A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT THE MAHLER PROPERTY IN MONTEVALLO, SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA

Brandon S. Thompson

PERFORMED FOR:
City of Montevallo
545 Main Street
Montevallo, AL 35115

OCTOBER 2015



Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

University of Alabama Museums

Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA MUSEUMS

October 27, 2015

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OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 15-230
AHC TRACKING NUMBER: AL-15-020

PERFORMED FOR: City of Montevallo
545 Main Street
Montevallo, AL 35115
Attn: Ms. Cindy Holsombeck

PERFORMED BY: Brandon S. Thompson RPA, Cultural Resources Investigator
Donald L. Brown, Cultural Resources Assistant
V. Caitlin Cowley, Cultural Resources Assistant
M. Shane Lollar, Cultural Resources Assistant
Ronald Stallworth, Cultural Resources Assistant
The University of Alabama
Office of Archaeological Research
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

DATE PERFORMED: September 15-16, 2015

Brandon S. Thompson RPA
Cultural Resources Investigator
Office of Archaeological Research

Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director
Office of Archaeological Research
The University of Alabama

Gene A. Ford
Cultural Resources Investigator/Architectural Historian
Office of Archaeological Research

13075 Moundville
Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
(205) 371-2266
FAX (205) 371-2494

A Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed Development at the Mahler Property in Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

Management Summary

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by the City of Montevallo to perform a cultural resources survey for a proposed development at the Mahler Property in Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama. The proposed project's area of potential effect (APE) is approximately 17.2 ha (42.5 ac) in size. Field investigations for the project were undertaken on September 15-16, 2015. Brandon S. Thompson RPA, Cultural Resources Investigator, serves as the Project Director. The Principal Investigator for the project is Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR.

The proposed project area was found to be significantly modified through historic agricultural and pastoral activities and farm complex infrastructure development. Despite these alterations to the landscape one historic architectural resource was documented within the boundaries of the APE and a second was recorded outside the APE (Table 1). Perry Hall-Shoal Creek Farm, Inc., identified as Historic Architectural Resource 1 (HAR 1) is a historic farm complex consisting of Perry Hall (ca. 1834) and six ancillary structures (ca. 1947) that include barns, sheds, and a well house. The farm complex does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP based on Criterion A under the area of agriculture or Criterion C under the area of architecture. The farm does not retain integrity in terms of design, workmanship, materials, and setting with respect to the period of significance, which is defined as 1834 and extends to circa 1902 when the Perry family sold off much of the property.

HAR 2, the Shoal Creek Bridge (Bridge Identification Number [BIN] 3128) is a ca. 1947 reinforced concrete T-beam bridge that retains all seven characteristics of integrity; however, historic resources that retain integrity do not necessarily meet all the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). HAR 2 does not possess significance as it is one of 3,427 girder, slab, box beam, T-beam, and stringer bridges in Alabama previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Ford 2012). It was determined that BIN 3128 does not meet the eligibility criteria used to "select the superlative examples of a common type" established in *Alabama Statewide Bridge Survey and Historical Contexts* (Ford 2012:225-233). Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed development at the Mahler Property will not affect any significant historic properties and a finding of no properties is recommended.

Table 1. Summary of historic properties identified.

Historic Property	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation or Historic Property Type	Recommendation for Listing to the NRHP (Y/N/Listed)
Perry Hall-Shoal Creek Farm, Inc. (HAR 1)	Ca. 1834 I-House, Six ca. 1947 ancillary structures including barns, sheds, and well house	N
Shoal Creek Bridge (HAR 2)	Ca. 1947 T-beam bridge	N

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A Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed Development at the Mahler Property in Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama

Brandon S. Thompson

Introduction

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by the City of Montevallo to perform a cultural resources survey for a proposed development at the Mahler Property in Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama. The proposed project's area of potential effect (APE) is approximately 18 ha (42.5 ac) in size, divided into two survey areas, Survey Areas 1-2, totaling approximately 4.9 ha (12 ac) and 13.1 ha (32.5 ac) respectively. Brandon S. Thompson RPA (Cultural Resources Investigator), assisted by Donald L. Brown (Cultural Resources Assistant), V. Caitlin Cowley, (Cultural Resources Assistant), M. Shane Lollar (Cultural Resources Assistant), and Ronald Stallworth (Cultural Resources Assistant) conducted the survey during the period of September 15-16, 2015 to locate and identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures. The Principal Investigator for the project is Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR.

The lead oversight agency for the proposed project is the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (NPS). Permitting for the project requires compliance with 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). The City of Montevallo, in conjunction with the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC), and other interested parties assists NPS in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the NHPA.

The research design of the cultural resources survey is to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic standing structures within the APE, assess their significance, and provide recommendation with regard to guidelines set forth by the National Park Service (NPS) for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria (NPS 1995). Included in this report is a presentation of assurances befitting the requirements of a Historic Preservation Fund Grant, 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.

Assurances

The proposed development is being funded, at least in part, by a Historic Preservation Fund Grant awarded to the City of Montevallo by the AHC. The undertaking that is the subject of this cultural resources survey report has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The contents and opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of Interior or the AHC, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

This program receives federal funds from the National Park Service administered through the AHC. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in department federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interi-

or, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

The Contractor (OAR) shall be responsible to see that no part of this money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or its Department or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of public business.

The University of Alabama complies with applicable laws prohibiting discrimination, including Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age of Discrimination in Employment Act, Executive Order 11246, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veterans' Adjustment Assistance Act, as amended by the Jobs for Veterans Act of 2002 (VEVRAA), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and does not discriminate on the basis of genetic information, race, color, religion, national origin, sex (which includes sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression), age, disability or protected veteran status in admission or access to, or treatment of employment in, its programs and services.

Environmental Setting

The APE for the proposed Mahler Property development can be seen on the 1980, USGS, 7.5', Montevallo and the 1980, USGS, 7.5', Alabaster, Alabama topographic quadrangles in Section 15, T22S, R3W (Figure 1). The APE consists of two survey areas divided into the northern Survey Area 1 and the southern Survey Area 2 by State Highway 119 (Figures 2-3). Survey Area 1, totaling approximately 4.9 ha (12 ac) in size, consists of relatively even terrain associated with the floodplain and terrace above Shoal Creek, a second order stream bordering the APE along its western and southern boundaries (Figures 2, 4). Elevation is nearly consistent at 120 m (420 ft) AMSL. Virtually the entirety of Survey Area 1 has been previously impacted by historic structure construction, agricultural and pastoral activities, and access road construction (Figures 2, 5-6). Vegetation consists of grasses within pasture, wetland flora adjacent to Shoal Creek, including ironweed (*Veronia* sp.), and deciduous growth including oak (*Quercus* sp.) and cedar (*Juniperus* sp.) along fencerows.

