

Appendix G

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Widening of Interstate 85  
from Mile Marker 80 to 96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties,  
SHPO/THPO Concurrence, and FHWA Section 4(f) de minimis Concurrence

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR PROPOSED  
WIDENING OF INTERSTATE 85 FROM MILE MARKER 80 TO 96,  
CHEROKEE AND SPARTANBURG COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA.**



**EDWARDS-PITMAN**  
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

**FINAL REPORT**

**JULY 2015**



# **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF INTERSTATE 85 FROM MILE MARKER 80 TO 96, CHEROKEE AND SPARTANBURG COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA.**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Infrastructure Consulting & Engineering (ICE) retained Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) to perform an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Interstate 85 (I-85) widening project between mile marker (MM) 80 and MM 96 in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties, South Carolina. The purpose of the intensive cultural resources survey was to locate, identify, and evaluate any archaeological sites and/or historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effect (APE) of the proposed project and to assess the effects of the proposed project on any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible cultural resources identified within the APE.

The SCDOT proposes improvements along approximately 18 miles of I-85 in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. The proposed project includes widening I-85 from four lanes (two in each direction) to six lanes (three in each direction) between the I-85 at S 57 (Gossett Road) interchange at Exit 80 and the I-85 at SC 18 (Shelby Highway) interchange at Exit 96. The additional lanes would be constructed within the existing median where possible. The proposed project also includes improving five interchanges and the replacement of the overpass bridge at S-11-131 (Sunny Slope Drive). Major improvements are proposed at the I-85 at Battleground Road interchange at Exit 83, the I-85 at Green River Road interchange at Exit 87, the I-85 at Pleasant School Road interchange at Exit 95, and the I-85 at SC 18 (Shelby Highway) interchange at Exit 96. Minor improvements are being considered for the I-85 at Hyatt Street interchange at Exit 90.

ICE defined a project study area that encompassed the area of potential construction and ground-disturbing activity and the maximum extent of potential required right-of-way (ROW) and easement. The project study area along the I-85 mainline was a corridor 600 feet wide (300 feet from each side of the I-85 centerline) and the project study area in the area of the existing interchanges and major crossroads was dictated by the range of interchange redesign alternatives under consideration. The APE for archaeological sites corresponded to the defined project study area and the APE for historic architectural resources was slightly larger to encompass any resources located outside the project study area, but within the viewshed of the proposed project.

The initial period of cultural resources fieldwork was conducted between October and November 2014. As a result of public information meetings held in December 2014, and March 2015, changes to the project study area were subsequently made. The northern terminus of the project was extended north from MM 96 to the Broad River and the project study area in the area of several interchanges and major crossroads was substantially enlarged to accommodate additional design alternatives developed as a result of the public information meetings. The cultural resources fieldwork for the enlarged project study areas was conducted in April through June 2015. The cultural resources surveys were conducted in compliance with the provisions and stipulations of the

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470) and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. § 474) and the EPEI staff assigned to the project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

During the archaeological investigation, three previously recorded sites, 38CK81, 38CK82, and 38CK83, were revisited; three new archaeological sites, 38SP410, 38CK197, and 38CK198, were recorded; and two isolated finds (IF), IF 1 and IF 2, were identified. All of these resources consisted of non-diagnostic and non-diverse assemblages or were from disturbed contexts. As such, none of these sites are recommended as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

Two previously identified architectural resources were identified within the APE. These resources are 113-0162 and 186-0044 located in Cherokee County and both were determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No previously identified architectural resources were identified within the APE of the proposed project in Spartanburg County. Eight bridge structures 50 years old or older were identified within the APE of the proposed project in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. The three bridge structures located in Spartanburg County and the five bridge structures located in Cherokee County were determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP in the South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey.

Twenty-eight newly-identified architectural resources (113-1056 through 113-1075 and 113-1077 through 113-1084) were located within the defined study area of the proposed project in Spartanburg County. Seventy-three newly identified architectural resources (113-0174 through 113-0188; 113-0235 through 113-0241; 186-0189 through 186-0217; 186-0242; 040-0218 through 040-0234; and 040-0243 through 040-0246) were identified within the defined study area of the proposed project in Cherokee County. Breaks in the numerical sequence of SCSS site numbers within the project segments were the result of additional resources being identified within the expanded project study area drawn to encompass additional design alternatives developed as a result of the public information meetings. No architectural resources identified within the APE of the proposed project in Spartanburg County are recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Two architectural resources identified within the APE of the proposed project in Cherokee County are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These two resources are: 186-0198, a late nineteenth century farm complex located at 1820 West Rutledge Avenue; and 186-0207 a Usonian-style Ranch house located at 119 Canty Way.

