



**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: **Bridge 310** County: **Surry**
WBS No: **17BP.11.R.128** Document: **Minimum Criteria**
F.A. No: **na** Funding: ☒ State ☐ Federal

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

Project Description:

The project calls for the replacement of Bridge No. 310 on SR 1774 (Reeves Mill Road) over Stoney Creek in Surry County. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is defined as a 600 foot (182.88 m) long corridor running 330 feet (91.44 m) north and 300 feet south along Reeves Mill Road from the center of Bridge No. 310. The corridor is approximately 150 feet (45.72 m) wide extending 75 feet (22.86 m) 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 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:

Bridge No. 310 is located southeast of Mount Airy and northwest of Pilot Mountain in the northeastern section of Surry County, North Carolina. The project area is plotted in the northern portion of the Mount Airy South USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

A site file search was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) on October 31, 2016. No previously recorded archaeological sites have been identified within the APE or within a mile of bridge. According to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office online data base (HPOWEB 2016), there are no known historic architectural resources within the APE that may yield intact archaeological deposits. Topographic maps, USDA soil survey maps, aerial photographs (NC One Map), historic maps (North Carolina maps website), and Google Street View application were examined for information on environmental and cultural variables that may have contributed to prehistoric or historic settlement within the project limits and to assess the level of ground disturbance. An archaeological field investigation and reconnaissance was carried out on November 21, 2016, to further evaluate the project area.

Bridge No. 310 and Reeves Mill Road cross Stoney Creek north to south. Stoney Creek flows to the southwest and is a tributary of the Ararat River. These waterways are part of the Yadkin-Pee Dee drainage basin. The APE resides along a small floodplain with hillside slopes to either side (Figure 2). Slope is considered gradual to steep. Properties within the APE are a mix of residential to the south, agricultural to the southeast and north, and forest to the northeast and along the creek (Figures 3–6). Ground disturbance is mixed as well with grading on the hillsides for homes, ditches alongside the road, and soil erosion. The intersection of SR 1818 (Mills Road) with Reeves Mill is also located just south of the bridge.

The USDA soil survey map for Surry County shows three soil types within the APE (see Figure 2). The Colvard and Suches soils (CsA) occupy the floodplain on either side of the stream. This soil is well drained with a slope of 3 percent or less and subject to occasionally flooding. Due to these qualities along with minimal disturbance makes the soil highly probable for archaeological resources. The hillsides to the north and south are composed of Fairview sandy clay loam (FeC2; FeD2). This series is well drained with slope of 8 to 15 percent for the FeC2 variant and 15 to 25 percent for FeD2. This series is also moderately eroded. If present, the upper soil layer is mix from tillage of the original top soil with subsoil and organic matter. It unlikely intact and significant deposits are present on this series due to disturbance. Finally, the Woolwine-Fairview-Westfield complex (WoD) is located in a limited amount at the southern end of the APE along the hillside. Although well drained, the series is steep at 15 to 25 percent. Slope of 15 percent or more is not usually tested, since it is unlikely to yield archaeological sites.

A review of the site files shows no sites within a mile of the project area. This is mostly due to a lack of investigations. Nearly all past projects and OSA reviews have occurred to the north and west and over a mile way. In general, additional work is needed in the area before conclusions can be drawn from previously known sites this area.

A historic map review was also conducted prior to fieldwork. Most early maps from the 18th and 19th centuries provide only general details concerning the region illustrating just major roads and settlements. An approximate location for the project was first identified on the 1891 USGS Yadkinville topographic map (Figure 7). This map depicts a crossing at or near the current bridge, but the road alignment does not follow the alignment of Reeves Mill Road. In addition, this branch of Stoney Creek is identified as Rock Creek, and no structures are illustrated. The subsequent 1912 *Rural Delivery Route for Surry County* shows much of the same picture, but two structures are place on either side of the creek and east of the road (Figure 8). Due to the uncertainty of the road alignment, it is not clear if either of the structures is within the APE. However, there are no indications that they were significant. The 1932 *Soil Survey Map for Surry County* displays a more modern road layout that resembles Reeves Mill Road (Figure 9). The crossing appears to be a current bridge location, and two structures are to the west. Currently, these

structure locations are occupied by standing structures outside of the APE. Later 20th century maps provided no further useful information. From the map review, it is unlikely that deposits associated with former significant structures will be encountered within the APE.

