

16-11-0013



**NO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ELIGIBLE OR LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
PRESENT 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: **Culvert 250252** County: **Cumberland**
 WBS No: **15006.1026039** Document: **State MCC**
 F.A. No: **FEMA (Not Assigned)** Funding: ☐ State ☒ Federal

Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No Permit Type: **NWP3 or NWP14**

Project Description: The NCDOT proposes an emergency replacement of Culvert 250252 carrying the waters of Indian Creek (Jessups Pond) under NC 53 (Cedar Creek Road) in Cumberland County. The culvert and 300 feet of roadway were washed out during Hurricane Matthew. This project will be let as an Emergency Express Design-Build Bridge Replacement. The structure is to be replaced at its existing location. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) measures approximately 75 feet to either side of the centerline of the roadway and about 300 feet from either end of the washout. Overall, the APE will encompass about 123,451 square feet (2.83 acres), inclusive of the existing roadway and structure to be replaced.

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 or eligible ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES present within the project's area of potential effects. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)
- ☐ No subsurface archaeological investigations were 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.

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

This project was accepted on Thursday, November 17, 2016. A map review and site file search was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) on Friday, November 18, 2016. No archaeological surveys have been conducted along this particular stretch of NC 53 (Cedar Creek Road), and no archaeological sites have been recorded within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed project. Digital copies of HPO's maps (Jerome Quadrangle) as well as the HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/>) were last reviewed on Monday, November 21, 2016. There are no known historic architectural resources located within or adjacent to the APE for which intact archaeological deposits would be anticipated within the footprint of the proposed project. In addition, topographic maps, historic maps (NCMaps

website), USDA soil survey maps, and aerial photographs were utilized and inspected to gauge environmental factors that may have contributed to historic or prehistoric settlement within the project limits, and to assess the level of modern, slope, agricultural, hydrological, and other erosive-type disturbances within and surrounding the archaeological APE.

As stated in the Survey Required Form, “This is a federally funded project that will also require a Federal permit. Permanent and/or temporary utility and/or drainage easements will be necessary as well as additional ROW, the dimensions for which have not been specified; however, the size of the APE will capture any possible impacts beyond the NCDOT’s existing 100-foot ROW along NC 53 (Cedar Creek Road). At this time, we are in compliance with NC GS 121-12a, since there are no eligible (i.e. National Register-listed) archaeological resources located within the project’s APE that would require our attention. Based on the description of the proposed project, activities may take place beyond the NCDOT’s existing ROW along NC 53 (Cedar Creek Road). From an environmental perspective, the APE falls within a rural environmental setting within North Carolina’s Coastal Plain physiographic region, and is primarily composed of two (2) soil types (north to south) on either side of the drainage: Candor sand, 1-8% slopes (CaB) and Lakeland sand, 1-8% slopes (LaB). A large portion of the APE is considered a flood hazard/wetlands and consists of very poorly drained/poorly drained soils (i.e. Tr – Torhunta and Lynn Haven soils). Typically, preservation of intact archaeological resources would not be anticipated under such environmental conditions. However, small portions of the APE (to the north and south) extend onto fairly level upland areas and are composed of somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained soils (i.e. CaB and LaB) and may be considered to have a moderate to high potential for containing intact archaeological materials. Such areas will require formal archaeological investigations. Other than the aforementioned topographical situation, a review of current LiDAR data shows no other noticeable landscape features within the APE that would be worthy of reconnaissance or investigation; remnants of previous roadbeds or crossings (pre-1955) may be present, but would not be considered historically significant. The Office of State Archaeology (OSA) has reviewed only one (1) project within the vicinity of Culvert 250252 for environmental compliance, that being a cell tower location off of NC 53 (Cedar Creek Road) (CT 13-2223). An archaeological survey was not recommended for that project, stating a “low probability for intact, significant archaeological resources to be adversely impacted.” Unfortunately, NCDOT’s Archaeology Group has not reviewed any nearby transportation-related projects for environmental compliance under the Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO). A review of historic maps, arials, and property data reveals the potential presence of cultural resources that will require some form of investigation. Based on the 1884 McDuffie’s Map of Cumberland County, the J. M. Jessup Mill is located somewhere within or adjacent to the northeast quadrant of the APE. By the 1920s, a mill pond is no longer depicted although the “community” retained the moniker Jessups Mill. In addition, a cemetery is depicted on the Jerome, NC USGS quadrangle maps (1987, 2002) and Roseboro, NC USGS quadrangle map (1959) somewhere within or adjacent to the southwest quadrant of the APE. No identifying information for this cemetery has been discovered; however, the Cumberland County land assessment for the Beard Property shows that one acre has been set aside as cemetery property despite there being no mention of it within the most recent land conveyance (1989). Finally, the alignment of NC 53 has been shifted over time; its current alignment reflects a move to the west from the original crossing of Indian Creek (Jessups Pond) that occurred after 1953. In the 1970s, this crossing was actually a bridge and was labelled Indian Creek Bridge per Plat Book 43, Page 49. By 1985, the bridge had been replaced with a culvert (see Plat Book 57, Page 110). Although portions of the APE east of NC 53 appear to be relatively level and could be subjected to an archaeological survey, much, if not all, of that property consists of fill material and the dam that has created Jessups Pond and should be considered a disturbed context. It should be noted too that all the property east of NC 53 is owned by the State of North Carolina. Based on the information provided, an archaeological survey is, therefore, recommended for the proposed project. A visual inspection of the entire APE should be conducted first, followed then by systematic archaeological excavations within areas of moderate to high archaeological probability, focusing on the northwest and southwest quadrants. No formal archaeological investigations will occur on lands owned by the State of

