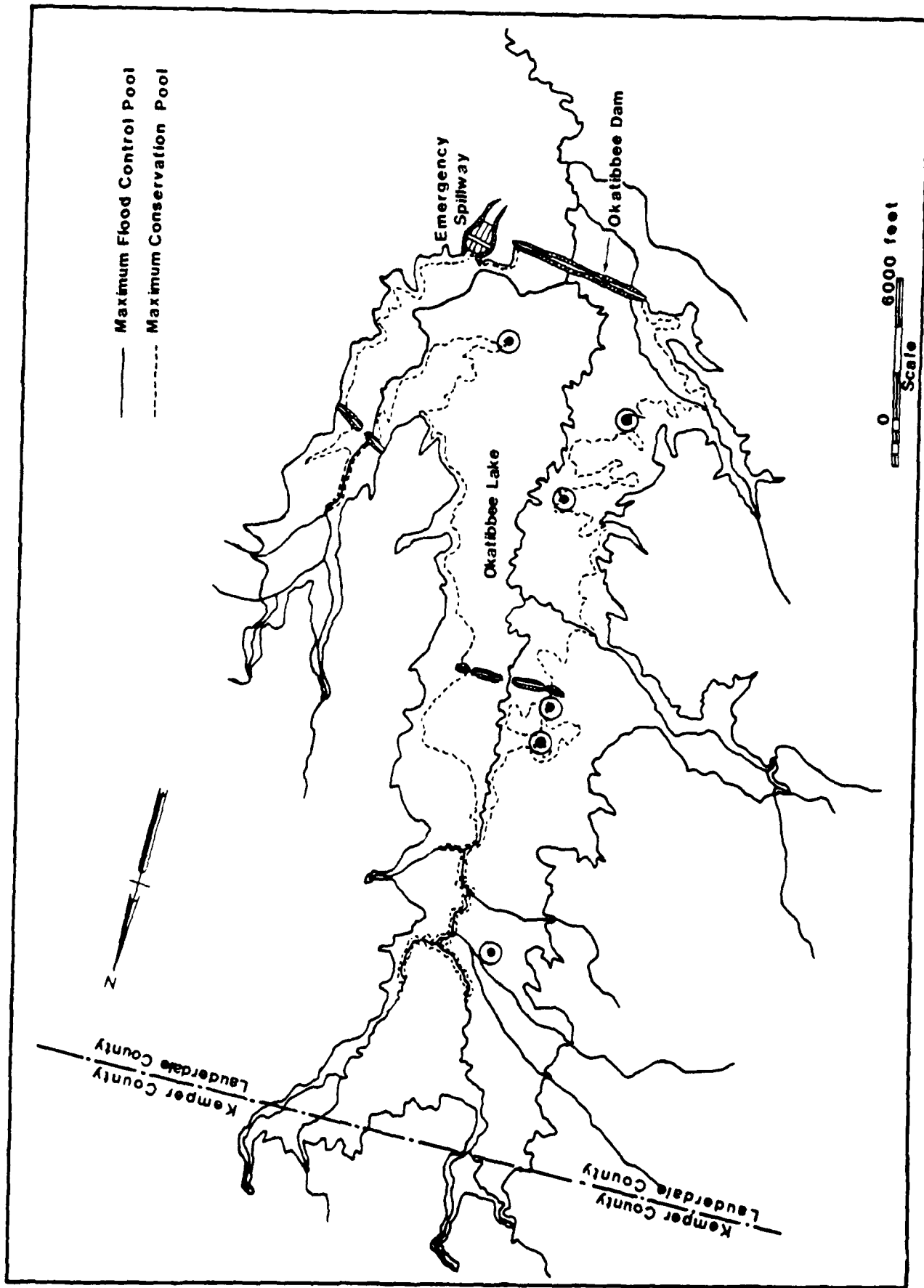


Figure 5. Distribution of Middle Archaic Components.

