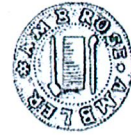


13-08-0040



**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#430334-Bridge 334** County: **Haywood**
 WBS No: **17BP.14.R.93** Document: **MCS**
 F.A. No: **n/a** Funding: ☒ State ☐ Federal
 Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No Permit Type: **Nationwide 3 & 14, TVA**

Project Description: This project is an intensive archaeological survey and evaluation for replacement of Bridge No. 334 on SR1212 (Haywood County) over Johnson Branch (Project No. STR#430334; WBS No. 17BP.14.R.93). As defined by the NCDOT, the survey corridor and Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeology extends 300 feet (91.44 m) north and 300 feet (91.44 m) south along SR1212 from the ends of Bridge No. 334. The corridor is approximately 150 feet (45.73 m) wide, extending 75 feet (22.86 m) on each side of SR1212 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*)

13-08-0040***Brief description of review activities, results of review, and conclusions:***

An archaeological survey and evaluation for replacement of Bridge No. 334 on SR1212 over Johnson Branch in Haywood County was conducted on September 27, 2013, by Tasha Benyshek and Michael Nelson of TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC). During the course of the survey, one previously unidentified archaeological isolated find (31HW571) was located within the project APE. The archaeological resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are needed for this project.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

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

Other: **Cultural Review**

Signed:



NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

11/13/2013
Date

13-08-0040

SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW

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

TRC has conducted an intensive archaeological survey and evaluation for the replacement of Bridge No. 334 on SR1212 (Johnson Branch Road) in Haywood County, North Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). As defined by the NCDOT, the survey area and Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeology extends 300 feet (91.44 m) north and 300 feet (91.44 m) south along SR1212 from the ends of Bridge No. 334. The corridor is approximately 150 feet (45.73 m) wide, extending 75 feet (22.86 m) on each side of SR1212 from its present center.

A map review and site files search was conducted by Belinda Cox of TRC at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Western Branch on September, 26 2013, which supplemented a previous NCDOT review. These reviews identified no archaeological sites within or adjacent to the APE, although Quentin Bass (1975) recorded three sites within a mile of the project area. Nearest to the project area is 31HW188, which is located along Campbell Creek and contained a variety of lithic artifacts some of which were identifiable as Middle Archaic. Site 31HW189 yielded Connestee ceramics, along with Middle and Late Archaic and Early Woodland projectile points. Site 31HW187, along Jonathan Creek, was found to contain lithic artifacts that were not identifiable to time period.

Topographic maps, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey maps, and historic maps were examined for information on natural or cultural variables that might have affected site locations. Nineteenth century maps of Haywood County show little detail in this area. The Price and Strother map (1808) shows Jonathan Creek and some southern tributaries at the edge the mapped area with the area to the immediate west labeled as "Boundary's not yet Settled". The MacRae (1833) map shows Old Chatluchee Road, and an intersecting road along Soco and Jonathan Creek and "Davidsons" in the Jonathan Creek settlement area, but no detail in the project vicinity. The Kerr (1882) map depicts Jonathan Creek, but little other detail in the area. The 1893 Mt. Guyot USGS quadrangle shows a stream in the location of Campbell Creek, and a tributary in the location of Johnson Branch. A road is shown leading to a structure above the west side of Campbell Creek, but no other detail in the project vicinity (USGS 1893). The 1935 USGS quadrangle shows more structures along Campbell Creek, but none up what appears to be Johnson Branch (USGS 1935). The 1941 quadrangle shows Johnson Branch and a road in the SR1212 location, with the creek crossing in approximately the same location as present day. Several structures are depicted, but none within the project area (USGS 1941).

On-line soils data indicate that two generalized soil types are present in the APE (NRCS 2013). Most of the area is mapped as consisting of Saunook loam, 8–15% slopes, stony. The steeply sloped area in the southeastern part of the APE consists of Soco-Stecoah complex, 30–50% slopes.

