



TDOA Permit No. 000612

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLE SURVEY
ALONG THE PROPOSED STATE ROUTE 18 CORRIDOR
FROM SR 100 TO SR 5 (US 45)
HARDEMAN AND MADISON COUNTIES, TENNESSEE**



PREPARED FOR:
State of Tennessee
Department of Transportation
Environmental Division
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LEAD AGENCY:
Federal Highway
Administration

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**FINAL REPORT
SEPTEMBER 2008**

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HARDEMAN AND MADISON COUNTIES, TENNESSEE**

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**TDOT Project No. 57010-1213-14 (PIN No. 101599.01)
Agreement E1059—Work Order No. 006
TDOA Permit No. 000612**

Lead Agency:

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SEPTEMBER 2008

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), the Memphis Office of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 15 high-probability locations within the proposed State Route (SR) 18 corridor in Hardeman and Madison counties (TDOT Project No. 57010-1213-14), under agreement E1059 (Work Order No. 006), with TDOT and the State of Tennessee, Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Archaeological Permit No. 000612. The work order for this project included surveying 17 mi. (27.4 km) of proposed SR 18 right-of-way (ROW). The proposed ROW was visually inspected along its entire length and intensively investigated (i.e., shovel tested) at the 15 areas deemed high probability by TDOT. The total area surveyed is 1.9 sq. mi. (498 ha).

A literature and records search at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology indicated that there were only nine sites mapped within 3 km of the project area, with only one of these located very near or within the current ROW. Site 40HM142 is located within the existing SR 18 ROW, which was not surveyed under the current work order.

One site, 40MD247, was identified during the fieldwork; no other cultural resources were encountered or identified. The new site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore the project area is recommended cleared from further archaeological work or management action.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to have provided the State of Tennessee, Department of Transportation, with these archaeological services. Gerald Kline and Jim Moore were the Department of Transportation representatives for this project and are thanked for their assistance.

Fieldwork was directed mainly by Eric Cruciotti, with some input by Andrew Saatkamp. The field crew consisted of Angie Clifton, John McClanahan, Chris Thompson, and Cole Childs.

Panamerican office personnel who contributed to the completion of the project include Kate Gilow, who provided assistance in her capacity as office manager; and Jessie Flanders, who served as the report editor.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	1
DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	1
REPORT OUTLINE	1
2. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND.....	5
GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
SOILS	5
3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND	9
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS	9
<i>Antiquarian Investigations</i>	9
<i>Early-Twentieth-Century Investigations</i>	9
<i>The 1930s–1960s</i>	10
<i>Cultural Resource Management</i>	10
<i>Tennessee Division of Archaeology</i>	12
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
<i>Paleoindian Period</i>	13
<i>Dalton Period</i>	14
<i>Archaic Period</i>	14
<i>Poverty Point</i>	15
<i>Woodland Period</i>	16
<i>Mississippi Period</i>	17
<i>Protohistoric Period</i>	18
<i>Historic Aboriginal Period</i>	19
<i>Historic Period</i>	19
4. METHODS	23
FIELD METHODS	23
<i>Pedestrian Survey</i>	23
<i>High Probability Locations Survey</i>	23
<i>Standard Shovel Test</i>	23
<i>Survey Documentation</i>	23
<i>Site Sketch Maps</i>	24
<i>Photography Specifications</i>	24
LABORATORY METHODS	24
<i>Artifact Analysis</i>	24
<i>Curation</i>	24
5. LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS	25
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY	25

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION	25
TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES	26
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE	26
6. FIELD RESULTS.....	27
PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION	27
PEDESTRIAN SURVEY	31
HIGH PROBABILITY SURVEY.....	31
<i>HP 1</i>	31
<i>HP 2</i>	38
<i>HP 3/4</i>	44
<i>HP 5</i>	55
<i>HP 6</i>	60
<i>HP 7</i>	65
<i>HP 8/9</i>	70
<i>HP 10</i>	77
<i>HP 11</i>	83
<i>HP 12</i>	90
<i>HP 13</i>	96
<i>HP 14/15</i>	103
NEWLY RECORDED SITE	113
<i>Site 40MD247</i>	113
7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	117
8. REFERENCES CITED	119

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-01. Project area location map with survey area shown in red (1:500,000 scale map)	2
Figure 1-02. Project area location map with survey area shown in red (1:100,000 scale map)	3
Figure 6-01. SR 18 project area, map 1	29
Figure 6-02. SR 18 project area, map 2	29
Figure 6-03. SR 18 project area, map 3	30
Figure 6-04. SR 18 project area, map 4	30
Figure 6-05. Aerial photograph of HP 1 with transects overlain	32
Figure 6-06. Aerial photograph of HP 1 with transects overlain	32
Figure 6-07. HP 1, view to northeast from Cypress Creek, along transects 5-8	33
Figure 6-08. HP 2, view to northeast from Clover Creek, along transects 9-12	38
Figure 6-09. Aerial photograph of HP 2 with transects overlain	39
Figure 6-10. Aerial photograph of HP 2 with transects overlain	39
Figure 6-11. HP 3/4, view to north-northeast from Lacy Creek, along transects 21–24	44
Figure 6-12. Aerial photograph of HP 3/4 with transects overlain	45
Figure 6-13. Aerial photograph of HP 3/4 with transects overlain	45
Figure 6-14. Aerial photograph of HP 3/4 with transects overlain	46
Figure 6-15. Aerial photograph of HP 5 with transects overlain	55
Figure 6-16. HP 5, view to north, along transects 25–28	56
Figure 6-17. HP 5, view to south, along transects 29–32	56
Figure 6-18. Aerial photograph of HP 6 with transects overlain	61
Figure 6-19. Aerial photograph of HP 6 with transects overlain	61
Figure 6-20. HP 7, view to south of thick vegetation off Anderson Road	65
Figure 6-21. Aerial photograph of HP 7 with transects overlain	66
Figure 6-22. Aerial photograph of HP 7 with transects overlain	66
Figure 6-23. HP 7, view to south of cultivated field	67
Figure 6-24. Aerial photograph of HP 8/9 with transects overlain	71
Figure 6-25. Aerial photograph of HP 8/9 with transects overlain	71
Figure 6-26. HP 8/9, view to south of disturbed lumberyard	72
Figure 6-27. HP 8/9, view to north of steep slope	72
Figure 6-28. Aerial photograph of HP 10 with transects overlain	78
Figure 6-29. Aerial photograph of HP 10 with transects overlain	78
Figure 6-30. Aerial photograph of HP 11 with transects overlain	84
Figure 6-31. Aerial photograph of HP 11 with transects overlain	84
Figure 6-32. Aerial photograph of HP 12 with transects overlain	90
Figure 6-33. Aerial photograph of HP 12 with transects overlain	91
Figure 6-34. Aerial photograph of HP 13 with transects overlain	97
Figure 6-35. Aerial photograph of HP 13 with transects overlain	97
Figure 6-36. Aerial photograph of HP 14/15 with transects overlain	104
Figure 6-37. Aerial photograph of HP 14/15 with transects overlain	104
Figure 6-38. Sketch map of Site 40MD247	114

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-01. Hardeman County soil types.....	6
Table 2-02. Madison County soil types	6
Table 5-01. Sites mapped within 3 km of the SR 18 project area.....	25
Table 6-01. SR 18 survey segments summary.....	27
Table 6-02. Shovel test locations in HP 1	33
Table 6-03. Shovel test locations in HP 2	40
Table 6-04. Shovel test locations in HP 3/4.....	46
Table 6-05. Shovel test locations in HP 5	57
Table 6-06. Shovel test locations in HP 6	62
Table 6-07. Shovel test locations in HP 7	67
Table 6-08. Shovel test locations in HP 8/9.....	73
Table 6-09. Shovel test locations in HP 10.....	79
Table 6-10. Shovel test locations in HP 11	85
Table 6-11. Shovel test locations in HP 12.....	91
Table 6-12. Shovel test locations in HP 13.....	98
Table 6-13. Shovel test locations in HP 14/15.....	105
Table 6-14. Site 40MD247 artifact inventory.....	115

1. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

At the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), the Memphis Office of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 15 high-probability locations within the proposed State Route (SR) 18 corridor in Hardeman and Madison counties (TDOT Project No. 57010-1213-14, PIN No. 101599.01), under agreement E1059 (Work Order No. 006), with TDOT and the State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Archaeological Permit No. 000612. The work order for this project included surveying 17 mi. (27.4 km) of proposed SR 18 ROW. The proposed ROW was visually inspected along its entire length and intensively investigated (i.e., shovel tested) at the 15 areas deemed high probability by TDOT.

A background literature and records search was conducted on November 8, 2007 by Eric Cruciotti, RPA at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA), the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), and the Tennessee State Library and Archives; all of these repositories are located in Nashville. Fieldwork was conducted on January 27 and 28, 2008, by Eric Cruciotti, RPA, who served as field director, and four archaeological technicians: Angie Clifton, John McClanahan, Chris Thompson, and Cole Childs. All artifacts recovered during the investigation were transported to the Panamerican laboratory in Memphis, Tennessee for analysis; they will be curated with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) in accordance with TDOA curation requirements, as stipulated in item eight of the TDOA permit for this investigation.

The purpose of this study was to identify cultural resources present in the project area and to provide appropriate management recommendations for any identified cultural resources. Significant cultural resources are any material remains of human activity that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The federal statutes and responsibilities include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended: Executive Order 11593, the Advisory Council's *Protection of Historic Sites* (36 CFR Part 800) effective June 17, 1999; and section 5 of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987. All field and office work was conducted in accordance with the standards and Guidelines established in 36 CFR Part 66, Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archaeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements (Federal Register, Volume 42, Number 19-Friday, January 18, 1977).

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The project ROW extends from SR 100, north of Bolivar, to SR 5 (US 45) south of Jackson (Figures 1-01 and 1-02). There are three alternates (A, B, and C); A and B have four sections, and C has three sections. The project area can be found on the following four USGS 7.5 min. quadrangle sheets: Bolivar East (photorevised 1983), Teague (photorevised 1981), Medon (photo inspected 1981), and Jackson South (photorevised 1983) (see Figures 6-01 through 6-04).

The study tract can be characterized as rolling over its extent. The elevation across the study area ranges from 400 to 530 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). The South Fork, Forked Deer River and the Hatchie River are the major drainages of the project area, the former draining the north and the latter the south. The study area covers a rural landscape consisting mostly of cultivated fields and small sections of residential yard.

REPORT OUTLINE

The technical report contained herein is organized in the following manner (see also *Table of Contents*). The most salient aspects of the local environmental setting are outlined in Chapter 2. A discussion of the local cultural sequence in southwest Tennessee is provided in Chapter 3.

The methods are presented in Chapter 4. The results of the literature and records search are presented in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 shows the investigative findings. Chapter 7 provides a summary and recommendations. A references cited section concludes the report.

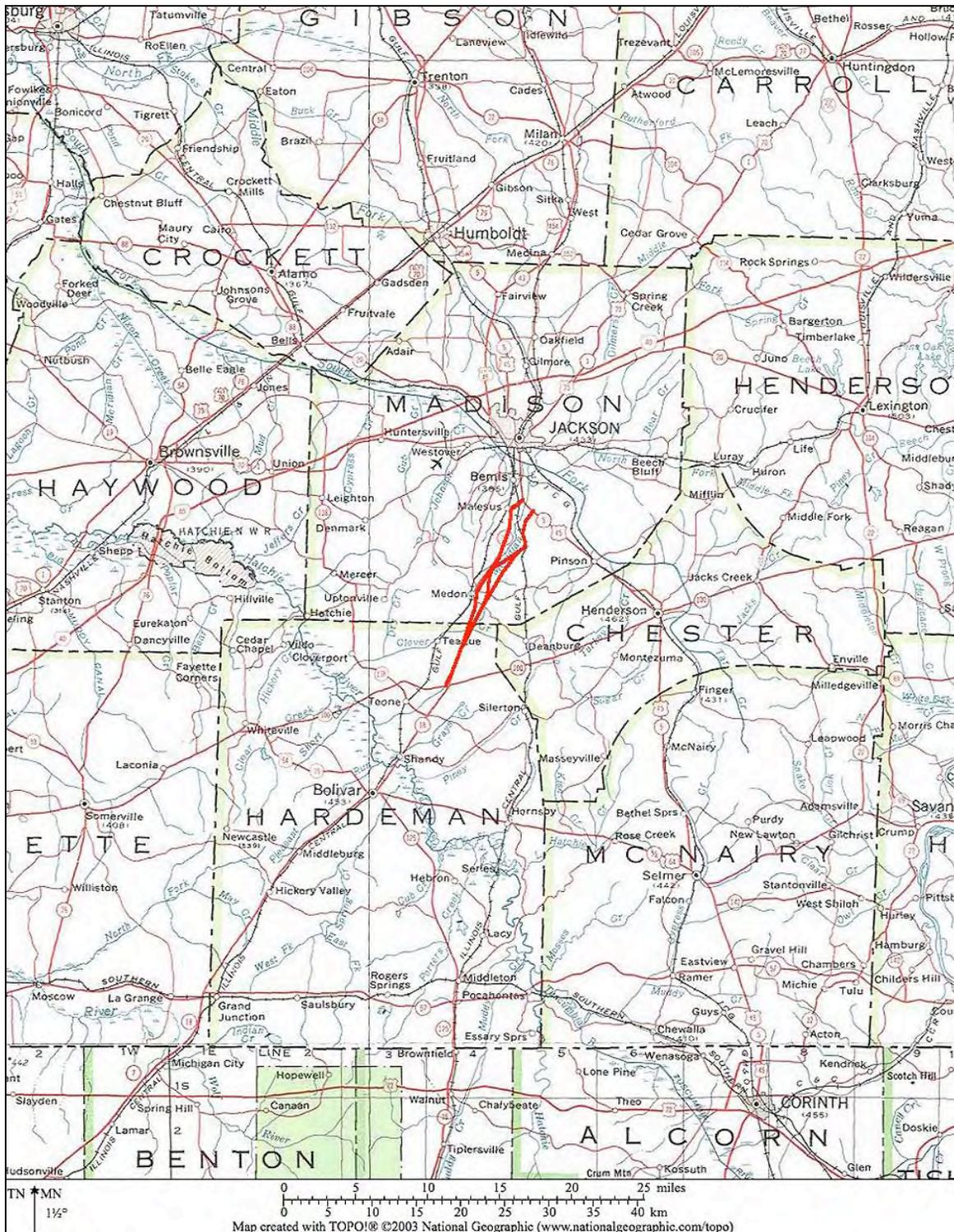


Figure 1-01. Project area location map with survey area shown in red (base map: State of Tennessee 1:500,000 scale map).

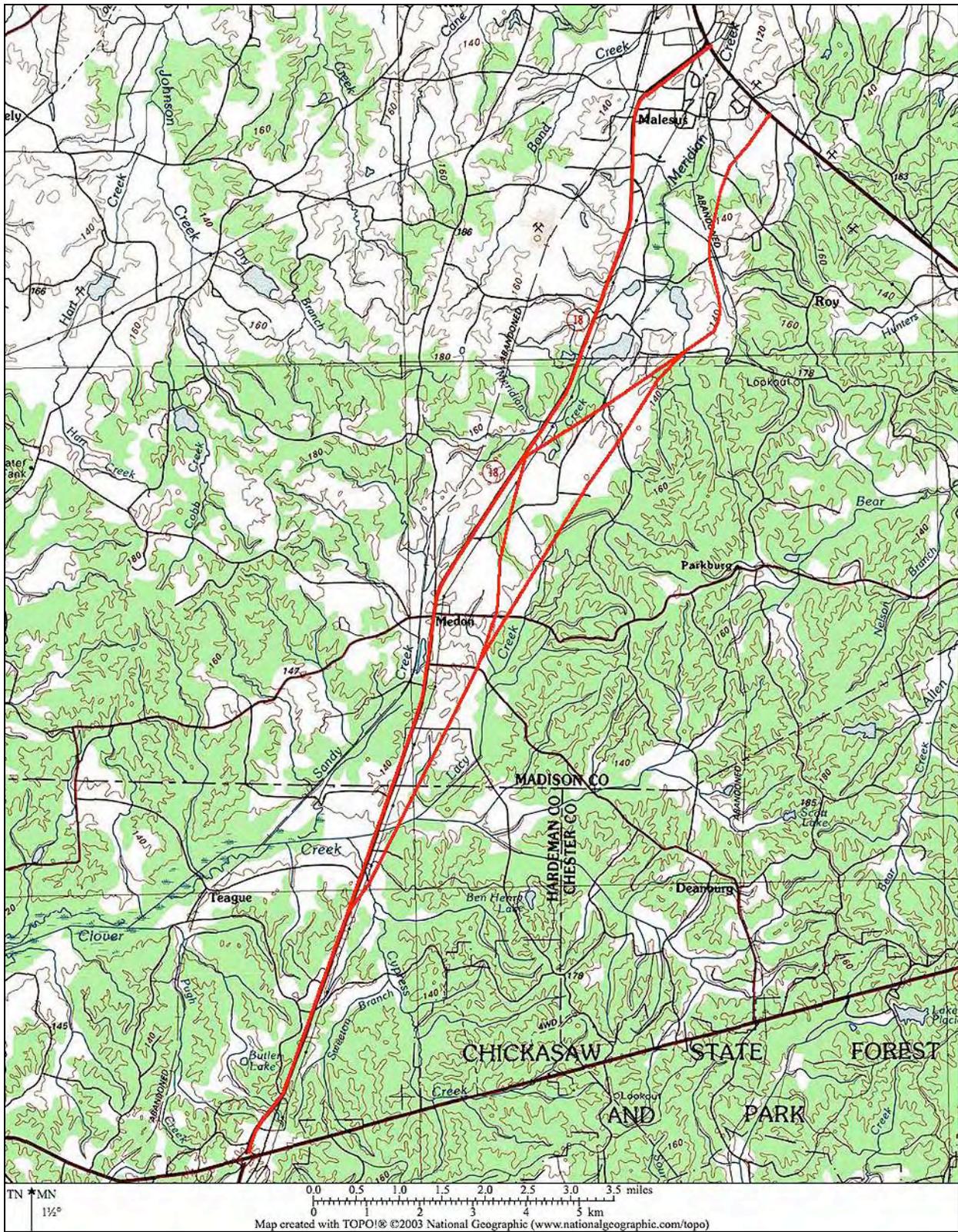


Figure 1-02. Project area location map with survey area shown in red (base map: 1:100,000 scale map of Tennessee).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located in the Western Tennessee portion of the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province (Fenneman 1938). The landscape consists of dissected, hilly to undulating uplands that were heavily forested with mixed deciduous hardwoods in prehistoric times. Today the landscape is second- or even third-growth wooded tracts and lands cleared for cultivation or pasture.

Surface drainage of the area is to the south and north by streams that flow into the Mississippi Alluvial Valley and become tributaries of the Mississippi River. The Hatchie River and the South Fork, Forked Deer River are the two main drainages; the former to the south and the latter to the north. While neither is within the study area proper, all of the smaller streams crossed by the alternates flow in to one or the other.

The project area lies near the northeastern edge of a broad structural trough known as the Mississippi Embayment. In this trough, Paleozoic rocks have been downwarped to depths of thousands of feet (Murray 1961) and are overlain by thick deposits of mostly unconsolidated clays, silts, and sands of Tertiary and Cretaceous age.

In portions of the Coastal Plain of Western Tennessee, the Claiborne and Wilcox formations are occasionally underlain by fluvial deposits of early Pleistocene or late Paleocene age (Saucier 1994). Designated by many as the Citronelle formation, these typically consist of a few tens of feet of highly oxidized sands and gravels underlying a silt and clay top stratum. Outcrops occur in the uplands adjacent to the Hatchie River upstream from Bolivar.

Although there are thick blankets of loess west of Hardeman County and northwest of Madison County, the loess is too thin to be mapped across the project area; however, the presence of Memphis soils in Madison County suggest a thin veneer may be present.

The proposed changes to SR 18 are all located on Eocene Sand (Stearns 1975:Figure 1).

SOILS

The project area crosses two of eight recognized soil associations for Hardeman County: Smithdale-Providence and Iuka-Ochlockonee-Chenneby. Smithdale-Providence association soils are described as “very deep, rolling to steep, well drained and moderately well drained soils that formed in loess and loamy marine deposits; on uplands.” Iuka-Ochlockonee-Chenneby association soils are “very deep, nearly level, well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium; on flood plains of secondary streams” (Thomas 1997). Within Hardeman County, the project area is mainly located on Smithdale-Providence association soils, with Iuka-Ochlockonee-Chenneby association soils found only along Clover Creek.

The project area crosses two of seven recognized soil associations for Madison County: Falaya-Waverly-Collins and Lexington-Memphis-Smithdale. Falaya-Waverly-Collins association soils are described as “poorly drained to moderately well drained, level, loamy soils on first bottoms.” Lexington-Memphis-Smithdale association soils are “well drained, rolling, loamy soils on uplands (Brown et al. 1978). Within Madison County, the project area is mainly located on Lexington-Memphis-Smithdale association soils, with Falaya-Waverly-Collins association soils found only at the northern end.

The project area crosses several soil types, which are presented in Tables 2-01 and 2-02.

Table 2-01. Hardeman County soil types.

Soil Code	Soil Type	Capability Unit
Cn	Chenneby silt loam, occasionally flooded	IIw
DeC3	Deanberg clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely flooded	IVe
En	Enville silt loam, occasionally flooded	IIw
Gu	Gullied land-Hapudults complex, very steep	VIIIe
Iu	Iuka silt loam, occasionally flooded	IIw
LeB2	Lexington silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	IIe
LeC3	Lexington silty clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	IVe
LgC	Lexington-Providence silt loams, 5 to 8 percent slopes	IIIe
LSE3	Luverne and Smithdale soils, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	VIIe
LSF	Luverne and Smithdale sandy loams, 25 to 45 percent slopes	VIIe
Oc	Ochlockonee silt loam, rarely flooded	I
PrB2	Providence silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	IIe
PrC3	Providence silty clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	IVe
RO	Rosebloom and Bibb soils, occasionally flooded	IIIw
SaE3	Smithdale loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	VIIe
SeD	Smithdale and Lexington soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes	IVe
SeD3	Smithdale and Lexington soils, 8 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	VIe
SMF	Smithdale and Lucy soils, 20 to 45 percent slopes	VIIe
SpD	Smithdale-Providence complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes	IVe
SpD3	Smithdale-Providence complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	VIe

Table 2-02. Madison County soil types.

Soil Code	Soil Type	Capability Unit
Ca	Calhoun and Henry silt loams	IIIw
Co	Calloway silt loam	IIw
Cs	Collins silt loam	IIw
Fa	Falaya silt loam	IIw
GrB	Grenada silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	IIe
GrC3	Grenada silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	IVe
Iu	Iuka fine sandy loam	IIw
LeB	Lexington silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	IIe
LeB3	Lexington silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded	IIIe
LeC3	Lexington silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	IVe
LeD3	Lexington silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	IVe
LeE	Lexington silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	VIe
LgC	Lexington-Urban land complex 1 to 12 percent slopes	not in a class
LmE3	Lexington and Smithdale soils, 10 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded	VIIe
LoB	Loring silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	IIe
Ma	Mantachie fine sandy loam	IIw
MeB	Memphis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	IIe
MeB2	Memphis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	IIe
MeC3	Memphis silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	IIIe
Oc	Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	I
PrC3	Providence silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	IVe
SmE	Smithdale soils, 10 to 20 percent slopes	VIe
SmF	Smithdale soils, 20 to 30 percent slopes	VIIe
Vk	Vicksburg silt loam	I
Wa	Waverly silt loam	IIIw

All capability classes, except V, are present in the study area. The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines the classes as follows:

- Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use.
- Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.
- Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.
- Class VI soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation.
- Class VII soils have very severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation.
- Class VIII soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that nearly preclude their use for commercial crop production.

Within these capability units are two subunits: *w* and *e*. The former is used to denote that water in or on the soils interferes with plant growth, while the latter is used to indicate a risk of erosion. With few exceptions, the main limiting factor in the study area is the risk of erosion; in some cases, severe erosion. Of the 45 different soils in the study area, 1 is not put into a capability unit, 3 have no limiting factors, 11 soils suffer from wetness, and the remaining 30 soils suffer from erosion. As can be seen, a majority of the area under consideration suffers from erosion, and although archaeological sites may have once been present, it is possible that they have been disturbed or destroyed.

3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

This chapter provides background information relevant to the study area. A briefing on previous archaeological and historic studies conducted in west Tennessee is presented first, followed by a synopsis of fieldwork conducted in close proximity to the study area. Another section provides an overview of the archaeological and historical sequence of west Tennessee as it is currently understood. These later discussions follow the standard period-by-period format.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

ANTIQUARIAN INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological investigations in this portion of west Tennessee were initially conducted by untrained but interested individuals and were focused on the monumental earthworks of the Pinson Mounds (40MD1) on the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. This large mound and earthwork complex was first described by the antiquarian historian Judge Haywood (1823:136–137) and later by State Geologist Troost (1845:364–365). Schoolcraft (1854) produced one of the earliest summaries of Native Americans and archaeology at that time.

