

University of Alabama Museums
Office of Archaeological Research

May 17, 2011



Mr. Keith Madison
Shannon, LLC
74 Industrial Parkway
Jasper, Alabama 35501

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 11-147

Dear Mr. Madison:

Please find enclosed for your company a copy of our recent report entitled "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of an Additional 171 Acres for the Shannon Mine #3 in Jefferson County, Alabama", by Samuel D. Mizelle, II of our staff. Please note that SHPO has 30 days to comment on our findings.

It has been a pleasure to be of service to Shannon, LLC. Please feel free to call for further information or services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eugene Futato".

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

EMF:tkw
FILE:2010-11SURVEY.FCL1

Enclosures: Survey Report
Invoice for Professional Services

Copy of Survey Report to:

Alabama Historical Commission
Attn: Stacye Hathorn

**A Phase I Archaeological Survey
of an Additional 171 Acres for the Shannon Mine #3 in Jefferson County, Alabama**

Samuel D. Mizelle, II

**PERFORMED FOR:
Shannon, LLC
74 Industrial Parkway
Jasper, Alabama 35501**

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

MAY 2011

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The University of Alabama

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University of Alabama Museums
Office of Archaeological Research



May 17, 2011

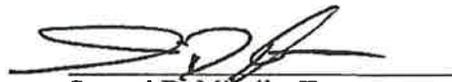
**A Phase I Archaeological Survey of an Additional 171 Acres for the
Shannon Mine #3 in Jefferson County, Alabama**

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 11-147

PERFORMED FOR: Shannon, LLC
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Attn: Mr. Keith Madison

PERFORMED BY: Samuel D. Mizelle, II, Cultural Resources Investigator
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DATE PERFORMED: April 25, 2011


Samuel D. Mizelle, II
Cultural Resources Investigator
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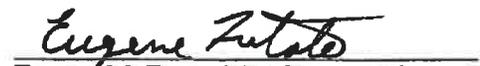

Eugene M. Futato RPA/Deputy Director
The University of Alabama
Office of Archaeological Research

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*A Phase I Archaeological Survey
of an Additional 171 Acres for the Shannon Mine #3 in Jefferson County, Alabama*

Samuel D. Mizelle, II

Introduction

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Shannon, LLC to perform a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of 171 additional acres for the Shannon Mine #3 project in Jefferson County, Alabama. Approximately 100 acres of the proposed addition has been previously mined or otherwise disturbed. Samuel D. Mizelle, II (Cultural Resources Investigator) and Daryll R. Berryman (Cultural Resources Assistant) conducted the survey, and Mr. Mizelle and Mr. Eugene M. Futato RPA, Deputy Director of OAR, served as Co-Principal Investigators for the project. The pedestrian survey was conducted April 25, 2011 to locate and identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the survey boundaries, assess their archaeological significance, and provide eligibility recommendations based on the guidelines set forth by the National Historic Preservation Act and the Alabama Historical Commission.

Literature and Document Search

The Alabama State Site File (ASSF), housed at OAR, contains one previously recorded site within the project area or immediate vicinity (1Je450). This site was recorded in 1994, but there is no report on file for the survey. According to the ASSF records, the site did not warrant additional testing due to low artifact density and heavy disturbance from road construction and erosion (OAR 2008). Site 1Je450 was located within existing project area, but the locale has been disturbed by mining activities since it was originally recorded. The National Archaeological Database lists no previous surveys conducted within the project area and The *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) does not list any properties within the vicinity of the project area.

Environmental Setting

As seen on the Concord, Alabama USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps, the study area is located in Sections 15 and 16 of Township 19S, Range 5W (Figure 1). The project area lies within the Birmingham – Big Canoe Valley district of the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic section. This district is a “narrow limestone valley 4 to 8 miles wide, developed on faulted anticlinorium, with shale, sandstone and chert exposed” (Sapp and Emplaincourt 1975). Topographically, the project area is situated to the south of Valley Creek and east of Blue Creek, at the northeast terminus of two ridgelines with a southwest to northeast orientation.

