A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Narley Mine (R-8) in North Jefferson County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

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PERC Engineering, Inc.
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PERFORMED BY:
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JANUARY 2012

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
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January 3, 2012

A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Narley Mine (R-8) in North Jefferson County, Alabama

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 12-134
AHC TRACKING NUMBER: 04-0328

PERFORMED FOR: PERC Engineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 1712
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Attn: Mr. Heath Franks

PERFORMED BY: Brandon S. Thompson, Cultural Resources Specialist
Daryll R. Berryman, Cultural Resources Assistant
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DATE PERFORMED: December 2, 2011

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A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
for the Proposed Narley Mine (R-8) in North Jefferson County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

Management Summary

In December 2011, The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR), under contract with PERC Engineering, Inc., conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed Narley Mine (R-8), near the Mt. Olive community in north Jefferson County, Alabama. The survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR 800. The lead oversight agency for the proposed project activity is the Alabama Surface Mining Commission.

The purpose of the Phase I survey is to locate, identify, and assess any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the proposed project area. The survey area associated with the proposed mine project consists of two irregularly shaped tracts totaling approximately 13.96 hectares (34.5 acres) and can be seen on the USGS 1959 (photo revised 1986) 7.5' Brookside, AL topographic quadrangle.

Brandon Thompson, (Cultural Resources Specialist), with the assistance of Daryll R. Berryman (Cultural Resources Assistant), conducted the cultural resources reconnaissance survey on December 2, 2011. Given the high degree of disturbance throughout the survey area resulting from silviculture and subsequent erosion, there is a low probability for intact cultural deposits. No new archaeological sites or historic architectural resources were recorded. Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed Narley Mine (R-8) will not have an adverse effect on any historic properties.

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A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Narley Mine (R-8) in North Jefferson County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

Introduction

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by PERC Engineering, Inc., to conduct a cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the proposed Narley Mine (R-8) near the Mt. Olive community in north Jefferson County, Alabama. Brandon S. Thompson (Cultural Resources Specialist) assisted by Daryll R. Berryman (Cultural Resources Assistant), performed the survey December 1, 2011. The Principal Investigator for the project is Matthew D. Gage, RPA/Director of OAR.

The purpose of the Phase I research design is to locate and identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the proposed project area, assess their significance, and provide recommendations with regard to guidelines set forth by the National Park Service for NRHP eligibility criteria. All testing conducted during the Phase I survey complies with the guidelines established by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) which meet or exceed the requirements of the Department of the Interior for Section 106 compliance. Included in this report is a discussion of the environmental setting of the survey area; a literature search for previously documented archaeological sites, previous cultural resources surveys, or historic standing structures within or near the survey area; a description of field and laboratory methods; the results of the cultural resources reconnaissance; and conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of this survey.

Environmental Setting

The survey area consists of two irregularly shaped tracts totaling 13.96 hectares (34.5 acres) and can be seen on the USGS 1959 (photo revised 1986) 7.5' Brookside, AL topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The eastern tract totals approximately 8.1 hectares (20 acres) and is located in the SW 1/4 of Section 19 T15S, R3W. The western tract totals 5.86 hectares (14.5 acres) and is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 24 T15S, R4W.

The survey areas are located within the Warrior Basin of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic section. The State of Alabama Geological Survey (Sapp and Emplaincort 1975) characterizes the Warrior Basin as a "synclinal submaturely to maturely dissected sandstone and shale plateau of moderate relief". The soil survey of Jefferson County (Spivey 1982) and the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey 2.0 (USDA 2008) indicate that three soil types, complexes, or associations occur within the survey area (Figure 2):