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## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

ICE retained EPEI to perform an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed SCDOT I-85 improvement project between MMs 80 and 96 in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties, South Carolina. The purpose of the intensive cultural resources survey was to locate, identify, and evaluate any archaeological sites and/or historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effect (APE) of the proposed project and to assess the effects of the proposed project on any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible cultural resources identified within the APE.

The SCDOT proposes improvements along approximately 18 miles of I-85 in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties (see Figures 1.1a and 1.1b). The proposed project includes widening I-85 from four lanes (two in each direction) to six lanes (three in each direction) between the I-85 at S 57 (Gossett Road) interchange at Exit 80 and the I-85 at SC 18 (Shelby Highway) interchange at Exit 96. The additional lanes would be constructed within the existing median where possible. The proposed project also includes improving five interchanges and the replacement of the overpass bridge at S-11-131 (Sunny Slope Drive). Major improvements are proposed at the I-85 at Battleground Road interchange at Exit 83, the I-85 at Green River Road interchange at Exit 87, the I-85 at Pleasant School Road interchange at Exit 95, and the I-85 at SC 18 (Shelby Highway) interchange at Exit 96. Minor improvements are being considered for the I-85 at Hyatt Street interchange at Exit 90.

The cultural resources surveys were conducted in compliance with the provisions and stipulations of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470) and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. § 474) and the EPEI staff assigned to the project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61. The Principal Investigator in charge of EPEI's archaeological resources survey and co-author of this report was Ryan O. Sipe. The Principal Investigator in charge of EPEI's historic architectural resources survey was David Adair, who served as project historian and co-author of this report.

The following chapters report the findings of the 2014 and 2015 archaeological and historic architectural resources survey efforts. Chapter 2 provides necessary context by detailing the environmental and cultural settings of the project study area. Methods of investigation are described in Chapter 3, including literature review and background research, field methods, and criteria employed for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Chapter 4 presents the archaeological survey results and NRHP recommendations for all investigated resources. Chapter 5 presents the historic architectural resources survey results, including a summary of previously identified resources located within the APE, descriptions of newly identified resources located

within the APE, resource photographs, discussions of resource significance and integrity as it pertains to NRHP eligibility evaluations, and an assessment of the effects of the proposed project on NRHP eligible cultural resources identified within the APE. Finally, the report's findings are summarized and resource management recommendations are made in Chapter 6. Appendix A contains the complete artifact catalog of all material collected during the archaeological survey, Appendix B provides an updated copy of all pertinent South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) Site Inventory Record forms, Appendix C provides photographs and profile drawings of 50-x-50 centimeters test units dug during the investigation, and Appendix D includes the resumes of both Principal Investigators. Lastly, Appendix E presents a copy of the Eminent Domain Notice provided to all landowners during the survey.