After the Civil War, antiquarian researchers, primarily working for museums, radiated across the Southeast in a quest for museum specimens. Mainfort's (1986:8–9) research indicated that in 1875, the Smithsonian Institution hired a local college president, E.H. Randle, to explore the mounds of west Tennessee, including Pinson. Dr. Joseph Jones (1984 [1876]) published a description of the Obion site (40HY14) on the North Fork of the Obion River and notes a stone figurine unearthed there in 1845 by a farmer, Mr. Hartsfield. At about this time (1879) the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE), a branch of the Smithsonian, was founded.

In Cyrus Thomas's classic *Mound Explorations* (1985 [1894]), the Mound Builder myth was destroyed, and the origin of the mounds was demonstrated to be associated with Native Americans. Thomas (1985:278–279) mentions mounds from only two west Tennessee counties, Lauderdale and Obion. He notes a number of small mounds, already disturbed by relic collectors, in Lauderdale County at Mr. Marley's farm, eight miles northwest of Ripley. The mounds in the Reelfoot Lake vicinity in Obion County and some of the artifacts the BAE excavators recovered are briefly described.

Other important antiquarian figures in Tennessee archaeology are Professor Putnam (1973 [1878]) and G.P. Thruston (1897). In the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the predominant archaeological research issue shifted away from the origin of the mounds to the antiquity of the human occupation of America.

EARLY-TWENTIETH-CENTURY INVESTIGATIONS

William E. Myer, a Tennessean and employee of the Smithsonian, was one of the most significant figures in early-twentieth-century Tennessee archaeology. While much of Myer's work focused on Middle Tennessee, he is responsible for initiating a survey of Pinson Mounds by a professional engineer and providing a description of the complex. Myer's manuscript, *Stone Age Man in the Middle South*, was never published, but a microfilm transcript of this early synthesis of Tennessee archaeology is available and is commonly cited (Myer 1917). Myer (1971 [1923]) also compiled an *Archaeological Map of the State of Tennessee*.

C.W. Bishop of Harvard University's Peabody Museum made an archaeological reconnaissance in Henry County in 1911 and 1912. In the summer of 1913, Bishop and Bruce Merwin directed the major excavations of the mounds at the Obion site, or "Work Farm" (Garland 1992:7). Their

results were never published, but a preliminary report was prepared by Merwin (1913), as was a manuscript, which was intended to be a chapter in Myer's *Stone Age Man* (Merwin 1923).

Another significant figure in early-twentieth-century Southeastern archaeology is Clarence B. Moore. Using his steamship the *Gopher*, Moore (1915) conducted excavations along the lower Tennessee River, as well as in most of the other major river valleys of the Southeast. Moore (1915:497-498) investigated a site near the Mississippi River in Dyer County: the Neeley Mounds (40DY58). This site is notable for yielding an urn burial.

During the period between 1910 and 1930, modern excavation techniques, such as the use of a grid and establishment of stratigraphic control, became standard procedure. The marriage of archaeology and anthropology was accomplished during this period, and by 1935 seven universities offered Ph.D. programs in anthropology. Professional archaeological organizations began to form during this period, with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) founded in 1932 and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) founded in 1934.

THE 1930s–1960s

No depression-relief Works Progress Administration (WPA) or later River Basin Survey (RBS) investigations were conducted along the interior drainages of west Tennessee. In 1940, the University of Tennessee revisited the Obion site and conducted additional excavations (Garland 1992:3), and initiated work at the Chucalissa site (40SY1) on the bluffs south of Memphis (Nash 1972). Practically no archaeological research was conducted in the United States during World War II (1941–1945).

Beginning in 1939, the Peabody Museum's Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) compiled survey data and conducted test excavations at many of the large sites in the adjoining Mississippi alluvial valley (Phillips et al. 1951). The ceramic typology developed by the LMS is the basis for most archaeological phases in the lower valley (Phillips 1970).

The Memphis State University (now the University of Memphis) Department of Anthropology began as an element of the Department of Sociology in 1962 and was correlated with the annexation of the Chucalissa site by the University. Charles H. Nash initiated the anthropology program and established the museum and research facility at Chucalissa now named in his honor. Since the mid-1960s the University of Memphis has played a significant role in west Tennessee archaeology, both in the form of cultural resource management (CRM) and research-oriented investigations, as well as training most of the active professional contract archaeologists in west Tennessee. The University of Memphis Anthropological Research Center initiated a series of Occasional Papers in 1965, and past subjects have covered a wide range of topics, including Mastodon excavations in Memphis (Brister et al. 1981); significant excavations of the stratified Spring Creek site (40PY207) on the Tennessee River (Peterson 1973); various excavations at the Chucalissa site (Lumb and McNutt 1988; Nash 1972); conference proceedings (McNutt 1991); as well as cultural anthropology studies.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The scope and intensity of archaeological investigations in west Tennessee, and indeed across the entire Southeast, increased dramatically with the onset of federally mandated CRM studies in the late 1960s. Some important CRM projects in the interior of west Tennessee are discussed below in chronological order.

The initial CRM investigations in the region consisted of a series of reconnaissance surveys conducted by Memphis State University at various locations within the Obion-Forked Deer and Reelfoot-Indian Creek drainages. These investigations were conducted for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) during the interval from 1966 to 1974 (G.P.

Smith 1979a:9). Within the Obion-Forked Deer Basin, 108 previously unknown sites were recorded, but Smith (1979a:40) warned that the study should “be regarded as only the bare beginning of an inventory of the archaeological resources of the Obion-Forked deer [*sic*] Basin.” Smith discusses each major branch (fork) of the Basin as a separate analytic unit and provides summary information regarding the sites he considered significant along these major tributaries. The two major results of this project were (1) the presentation of preliminary projectile point and baked clay ball typologies; and (2) definition of Poverty Point and Early Woodland phases for the Obion-Forked Deer Basin, using surface data alone.

In 1978, Memphis State University personnel surveyed the Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge in south-central Haywood County for the Interagency Archaeological Services, Department of the Interior (Smith 1979b). Surface examination coupled with widely spaced (200 to 400 m interval) shovel testing of forested areas was the site-detection methods. A total of 31 archaeological sites were identified, four of which were considered to have significant research potential (40HD49, 40HD54, 40HD57, and 40HD68).

Cultural Resources Consultants, Inc. conducted a CRM survey and geomorphic investigations along a 24.3 km section of the lower South Fork of the Forked Deer River, the “Halls-Fowlkes Region,” during May and August 1984 and June 1985 (Jolley 1985). This was the first of the west Tennessee Tributaries projects funded by the Memphis District COE. Five archaeological sites (40CT10 and 40DY54–57) and four twentieth-century architectural properties were documented. Testing was conducted at three sites, but none were recommended as potentially eligible. This project had a stated series of research objectives, and the significant findings can be summarized as follows: (1) The presence of two buried sites was demonstrated, and a geomorphic/site predictive model was offered; (2) Data from the project support Smith’s (1979b:1) assumption that prehistoric settlement patterns emphasized site location on terraces; (3) Raw material patterns showed a heavy reliance (67.4 to 74.2 percent) on local chert, followed by Fort Payne/Camden chert (37.5 to 31.6 percent). Ferruginous sandstone/siltstone, quartz, quartzite, and sandstone were also present; (4) A ^{14}C date (30 B.C. \pm 50) was obtained from 40DY55; and (5) The prehistoric site density was calculated to be 0.76 sites per sq. km, less than the lower Hatchie River site density (2.75), similar to the Loosahatchie site density (0.82), and greater than the Wolf River site density.

The confluence region of the Middle and South Forks of the Obion River was the subject of an intensive survey and testing project by Garrow & Associates during January 1987 (Anderson et al. 1987). This work was conducted for the Memphis District COE and covered 985 a. in two major tracts (Sharon and Sidonia). The project resulted in the identification of four sites (40WK73, 40WK79, 40WK81, and 40GB141) and one isolated find within the impact area. Testing was conducted at these four low-density sites, but none were recommended as potentially eligible. Additionally, in a band up to two km outside the project direct-impact zone, Anderson et al. (1987:64–83) revisited nine sites originally recorded by Memphis State University in the early 1970s. They discovered seven previously unrecorded sites and four isolated finds. The results of this project include the following: (1) A clear synthesis of the local chronology, prior investigations, and diagnostic projectile point sequence is presented; (2) Suggestions are offered regarding human land use patterns; (3) Prehistoric assemblages are characterized as having a high proportion of retouched pieces and plant food-processing stone tools made from local raw materials; and (4) Fairly heavy early Middle Woodland and moderate Late Archaic/Woodland use of the area is suggested.

More recently other smaller projects have been conducted for the Memphis District by Garrow & Associates as a part of the west Tennessee Tributaries Project. Survey of 18 small tracts in six west Tennessee counties resulted in the identification of two sites in the COE ROW (40LK47 and 40DY66) and one site outside the study area (40LA132; Childress 1993a). Site 40DY66 was tested and produced evidence for a Paleoindian to Early Woodland prehistoric occupation, as

well as a twentieth-century historic component. At 40DY66 “The most well represented components seem to be Benton (ca. 3,600–3,000 B.C.) and Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland (ca. 1,500 B.C.–A.D. 1)” (Childress 1993a:96). Survey of six small tracts in Gibson, Crockett, and Lauderdale counties resulted in the discovery of one site (40CT26) outside the study area (Childress 1993b). Both Childress reports (1993a, 1993b) are notable for the intensive level of survey effort and documentation, the detailed descriptions and metric attributes for the recovered hafted bifaces, and the excellent regional review and synthesis of previous work.

At least two survey projects were conducted by 3-D/Environmental Services for Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, whose natural gas pipelines cross-cut west Tennessee (Doerchuk and Rue 1990; Perkins and Doerchuk 1993). These surveys are important because they provide non-riverine (interfluvial) sample transects of this region, whereas most of the previous work is biased toward floodplains and terrace edges. Five sites (40DY60–64) were identified in a 2.3 km long Dyer County transect between the North Fork Forked Deer River and Pond Creek (Doerchuk and Rue 1990). A longer gas pipeline transect (19.5 km) was recently surveyed in Haywood and Madison counties. This survey resulted in the discovery of two sites (40HD103 and 40MD218) and the revisit of a third site (40MD206) (Perkins and Doerchuk 1993). All three sites were tested with 1-x-1 m units, followed by mechanical stripping, and none were recommended as eligible for NRHP nomination (Riegel 1993).

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) is a branch of the Tennessee Department of Conservation established by the Tennessee Legislature in 1970 (Senate Bill 790; House Bill 928). The TDOA was formed with a Director (State Archaeologist), three regional archaeologists, and an advisory council; the structure has since been revised. Amendments to these bills were passed in 1973 and 1984. The TDOA maintains the site files and has conducted an enormous amount of archaeological work in Tennessee. Although some of their investigations remain unpublished, manuscripts for most of these unpublished investigations are on file in Nashville. Selected TDOA projects in west Tennessee are reviewed below.

The Pinson Mounds on the South Fork were an early focus of the TDOA’s activity in west Tennessee. In 1974, the Pinson Mounds State Park was formed, and a two-year testing program was initiated (Broster and Schneider 1975). Subsequent research has clearly demonstrated that the Pinson Mounds represent a unique Middle Woodland ceremonial center (Mainfort 1986; Mainfort ed. 1980; Mainfort et al. 1982). In a related study, Broster and Schneider (1977) conducted a site survey of the South Fork in the vicinity of the Pinson Mounds.

Broster (1975) conducted one of the earliest surveys in west Tennessee along a portion of the Middle Fork of the Obion River. Eight sites were identified in Weakley and Henry counties; one of these, 40WK52, was suggested to be a significant Middle Woodland habitation.

In 1985, the TDOA surveyed selected localities within the Obion-Forked Deer Drainages under contract with the Memphis District Corps of Engineers (COE) (Mainfort 1985). Two of these tracts were located on the Middle Fork and one was located on the North Fork.

From 1991 to 1993, a survey of 3,332 a. of wetland mitigation lands associated with the Memphis District COE West Tennessee Tributaries Project was conducted by TDOA personnel (Mainfort 1994). The project covered numerous non-contiguous tracts located within the Obion-Forked Deer Basin, with a concentration of effort adjacent to the confluence of the Middle and South Forks of the Obion River. Relatively few sites were identified within the mitigation lands (11 newly recorded sites and 11 revisited sites; Mainfort 1994:73–90). Similar to Anderson et al.’s (1987) methods, survey work was continued outside the project area, resulting in the identification of an additional 12 sites (Mainfort 1994:91–95). Operating under a modified

interpretation of the Memorandum of Agreement, test excavations or other activities were carried out at 40GB41, 40GB42, the Kenton Mound group (40OB4), the Chandler site (40CL64), the Barner site (40WK83), and the Oliver site (40OB161), all of which were located outside the project area. The most outstanding results of this project include (1) the formulation of a well-defined ceramic typology for Tchula and Middle Woodland ceramics, which has general utility for the region (this typology supercedes an earlier attempt at such that has been heavily criticized as being non-replicable); and (2) the reporting of data regarding the Emergent Mississippian occupation of the upland in the Obion River drainage.

Historic archaeological studies conducted by TDOA in west Tennessee include extensive excavations during the period from 1976 to 1978 at the Civil War Fort Pillow site in Lauderdale County (Mainfort 1980). These investigations resulted in the identification of structural features and a variety of domestic and military artifacts.

Fieldwork for a Historic Site Survey of the state was conducted by the TDOA in 1979 (Stripling 1980). This study sampled various counties from the major physiographic regions of Tennessee, with Gibson County being representative of the Coastal Plain. The 1877 D.G. Beers' Map of Gibson County was extensively used to predict historic site locations; 29 components were located in this manner. S. Smith's (1996:14) recent summary of the historic archaeology in Tennessee suggests that as of 1995 no historic sites had been excavated in any interior west Tennessee county.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The following is a summary of the prehistoric and historic cultural sequence of west Tennessee. Each of these periods is defined by characteristic artifact assemblages and patterns of subsistence and settlement. The prehistoric period in the southeastern United States is traditionally divided into four major periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippi.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Paleoindian occupations represent the first well-accepted occurrence of humans in the Western Hemisphere. These populations are generally thought of as highly adaptive and mobile hunter-gatherers whose recent ancestors were Upper Paleolithic Siberians who migrated across the present Bering Strait during the Late Pleistocene, when sea levels were ca. 60 m lower. During the Late Glacial era, when initial human colonization of the Southeast is postulated (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 B.C.), climatic changes followed the receding of the continental ice sheets, and there was a widespread extinction of megafauna. The environment at this time is usually interpreted to have been spruce and/or pine-dominated boreal forest (Saucier 1978). However, by 1,000 years prior to the fluted point occupations, the environment had changed to deciduous forest (Delcourt et al. 1980).

Recent research on Paleoindian diagnostics (Anderson et al. 1990) indicates that the period may be subdivided into Early (ca. 9,500–9,000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 9,000–8,500 B.C.), and Late (ca. 8,500–8,000 B.C.) stages, based on changes in hafted biface morphology. No radiocarbon dates are available to confirm independently the accuracy of the subdivision.

Aboriginal groups of the period were likely small, mobile bands dependent upon a hunting-and-gathering economy. Although they may have hunted some of the megafauna that became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene, such as mastodon (*Mammot americanum*), bison (*Bison bison antiquus*), and ground sloth (*Megalonyx* sp.), it is likely that the subsistence base was varied and included a number of plant and animal foods. One of the nearest firm associations of a fluted point with mastodon remains is well north of west Tennessee at the Kimmswick bone bed in Missouri (Graham et al. 1981), although a possible association at Mississippi River Island No. 35

to the south should be noted as well (Williams 1957). No artifacts are associated with the Nonconnah Creek Mastodon find (Brister et al. 1981).

DALTON PERIOD

The Dalton period is considered transitional between the Paleoindian and Archaic traditions. The key distinguishing feature of the material culture is the unfluted, serrated Dalton point, but the Dalton tool kit includes a number of other diagnostic special-function tools and a woodworking adz (Morse and Morse 1983, 1996). Dalton points recovered from a Forked Deer River context are noted by G. Smith (1996:101) as being long, thin forms with only a minimal amount of constriction in the hafting area. Goodyear (1982) suggests that Dalton represents a distinct temporal horizon dating to 8,500–7,900 B.C. While technologically similar to Paleoindian, Dalton assemblages suggest an adaptive pattern more akin to later Archaic cultures. One of the most important game species from this time to the contact era seems to have been the white-tailed deer (Morse and Morse 1983:71). During the Dalton period the Mississippi River meander system was established in the lower valley and was working northward, but a braided stream regime still existed.

Dalton components are better represented in northwestern Tennessee than are the preceding Early and Middle Paleoindian diagnostics, although much is yet to be learned about this temporal period. Mainfort (1996b:80) notes that the only two examples of Dalton components recovered from the Reelfoot Basin of extreme northwestern Tennessee were collected from predominantly Mississippian-component sites. Sites 40OB123 and 40OB127, approximately one mile apart, have yielded one Dalton artifact each. Mainfort further notes that a “fairly large Dalton site” has been reported by a local collector in the Reelfoot area, although the location of that site has yet to be determined. Farther south and east, G. Smith (1996:101) notes the presence of a Dalton component in a relatively shallow context at 40FY13.

In the 1960s the Ford-Redfield survey project identified a concentration of Dalton components, which have been succinctly commented upon by McNutt (1996:191–192).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic is usually thought of in terms of three subperiods: Early (ca. 8,000 to 5,000 B.C.), Middle (5,000 to 3,000 B.C.), and Late (3,000 to 1,500 B.C.). Temporal divisions of the Archaic are primarily based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile points. Throughout Archaic times a hunter-gatherer lifeway appears to have continued, and it was focused on essentially the same flora and fauna as represented in the natural environment today. The Archaic is perceived as a time of regional “settling in,” when an efficient utilization of the environment was keyed to highly cyclical, repetitive seasonal activities continued by indigenous groups over thousands of years (cf. Caldwell 1958). Some seasonal movement to exploit econiches was probably required, but Archaic populations, compared to Paleoindian, are generally portrayed as being attached to localities, river valleys, or regions. A total of 31 sites with known or probable Archaic components have been recorded in the Reelfoot Basin of extreme northwestern Tennessee (Mainfort 1996b:80). Additionally, numerous other sites with Archaic components have been recorded in all the major river valleys in west Tennessee (Smith 1979a). However, relatively little is known about this temporal period in this area of the Southeast. In the Central Mississippi Valley virtually no Archaic sites have been excavated, and indeed these components appear to have been overlooked by archaeologists more concerned with ceramic-period adaptations (McNutt 1996:194; Williams 1991).

Concerning the Early Archaic period, McNutt (1996:194) notes, “we can see several projectile points coming into the Valley from the west and north, probably in conjunction with the prairie expansion and dry econiches during the Hypsithermal.” Point forms considered diagnostic for the Early Archaic include Big Sandy, Hardin, Plevna, and Lost Lake (G. Smith 1996:101). For

northeast Arkansas, Morse and Morse (1983) proposed a series of horizon markers that grade from classic Early Archaic Corner-Notched forms (ca. 7,500–7,000 B.C.) into Middle Archaic Basal Notched forms.

The Middle Archaic period was marked by a shift in subsistence modes. This was possibly due to environmental changes caused by a climatic episode called the Altithermal Optimum, or Hypsithermal, which is dated 7,000–3,000 B.C. (McNutt 1996) or 8,000–4,000 B.C. (Morse and Morse 1983). This change resulted in restricted deciduous forest occurrence, limiting the availability of certain floral and faunal resources. The cultural impact of this warming trend appears to have been most strongly felt from 5,500–3,500 B.C. Several settlement models regarding human adaptation during the climatic optimum have been posited. Morse and Morse (1983) propose that the western lowlands of northeastern Arkansas were largely abandoned for the uplands (Ozark Plateau and its escarpment). However, in the lower Tennessee/Cumberland region, populations appear to have congregated at a limited number of floodplain locations, producing deep middens (Nance 1987). Higgins (1990) proposed that the drying of the uplands forced people into the floodplain (American Bottom). Cypress Creek II, Eva, and perhaps some side-notched forms are noted as the diagnostic point forms from this temporal period (G. Smith 1996:101).

The Late Archaic began at the end of the Altithermal climatic episode (ca. 3,000 B.C.) and the establishment of the modern climatic regime. The Mississippi River was by then a well-entrenched meander belt-type fluvial system, and adapting to this type of environment was critical for human occupation. There is evidence for more sedentary lifeways, and possibly limited horticulture was being employed, as sunflower, squash, and other cultivated native starchy seed annuals appear in the archaeobotanical record at this time in the other areas of the Southeast. Late Archaic settlement models typically have a seasonal round aspect, and there is evidence that the substantial “winter” villages, typically located on major streams, were actually occupied year round. Both earthen and shell mounds appear in the archaeological record in the Southeast at this time.

The Late Archaic is characterized by a substantial increase in the number of sites, cultural elaboration, and widespread trade. The period opened with the Benton culture, represented in the diagnostic material record by the Benton projectile point. G. Smith (1996:102) notes that two sites in west Tennessee yielded settlement-pattern information regarding Benton culture. Geographical positioning of these sites appears to represent a Benton trend toward the habitation of low stream terraces in west Tennessee. Excavations at 40FY13 and 40GB42 revealed a heavy dependence on mast-bearing species such as hickory, and 40FY13 further revealed Benton structural remains, interpreted as bent-pole rectilinear to ovate dwellings. Flexed burials at 40GB42 are at present tentatively tied to the Benton component at this site. Subsequent cultures of the Late Archaic in west Tennessee are very poorly understood. Such cultures may be represented by the Bartlett and Macintire, variety A projectile points as described by Smith (1979a), although little is known about the Late Archaic cultures that produced these lithic artifacts.

POVERTY POINT

Poverty Point, or Terminal Late Archaic, components are distinguished by the appearance of large mounds, earthworks, clay balls or “Poverty Point Objects,” microlithics, lapidary work, raw material trade, and specialized manufacturing sites. The Poverty Point period (1,500–500 B.C.) is considered one of three cultural “zeniths” in prehistoric Southeastern studies. In other portions of the Southeast, these components are referred to as Gulf Formational (Walthall 1990 [1980]) and include fiber-tempered ceramics as a diagnostic (see also Morse and Morse 1983:124). In west Tennessee, fiber-tempered ceramics occur only occasionally in the

Nonconnah and Lambert complexes of the Terminal Late Archaic, and most likely represent trade items obtained from groups farther to the south (G. Smith 1996:104).

Midden mounds and gathering camps appear in the archaeological record at this time and reflect semi-sedentary populations (McNutt 1996; Morse and Morse 1983). G. Smith (1996:104) notes the presence of a Lambert complex component at 40FY13, possibly representing a Terminal Late Archaic mast-collection site. Site 40GB42 yielded similar components, although there they are attributable to the Kenton complex of the Terminal Late Archaic.

Clay balls are thought to have been a substitute for boiling stones and have considerable time depth, apparently extending into the early Middle Woodland; thus they cannot be used as exclusively Poverty Point component markers. A variety of stemmed projectile points are characteristic of the period, including Burkett-Etley-Gary forms, similar to Ledbetter-Pickwick-Mulberry Creek points, and the Weems-Wade-Dyroff-McIntire forms, which led into the Early Woodland.

Smith (1979a, 1991; Smith and McNutt 1988) has repeatedly proposed a series of Poverty Point complexes for the interior drainages (loess region) of west Tennessee. The nine complexes he delineates are based primarily on pre-1975 fieldwork (see "Cultural Resource Management" above). His complexes are spatially discrete and distributed along the terraces of the smaller river bottoms that characterize the region. They are distinguished by variations in baked clay ball and preliminary projectile point types and varieties. The complexes are akin to phases and have been strongly criticized (cf. Mainfort 1994) and reviewed as follows: "While such a fine-scale typology may be useful, Smith does not demonstrate its value beyond documenting intra-regional variation and even that may be premature considering the fact that most of the data are derived from surface collections" (Johnson 1993:67).

WOODLAND PERIOD

During the Woodland period, intensification in horticultural methods, construction of earthworks, elaboration of artistic expression, and burial rituals are all thought to be related to the reorganization of social structure. For at least part of the year, a sedentary group was needed to plant, tend, and harvest crops. Sedentism and communal labor efforts promoted territorial circumscription. This period was also characterized by increased variety and use of ceramics. Ceramic types and varieties thus are a primary consideration in interpreting settlement patterns and chronological progression of the Woodland period. Considerable archaeological attention has been focused on these ceramic cultures, and a number of phases and phase sequences have been proposed. However, the reader should be aware that these phase assignments are highly problematic and have received strong criticism in the recent past (Mainfort 1994).