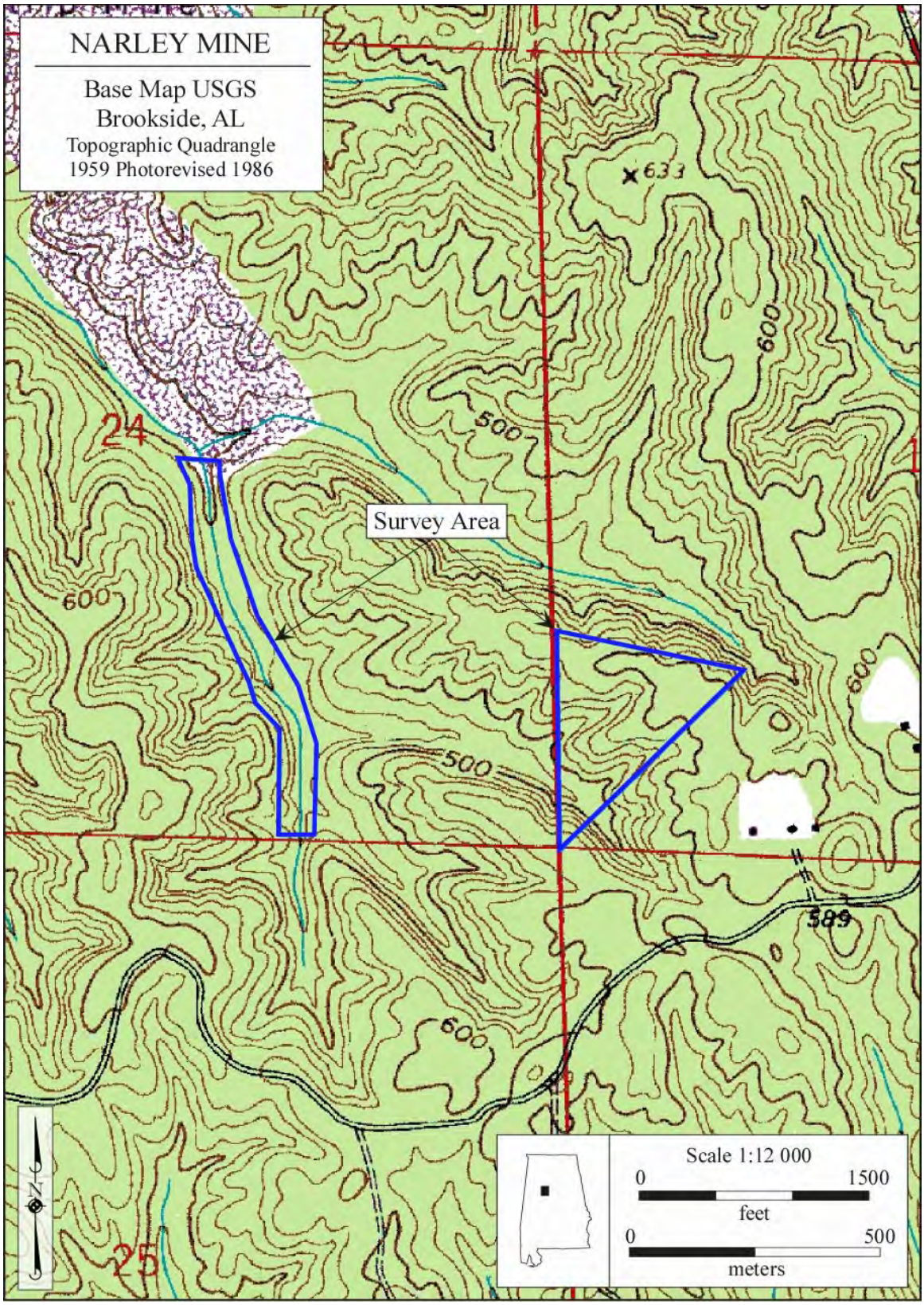

Figure 1. Survey areas for the proposed Narley Mine (R-8).

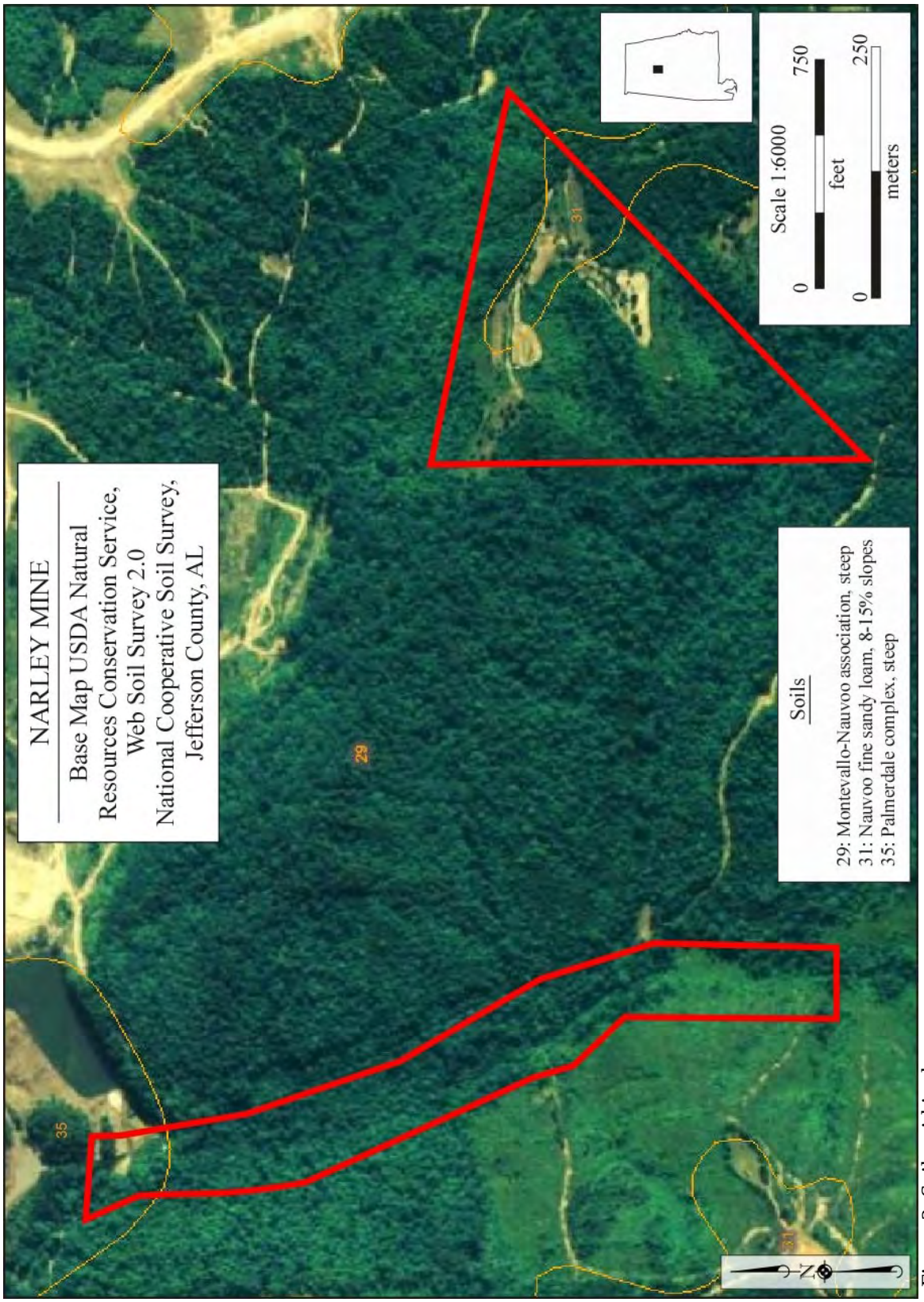

Figure 2. Soils within the survey areas.