The archaeological field survey included a walkover of the APE to search for above-ground features and the excavation of 10 shovel tests (STs) in areas lacking standing water, wetland soils, or signs of severe disturbance (see Figure 2). The STs measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to subsoil, impenetrable rock, or at least 75 cm below surface (cmbs); all soils were dry-screened through ¼-inch mesh. The survey identified one archaeological resource, 31HW571, in the northwest quadrant (Figure 3; Table 1), which was the only portion of the survey area suitable for shovel testing. The southeastern portion consists of a steeply sloped wooded area (Figure 3). The southwestern quadrant contains Johnson Branch, along with its boulder strewn banks and the road shoulder (Figure 4). The northeastern part of the survey area also contains Johnson Branch, along with slope and extant structures. That area has been heavily modified (Figure 5).

13-08-0040

Ten shovel tests were excavated, all in the northwestern portion of the survey area in a gently sloping pasture with small, discrete flat areas (Figure 6). That area also contains an intermittent drainage. No testing was conducted outside of the APE. The A horizon was clearly a plowzone in some locations, but was thick in some areas, and in some areas appeared disturbed; all shovel tests ended within a rocky, dark yellowish brown B horizon and all encountered large rocks at the bases. One isolated find (31HW571) was found, consisting of unidentified prehistoric ceramics found in ST2 (Figure 7). Close interval shovel testing resulted in no additional material, save modern wire nails. A 50 × 50 cm unit was excavated at the positive test (ST2) to investigate two small stains visible at the base of the plowzone; these were determined to be rodent burrows. That test encountered 10 cm of overburden with gravels, which was underlain by a dark brown 13 cm thick plowzone. The shovel test was excavated into the dark yellowish brown B horizon to 50 cmbs, after which large rocks were encountered. The ST2 soil profile is fairly representative of that found within the other tests, although thicknesses varied, and the historic overburden was not encountered in all areas.

The eight sherds recovered from ST2 are residual or eroded, save one example that appears to be rectilinear complicated stamped, but may be over stamped simple stamped (Table 2). This sherd exhibits a slightly burnished interior, however, and does not appear to be Connestee. The sherds may be redeposited from elsewhere or may represent a small site that was previously disturbed by the construction of Cessna Lane; it is also possible that a site extends outside of the APE to the west. Due to low density within the project area, and the lack of potential for associated features, this IF is recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there is no evidence that NRHP-eligible archaeological resources are situated within the Bridge No. 334 APE. Consequently, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this project as currently defined.

Sincerely,



Tasha Benyshek

Senior Archaeologist/Assistant Program Manager, Asheville
TRC Environmental Corporation

13-08-0040

REFERENCES CITED

Kerr, W.C.

1882 *Map of North Carolina*. On file, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

MacRae, John

1833 *A New Map of the State of North Carolina*. John MacRae, Fayetteville, and H.S. Tanner, Philadelphia.

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2013 Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey.

Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/> accessed October, 2013.

Price, Jon and John Strother

1808 *The First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina*. Plate IX in *North Carolina in Maps*, edited by

W. P. Cumming, 1966. State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1893 Mt. Guyot, TN, topographic map (1:25,000).

1935 Dellwood, N.C., 7.5-minute topographic map (1:24,000).

1941 Dellwood, N.C., 7.5-minute topographic map (1:24,000).

Table 1. Archaeological Sites Identified in the Bridge 334 Survey.

Site #	Component(s)	Shovel Tests			Artifacts			Total	Recommendation
		Total*	Preh.	Hist.	Lithic	Ceramic	Historic		
31HW571	Unknown Prehistoric	9	1	0	0	8	0	8	Not Eligible

* Includes all shovel tests within 30 m of positive tests

Table 2. Site 31HW571 Artifact Inventory.

