

13-09-0021



**NO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ELIGIBLE OR LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
PRESENT OR AFFECTED FORM**

This form only pertains to ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES for this project. It is not valid for Historic Architecture and Landscapes. You must consult separately with the Historic Architecture and Landscapes Group.



PROJECT INFORMATION

Project No: **Str# 850143** County: **Surry**
 WBS No: **17BP.11.R.78** Document: **Minimum Criteria**
 F.A. No: **n/a** Funding: ☒ State ☐ Federal

Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No Permit Type: **NWP #3 or14**

Project Description:

This project calls for the replacement of Bridge No. 143 on SR 2048 (Stony Ridge Road) over Grassy Creek in Surry County. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is defined as a 700-foot (213.36 meters) long corridor running 350 feet (106.68 meters) east and 350 feet west along Stone Ridge Road from the center of Bridge No. 143. The corridor is approximately 150 feet (45.72 meters) wide extending 75 feet (22.86 meters) on either side of the road from its present center.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Archaeology Group reviewed the subject project and determined:

- ☒ There are no National Register listed ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES within the project's area of potential effects.
- ☐ No subsurface archaeological investigations are required for this project.
- ☐ Subsurface investigations did not reveal the presence of any archaeological resources.
- ☒ Subsurface investigations did not reveal the presence of any archaeological resources considered eligible for the National Register.
- ☒ All identified archaeological sites located within the APE have been considered and all compliance for archaeological resources with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- ☒ There are no National Register Eligible or Listed ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES present or affected by this project. (*Attach any notes or documents as needed*)

13-09-0021**RECOMMENDATION**

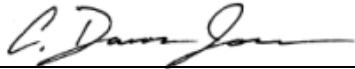
An archaeological survey and evaluation of the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 143 in Surry County was conducted in November 2013, by New South Associates. During the course of the survey, two previously unidentified prehistoric sites (31SR201 and 31SR202) were located just outside of the project's APE. These archaeological resources have not been assessed for the NRHP since they fall outside the project limits. As a result, no further archaeological investigations are needed for this project. I concur with this recommendation as the proposed bridge replacement project will not impact significant archaeological resources. If the project expands and impacts subsurface areas beyond the defined APE, further archaeological consultations will be necessary in order to determine the eligibility for nearby sites 31SR201 and 31SR202.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

See attached: ☒ Map(s) ☐ Previous Survey Info ☒ Photos ☐ Correspondence

Other:

Signed:



C. Damon Jones

NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

1/2/14

Date

Brief description of review activities, results of review, and conclusions:

The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) along Bridge No. 143 on SR 2048 (Stony Ridge Road) over the Grassy Creek in Surry County was subjected to an intensive archaeological survey (Figure 1). In November 2013, New South Associates, Inc. completed shovel testing within the project APE at 30 meter intervals to survey for potential archaeological resources. The purpose of the fieldwork was to investigate the possibility of unknown archaeological resources that might be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The APE for this study measured approximately 700 feet (213.36 meter) long by 150 feet (45.72 meters) wide and measuring 105,415 square feet or 2.42 acres in size. The APE is characterized by gentle slopes on the west side of the bridge with a tributary draining into Grassy Creek, while floodplain currently being used as an agricultural field is present on the east side (Figures 2 and 3). Soils within the APE consist of Colvard and Suches (CsA) sandy loam which is well drained with less than 3 percent slope on the floodplain. To the west of the creek the toe slopes are composed of Braddock fine sandy loam (BbC). These soils are well drained loams with 8 to 15 percent slopes (USDA Soil Survey 2013).

A map review and site files search was conducted by Mr. C. Damon Jones of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Archaeologist, at the Office of State Archaeology, on September 30, 2013. This search found that no comprehensive archaeological survey has been conducted at this location, and no archaeological sites have been recorded within the APE. Within one mile of the proposed project, there is only one previously known archaeological site (31SR27). Site 31SR27 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located west of the bridge on a ridge top in Pilot Mountain State Park. This site was recorded by Wake Forest University in 1975 and otherwise little else is known about the site. Its' eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places has not yet been assessed.