Montevallo-Nauvoo association, steep: This map unit consists of soils on strongly dissected areas of sandstone and shale plateaus in the northern and western parts of the county. Extensive surface and deep mining of coal occur in the area. Slopes range from 6-55 percent. Montevallo soils, on the steep sides of ridges, make up about 40 percent of the map unit. Typically, the surface layer is vey dark gray shale silt loam and dark grayish brown shaly silt loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown very shaly silt loam about 10 inches thick. The underlying material is weathered siltstone and shale. Nauvoo soils, on ridgetops and ridge sides, make up about 25 percent of most areas. Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is about 36 inches thick. The upper 6 inches is yellowish brown fine sandy loam, and the lower 30 inches is yellowish red clay loam. The underlying material is soft, highly weathered sandstone. Soils within these maps units are primarily used for woodland.

Nauvoo fine sandy loam, 8-15 percent slopes: This is a strongly sloping, well drained soil on ridges and upland plateaus that are underlain by sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown and dark brown fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is yellowish brown fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish red clay loam about 22 inches thick. The layer below the subsoil is about 12 inches of red and yellow sandy loam that has a relict rock structure. The underlying material is highly weathered, red and yellow sandstone. This soil is used primarily for pasture and woodland.

Palmerdale complex, steep: This complex consists of steep, somewhat excessively drained Palmerdale soils and other soils on surface mining spoil piles. The sediment-producing slope and highwalls have convex slopes. Slopes range from 15-60 percent in most areas. Typically, Palmerdale soils are more than 60 inches thick. The soil is dark gray very shaly silt loam. In places, soils are similar to Palmerdale soils except that they are medium acid to moderately alkaline, or they have slopes of less than 15 percent. Palmerdale soils are suited to coniferous and deciduous trees.

Topographically, the eastern survey area consists of upland crests and ridges with moderate to steep slopes and terraces and floodplains in the southernmost portion. The western survey area consists of the floodplain associated with Trouble Creek, a first-order stream (Figure 3). Elevations range from 182.8 m AMSL (600 ft) along the upland crests to 121.9 m AMSL (400 ft) along the western floodplain. An intermittent drainage is located in the southern portion of the eastern survey tract (Figures 3-4). Recently plowed and maintained greenfields and an access road, resulting in highly visible soil surfaces, are present on the upland crests (Figures 3, 5-7). Low-lying, wet areas are present along the floodplain associated with Trouble Creek in the western tract (Figures 3, 8-9). Vegetation consists of secondary growth, immature planted pines, and immature deciduous growth on uplands and mixed immature and mature deciduous growth and wetland vegetation along Trouble Creek. The heavily disturbed and eroded soil surfaces in the east, and the low-lying and wet nature in the west, leaves a low probability for prehistoric and historic occupation and intact cultural deposits for either survey area.