Bag	Prov	Strat	Depth	Qty	Artifact	Description
1	ST2	II	10-23 (Ap)	4	Residual sherd	<2cm
1	ST2	II	10-23 (Ap)	3	Eroded sherd	
1	ST2	II	10-23 (Ap)	1	UID stamped sherd	Burnished interior, coarse sand temper

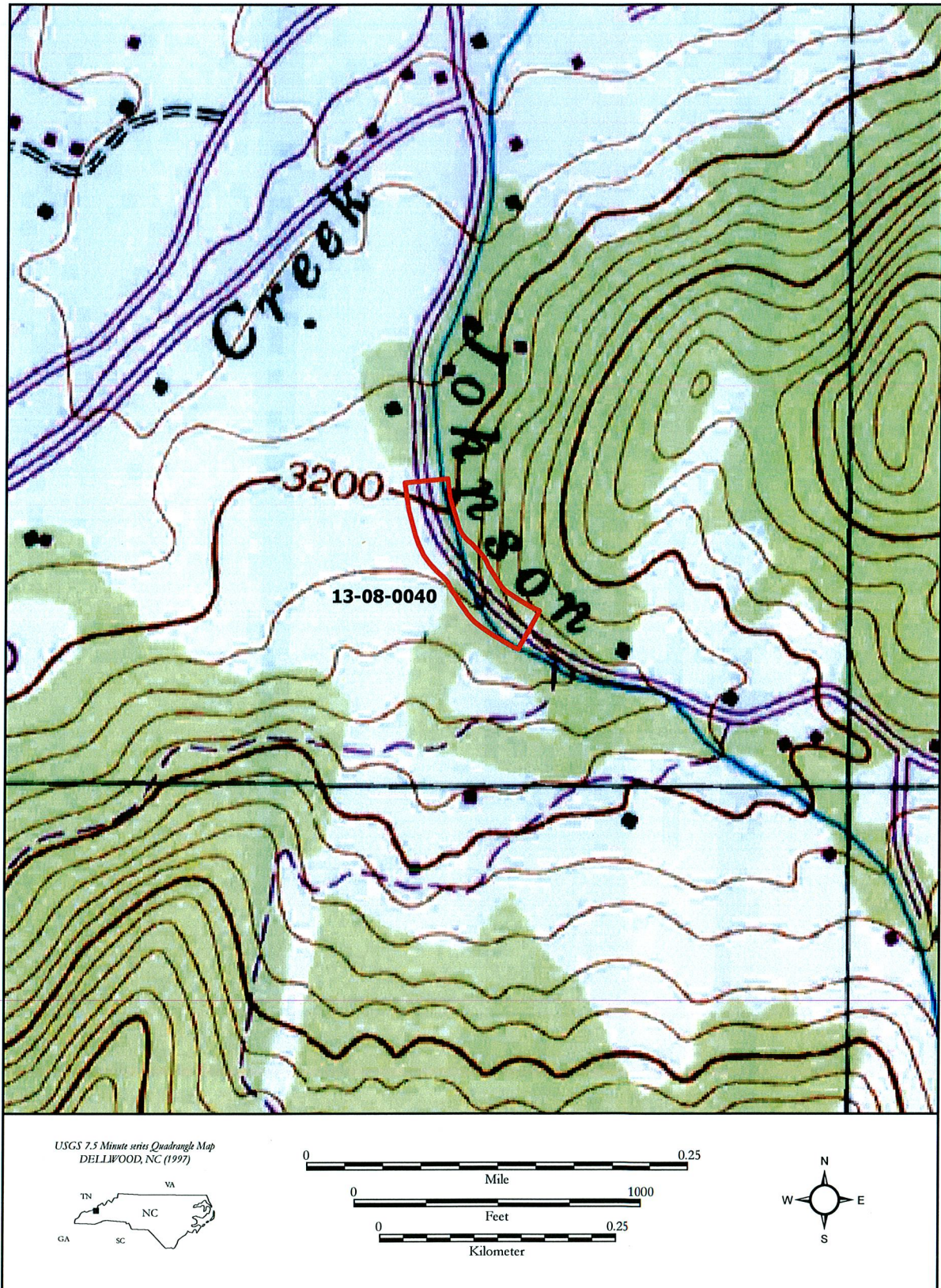


Figure 1. Project area showing Bridge No. 334 APE.