The Early Woodland or Tchula period is viewed by G. Smith (1996:104–105) as a continued occupation by the distinct cultural complexes of the previous Poverty Point period. Tchula period diagnostic ceramics, including Tammany Punctated, Cormorant Cord Impressed, Twin Lakes Punctated, and Withers Fabric Impressed, are poorly represented in the archaeological assemblage from west Tennessee and Kentucky (Lewis 1996:51–53; Mainfort 1996a:81–82). According to Mainfort and Lewis, this poor representation is most likely attributable to the lack of temporally specific research projects aimed at the recovery of data regarding Tchula period occupations.

The most intensively investigated Early Woodland component in west Tennessee is the Fulmer site (40SY527), located on a finger ridge on the margin of the Loosahatchie floodplain near Arlington, Tennessee (Weaver et al. 1996). Approximately 62 percent of this small, essentially single-component open-habitation site was formally excavated, resulting in detailed data regarding Tchula period site structure. Activity and midden areas in the lee of the prevailing

wind around a central hearth were suggested by artifact distributions. Numerous reconstructed vessel sections recovered here reveal that the conoidal bowl/beaker was overwhelmingly the most common vessel form (n=35), followed by medium jars (n=11), large flaring-rim bowls (n=5), and other bowl and jar forms. Fabric impression was the most common surface decoration, but slipped, punctated, and cord-impressed vessels were also manufactured, often with folded rims. Several ¹⁴C samples were dated, but the resulting dates (A.D. 970, 980, 1060, 1520, 1750, and 1780; uncalibrated) were considered invalid (rejected). Most features at the site were heavily disturbed by tree roots, rodent burrowing, and other processes, including early-twentieth-century plowing, and the radiocarbon dates may date these post-depositional disturbances. Comparative review of the regional literature led the authors to suggest that Fulmer was affiliated with the Turkey Ridge phase of the Lake Cormorant Horizon, with a likely occupation ca. 400–100 B.C.

Another important late Tchula period component is a large site within the Reelfoot Basin, the MacDonald High site (40LK44). This site may have originally contained as many as 40 mounds; however, it has now been completely destroyed by agricultural activity (Mainfort 1996b:81–82). The Middle Woodland period featured elaborate burial ceremonialism and artistic expression, and represents the second major cultural zenith in the prehistoric Southeast. In the Ohio Valley the Middle Woodland period is referred to in terms of Hopewell, while in the Lower Mississippi Valley this period is characterized as Marksville. Diagnostic ceramics from the Middle Woodland period encompass sand-tempered ceramics including Marksville Stamped and Marksville Incised (McNutt 1996:213). Two major Marksville sites are located within the Reelfoot Basin of southwestern Kentucky: the Amberg and Hickman Earthworks, 15FU37 and 15FU39–44, respectively.

The major Middle Woodland site of the region is Pinson Mounds (40MD1). Originally considered to be a Mississippi period site, subsequent archaeological investigations at Pinson (see Fischer and McNutt 1962; Mainfort ed. 1980; Morse and Polhemus 1963) have provided ample radiocarbon dating evidence for a Middle Woodland temporal assignment. Site 40MD1 is interpreted as a large Middle Woodland ceremonial center used by “relatively small groups of semi-sedentary peoples” (Mainfort 1986) on a seasonal and/or infrequent basis. Middle Woodland settlement-pattern information has also been recovered (Broster and Schneider 1977) from 23 sites in the vicinity of Pinson.

The Late Woodland or Baytown period represents a period of change characterized by a population increase accompanied by decentralization and the continuing adaptation of agriculture to riverine environments (Smith 1986). Both characteristics of this temporal period may have represented a response to over-exploitation of local resources (McNutt 1996:217). Diagnostic Late Woodland ceramics consist entirely of clay-tempered types including Baytown Plain, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, and Larto Red Filmed (Phillips 1970). Morse and Morse (1983) note that small, triangular projectile points such as the Hamilton and Madison types are diagnostic to the Late Woodland period and subsequent temporal periods as well. However, the general paucity of lithic artifacts from the late Woodland may be related to the introduction of the bow and arrow ca. A.D. 700 (see Blitz 1988), which may have reduced “the production of stone points to near zero” (Dunnell and Feathers 1991:26).

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Hallmarks of the Mississippian period include population increase, intensive floodplain settlement, greater emphasis on agricultural activity, earthwork construction on celestial alignments, inter-regional exchange of exotic items, shell-tempered ceramics, and possibly bow warfare. These factors and the development of a distinctive elite iconography are associated with the rise of conscripted, complex sociopolitical systems, which we now refer to as chiefdoms. A complex mosaic of competing chiefdoms dominated the late prehistoric Southeast

political landscape. These chiefdoms were documented by the Spanish explorers at the close of the Mississippian period, which is the final zenith of Native American cultural development.

Early Mississippian cultures initiated a shift toward production of sparse shell-tempered ceramic vessels, construction of rectilinear domestic structures, and a heavy dependence upon maize-based agriculture for subsistence. The distribution of Early or “emergent” Mississippian occupations on the loess sheets of northwestern Tennessee is relatively poorly understood when compared to the remainder of the Central Mississippi Valley, with the exception of the Samburg (40OB1) and Foxhole (40LK10) sites in the Reelfoot Basin. Farther south, however, excavations at the Shelby Forest site (40SY489) revealed a Varney horizon occupation, the earliest cultural horizon in the Mississippi period, characterized by a prevalence of red-filmed ceramics (Varney Red) in the assemblage (McNutt 1988; McNutt and Fain 1990).

The Middle Mississippian period is characterized by the appearance of palisade-fortified villages, geographically expressed across the landscape in relation to an increasing adaptation to maize agriculture. Population density, house and storage pit size, vessel forms, and tool types visible in the archaeological assemblage further reflect an adaptation to and concentration upon agrarian subsistence (McNutt 1996:230). Middle Mississippian components in west Tennessee are, once again, poorly understood in comparison to surrounding areas. Two sites in the Reelfoot Basin, 40LK2 and 40LK3, offer the only Middle Mississippian occupational expressions in this portion of the state. Not until traveling much farther south does one encounter evidence of another Middle Mississippian occupation, the Chucalissa site (40SY1) in extreme southwest Tennessee.

The Late Mississippian period represents the final prehistoric cultural climax in the southeastern United States and is predominantly characterized by a wide variety of elaborately decorated ceramic vessel types. A large number of Late Mississippian sites have been located and investigated in western Tennessee, although a surprising amount of information has yet to be published regarding these sites (Mainfort 1996a:172). G. Smith (1996:112–117) has defined three primary phases of the Late Mississippi period in west Tennessee. Smith’s phases include (1) the Walls phase, located in extreme southwest Tennessee and northern Mississippi; (2) the Tipton phase, located in middle west Tennessee; and (3) the Jones Bayou phase, located immediately north of the Tipton phase, representing the closest of these three phases to the current project area. Mainfort (1996a) presents the most complete account of this temporal period for west Tennessee to date, although he notes that much work is needed before a complete understanding of the Late Mississippian cultures will be possible. Important Late Mississippian sites in west Tennessee include Sweat, Porter, Jones Bayou, Fullen, Graves Lake, Hatchie, Richardson’s Landing, Wilder, Rast, Jeter, and Chucalissa. However, northwestern Tennessee is relatively devoid of Late Mississippi period sites, a notion that has been addressed by Williams in his “Vacant Quarter Hypothesis” (see Williams 1990).

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

This period is generally considered to have begun with the first appearance of European peoples in the Southeast. The de Soto expedition is thought to have crossed the Mississippi River near Walls, Mississippi in June 1541, after following an upland trail from their 1540 winter camp with the proto-Chickasaw in northeast Mississippi (Dye 1993). Sites along the Mississippi River that were occupied after initial European contact have been termed Armored phase components, and a number of horizon markers are proposed (Williams 1980).

Protohistoric sites in west Tennessee (A.D. 1541–1650) produce low frequencies of European trade goods (rarely Spanish, more typically French beads and brass) in association with Late Mississippian artifact types, including quantities of the ceramic type Campbell Appliqué (Mainfort 1996b:179). Protohistoric components are relatively infrequent in comparison to

southeast Missouri and northeastern Arkansas, and are essentially absent from the interior drainages of the loess sheet. The key sites for this period in west Tennessee, Otto Sharpe and Graves Lake, are both located near the Mississippi River.

HISTORIC ABORIGINAL PERIOD

Terminology seventeenth-century aboriginal occupations as “historic” versus “protohistoric” is a rather arbitrary division, as by this point Native American culture had irreversibly changed from pre-European contact lifeways. While west Tennessee is noteworthy for its general absence of historic aboriginal tribes, the region was claimed as a hunting ground by the Chickasaw as well as by the Cherokee (Satz 1979:11). Middle Tennessee was occupied by the Shawnee in 1685 when the French established a trading post at a salt lick that later developed into the city of Nashville. At about the same time, in 1686, the French also established Arkansas Post near the Quapaw village of Osotouy. The Shawnee presence in the Cumberland River Valley brought them in persistent conflict with other groups from all sides (Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Iroquois), and early in the eighteenth century the Shawnee were driven from their Cumberland villages (Satz 1979:12). During their migration the Shawnee may have temporarily established villages in west Tennessee before settling on the Ohio River.

In 1700 a Frenchman, Father Gravier, encountered a canoe of Taogria (Yuchi), on the Mississippi River somewhere below the mouth of the Ohio, who had been trading with the Akansa (Quapaw). In 1701, five Canadians apparently visited the Taogria Yuchi town, which was located on an island in the lower Tennessee River, near Muscle Shoals (Swanton 1922:297). These Yuchi likely moved up the Tennessee River in the first decade of the eighteenth century, and by 1712 the South Carolina Board of Indian Trade Affairs noted the presence of “Uche or Round Town people” among the Overhill Cherokee in East Tennessee (Swanton 1922:297).

HISTORIC PERIOD

It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the themes of dramatic change related to North America’s massive settlement by people of Europe and Africa, primarily. The subsequent American culture and regional trends of the Creole (in its original sense) that developed in the southeastern U.S. continue as a complex, distinctive culture studied by anthropologists, including historical archaeologists. Below we discuss the regional context of the historic period at a level more focused on the area of west Tennessee.

Colonial Period

In the waning sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, more or less continuous contact was established between European and aboriginal populations. Initial Spanish, French, and English settlements were all located on the coast. The English established Jamestown in 1607, and in 1609 King James I granted a charter to the London Company for a vast region that included present-day west Tennessee. The coastal Virginians armed the local Westo Indians, who proceeded to raid the Muscogee, or Creeks, who lacked firearms (Braund 1993:28). Such direct and indirect European-induced social disruptions, such as introduced disease (Ramenofsky 1987), would characterize the entire colonial period and led to shifting allegiances as the European powers struggled for territory and profits in North America.

In 1665, all land south of 36° 30’ was granted to the Lord Proprietors of Carolina by King Charles II. The English established Charlestown in 1670, and in 1685 Henry Woodward’s packtrain traveled overland from Charlestown to the Lower Creek towns, an act that is generally regarded as the formal opening of the English deerskin trade.

In the early eighteenth century, the deer and slave trades continued to expand, as interior aboriginal populations became increasingly dependent on European goods such as flintlock muskets, metal tools, and textiles. Carolina companies “reaped huge benefits as hides and furs

from interior tribes soon became the colony's major export" (Braund 1993:29). For example, in the period from 1699 to 1705, Charleston traders shipped an average of 45,000 deerskins annually to London. Above we noted that in 1701 a group of French Canadian traders ascended the Tennessee River.

While deerskins were the staple exchange, the sale of captive enemies was also profitable, fostering the breakdown of ancient traditions and a profound change in the nature of aboriginal warfare. Western groups such as the Choctaw and disrupted, weak coastal groups became targets for Creek-English slave raids.

During the 1740s tensions between the colonial powers mounted, and alliances with Indians were critical for seizing and holding both territory and deerskin-trading profits. The French launched raids on the Chickasaw during 1736–1740 in retaliation for Chickasaw raiding of their shipping (primarily Illinois wheat-laden barges) on the Mississippi. In 1739, Fort Assumption was built by the French on the Chickasaw Bluffs, now Memphis, in an attempt to curb the Chickasaw. Also at about this time the introduction of significant numbers of Negro slaves began along the coast, supplying the colonists with a more stable and controlled supply of labor.

In 1756, the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) broke out, partly as a result of French efforts to fortify the Ohio Valley. France was defeated and signed the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, ending the war. However, the English colonists were still forbidden to settle west of the Appalachians. English traders began infiltrating pro-French tribes in Louisiana in the 1770s; for example, in 1773 a Quapaw chief adopted an English trader, and they attended a conference at Pensacola together (Arnold 1991:109).

No significant activity took place in west Tennessee during the American Revolution. The nearest engagement was the Englishman James Colbert's attack on Arkansas Post with a Chickasaw war party in April 1783 (Arnold 1991:111–112). This action took place well after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown (October 1781), essentially forcing the British to abandon the war effort and sign a preliminary peace treaty at Versailles in November 1782. The peace treaty that ended the American Revolution was formally ratified in Paris on September 3, 1783.

After the Revolution, significant numbers of settlers from North Carolina and Virginia began to migrate over the Blue Ridge Mountains into Tennessee and Kentucky. Tennessee at this time was part of North Carolina, as specified in the charter issued by the British Crown. In 1785, there were significant tensions between the settlers in the Cumberland and legislators in North Carolina; a separate assembly was formed, resulting in the birth of the "Lost State" of Franklin (Gerson 1968:36). In 1790 George Washington established the Territory of the U.S. South of the River Ohio, which provided a formal Federal separation. Tennessee became a state in 1796.

Antebellum Period

The early nineteenth century is better understood and represented in the archaeological record in Middle and East Tennessee, as this is where most settlements were located. During this time west Tennessee was rocked by a series of massive earthquakes known as the New Madrid earthquakes (Fuller 1912). The town of New Madrid was destroyed, Reelfoot Lake was formed, and the aftershocks continued for months. After the War of 1812 ended (in 1815) and the British-Creek Confederacy was defeated, immigration increased in west Tennessee.

Civil War

Tennessee's position in the Civil War was complex as a result of being a slave border state. After Lincoln's election, the initial vote for secession failed, but after the war began Tennessee seceded. In 1861–1862, several skirmishes took place along the Mississippi during the Federal campaign to seize control of the river. New Madrid was captured by Confederate forces under

General Pillow in 1861. Island No. 10 was fortified by the Confederates and was the scene of a battle in March 1862 (Bragg 1977:27).

Fort Pillow was constructed just above the mouth of the Hatchie River by Confederate forces in 1861, but was abandoned and seized by Union forces in June 1862. Also in June 1862, Federal forces captured Memphis. In April 1864 the Confederate cavalry, under General Forrest, raided the fort and routed the Union troops. Archaeological investigations at Fort Pillow by the TDOA were mentioned above.

Following the battle for Fort Pillow, sporadic guerrilla activity characterized combat of the latter war years. After the war's end, the period of Reconstruction saw additional railroad construction, which began to open the interior portions of west Tennessee.

Tenant Period

The period from 1870 to 1950 is known as the tenant period (Stewart-Abernathy and Watkins 1982), and is named for the sharecropping or tenant farm labor system that was a significant characteristic of southern U.S. agriculture after the Civil War. This decentralization of the old plantation system developed during Reconstruction as a means of stabilizing labor relations between former slaves and landowners. Prunty (1955) has interpreted tenancy as a post-bellum modification of the plantation system.

The importance of the tenant farm period in the archaeological record is that it represents the maximum occupation of the study area. The dispersed settlement pattern of the tenant period contrasts sharply with the clustered settlement pattern prior to 1865 (Orser and Nekola 1985:68). The tenant settlement pattern can be observed on 1930s and 1940s aerial photographs, with alignments along roads and bayous at regular spacing. Sites dating to this period are numerous, and the issue of these sites' NRHP significance status has generated some commentary (Wilson 1990).

The archaeological characteristics of tenant period sites include high frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts (up to 85 percent), primarily bottle glass and ceramics, all dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century (see Buchner 1992). The ceramics are typically cheaper types, often from mismatched sets, and many of these types can be identified following Price (1979). Mean ceramic dates are often not calculated for these sites due to the long span of whiteware production (1830 to present), as well as problems relating to temporal lag. Omitting brick counts, the Architecture Group artifacts are generally about as frequent as Activity Group artifacts (approximately five percent each). Only trace frequencies of other artifact groups are found (Arms, Clothing, Personal, Biological), and in small assemblages these minority types are often not represented. The cultural materials at tenant period sites are typically from near-surface plow zone contexts, as a result of the structures typically having been elevated on brick, concrete, or cypress stump piers. Occasionally tenant sites are multi-component, i.e., co-occur with prehistoric material; this is largely dependent on the natural setting of the site. However, note that many tenant period sites are located on silty clay (backswamp/backslope) soils that were not suitable for human habitation until after drainage improvements were made.

4. METHODS

FIELD METHODS

The fieldwork complied with the TDOT Scope of Work (Hodge and Kline 2006) and consisted of two distinct parts:

- A pedestrian survey of Alternates B and C (i.e., the new alignments).
- An intensive field survey of 15 areas deemed high probability by TDOT, using pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing where conditions warranted.

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Pedestrian (visual) inspection was employed in areas such as cultivated field that offered good (defined as greater than 25 percent) surface visibility, and was exclusively employed along areas that were not designated high-probability locations. Pedestrian (visual) transects were spaced at no more than 15 m intervals. Five pedestrian survey transects were walked within the Alternates B and C corridors.

HIGH PROBABILITY LOCATIONS SURVEY

High-probability areas consisted of locations where the SR 18 alternates cross drainages illustrated as “blue-line” streams on USGS quads (see Figures 6-01 through 6-04). Review of the project overview map was conducted with TDOT Region IV archaeologist Mr. Jim Moore, and 15 high-probability locations were identified. These locations were intensively surveyed via the excavation of four transects of shovel tests at 20 m intervals for a distance of 400 m on either side of the given stream (i.e., an 80-x-400 m rectangle).

STANDARD SHOVEL TEST

A shovel test is defined as a circular hole with a diameter measuring a minimum of 30 cm. Each shovel test was excavated to culturally sterile deposits, or if no sterile deposits were encountered, shovel tests were excavated as deep as a field technician could dig and retrieve dirt using a standard, round-ended shovel (at least 50 cm below the ground surface [cmbs]). To ensure consistent artifact recovery, all excavated sediments were hand-screened through 0.25 in. mesh hardware cloth. All natural and cultural strata observed in the individual shovel test profiles were recorded using metric depth measurements and described in terms of textural class (using NRCS terminology) and color (using the Munsell[®] Soil Color Chart). Additional strata descriptions were provided as necessary, such as moisture, natural rock content, and number and size of roots.

Following the recording of a shovel test, artifact sample bags (if any) were labeled, and each individual shovel test location was marked with a minimum of eight inches of pink flagging tape and labeled with indelible ink. These markers were typically hung from branches above or adjacent to a shovel test location, and while not permanent, they do allow for the relocation of transects for some weeks following the survey. Shovel test labeling information included the transect number and shovel test number, or alternatively the field site number and shovel test grid location. Following recordation, each hole was backfilled and the area was returned as closely as possible to its original condition.

SURVEY DOCUMENTATION

Throughout the course of the fieldwork, technicians were provided with specialized forms with which to individually record and summarize all shovel test locations. This includes both transect and site boundary survey shovel tests, whether positive (■), negative (□), or not excavated (∅).

In the case of a no-test location, the reason why no shovel test was excavated is provided on the forms. Shovel test profiles, sediment characteristics, and depths of artifact recovery were recorded on these forms. At the end of each field day this information was collected by the field director and reviewed for content.

In addition to the individual shovel test results recorded by the archaeological technicians, field documentation included the following tasks when necessary: (1) the field director maintained a set of field notes that outlined daily activities and provided a general commentary on the project findings, as well as noted any unique or significant findings; (2) the location of each area transected was recorded on installation topographic sheets; (3) the location of each identified cultural resource was recorded on appropriate 7.5 min. quadrangle maps; (4) completion of a site recording form for each artifact locus identified; (5) preparation of a scale sketch map of each artifact locus; (6) digital photo documentation of selected portions of the survey area and all recorded sites; (7) maintenance of project photographic rosters; and (8) maintenance of a project bag list.

SITE SKETCH MAPS

A scale sketch map was prepared in the field for all artifact loci recorded. These sketch maps illustrated natural features in the locus vicinity and their relationship to the survey excavations. In the field, these sketches were typically drawn at a scale of 1 cm = 10 m (1:1,000 scale). The locations of all positive and negative site boundaries and transect shovel tests used to delineate the site limits were included on these sketches. Other surface features (if any) were drawn on these maps as well. Local topography is noted on the maps in the form of contour lines based upon visual estimation during the field visit to the locus. The contour lines represent the general direction of gradients, but are not intended to reflect consistent intervals. Each field sketch map was subsequently digitized to be included in this report using Adobe Photoshop 7.0[®].

PHOTOGRAPHY SPECIFICATIONS

Digital photography was used during the fieldwork to document crewmembers conducting each of the various field tasks. All photographs were recorded in a photographic log. The photo logs and one photo of all significant data will become part of the permanent project records and are included with the curated material generated during the course of the present study.

LABORATORY METHODS

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Artifacts collected as a result of the field investigations were transported to the Panamerican office in Memphis, Tennessee for processing and analysis. The recovered assemblage consisted entirely of prehistoric artifacts (n=15). The chipped-stone analysis is based on the sorting scheme of Sullivan and Rozen (1985; Rozen and Sullivan 1989a, 1989b). All prehistoric ceramics were analyzed according to paste composition and tempering agents. When possible, individual specimens were analyzed to the type/variety level following primarily two locally relevant sources, Mainfort's (1994) work on the West Tennessee Tributaries Project and Garland's (1992) excavations at the Obion site.

CURATION

All artifacts recovered during the investigation will be curated with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) in accordance with TDOA curation requirements, as stipulated in item eight of the TDOA permit for this investigation.

5. LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A background literature and records search was performed for the State Route 18 project on November 8, 2007 by Eric Cruciotti at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA), the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), and the Tennessee State Library and Archives; all of these repositories are located in Nashville. This action was taken in order to locate site files, reports, maps, and other informational sources that are pertinent to areas within a 3 km radius of the project area. This information is presented below.

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

There are nine sites shown within 3 km of the project area on the site maps at the TDOA (Table 5-01). One of these, Site 40HM142, is located within or very near the ROW.

Table 5-01. Sites mapped within 3 km of the SR 18 project area.

Trinomial	Component	Site Type	Year Recorded	NRHP Status
40HM30	mid-19 th /early 20 th century	House site	1983	n/a
40HM31	mid-19 th /early 20 th century	House site	1983	n/a
40HM39	early 20 th century	House site	1983	n/a
40HM66	mid-19 th /early 20 th century	House site	1983	n/a
40HM70	mid-19 th /early 20 th century	House site	1983	n/a
40HM142	Prehistoric isolated find	Isolated find	1998	not eligible
40MD4	Not given on site form; Woodland-Mississippian?	Mound site	n/a	n/a
40MD7	Not given on site form; Woodland-Mississippian?	Mound site	n/a	n/a
40MD45	Unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

As can be seen by the above table, there are not many sites mapped near any of the proposed alternates. There are two mound sites (40MD4 and 40MD7) mapped nearby, but the site forms provide very little information; just the trinomial, a location, and, in the case of the former, a sparse description. As for Site 40MD45, there is no actual site form, just a sheet of paper with locational information.

Panamerican conducted a survey along the existing SR 18 in 1998 (Saatkamp et al. 1998). Alternate A of the current project follows this route. One prehistoric site (40HM142) and seven loci (recorded findings not given state trinomials) were recorded within the ROW. Two of these loci were prehistoric and five were historic. Site 40HM142 is an isolated lithic find consisting of a projectile point. The site is located within the existing SR 18 ROW, which was not surveyed under the current delivery order. Site 40HM142 was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The Tennessee Historical Commission at Clover Bottom Mansion was visited, and Dr. Joe Garrison directed us to the maps showing the historic structures in the project vicinity. No NRHP structures are mapped within the APE. There are nine properties on the NRHP in Hardeman County, most of these are located in and around Bolivar. There are 28 NRHP-listed properties in Madison County; most of these are near Jackson. None of these properties will be affected by the proposed work.

TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

A visit to the State Library resulted in the retrieval of very few maps that show the project area in any usable fashion. The most useful maps are the old County Road maps and the Rural Delivery Service maps. The only details on these maps are the road systems and structures along them. Most of these roads are still in use.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE

The website for this resource was accessed on November 5, 2007. Keywords were TENNESSEE and HARDEMAN and MADISON counties. The search resulted in the retrieval of 15 reports of work done in Hardeman County and 69 reports done in Madison County. While many of these are about projects conducted for TDOT, none are about work done within 3 km of the current project area.