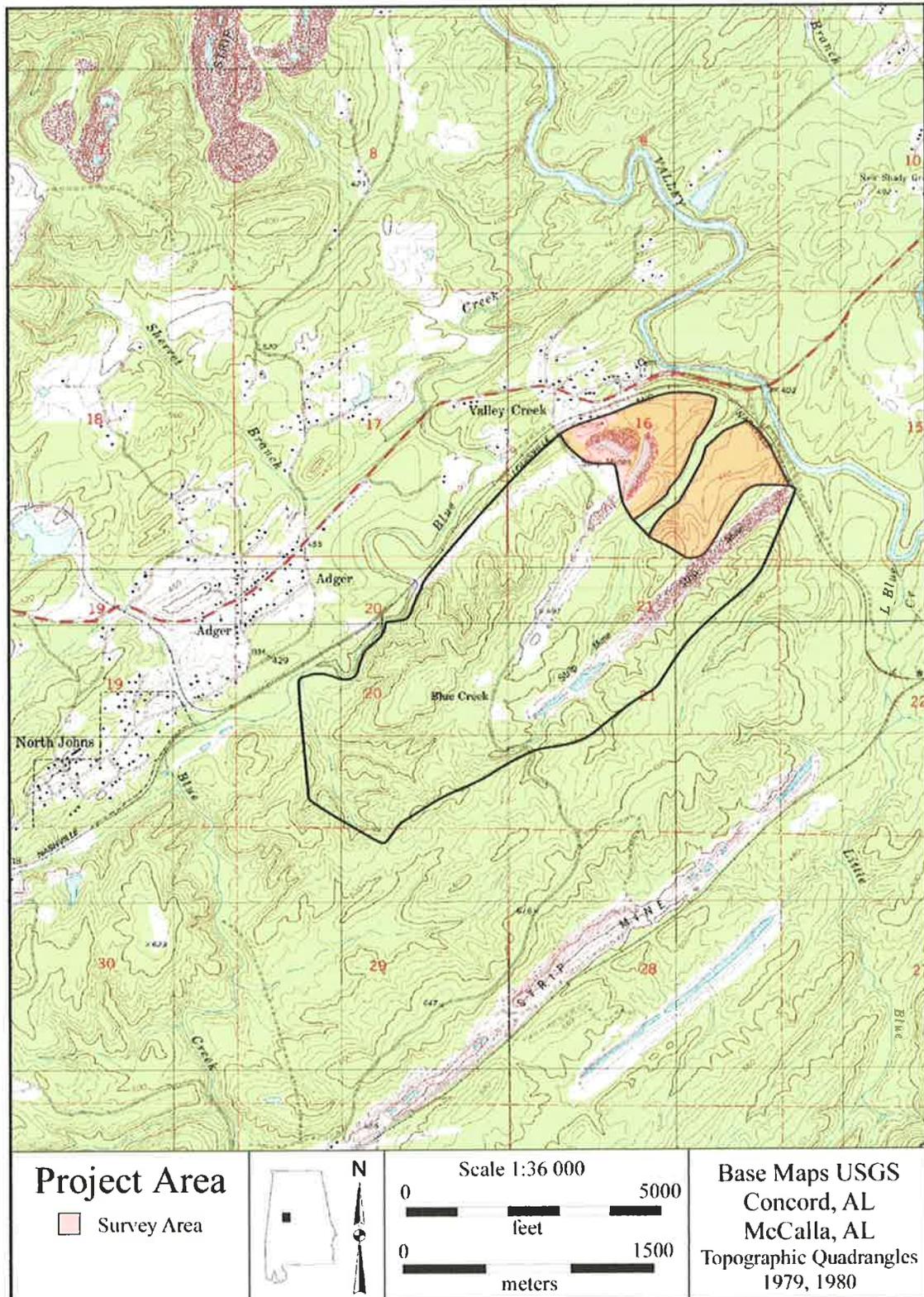


Figure 1. Study area as seen on the Concord, Alabama USGS topographic map.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey for Jefferson County (Figure 2) classifies two soil types within the survey area: Nauvoo-Montevallo association, steep (75.6% of survey area) and

Palmerdale complex, steep (24.4%) (SSS 2007). Each soil classification is described as follows (Spivey 1982):

Nauvoo-Montevallo association, steep – Consists of Nauvoo and Montevallo soils on strongly dissected, steep areas that are underlain by sandstone and shale. Slope ranges from 10-40 percent. These soils are not suited to cultivated crops, pasture, and hay because of the steep slopes, the hazard of erosion, and shallow soil depth.

Palmerdale complex, steep – This complex consists of steep, somewhat excessively drained Palmerdale soils and other soils on surface mining spoil piles. Slope ranges from 15 to 60 percent in most areas. Present land use of these soils is oriented primarily towards reclamation and establishment of trees.

Field Methods

The field survey implemented standard survey techniques. Field investigations were conducted by a pedestrian reconnaissance using visual inspection of exposed ground surfaces, as well as subsurface testing. All shovel tests measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 30 cm or until sterile subsoil or bedrock was encountered. All excavated soils were screened through 6 mm wire mesh to recover cultural materials. Surface visibility was moderate to good along the power transmission line right-of-way and the dirt roads within the project area. The project area was walked over in its entirety, including the steep slopes and drainages to ensure no bluff shelters or historic features were missed. In all, 14 shovel tests were excavated (Figure 3).

Due to the steep terrain and previous mining activity, only a small portion of the project area had any potential for undisturbed sites to be found (Figure 3). Areas that were previously mined have been reclaimed with planted pines (Figure 4). Some areas in the eastern parcel of the project area have been inundated by stream diversion from the existing mine to the southwest of the survey area (Figure 5). Conditions on the ground were consistent with the soil classifications, as most of the terrain was steep (Figure 6) except for a few narrow ridgelines. Soils were eroded within previously disturbed areas, with pea gravel exposed at the surface (Figure 7). In the limited areas worth shovel testing, the brown topsoil yielded to a pale yellow brown clay subsoil within 8-12 centimeters below surface (Figure 8).

Two houses are located within or along the perimeter of the survey area, neither of which meet NRHP eligibility based on construction date or architectural style (Figures 9-10). No evidence of any additional structures could be located. No new archaeological sites were recorded during the course of the survey.



Figure 2. Soil associations within project area.