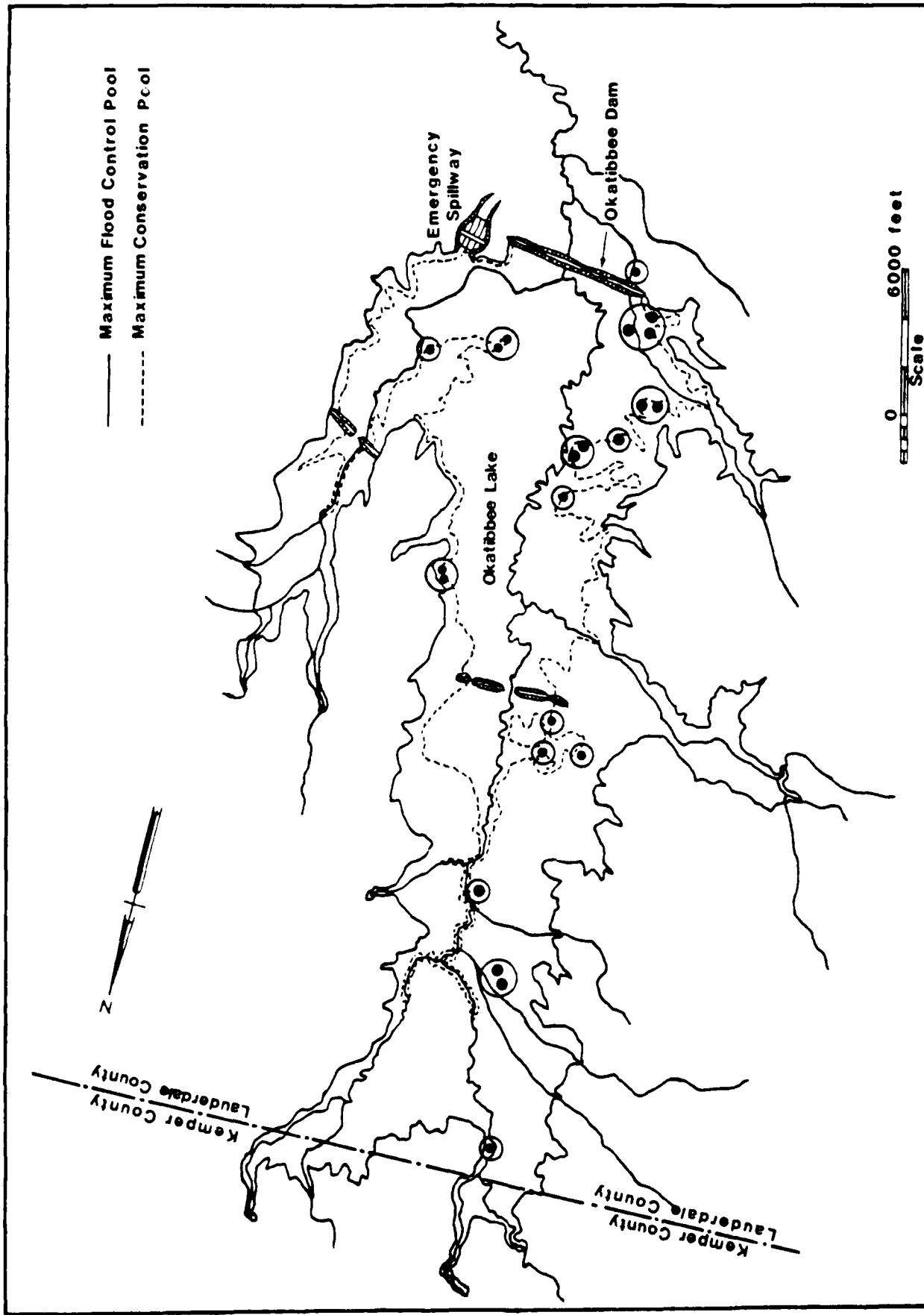


Figure 6. Distribution of Late Archaic/Early Woodland/Gulf Formational Components.