Survey Area 2, totaling approximately 13.1 ha (32.5 ac) in size, predominantly consists of level to gently rolling terrain associated with the floodplain and terrace above Shoal Creek (Figures 2, 7). Elevation ranges from a low of 120 m (420 ft) within the majority of the survey area to a peak of 134.1 m (440 ft) along the survey area's northeastern boundary. Similar to Survey Area 1, the majority of the landscape consists of pasture subject to more than a century of cultivation. The placement of a transmission line along State Highway 119 is an additional impact to this area (Figure 8). Vegetation consist of grasses within pasture, wetland flora in a small low-lying and wet locus in the southwest portion of the survey area, and oak (Quercus sp.), cedar (Juniperus sp.) and sassafras (Sassafras sp.) along fencerows (Figure 9). Stone exposed from Brierfield Dolomite and the Conasauga and Rome formations is present in intermittent densities on the surface (Figure 10). An intermittent drainage was also documented at the southern extent of Survey Area 2 (Figure 11).

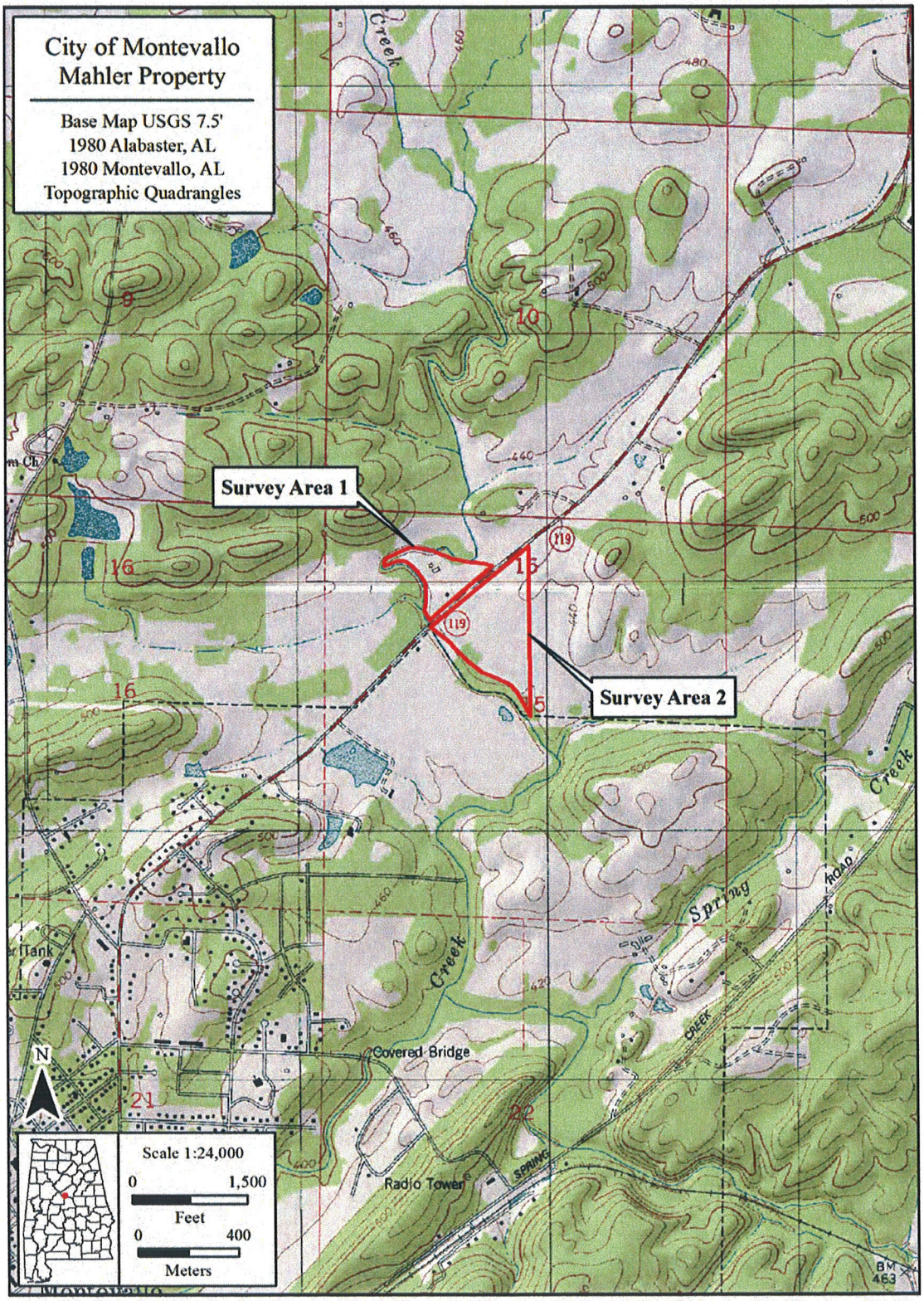


Figure 1. The proposed development at the Mahler Property as seen on the 1980, USGS, 7.5', Montevallo and the 1980, USGS, 7.5', Alabaster, Alabama topographic quadrangles in Section 15, T22S, R3W.

