



**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: _____ *County:* Yadkin
LIBR data sheet (PCE) or
WBS No: 17BP.11.R.91 *Document:* Minimum Criteria Checklist
F.A. No: _____ *Funding:* ☒ State ☐ Federal

Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No *Permit Type:* NWP 3 / NWP 14

Project Description: Replace Bridge 91 on SR 1599 (Mt. Carmel Church Rd.) over Forbush Creek. Area of Potential Effects (A.P.E.) is approximately 91 meters (300 ft.) from each end of the bridge and 23 meters (75 ft.) from the centerline on each side of the road. No design plans provided. This is a "design-build" project, and the bridge will be replaced in-place with an off-site detour. State-funded; federal permits required; temporary and permanent easements required.

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*)

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

Bridge 91 is located in eastern Yadkin County, northeast of Yadkinville (Figure 1). The initial review included an examination of a topographic map, an aerial photograph, the Yadkin County soil survey, and the listings of previously recorded sites, previous archaeological surveys, and previous environmental reviews in the vicinity at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh. A reconnaissance of the project area was conducted on 10/14/2013.

The topographic map (East Bend, N.C.) shows the bridge is located in a moderately wide creek valley a short distance upstream from the confluence with Little Forbush Creek. The landforms in the northwest and southeast quadrants are level floodplains (Figure 2). Floodplains (if well-drained) have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. The southwest quadrant appears to be a ridge side slope with a low potential. The northeast quadrant is a narrow area between the road and Forbush Creek, and has a low potential. The soil survey describes the soil as well-drained Congaree fine sandy loam in all four quadrants, with Cecil fine sandy loam (14-25% slopes), eroded, at the south end of the southeast quadrant. The aerial photograph shows the A.P.E. is cleared (agricultural) land in the northwest and southeast quadrants (Figure 3). The southwest and northeast quadrants are wooded. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites near the A.P.E., the A.P.E. has not been previously surveyed for archaeological sites, and the A.P.E. has not been included in any environmental reviews.

The visual reconnaissance was conducted by NCDOT archaeologists Matt Wilkerson and Caleb Smith on 10/14/2013. Figure 4 is a photograph of Bridge 91. The reconnaissance verified that the landforms in the northeast and southwest quadrants had little potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. It also found that the northwest quadrant had a low potential, and confirmed the southeast quadrant had some potential for prehistoric sites.

The northeast quadrant is a narrow (5-meters [16-ft.] wide) strip of land between SR 1599 and Forbush Creek. This landform is floodplain that has most likely been disturbed by roadside maintenance and by periodic flooding of the creek. It has a low potential for archaeological sites (Figure 5).

The landform in the northwest quadrant is a flat area at the base of a ridge from the bridge north for approximately 20 meters (66 ft.) (Figure 6). There is a plowed garden located approximately 20 meters (66 ft.) northwest of the bridge. Visual examination of the garden did not identify any artifacts. SR 1599 turns to the east approximately 25 meters (82 ft.) north of the bridge. The landform at that point is the base of a ridge toe. The ridgetoe is occupied by a driveway approximately 25 meters (82 ft.) north of the bridge, and Old Ridge Road approximately 35 meters (115 ft.) north and east of the bridge (Figure 7). There is an agricultural field located on the north side of the road from 30-60 meters (100-200 ft.) north and east of the bridge. (This agricultural field is also the northwest quadrant of Bridge 92 on SR 1599 over Little Forbush Creek, a project that is described in a separate form [PA #13-09-0035].) Information about the two shovel tests excavated as part of the Bridge 92 replacement survey is included below.

The landform in the southwest quadrant is a narrow, flat area from the bridge north for 30 meters (100 ft.), then a steep slope up to the west. There appears to be an old road or driveway that runs from SR 1599 west along the south side of Forbush Creek (Figure 8).

The archaeological survey was conducted on 11/5/2013 by NCDOT archaeologists Caleb Smith and Dr. Gary Glover. The aerial photograph in Figure 3 shows the locations of the shovel tests excavated in this project's southeast quadrant, as well as the shovel tests excavated in Bridge 92's northwest quadrant. Table 1 describes each shovel test. No shovel tests were excavated in the southwest or northeast quadrants.