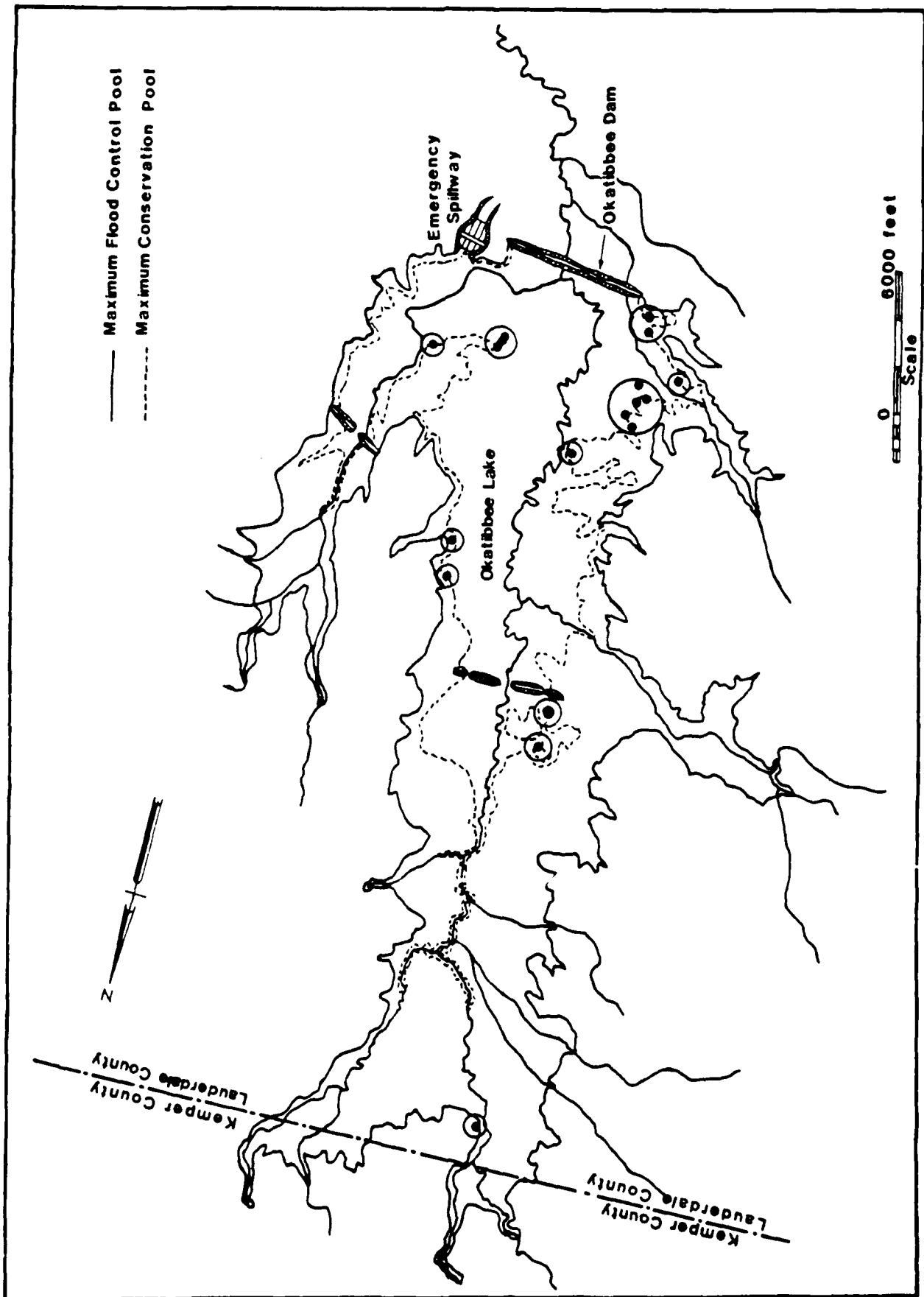


Figure 7. Distribution of Middle Woodland Components.