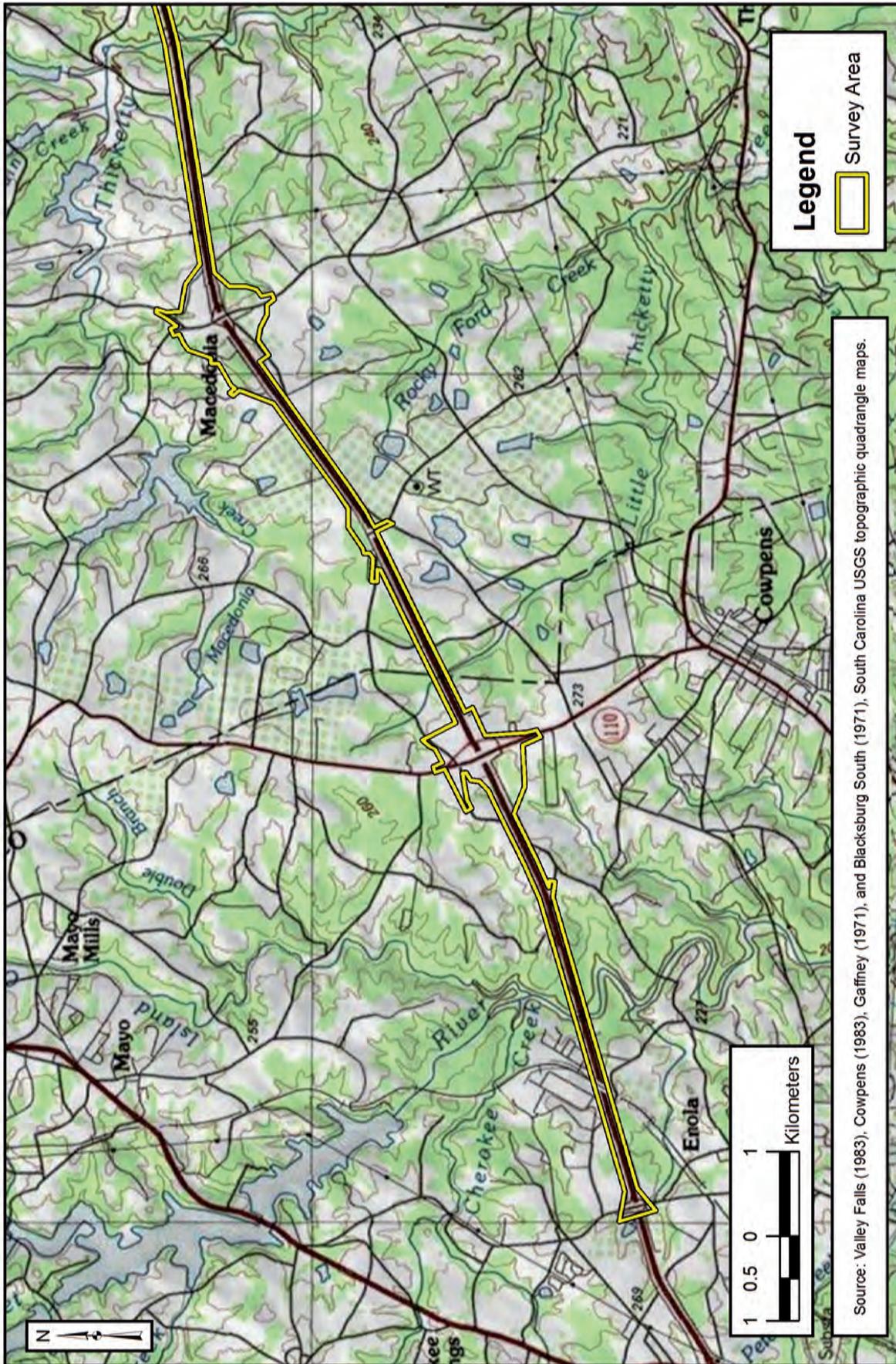


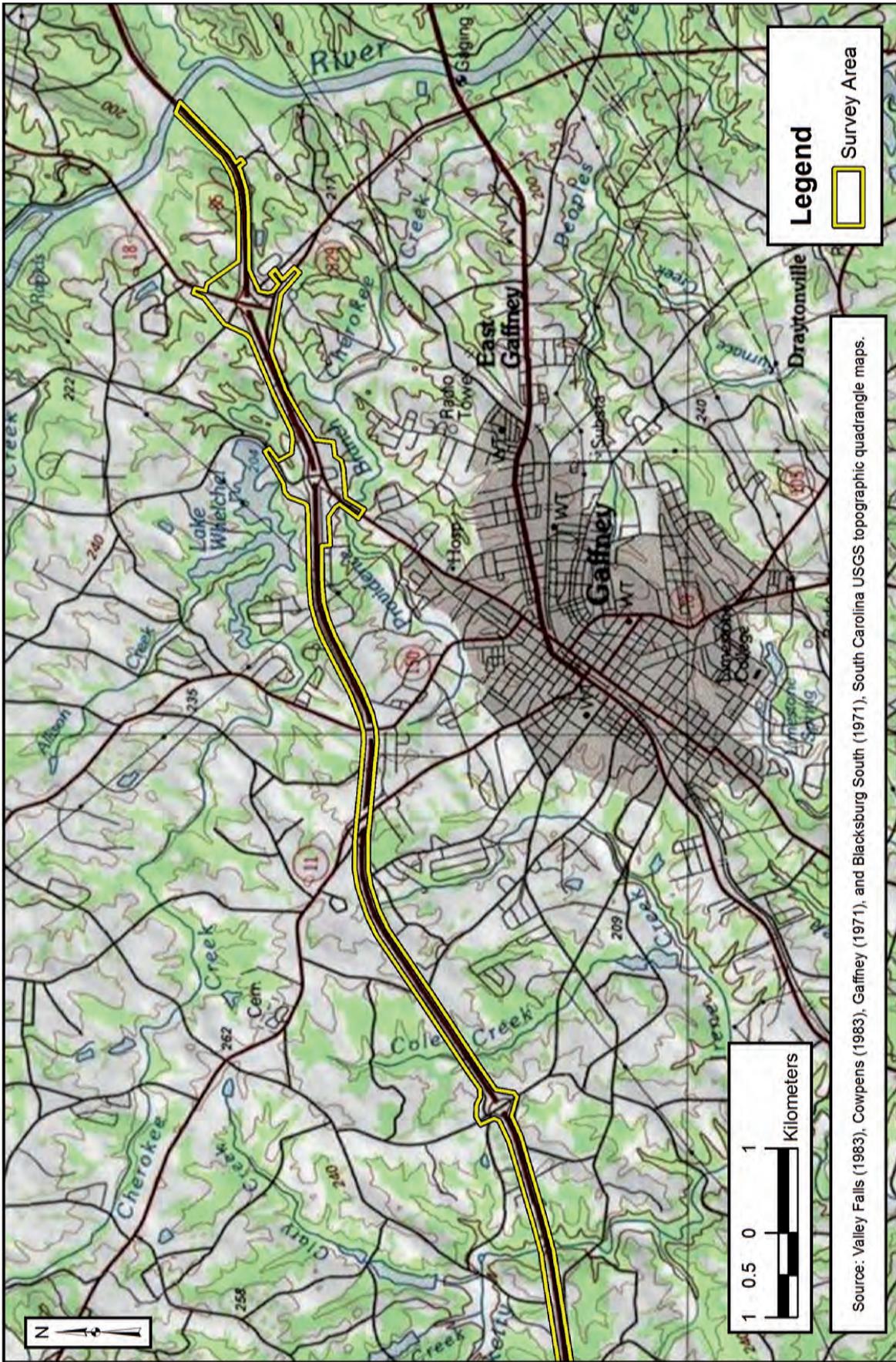
Figure  
**1.1a**

**Project Location Map**

**I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment**



South Carolina Department of Transportation



**I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment**



**Project Location Map**

**Figure  
1.1b**

## CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### *PHYSICAL SETTING*

The survey area spans approximately 18 miles through Spartanburg and Cherokee counties, South Carolina. This corridor passes through the outskirts of the communities of Cowpens, Macedonia, and along the northern fringe of the City of Gaffney; it includes settings best characterized as light industrial, agricultural, residential, and commercial. More specifically, the APE of the proposed widening project is located 4 kilometers northeast of Spartanburg and 1 kilometer north of Gaffney in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties, South Carolina.

The western portion of the survey area between MM 80 and the Pacolet River is characterized as light industrial. This portion of the project area includes heavy equipment companies and a larger polymer factory (Figure 2.1). The central portion of the survey area between the Pacolet River and MM 90 is primarily comprised of agricultural operations, typically focused on fruit orchards (Figure 2.2). This portion of the corridor also features sparse pockets of light residential areas, as well as some commercial zones, typically consisting of fruit stands and gas stations (Figure 2.3). The eastern portion of the project area, from MM 90 to the end of the corridor is a combination of commercial, residential, and vacant wooded parcels. The commercial areas are primarily focused on Exits 90, 95 and 96 and include a large outlet mall, retail stores, fast food restaurants, and grocery stores (Figure 2.4). There is also a large UPS facility on the west side of I-85, near MM 95. Residential areas are primarily concentrated in the outskirts of the city of Gaffney and the wooded lots are found at the eastern terminus of the project corridor near the Broad River.