As described above, the reconnaissance determined that the northwest quadrant of this bridge replacement had little potential for archaeological sites. However, there is a floodplain landform with a moderate to high potential at the eastern edge of the A.P.E. This landform was within the A.P.E. for the replacement of Bridge 92 (located approximately 122 meters [400 ft.] east of Bridge 91). Two shovel tests were excavated in the northwest quadrant of the Bridge 92 replacement (Figure 9). Neither contained any artifacts. ST 1 was placed approximately 15 meters (50 ft.) west of the bridge and 10 meters (33 ft.) north of the road. The soil consisted of approximately 75 centimeters (30 in.) of fine sandy loam. ST 2 was placed approximately 30 meters (100 ft.) west ST 1 and 10 meters (33 ft.) north of the road. The soil consisted of 30 centimeters (12 in.) of clay loam.

The southeast quadrant is a flat floodplain (currently used as pasture) from the bridge south for several hundred meters (Figures 10-11). There is a 30-meter (100-ft.) wide natural (or man-made?) drainageway along the east side of SR 1599 from the bridge south for approximately 30 meters (100 ft.). There is an access road located along the north side of the drainageway, approximately 45 meters (148 ft.) south of the bridge. There is a plowed strip of land along the east side of the road from the access road south for approximately 90 meters (295 ft.). A visual examination of the plowed area identified no artifacts. ST 1 was placed approximately 15 meters (50 ft.) south of the creek and 30 meters (100 ft.) east of the road (to avoid the drainageway). ST 2 was placed approximately 30 meters (100 ft.) south of ST 1 and 20 meters (66 ft.) east of the road. ST 3 was placed approximately 30 meters (100 ft.) south of ST 2 and 15 meters (50 ft.) east of the road. It contained one prehistoric artifact, a quartzite biface fragment (Isolated Find 31YD215). STs 4 and 5 were placed approximately 15 meters (50 ft.) north and south of ST 3 in order to recover more artifacts, define the site boundary, and evaluate the soil conditions. Neither shovel test produced any artifacts. Visual examination of the plowed strip of land located along the west side of the STs (between them and the road) identified no additional artifacts. No shovel tests were excavated to the east of the shovel tests due to the small size of the A.P.E. (23 meters [75 ft.] from centerline). Since no other artifacts were found the artifact is considered an isolated find.

Isolate 31YD215 is recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because it has little potential to provide important information about the prehistory of this area. It is a quartzite biface fragment, a non-diagnostic prehistoric artifact. It is not possible to determine a date range for when it was produced. Four shovel tests excavated in this quadrant did not identify any other artifacts, and did not identify any possible cultural features. Visual examination of a large plowed area did not identify any artifacts or evidence of cultural features. No further work is recommended.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

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

Other:

Signed:

Caleb Smith

2/7/2014

NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Date

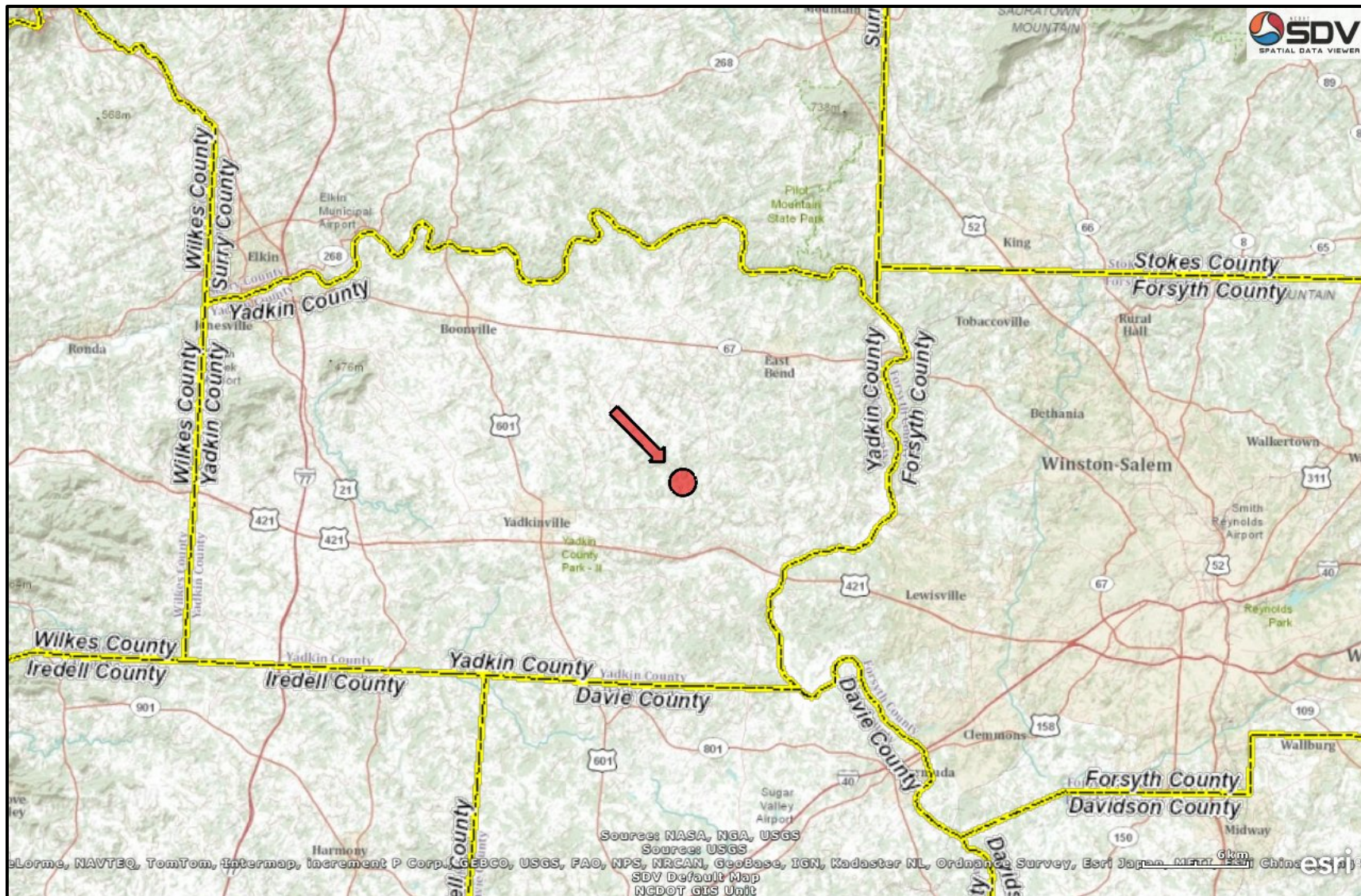


Figure 1: Location of Bridge 91.