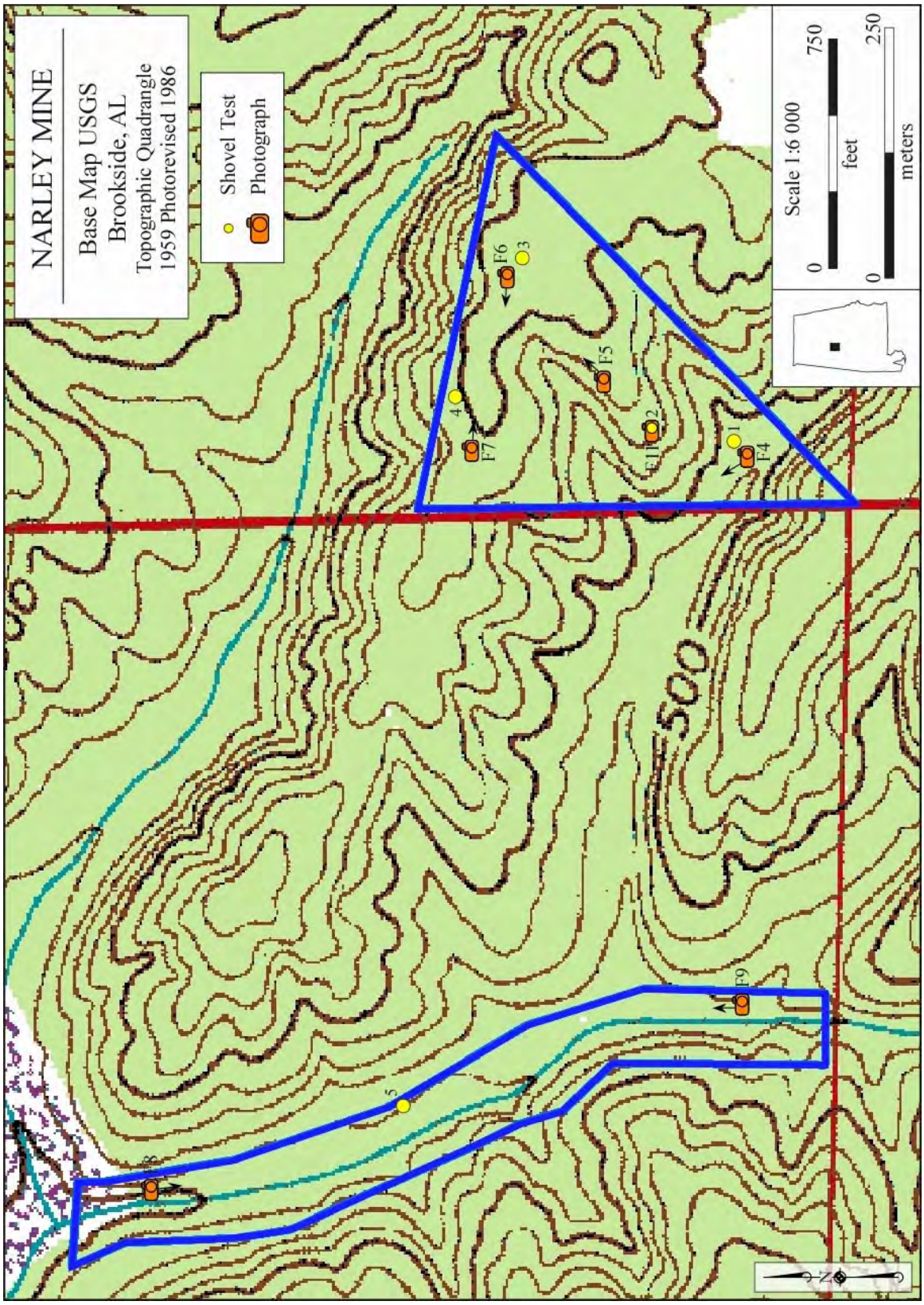

Figure 3. Location of the survey areas, photograph locations, and detailed information about the survey area.

Figure 4. An intermittent drainage in the southern portion of the eastern survey area. View northwest.

Figure 5. Recently plowed greenfield in the eastern survey area. View northeast.

Figure 6. Recently plowed greenfield, eroded surfaces, and access road in the northeastern survey area. View west.

Figure 7. Recently plowed greenfield and access road in the eastern survey tract. View east.

Figure 8. Trouble Creek and low-lying, wet areas in the northernmost portion of the west survey tract. View south.

Figure 9. Trouble Creek and low-lying, wet areas in the southernmost portion of the west survey tract. View north.

Literature and Document Research

The literature and document research included an inspection of the Alabama State Site File (ASSF) (OAR 2002), the National Archaeological Database Bibliography (housed at OAR), the Alabama Online Cultural Resources Database, and the Alabama Phase I Surveys Website (OAR 2010) for previously listed archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within the proposed project area. Although no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the proposed project boundaries, background research indicates that three archaeological surveys were conducted adjacent to the survey areas and two archaeological sites were recorded within one mile of the survey areas (Figure 10). Sites 1Je755, an NRHP ineligible prehistoric lithic scatter, and 1Je756, an NRHP ineligible historic artifact scatter, were recorded by Lolley (2003) during a Phase I survey for PERC Engineering, Inc., for the proposed Narley Mine. Two additional cultural resources reconnaissance surveys were performed by Lolley (2008, 2009) for PERC Engineering, Inc., relating to expansions for the Narley Mine; however, no additional cultural resources were recorded. A review of the 1908 Jefferson County, Alabama Soil Map shows no properties within the survey areas. The 1937 Jefferson County, Alabama Highway Map shows no structures within the survey tracts. Finally, the Historical Atlas of Alabama, Vol. 2 lists no cemeteries within the survey areas (Remington 1999).

Field Methods

Field investigations consisted of a pedestrian walkover of the survey areas employing visual inspection of exposed ground surface and subsurface testing. Per AHC guidelines, all shovel tests had a minimum diameter of 30 cm and were excavated to recognizable, culturally sterile subsoil. All excavated soil was sieved through 6.35 mm (¼ in) hardware cloth in an effort to recover cultural materials. Soil profiles were recorded for each shovel test noting soil colors, textures, and depths of soil texture/color changes and horizon boundaries. All shovel test locations were documented using Trimble Geo XT global positioning systems units rated for 1-3 m accuracy. A total of five shovel tests was excavated in the course of this survey (Figure 3). Low-lying wet terrain in the western tract coupled with the amount of sloping terrain and silviculture and subsequent erosion on the uplands crests have greatly reduced or even negated the potential for many areas of the tracts to contain intact subsurface or even superficial evidence of prior aboriginal or historic occupation. Photographic documentation was undertaken to provide evidence of the varying environments and disposition of the proposed project area. These photographs (Figures 4-9) are keyed to the topographic map (Figures 3) showing their location and direction.

Where exposed ground surface was present, initial investigations consisted of visual inspection. These locations included exposures along natural slopes, drainages, access roads, and erosional surfaces. Where visibility was limited, shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals.