The archaeological field investigation at Bridge No. 310 included the excavation of four shovel test placements (STPs) and a surface inspection (see Figure 2). One STP each was placed in each of the four quadrants along the floodplain. No additional STPs were placed along the hillsides due to steep slope or ground disturbance from erosion or landscaping activities. Surface visibility was fair to the northwest and northeast, but no artifacts were observed. Soil stratigraphy is consistent within the floodplain and made up of two layers. The upper is a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) or yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam that is approximately 20 cm (ca. 8 in) thick. This is followed by a yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil that extends at least 30 cm (ca. 12 in) below the surface. No cultural resources were identified in any of the STPs.

The archaeological investigations for the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 310 failed to record any archaeological resources within the APE. Soils are shallow and eroded and not likely to contain significant deposits. No further archaeological work is required for replacement of Bridge No. 310 in Surry County. However, additional work might be required should design plans change to encompass property outside of the currently defined APE.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

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



C. Damon Jones
NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

11/29/16

Date

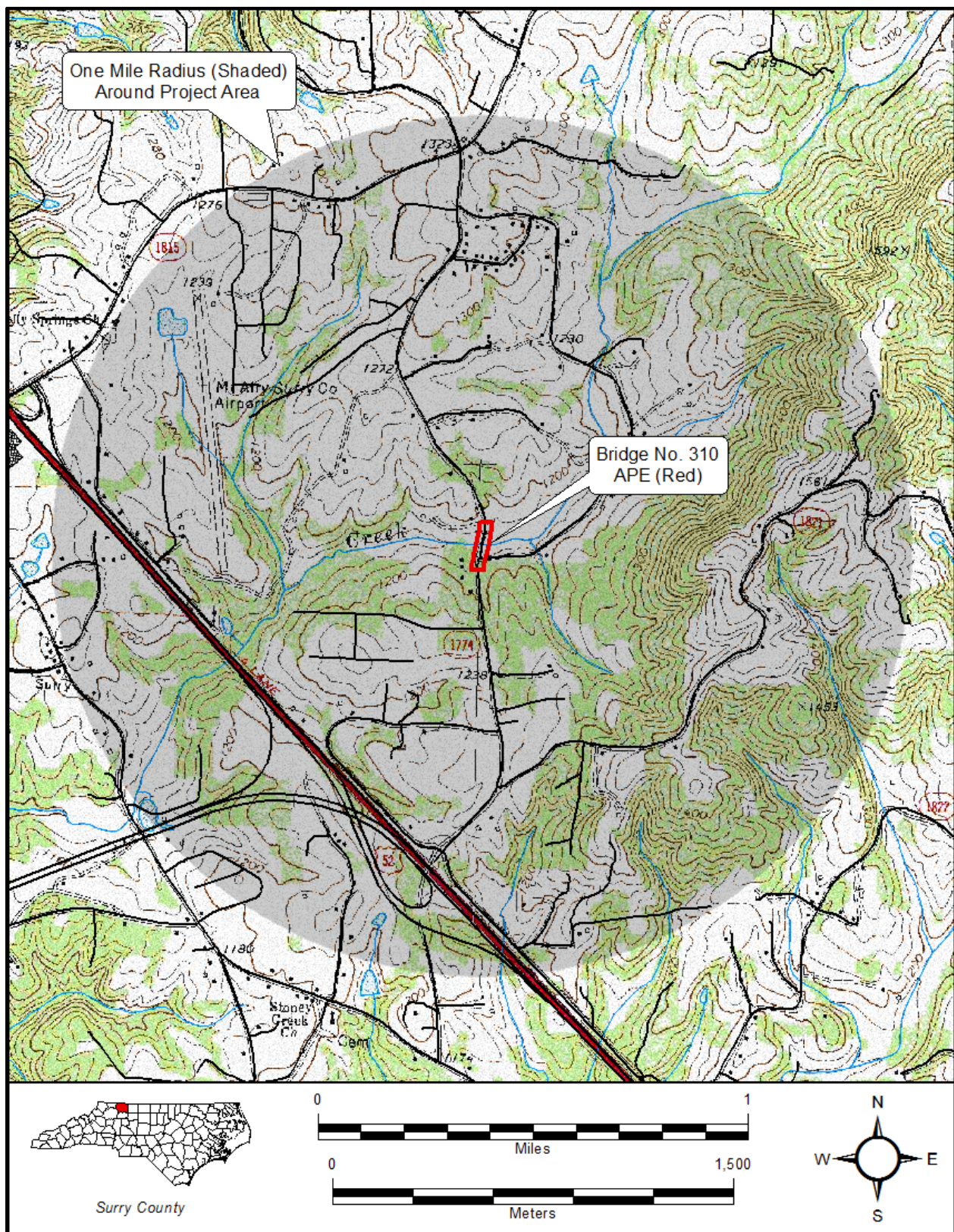


Figure 1. Topographic Setting of the Project Area, Mount Airy South (1970), NC, USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle.