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

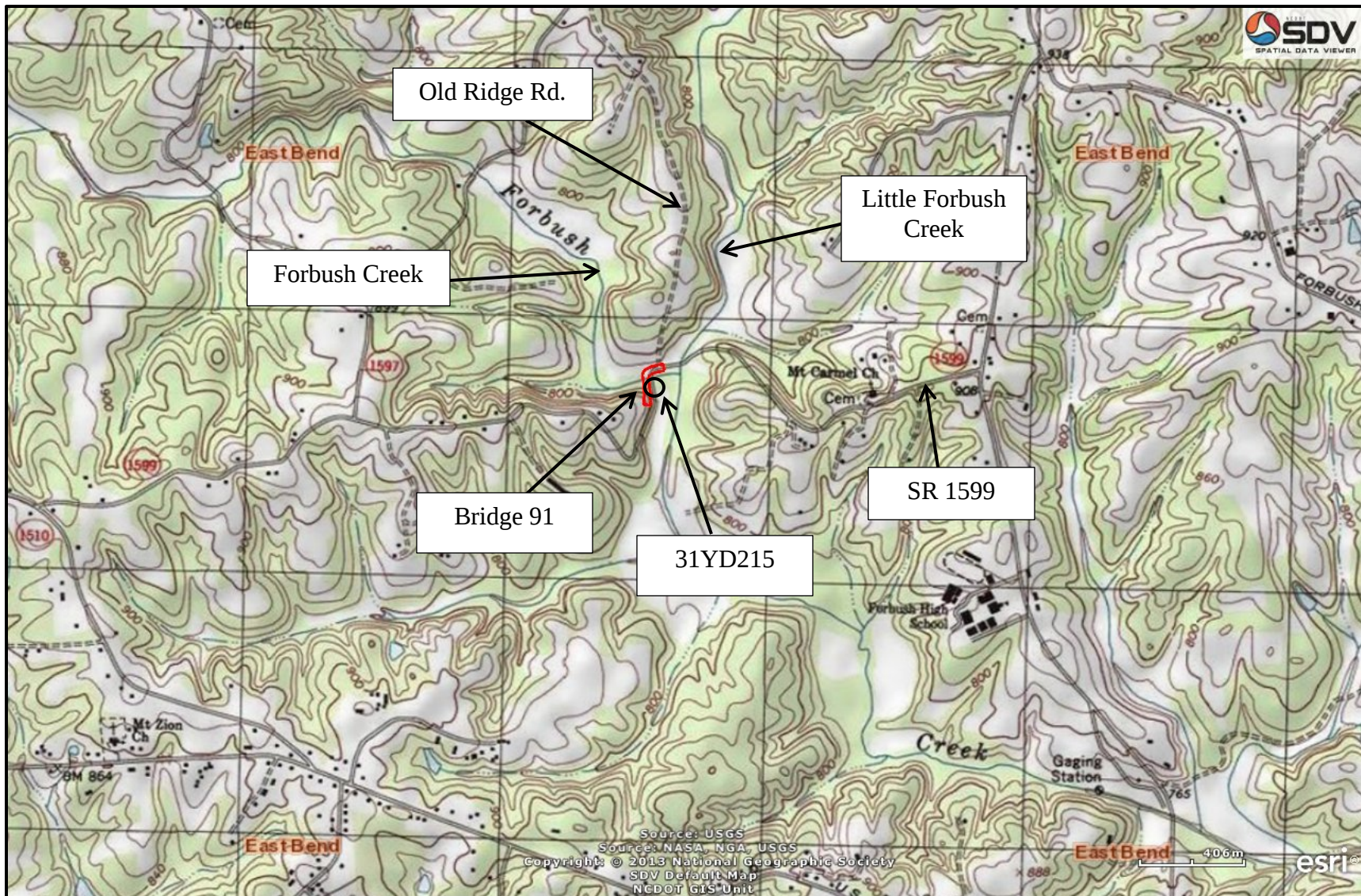


Figure 2: Topographic map of Bridge 91 (USGS *East Bend*, N.C. 1:24,000-scale topographic map).



Figure 3: Aerial photograph of Bridge 91.



Figure 4: North view of Bridge 91.