Jones also reviewed historic maps (North Carolina maps website) as well as the HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>). There are no known historic resources located within the APE. The Frank A. Butner House (SR0100) is located directly to the west of the APE, and there is potential for features related to this house to be located within the APE. A review of historic highway, topographic, and soil maps found indication of a road and bridge as early as 1921 on the L.W. Fischel Surry County map, which also plots the Frank A. Butner House and outbuildings. It is possible the outbuildings extend into the APE.

The intensive archaeological survey excavated a total of 12 shovel tests at 30 meter intervals (98.43 feet) along two transects, one located on either side of the existing road within the APE (Figure 4). Two shovel tests could not be excavated due to the presence of steep slope and a road in the southwest quadrant of the APE along Grassy Creek. All of the shovel tests were negative. All shovel tests measured at least 30 centimeter (12 inch) diameter and were excavated to at least 10 centimeters (4 inches) into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils and sediments were screened through mesh screen (0.64 centimeter, 0.25 inch) and all shovel tests were backfilled. A visual inspection of the surface was also done in conjunction with subsurface testing. A typical soil profile in the northeast and southeast quadrants, was 0 to 30 centimeters of brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay (Stratum I) and 30 to 40 centimeters of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silt (Stratum II). On the west side of the bridge, a typical profile in the northwest and southwest quadrants contained 0 to 10 centimeter of brown (7.5YR4/4) silty loam (Stratum I) and 10 to 30 centimeters of brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay (Stratum II).

The landowner and resident of the historic Frank A. Butner House, Lee Moore, spoke to us about the archaeology of his property. He and his ancestors (previous landowners) have been collecting prehistoric artifacts from the agricultural fields adjacent to Grassy Creek for generations. Mr. Moore allowed us to examine his extensive collection, which includes projectile points, flakes, and a few ceramics (Figures 5 and 6). Based on Mr. Moore's information, these artifacts were recovered primarily from two agricultural fields. Accordingly, sites 31SR201 (northwest quadrant) and 31SR202 (southeast quadrant) have been

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recorded for these areas (see Figure 4; Figure 7). Each site contains a full sequence of projectile points from the late Paleoindian through late Woodland. Identified point types include Hardaway, Palmer, Kirk, Morrow Mountain (I and II), LeCroy, Halifax, Guilford, Savannah River, Yadkin, and numerous small triangular variants (Caraway or Pee Dee). The sherds are large fragments and appear to be from the Dan River series. No attempt was made to complete a full inventory, and Mr. Moore indicated he had additional artifacts in storage. However, there is a high frequency of small triangular types relative to the other styles. Together with the environmental setting, this suggests the probability of a Woodland village in one or both locations with the possibility for intact features below the plow zone.

Archaeological investigation of the APE included both pedestrian walkover and systematic shovel testing. Surface visibility in the northeast and southeast quadrants was 100 percent since the fields had been recently plowed. Quartz cobbles and other rocks were noted on the surface, but not artifacts were observed, and all of the shovel tests were negative. Therefore, the boundaries of sites 31SR201 and 31SR202 do not extend into the APE. Because site boundaries were drawn based on landowner information and environmental setting, and no archaeological work was conducted outside the APE, they were not evaluated for the NRHP.

No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 143 in Surry County. The proposed improvements will not impact any significant archaeological resources. However should work extends outside the currently defined APE, evaluation for the NRHP of sites 31SR201 and 31SR202 will need to be assessed.

Figure 1. Topographic Map showing the location of the project APE.

Figure 2. View of the northeast quadrant, looking west.

Figure 3. View of the southeast quadrant, looking west.

Figure 4. Aerial View of the Project Area, showing Shovel Test Results and sites 31SR201 and 31SR202.

Figure 5. A Small Portion of the Moore Collection from 31SR201 and 31SR202.

Figure 6. Additional Artifacts from the Moore Collection.

Figure 7. General View of 31SR202, looking south.

Shawn Patch
Archaeologist
New South Associate, Inc.