6. FIELD RESULTS

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The study area consists of six alternates (1-6). The alternates are composed of various combinations of 11 discrete segments (A-1 through 4, B-1 through 4, and C-1 through 3). The alternates can be summarized as follows:

- Alternate 1: (Segments A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4)-estimated length 13.79 mi.
- Alternate 2: (Segments A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4)-estimated length 14.10 mi.
- Alternate 3: (Segments A-1, A-2, A-3, C-3, B-4)-estimated length 13.93 mi.
- Alternate 4: (Segments A-1, B-1, B-2, C-2, A-4)-estimated length 14.28 mi.
- Alternate 5: (Segments A-1, B-1, C-1, A-3, A-4)-estimated length 14.32 mi.
- Alternate 6: (Segments A-1, B-1, C-1, A-3, C-3, B-4)-estimated length 14.46 mi.

The SR 18 segments are summarized below (Table 6-01), and are described in more detail in the following paragraphs. The sheet numbers refer to the engineering maps provided by TDOT. The project area is illustrated in Figures 6-01 through 6-04, along with the high-probability areas.

Table 6-01. SR 18 survey segments summary.

Segment	Length (m)	Corridor Width (m)
A-1	4,717	45.72 m each side of existing ROW
A-2	5,029	45.72 m each side of existing ROW
A-3	3,916	45.72 m each side of existing ROW
A-4	8,641	45.72 m each side of existing ROW
B-1	4,236	182.88 m of new alignment
B-2	1,676	182.88 m of new alignment
B-3	7,010	182.88 m of new alignment
B-4	5,151	182.88 m of new alignment
C-1	1,645	182.88 m of new alignment
C-2	3,810	182.88 m of new alignment
C-3	3,718	182.88 m of new alignment

Segment A-1 follows the route of the existing SR 18, which will be widened in this segment. This segment extends from the SR 100 intersection north to a point on SR 18 just past Teague Road. Here, the area to be surveyed consists of an additional 150 ft. (45.72 m) on either side of the existing 300 ft. (91.44 m) ROW. The existing ROW was surveyed in 1998 (Saatkamp et al. 1998) and does not require re-survey. The length of Segment A-1 is, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 3-10, is 15,150 ft. (4,617 m).

Segment A-2 follows the route of the existing SR 18, which will be widened. This segment extends from the north end of Segment A-1 northward, crosses the county lines, enters the city limits of Medon, and ends near the Lowery Road intersection. Here, the area to be surveyed consists of an additional 150 ft. (45.72 m) on either side of the existing 300 ft. (91.44 m) ROW that was surveyed in 1998 (Saatkamp et al. 1998). The length of Segment A-2, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 10-17, is 16,500 ft. (5,029 m).

Segment A-3 follows the route of the existing SR 18, which will be widened in this segment. This segment extends from the north end of Segment A-2 to a point on SR 18 just past the

Medon city limits. A large cemetery is located on the west side of SR 18 in Segment A-3. Like Segments A-1 and A-2, the survey corridor here consists of an additional 150 ft. (45.72 m) on either side of the existing 300 ft. (91.44 m) ROW that was surveyed in 1998 (Saatkamp et al. 1998). The length of Segment A-3, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 17-22, is 12,850 ft. (3,916 m).

Segment A-4 follows the route of the existing SR 18, which will be widened in this segment. This segment extends from the north end of Segment A-3 into the City of Jackson and ends at US 45. Like Segments A-1 and A-2, the survey corridor here consists of an additional 150 ft. (45.72 m) on either side of the existing 300 ft. (91.44 m) ROW that was surveyed in 1998 (Saatkamp et al. 1998). The length of Segment A-4, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 22-35, is 28,350 ft. (8,641 m). Of this, the last 4,700 ft. (1,432 m) is located within a developed residential/suburban setting.

Segment B-1 is a new alignment that sweeps east of the existing SR 18 just south of Teague Road, and then parallels the existing road across rural terrain. Alignment B-1 ends approximately 600 ft. south of Swink Road. The corridor survey width along Alignment B-1 is 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment B-1, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 36-41, is 13,900 ft. (4,236 m).

Segment B-2 is a new alignment across rural terrain. It continues northward from the northern end of Segment B-1 and ends approximately 600 ft. north of Lowery Road. The corridor survey width along Alignment B-2 is identical to Segment B-1: 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment B-2, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 41-44, is 5,500 ft. (1,676 m).

Segment B-3 is a new alignment across rural terrain. It continues northward from the northern end of Segment B-2 and ends at Mandy Road. The corridor clips the corner of the McDaniel Cemetery (see Sheet No. 45). The corridor survey width along Alignment B-3 is identical to Segments B-1 and B-2: 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment B-3, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 44-54, is 23,000 ft. (7,010 m).

Segment B-4 is illustrated on Sheet Nos. 54-62. It is a new alignment across rural terrain, and on Sheet No. 58 it crosses an abandoned railroad grade. It continues northeastward from the northern end of Segment B-3, then sweeps northward and ends at US 45. The corridor survey width along Alignment B-4 is identical to Segments B-1, B-2, and B-3: 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment B-4, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 54-62, is 16,900 ft. (5,151 m).

Segment C-1 is a new alignment across rural terrain, and connects the northern end of Segment B-1 with SR 18 near Agins Road. The corridor survey width along Alignment C-1 is identical to Segments B-1, B-2, B-3, and B-4: 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment C-1, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 63-65, is 5,400 ft. (1,645 m).

Segment C-2 is a new alignment across rural terrain, and connects the northern end of Segment B-2 with SR 18 near the northern end of Segment A-3. The corridor survey width along Alignment C-2 is identical to Segment C-1: 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment C-2, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 66-71, is 5,400 ft. (1,645 m).

Segment C-3 is a new alignment across rural terrain, and connects the northern end of Segments B-3 and C-2 with US 45. The corridor survey width along Alignment C-3 is identical to Segments C-1 and C-2: 600 ft. (182.88 m). The length of Segment C-3, as based on scale measurements taken from Sheet Nos. 71-77, is 5,400 ft. (1,645 m).

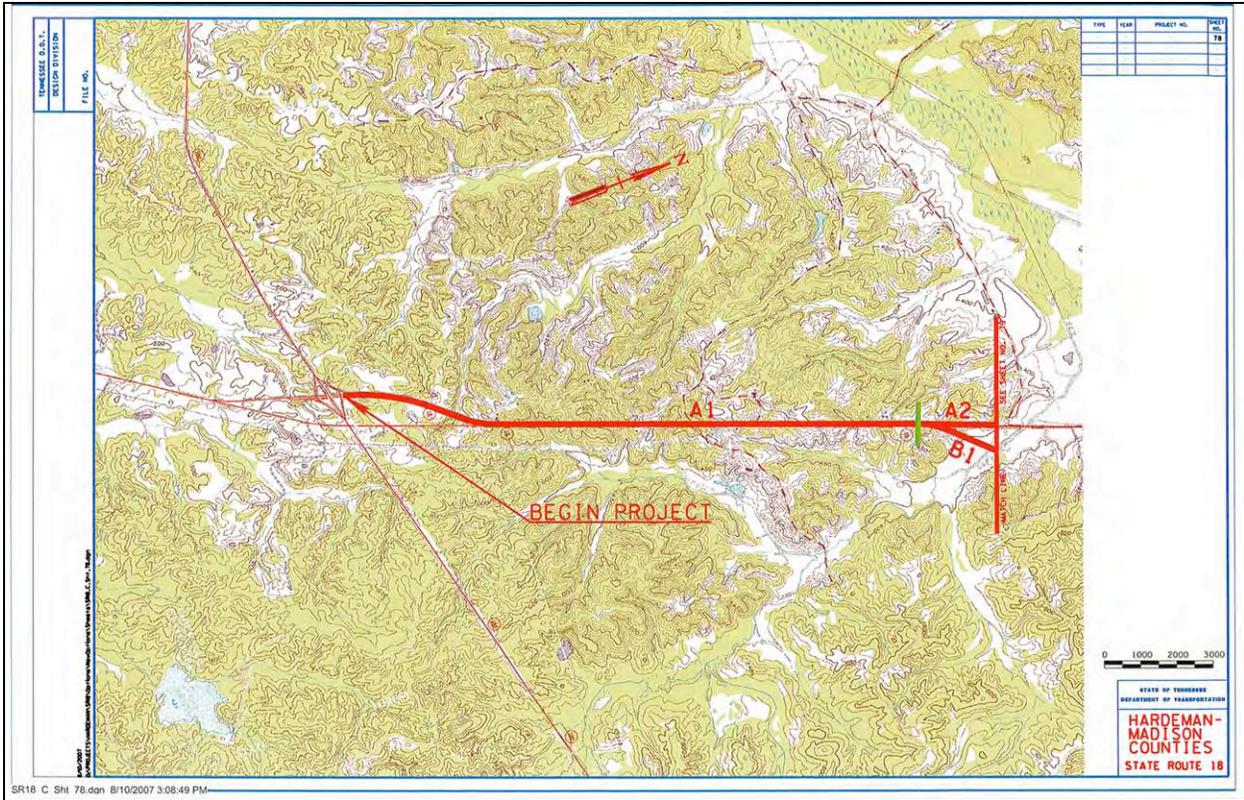


Figure 6-01. SR 18 project area, map 1 (map courtesy of TDOT).

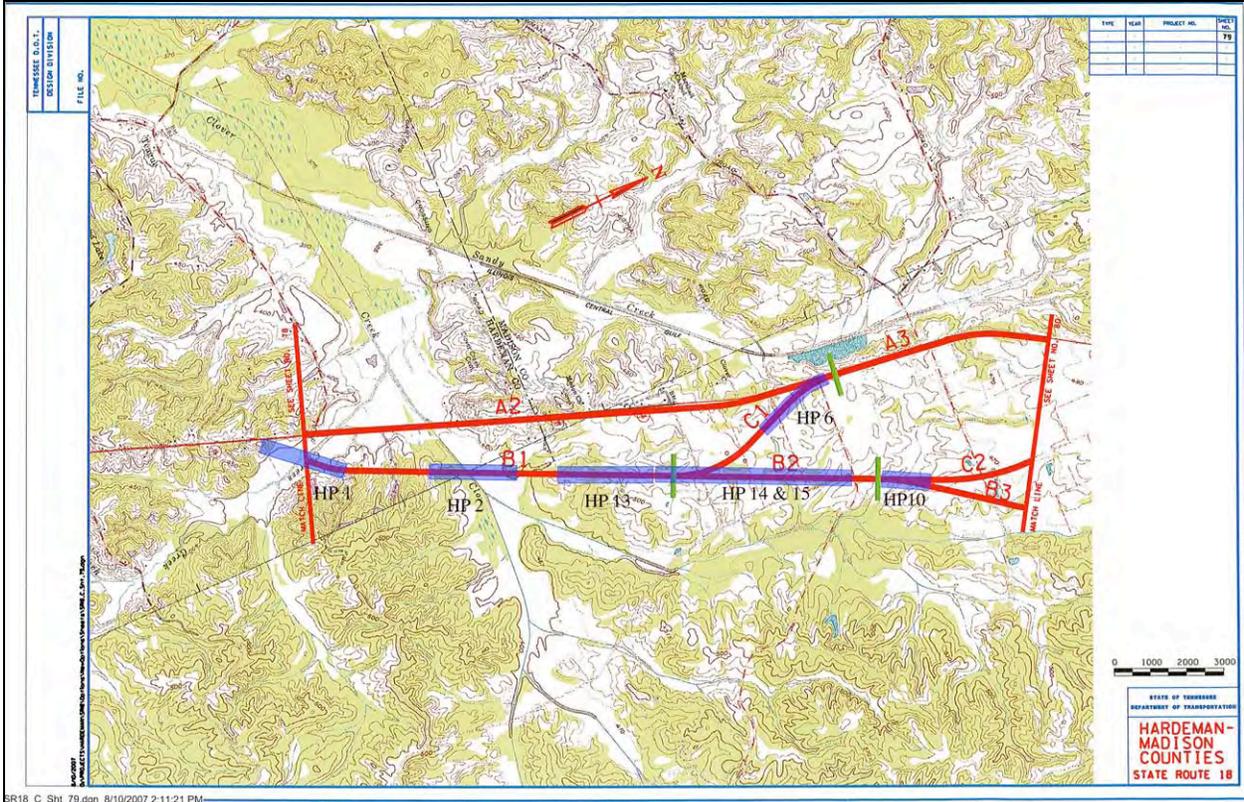


Figure 6-02. SR 18 project area, map 2 (map courtesy of TDOT). High-probability areas indicated in blue.

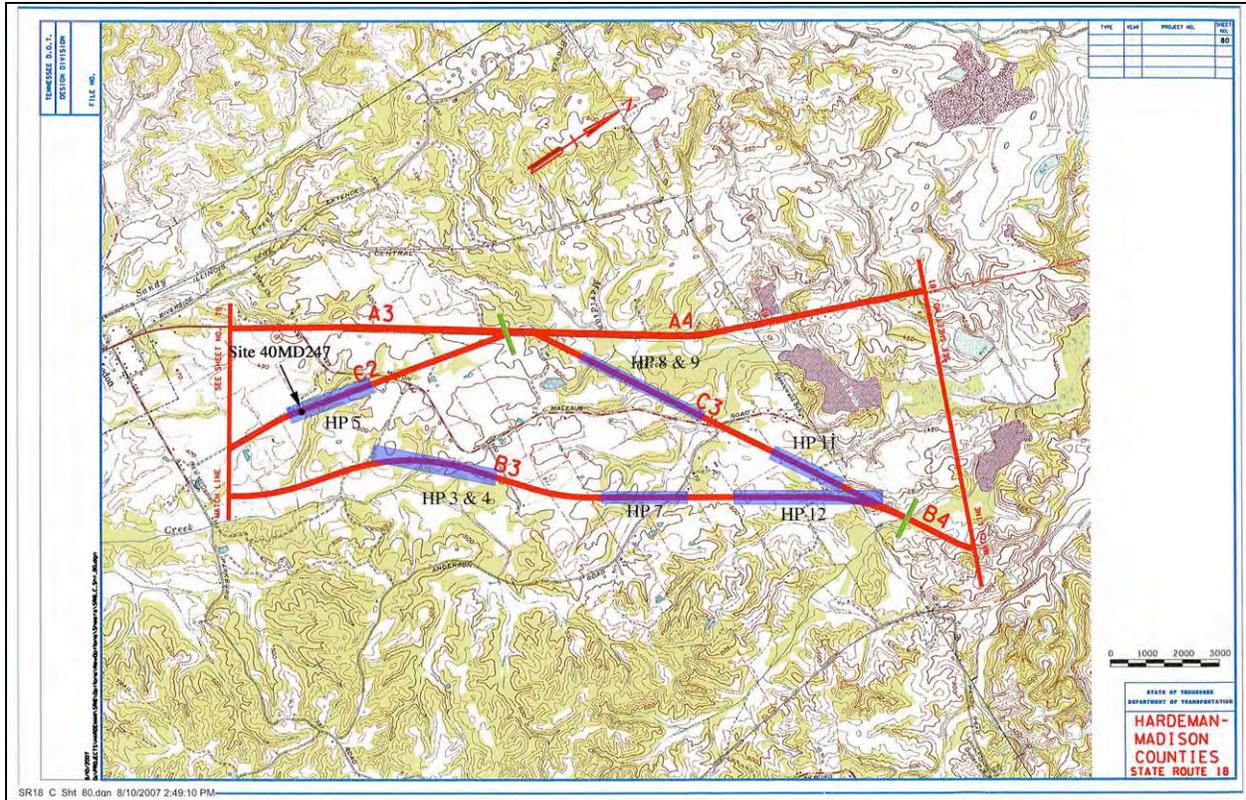


Figure 6-03. SR 18 project area, map 3 (map courtesy of TDOT). High-probability areas indicated in blue.

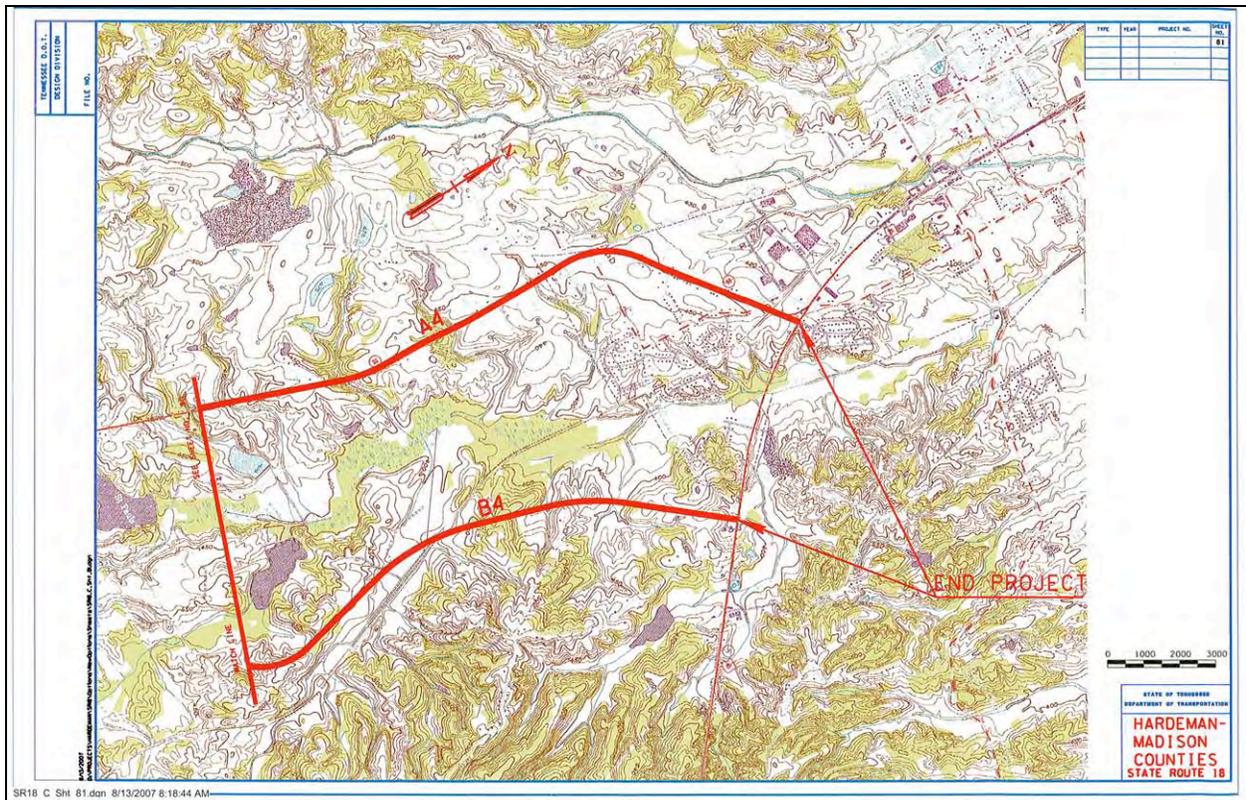


Figure 6-04. SR 18 project area, map 4 (map courtesy of TDOT).

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

As discussed previously in the *Methods* chapter, a pedestrian (visual) survey was employed in areas such as the cultivated field that offered good (>25 percent) surface visibility. Pedestrian (visual) transects were spaced at no more than 15 m intervals, as indicated in the TDOT Scope of Work.

Those portions of Alternates B and C that were not deemed high-probability areas were investigated in this manner. No cultural resources were identified within the project area investigated via pedestrian survey.

HIGH PROBABILITY SURVEY

The primary site detection method utilized at each of the 15 high-probability locations consisted of the excavation of four transects at 20 m intervals on either side of the stream or drainage (i.e., a 80-x-400 m rectangle). Shovel tests were placed at 20 m intervals along each of the transects within each area.

The corridor width is 182 m on Alternates B1, B-2, B-3, B-4, C-1, C-2, and C-3 (see Table 6-01), so some additional work could be needed on the edges of the some high-probability areas when a given alignment is finally selected by TDOT planners. If the entire 182 m wide alignment is surveyed at each of the high-probability locations, then all 15 high-probability locations could not be surveyed within the temporal-fiscal parameters for work conducted under this delivery order.

These 15 high-probability locations, which were selected in consultation with TDOT planners, are discussed in more detail in the following section. The areas are designated High Probability (HP) Areas 1 through 15. During the fieldwork, it was decided that it would be easier to investigate some of the locations if two areas were combined and longer transects were used. In this manner, areas 3 and 4 were combined, areas 8 and 9 were combined, and areas 14 and 15 were combined.

HP 1

High Probability Area 1 is located where Segment B-1 crosses Cypress Creek (see Figure 6-02). Roughly half of the area is within the creek floodplain (200 m in either direction), with the other half (the ends) located on slopes and ridges about 40 feet higher.

Four transects (1–4) were run southwards from the creek towards the existing highway, and four transects (5–8) were run in the other direction (Figures 6-05 and 6-06). The area near the creek consisted of scrub trees and pasture (Figure 6-07). As the ROW climbed the slope, the ground was much more disturbed, with trees knocked down. This disturbed area was visually inspected, and no cultural resources were observed. No cultural resources were identified within this High Probability Area.

A total of 160 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 104 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 56 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility area (Table 6-02).



Figure 6-05. Aerial photograph of HP 1 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 36, provided by TDOT).

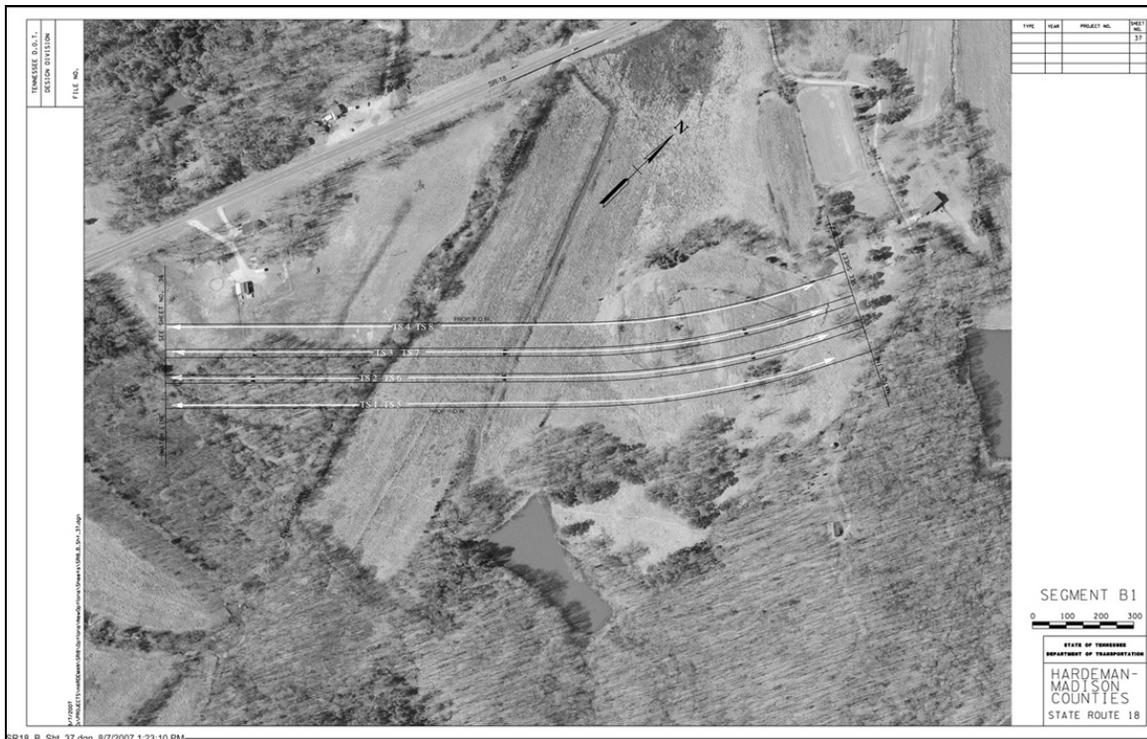


Figure 6-06. Aerial photograph of HP 1 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 37, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-07. HP 1, view to northeast from Cypress Creek, along transects 5-8.

Table 6-02. Shovel test locations in HP 1.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
1-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
1-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
1-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
1-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
1-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
1-6	NTP	0		water
1-7	NTP	0		water
1-8	NTP	0		heavily disturbed, man-made berm
1-9	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-10	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-11	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-12	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-13	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-14	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-15	NTP	0		in creek bottom
1-16	NTP	0		over 15% grade; heavily disturbed
1-17	NTP	0		over 15% grade; heavily disturbed
1-18	NTP	0		over 15% grade; heavily disturbed
1-19	NTP	0		over 15% grade; heavily disturbed
1-20	NTP	0		highly eroded; 100% surface vis.