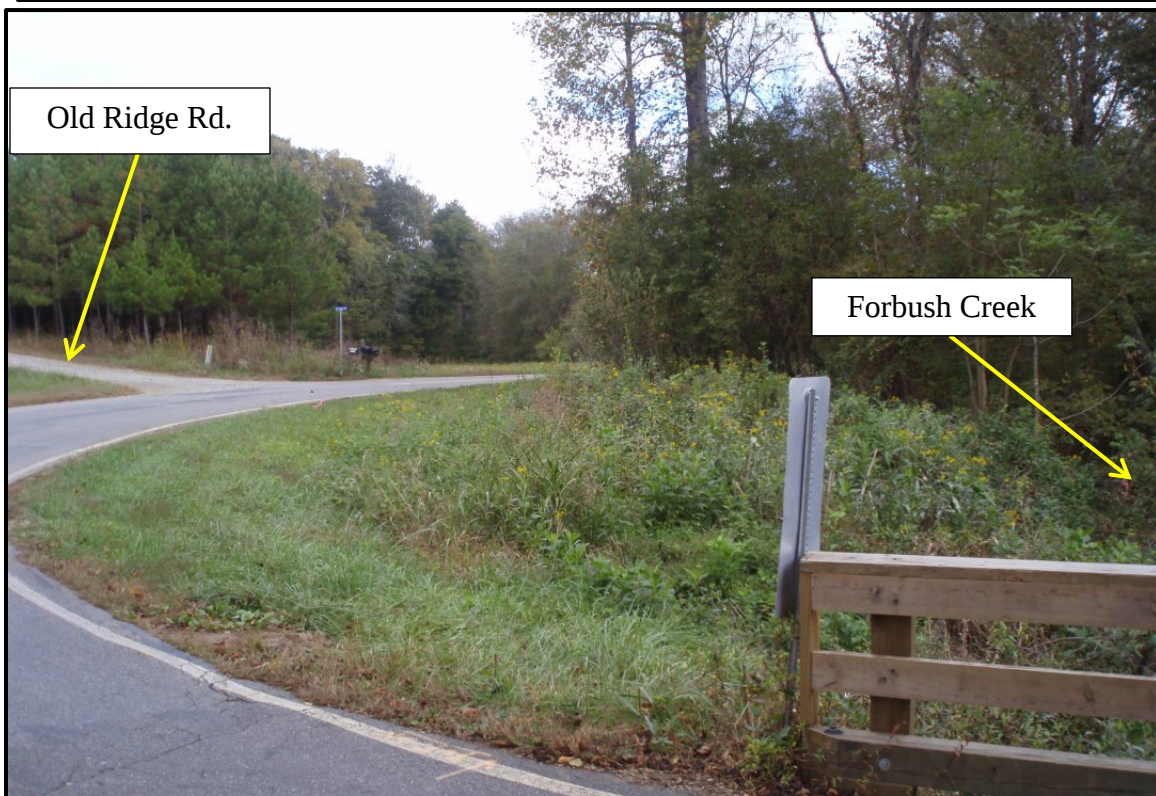


Figure 5: East view of the northeast quadrant.