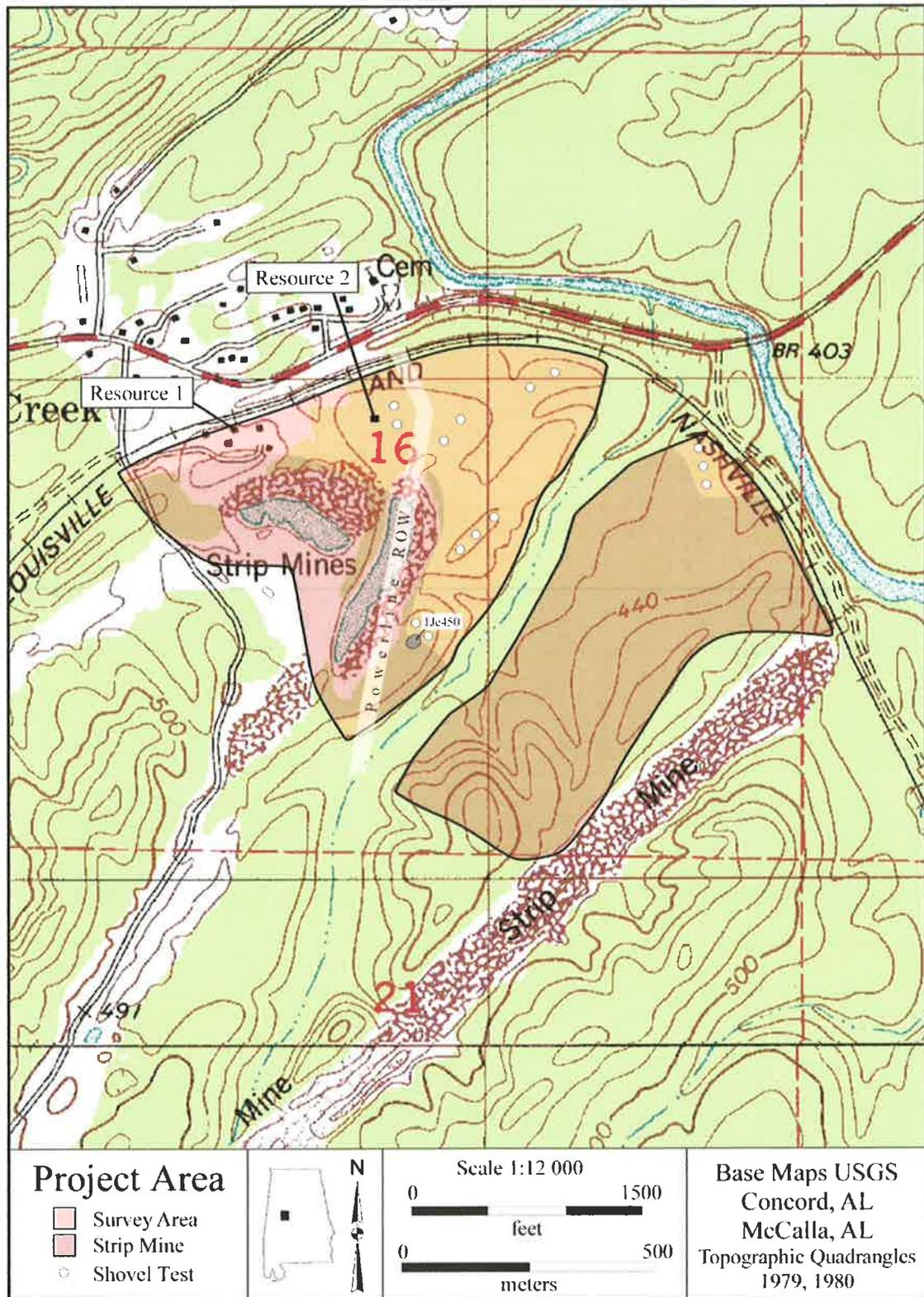


Figure 3. Shovel tests, resources, and disturbance areas within project area.



Figure 4. Planted pines within reclaimed mine area.



Figure 5. Inundation within project area.



Figure 6. View of steep terrain and vegetation within project area.



Figure 7. View of gravels on ground surface.



Figure 8. View of shovel test within moderate probability area.

Laboratory Methods and 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..

Results and Recommendations

During the course of the survey, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Previous clearcutting, timber, and mining activities have heavily disturbed most of the areas with even a moderate potential to contain archaeological resources. Much of the land has suffered severe erosion or complete stripping of the topsoil as well. Therefore, based on the absence of any significant cultural materials or standing structures within the vicinity, this office recommends a finding of “no properties”.

References Cited

Sapp, C. Daniel, and Jacques Emplaincourt
1975 *Physiographic Regions of Alabama*. Map 168. Geological Survey of Alabama,
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Spivey, Lawson D., Jr.
1982 *Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Alabama*. United States Department of Agriculture,
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2008 Alabama State Site File (ASSF). Secure electronic document, accessed April 2011.

2010 Phase I Surveys. Secure electronic document, accessed April 2011.

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service (SSS)
2007 Official Soil Series Descriptions.
<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/osd/index>, accessed April 2011

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
of the Proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) in Jefferson County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

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July 2012

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The University of Alabama

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13075 Mound State Parkway
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University of Alabama Museums
Office of Archaeological Research



July 9, 2012

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED
SHANNON MINE NO. 3 (R-7) IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA**

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 12-211

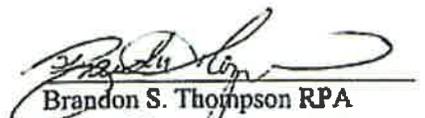
AHC NUMBER: 10-0558

DRUMMOND COMPANY PO NUMBER: RD 186432

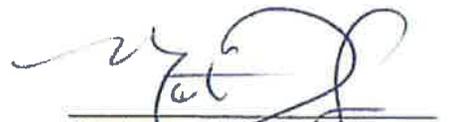
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DATE PERFORMED: June 18, 2012



Brandon S. Thompson RPA
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Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director
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***A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
of the Proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) in Jefferson County, Alabama***

Brandon S. Thompson

Management Summary

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Drummond Company Inc., to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) in western Jefferson County, Alabama. The proposed project area consists of a single irregularly shaped tract with an area of potential effect (APE) totaling approximately 8.49 ha (21 acres). Field investigations for the project were conducted on June 18, 2012. Brandon S. Thompson RPA, Cultural Resources Specialist, serves as the project director and Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR, serves as the Principal Investigator. The lead Federal agency for the proposed undertaking is the U.S. Department of the Interior, Surface Mining Commission.