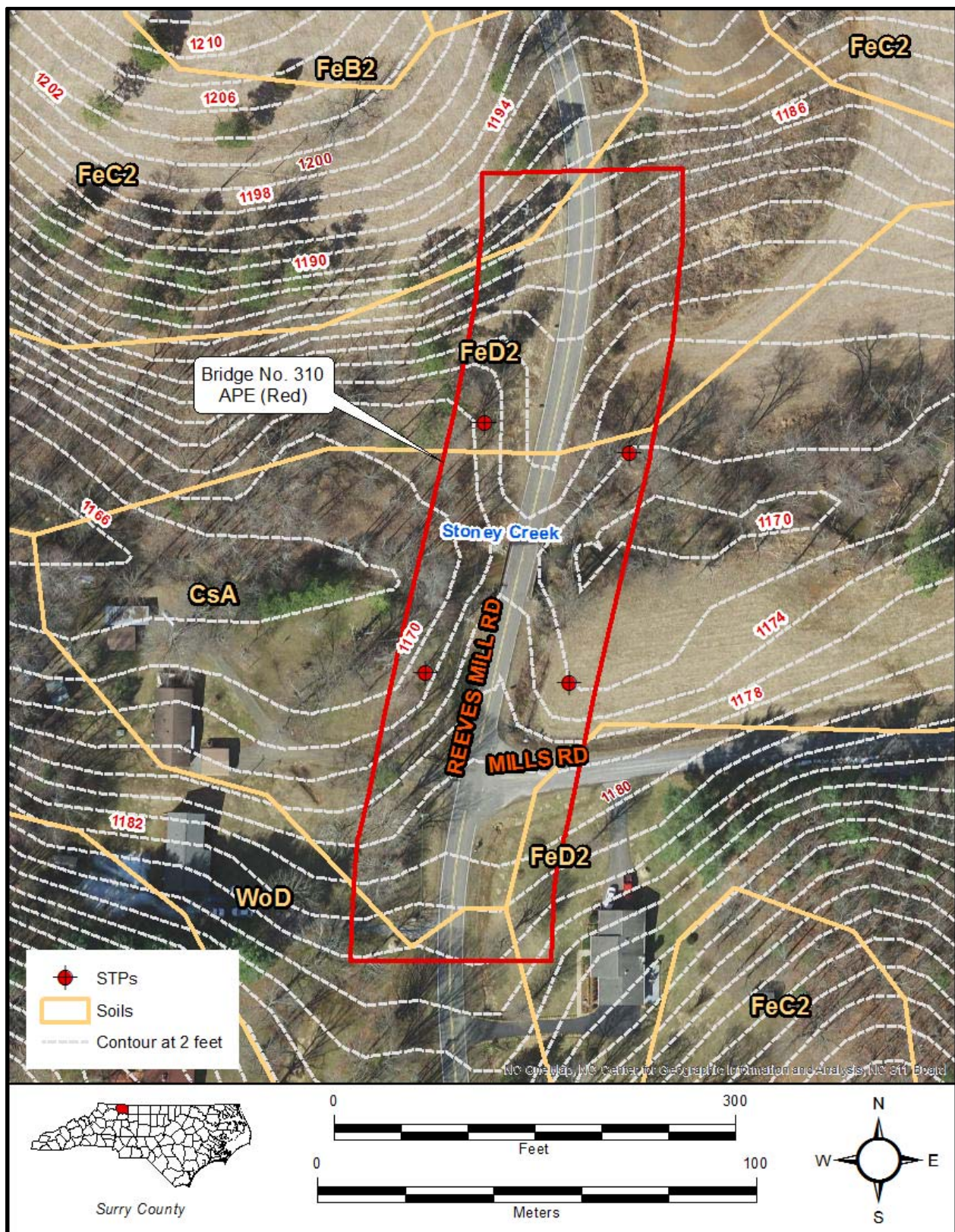


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the APE showing development, landforms, soils, and STPs within and near the project area.



Figure 3. General View of floodplain in the northeast quadrant showing a portion of the agricultural property looking south.



Figure 4. General View of floodplain and hillside slope in the northwest quadrant looking north.



Figure 5. General View of floodplain in the southeast quadrant showing the pasture looking north.