North Carolina so a State Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit should not be necessary. Should the description of this project change or design plans be made available prior to construction, additional consultation regarding archaeology will be required.”

Field investigations for the replacement of Culvert 250252 under NC 53 (Cedar Creek Road) occurred on Tuesday, November 22, 2016, and were comprised of a pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing to locate and assess potentially significant archaeological remains that could be damaged or destroyed by the proposed project as described above. The entire extent of the project’s APE was visually inspected in order to determine the need for excavations. One (1) transect consisting of three (3) shovel tests was positioned within the Northwest Quadrant of the APE. Because of the topography only one (1) shovel test was positioned within the Southwest Quadrant of the APE. No shovel testing occurred within the Northeast and Southeast Quadrants because of a combination of low-lying, poorly drained soil conditions and extensively disturbed contexts. All shovel tests were negative for cultural material; no archaeological resources were recovered. According to the Soil Survey for Cumberland and Hoke Counties (1984), the typical soil profile for Candor sand, 1-8% slopes (CaB) (i.e. north side of the drainage) consists primarily of sands of varying colors with depth. Based on the soil profiles observed in the field (STPs 1-3), evidence of controlled burns may be present in the Northwest Quadrant of the APE at the interface of the surface and subsurface layers as noted by the soil survey. NC Wildlife Resources Commission signage for the Jessups Mill Pond Property on the other side of the road states that controlled burns are routinely employed on the property; one could assume that such measures could have also been in practice across the road as part of a timber operation. The typical soil profile for Lakeland sand, 1-8% slopes (CaB) (i.e. south side of the drainage) consists primarily of sands of varying colors with depth. The soil profile for STP 4 is consistent and shows no signs of any disturbance; however, no archaeological materials were recovered. Please refer to the Shovel Test Discussion for detailed descriptions (soil strata, color, and texture) of each shovel test.

The need for an archaeological survey to be conducted was prompted by the potential presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to the project’s APE, namely the J. M. Jessup Mill to the northeast and an undocumented cemetery to the southwest. The 1884 McDuffie’s Map of Cumberland County depicts “J. M. Jessup’s Mill” at the head of a mill pond (i.e. Jessups Pond); however, no road in the vicinity is indicated on the map. By the 1920s, the mill pond is no longer depicted although the surrounding “community” retained the moniker Jessups Mill. Although formal archaeological excavations did not occur within the Northeast Quadrant of the APE (to do so would have required a State ARPA permit because the property is owned by the State of North Carolina), a reconnaissance of the property did not reveal the presence of any potential mill components that would have been associated with the J. M. Jessup Mill. Despite State-ownership since 2007, the Mill Pond property (i.e. east side of NC 53) had been passed down through the Jessup Family since 1912 when James Monroe Jessup (1825-1912) passed away. In his will (Book G, Page 159), James granted all of his lands jointly to his sons Emmett and Jasper. The lands eventually passed down to Emmett’s children (Elizabeth, Claude, and Jeannette) upon his death in 1946 (DB 515/205, DB 510/191, Administrator Records Vol. 9-10/Page 118). According to estate records (88-E-278 and 01-E-515), Thomas Charles Lewis, son of Jeannette and the great-grandson of James, gained control of the lands. Thomas Lewis later sold the property to the State of North Carolina in 2007 on behalf of the Sandhills Area Land Trust and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (DB 7730/519). Between 1860 and 1892, James M. Jessup had acquired almost 3,000 acres along Harrison and Indian Creeks. Aside from the 1884 map depiction for the J. M. Jessup Mill, the 1884 Branson’s North Carolina Business Directory also has a record of the mill (“Corn, Cedar Creek, J. M. Jessup” [Page 252]). Records for the J. M. Jessup Mill also appear in Branson’s Directory for 1890 (Page 227) and 1896 (Page 218). There is no record of the J. M. Jessup Mill (or any other mill in the Cedar Creek area) in any of the earlier editions of Branson’s Directory that listed mill operations (1869, 1872, and 1877/78), suggesting that the J. M. Jessup must have been established around 1880±. None of the pertinent census documents list James M. Jessup as a miller; all records show him to be a farmer except for the 1850 Federal Census in which he is listed as an unmarried 24-year old teacher living at home with

his parents (Joshua and Sally). In addition, neither of James' sons (Emmett or Jasper) is listed as a miller in later census records; both are listed as farmers. Based on the written record, it cannot be determined when the J. M. Jessup Mill went defunct, other than possibly when James himself passed away in 1912. As mentioned above, no remains of the mill operation were observed within the project's APE; however, remnants of the turn-of-the-century complex could be situated beyond the limits of the APE and, thus, the scope of this project.