During the cultural resources survey, no new archaeological sites or historic standing structures were identified or documented within the boundaries of the APE. The proposed project area was found to be highly disturbed, eroded, and partially inundated. Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) will have no effect on any significant historic properties and a finding of no properties is recommended.

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***A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
of the Proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) in Jefferson County, Alabama***

Brandon S. Thompson

Introduction

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Drummond Company Inc., to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) (AHC No. 10-0558) in west Jefferson County, Alabama. The purpose of the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) will be a coal mine. Field investigations for the project were conducted on June 17, 2012. Brandon S. Thompson RPA, Cultural Resources Specialist, serves as the project director. The field crew consisted of Donald L. Brown, Cultural Resources Assistant. Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR, serves as the Principal Investigator.

The lead Federal agency for the proposed project is the U.S. Department of the Interior, Surface Mining Commission assisted by the Alabama Surface Mining Commission (ASMC). The proposed project is subject to review under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended 2006 (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). Drummond Company, Inc., in conjunction with the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC), and the ASMC, assist the Surface Mining Commission in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the NHPA.

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

Environmental Setting

The proposed project area consists of a single irregularly shaped tract with an area of potential effect (APE) totaling approximately 8.49 ha (21 acres) located in western Jefferson County, Alabama. Specifically, the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) project area can be seen in the eastern half of Section 16, T19S, R5W, on the 1979 USGS 7.5' Concord, AL topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

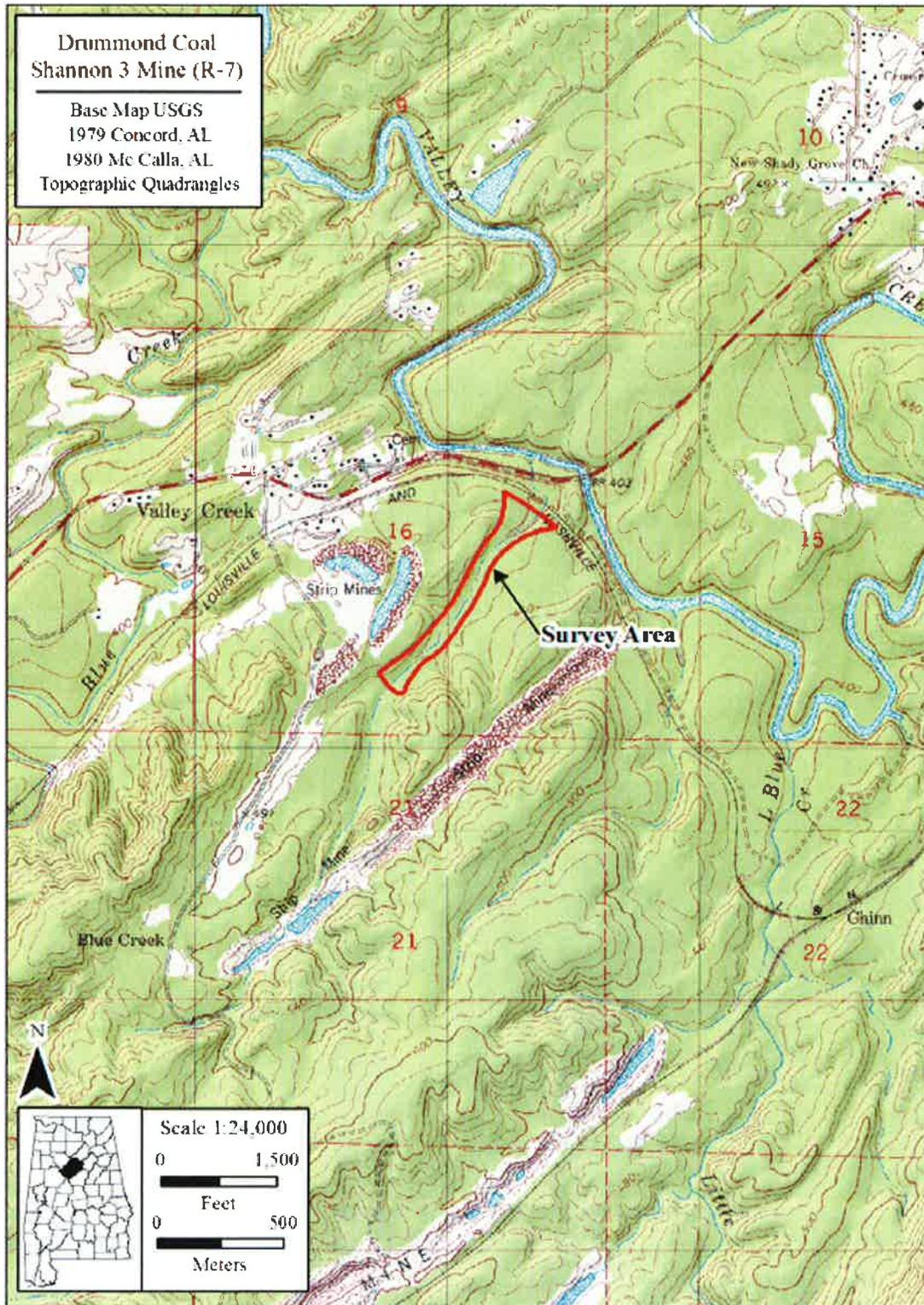


Figure 1. APE for the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) project.

The proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) APE is located within gently sloping and low-lying areas that at the time of field investigations were almost completely inundated (Figures 2-6). An ephemeral stream runs through the center of the entire proposed project area with a southwest to northeast orientation (Figure 3). This ephemeral stream drains into a small lake that is located in and encompasses nearly the entirety of the northeastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 2, 4-5). A man-made channelized drainage is an additional water source found along the western and northwestern boundaries (Figures 2, 6). An elevated access road, serving as a berm between the ephemeral stream and the channelized drainage, spans the breadth of the proposed project area's western boundary (Figures 2, 7-8). Because of the low-lying nature of the area and the numerous water sources present, spillover occurs periodically and results in many, intermittently inundated locations (Figures 2, 9-10). Elevations range from 121.92 m (400 ft) in the northeastern portion of the proposed project area around the small lake to 131.1 m (440 ft) along sloping terrain in the southwestern portion. In addition to the access road and channelized drainage, silviculture has also altered the landscape. Vegetation consists of secondary, immature pine, and wetland growth.

The proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) lies within the Warrior Basin district of the Cumberland Plateau physiographic section of Alabama. The Warrior Basin district is described as a "synclinal submaturely to maturely dissected sandstone and shale plateau of moderate relief" (Sapp and Emplaincourt 1975).

The National Cooperative Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff 2012) shows one soil associations present within the APE (Figure 11). A brief description of this soil association, along with a representative soil profile follows.

Montevallo-Nauvoo association, steep (29): The Montevallo series consists of shallow, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in residuum from siltstone or silty shale. These soils are on gently sloping to steep, narrow, ridgetops and sideslopes. Slopes range from 2 to 60 percent. Typical soil profiles consist of very dark gray channery silt loam 0 to 2 inches, dark grayish-brown channery silt loam 2 to 6 inches, yellowish-brown extremely channery silt loam 6 to 16, and slight yellowish-brown weakly cemented fractured silty shale 16 to 36 inches. Soils in this map unit are chiefly used for forestry. Native trees are hickory, red oak, white oak, blackjack oak, shortleaf pine, longleaf pine, and Virginia pine. Small acreages are used for pasture, hay, and cultivated crops. The Nauvoo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy residuum weathered from sandstone or interbedded sandstone and shale. These soils are on broad plateaus, mountainsides, hilltops, and benches. Slopes range up to 35 percent, but are dominantly 2 to 10 percent. Typical soil profiles consist of brown fine sandy loam 0 to 7 inches, yellowish-red fine sandy loam 7 to 11 inches, yellowish-red sandy clay loam 11 to 30 inches, yellowish-red fine sandy loam 30 to 42 inches, and very strongly acid sandstone bedrock 42 to 60 inches. Much of the soil is cleared and used for growing cotton, corn, soybeans, small grains, hay, and pasture. Forests are mixed hardwoods and pine.