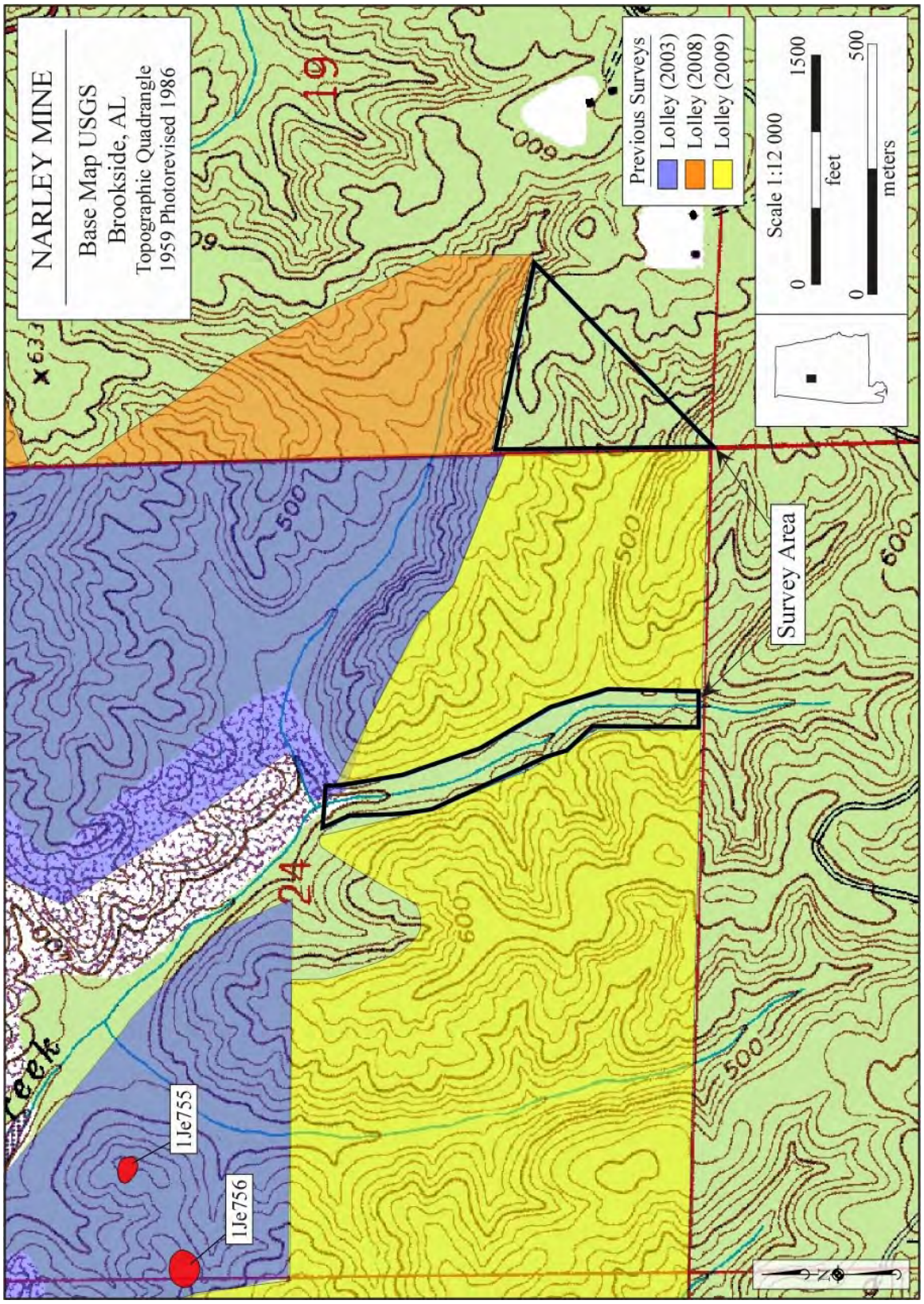

Figure 10. Previously conducted surveys and recorded archaeological sites near the proposed project area.

Such areas were very limited in extent and consisted of two terraces with relatively level settings (areas of less than 15 percent slope), adjacent to intermittent and permanent water sources. The 30 m interval subsurface testing method was also limited to those settings exhibiting an absence of disturbance from prior silviculture, where subsequent erosion has removed near surface soil horizons. Lower probability areas were sampled at greater intervals ranging from 60 m to 100 m and included gently sloped and disturbed settings. Slopes greater than 15 percent were visually inspected. Shovel test intervals in these areas exceeded the 60 m spacing and in some cases shovel testing was curtailed altogether due to the lack of intact, near surface soil horizons. Due to the previous disturbances within the survey area, high probability areas were limited to the terraces adjacent to Trouble Creek and the intermittent drainage.

Shovel Test 02 can be seen in Figure 1. It is an example of a typical shovel test excavated along uplands in the eastern survey area (Figure 11). It was excavated to 25 cmbs and revealed a profile of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown humus/rootmat 0-3 cmbs, 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown clay loam 3-10 cmbs, 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown clay 15-25 cmbs, and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay/sandstone saprolite at greater than 25 cmbs.

Figure. 11. Shovel Test 02. Excavated in the eastern survey area.

Collection Curation

All photographs, field notes, maps, and documentation pertinent to the survey will be curated at the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository located at Moundville Archaeological Park. This repository meets Department of the Interior curation standards as defined under 36 CFR Part 79 and required by Chapter 460-X-9 of the Administrative Code of Alabama. A letter of agreement for curation has been included as Appendix A.

Results

No archaeological sites, isolated finds, or historic standing structures were recorded during the course of this survey. Given the degree of erosion resulting from silviculture and sloping terrain, as well as the wet nature of the terrain adjacent to Trouble Creek, the lack of cultural resource identification is not surprising.

Recommendations

The two survey area tracts for the proposed Narley Mine (R-8) are located near the community of Mt. Olive in north Jefferson County, Alabama. No archaeological sites or historic standing structures were identified during this survey. It is the opinion of OAR that the proposed project activities will have no impact on any cultural resources and a finding of 'no properties' is recommended.

References Cited

Lolley, Terry L.

2003 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Narley Mine, Jefferson County, Alabama*. Report submitted to PERC Engineering, Jasper by P. E. LaMoreaux and Associates, Tuscaloosa.

2008 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Narley Mine, Jefferson County, Alabama*. Report submitted to PERC Engineering, Jasper by P. E. LaMoreaux and Associates, Tuscaloosa.

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Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums (OAR)

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Remington, Craig W. (Editor)
1999 C*emetery Locations by County. Historical Atlas of Alabama, Volume 2.* Department of Geography, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Sapp, C. Daniel, and Jacques Emplaincourt
1975 *Physiographic Regions of Alabama*. Map 168. Geological Survey of Alabama, University.

Spivey, Lawson D., Jr.
1982 *Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Alabama*. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

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Appendix A

University of Alabama Museums

Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
MUSEUMS

October 31, 2011

Matthew D. Gage, Director
Office of Archaeological Research
University of Alabama Museums
13075 Mound State Parkway
Moundville, AL 35474

Dear Matt:

This letter is to confirm our agreement to provide curation services for all the materials generated by this project. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to agencies such as the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Forest Service, etc.