Similar to the J. M. Jessup Mill, a cemetery is depicted on several USGS maps (Jerome [1987, 2002] and Roseboro [1959]) in close proximity to the project's APE. Past experience has shown that cemetery depictions on USGS maps, based on the sheer scale of those maps, are more general than specific (see Mohler 2015); therefore, survey within the Southwest Quadrant of the APE also included the recordation and documentation of the cemetery in order to accurately depict the location of the cemetery (and the graves therein) in regards to the project's overall APE. Based on the deed research for the Jessup Millpond Property, one can rightfully assume that the cemetery must be associated with the Jessup Family. The Jessup Cemetery consists of nine (9) possible interments, of which the earliest two (2) may be marked in commemoration only.

Jessup Cemetery (1794-1915, [n=9])*						
SEE - http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=2167016						
GPS#	Name	DOB	DOD	Age	Order of Burial	Familial Relationship
0	Harriet L. Jessup	1/4/1827	3/25/1915	88	9	wife of #1
1	James M. Jessup	6/2/1825	7/5/1912	87	8	husband of #0, son of #2/#3
2	Joshua Jessup	5/27/1786	4/9/1862	75	3	husband of #3, son of #4/#5
3	Sallie Jessup	3/8/1789	2/18/1871	81	4	wife of #2
4	Isaac Jessup	abt 1730	abt 1794	64	1	husband of #5
5	Anne Jessup	unk	abt 1811	?	2	wife of #4
6	Salome J. Fisher	8/5/1831	4/5/1876	44	5	wife of M.W. Fisher, daughter of #2/#3
7	James Robert Jessup	1/29/1908	3/7/1908	2mos	7	son of E.P. & E.A. Jessup, grandson of #0/#1
8	Sallie Dee Jessup	8/2/1901	8/11/1903	2	6	daughter of J.D. & Sallie Jessup, granddaughter of #0/#1
*There is the potential for unmarked graves to be present						

In terms of J. M. Jessup, proprietor of the mill mentioned above, the first two (2) interments are for his grandparents, Isaac and Anne (*nee* Gray) Jessup, who passed away around 1794 and 1811, respectively. Based on the wording of their joint marker, it is obvious that the marker was placed well after their deaths and might not mark their actual resting places. No footstones were observed in association with their marker, as were seen for the remaining graves in the cemetery. The next two (2) interments are of James' parents, Joshua and Sallie (*nee* Culbreth) Jessup, who passed away just before and after the Civil War, respectively. James' sister, Salome, who married Marshall W. Fisher, then passed in 1876. Her burial is then followed by those for two of James' grandchildren in 1903 and 1908, a time during which it was common for children of this age to succumb to disease. James M. Jessup, himself, passed away in 1912 and is buried within the limits of the cemetery. The final interment is that of James' widow Harriet (*nee* Parker) in 1915. In all, four (4) generations of the Jessup Family are present, although there is space

within the limits of the cemetery for unmarked burials to be present. The parcel in which the Jessup Cemetery is located is currently owned by Sallie J. Beard and was once part of the overall acreage owned by James M. Jessup (see informal deed trace for the mill property mentioned above). Ms. Beard is a second cousin to Thomas C. Lewis who sold the millpond property to the State and is a great-granddaughter to the mill owner James M. Jessup (1825-1912), through his son Jasper (1860-1948) and grandson Emmett (1905-1976). Once names could be attached to the location, online references showed that the cemetery had been canvassed previously in 2006 (see <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GScid=2167016>). A tenth burial was apparently noted, marked with a wooden marker; however, no wooden marker was observed at the time of this survey. The Jessup Family Cemetery was also documented as part of the published Cumberland County Cemetery Survey (1999:45); its short abstract reads “overlooking Jessup’s Mill Pond on a high sandy ridge, and enclosed by a chain link fence.” Nine burials were noted at the time of the 1999 survey, all of which are still visible as well as the chain link fence. Earlier references to this particular cemetery were not located within the WPA Cemetery Project records of the 1930s/1940s or within the WPA index of pre-1914 graves at the State Archives. Despite previous documentation, no official cemetery survey form has been submitted to the State Archives for the Jessup Cemetery. Various written sources regarding the history of Cumberland County and the Upper Cape Fear region (e.g. Currie 1970, Junior Service League 1975, Myrover 1905, Parker 1990, Powell 1999) were examined in order to develop a context for the Jessup Family. Cumberland County happens to be one of the few counties in the state, if not the only one, to not have a Heritage Book, a genealogical compilation of the county’s history. Unfortunately, no mention of the individuals buried within the cemetery could be found, other than within standard sources like census records, deed conveyances, and probate files. The 0.02-acre cemetery is situated outside the project’s APE and will not be impacted by construction activities; however, its proximity does warrant some caution were there to be any changes to the design.