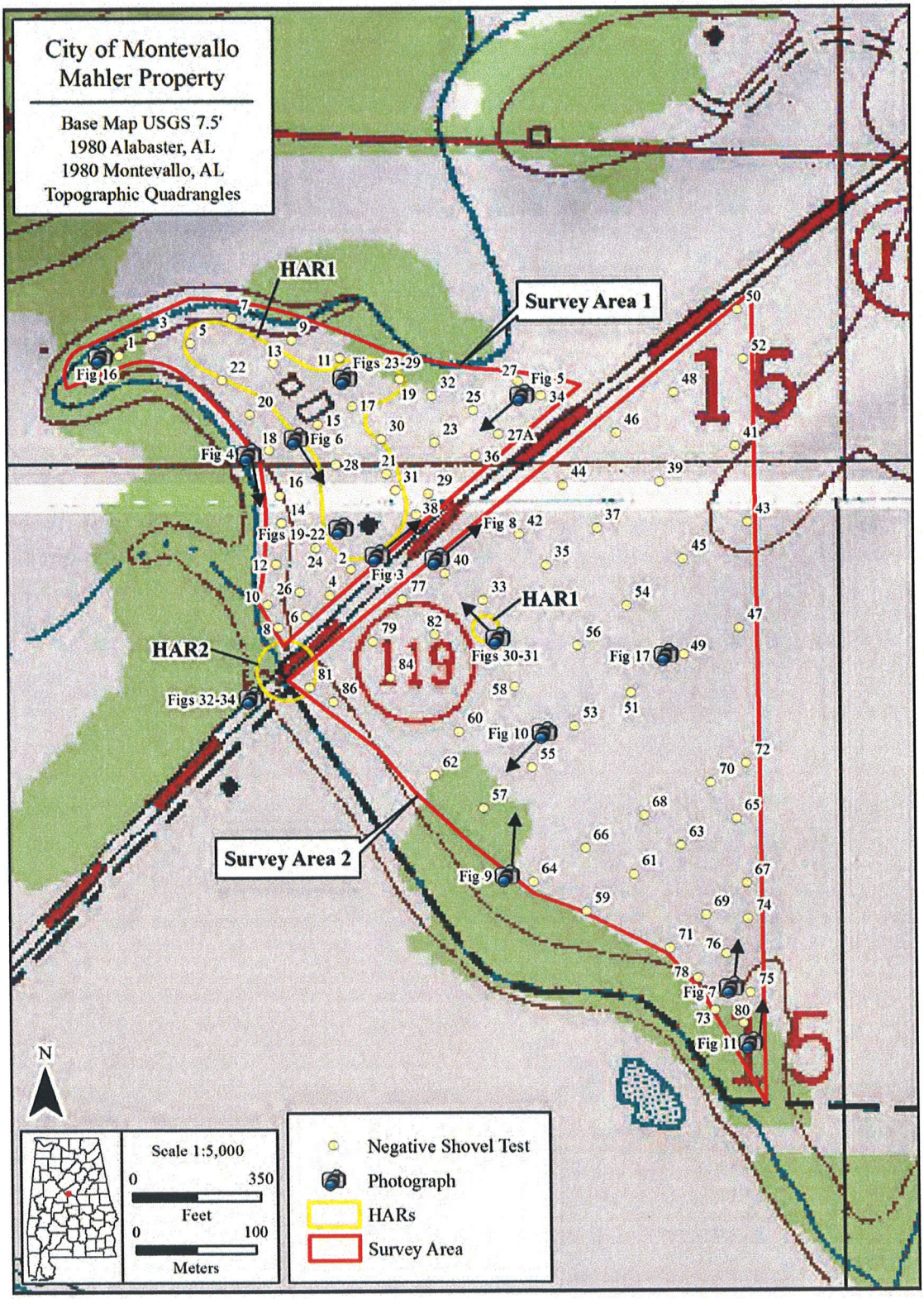


Figure 2. The APE, photograph and shovel test locations, and other details.



Figure 3. State Highway 119 bisecting Survey Areas 1-2.



Figure 4. Shoal Creek along the southern boundary of Survey Area 1. View south.



Figure 5. Open pasture in the northern extent of Survey Area 1. View southwest.



Figure 6. Access road within the center of Survey Area 1. View southeast.



Figure 7. Open pasture and typical terrain in Survey Area 2. View north.



Figure 8. Transmission line in the western extent of Survey Area 2. View northeast.



Figure 9. Low-lying periodically inundated area in the southwest extent of Survey Area 2. View north.



Figure 10. Stone outcrop within the center of Survey Area 2. View southwest.



Figure 11. Intermittent drainage in the southern extent of Survey Area 2. View northeast.

The APE lies within the Cahaba Valley district of the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic section of Alabama. The Cahaba Valley district is described as a "narrow valley widening to south developed faulted homocline" (Sapp and Emplaincourt 1975).

Soil information has been derived from the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey 2.0 website (USDA 2015), and the *Soil Survey of Shelby County, Alabama* (Stevens 1984). These sources indicate that two soil mapping units are present within the boundaries of the APE (Figure 12). A brief description of each soil, along with a representative soil profile, follows.

Dewey clay loam, 2-6% slopes, eroded (DeB2): The Dewey series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on uplands. These soils formed in residuum of limestone or in 1 to 2 feet of old alluvium and the underlying residuum from limestone. Typical soil profiles consist of dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam, 0 to 6 inches; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay, 6 to 17 inches; and red (2.5YR 4/6) clay, 17 to 25 inches. These soils are well drained, with medium or rapid runoff and are moderately permeability. Most areas with Dewey soils are cleared and used for row crops, small grain, hay, or pasture. The native vegetation is mixed hardwoods.

Tupelo loam, frequently flooded (Tu): The Tupelo series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils on low stream terraces or on broad upland flats. The soils formed in clayey alluvium or in a thin layer of silty alluvium and the underlying clayey residuum. Typical soil profiles consist of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, 0 to 8 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty clay loam, 8 to 15 inches; and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silty clay, 15 to 23 inches. Tupelo soils are somewhat poorly drained. Runoff is slow and permeability is slow. The soils are subject to occasional or frequent flooding for brief periods. Most of the soil has been cleared and used mainly for pasture and hay. A few areas are used for growing corn, soybeans, sorghum, and small grains.

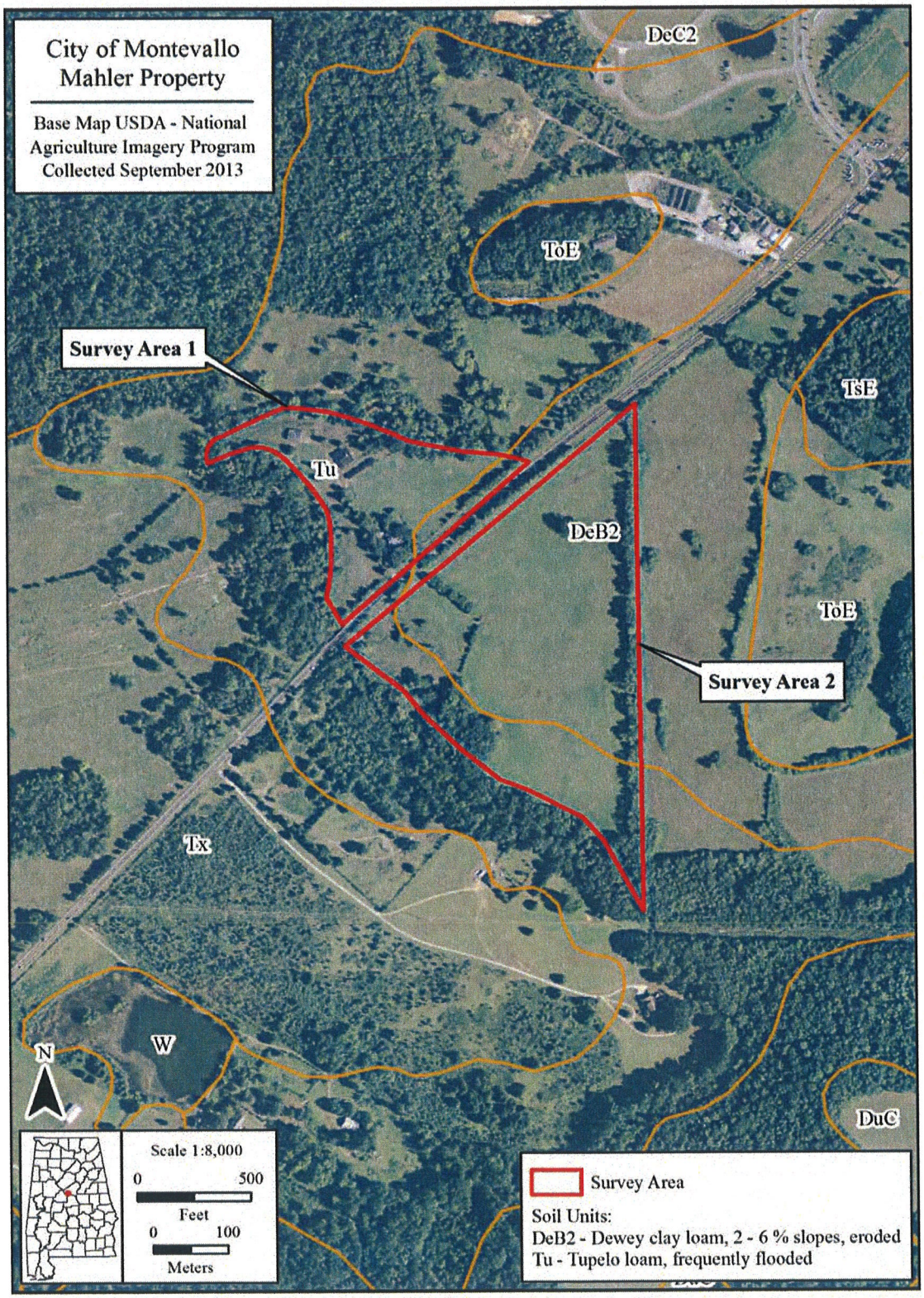


Figure 12. Aerial and soil map of the APE.