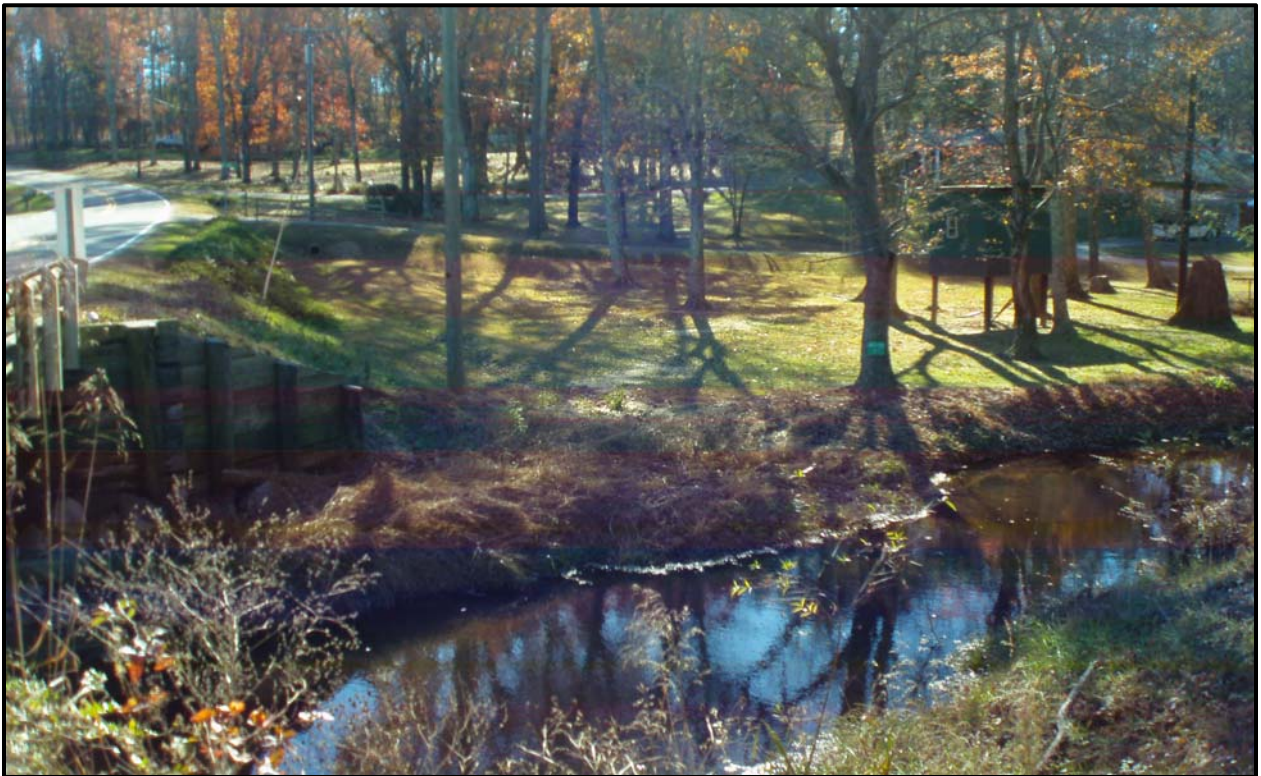


Figure 6. General View of floodplain and gradual hillside slope in the southwest quadrant showing the residential property looking south.