As a result of this investigation, the Jessup Family Cemetery has been documented within the vicinity of the project’s APE and based on its age has been recorded as an archaeological site with the Office of State Archaeology as Site 31CD2129**. The cemetery does not appear to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility nor does it qualify under Criteria Considerations for cemeteries and burial places (Potter and Boland 1992). Several marked graves within the cemetery boundary are at least partially located within the NCDOT’s ROW along NC 53; however, the cemetery as a whole falls outside the project’s APE and should not be affected by the proposed undertaking. If impacts to this cemetery are unavoidable, it is recommended that the affected graves within the cemetery be removed and relocated according to applicable state statutes. Additional fieldwork within the APE is unlikely to provide any significant or substantial amounts of archaeological data. Therefore, it is recommended that additional archaeological work should not be required. A finding of “No NRHP-Eligible or -Listed Archaeological Sites Present” within the APE is considered appropriate in association with the proposed project. However, should the description of this project or design plans change prior to construction, then additional consultation regarding archaeology will be required. If archaeological materials are uncovered during project activities, then such resources will be dealt with according to the procedures set forth for “unanticipated discoveries,” to include notification of NCDOT’s Archaeology Group.

Shovel Test Discussion:

STP 1: 0-27cmbs, 10YR 3/3 (dark brown), sand; 27-34cmbs, 10YR 2/1 (black), sand; 34-64cmbs, 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), coarse sand; 64-86cmbs, 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) and 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown), coarse sand; no cultural material.

STP 2: 0-27cmbs, 10YR 3/3 (dark brown), sand; 27-45cmbs, 10YR 2/1 (black), sand with clay nodules (possible fill); 45-67cmbs, 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), coarse sand; 67-74cmbs, 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) and 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown), coarse sand; layer of black sand with clay nodules also contained lots of charcoal flecks, it did not extend across the profile and was rather inconsistent in its

uniformity suggesting that it could be tree roots that caught fire and burned (much of the surrounding property has been treated with controlled burns); no cultural material.

STP 3: 0-18cmbs, 10YR 3/3 (dark brown), sand; 18-40cmbs, 10YR 2/1 (black), sand with clay nodules (more consistent with being fill material in this location than STP 2); 40-68cmbs, 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), coarse sand; 68-77cmbs, 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) and 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown), coarse sand; no cultural material.

STP 4: 0-13cmbs, very thick root mat/leaf litter; 13-30cmbs, 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), fine sand; 30-70cmbs, 7.5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow), sand; no cultural material.

References:

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nd WPA Cemetery Survey Files and Records. State Archives, Raleigh.

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<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/index.html>, last accessed 29 Nov 2016.

1987 Jerome, NC. Scale-1:24000. Online document: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/index.html>, last accessed 29 Nov 2016.

2002 Jerome, NC. Scale-1:24000. Online document: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/index.html>, last accessed 29 Nov 2016.

United States Post Office

1920s Rural Delivery Routes, Cumberland County, NC. Post Office Dept., Washington, D.C. Online reference: <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/1798/rec/17>, last accessed 29 Nov 2016.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

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

Signed:

Paul J Mohler

November 30, 2016

NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Date

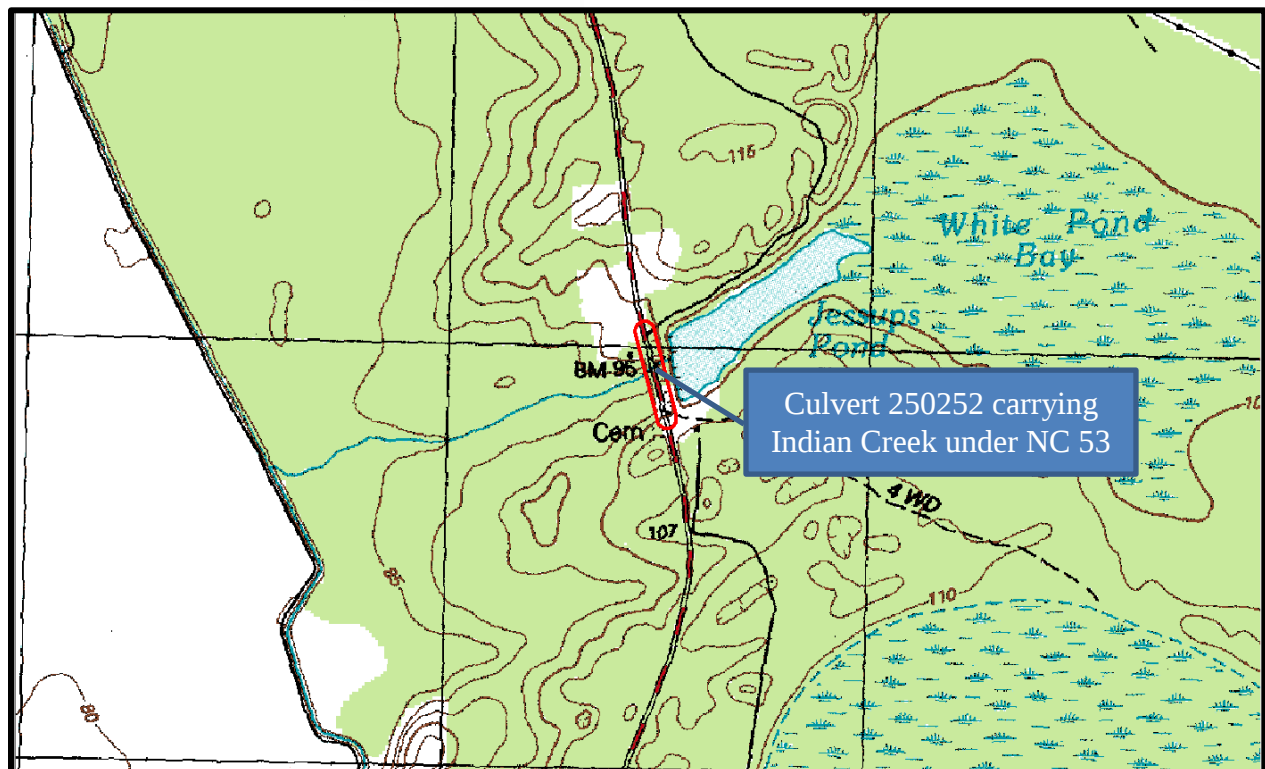


Figure 1: Jerome, NC (USGS 1987).

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

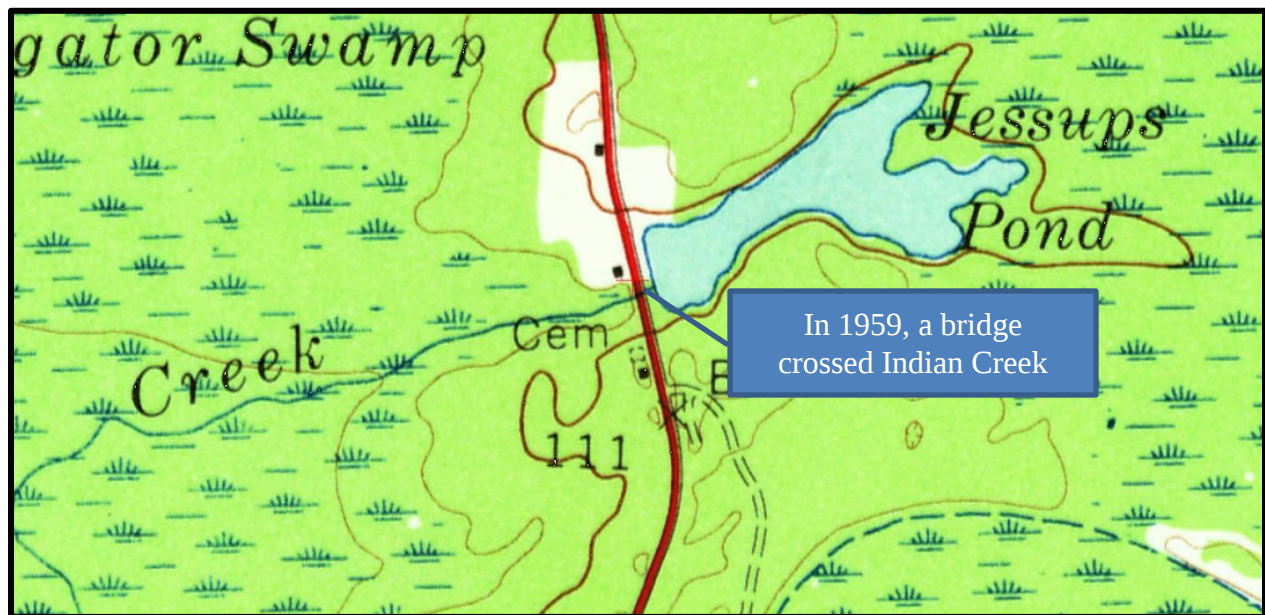


Figure 2: Roseboro, NC (USGS 1959).