We appreciate having the opportunity to assist you with curation services in the past and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Eugene Futato

Eugene M. Futato RPA
Deputy Director

13075 Moundville
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Moundville, Alabama 35474
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fax (205) 371-2494

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

February 1, 2012

Heath Franks
PERC Engineering
P.O. Box 1712
Jasper, Alabama 35502-1712

Re: AHC 04-0328
Cultural Resource Assessment
Narley Mine Revision R-8
Jefferson County, Alabama

Dear Mr. Franks:

Upon review of the cultural resource assessment conducted by the Office of Archaeological Research, we have determined that project activities will have no adverse effect on cultural resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we concur with the proposed project activities. However, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately.

We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions, please contact Greg Rhinehart at (334) 230-2662. Please have the AHC tracking number referenced above available and include it with any correspondence.

Truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
EAB/GCR/gcr

A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment For The Proposed Narley Mine No. 3 In Jefferson County, Alabama

Prepared For:

PERC Engineering, Inc.
1606 Highway 78 West
Jasper, Alabama 35501

Prepared By:

PE LaMoreaux & Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 12
Lauderdale, MS 39335

March 16, 2009

Terry L. Lolley, M.A., R.P.A.
Archaeologist

INTRODUCTION

In March 2009, P.E. LaMoreaux and Associates, Inc. (PELA) conducted a cultural resource survey of the Narley Mine No. 3 area in Jefferson County, Alabama for Best Coal, Inc. through PERC Engineering Co., Inc. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and document any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources present, and to obtain sufficient data about those resources to allow PELA to make any recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of adverse impacts to any sites from the proposed activities.

The project area (Figure 1) consists of approximately 546 acres. Approximately 100 acres have been previously disturbed from surface mining. Nearly the entire portion of Survey Area 1 has been previously clear cut. The survey was conducted in Sections 23 and 24 of Township 15 South, Range 4 West on the Brookside, Alabama (USGS 1986) topographic quadrangle. Graphics documenting the present state of the area with regard to terrain, general flora, and previous land-use are provided within this report (Figures 2 through 6).

Terry Lolley served as Principal Investigator for this project and was assisted in the field by Jimmy Mawk. The fieldwork was conducted on March 12 and 13, 2009.

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Historic maps for Jefferson County (ALDOT 1938; USDA 1908) indicated no structures in the project area at those times. Presently, there are no standing structures within or adjacent to the project area.

The primary source of information for the research was the Alabama State Archaeological Site Files (ASASF) maintained at the University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Research at the Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, Alabama. An examination of the site file maps and site forms indicated no previously recorded sites within the project area.

A previous survey has been performed in the northern portions of Section 23 and 24 (Figure 1; Lolley 2003). The previous survey resulted in the recording of two archaeological sites in open and eroded locations. Site 1Je755 was recorded as very light density lithic and historic scatter. Site 1Je756 was recorded as a sparse historic scatter. None of the sites was recommended as eligible or potentially eligible to the NRHP.

FIELD METHODS

The project area lies within the Warrior Basin physiographic region of the Cumberland Plateau, and is underlain by the Upper Pottsville formation. Land surface elevation for the project area ranges from 440 to 620 feet above mean sea level. The land is characterized by steeply sloping hills and narrow valleys. There are a few unnamed intermittent streams within the project area that are tributaries of Trouble Creek.

Soils on the ridges were typical for this area, suffering from ground surface erosion or simply shallow surface layers due to soil characteristics and logging activities.

The Jefferson County Soil Survey (Spivey 1982) indicates three soil types within the project area. A description of each is provided below.

Montevallo-Nauvoo association, steep, is the primary soil type in across the project area. The surface layer is typically 15 centimeters in thickness and consists of dark grayish-brown fine sandy loam. The subsoil is yellowish-brown very shaly silt loam. The soils are most suitable for woodland use.

Nauvoo fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes is a strongly sloping soil on upland plateaus underlain by sandstone. The surface layer is very dark grayish-brown fine sandy loam approximately 14 centimeters in thickness. The subsurface layer is yellowish-brown fine sandy loam. The subsoil is yellowish-red clay. This soil was mapped in the wooded upland portion of Section 24.

Palmerdale complex, steep, was mapped in areas previously surface mined.

FIELD METHODS

The survey was conducted in accordance with procedural standards set by the Alabama Historical Commission. Land coverage requirements were achieved by physically walking and visually examining the project area. Any roads and areas of ground surface exposure were visually examined for cultural material.

Due to the previous disturbances (Figure 2) and the extent of ground surface visibility and erosion, the survey consisted primarily of visual reconnaissance of the ground surface augmented by shovel test excavation in locations not previously disturbed. These transects were spaced at 30 meter intervals or spaced dependent on landforms and ground surface conditions. A standard 30 meter interval transect pattern was employed where previous ground disturbance, visibility, or slope did not preclude excavation (Figure 1). Shovel tests were excavated at 30 meter intervals along transects. Shovel tests consisted of standard 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the underlying subsoil. Shovel test soils were passed through a 1/4" wire mesh screen to recover any cultural materials, which may have been present.

The use of a handheld GPS and digital topographic maps aided in transect and shovel test mapping. The device has a stated accuracy between 3 to 5 meters. A total of 35 transect shovel tests were excavated in the project area.

LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

All project records and cultural material collected from cultural resource surveys are periodically transported for curation at the Office of Archaeological Research, Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository, at the University of Alabama Museums, Moundville.

SURVEY RESULTS AND EVALUATION

The surface soil throughout the majority of Survey Area 1 has been depleted from erosion resulting from previous clear cutting and the soil characteristics. Numerous dirt roads and expansive areas of pushpiles, trails, and other disturbances characterize this portion of the project area (Figures 3 and 4). The slopes in Survey Area 1 were very steep and the ridges were generally narrow. Each of the roads was traversed and visually examined for cultural material. Transects were traversed along the roadways and on level areas where no roads existed. A

thorough pedestrian walk over was conducted on the ridgetops with no cultural material encountered.