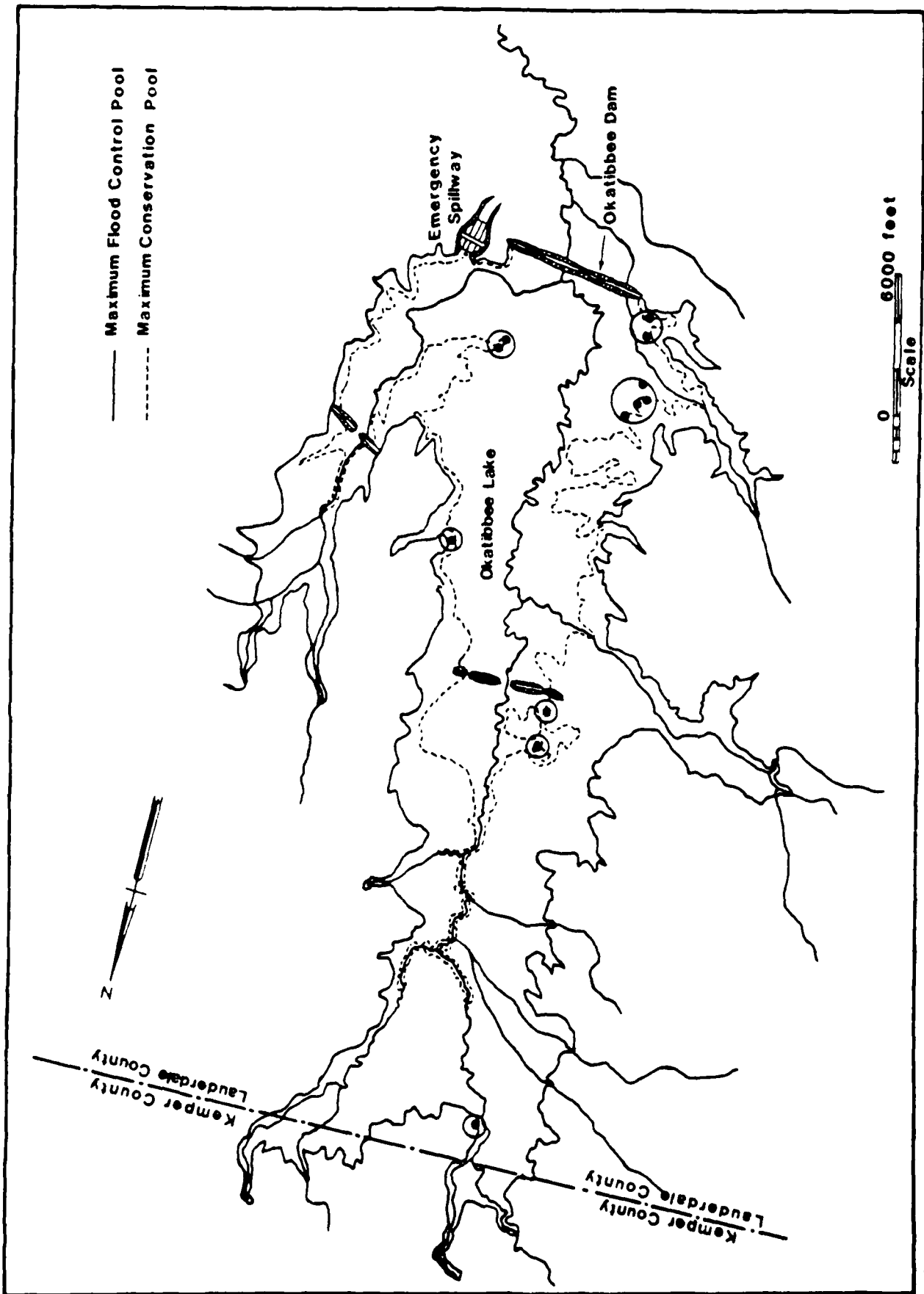


Figure 8. Distribution of Late Woodland Components.