Literature and Document Search

For prior archaeological surveys conducted in the general area, the Alabama Cultural Resources Online Database, housed at OAR and consisting of the National Archaeological Database Bibliography, the Alabama State Site File (ASSF) (OAR 2015), and the Alabama Phase I Surveys Website (OAR 2014) were reviewed. These resources indicated that no cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the boundaries of the APE; however, a total of seven surveys been conducted within a one mile radius (Figure 13). Of these seven surveys, reports are on record for only five. These include surveys for road modification projects (Holstein and Hill 1996), transmission line construction (Hubbert 1997), bridge replacement (Spry 2009), parking lot locations (Thompson 2009a), and a landscape buffer (Thompson 2009b). As a result of these surveys, only one site, Site 1Sh634, was documented (Thompson 2009b). The site consists of a light density twentieth century nonaboriginal artifact scatter that is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration.

Although reports are not on record, the ASSF (OAR 2015) identifies 12 additional sites within a one mile radius of the APE. Steven Meredith recorded Sites 1Sh506, 1Sh507, 1Sh508, 1Sh509, 1Sh510, 1Sh511, 1Sh512, 1Sh513, and 1Sh521 during a survey in 2005 (OAR 2015). These consist of unknown aboriginal (1Sh506-1Sh511) and nineteenth-twentieth century nonaboriginal (1Sh512, 1Sh513, and 1Sh521) artifact scatters and historic building remnants. The NRHP status of Sites 1Sh506 and 1Sh508-1Sh511 is undetermined. Meredith recommended Sites 1Sh507, 1Sh512, 1Sh513, and 1Sh512 as potentially meeting the eligibility criteria for NRHP consideration. In 2007 the University of South Alabama recorded Sites 1Sh570, 1Sh571, and 1Sh573 (OAR 2015). Site 1Sh570 consists of an artifact scatter of Mississippian origin and was recommended as potentially meeting the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Site 1Sh571 consists of a nineteenth-twentieth century nonaboriginal artifact scatter and historic structure remnant recommended as potentially meeting the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Site 1Sh573 consists of a light artifact scatter of unknown aboriginal and nineteenth century nonaboriginal origin. It was not recommended as meeting the eligibility criteria for NRHP consideration. The 13 sites outside the APE, but within a one mile radius of the proposed project boundaries, will not be affected by the proposed Mahler Property development.

The NRHP (NPS 2015) and the *Alabama Tapestry of Historic Places* (AHC 1978) list no eligible properties within a one mile radius of the APE. Also, *Cemetery Locations by County* lists no historic cemeteries located within the APE (Remington 2008). However, the *Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage* (AHC 2015) lists Perry Hall, as part of Shoal Creek Farm, Inc., added on September 17, 1976. A review of the 1937 and 1938 Shelby County, Alabama Highway Maps and the 1917, Shelby County, Alabama Soil Map indicates a structure in the location of Perry Hall (Figure 14). Although the structure does not appear to be within the boundaries of the APE as displayed in Figure 14, building and APE locations are approximate and are based on antiquated maps. It can be inferred, based on the course of Shoal Creek and topographic section lines, that the structure present to the west of the APE, as indicated in Figure 14, is Perry Hall. Built in 1834, Perry Hall was constructed from locally hewn timbers gathered onsite by slaves of the property owner, Jacob Perry III (Lovett 2014). Perry Hall and landholdings south of State Highway 119 remained in the family's possession through the tumultuous times of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Relatives continued to occupy the home until the mid-1940s when it was purchased by the Mahler family. Following the acquisition of the property, the Mahler's found the home in a dilapidated state and renovated the structure using the estate primarily to raise cattle with less emphasis on the raising of hogs (Lovett 2014). In 2013, Elizabeth Mahler, the sole heir to the Mahler Property, donated the house and estate to the City of Montevallo with the City's intention to turn the landscape into a park.