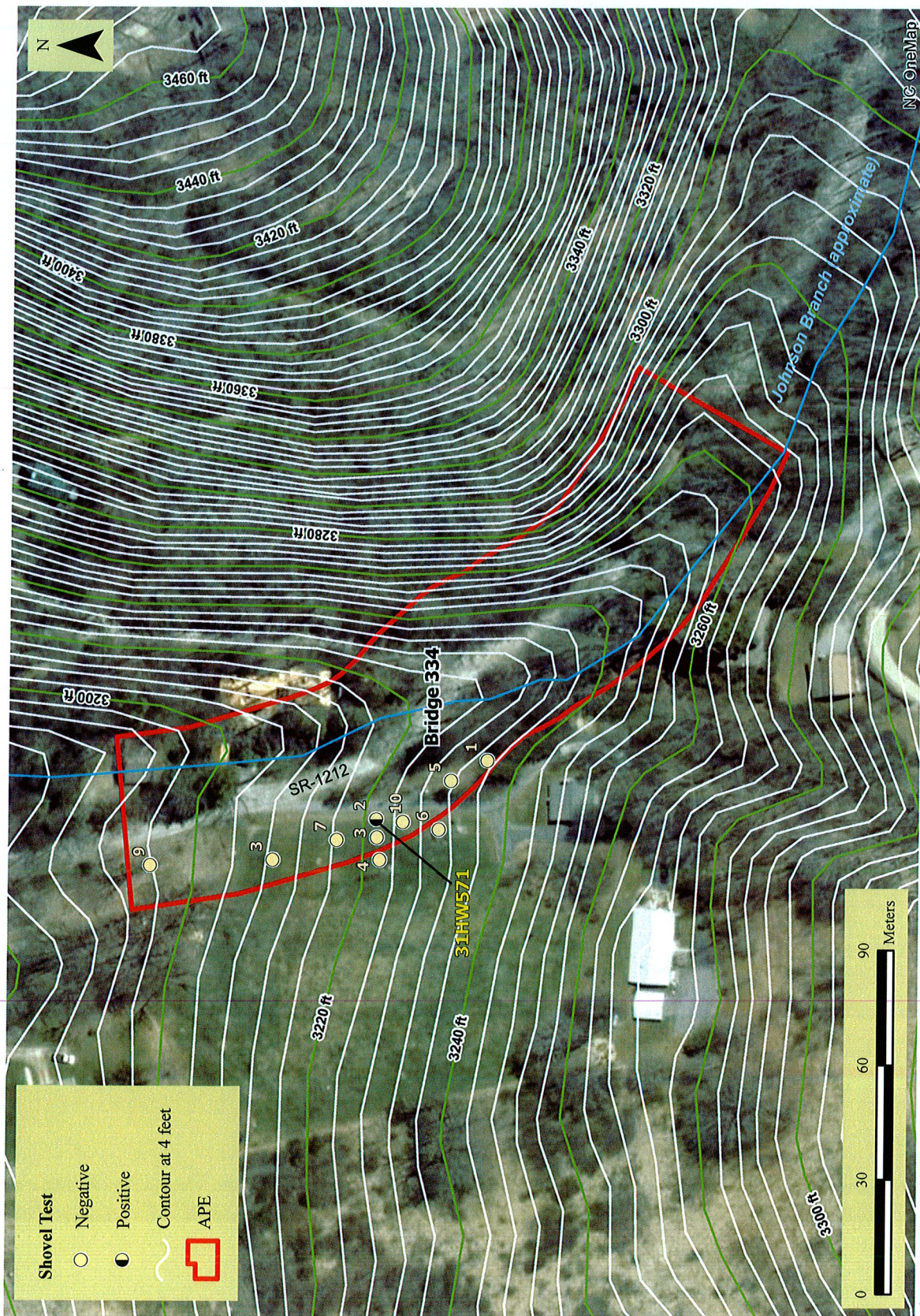


Figure 2. Aerial photograph (2010) and archaeological resource identified at Bridge 334.



Figure 3. Steep slope in the southeastern portion of the Bridge No. 334 APE, view north.



Figure 4. View of a southwestern portion of the Bridge No. 334 APE, view north.

*"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. View of the northeastern portion of the Bridge No. 334 APE, view north.



Figure 6. View of the northwestern portion of the Bridge No. 334 APE, view south.



Figure 7. Site 31HW571, view southwest.