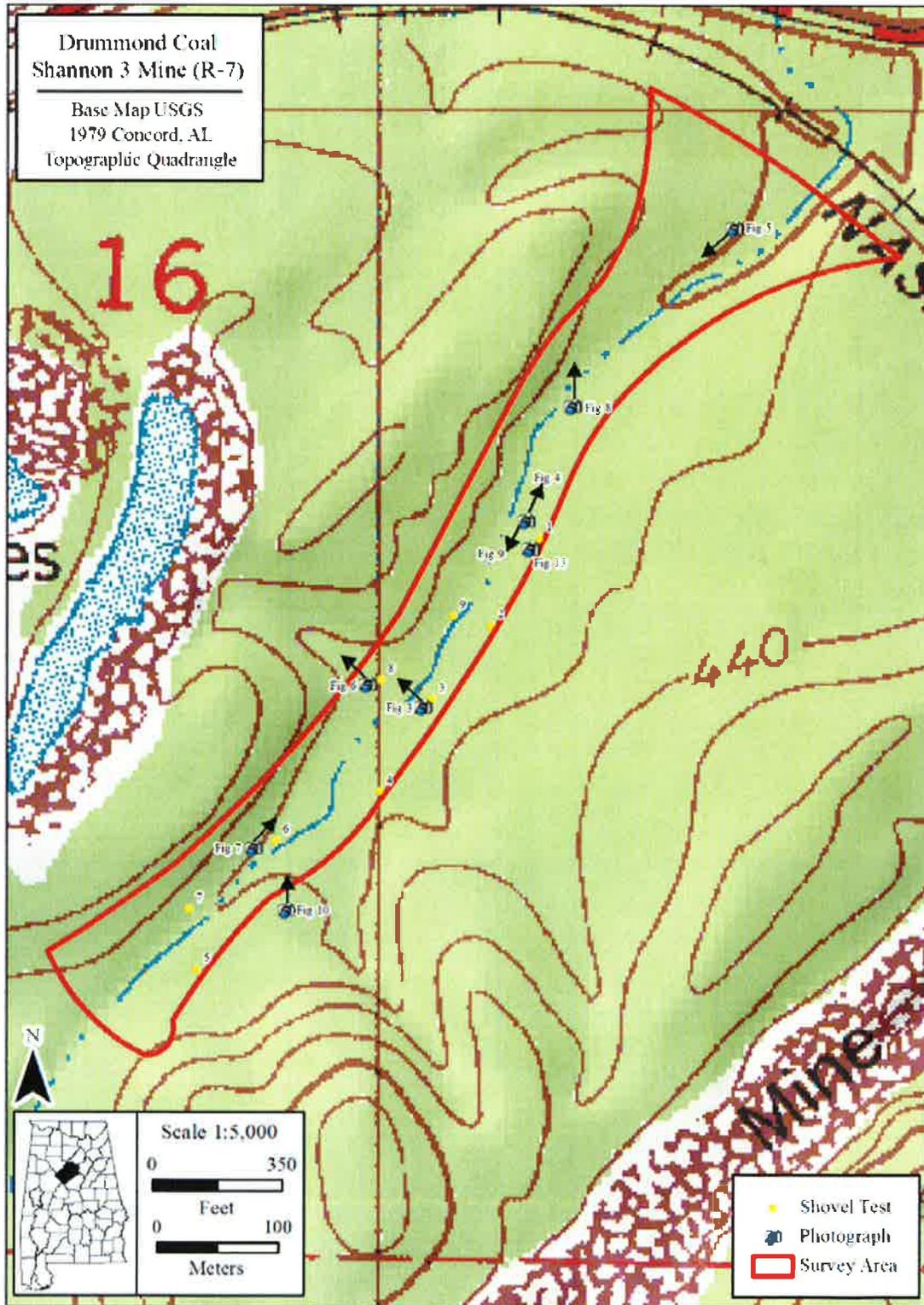


Figure 2. Proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) project area, photograph locations, and details.



Figure 3. Ephemeral stream in the center of the proposed project area. View northwest.



Figure 4. Small lake in the northeastern portion of the proposed project area. View northeast.



Figure 5. Small lake in the northeastern portion of the proposed project area. View southwest.



Figure 6. Channelized drainage in the western portion of the proposed project area. View northwest.



Figure 7. Access road in the southwestern portion of the proposed project area. View northeast.



Figure 8. Access road in the northwestern portion of the proposed project area. View north.



Figure 9. Low-lying wet area in the central portion of the proposed project area. View southwest.



Figure 10. Low-lying wet area within and outside the southern portion of the proposed project area. View north.

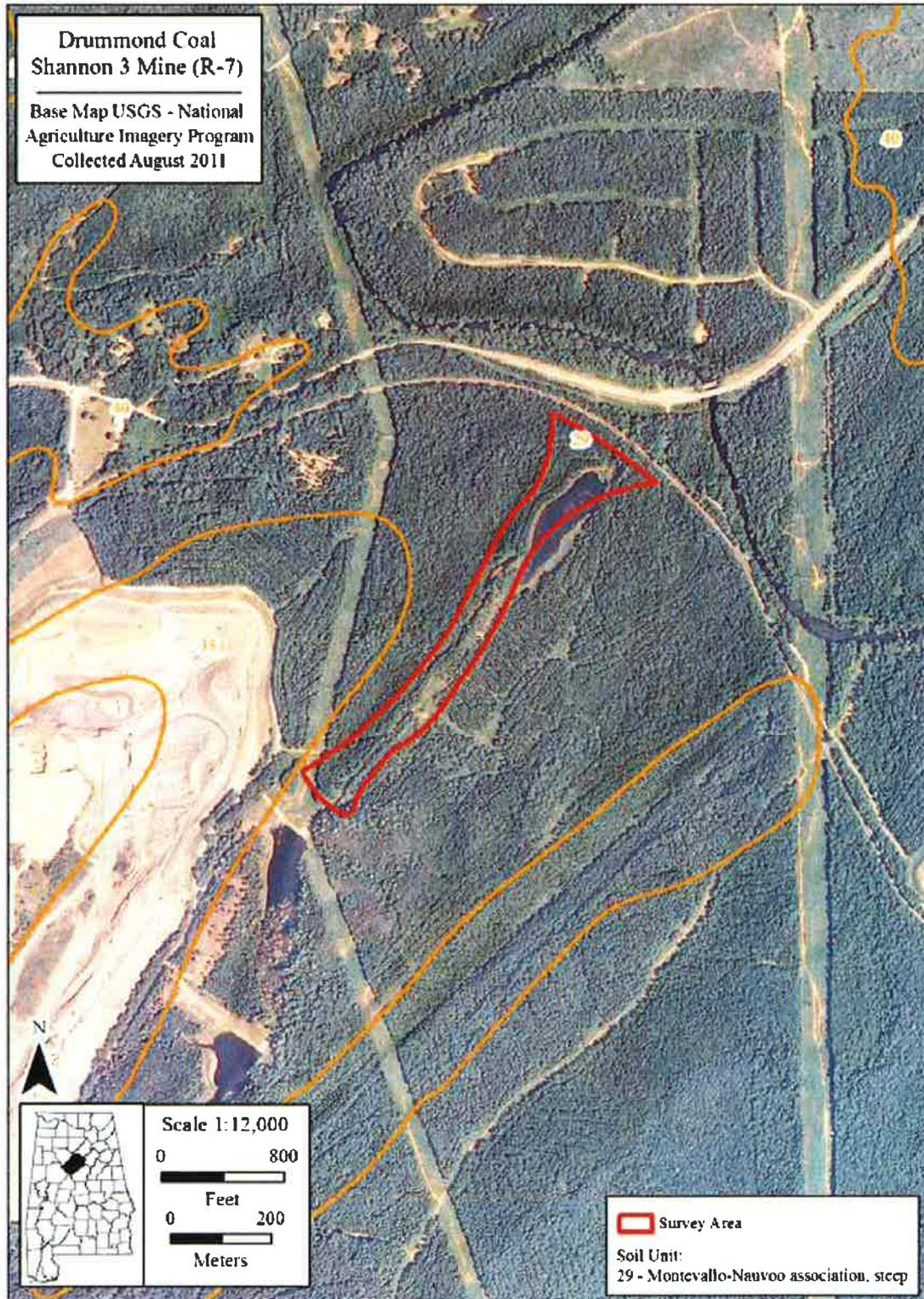


Figure 11. Aerial and soil map of the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) project area.