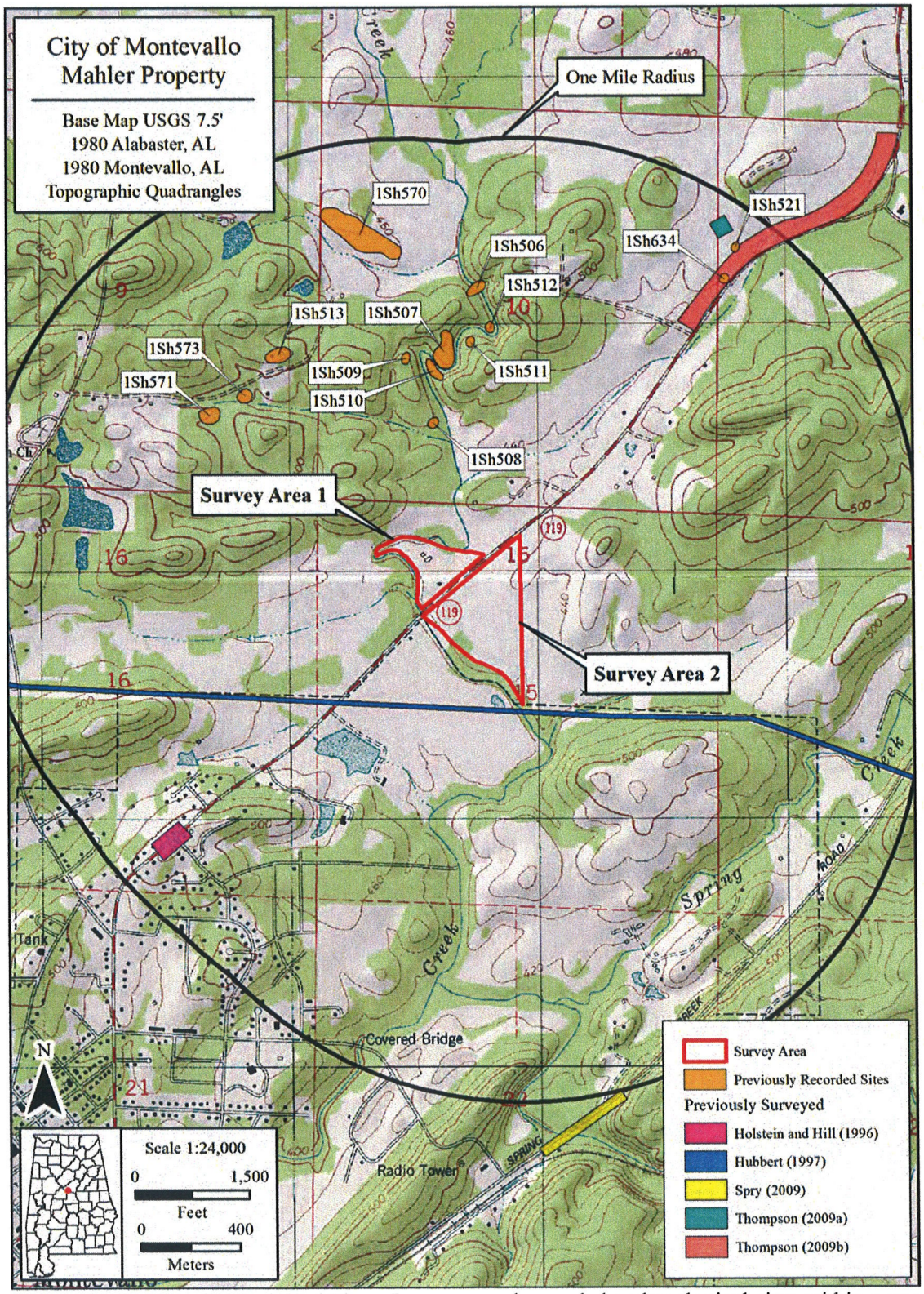


Figure 13. Previously conducted Phase I surveys and recorded archaeological sites within a one mile radius of the APE.

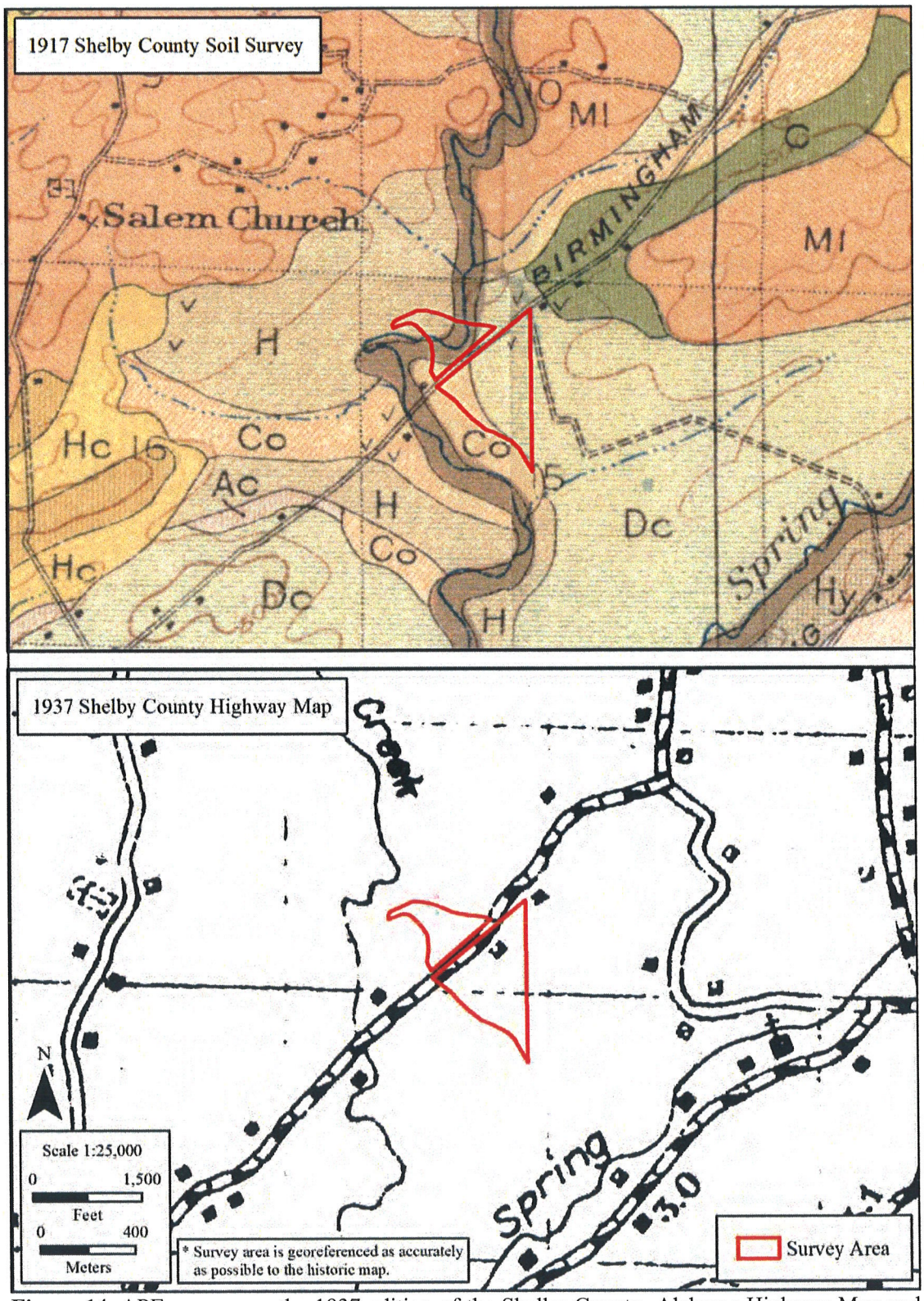


Figure 14. APE as seen on the 1937 edition of the Shelby County, Alabama Highway Map and the 1917 edition of the Shelby County, Alabama Soil Map.

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 screened 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 sub-decimeter accuracy. A total of 84 shovel tests were excavated in the course of this survey. The impact from prior agricultural and pastoral activities, as well as, historic structure construction, has greatly reduced or even negated the potential for many areas of the APE to contain intact subsurface or even surficial 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 36 photograph locations were also documented using GPS units rated for sub-decimeter accuracy. All photographs utilized in this report (Figures 3-11, 16-17, 19-34) are keyed on the topographic maps (Figure 2) showing their locations and directions of capture. Contact sheets and a complete photo log for all images taken during this survey are attached as Appendix B.

Where exposed ground surface was present, initial investigations consisted of ground surface inspection. The locations included bare soil exposures along drainages, road cutbanks, road surfaces, and erosional surfaces. Where visibility was limited, shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals. The 30 m interval subsurface testing method was also limited to those settings exhibiting an absence of disturbance from prior silviculture, agriculture, and pastoral activities where subsequent erosion has removed near surface soil horizons. Lower probability areas were sampled at greater intervals of 60 m and included gently sloped and disturbed settings. The entire APE consisted of relatively even terrain with no slopes greater than 15 percent (Figure 15).Slope data was accessed through the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service Geospatial Data Gateway (USDA 2014. The data at this website are derived from the United States Geological Survey Digital Elevation Model, which has a 10 m resolution.

Shovel Test 1 can be seen in Figure 16. Excavated in the northern extent of Survey Area 1, it is an example of a shovel test placed within the most minimally disturbed terrain found within a landscape modified by agricultural and pastoral activities. It revealed a profile of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam, 0-10 cmbs; light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay, 10-25 cmbs; and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) compact clay, 25+ cmbs. Shovel Test 49 can be seen in Figure 17. Excavated in Survey Area 2, it is an example of a shovel test placed within an area modified by agricultural and pastoral activities and the revealed profile is typical of the encountered subsurface environment. It revealed a profile of yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) fine sandy clay, 0-9 cmbs and red (2.5YR 5/8) compact clay, 9-22 cmbs.

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. A letter of agreement for curation, as required by Alabama Code 460-X-9, has been included as Appendix A.