Shovel testing in Survey Area 1 was necessary only within an area that was not completely clear cut (Figures 1 and 5). Shovel test profiles in the area consisted of 0-18 centimeters of dark brown (10YR4/3) fine sandy loam, 18-24 centimeters of yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) fine sandy loam, and 24-30+ centimeters of yellowish-red (5RY4/6) sandy clay subsoil. No cultural material was observed.

Survey Area 2 consisted of two narrow ridges with steep slopes (Figures 1 and 6). A road traversed the top of the southernmost ridge. The road was visually examined for cultural material and an additional transect was traversed across the remainder of the level portion of the ridge with negative findings. The northernmost ridge had a road halfway across the ridge. The remainder of the ridge consisted of pine forest. Two shovel test transects were traversed across the remainder of the narrow ridgeline. No cultural material was observed.

Observations were made where possible on the slopes to determine if any rock shelters were present. No suitable rock formations were identified.

Overall, the ground surface within the majority of the project area has been disturbed from previous clear cutting and surface mining. Those activities, combined with the physical characteristics of the soils within the project area, have resulted in erosion of the surface layer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey was conducted by P.E. LaMoreaux & Associates, Inc. (PELA) for Best Coal, Inc. through PERC Engineering Co., Inc. in compliance with Federal and State regulations. No sites were recorded through the course of the field investigation. It is PELA's opinion that the proposed project will not impact any cultural resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

REFERENCES

ALDOT
1938 Jefferson County Highway Map.

Lolley, Terry L
2003 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Narley Mine, Jefferson County, Alabama.* Performed for PERC Engineering. PE LaMoreaux & Associates, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Spivey, Lawson D., Jr.
1982 *Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Alabama*. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C.

USDA
1908 Jefferson County Soil Survey Map.

United States Geological Survey
1986 Brookside 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle.

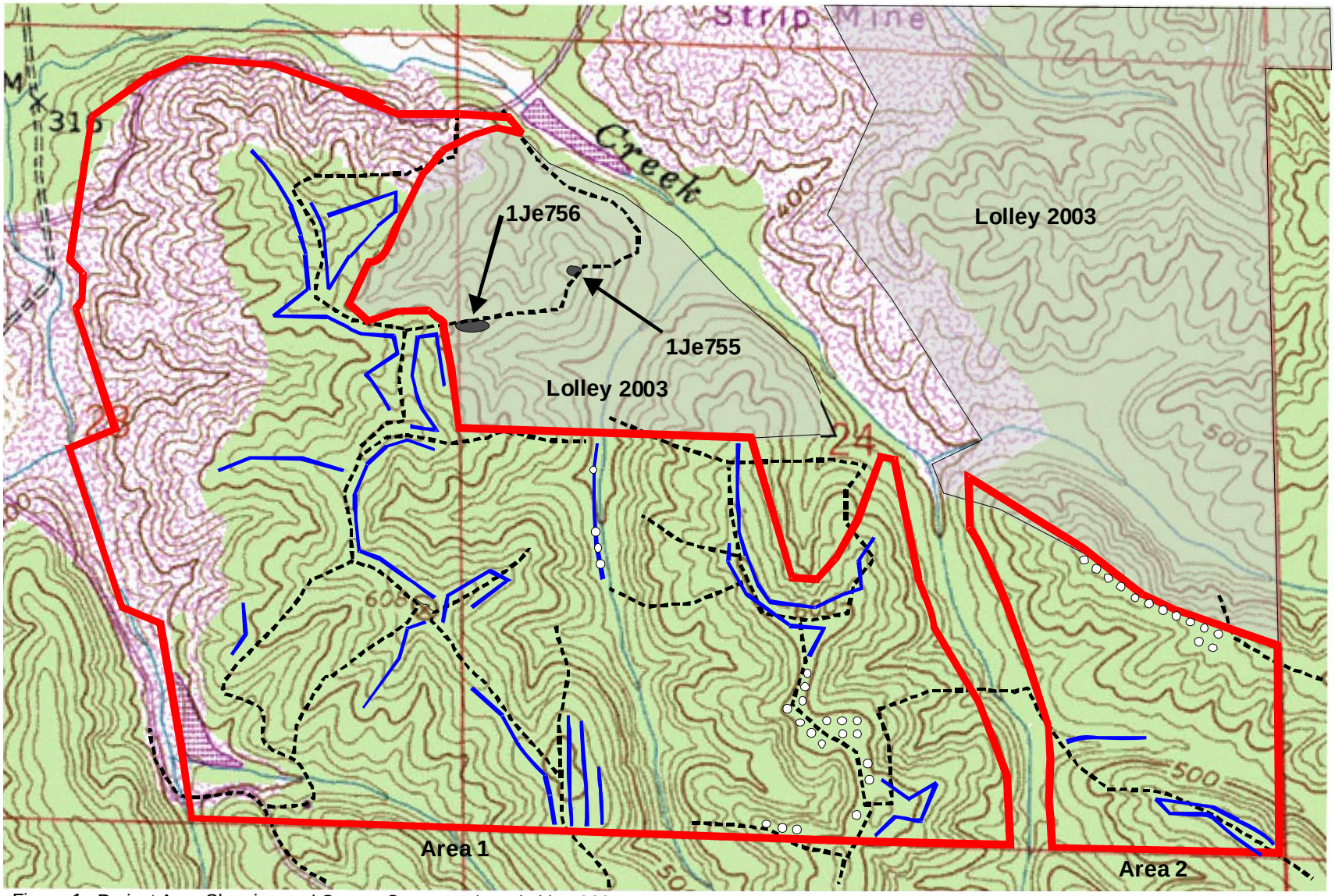

Figure 1. Project Area Showing and Survey Coverage (Brookside 1986 7.5' USGS Quadrangle).