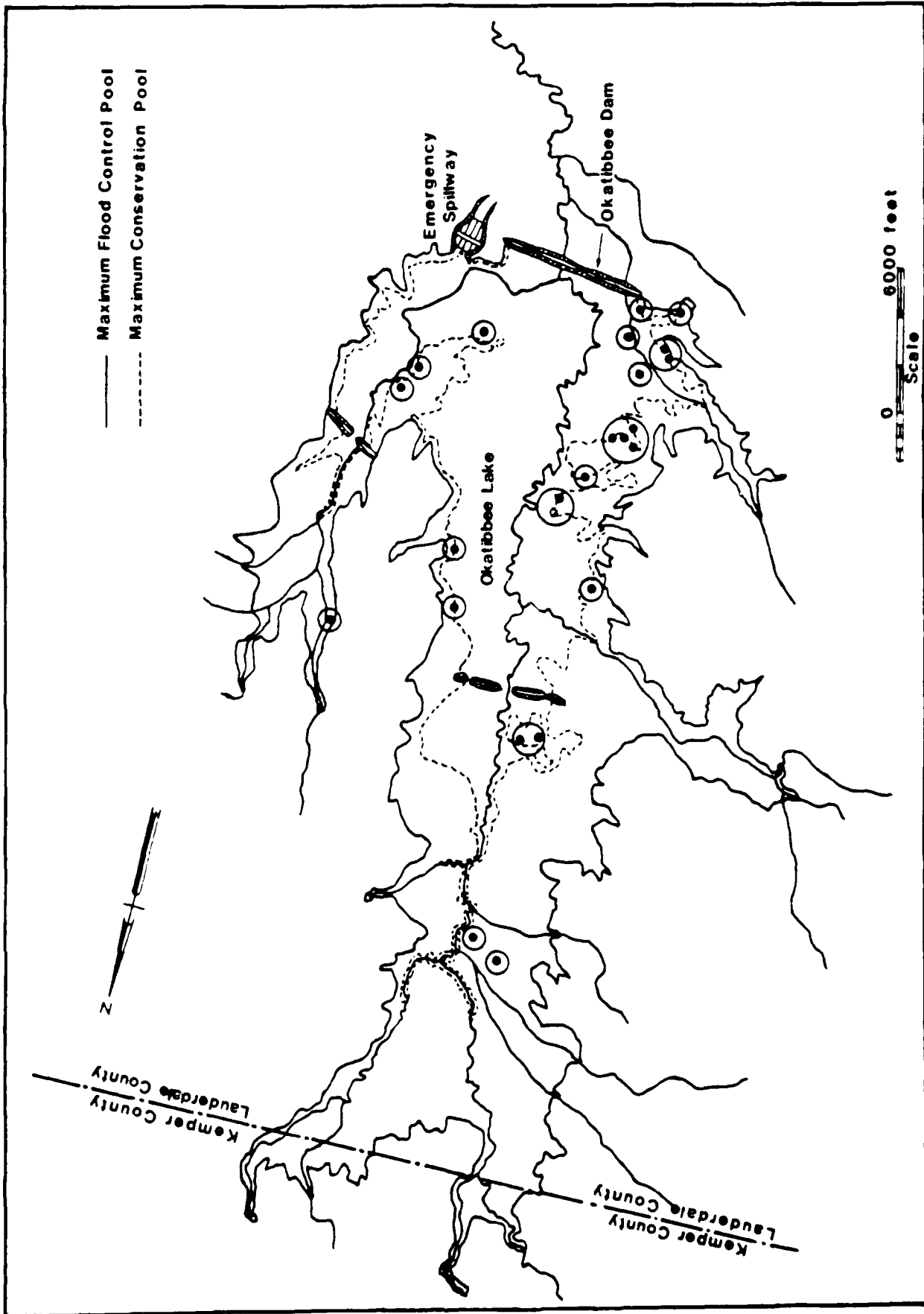


Figure 9. Distribution of Unspecified Woodland Components.