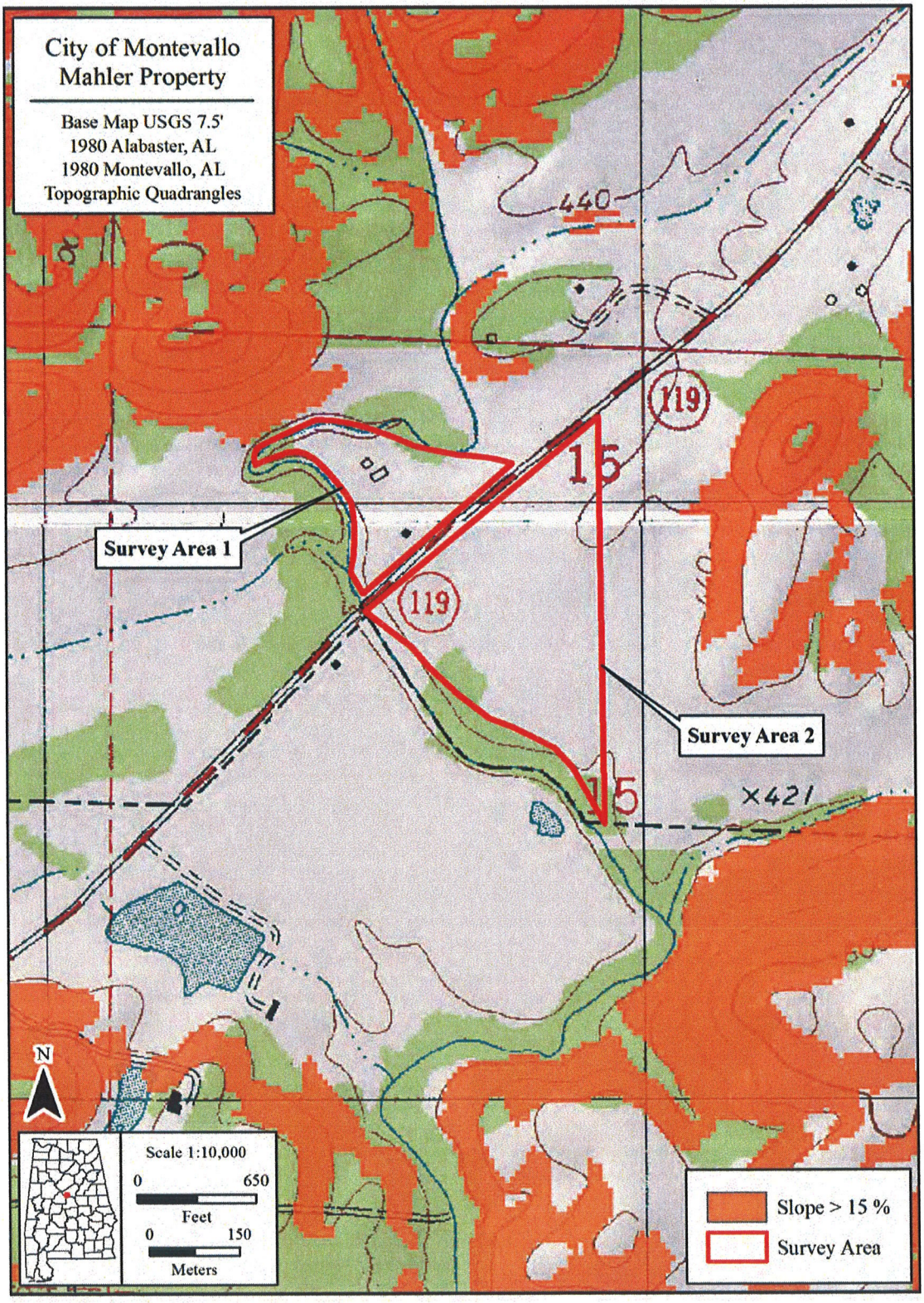


Figure 15. Terrain with slope greater than 15% within and near the APE.



Figure 16. Shovel Test 1 excavated in the most minimally disturbed terrain in Survey Area 1.



Figure 17. Shovel Test 2 excavated within an area modified by agricultural and pastoral activities in Survey Area 2.

Archaeological Survey Results

As a result of the field investigations no cultural materials were recovered and no archaeological sites were recorded. The majority of terrain with the APE has been modified through historic agricultural and pastoral activities, as well as, the construction of residential and farm complex infrastructure. Predominantly, the landscape is within maintained pasture, with numerous fence rows, access roads, and stone outcrops located across the property. Furthermore, due to the degree of ground disturbance and erosion resulting from agricultural and pastoral activities, access road construction, transmission line placement, and erosion, the lack of subsurface cultural material deposits and identification is not unexpected. Additionally, the 84 shovel tests revealed an extremely disturbed and shallow subsurface environment and all were negative for cultural material recovery.

Architectural Survey Results

Two historic architectural resources were identified during the cultural resources survey. The following is a description of these historic architectural resources and an evaluation of the resources with regard to their eligibility for the NRHP.

HAR 1

Location: USGS, 7.5', Alabaster, AL Quadrangle and USGS, 7.5', Montevallo, AL Quadrangle Shelby County, Alabama. Hwy 119, Rt 2, Box 11 (Figure 18).

Name: Perry Hall-Shoal Creek Farm, Inc. Circa 1834, 1947.

Description: Historic farm complex containing the following buildings and outbuildings: (Figures 18-31).

Circa 1834, modified, two story, wood frame, double pile, central hall I house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, stucco covered end and interior chimneys, asbestos shingle siding, 5/5 bay façade, second floor fenestration with 5 9/6 double hung sash windows, first floor fenestration with central single leaf door appointed with sidelights and transom, 4 9/9 double hung sash windows, partial width, ones story portico with balustrade deck, 12 box columns, pilasters, concrete slab floor, real ell addition with one story wood frame wing featuring a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, stucco covered interior chimney, asbestos shingle siding, off center single leaf door, 6/6 double hung sash window, partial width porch with integral roof, box columns, trellis, concrete slab floor, attached, two bay garage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos shingle siding (Figures 19-22).

Circa 1947, barn with cross gable roof of corrugated metal, V-crimped metal siding, interior wood framework (Figures 23-24).

Circa 1947, barn with gable on hip roof of V-crimped metal, V-crimped metal siding, interior wood pole on block framework (Figures 25-26).

Circa 1947, barn with gable roof of V-crimped metal, V-crimped metal siding on one side, open on three sides, interior wood pole framework (Figures 27-28).