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
2-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
2-2	NEG	50	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/1 sandy	
2-3	NEG	50	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/1 sandy	
2-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
2-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	slightly mottled
2-6	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay-like	mottled
2-7	NTP	0		standing water
2-8	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 5YR 5/2 sandy clay	
2-9	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 5YR 5/2 sandy clay	mottled
2-10	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/1 clay	mottled
2-11	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	roots
2-12	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	roots
2-13	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	roots
2-14	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	disturbed slope
2-15	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	disturbed slope
2-16	NTP	0		standing water
2-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
2-18	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
2-19	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
2-20	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
3-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/3 silty loam	
3-2	NEG	45	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/3 silty loam	
		0	10-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/2 sand	
3-3	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/3 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/2 silty clay	
3-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
3-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
3-6	NEG	45	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 3/3 silty loam; 10-45 cmbs, 5YR 5/2 clay	mottled
3-7	NEG	45	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 3/3 silty loam; 10-45 cmbs, 5YR 5/2 clay	mottled
3-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
3-9	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 5YR 5/2 sandy clay	
3-10	NTP	0		standing water
3-11	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 3/3 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 5YR 4/3 silty clay	heavy root
3-12	NEG	45	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy loam; 30-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/3 silty loam	
3-13	NEG	45	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/2 silty loam; 25-45 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
3-14	NEG	50	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 3/3 silty loam; 15-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	slight slope/ eroded; strong root
3-15	NTP	0		eroded/ major slope
3-16	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/3 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
3-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis./heavily disturbed
3-18	NTP	0		slight slope/ eroded

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
3-19	NTP	0		
3-20	NTP	0		hilltop/cleared/ 100% surface vis.
4-1	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 sandy silty loam; 10-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/3 silty loam; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 3/3 sandy clay	
4-2	NEG	40	0-38 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sand; 3-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy clay	
4-3	NEG	30	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 sand; 10-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 sandy clay	mottled
4-4	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7/1 & 5/6 mottled clay	
4-5	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7/1 & 5/6 mottled clay	
4-6	NTP	0		disturbed/ horse pen
4-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
4-8	NEG	28	0-28 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 sandy clay	
4-9	NTP	0		90% surface vis.
4-10	NTP	0		90% surface vis.
4-11	NTP	0		90% surface vis.
4-12	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 2.5YR 5/6 sand	
4-13	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
4-14	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
4-15	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 clay	
4-16	NTP	0		50% surface vis./heavily disturbed
4-17	NTP	0		over 15% slope/50% surface vis.
4-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
4-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis./ heavily eroded
4-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis./ heavily eroded
5-1	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-2	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-3	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-4	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-5	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-6	NEG	45	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 sandy silty clay; 40-45 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-7	NEG	45	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 5/6 sandy silty clay; 40-45 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 clay	
5-8	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
5-9	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
5-10	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
5-11	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 2 0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
5-12	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam	
5-13	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/8; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6	
5-14	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	near top of slope/ highly eroded
5-15	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	near top of slope/ highly eroded
5-16	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	near top of slope/ highly eroded
5-17	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
5-18	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
5-19	NTP	0		highly eroded ravine
5-20	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
6-1	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-2	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-3	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-4	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-5	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-6	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-7	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 silty clay	
6-8	NEG	35+	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 35+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	mottled
6-9	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
6-10	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
6-11	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
6-12	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
6-13	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
6-14	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/3 silty loam	
6-15	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/3 silty loam	
6-16	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
6-17	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
6-18	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
6-19	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
6-20	NEG	25	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty loam; 15-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
7-1	NEG	20	0-12 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty loam; 12-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
7-2	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
7-3	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	disturbed

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
7-4	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	disturbed
7-5	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/8 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
7-6	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/8 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
7-7	NTP	0		over 15% slope
7-8	NTP	0		over 15% slope
7-9	NTP	0		over 15% slope/ highly eroded
7-10	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	eroded
7-11	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
7-12	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 7/1 & 2.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
7-13	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy loam	
7-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy loam	
7-15	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 silty clay	
7-16	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 silty clay	
7-17	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 silty clay	
7-18	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 silty clay	
7-19	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 silty clay	
7-20	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 silty clay	
8-1	NEG	10	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 sandy silty loam; 5-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay subsoil	highly eroded on SW facing slope
8-2	NTP	0		15%+ slope
8-3	NTP	0		15%+ slope
8-4	NEG	30	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 sandy silty loam; 10-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay loam	
8-5	NEG	30	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 sandy silty loam; 10-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay loam	
8-6	NEG	30	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 sandy silty loam; 10-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay loam	
8-7	NTP	0		15%+ slope
8-8	NTP	0		15%+ slope
8-9	NTP	0		15%+ slope
8-10	NEG	15	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 5-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/8 silty clay	bottom of SW facing slope/highly eroded
8-11	NEG	30	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy silty loam; 10-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/6 sandy silty loam	
8-12	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 sand; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy clay	
8-13	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 sand; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy clay	
8-14	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 sand; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy clay	
8-15	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy w/ some clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
8-16	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 sandy w/ some clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
8-17	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/1 sand; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
8-18	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/1 sand; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
8-19	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/1 sand; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
8-20	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 6/1 sand; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	

HP 2

High Probability Area 2 (Figure 6-08) is located where Segment B-1 crosses Clover Creek just west of its confluence with an unnamed tributary (see Figure 6-02). Most of the northern portion is within the floodplain, with only a small section on the uplands rising about 20 feet. The southern half is almost entirely in the uplands, rising about 40 feet.



Figure 6-08. HP 2, view to northeast from Clover Creek, along transects 9-12.

Four transects (9–12) were run northwards from the creek towards the low ridge, while another four (13–16) went south towards Dacus Road (Figures 6-09 and 6-10). North of the creek was scrub ground in short grasses and thorns (see Figure 6-08). As the ROW climbed the slope the ground turned to woods. The ROW to the south was in heavy scrub and forest. The ROW rose almost immediately from the creek to a ridge top. No cultural resources were identified within this High Probability Area. A total of 160 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 96

locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 64 were not excavated, mainly due to the greater than 15 percent slope (Table 6-03).

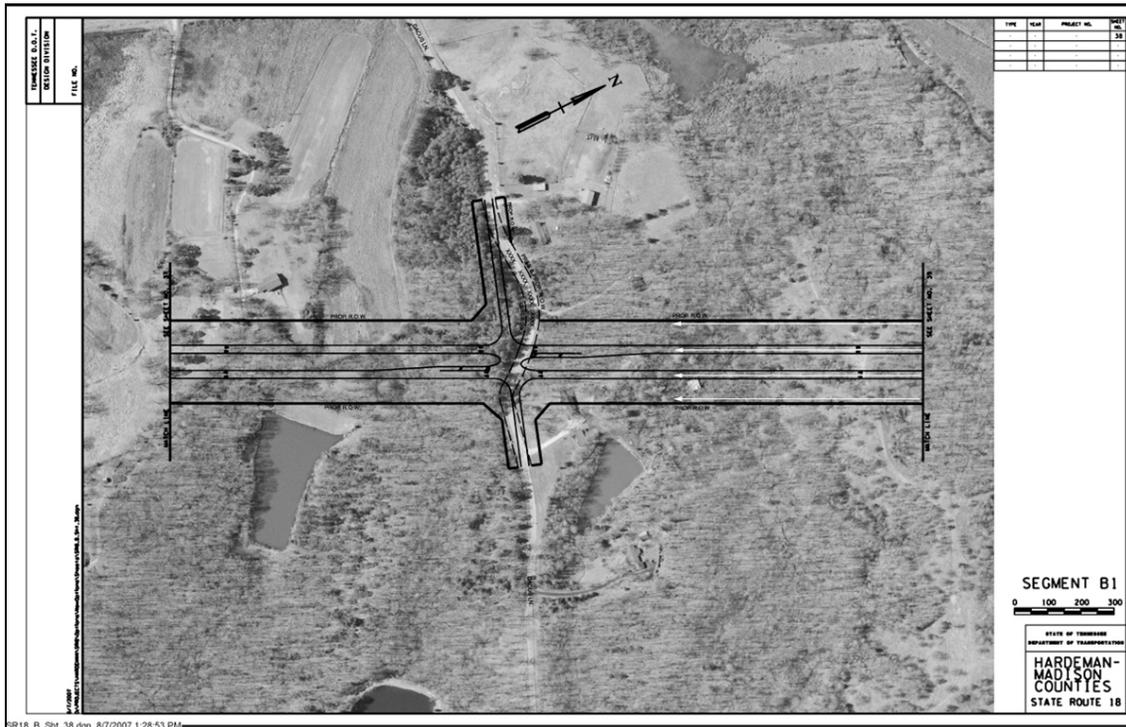


Figure 6-09. Aerial photograph of HP 2 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 38, provided by TDOT).

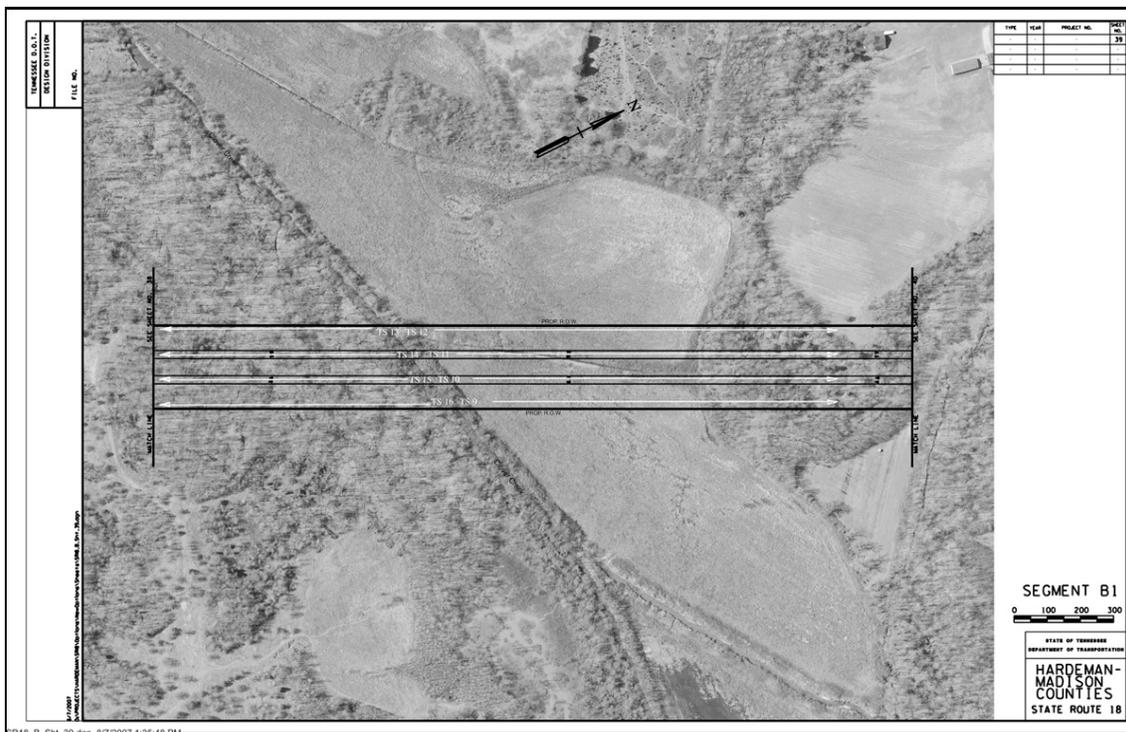


Figure 6-10. Aerial photograph of HP 2 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 39, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-03. Shovel test locations in HP 2.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
9-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	
9-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	
9-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	
9-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	
9-5	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-6	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-7	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-8	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-9	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-10	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-11	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-12	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
9-13	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/3	still in bottom/entering wooded area
9-14	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/3	still in bottom/entering wooded area
9-15	NEG	20	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 silty loam; 15-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/1 clay	
9-16	NEG	20	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 silty loam; 15-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/1 clay	
9-17	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 15-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
9-18	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 15-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
9-19	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 15-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
9-20	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 15-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/2 clay	
10-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
10-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
10-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
10-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
10-5	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-6	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-7	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-8	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-9	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-10	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-11	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
10-12	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	entering woods

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
10-13	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 clay	heavy root
10-14	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 clay	heavy root
10-15	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 clay	heavy root
10-16	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 clay	heavy root
10-17	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5 4/6 clay	heavy root
10-18	NTP	0		standing water
10-19	NTP	0		standing water
10-20	NTP	0		standing water/base of slope/ditch
11-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	some root
11-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	some root
11-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	some root
11-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	some root
11-5	NTP	0		no dig
11-6	NTP	0		spoilbank
11-7	NTP	0		spoilbank
11-8	NTP	0		spoilbank
11-9	NTP	0		spoilbank
11-10	NTP	0		spoilbank
11-11	NTP	0		spoilbank/ intense thicket
11-12	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/6 silty clay	entering woods/end spoilbank
11-13	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 clay	mottled w/root
11-14	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 clay	seephole
11-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 sandy silty clay	heavy root
11-16	NEG	30+	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 6/8 clay; 30+ seephole	heavy root
11-17	NTP	0		standing water/BOS
11-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%
11-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%
11-20	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 6/3 sandy silty clay	
12-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	in creek bottom along drainage ditch
12-2	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-3	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-4	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-5	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-6	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-7	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-8	NTP	0		water
12-9	NTP	0		water
12-10	NTP	0		spoilbank drain
12-11	NTP	0		spoilbank
12-12	NTP	0		water stream in woods
12-13	NTP	0		water stream in woods
12-14	NTP	0		in creek bottom
12-15	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1	
12-16	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1	water @ 10 cm
12-17	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/2 clay	rising out of bottom @ about 6%
12-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay	on a flat spot on slope

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
12-19	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay	on a flat spot on slope
12-20	NTP	0		over 15% slope
13-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	no soil change
13-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	no soil change/ heavy root
13-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	no soil change/ heavy root
13-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	no soil change/ heavy root
13-5	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	natural drain BOS
13-6	NTP	0		slope over 15%
13-7	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	highly eroded/BOS
13-8	NTP	0		slope over 15%
13-9	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	ridge top/checked surrounding area
13-10	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	mottled/ highly eroded
13-11	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	mottled/ highly eroded
13-12	NEG	20	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 5-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	still with slope
13-13	NEG	20	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 5-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	still with slope
13-14	NTP	0		slope over 15%
13-15	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	ridge top/right on hunting road
13-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%/heavily disturbed
13-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%
13-18	NTP	0		right of old hunter's road
13-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%
13-20	NTP	0		thicket
14-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
14-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
14-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
14-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
14-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
14-6	NTP	0		slope over 15%/surface checked
14-7	NTP	0		slope over 15%/surface checked
14-8	NTP	0		slope over 15%/surface checked
14-9	NTP	0		slope over 15%/surface checked
14-10	NTP	0		highly eroded area
14-11	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	heavily eroded/mottled
14-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
14-13	NTP	0		slope over 15%
14-14	NTP	0		slope over 15%
14-15	NTP	0		slope over 15%/ 100% surface vis.
14-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%
14-17	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay w/minor loam	slightly eroded/hilltop
14-18	NTP	0		eroded/checked surrounding area
14-19	NTP	0		slope +15%/property to left-still in use
14-20	NTP	0		slope +15%/property to left-still in use
15-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
15-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
15-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
15-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
15-5	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	water @ 10 cm
15-6	NTP	0		slope over 15%
15-7	NTP	0		slope over 15%
15-8	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6; 20-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	top of slope/highly eroded
15-9	NTP	0		over 15% in ravine
15-10	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	highly eroded on mild 10% slope
15-11	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	highly eroded on mild 10% slope
15-12	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6; 25-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/3	base of slope
15-13	NTP	0		slope over 15%
15-14	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	top of small slope
15-15	NTP	0		over 15% slope
15-16	NTP	0		over 15% slope
15-17	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	in wash area
15-18	NTP	0		80% surface vis./on ridge on old road
15-19	NTP	0		80% surface vis./on ridge on old road
15-20	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	highly eroded on about 12% slope
16-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
16-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
16-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
16-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in creek bottom
16-5	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	natural drain at BOS/ water @ 10 cm
16-6	NTP	0		slope over 15%
16-7	NTP	0		slope over 15%
16-8	NTP	0		slope over 15% in ravine
16-9	NTP	0		slope over 15% in ravine
16-10	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	highly eroded on mild 10% slope
16-11	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	highly eroded on mild 10% slope
16-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
16-13	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	mottled/top of slope
16-14	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	top of slope
16-15	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	top of slope
16-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%
16-17	NTP	0		in a ravine/highly eroded
16-18	NTP	0		80% surface vis./on ridge on old road
16-19	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 silty loam	
16-20	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	high spot between two ravines

HP 3/4

High Probability Area 3/4 (Figure 6-11) is located where Segment B-3 crosses Lacy Creek just to the east of a sharp bend in Medon–Malesus Road (see Figure 6-03). This area was originally mapped as two separate High Probability Area locations: one area was located along Lacy Creek, and the other area was located on the uplands near the road. However, during the fieldwork it was decided that it would be easier to run longer transects northwards from the creek than it would be to find a dividing point between these two high-probability areas (Figures 6-12, 6-13, and 6-14).

Four transects (17–20) were run south from Lacy Creek—mostly across cultivated fields—mainly skirting the higher ground to the northwest. These transects were approximately 400 m each in length. Four more transects (21–24) were run north from Lacy Creek towards higher ground near the road. These four extended length transects were each approximately 1,200 m long.

The area to the south of the Lacy Creek was mainly in cultivated fields, with some areas of trees. North of the creek, the project area was roughly half in a cultivated field and half in a wooded area. No cultural resources were identified within this High Probability Area. A total of 330 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 254 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 76 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility (Table 6-04).



Figure 6-11. HP 3/4, view to north-northeast from Lacy Creek, along transects 21–24.



Figure 6-12. Aerial photograph of HP 3/4 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 47, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-13. Aerial photograph of HP 3/4 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 48, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-14. Aerial photograph of HP 3/4 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 49, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-04. Shovel test locations in HP 3/4.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
17-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis./eroded
17-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis./eroded
17-3	NTP	0		90% surface vis.
17-4	NTP	0		90% surface vis.
17-5	NEG	0	10YR 4/6 clay	over 15% slope/eroded
17-6	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
17-7	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
17-8	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
17-9	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
17-10	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	base of hill silted in
17-11	NTP	0		wash/heavily eroded
17-12	NTP	0		wash/heavily eroded
17-13	NEG	50	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
17-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
17-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
17-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
17-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	eroded
17-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
17-19	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
17-20	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	eroded
17-21	NTP	0		100% surface vis./plowed ground
17-22	NTP	0		100% surface vis./plowed ground
17-23	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
18-1	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
18-2	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	slight slope
18-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
18-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
18-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
18-6	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	slightly gummy with moisture
18-7	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
18-8	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
18-9	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
18-10	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
18-11	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
18-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
18-13	NTP	0		in wash/heavily eroded
18-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	out of wash
18-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	out of wash
18-16	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
18-17	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
18-18	NEG	30	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	strong slope/ eroded
18-19	NEG	50	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 20-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	eroded/ gentle slope
18-20	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
18-21	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
18-22	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
19-1	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
19-2	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	slight slope
19-3	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
19-4	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
19-5	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	moister soil
19-6	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	moister soil
19-7	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 3 5-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
19-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
19-9	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
19-10	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
19-11	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
19-12	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
19-13	NTP	0		slope over 15%
19-14	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
19-15	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
19-16	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
19-17	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
19-18	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
19-19	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	gentle slope
19-20	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	gentle slope
19-21	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	gentle slope
19-22	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	gentle slope
20-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
20-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
20-3	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-4	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-5	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-6	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-7	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-8	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-9	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-10	NTP	0		artificial terrace
20-11	NTP	0		across field road/another landform terrace
20-12	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 5YR 5/8 clay	highly eroded hill side
20-13	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	base of hill in deep silt
20-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	base of hill in deep silt
20-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	base of hill in deep silt

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
20-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	base of hill in deep silt
20-17	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 5YR 5/8 clay	highly eroded slope leaving bottom
20-18	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on hill that's high prob./going to 10 m
20-19	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on hill that's high prob./going to 10 m
20-20	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on hill that's high prob./going to 10 m
20-21	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on hill that's high prob./going to 10 m
20-22	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on hill that's high prob./going to 10 m
21-1	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine
21-2	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine
21-3	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-4	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-5	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-6	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-7	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-8	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-9	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-10	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-11	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-12	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-13	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-14	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-15	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-16	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-18	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-19	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-20	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-21	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-22	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-23	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-24	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-25	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy roots
21-26	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-27	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-28	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-29	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-30	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
21-31	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
21-32	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	across creek bed
21-33	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
21-34	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
21-35	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
21-36	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
21-37	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
21-38	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-39	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
21-40	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
21-41	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
21-42	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
21-43	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
21-44	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-45	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-46	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-47	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-48	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-49	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-50	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-51	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-52	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-53	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-54	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-55	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-56	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-57	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-58	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-59	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
21-60	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
22-1	NTP	0		highly eroded/low surface area/wash
22-2	NTP	0		highly eroded/low surface area/wash
22-3	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	soil full of tree roots
22-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	bearing change to 40 degrees
22-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-6	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
22-7	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
22-8	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
22-9	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
22-10	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
22-11	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
22-12	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-13	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	out of field
22-17	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%/highly eroded
22-20	NTP	0		highly eroded wash
22-21	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-22	NTP	0		slope over 15%/highly eroded
22-23	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
22-24	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
22-25	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
22-26	NTP	0		slope over 15%/highly eroded
22-27	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-28	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sand	
22-29	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sand	
22-30	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-31	NTP	0		highly eroded area
22-32	NTP	0		highly eroded area
22-33	NEG	0	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-34	NTP	0		eroded wash
22-35	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-36	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-37	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-38	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-39	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-40	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-41	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-42	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-43	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
22-44	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-45	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silt loam	
22-46	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-47	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-48	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-49	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-50	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-51	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-52	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-53	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-54	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-55	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-56	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-57	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-58	NTP	0		highly eroded irrigation ditch
22-59	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-60	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
22-61	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
23-1	NTP	0		ravine/eroded
23-2	NTP	0		ravine/eroded
23-3	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded
23-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-6	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
23-7	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
23-8	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-9	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
23-10	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-11	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-12	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-13	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
23-14	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty loam	
23-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	enter wooded area
23-16	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	heavy root
23-17	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	edge of ravine
23-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	ridge top
23-19	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
23-20	NTP	0		in wash/heavily eroded
23-21	NTP	0		disturbed
23-22	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	eroded
23-23	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	no topsoil/eroded
23-24	NTP	0		slope over 15%/highly eroded
23-25	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	still on slopes
23-26	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty loam	
23-27	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty loam	
23-28	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	edge of ravine
23-29	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty loam	edge of creek
23-30	NTP	0		slope over 15%
23-31	NTP	0		slope over 15%
23-32	NTP	0		slope over 15%
23-33	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silt loam	heavy root/ top of slope
23-34	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30+ cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	mottled
23-35	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-36	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-37	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-38	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-39	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-40	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-41	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
23-42	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
23-43	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
23-44	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
23-45	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	compact
23-46	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
23-47	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	compact
23-48	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	compact
23-49	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	compact
23-50	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	compact

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
24-36	NTP	0		100% surface vis. in cotton field
24-37	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	tree line between cotton field and pine field
24-38	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	in pine field
24-39	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
24-40	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
24-41	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-42	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-43	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-44	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-45	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-46	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-47	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-48	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-49	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-50	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-51	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-52	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-53	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-54	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-55	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-56	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-57	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-58	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-59	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
24-60	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay; 25-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	

HP 5

High Probability Area 5 is located northeast of Medon and east of where SR 18 intersects with Medon-Malesus Road, and crosses an unnamed tributary to Lacy Creek (see Figure 6-03). The tributary appears to have changed its course since the quad map was created; there is now an impounded pond found to the west and northwest.

Four transects (25–28) were run south from the tributary through an area of scrub right next to the creek (Figure 6-15), but farther south they entered a harvested cotton field that offered poor surface visibility (Figure 6-16). Four more transects (29–32) were run north of the tributary (Figure 6-17). The ground to the north of the tributary was very gullied for about two-thirds of the transects, perhaps due to the changing course of the creek (see Figure 6-17). The very northern section of this area was located within a cultivated field that provided excellent surface visibility.

A total of 161 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 97 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 64 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility (Table 6-05).

One site, 40MD247, was identified during the investigation of High Probability Area 5. The site description and artifact assemblage from this site are described in detail at the end of this chapter.



Figure 6-15. Aerial photograph of HP 5 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 69, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-16. HP 5, view to north, along transects 25–28.