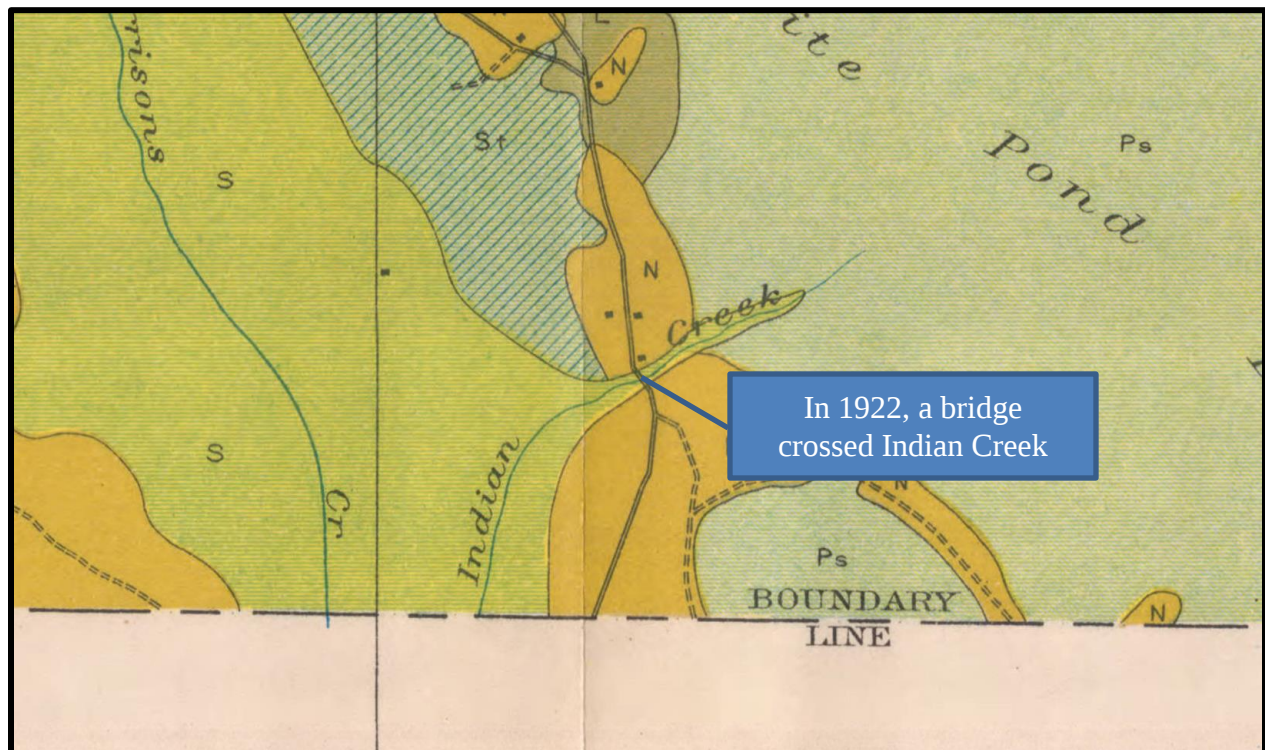


Figure 3: Soil Map, North Carolina, Cumberland County Sheet (Perkins and Davidson 1922).