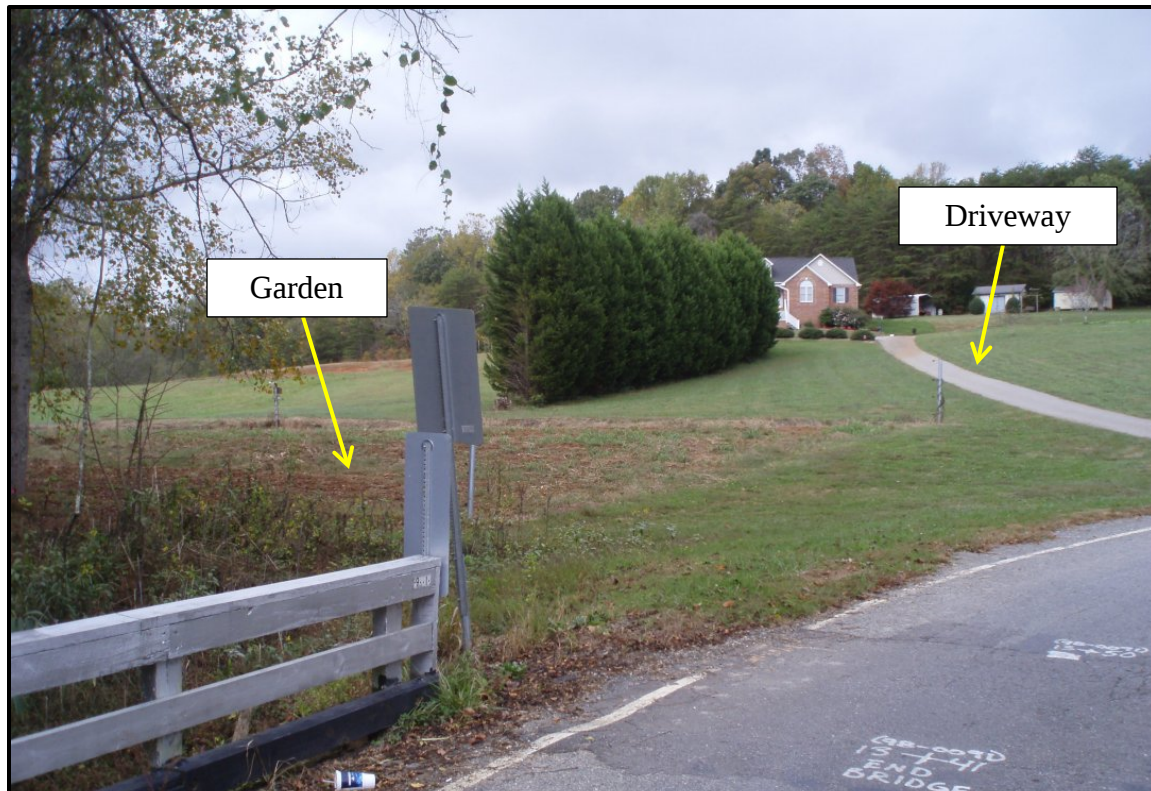


Figure 6: Northwest view of the northwest quadrant.



Figure 7: East view of the northwest quadrant.



Figure 8: West view of the southwest quadrant.

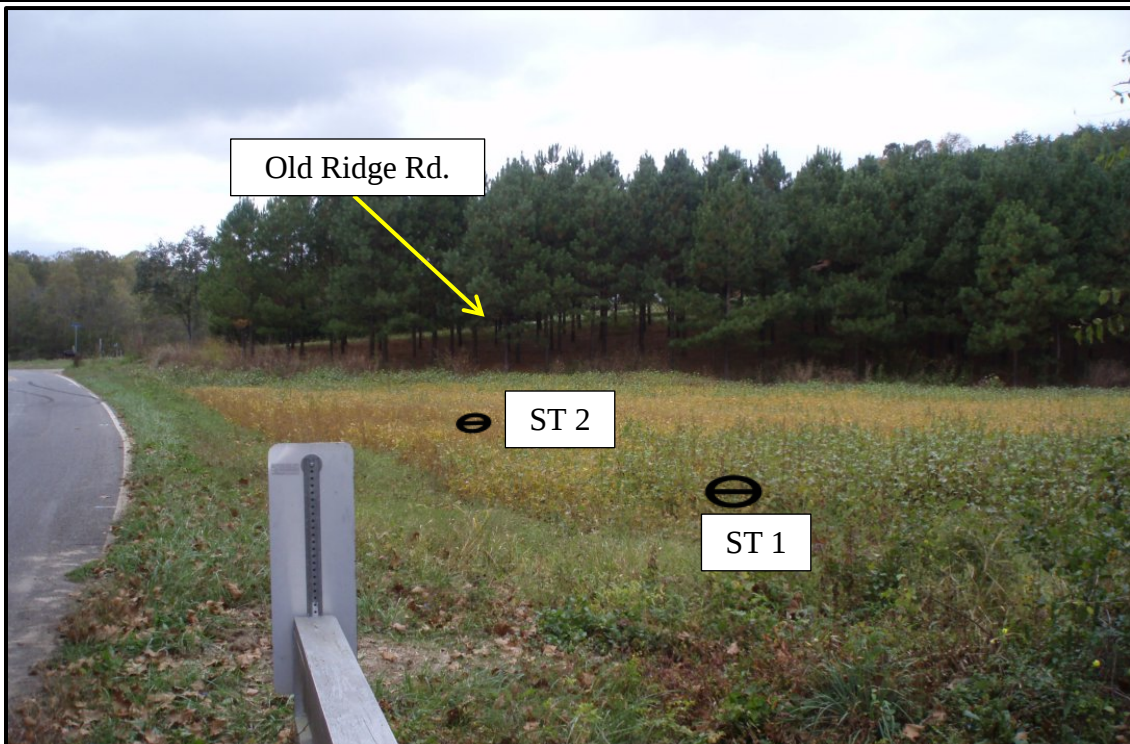


Figure 9: West view of the shovel tests excavated for the Bridge 92 replacement project in the northwest quadrant.