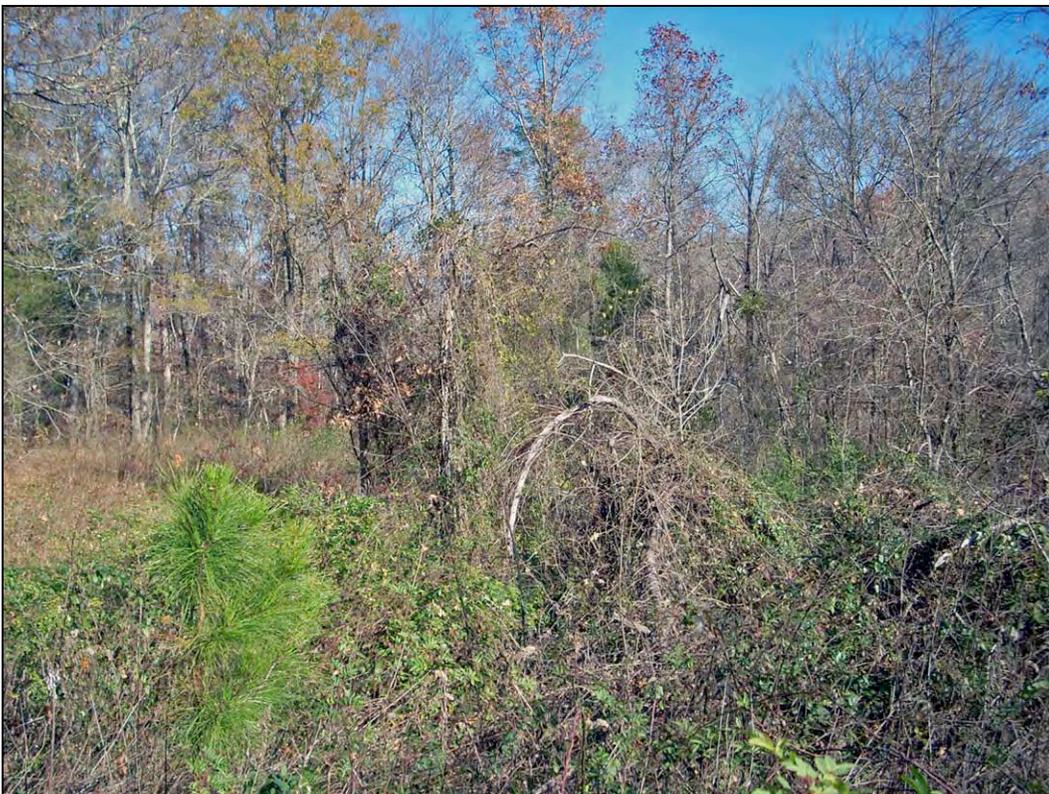


Figure 6-17. HP 5, view to south, along transects 29–32.

Table 6-05. Shovel test locations in HP 5.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
25-1	NTP	0		briars and rotted log
25-2	NTP	0		briars and rotted log
25-3	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	heavy root/heavily wooded
25-4	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	heavy root/heavily wooded
25-5	NTP	0		creek bed
25-6	NTP	0		creek bed
25-7	NTP	0		impenetrable
25-8	NTP	0		creek bed
25-9	NTP	0		creek bed
25-10	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	high side of creek bed
25-11	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	
25-12	NTP	0		creek bed
25-13	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	low end of creek bed
25-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	
25-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	
25-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
25-17	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	heavy root
25-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
25-19	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
25-20	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
26-1	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine/slope over 15%
26-2	NTP	0		impenetrable/high vegetation & erosion
26-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%
26-4	NTP	0		slope over 15%
26-5	NTP	0		highly eroded creek bed
26-6	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	
26-7	NTP	0		highly eroded/creek bed
26-8	NTP	0		creek bank/dense vegetation
26-9	NEG	0	7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	
26-10	NTP	0		highly eroded ridge
26-11	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	
26-12	NTP	0		high erosion/creek bed
26-13	NTP	0		high erosion/creek bed
26-14	NTP	0		high erosion/ravine
26-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	
26-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	
26-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%
26-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%
26-19	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
26-20	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
26-21	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
27-1	NTP	0		without highly eroded/slope over 15%
27-2	NTP	0		without highly eroded/slope over 15%
27-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%
27-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	slight slope
27-5	NTP	0		creek bed/washed out/white sand
27-6	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
27-7	NEG	45+	0-45 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy clay; 45+ cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	
27-8	NTP	0		slope over 15%

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
27-9	NTP	0		slope over 15%
27-10	NTP	0		slope over 15%
27-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%
27-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
27-13	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty clay	heavy root/gentle slope
27-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay loam	heavy root/gentle slope
27-15	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
27-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
27-17	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
27-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
27-19	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	heavy root
27-20	NEG	25+	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	intense thicket/25+ cmbs, extreme root
28-1	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine/slope over 15%
28-2	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine/slope over 15%
28-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	flat spot/end of slope
28-4	NTP	0		in creek bed
28-5	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
28-6	NTP	0		slope over 15%
28-7	NTP	0		slope over 15%
28-8	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 8/3 sand; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 8/3 sandy clay	approaching top of ridge
28-9	NTP	0		slope over 15%
28-10	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	30m east of ridge top
28-11	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
28-12	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-13	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-14	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-15	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-16	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-17	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-18	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	highly eroded/very compact soil
28-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
28-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
29-1	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	thick vegetation
29-2	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	thick vegetation
29-3	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 sandy loam	next to creek bed
29-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	beginning of pine tree field
29-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-6	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-7	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-8	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-9	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-10	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-11	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
29-12	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-13	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-14	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-15	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-16	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-17	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-18	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-19	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
29-20	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
30-1	NTP	0		highly eroded/ravine/dense vegetation
30-2	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 silty loam	
30-3	NTP	0		high erosion/ravine
30-4	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-5	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-6	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-7	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-8	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-9	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-10	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-11	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-12	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-13	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-14	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-15	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-16	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-18	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-19	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
30-20	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
31-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	eroded by ditch
31-2	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
31-3	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-4	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-5	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-6	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-7	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-8	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-9	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	eroded/beside irrigation ditch
31-10	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	end of ditch/disturbed
31-11	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	disturbed
31-12	NEG	30	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 25-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 6/1 clay	farmer's road/disturbed

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
31-13	NEG	45	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 40-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
31-14	NEG	45	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 40-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
31-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
31-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
31-17	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
31-18	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
31-19	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
31-20	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
32-1	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
32-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
32-3	NTP	0		push pile
32-4	NEG	32	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-32 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
32-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-11	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-12	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-13	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
32-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.

HP 6

High Probability Area 6 is located south of Medon and southeast of the intersection of SR 18 and Lowery Road (see Figure 6-02). It spans an unnamed tributary to Clover Creek that flows west.

Four transects (33–36) were run south from the tributary through an area of pasture and then a harvested cornfield. Roughly half of each transect was in each type of area. Both areas had fair to excellent surface visibility and the ground was visually inspected. Four more transects (37–40) were run north of the tributary (Figures 6-18 and 6-19). The ground immediately north of the tributary was wooded with no surface visibility, but most of this section was in residential yards. Transects running north were somewhat shorter due to the fact that the ROW met up with SR 18.

A total of 138 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 17 were negative for cultural material and the remaining 121 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility and residential landscaping (Table 6-06).



Figure 6-18. Aerial photograph of HP 6 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 64, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-19. Aerial photograph of HP 6 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 65, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-06. Shovel test locations in HP 6.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
33-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-11	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-12	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
33-13	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
33-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-11	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-12	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
34-13	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
34-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
35-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-11	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-12	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay	farmer's road into cornfield
35-13	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
35-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-11	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-12	NTP	0		disturbed/push pile
36-13	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
36-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
37-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis./edge of whet field
37-2	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	woods
37-3	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
37-4	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	next to creek bed
37-5	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
37-6	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
37-7	NTP	0		landscaping/backyard
37-8	NTP	0		landscaping/backyard
37-9	NTP	0		landscaping/backyard
37-10	NTP	0		landscaping/backyard
38-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
38-2	NTP	0		15% slope
38-3	NTP	0		15% slope
38-4	NTP	0		high erosion/small ravine
38-5	NTP	0		high erosion/small ravine
38-6	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
38-7	NEG	50	0-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
38-8	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
38-9	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-10	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-11	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-12	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-13	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-14	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-15	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-16	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-17	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-18	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-19	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
38-20	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
39-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
39-2	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
39-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroding into creek
39-4	NTP	0		highly eroded wash into creek
39-5	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	by creek
39-6	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty loam	farmer's road into field
39-7	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy clay	
39-8	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
39-9	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
39-10	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
39-11	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
39-12	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
39-13	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-1	NTP	0		in a gully
40-2	NTP	0		in a gully
40-3	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
40-4	NTP	0		highly eroded/natural drain to creek
40-5	NTP	0		highly eroded/plowed 100% surface vis.
40-6	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	8% slope
40-7	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	8% slope
40-8	NEG	15	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 10-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	20 m south of barn
40-9	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-10	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-11	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-12	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-13	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-14	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape
40-15	NTP	0		heavily disturbed landscape

HP 7

High Probability Area 7 is located northeast of Medon and south of the intersection of Medon-Malesus Road and Anderson Road (see Figure 6-03). This area spans an unnamed tributary to Meridian Creek flowing to the north.

Four transects (500–503) were run south from Anderson Road (Figure 6-20 through Figure 6-23). The first 200 m of this area were in dense young vegetation and the ground was low and damp (see Figure 6-20).

To the south of the tributary to Meridian Creek was a steep slope that gave way to a level, open cultivated field that offered excellent surface visibility (see Figure 6-23). This field was walked and visually inspected. No cultural resources were identified within HP 7.

The small section of this area to the north of Anderson Road was very eroded, which offered good surface visibility. This area was walked and visually inspected. No cultural resources were observed.

A total of 119 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 45 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 74 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility (Table 6-07).



Figure 6-20. HP 7, view to south of thick vegetation off Anderson Road.



Figure 6-21. Aerial photograph of HP 7 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 51, provided by TDOT).

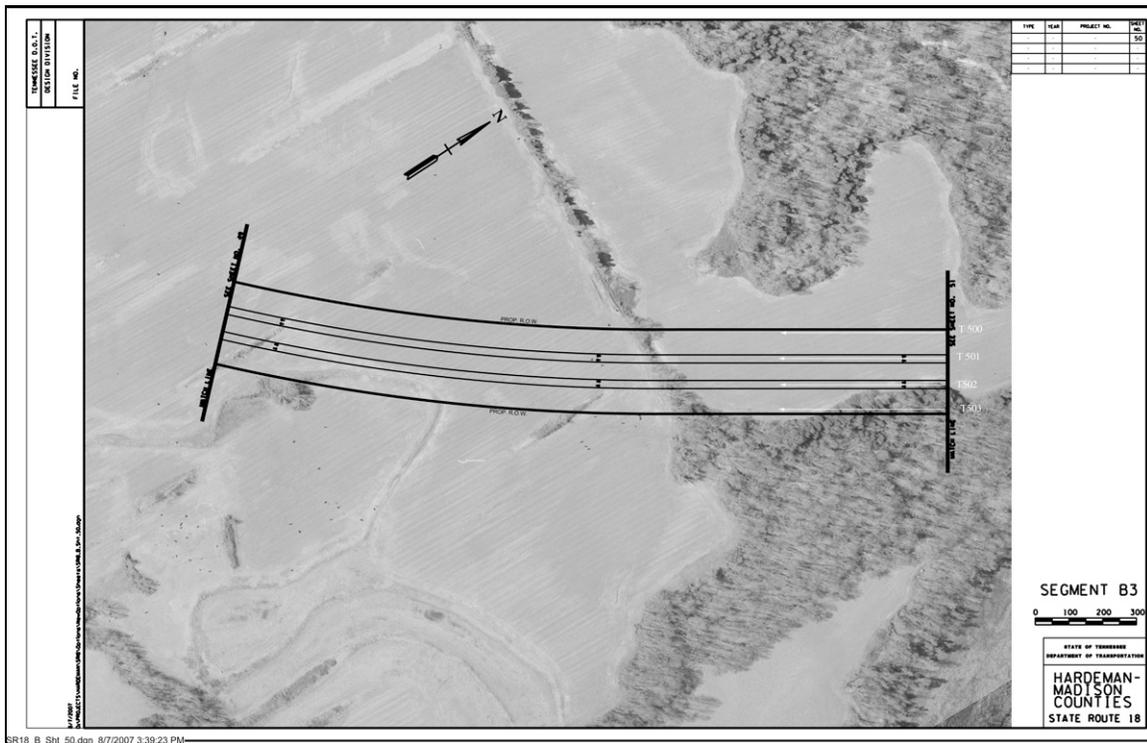


Figure 6-22. Aerial photograph of HP 7 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 50, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-23. HP 7, view to south of cultivated field.

Table 6-07. Shovel test locations in HP 7.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
500-1	NEG	45+	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 20-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty clay; 45+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
500-2	NEG	45+	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 20-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty clay; 45+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
500-3	NEG	45+	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty loam; 20-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy silty clay; 45+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
500-4	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 7/2 sand; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy clay	
500-5	NTP	0		water
500-6	NTP	0		water
500-7	NTP	0		water
500-8	NTP	0		over 15% grade
500-9	NTP	0		over 15% grade
500-10	NTP	0		over 15% grade
500-11	NTP	0		over 15% grade
500-12	NTP	0		over 15% grade
500-13	NTP	0		over 15% grade

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
500-14	NEG	20	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/4; 15-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6	
500-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-21	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-22	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-23	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-24	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-25	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-26	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-27	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
500-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-1	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
501-2	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
501-3	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
501-4	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
501-5	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	soil lighter in color, but has same texture
501-6	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	entering marsh
501-7	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
501-8	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
501-9	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	roots
501-10	NTP	0		slope over 15%
501-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%
501-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
501-13	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty loam	
501-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-21	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-22	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-23	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-24	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-25	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-26	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-27	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
501-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
501-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-1	NTP	0		in ravine
502-2	NTP	0		in ravine
502-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-5	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
502-6	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
502-7	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
502-8	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
502-9	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/4; 20-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6	
502-10	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/4	
502-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%
502-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
502-13	NTP	0		slope over 15%
502-14	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty loam	
502-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-17	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-18	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-19	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-20	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-21	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-22	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-23	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-24	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-25	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-26	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-27	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
502-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
503-1	NTP	0		in ravine
503-2	NTP	0		in ravine
503-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
503-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
503-5	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
503-6	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
503-7	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
503-8	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6	
503-9	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/4; 20-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6	
503-10	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/4; 20-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6	
503-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%
503-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%
503-13	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-14	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
503-15	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-16	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-17	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	soil lighter in color, but has same texture
503-18	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	entering marsh
503-19	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-20	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-21	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	roots
503-22	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-23	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-24	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-25	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-26	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-27	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-28	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	
503-29	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silty clay	

HP 8/9

High Probability Area 8/9 is located northeast of Medon and west of Medon-Malesus Road (see Figure 6-03). It spans two unnamed tributaries to Meridian Creek, both of which flow northwards. The area was chosen as high probability because it spanned the two creeks, but as there is less than 400 m between the creeks, it was decided to transect the area as one large section.

Four transects (504–507) were run south from the northern creek (Figures 6-24 and 6-25). The ground rises from the creek and the area is mainly in pasture, however the surface visibility was not sufficient for visual inspection and shovel tests were excavated.

Just north of the southern creek the area turns to very dense vegetation. Just beyond this vegetation, the transects entered into a lumberyard (Figure 6-26). This area has been severely disturbed by the activities of the lumber company and the transects were halted about 300 m before the end of the High Probability Area was reached.

North of the northern creek, the area was sloped and mainly in short pasture grasses. Four transects were run in this direction (508–511). About halfway along the transects, approximately 200 m or so from the creek, there was a very steep slope; the slope area was not shovel tested (Figure 6-27).

A total of 159 shovel test locations were recorded in this area; 66 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 93 were not excavated, mainly due to the steep slope (Table 6-08).

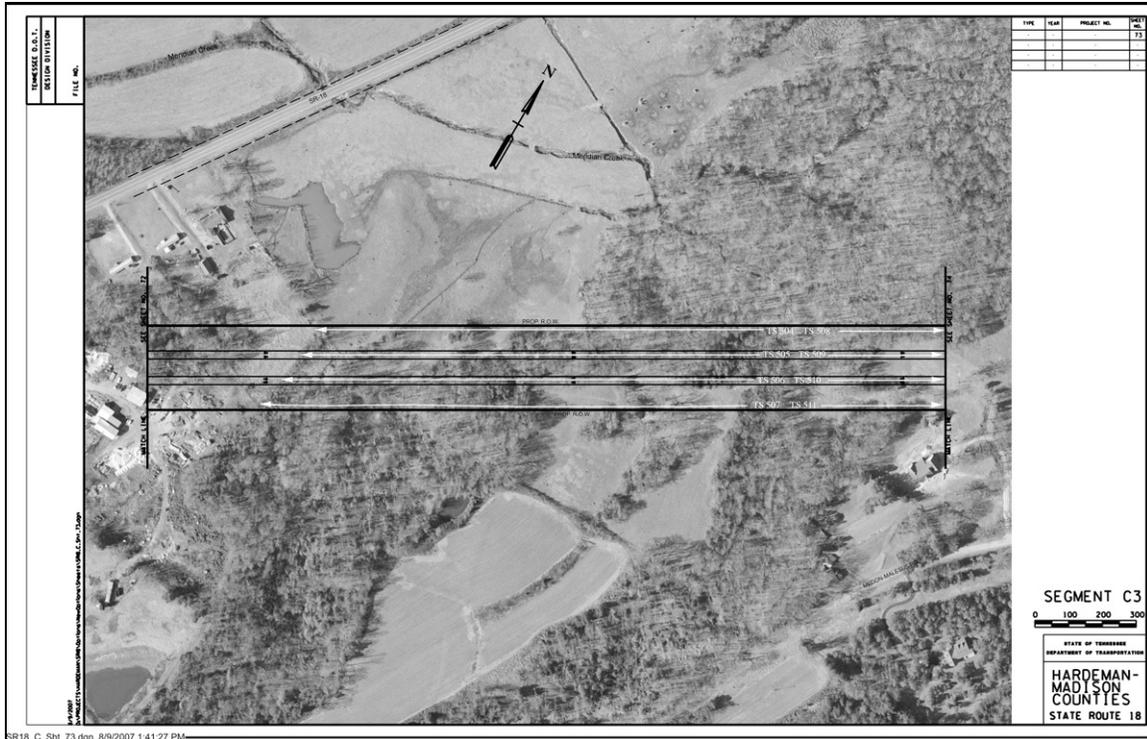


Figure 6-24. Aerial photograph of HP 8/9 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 73, provided by TDOT).

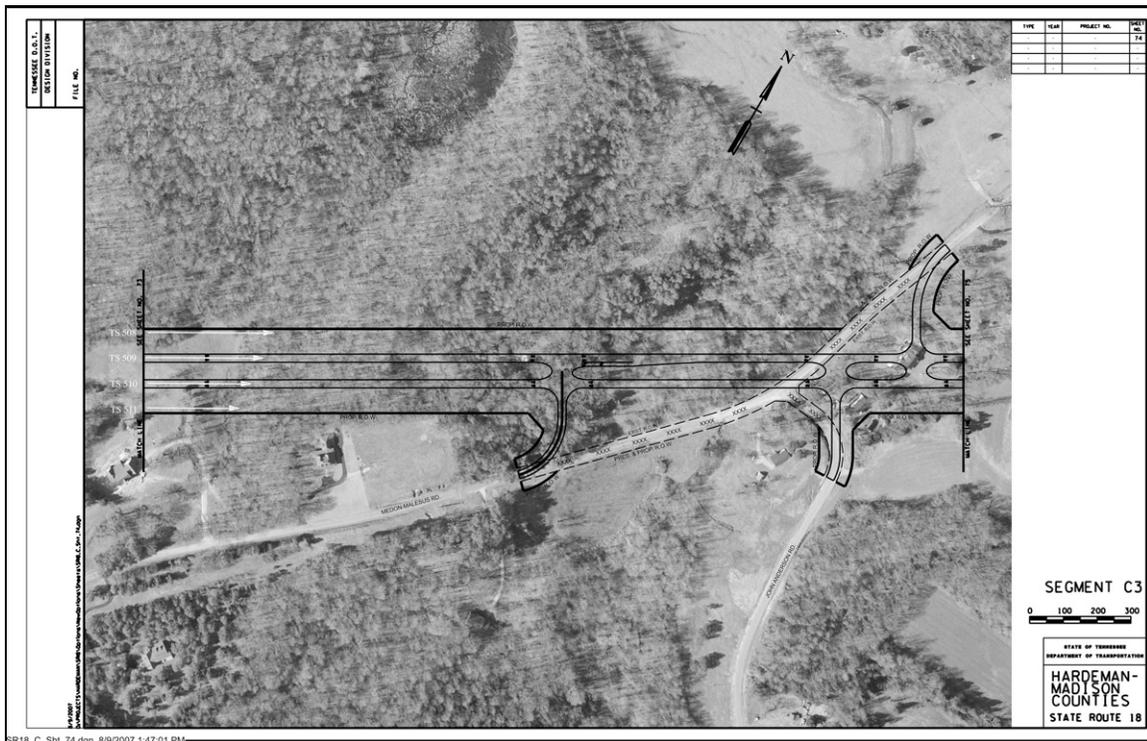


Figure 6-25. Aerial photograph of HP 8/9 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 74, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-26. HP 8/9, view to south of disturbed lumberyard.



Figure 6-27. HP 8/9, view to north of steep slope.

Table 6-08. Shovel test locations in HP 8/9.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
504-1	NTP	0		creek
504-2	NTP	0		slope
504-3	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
504-4	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
504-5	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 3/4 silty clay; 10+ cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
504-6	NTP	0		cattle crossing area/good vis.
504-7	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 3/4 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
504-8	NTP	0		eroded gully area
504-9	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty clay; 20+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
504-10	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/4 silty clay; 10+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
504-11	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
504-12	NTP	0		gully
504-13	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
504-14	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
504-15	NTP	0		drainage
504-16	NTP	0		slope
504-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay sand; 30+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	still sloping/very young trees
504-18	NTP	0		vis. boundary
504-19	NTP	0		logging company/strong slope
504-20	NTP	0		logging company/strong slope
505-1	NTP	0		slope over 15%
505-2	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
505-3	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	in field
505-4	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
505-5	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
505-6	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
505-7	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	next to creek bed
505-8	NTP	0		slope with high erosion
505-9	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
505-10	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
505-11	NTP	0		highly eroded creek bank
505-12	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
505-13	NTP	0		in creek bed/highly eroded
505-14	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
505-15	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
505-16	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
505-17	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
505-18	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
505-19	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
505-20	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
506-1	NTP	0		slope over 15%
506-2	NTP	0		slope over 15%
506-3	NEG	12	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 10-12 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
506-4	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine
506-5	NTP	0		highly eroded in ravine
506-6	NEG	17	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty sand; 15-17 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	top of ravine
506-7	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
506-8	NEG	25	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-9	NTP	0		slope over 15%
506-10	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-11	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-12	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-13	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-14	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
506-15	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-16	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-17	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
506-18	NTP	0		disturbed sawmill
506-19	NTP	0		disturbed sawmill
506-20	NTP	0		disturbed sawmill
507-1	NTP	0		sawmill
507-2	NTP	0		sawmill
507-3	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-4	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-5	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-6	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-7	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-8	NEG	15	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15+ cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
507-10	NEG	18	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 15-18 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-11	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-12	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-13	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-14	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-15	NTP	0		100% surface vis./field road
507-16	NTP	0		100% surface vis./field road
507-17	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-18	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
507-19	NEG	28	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 25-28 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
508-1	NEG	35	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy silty clay; 30-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 clay	
508-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
508-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-4	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
508-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
508-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
508-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
508-9	NTP	0		highly eroded/disturbed landform/80% surface vis.
508-10	NEG	10	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 5-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
508-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-12	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
508-13	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
508-14	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-15	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%
508-20	NTP	0		slope over 15%
509-1	NEG	35	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 5-35 cmbs, 7.5 YR 4/6 sandy clay	
509-2	NTP	0		slope over 15%
509-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis./highly eroded
509-4	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/8 clay	
509-5	NEG	25	0-25 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
509-6	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
509-7	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
509-8	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-9	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-10	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-12	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-13	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-14	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-15	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
509-20	NTP	0		slope over 15%/high erosion
510-1	NTP	0		field road/eroded gully, surface vis.
510-2	NTP	0		field road/eroded gully, surface vis.
510-3	NTP	0		field road/eroded gully, surface vis.
510-4	NTP	0		field road/eroded gully, surface vis.
510-5	NTP	0		field road/eroded gully, surface vis.
510-6	NTP	0		field road/eroded gully, surface vis.
510-7	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
510-8	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
510-9	NTP	0		garden plot vis.
510-10	NTP	0		deep gully/field road
510-11	NTP	0		slope
510-12	NTP	0		slope
510-13	NTP	0		slope
510-14	NTP	0		slope
510-15	NTP	0		slope
510-16	NTP	0		slope
510-17	NTP	0		slope
510-18	NTP	0		slope
510-19	NTP	0		slope
510-20	NTP	0		slope
511-1	NTP	0		slope
511-2	NTP	0		slope
511-3	NTP	0		slope
511-4	NTP	0		slope
511-5	NTP	0		slope

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
511-6	NTP	0		slope
511-7	NTP	0		slope
511-8	NTP	0		slope
511-9	NTP	0		slope
511-10	NTP	0		slope
511-11	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
511-12	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
511-13	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
511-14	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
511-15	NTP	0		slope/eroded
511-16	NTP	0		slope/eroded
511-17	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
511-18	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
511-19	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
511-20	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	

HP 10

High Probability Area 10 is located east of Medon and between Lowery Road on the south and Parksburg Road on the north (see Figure 6-02). The ground is gently sloping, rising both north and south from an unnamed tributary to Lacy Creek.