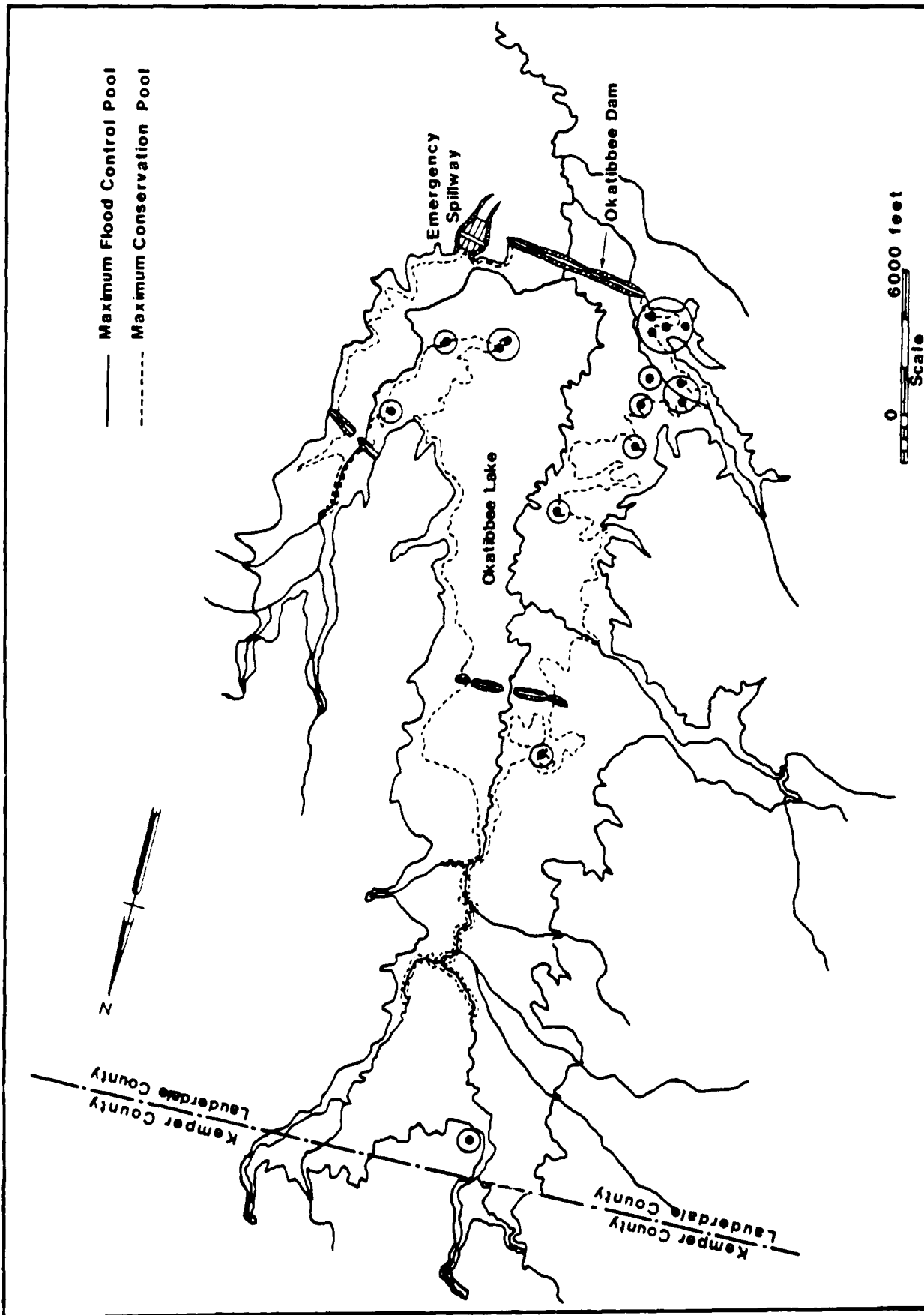


Figure 10. Distribution of Mississippian Components.