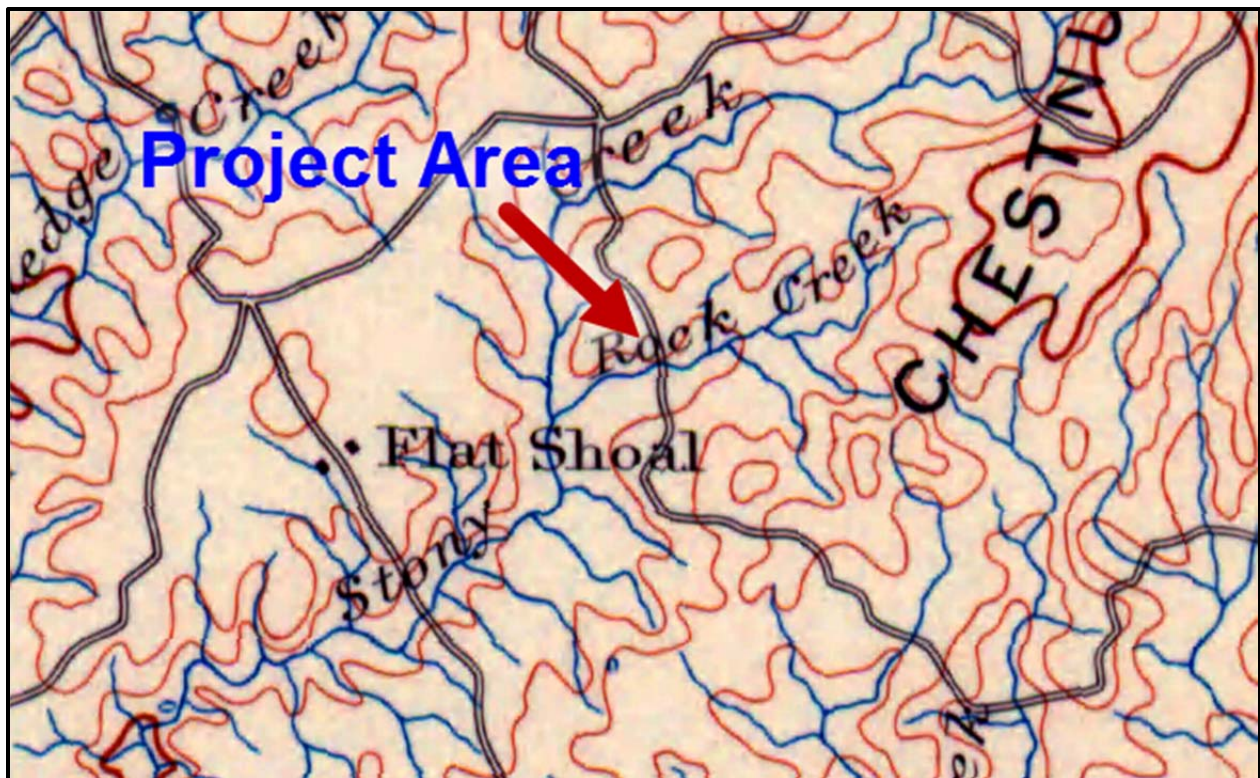


Figure 7. 1891 USGS Yadkinville topographic map showing the approximate location of the project area.