Four transects (512–515) were run south from the creek towards Lowery Road (Figures 6-28 and 6-29). Approximately the first 100 m or so of these transects were in woods with poor surface visibility. The remaining distance was in knee-high grasses, and the surface visibility did not improve.

North of the creek, four more transects (516–519) were run. The first 200 m were in pasture with poor surface visibility, and the remaining 200 m were in young pines, also with poor surface visibility.

A total of 161 shovel test locations were recorded within this area: 119 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 42 were not excavated, mainly due to erosion (Table 6-09).



Figure 6-28. Aerial photograph of HP 10 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 43, provided by TDOT).

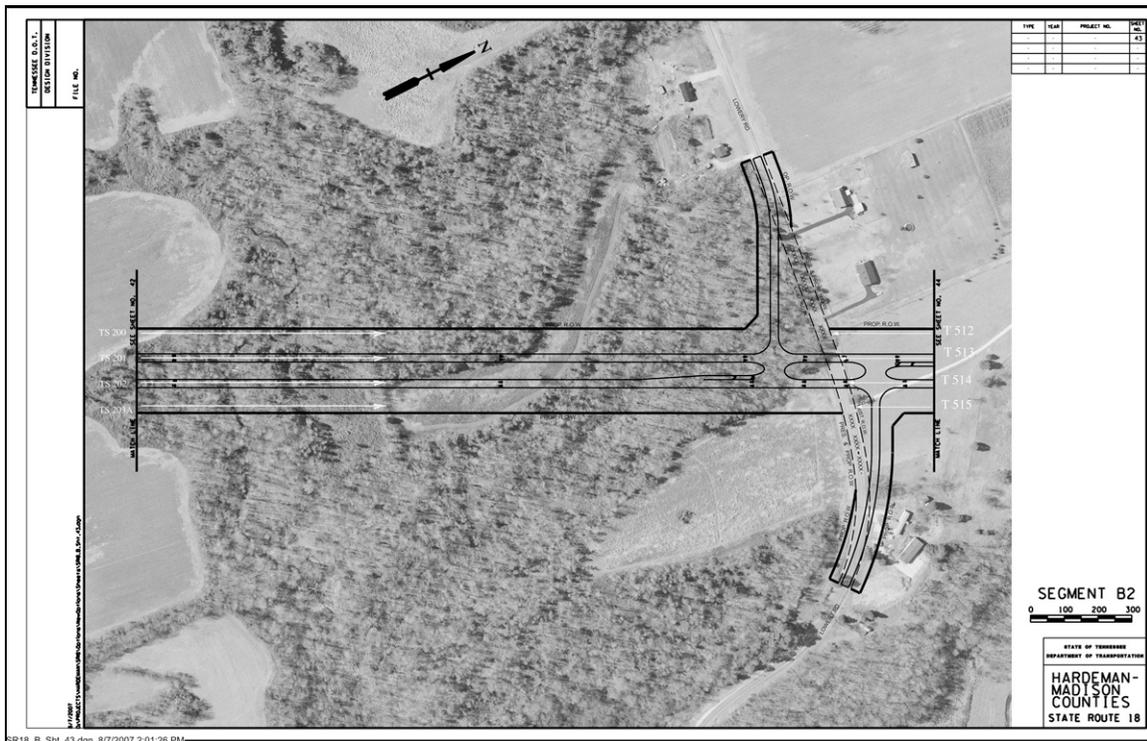


Figure 6-29. Aerial photograph of HP 10 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 44, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-09. Shovel test locations in HP 10.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
512-1	NTP	0		water in floodplain
512-2	NTP	0		water in floodplain
512-3	NTP	0		water in floodplain
512-4	NTP	0		water in floodplain
512-5	NTP	0		water in floodplain
512-6	NTP	0		water in floodplain
512-7	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-8	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-9	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-10	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-11	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-12	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-13	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	on slope from floodplain
512-14	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
512-15	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
512-16	NEG	25	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
512-17	NTP	0		Lowery Road
512-18	NTP	0		gully
512-19	NTP	0		gully
512-20	NTP	0		gully
513-1	NTP	0		in drainage area/standing water/high erosion
513-2	NTP	0		in drainage area/standing water/high erosion
513-3	NTP	0		in drainage area/standing water/high erosion
513-4	NTP	0		in drainage area/standing water/high erosion
513-5	NTP	0		in drainage area/standing water/high erosion
513-6	NTP	0		in drainage area/standing water/high erosion
513-7	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
513-8	NTP	0		15% slope w/downhill ravine/high erosion
513-9	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-10	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-11	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-12	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-13	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-14	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-15	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-16	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	gentle slope
513-18	NTP	0		highly eroded ditch/old creek

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
513-19	NTP	0		highly eroded ditch/old creek
513-20	NTP	0		highly eroded ditch/old creek
514-1	NTP	0		floodplain
514-2	NTP	0		floodplain
514-3	NTP	0		floodplain
514-4	NTP	0		floodplain
514-5	NTP	0		floodplain
514-6	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-7	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-9	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-10	NTP	0		gravel road
514-11	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-12	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-13	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-14	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-15	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-16	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
514-17	NTP	0		
514-18	NTP	0		field with good vis.
514-19	NTP	0		field with good vis.
514-20	NTP	0		field with good vis.
515-1	NTP	0		floodplain
515-2	NEG	20	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 5- 20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
515-3	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-4	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-5	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-6	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-7	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-8	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sand; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sand	
515-9	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sand; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sand	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
515-10	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay	
515-11	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay	
515-12	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-13	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
515-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay	
515-15	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 clay	
515-16	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 silty clay; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 clay	
515-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
515-18	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
515-19	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
515-20	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	
516-1	NTP	0		floodplain
516-2	NEG	20	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 5- 20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
516-3	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
516-4	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
516-5	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
516-6	NTP	0		gully
516-7	NTP	0		gully
516-8	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sand; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sand	
516-9	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sand; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sand	
516-10	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay	
516-11	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay	
516-12	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 sandy clay; 10-20 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 clay	
516-13	NTP	0		eroded fence line
516-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay	
516-15	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 clay	baby pines
516-16	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 silty clay; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 clay	
516-17	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	baby pines
516-18	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	baby pines
516-19	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	baby pines

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
516-20	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 clay	baby pines
517-1	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
517-2	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	surface vis.
517-3	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
517-4	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
517-5	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	
517-6	NEG	40	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	gentle slope
517-7	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
517-8	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
517-9	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
517-10	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
517-11	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-12	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-13	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-14	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-15	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-16	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-17	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-18	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-19	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
517-20	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
518-1	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	baby pines
518-2	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	baby pines
518-3	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	baby pines
518-4	NEG	20	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	baby pines
518-5	NEG	40	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-6	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-7	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-8	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-9	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-10	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
518-11	NTP	0		ditch
518-12	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-13	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/4 clay	
518-14	NTP	0		eroded
518-15	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 clay	
518-16	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
518-17	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
518-18	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay	
518-19	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay	
518-20	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay; 20-30 cmbs, 7.5YR 5/6 silty clay	
518-21	NTP	0		by ditch/creek
519-1	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-2	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-3	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-4	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-5	NTP	0		highly eroded creek bed
519-6	NTP	0		highly eroded creek bed
519-7	NTP	0		highly eroded creek bed
519-8	NTP	0		highly eroded creek bed
519-9	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-10	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-11	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-12	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-13	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-14	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-15	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-16	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-17	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-18	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-19	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	
519-20	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty clay	

HP 11

High Probability Area 11 is located northeast of Medon and just east of the intersection of Medon-Malesus Road and Mandy Road (see Figure 6-03). This location was selected as a high-probability area because a known mound site (40MD7) is mapped 200 m to the north. A small, unnamed tributary flowing north into Meridian Creek is located to the west.

The area was divided into two sections, with a gravel road serving as the boundary between the two. Four transects (220–223) were run north from a sharp bend in the gravel road towards Mandy Road (Figures 6-30 and 6-31). Approximately the first 100 m or so were in a cultivated field with good surface visibility. The remaining 300 m was in woods with poor to no surface visibility; there was also some slope in this section.

South of the creek, four more transects (224–227) were run. These began in a harvested cornfield, went through an area of woods, and ended in a field of winter wheat. No cultural resources were identified within this area.

A total of 160 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 74 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 86 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility or slope (Table 6-10).

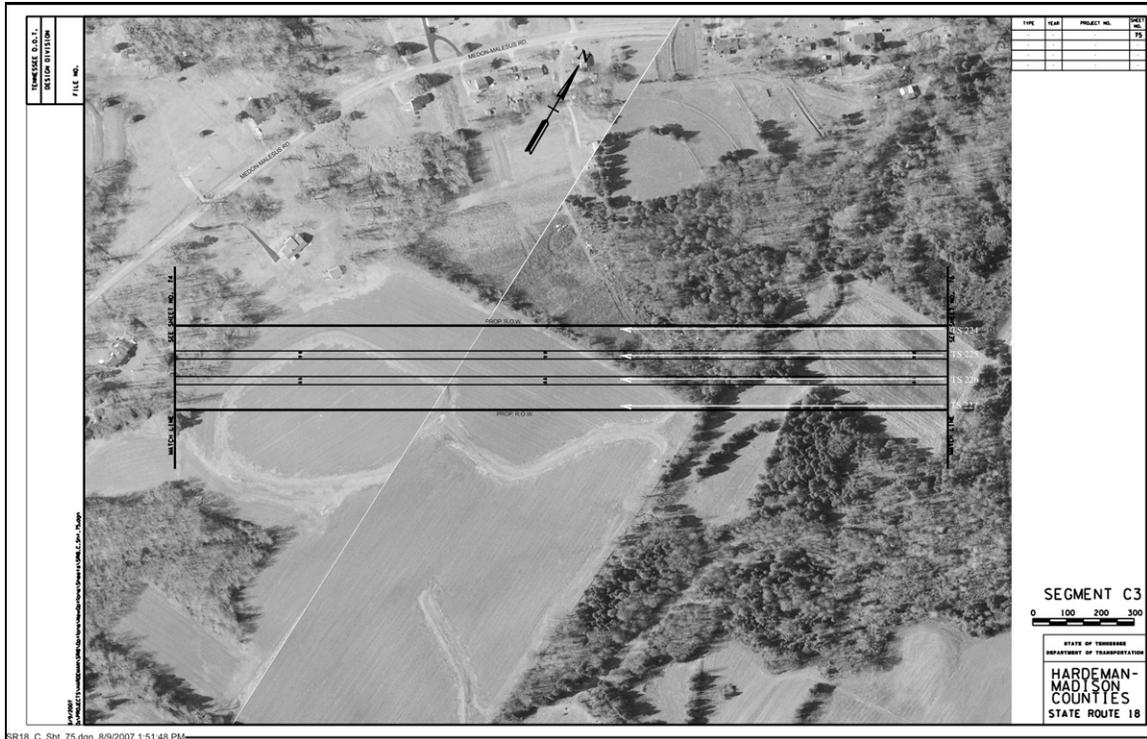


Figure 6-30. Aerial photograph of HP 11 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 75, provided by TDOT).

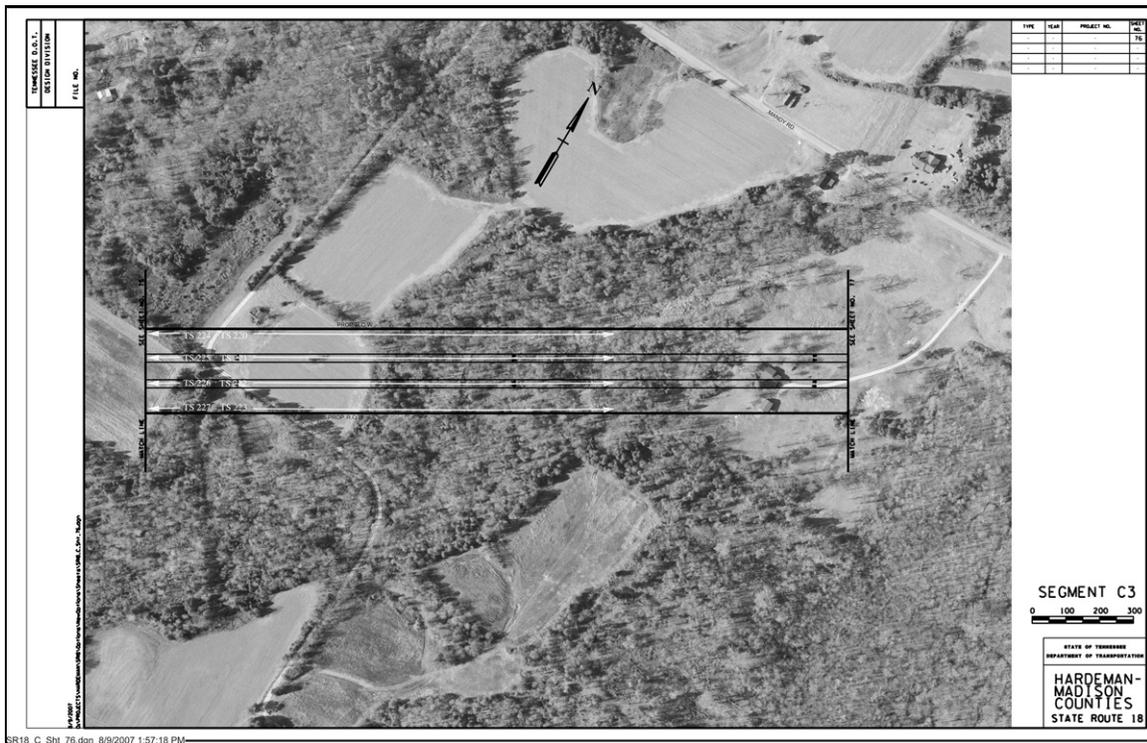


Figure 6-31. Aerial photograph of HP 11 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 76, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-10. Shovel test locations in HP 11.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
220-1	NEG	45	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
220-2	NEG	45	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
220-3	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
220-4	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
220-5	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
220-6	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
220-7	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
220-8	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
220-9	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
220-10	NTP	0		slope over 15%
220-11	NTP	0		slope over 15%
220-12	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
220-13	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
220-14	NTP	0		15% slope/highly eroded
220-15	NTP	0		15% slope/highly eroded
220-16	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy loam	
220-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%
220-18	NEG	45	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy loam	
220-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%
220-20	NTP	0		slope over 15%
221-1	NEG	50	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 5-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-2	NTP	0		80% surface vis./field
221-3	NTP	0		80% surface vis./field
221-4	NTP	0		80% surface vis./field
221-5	NTP	0		80% surface vis./field
221-6	NTP	0		80% surface vis./field
221-7	NTP	0		80% surface vis./field
221-8	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-9	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-10	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-11	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-12	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-13	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
221-14	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-15	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
221-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%/wash
221-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%/wash
221-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%/wash
221-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%/wash
221-20	NTP	0		slope over 15%/wash
222-1	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	grassy field
222-2	NTP	0		80% surface vis., open field
222-3	NTP	0		80% surface vis., open field
222-4	NTP	0		80% surface vis., open field
222-5	NTP	0		80% surface vis., open field
222-6	NTP	0		80% surface vis., open field
222-7	NTP	0		80% surface vis., open field
222-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	edge of field
222-9	NTP	0		15% slope/washout area
222-10	NTP	0		washout bottom/15% slope/ heavy erosion
222-11	NTP	0		15% slope into washout area
222-12	NTP	0		gorge
222-13	NTP	0		gorge
222-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
222-15	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
222-16	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gentle slope
222-17	NTP	0		15% slope/highly eroded
222-18	NTP	0		15% slope/highly eroded
222-19	NTP	0		15% slope/highly eroded
222-20	NTP	0		15% slope/highly eroded
223-1	NEG	32	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-32 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
223-2	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-3	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-4	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-5	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-6	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-7	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-8	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
223-9	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
223-10	NTP	0		washout/highly eroded/slope greater than 15%
223-11	NTP	0		disturbed

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
223-12	NTP	0		slope greater than 15% into a ravine
223-13	NTP	0		slope greater than 15% into a ravine
223-14	NTP	0		in creek
223-15	NTP	0		in creek/wash out
223-16	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	BOS/next to creek
223-17	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	BOS/next to creek
223-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%
223-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%
223-20	NTP	0		slope over 15%
224-1	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
224-2	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
224-3	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	
224-4	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-5	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-6	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-7	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-8	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-9	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-10	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-11	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6	field
224-12	NTP	0		highly eroded/disturbed
224-13	NTP	0		landscape
224-14	NTP	0		landscape
224-15	NTP	0		landscape
224-16	NTP	0		landscape
224-17	NTP	0		landscape
224-18	NTP	0		landscape
224-19	NTP	0		landscape
224-20	NTP	0		landscape
225-1	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-2	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
225-3	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-4	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-5	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-6	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-7	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-8	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-9	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-10	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-11	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-12	NTP	0		85% surface vis./edge of field
225-13	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
225-14	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
225-15	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
225-16	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
225-17	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
225-18	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
225-19	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
225-20	NTP	0		80% surface vis./landscaped property
226-1	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	edge of field
226-2	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	edge of field
226-3	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-4	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-5	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-6	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
226-7	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-9	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-10	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-11	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	cornfield, standing
226-12	NTP	0		85% surface vis./plowed
226-13	NTP	0		85% surface vis./plowed
226-14	NTP	0		85% surface vis./plowed
226-15	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
226-16	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
226-17	NTP	0		landscape
226-18	NTP	0		landscape
226-19	NTP	0		landscape
226-20	NTP	0		landscape
227-1	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
227-2	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
227-3	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-4	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-5	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-6	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-7	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-9	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-10	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-11	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-12	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	tilled field
227-13	NTP	0		85% surface vis.
227-14	NTP	0		85% surface vis.
227-15	NTP	0		85% surface vis.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
227-16	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	
227-17	NTP	0		landscaped property
227-18	NTP	0		landscaped property
227-19	NTP	0		landscaped property
227-20	NTP	0		landscaped property

HP 12

High Probability Area 12 is located northeast of Medon and east of the intersection of Medon-Malesus Road and Mandy Road (see Figure 6-03). It is also just east of HP 11. A small, unnamed tributary flowing north into Meridian Creek is located just west of the area.

The same gravel road that bisects HP 11 was used to divide HP 12 into two sections. Four transects (212–215) were run north from the gravel road towards Mandy Road (Figures 6-32 and 6-33). The entire section was in woods with poor surface visibility. South of the gravel road, four more transects (216–219) were run. These ran through pasture and a cultivated field; both of which had fair surface visibility. No cultural resources were identified within this area.

A total of 159 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 86 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 73 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility or slope (Table 6-11).



Figure 6-32. Aerial photograph of HP 12 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 52, provided by TDOT).



Figure 6-33. Aerial photograph of HP 12 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 53, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-11. Shovel test locations in HP 12.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
212-1	NTP	0		drainage
212-2	NTP	0		slope over 15% into creek
212-3	NTP	0		creek bottom
212-4	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
212-5	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
212-6	NTP	0		slope over 15%, highly eroded runoffs
212-7	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gently slopes toward creek
212-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gently slopes toward creek
212-9	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	top of big ridge, well drainage soil
212-10	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	top of big ridge, well drainage soil
212-11	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gentle slope
212-12	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
212-13	NTP	0		slope over 15%, washout four-wheel road
212-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
212-15	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
212-16	NTP	0		15% slope/washout area
212-17	NTP	0		private property
212-18	NTP	0		private property
212-19	NTP	0		private property
212-20	NTP	0		private property
213-1	NTP	0		drainage/disturbed and eroded
213-2	NTP	0		in creek/eroded
213-3	NTP	0		in creek/eroded
213-4	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
213-5	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
213-6	NTP	0		highly eroded/slope over 15%
213-7	NTP	0		highly eroded/slope over 15%
213-8	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
213-9	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy root/slope
213-10	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy root/slope
213-11	NEG	30	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
213-12	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	light roots
213-13	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	light roots
213-14	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	light roots
213-15	NTP	0		slope over 15%
213-16	NTP	0		slope over 15%
213-17	NTP	0		private property
213-18	NTP	0		private property
213-19	NTP	0		private property
213-20	NTP	0		private property
214-1	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
214-2	NEG	10	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10+ cmbs, 10YR 4/6 sandy loam	
214-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%
214-4	NTP	0		slope over 15%
214-5	NTP	0		slope over 15%
214-6	NEG	35	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	water at 10 cm

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
214-7	NEG	35	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	water at 10 cm
214-8	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
214-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
214-10	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
214-11	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
214-12	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
214-13	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
214-14	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
214-15	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
214-16	NEG	45	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
214-17	NTP	0		private property
214-18	NTP	0		private property
214-19	NTP	0		private property
214-20	NTP	0		private property
215-1	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-2	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-3	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-4	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-5	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-6	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-7	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-8	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-9	NTP	0		surface vis./winter wheat area
215-10	NTP	0		surface vis./winter wheat area
215-11	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-12	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-13	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-15	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
215-16	NTP	0		private property
215-17	NTP	0		private property

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
215-18	NTP	0		private property
215-19	NTP	0		private property
215-20	NTP	0		private property
216-1	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
216-2	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
216-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%
216-4	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
216-5	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-6	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-7	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-8	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-9	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-10	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-11	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-12	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-13	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-15	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-16	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	pasture
216-17	NTP	0		50% surface vis., weeded plowed field
216-18	NTP	0		50% surface vis., weeded plowed field
216-19	NTP	0		50% surface vis., weeded plowed field
216-20	NTP	0		50% surface vis., weeded plowed field
217-1	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	light roots
217-2	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	light roots/ on a driveway to pasture
217-3	NTP	0		slope over 15%
217-4	NTP	0		slope over 15%
217-5	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
217-6	NEG	35	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
217-7	NEG	35	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty clay	entering pasture
217-8	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
217-9	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
217-10	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
217-11	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
217-12	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
217-13	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
217-14	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
217-15	NTP	0		75% surface vis.
217-16	NTP	0		75% surface vis.
217-17	NTP	0		75% surface vis.
217-18	NTP	0		75% surface vis.
217-19	NTP	0		75% surface vis.
217-20	NTP	0		75% surface vis.
218-1	NEG	40	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy clay	
218-2	NEG	40	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 sandy clay	
218-3	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
218-4	NTP	0		slope over 15%
218-5	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	highly compacted/road/trail
218-6	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	highly trail/road/trail
218-7	NTP	0		slope over 15%
218-8	NTP	0		slope over 15%
218-9	NTP	0		slope over 15%
218-10	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
218-11	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
218-12	NTP	0		heavily disturbed
218-13	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
218-14	NTP	0		surface vis.
218-15	NEG	35	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
218-16	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
218-17	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
218-18	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
218-19	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
218-20	NTP	0		50% surface vis.
219-1	NEG	0	10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-2	NTP	0		drops off/steep wash

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
219-3	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-4	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-5	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-6	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-7	NTP	0		major slope
219-8	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-9	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-10	NTP	0		steep incline past pasture
219-11	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-12	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-13	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
219-14	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	end of pasture
219-15	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
219-16	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
219-17	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
219-18	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
219-19	NTP	0		80% surface vis.
219-20	NTP	0		80% surface vis.

HP 13

High Probability Area 13 is located south of Medon and just north of the county line (see Figure 6-03). Swank Road is located to the north. A small, unnamed tributary flowing south into Lacy Creek is located just west of the area.

Four long transects (208–211) were run south to north across this area, as there was no creek to bisect it. Each transect was 800 m long. In general, the area is on uplands with slopes dropping into the creek floodplain to the west. There is a low saddle between two high points roughly in the middle of the area. The transects started out in a small open area of winter wheat that had good surface visibility; however, the majority of this area was in woods with poor surface visibility. No cultural resources were identified within this area.

A total of 160 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 77 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 83 were not excavated, mainly due to slope (Table 6-12).