Table 1: Description of Shovel Tests at Bridge 91.

Quad	ST	Description	Artifacts
Bridge 92 NW	1	0-46 cm (0-18 in.) 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) fine sandy loam; 46-75 cm (18-30 in.) 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red) fine sandy loam w/ bands of lighter sandy.	-
Bridge 92 NW	2	0-30 cm (0-12 in.) 5YR 4/4 (reddish brown) clay loam	-
SE	1	0-19 cm (0-7 in.) 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) silty sand loam; 19-37 cm (7-15 in.) 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) fine sandy loam; 37-54 cm (15-21 in.) 7.5 YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty loam; 54-75 cm (21-29 in.) 7.5YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay loam; 75-85 cm (29-33 in.) 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) sandy loam	-
SE	2	0-35 cm (0-14 in.) 7.5YR 4/4 (brown) clay loam; 35-45 cm (14-18 in.) 7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown) clay loam	-
SE	3	0-40 cm (0-16 in.) 7.5YR 3/4 (dark brown) silty loam with gravel ; 40-50 cm (16-20 in.) 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) silty clay (subsoil?); 31YD215	1 quartzite biface fragment
SE	4	0-21 cm (0-8 in.) 7.5YR 4/4 (brown) silty loam with gravel; 21-40 cm (8-16 in.) 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red) coarse sand (alluvial deposition or fill?)	-
SE	5	0-45 cm (0-18 in.) 7.5YR 4/4 (brown) silty loam; 45-55 cm (18-22 in.) 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) fine sandy loam	-