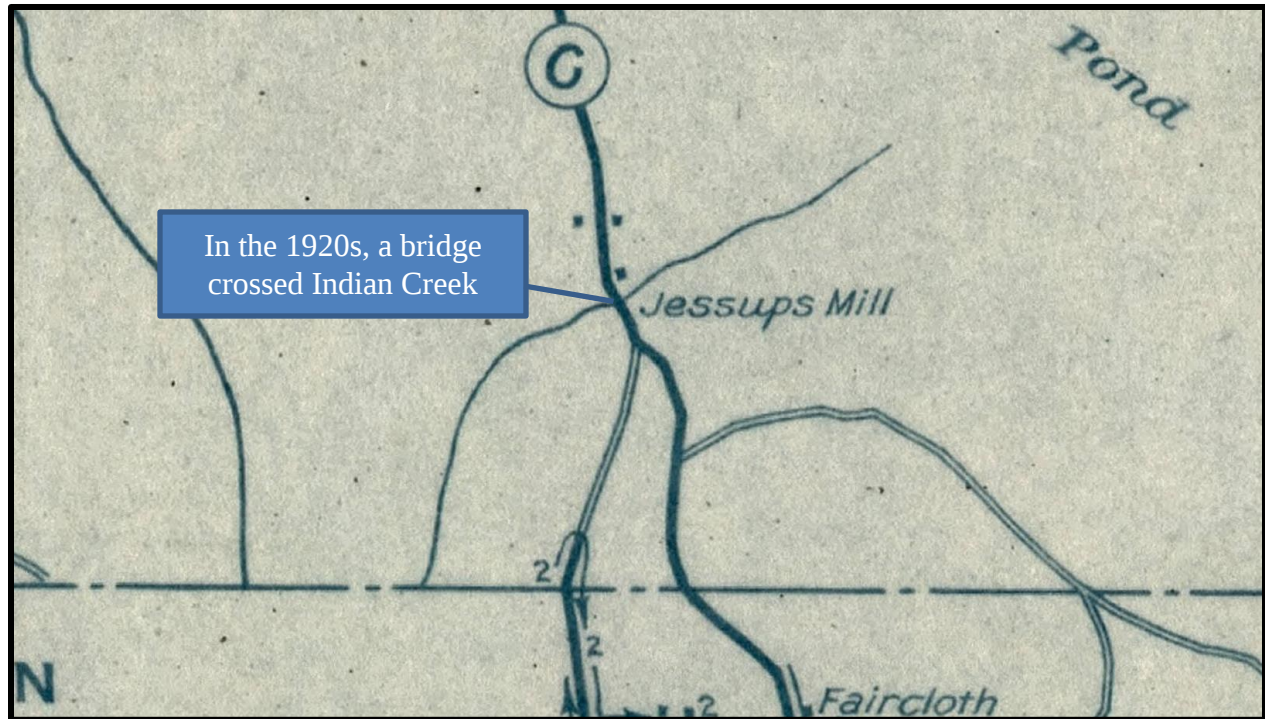


Figure 4: Rural delivery routes, Cumberland County, NC (United States Postal Service 1920s).

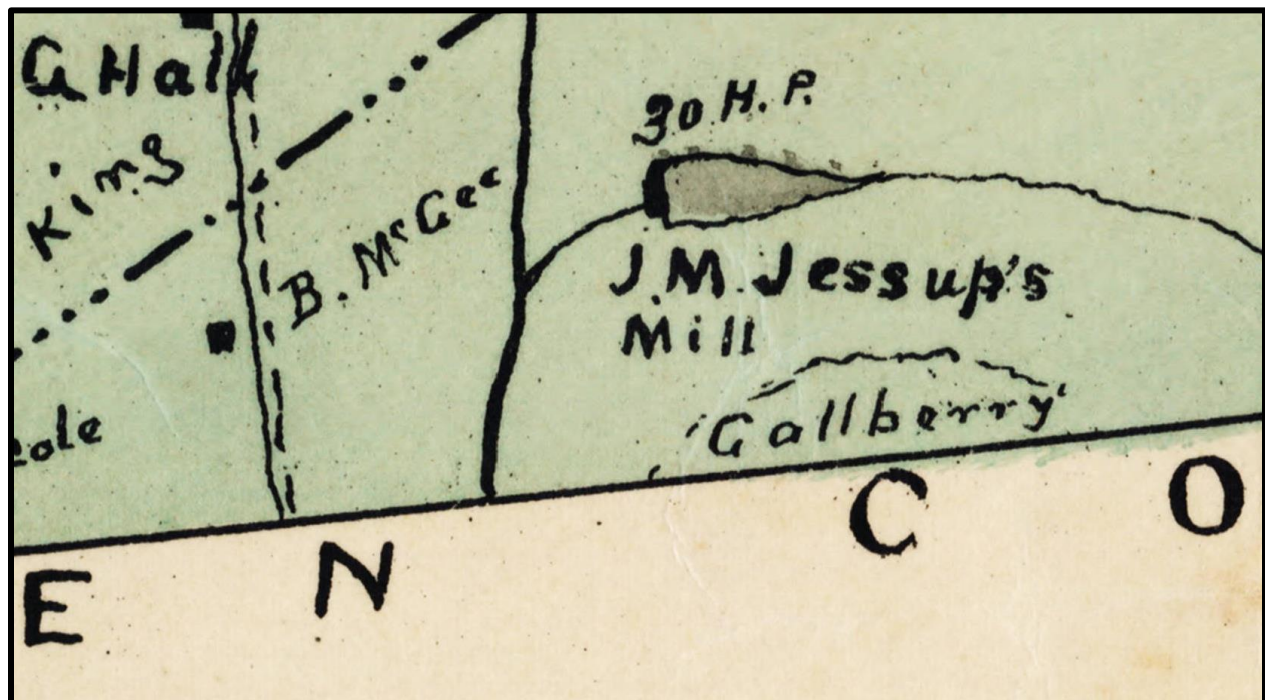


Figure 5: McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina (1884).



Photo 1: Soil Profile of STP 2.



Photo 2: Soil Profile of STP 3..



Photo 3: Chain Link Fence and Gate at the Jessup Cemetery, looking North.



Photo 4: Joint Marker for James M. and Harriett L. Jessup, looking East.



Photo 5: Joint Marker for Joshua and Sallie Jessup, looking East.



Photo 6: Joint Marker for Isaac and Anne Jessup (possibly commemorative), looking East.



Photo 7: Grave Marker for Salome J. Fisher, looking East.



Photo 8: Grave Marker with footstone for James Robert Jessup, looking East.



Photo 9: Grave Marker with footstone for Sallie Dee Jessup, looking East.



Photo 10: Location of the Jessup Cemetery at the top of the road embankment, just beyond the limits of the Study Area in the Southwest Quadrant, looking west.



Photo 11: Southeast Quadrant, looking North.