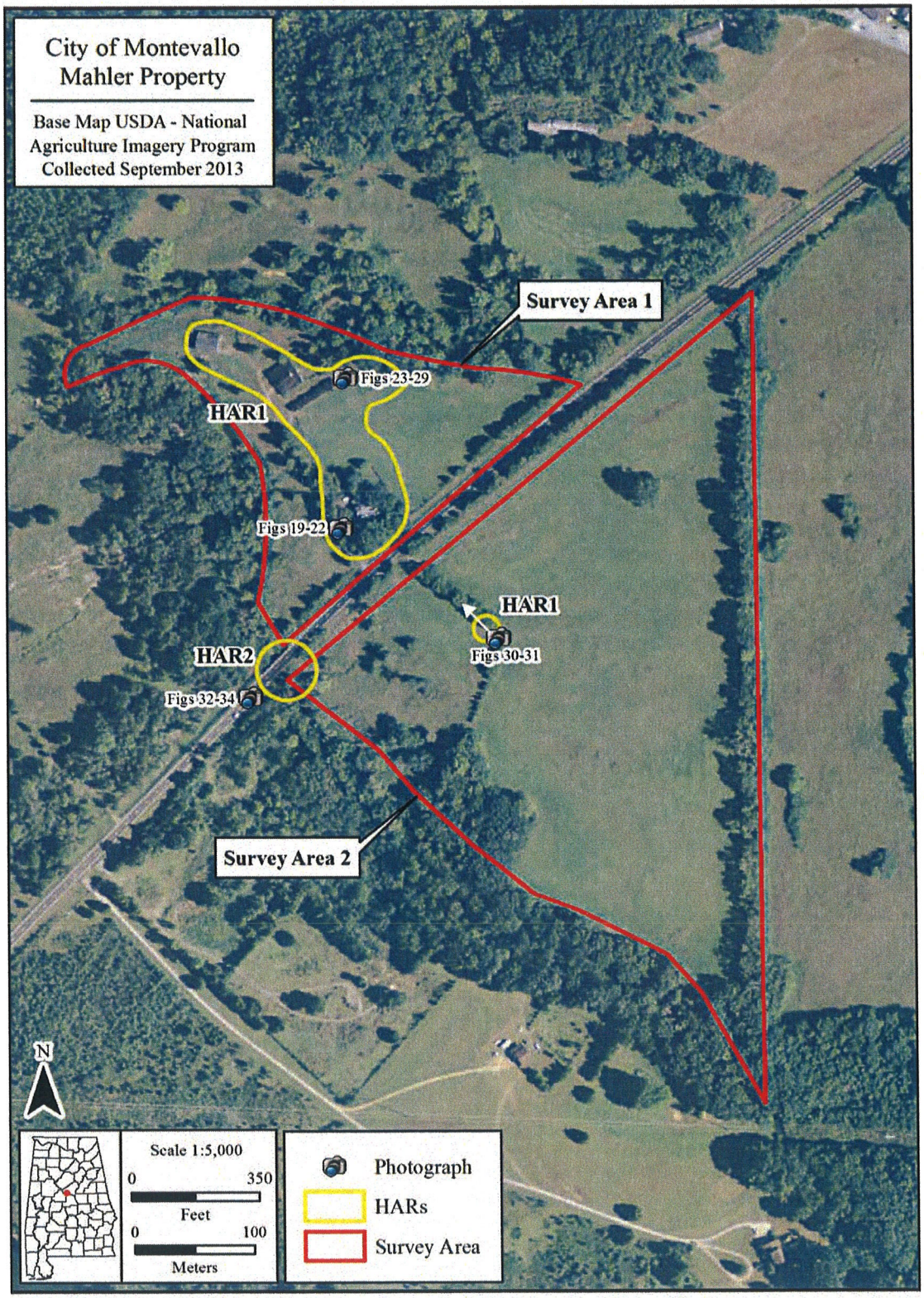


Figure 18. Location of HARs 1-2 within and adjacent to the APE.



Figure 19. HAR 1, Perry Hall. View northwest.



Figure 20. HAR 1, Perry Hall. View west.



Figure 21. HAR 1, Perry Hall. View southwest.



Figure 22. HAR 1, Perry Hall. View east.



Figure 23. HAR 1, cross gable barn. View northeast.



Figure 24. HAR 1, cross gable barn. View southwest.



Figure 25. HAR 1, gable on hip roof barn. View northeast.



Figure 26. HAR 1, gable on hip roof barn. View south.



Figure 27. HAR 1, gable roof barn. View northwest.



Figure 28. HAR 1, gable roof barn. View east.

Circa 1947, concrete block vehicle shed with gable roof of corrugated metal, gable end with louvered vents, V-crimped metal siding, four pane windows (Figure 29).

Circa 1947, vehicle shed with shed roof of corrugated metal, corrugated metal siding on three sides, open fourth side, interior wood pole framework (Figure 30).

Circa 1947, concrete block well house with corrugated metal roof (Figure 31).

Evaluation/Recommendation: The farm complex does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP based on Criterion A under the area of agriculture or Criterion C under the area of architecture. The farm does not retain integrity in terms of design, workmanship, materials, and setting with respect to the period of significance, which is defined as 1834 and extends to circa 1902 when the Perry family sold off much of the property (Lovett 2014). At this time, the property ceased to exist as a plantation and the main house was used for rental income. The disposition of the nineteenth-century agricultural outbuildings is unknown. They are no longer extant on the grounds. Currently, the property looks like a mid-twentieth century cattle farm, not a nineteenth-century cotton plantation. Perry Hall no longer retains integrity with respect to design, workmanship, and materials. The original roof, profile, footprint, and form of the historic I house were altered via a late 1940s rear addition. The house no longer looks like an early twentieth century I house with a single pile floor plan, but rather a mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival with a double pile layout. Additionally, asbestos replacement siding covers historic weatherboard cladding. "The Mahlers [the family that acquired Perry Hall in 1947] made several updates to the inside of the structure. The home was more or less just a wood frame, with two incredibly narrow staircases. One led to nothing but a bedroom, while the other lead to the rest of the upstairs rooms. Mr. Mahler did away with the two small staircases and had one large one built in the center of the house that led to a common landing" (Lovett 2014:7-8).



Figure 29. HAR 1, concrete block vehicle shed. View northeast.



Figure 30. HAR 1, vehicle shed. View east.



Figure 31. HAR 1, wellhouse. View northeast.

HAR 2

Location: USGS, 7.5', Montevallo, AL Quadrangle. Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama. Hwy 119 (Figure 18).

Name: Shoal Creek Bridge (BIN 3128). Circa 1947.

Description: Circa 1947, reinforced concrete T-beam bridge with superstructure consisting of reinforced concrete road bed, asphalt overlay, reinforced concrete curbs, and reinforced concrete open rail parapet, and reinforced concrete T-beams and substructure consisting of two-column reinforced concrete bent and cap and reinforced concrete abutments and wing walls: (Figures 18, 32-34).

Evaluation/Recommendation: HAR 2 (BIN 3128) retains all seven characteristics of integrity; however, historic resources that retain integrity do not necessarily meet all the criteria for listing in the NRHP. A property must also possess significance, according to the *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (McClelland 1997). Representation of a type, style, or form constitutes the minimum criterion for meeting significance in architecture; however, this criterion, when applied by itself with respect to the most common of historic resources, dilutes the meaning of significance. In theory then, all historic resources that retain integrity and represent an architectural typology meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

Charlene K. Roise and Clayton B. Fraser of Hess, Roise and Company, a Minneapolis based preservation consulting firm, expounded on this problem in *Historic Bridges in South Dakota, 1893-1943* (1993): "Criterion C is most frequently invoked for finding historic bridges eligible for listing in the National Register. As in the case of Criterion A, an overly liberal application might lead to the determination that all bridges are eligible, particularly as 'representative of a type'" (Roise and Fraser 1993:F5). Roise and Fraser proposed the development of additional criteria to establish significance:

> Rather, Criterion C should be employed to winnow a group of similar resources to a meaningful list. Instead of looking simply to typicality as an indicator of significance, evaluation under this criterion should identify additional important qualities, such as being the sole surviving example, the work of a major engineer, fabricator, or contractor, or exhibiting notable engineering or decorative details. By selecting the superlative examples from the major structural categories, a list of truly important bridges can be gleaned from a large number of similar resources (Roise and Fraser 1993:F5).