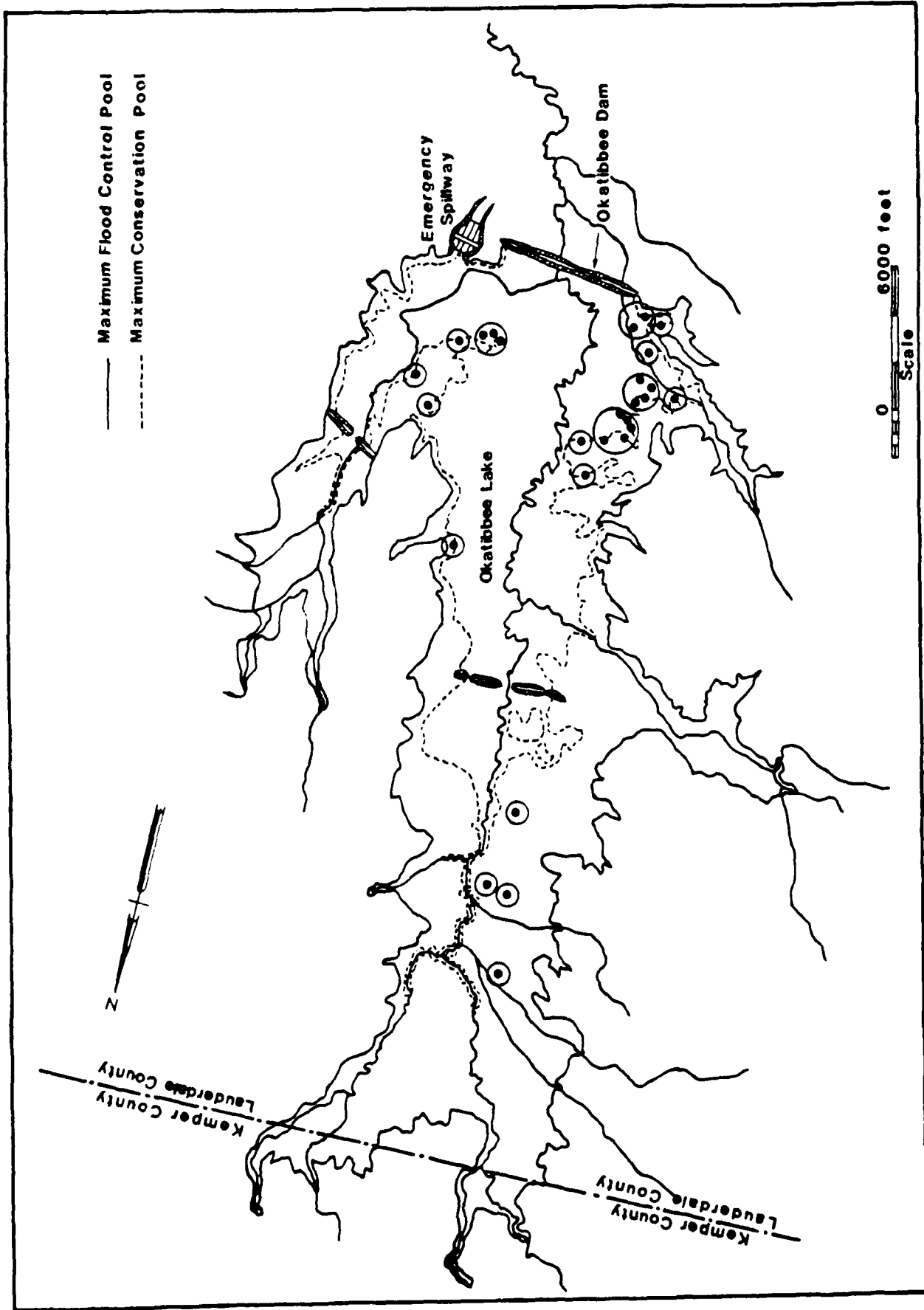


Figure 11. Distribution of EuroAmerican Components.

on the west by the wide, flat ridge making up the present-day Water Park. Sites are clustered on the eastern shore of this ridge, above the former west bank of the Bales Creek channel. Sites are generally absent on the steeper east bank of the channel. On a smaller scale, the Bales Creek area settlement pattern reflects the overall Okatibbee Lake pattern of site selection on the western edge of stream valleys.

The settlement patterns noted in this discussion do not take into account the distribution of any sites which may be located in the now permanently inundated terraces of Okatibbee Creek. Unfortunately, little is known of the number and types of such sites. Local informants who collected the area prior to inundation mentioned the presence of several probable Gulf Formational sites in the Bales Creek area, but less is known for the Okatibbee Creek channel. It is probable that much of the channel area in the northern half of the present-day lake was of the same marshy character as the region immediately north of the main lake body. Very few sites were found by this survey in the marsh area near the northern county line. Those discovered were located on former ridge spurs which are now islands and on the western and northern margins of the marsh, clustered on the nearest adjacent high ground. As evidenced at 22Ld579, for instance, these isolated areas of sufficient elevation were re-utilized throughout the pre-historic period as prime base sites for exploitation of marsh resources.

The site variables listed in Table 3 reveal that roughly 72 percent of all components represented were associated with stream confluences, particularly where major streams joined the former channel of Okatibbee Creek. Approximately 37 percent of all sites were located on ridges, in "overlook" situations relative to the creek channels. The remaining sites were found either at the base of slopes or on terraces now located below the maximum lake pool level. The majority of the sites are situated on either the poorly drained Quitman loam soil series (39%), a floodplain terrace soil, or on the well drained Savannah fine sandy loam soil series (26%), an upland soil. The location of the remaining 35 percent of the sites on Sweatman-Smithdale and other miscellaneous terrace and ridge soils suggests that soil type was not the major consideration in site selection.

Of the 118 components identified, the greatest number were EuroAmerican house sites averaging about 850 square meters in size. These date to the late eighteenth to middle twentieth century, with most falling in the second half of this time span. As mentioned previously, sites containing creamwares and pearlwares may be Choctaw in origin, but in the absence of diagnostic aboriginal Choctaw pottery on these sites, this is merely a speculation.

In terms of prehistoric components, the entire range from Early Archaic through Mississippian is present. Average site size by component ranges from 830 square meters for Middle Archaic sites to 1,460 square meters for Mississippian sites. Middle Woodland sites average 1,204 square meters in size and Late Woodland 990 square meters. Early Archaic sites are surprisingly large, averaging 1,437 square meters, while Late Archaic/Early Woodland (1,240 square meters) and Gulf Formational (1,082 square meters) sites were smaller. Given the conditions of the survey, the general paucity of cultural materials on these sites, and the fact that particular site locations were reselected throughout the prehistoric sequence, average site size is not viewed as a particularly significant value. It can only be stated that sites were consistently small through time, whether representing Archaic resource extraction locales or late prehistoric farmsteads, and that the environmental conditions of the area dictated the recurring selection of particular locations.

In summary, while the sites investigated in this survey have suffered the ravages of time and modern disturbance to the extent that little in the way of significant data remains, the sheer number of sites and components represented demonstrates once again that "hinterland" environments outside of major river valleys formed an important component in prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns. At the same time, the similarity of cultural materials occurring on these sites and on those within the major valleys demonstrates the cultural affinities of the prehistoric groups living within these areas.

#### Curation Statement

All cultural materials and documentation from the Okatibbee Lake survey are in permanent curation at the Cobb Institute, Mississippi State University, Starkville.