Literature and Document Research

The literature and document research included an inspection of the Alabama State Site File (OAR 2002), the National Archaeological Database Bibliography (housed at OAR), the Alabama Online Cultural Resources Database, and the Alabama Phase I Surveys Website (OAR 2012) for previously listed archaeological sites and previously conducted cultural resource surveys within or directly adjacent to the proposed project areas (Figure 12). Research indicates that no archaeological sites or cultural resources surveys have been recorded or conducted inside the boundaries of the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) project. However, ten cultural resource surveys have been conducted and eight archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the proposed project location. The eight archaeological sites are briefly described in Table 1.

Table 1. Archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area.

Historic Property	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation or Historic Property Type	Recommendation for Listing to the NRHP (Y/N/Listed)
1Je146	Unknown Aboriginal	N
1Je147	Unknown Aboriginal	N
1Je148	Unknown Aboriginal	N
1Je149	Unknown Aboriginal	N
1Je450	Unknown Aboriginal	N
1Je451	20 th Century Nonaboriginal	N
1Je486	Baytown	N
1Je487	19 th Century Nonaboriginal	Undetermined

Bergstresser et al. (1995) completed a cultural resources survey of the Blue Creek Bridge replacement project and recorded no significant properties. Griffith and Bergstresser (1997) conducted a cultural resources survey of the bridge replacement on Johns Road over Valley Creek and recorded no properties. A Phase I survey was performed by Kittrell (1990) for Black Diamond Coal's strip mine and no significant properties were found. Lolley (2008) conducted a cultural resources survey for Shannon Mine No. 2 and recorded no properties. McLaughlin and Mistovich (1991) performed a Phase I survey for Prospect Mining Company's Shady Grove Mine but recorded no significant properties. A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted by Mizelle (2010) of 885 acres within Shannon Mine No. 3 for Twin Pine Coal Company and no properties were recorded. Mizelle (2011) also completed a Phase I cultural resources survey of 171 acres within Shannon Mine No. 3 for Shannon LLC. and recorded no significant properties. Oakley (1990) conducted a cultural resources survey for Taurus Exploration's proposed access roads and gas pipelines and recorded no resources. Watkins (2005) performed a cultural resource assessment for CDX's discharge pipe outlet and recorded no properties. Watkins (2011) also conducted a Phase I survey for Shannon LLC. of lands for a proposed strip mine and recorded no properties.