HAR 2 (BIN 3128) is one of 3,427 girder, slab, box beam, T-beam, and stringer bridges in Alabama previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Ford 2012:219). It was determined that BIN 3128 does not meet the eligibility criteria used to "select the superlative examples of a common type" established in *Alabama Statewide Bridge Survey and Historical Contexts* (Ford 2012:225-233).



Figure 32. HAR 2, BIN 3128. View west.



Figure 33. HAR 2, BIN 3128. View southwest.



Figure 34. HAR 2, BIN 3128. View southwest.

Summary and Evaluation

The cultural resources survey for the proposed development at the Mahler Property was conducted from September 15-16, 2015. The current survey was performed for the City of Montevallo utilizing funds from a Historic Preservation Fund Grant awarded by the AHC with NPS serving as the federal grantor agency. The proposed project's APE is approximately 18 ha (42.5 ac) in size, divided into two survey areas, Survey Areas 1-2, totaling approximately 4.9 ha (12 ac) and 13.1 ha (32.5 ac) respectively. Documented topographic features included the floodplain and terrace association with Shoal Creek, a second order stream; an intermittent drainage; low-lying and periodically inundated areas; and stone outcrops. The majority of the landscape is relatively even with minor changes in elevation. In general, the APE has been significantly modified through agricultural and pastoral activities including residential and farm complex infrastructure construction. These previous alterations to the landscape resulted in these areas as not being conducive to cultural material occurrence or preservation.

Despite the disposition of the landscape, two historic architectural resources (HARs 1-2) were identified. These include HAR 1 consisting of ca. 1834, modified, two story, wood frame, double pile, central hall I-house (Perry Hall), three ca. 1947 barns, two ca. 1947 sheds, and a ca. 1947 concrete block wellhouse located within the APE, and HAR 2, the Shoal Creek Bridge (BIN 3128), a reinforced concrete T-beam bridge located outside the proposed project boundaries. HARs 1-2 are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP. For HAR 1 this determination is based on a lack of integrity in terms of design, workmanship, materials, and setting with respect to the period of significance, which is defined as 1834 and extends to circa 1902 when the Perry family sold off much of the property (Lovett 2014). For HAR 2 this determination is based on a lack of significance in terms of type as it is one of 3,427 girder, slab, box beam, T-beam, and stringer bridges in Alabama pre-

viously evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Ford 2012).

Recommendations

During the course of this survey, two HARs were identified, HAR 1 within the APE and HAR 2 outside the proposed project area. However, these architectural resources are not considered eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. This determination is based on a lack of integrity in terms of design, workmanship, materials, and setting for HAR 1, Perry Hall-Shoal Creek Farm, Inc., and lack of significance in terms of type for HAR 2, the Shoal Creek Bridge (BIN 3128). Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed development on the Mahler Property will not have an adverse effect on any significant historic properties within the APE and a finding of no properties is recommended.

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APPENDIX A

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
MUSEUMS

December 1, 2014

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

NUMBER	SUBJECT1	SUBJECT2	SUBJECT3	DATE	LOCATION
1	PERRY HALL	HAR 1	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
2	PERRY HALL	HAR 1	VIEW NORTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
3	PERRY HALL	HAR 1	VIEW WEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
4	PERRY HALL	HAR 1	VIEW SOUTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
5	PERRY HALL	HAR 1	VIEW SOUTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
6	PERRY HALL	HAR 1	VIEW EAST-SE	9/15/2015	PROCESS
7	BARN	HAR 2	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
8	BARN	HAR 2	VIEW NORTH	9/15/2015	PROCESS
9	BARN	HAR 3	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
10	BARN	HAR 3	VIEW NORTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
11	PUMP/WELLHOUSE	HAR 4	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
12	PUMP/WELLHOUSE	HAR 4	VIEW EAST-SE	9/15/2015	PROCESS
13	BARN	HAR 2	VIEW SOUTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
14	BARN/STABLE	HAR 5	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
15	BARN/STABLE INTERIOR	HAR 5	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
16	BARN/STABLE	HAR 5	VIEW SOUTH	9/15/2015	PROCESS
17	BARN/STORAGE	HAR 6	VIEW NORTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
18	BARN/STORAGE	HAR 6	VIEW EAST-SE	9/15/2015	PROCESS
19	SHOVEL TEST 1	NEGATIVE	SURVEY AREA 1	9/15/2015	PROCESS
20	SHOAL CREEK	SOUTHERN BOUNDARY	VIEW SOUTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
21	STATE HIGHWAY 119	BETWEEN SURVEY AREAS	VIEW NORTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
22	SURVEY AREA 1	PASTURE	VIEW SOUTHWEST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
23	GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD	SURVEY AREA 1	VIEW SOUTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
24	TRANSMISSION LINE	SURVEY AREA 2	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/15/2015	PROCESS
25	SHOVEL TEST 33	NEGATIVE	SURVEY AREA 2	9/16/2015	PROCESS
26	SHOVEL TEST 49	NEGATIVE	SURVEY AREA 2	9/16/2015	PROCESS
27	STONE OUTCROP	SURVEY AREA 2	VIEW WEST	9/16/2015	PROCESS
28	LOW LYING, INUNDATED	SURVEY AREA 2	VIEW NORTH	9/16/2015	PROCESS
29	PASTURE	SURVEY AREA 2	VIEW NORTH	9/16/2015	PROCESS
30	INTERMITTENT DRAINAGE	SURVEY AREA 2	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/16/2015	PROCESS
31	SHED/STORAGE	HAR 7	VIEW EAST	9/16/2015	PROCESS
32	SHED/STORAGE	HAR 7	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/16/2015	PROCESS
33	STONE OUTCROP	SURVEY AREA 2	VIEW NORTHEAST	9/16/2015	PROCESS

34	BRIDGE	OUTSITE APE	VIEW WEST	9/16/2015	PROCESS
35	BRIDGE	OUTSITE APE	VIEW SOUTHWEST	9/16/2015	PROCESS
36	BRIDGE	OUTSITE APE	VIEW SOUTHWEST	9/16/2015	PROCESS

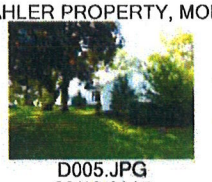
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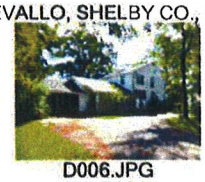

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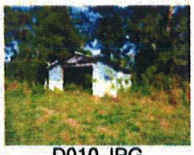

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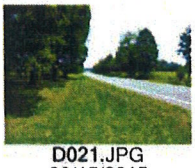

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