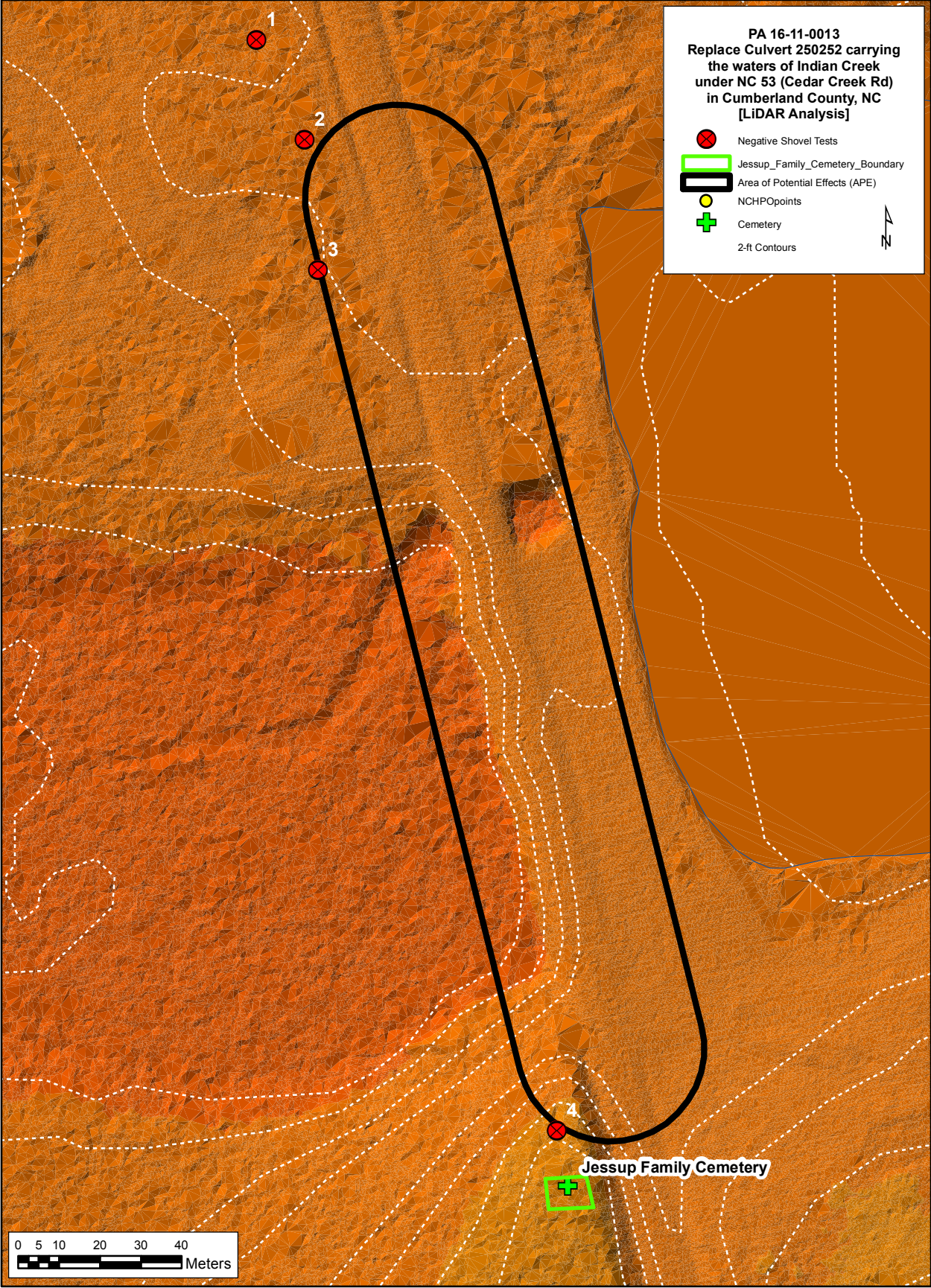


Photo 12: Current condition of NC 53 at Indian Creek, looking South.



Photo 13: Current condition of NC 53 and Culvert 250252 at Indian Creek, looking South.



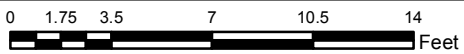


PA 16-11-0013
 Replace Culvert 250252 carrying
 the waters of Indian Creek
 under NC 53 (Cedar Creek Rd)
 in Cumberland County, NC
 [Jessup Family Cemetery Map]

-  Negative Shovel Tests
-  Jessup_Family_Cemetery_Boundary
-  Jessup Family Headstones/Footstones
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  NCHPOpoints
-  2-ft Contours
-  Unnamed Tributaries
-  Named_streams
-  Cumberland Co. Streets
-  Cumberland_Parcels



FS Harriet L Jessup
 HS Harriet L & James M Jessup
 FS James M Jessup
 FS Joshua Jessup
 HS Salome J Fisher
 FS Salome J Fisher
 HS Joshua & Sallie Jessup
 FS Sallie Jessup
 HS Sallie Dee Jessup
 FS Sallie Dee Jessup
 HS James Robert Jessup
 FS James Robert Jessup
 HS Isaac & Anne Jessup



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,
 CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid,
 IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community