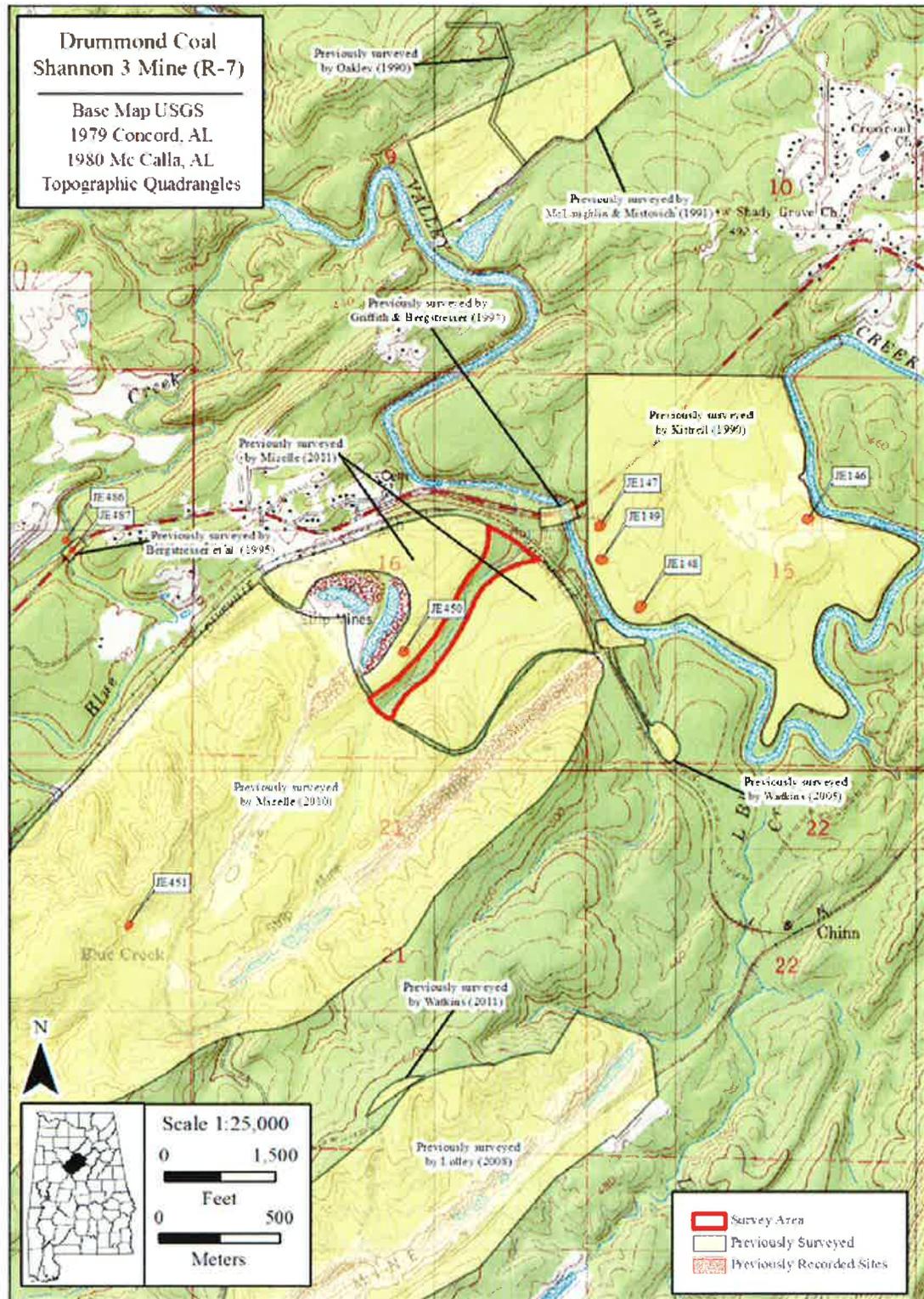


Figure 12. Previously conducted cultural resources surveys and recorded archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area.

A review of the 1908 Jefferson County Soil Map and the 1937 Jefferson County Highway Map shows no structures within the proposed project area. Furthermore, Remington's (1999) Historical Atlas of Alabama, Vol. 2 lists no cemeteries within the proposed project area.

Field Methods

Field investigations consisted of a pedestrian walkover of the proposed project area 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 (0.25 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 global positioning systems units rated for submeter accuracy. A total of 9 shovel tests, all negative for cultural materials, was excavated in the course of these field investigations (Figure 2). The impact from prior access road and roadbed construction, erosion resulting from these activities, and the low-lying, wet nature of the area, has greatly reduced or even negated the potential for subsurface or even surficial evidence of prior aboriginal or historic occupation for the majority of the proposed project area.

Photographic documentation was undertaken to provide evidence of the varying environments and disposition of the proposed project area. These photographs (Figures 3-10) are keyed to the topographic map (Figure 2) showing their locations and orientation of capture.

Where exposed ground surface was present, initial investigations consisted of visual surface inspection. The locations included bare soil exposures along natural slopes, road cutbanks, road surfaces, and erosional surfaces. Based on the prior alterations to the landscape and the low-lying, inundated conditions encountered, the entire project area was determined to have a low probability for intact cultural deposits. Therefore, the project area was sampled at 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 was curtailed altogether due to the lack of intact near surface soil horizons. Low-lying areas that exhibit frequent inundation and habitually wet areas with hydric soils were not shovel tested, but were walked over and examined for potential cultural resources.

Shovel Test 1, excavated within the central portion of the proposed project area, can be seen in Figure 13. It is an example of a typical shovel test excavated within the driest locations in the APE and depicts the typical disturbed nature of the subsurface. The test was excavated to 17 cm below surface (cmbs) and revealed a profile of 2.5YR 4/4 olive brown compact clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/8 brownish-yellow compact clay with shale inclusions 0-17 cmbs. Other shovel tests revealed a similar profile but varied in degrees of moisture content. This disturbed soil type also



Figure 13. Shovel Test 1 excavated in the central portion of the project area.

varies from the Montevallo-Nauvoo association (Soil Survey Staff 2012) described above but is not unexpected given the alterations within the proposed project area.

Laboratory Methods and 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 within the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) APE during the course of this survey. Terraces, similar to those found adjacent to the ephemeral stream, are generally thought to be areas of high probability for containing cultural deposits. Indeed, the presence of 8 archaeological sites within the one-mile radius of the proposed project area confirms that the area was used by prehistoric

and historic populations. However, given the degree of alterations to the landscape and the low-lying, periodically inundated conditions, the lack of cultural resource identification is not unexpected. Given the limited amount of non-inundated ground surface, obvious extent of ground surface disturbance, and availability of exposed ground surface, only 9 shovel tests were excavated within the APE. All revealed an extremely disturbed subsurface environment and none were found to contain cultural materials.

Summary and Evaluation

During the course of the Phase I cultural resources survey, the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) APE was found to be heavily disturbed as a result of an elevated access road, silviculture, erosion, and an artificial channelized drainage. Furthermore, the majority of the proposed project area is low-lying and currently inundated. The surrounding landscape has also been subject to alterations from similar ground disturbing activities. Although suitable landforms adjacent to water sources are thought to be areas of high probability for having cultural deposits, the alterations to landscape and the low-lying, wet conditions are not conducive to their occurrence or preservation.

Recommendations

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research was contracted by the Drummond Coal Company, Inc., to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Shannon Mine No. 3 (R-7) (AHC No. 10-0558) in western Jefferson County, Alabama. During the survey, no new archaeological sites or historic standing structures were recorded. Therefore, it is the opinion of OAR that the proposed project activities will have no effect on any significant historic properties and a finding of no properties is recommended.

References Cited

- Bergstresser, Jack R., Sr., Caryn Y. Hollingsworth, and George D. Price
1995 *A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Blue Creek Bridge Replacement*. Report submitted to Jefferson County, Alabama, Birmingham by the Anthropology Laboratory, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham.
- Griffith, Timothy B., and Jack R. Bergstresser, Sr.
1997 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bridge Replacement on Johns Road over Valley Creek*. Report submitted to Jefferson County, Alabama, Birmingham by the Anthropology Research Laboratory, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham.

Kittrell, Michael A.

- 1990 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Land Proposed for Strip Mining near Bessemer, Jefferson County, Alabama*. Report submitted to Black Diamond Coal Mining, Birmingham by the Division of Archaeology, Alabama State Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

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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 M. Futato RPA
Deputy Director

13075 Moundville
Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
(205) 371-2766
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