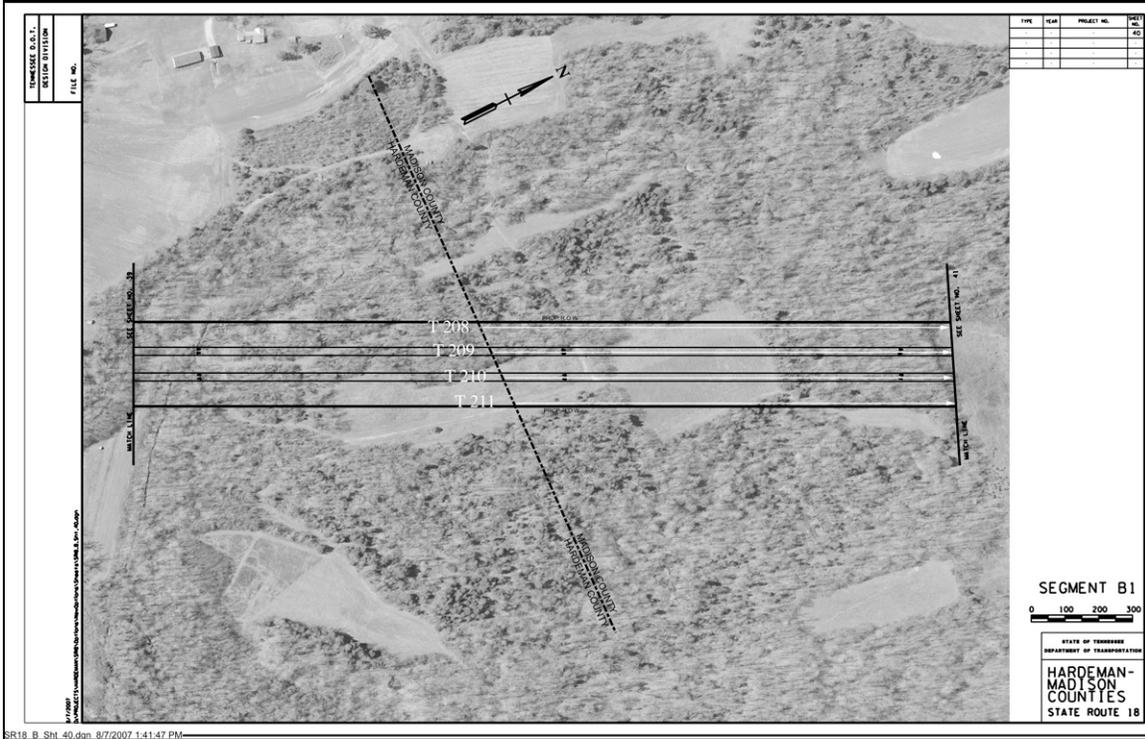


Figure 6-34. Aerial photograph of HP 13 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 40, provided by TDOT).

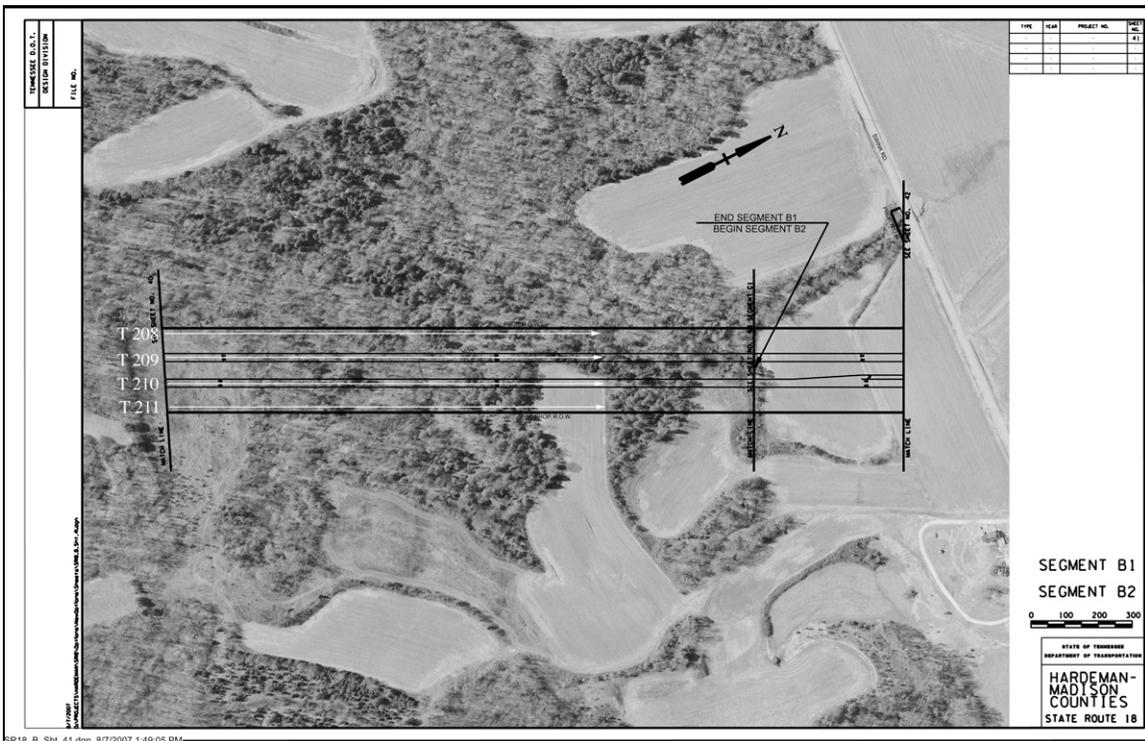


Figure 6-35. Aerial photograph of HP 13 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 41, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-12. Shovel test locations in HP 13.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
208-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-11	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-12	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	low spot off field
208-13	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	low sloping off field
208-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	low slope/washout area
208-15	NTP	0		slope over 15%
208-16	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	next to wash from field/runoff ditch
208-17	NTP	0		highly eroded washout off field/ slope over 15%
208-18	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	large root systems
208-19	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
208-20	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gentle slope
208-21	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gentle slope from field
208-22	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
208-23	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
208-24	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	gentle slope toward runoff field

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
208-25	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	slope toward runoff ditch
208-26	NTP	0		runoff ditch/highly eroded area
208-27	NTP	0		runoff ditch/highly eroded area
208-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-31	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-32	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-33	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
208-34	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	next to old fence line
208-35	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	next to old fence line
208-36	NTP	0		washout ditch/highly eroded
208-37	NTP	0		washout ditch/highly eroded
208-38	NTP	0		washout ditch/highly eroded
208-39	NTP	0		washout ditch/highly eroded
208-40	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	flat above washout area/gentle sloping
209-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
209-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
209-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
209-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
209-5	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-6	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-7	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
209-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
209-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
209-11	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	low spot on field
209-12	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	low spot on field
209-13	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	low spot on field
209-14	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	low spot on field
209-15	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	low spot on field
209-16	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-17	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-19	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-20	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
209-21	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
209-22	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
209-23	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
209-24	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-25	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-26	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-27	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-28	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-29	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-30	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-31	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-32	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-33	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-34	NTP	0		slope over 15%/eroded
209-35	NEG	50	0-40 7.5YR 4/4 silty loam; 40-50 7.5YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-36	NEG	50	0-40 7.5YR 4/4 silty loam; 40-50 7.5YR 5/6 silty clay	
209-37	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay	
209-38	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compact silty clay	
209-39	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 compacted silty clay	
209-40	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	disturbed/roots/by road and washout

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
210-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-5	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
210-6	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
210-7	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
210-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-9	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-10	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-11	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	low area
210-12	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	low area
210-13	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	low area
210-14	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	low area
210-15	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	low area
210-16	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-17	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-18	NTP	0		slope over 15%
210-19	NTP	0		slope over 15%
210-20	NEG	45	0-45 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
210-21	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-22	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-23	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-24	NTP	0		slope over 15%
210-25	NTP	0		slope over 15%
210-26	NTP	0		slope over 15%
210-27	NTP	0		heavily disturbed/eroded
210-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-31	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-32	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-33	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-34	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
210-35	NEG	45	0-45 7.5YR 4/4 silty loam	texture change at 35 cm/thick and gummy
210-36	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
210-37	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-38	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-39	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
210-40	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
211-1	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-2	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-3	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-4	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-5	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-6	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-7	NTP	0		edge of field
211-8	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-9	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-10	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-11	NTP	0		surface vis.
211-12	NEG	40	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	heavy roots at 40 cm
211-13	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-14	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-15	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-16	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-17	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-18	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-19	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-20	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-21	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-22	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-23	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-24	NTP	0		washout area
211-25	NTP	0		slopes down to streambed (field edge)

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
211-26	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-27	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-31	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-32	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
211-33	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-34	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-35	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-36	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-37	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	
211-38	NTP	0		washout/heavily eroded
211-39	NTP	0		washout/gully
211-40	NTP	0		middle of gully

HP 14/15

High Probability Area 14/15 is located southeast of Medon, for the most part between Lowery Road and Swink Road, although a portion of this area extends to the south beyond Swink Road (see Figure 6-02). This area is located between HP 13 to the south and HP 10 to the north. The HP 14/15 area is gently rolling, and the four transects cross over three small tributaries to Lacy Creek.

Four long transects (200–203) were run north from Swink Road to Lowery Road (Figures 6-36 and 6-37). These transects each measured approximately 1,500 m in length. From Swink Road, the transects ran through a cultivated field that offered good surface visibility. They then entered a wooded area, after which they went back into a large cultivated field, and then finally back into woods for the remainder of the distance. No cultural resources were identified within this High Probability Area.

A total of 294 shovel test locations were recorded in this area: 121 locations were negative for cultural material, and the remaining 173 were not excavated, mainly due to acceptable surface visibility (Table 6-13).

In addition to the above work, a cultivated field south of Swink Road was visually inspected; no cultural resources were identified.



Figure 6-36. Aerial photograph of HP 14/15 with transects overlain (base map: Sheet 42, provided by TDOT).

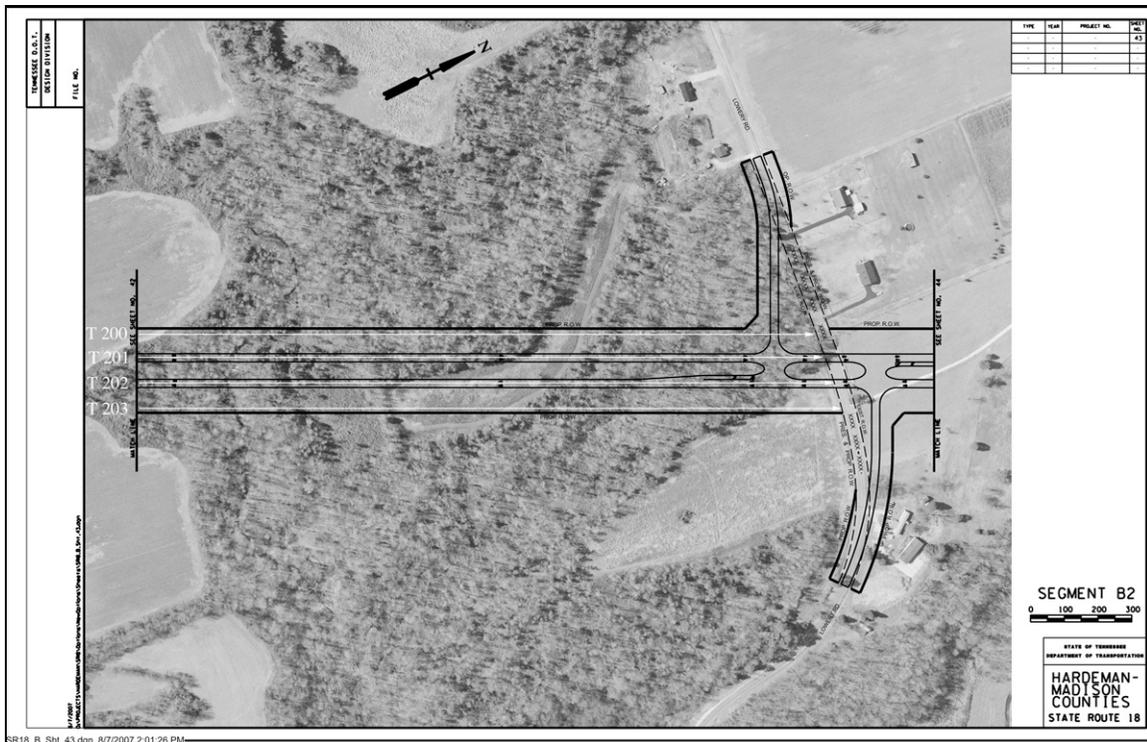


Figure 6-37. Aerial photograph of HP 14/15 with transects overlain; end of arrow marks end of transect (base map: Sheet 43, provided by TDOT).

Table 6-13. Shovel test locations in HP 14/15.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
200-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
200-9	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-10	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-11	NTP	0		wash
200-12	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-13	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-14	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-15	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	heavy roots
200-16	NTP	0		wash
200-17	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	heavy roots
200-18	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-19	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-20	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-21	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-22	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-23	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-24	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-25	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-26	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-27	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-31	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-32	NTP	0		100% surface vis./cornfield
200-33	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-34	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
200-35	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-36	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-37	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-38	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-39	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	few rocks
200-40	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-41	NTP	0		slope over 15%
200-42	NTP	0		slope over 15%
200-43	NTP	0		slope over 15%/highly eroded
200-44	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-45	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	red clay
200-46	NTP	0		highly eroded
200-47	NTP	0		highly eroded area
200-48	NTP	0		washout
200-49	NTP	0		washout/slope over 15%
200-50	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-51	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-52	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-53	NTP	0		slope over 15%
200-54	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-55	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
200-56	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
200-57	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
200-58	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-59	NTP	0		washout/slope over 15%
200-60	NTP	0		eroded/washout
200-61	NTP	0		eroded/drop off
200-62	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-63	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-64	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-65	NTP	0		gully/washout
200-66	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
200-67	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-68	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 6/4 sandy loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/4 clay loam	
200-69	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
200-70	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
200-71	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
200-72	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-9	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-10	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-11	NEG	35	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-12	NTP	0		in wash/slope over 15%/eroded
201-13	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-14	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-15	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy roots
201-16	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	bottom of wash
201-17	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	top of wash
201-18	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	top of wash
201-19	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy root
201-20	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy root
201-21	NTP	0		cornfield
201-22	NTP	0		cornfield
201-23	NTP	0		cornfield
201-24	NTP	0		cornfield
201-25	NTP	0		cornfield
201-26	NTP	0		cornfield
201-27	NTP	0		cornfield
201-28	NTP	0		cornfield
201-29	NTP	0		cornfield
201-30	NTP	0		cornfield

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
201-31	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	highly eroded/gentle slope
201-32	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	highly eroded/gentle slope
201-33	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-34	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	strong slope
201-35	NTP	0		slope over 15%
201-36	NTP	0		slope over 15%
201-37	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	approaching gully
201-38	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	approaching gully
201-39	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	edge of gully
201-40	NTP	0		in gully
201-41	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	edge of gully
201-42	NEG	20	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-20 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	eroded
201-43	NEG	5	0-5 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	root impasse
201-44	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-45	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-46	NTP	0		slope over 15%/wash into ravine/highly eroded
201-47	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
201-48	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
201-49	NEG	35	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	gentle slope
201-50	NEG	40	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-51	NTP	0		in a wash/heavily eroded/slope over 15%
201-52	NTP	0		in a wash/heavily eroded/slope over 15%
201-53	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy erosion/roots
201-54	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy erosion/roots
201-55	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy erosion/roots
201-56	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy erosion/roots

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
201-57	NEG	30	0-15 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 15-30 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy erosion/roots
201-58	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-59	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
201-60	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-61	NEG	50	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-62	NTP	0		washout/slope greater than 15%/eroded
201-63	NTP	0		washout/slope greater than 15%/eroded
201-64	NEG	40	0-40 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 40+ 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
201-65	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy root
201-66	NEG	40	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-40 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	heavy root
201-67	NTP	0		in gully
201-68	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	eroded heavily into gully
201-69	NEG	25	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-25 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	eroded heavily into gully
201-70	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
201-71	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
201-72	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-9	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-10	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-11	NTP	0		highly eroded wash
202-12	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-13	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-14	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-15	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-16	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	slight slope

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
202-17	NTP	0		highly eroded slope leading into wash
202-18	NTP	0		eroded wash
202-19	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-20	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-21	NEG	50	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	tree line
202-22	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-23	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-24	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-25	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-26	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-27	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-28	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-29	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-30	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-31	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-32	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-33	NEG	50	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 30-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	highly eroded
202-34	NTP	0		eroded streambed
202-35	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-36	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-37	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-38	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-39	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
202-40	NEG	50	0-25 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 25-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
202-41	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-42	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-43	NEG	45	0-35 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 35-45 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty clay	
202-44	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-45	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-46	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-47	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-48	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-49	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-50	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-51	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-52	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-53	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-54	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-55	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-56	NTP	0		100% surface vis.

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
202-57	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-58	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-59	NEG	50	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
202-60	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-61	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-62	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-63	NEG	50	0-20 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 20-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
202-64	NTP	0		gully/highly eroded
202-65	NTP	0		gully/highly eroded
202-66	NEG	30	0-30 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam	roots
202-67	NTP	0		slope over 15%
202-68	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-69	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-70	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-71	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-72	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-73	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-74	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
202-75	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-1	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-2	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-3	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-4	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-5	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-6	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-7	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-8	NTP	0		100% surface vis.
203-9	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-10	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-11	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-12	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-13	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-14	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-15	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-16	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-17	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-18	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-19	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield

SR 18 Phase I Sample Survey

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
203-20	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-21	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-22	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-23	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-24	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-25	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-26	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-27	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-28	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-29	NTP	0		surface vis./cornfield
203-30	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-31	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-32	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-33	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-34	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-35	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-36	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-37	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-38	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-39	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-40	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-41	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-42	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-43	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-44	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-45	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-46	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-47	NTP	0		edge of field
203-48	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-49	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-50	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-51	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat

ST	Status	Max Depth (cmbs)	Stratigraphy	Comments
203-52	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-53	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-54	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-55	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-56	NTP	0		100% surface vis./winter wheat
203-57	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-58	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-59	NEG	35	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-35 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	roots at 35 cm
203-60	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-61	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-62	NTP	0		middle of gully
203-63	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-64	NEG	50	0-10 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 silty loam; 10-50 cmbs, 10YR 5/6 silty loam	
203-65	NTP	0		edge of field
203-66	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-67	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-68	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-69	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-70	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-71	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-72	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-73	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-74	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road
203-75	NTP	0		winter wheat/edge of road

IDENTIFIED SITE

A single site was identified during these field investigations: Site 40MD247. This site is located in a cultivated field in High Probability Area 5.

SITE 40MD247

- Gross Cultural Affiliation prehistoric
- Specific Component(s) Baytown
- Site Type open habitation
- Recommended NRHP Status not eligible
- Site Size 6,400 square m
- Artifact Recovery Total 15

Location and Setting

Site 40MD247 is a prehistoric cultural resource located on a mild side slope within the C-2 segment for SR 18 (see Figure 6-03). In general terms, it is located in Madison County on the 1981 photorevised Medon, TN 7.5 min. quad; its specific location is Zone 16 Easting 332530 Northing 3926903. The topographic setting is a broad terrace edge dropping to the north, with the site located at 480 ft. AMSL. Ground cover consists of a cultivated field that was in winter wheat at the time of investigation. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Memphis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (MeB) (Brown et al. 1978). The nearest natural water source is a small unnamed tributary to Lacy Creek, 60 m north.

Archaeology

Site 40MD247 was identified during pedestrian survey of the proposed ROW Segment C-2, which is located northeast of Medon. A very light scatter of prehistoric material was observed near the eastern edge of the ROW. Although winter wheat was planted, there was excellent surface visibility across the site. A 10 m delineation grid was excavated over what appeared to be the main part of the scatter, with a total of 14 shovel tests dug (Figure 6-38). Only one of these, N10, was positive for cultural material; a single sherd was recovered from the top 10 cm.

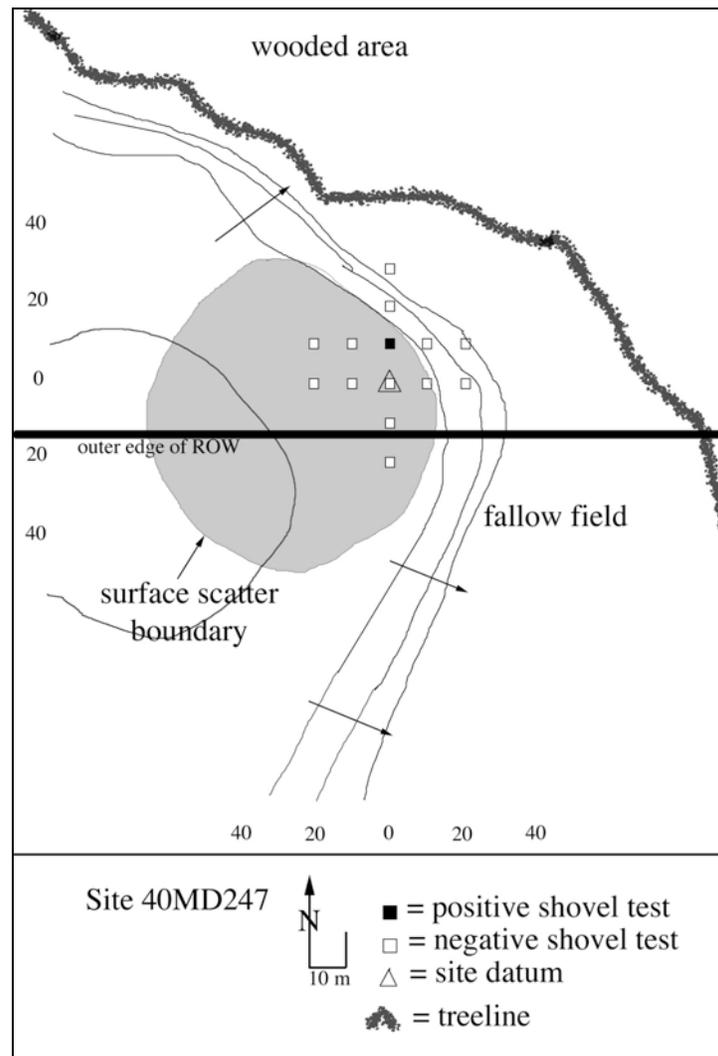


Figure 6-38. Sketch map of Site 40MD247.

Artifact Assemblage

The artifact assemblage from Site 40MD247 consisted of 15 prehistoric items (Table 6-14). With the exception of a single non-diagnostic flake fragment, all of this material consisted of ceramics. Nine sherds and five sherdlets were collected, with all being plain, except for a single incised sherd. Much of this material was analyzed as being indicative of a Baytown component, dating to the Late Woodland period.

The one positive shovel test had recovery from the top 10 cm, which is within the plow zone.

Table 6-14. Site 40MD247 artifact inventory.

Provenience	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
GSC	flake fragment		1
GSC	pottery, incised	clay/grog temper	1
GSC	pottery, plain	Baytown, clay/grog/sand temper	6
GSC	pottery, plain	clay temper	1
GSC	pottery, plain	clay/grog temper	1
GSC	sherdlet, plain	clay/sand/grog temper	4
North 10	sherdlet, plain	clay/sand/grog temper	1
		<i>Site 40MD247 Total:</i>	15

Recommendations

Site 40MD247 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. It is interpreted as a sparse and quite deflated prehistoric scatter representing the remains of a short-term camp. Since the collected material was almost entirely recovered from a surface context and the recovery from the single positive shovel test was confined to the plow zone, no further work is recommended at this location.

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), Panamerican conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 15 high-probability locations within the proposed SR 18 corridor in Hardeman and Madison counties. The work order for this project included surveying 17 mi. (27.4 km) of proposed SR 18 right-of-way (ROW). The proposed ROW was visually inspected along its entire length and intensively investigated (i.e., shovel tested) at the 15 areas deemed high probability by TDOT.

A literature and records search at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology indicated that there were only nine sites mapped within 3 km of the APE; one of these, Site 40HM142, is located within or very near the ROW. The site is located within the existing SR 18 ROW, which was not surveyed under the current delivery order.

The APE was mainly in cultivated fields, with some residential yards and woods. A total of 2,188 shovel test locations were investigated, with approximately 160 locations in each of the 15 high-probability areas. Some areas had fewer than 160 shovel test locations due to existing roads, acceptable surface visibility, or, in one case, a lumberyard. Of the 2,188 shovel test locations recorded, 1,185 were negative for cultural material, and 1,003 were not excavated. Acceptable surface visibility was the primary reason for not excavating a shovel test, as per the SOW; slope and disturbance were also reasons for not excavating.

One site, 40MD247, was identified during the fieldwork. Site 40MD247 is interpreted as a sparse and quite deflated prehistoric scatter representing the remains of a short-term camp. Since the collected material was almost entirely recovered from a surface context and the recovery from the single positive shovel test was confined to the plow zone, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended at this location.

Other than Site 40MD247, no other cultural resources were encountered or identified as a result of this work. As the new site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, the project area is recommended cleared from further archaeological work or management action.

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