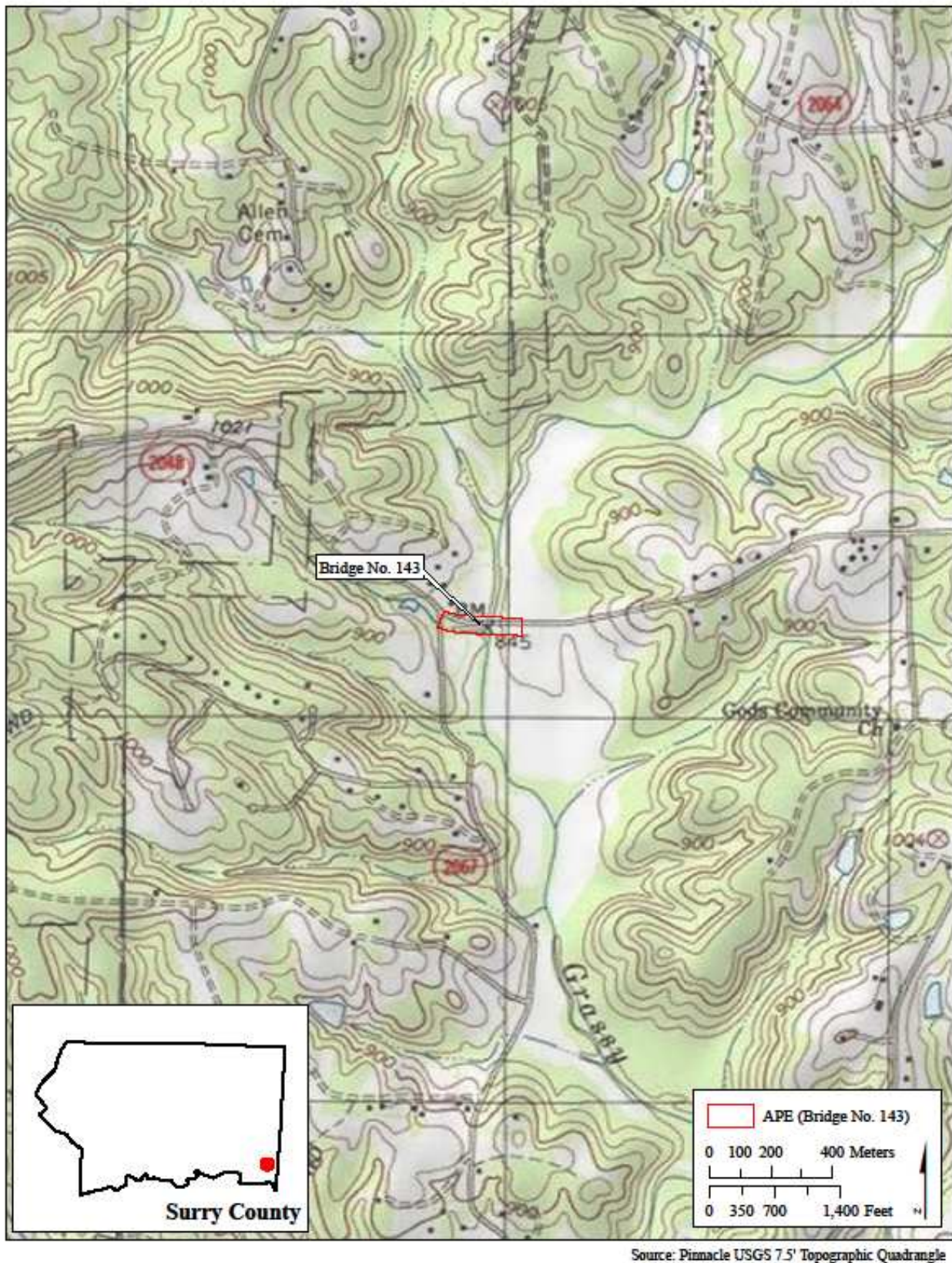


Figure 1. Topographic Map showing the location of the Project APE.