Project Area
Road
Transect
Negative Shovel Test
Site Location
Previously Surveyed

0 250 meters
0 1000 feet

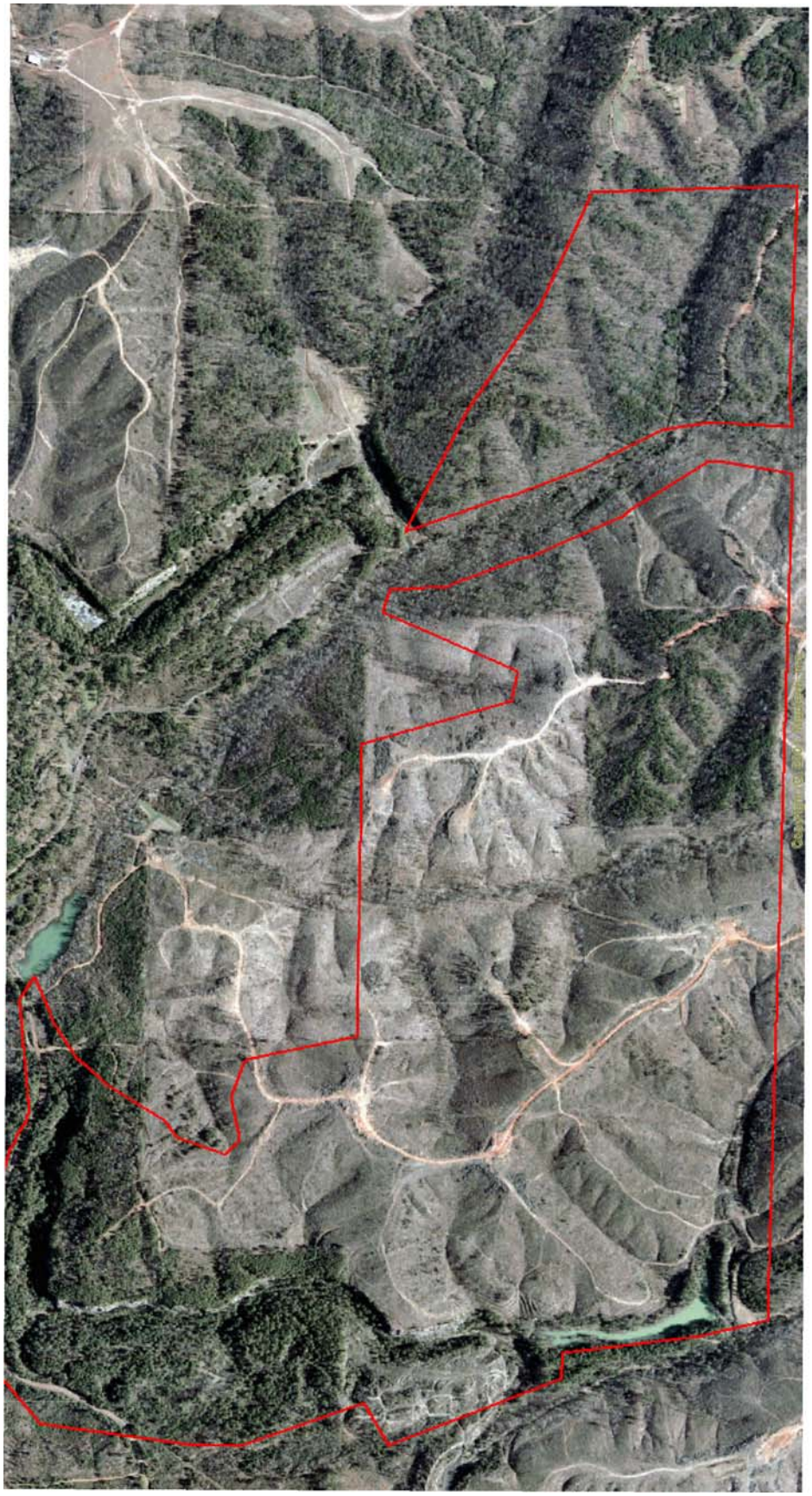

Figure 2. Project Area Aerial Photograph (USGS 2004).

Figure 3. Ridgetop View of Survey Area 1 Facing North.

Figure 4. Typical Roadway in Survey Area 1 Facing North.

Figure 5. Wooded Upland in Survey Area 1 Facing North.

Figure 6. Ridgetop in Survey Area 2 Facing South.

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

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March 20, 2009

Heath Franks
PERC Engineering
P.O. Box 1712
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Re: AHC 04-0328
Cultural Resource Assessment
Narley Mine No. 3
Jefferson County, Alabama

Dear Mr. Franks:

Upon review of the cultural resource assessment conducted by P. E. LaMoreaux, we have determined that project activities will have no adverse effect on cultural resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we concur with the proposed project activities.

However, should artifacts or archaeological features be encountered during project activities, work shall cease and our office shall be consulted immediately. Artifacts are objects made, used or modified by humans. These include but are not limited to arrowheads, broken pieces of pottery or glass, stone implements, metal fasteners or tools, etc. Archaeological features are stains in the soil that indicate disturbance by human activity. Some examples are postholes, building foundations, trash pits and even human burials. This stipulation shall be placed on the construction plans to insure contractors are aware of it.

We appreciate your efforts on this project. Should you have any questions, please contact Greg Rhinehart at (334) 230-2662. Please have the AHC tracking number referenced above available and include it with any correspondence.

Truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/GCR/gcr