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## APPENDIX I

### GLOSSARY OF LITHIC TERMS (Adapted from Ensor 1981)

#### Debitage

Debitage is the by-product of knapping activities and exhibits characteristics of "force undulations, bulbs of percussions, remnants of a platform or platform preparation, and at least one smooth continuous surface" (Ensor 1981). The debitage category is composed of flakes, which can be defined as stone fragments intentionally removed from a parent mass, and shatter, being stone fragments intentionally or unintentionally removed from a parent mass. These can vary in both size and shape. Flakes have been divided into three basic categories: Decortication, Primary, and Secondary.

#### Debitage Categories

##### Decortication Flake

A flake with the dorsal surface completely or partially covered with cortex.

##### Primary Flake

A flake with a striking platform. It generally contains a curved, thin cross-section and often exhibits flaking scars on the dorsal surface. No cortical material is present on the dorsal surface, although cortex material can be present on the striking platform.

##### Secondary Flake

A flake without a platform and which does not contain any cortex. These are often flattened in cross-section and more than often exhibit flaking scars on the dorsal surface.

##### Shatter

Angular fragments which are a by-product of the initial stages of lithic reduction. These either are the result of heat-treatment or percussion flaking.

#### Flaked Stone

Flaked stone refers to lithic material which exhibits regular and intentional flake removals. Modification can occur on one surface, called a uniface, or on both surfaces, a biface.

## Unifacial and Bifacial Flaked Stone Categories

### Scraper

A steep edged flake, blade, or trimmed cobble modified to produce a working edge. Shape variations can be described as oval, triangular, rectangular, chisel end and flake scrapers.

### Flake Knife/Blade

A flake modified to produce a steep working edge along the long axis of the flake. Secondary retouch is often apparent.

### Scraper/Knife

A modified flake, blade or cobble producing a working edge suitable for either scraping or cutting. Blade edges are acute and/or steep, thus producing a "dual use."

### Perforator

A flake or blade modified by pressure flaking to create a short, sharp distal tip. These were probably hand held, as no hafting area is evident. The general shape of the blade or flake is retained except where the projected perforator tip exists.

### Burin

A uniface blade or flake which has been broken, leaving one end with a relatively sharp point. Flakes have been struck around the pointed end, forming a cutting device (Cambron and Hulse: 1973).

### Chisel

Also referred to as a gouge or wedge. It contains a steep transverse working edge used to wedge open or penetrate hard materials. The length of the tool generally exceeds the width and is thick in cross-section.

### Chopper

A cobble with a steep, broad working edge modified by several percussion blows. Choppers, in general, can be described as large and crude.

## Bifacially Flaked Implements

### Projectile Point/Knife (PP/K)

A bifacially flaked, hafted tool generally used as a projectile tip and/or cutting tool. Size varies to a large degree, from small arrow points to large spears.

### Spokeshave

A notched flake with an intentional small, concave edge, called a concavity. Use may be evident in the concavity through either step flaking and/or edge crushing.

### Drill

A biface, being thick and rod-like in shape, having one or more transverse working edges. Use is often evidenced by edge crushing, tip rounding, and blunting.

### Preform

A triangular to ovular shaped implement containing irregular flaking marks on both sides. Edges are irregular and do not exhibit signs of utilization. Intentional reduction was often abandoned due to fracture lines or other material imperfections which are generally still evident.

## Cores and Use Modified Material

### Core

A raw material, often a cobble, modified for the production of flakes or blades which can be manufactured into tools.

### Utilized Flake

A thin, use-modified flake with one or more edges marked by jagged edges or flake scars.

### Retouched Flake

A thin flake which has been intentionally modified either by percussion or pressure flaking.

## Ground Stone

Ground Stone refers to all lithic material which has been modified by grinding, pecking and polishing.

### Abrader

A piece of stone with distinct areas of grinding and smoothing. Wear patterns vary from regular to irregular.

## Fire-Cracked Rock

Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR) is lithic material, generally a cobble, which has been heated and, as a result, has either shattered or exhibits characteristics of heat spalling.

## TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE ANALYSIS

Cortex - The outer surface or rind of a lithic material.

Distal End - The end of a projectile point/knife opposite to the hafting end.

Medial - The midsection of a projectile point/knife. Located between the distal and proximal ends.

Percussion Flaking - Technique of lithic reduction using striking blows with a stone or hammer-like implement (Cambron and Hulse 1975).

Pressure Flaking - Removal of flakes by pressure with an implement such as a bone or antler (Cambron and Hulse 1975).

Proximal End - The end of a projectile point/knife where the hafting area is located.

Striking Platform - Flat surface on the core where percussion flaking is executed to produce flakes, or blades.