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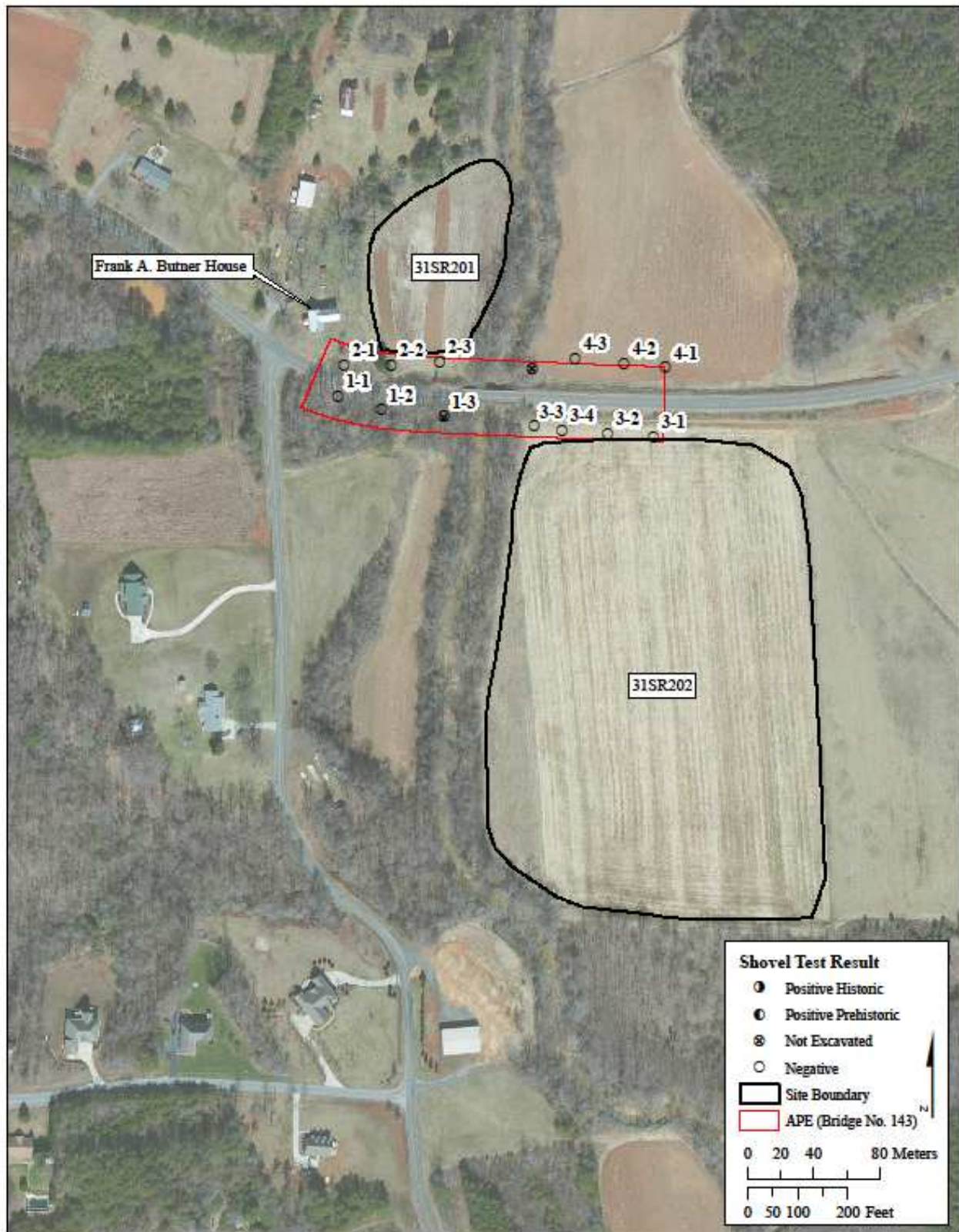


Figure 2. View of the northeast quadrant, looking west.



Figure 3. View of the southeast quadrant, looking west.

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Source: Microsoft Imagery 2010

Figure 4. Aerial View of the Project Area, showing Shovel Test Results and sites 31SR201 and 31SR202.

"NO NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE OR LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES PRESENT OR AFFECTED
form for Minor Transportation Projects as Qualified in the 2007 Programmatic Agreement.



Figure 5. A Small Portion of the Moore Collection from 31SR201 and 31SR202.



Figure 6. Additional Artifacts from the Moore Collection.



Figure 7. General View of 31SR202, looking south.