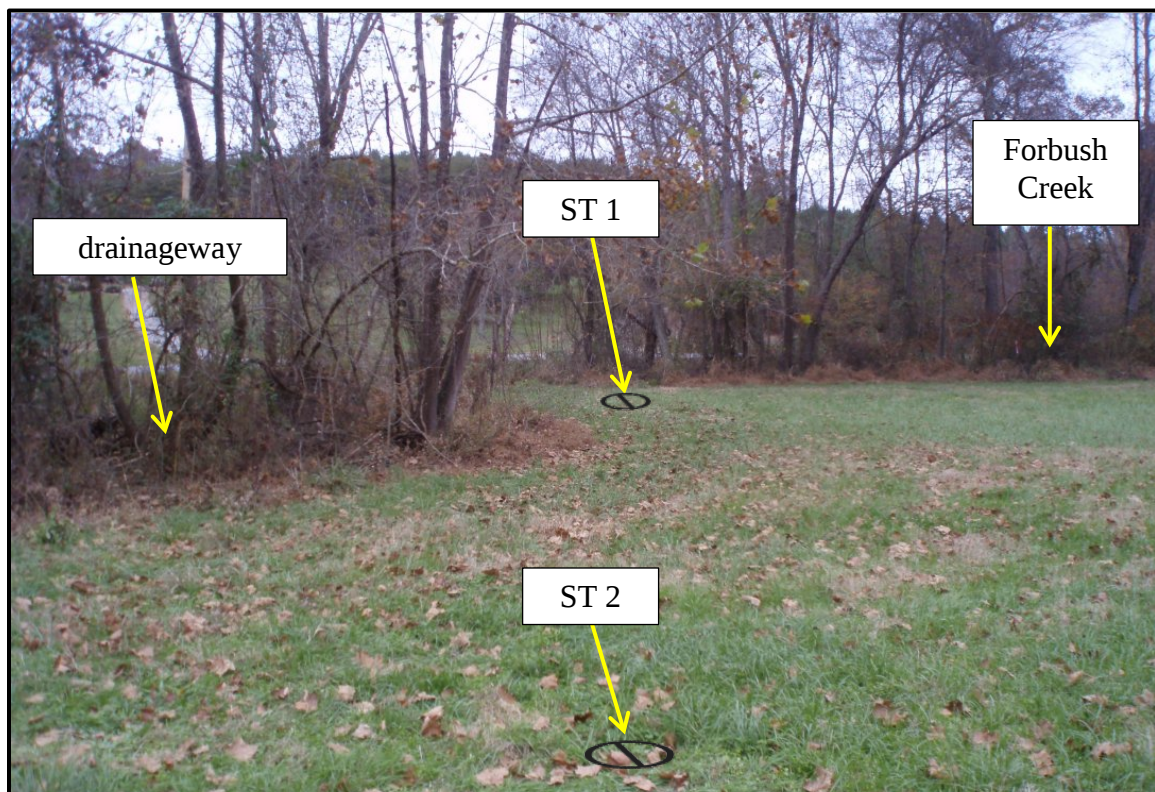


Figure 10: North view of the southeast quadrant.

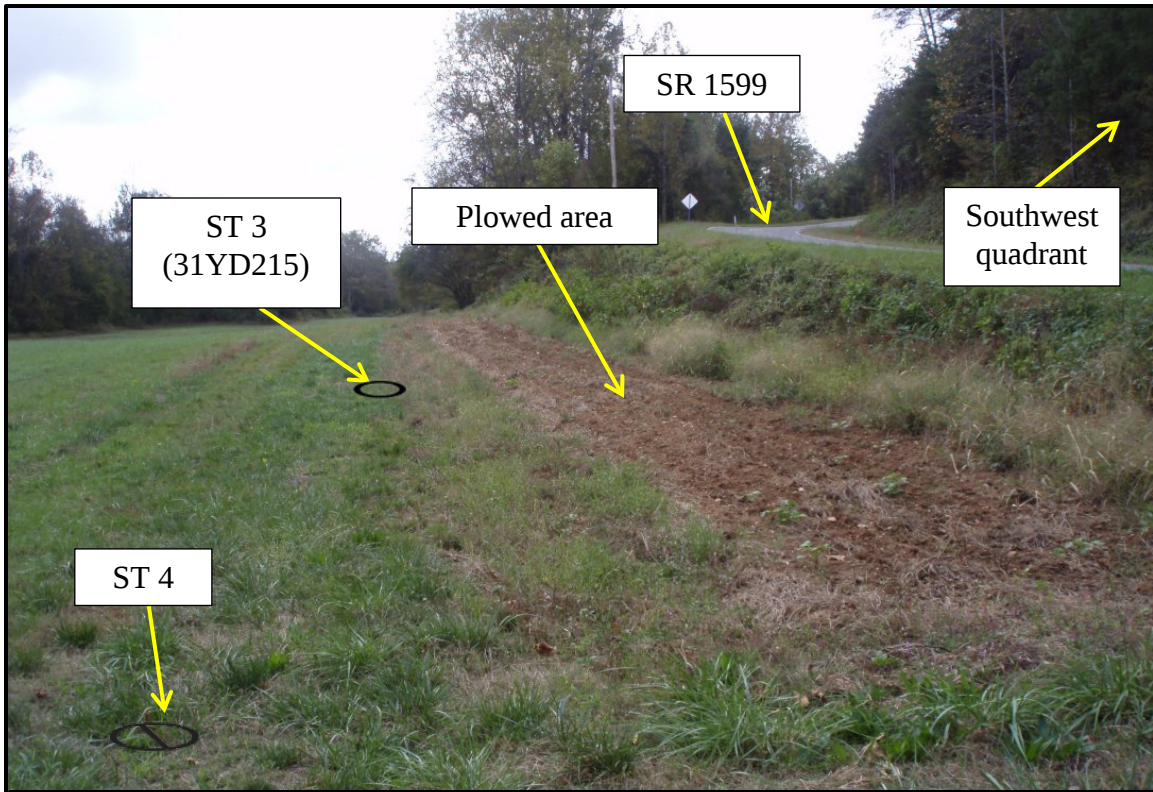


Figure 11: South view of the southeast quadrant.