Figure 8. The 1912 Rural Delivery Route for Surry County showing the approximate location of the project area.

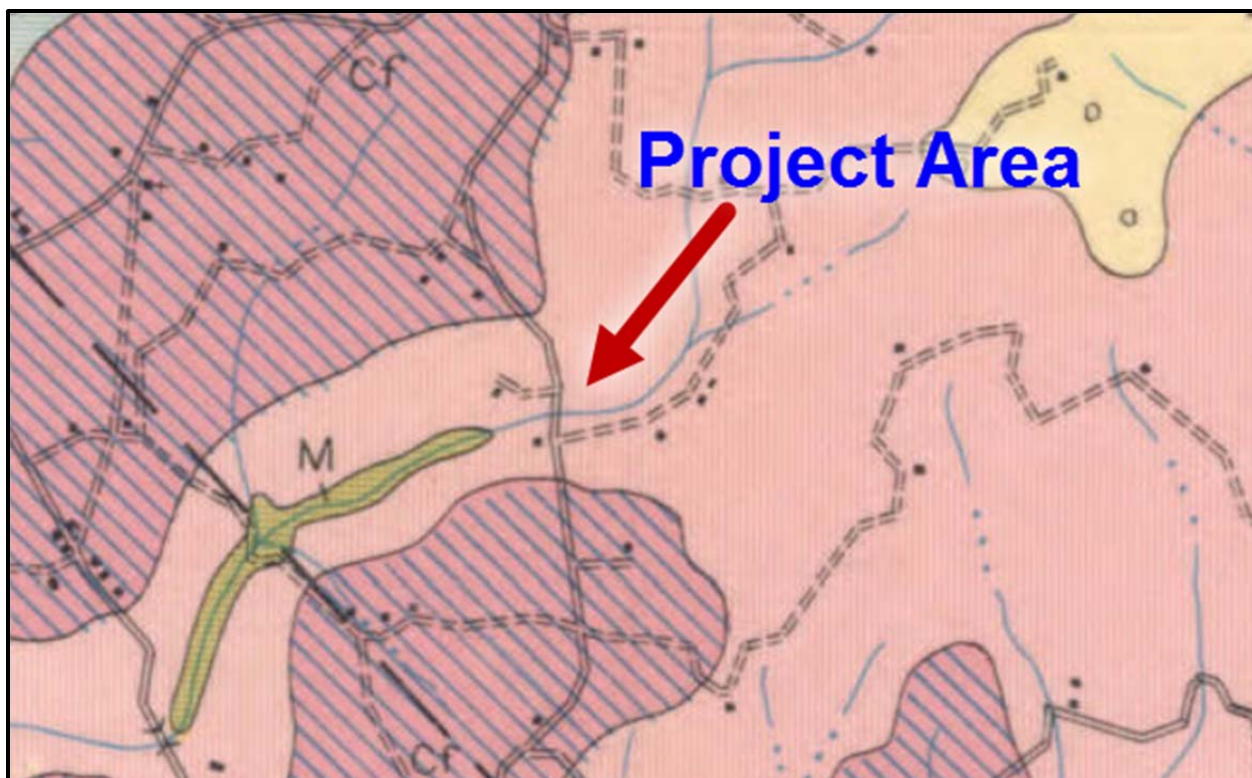


Figure 9. The 1932 *Soil Survey Map for Surry County* showing the location of the project area.