### NATURAL SETTING

#### *PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY*

The project corridor is located entirely within the Piedmont Province of South Carolina (Figure 2.5). This physiographic province stretches from Maryland to central Alabama and makes up approximately one-third of South Carolina's total land area. The province was initially formed when landmass created by volcanic activity at sea subsequently collided with the continental margin through tectonic activity. This collision caused buckling and deformations to the original igneous and sedimentary deposits and formed the present day exposures of metamorphic rock (Barry 1980: 14-15). The province is delineated by the Brevard Zone, a fault that marks the boundary between the Piedmont and the Blue Ridge Province to the northwest, and the Fall Zone, which forms the boundary between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain to the southeast (Kovacik and Winberry



**Figure 2.1.** Representative view of the western portion of the survey area, facing northeast.



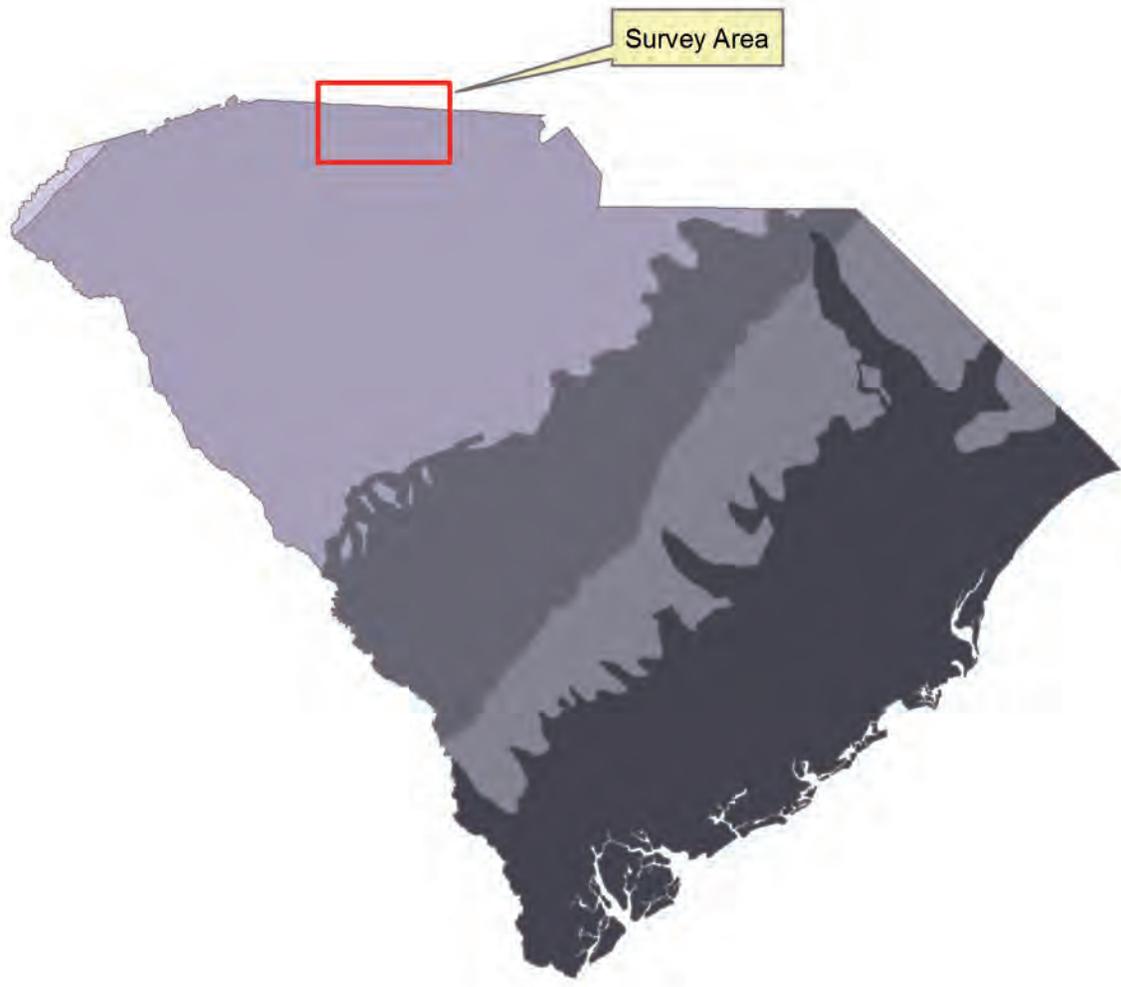
**Figure 2.2.** Representative agricultural zones within the central portion of the survey area, facing southwest.



**Figure 2.3.** Representative view of a commercial area within the central portion of the survey area, facing east.



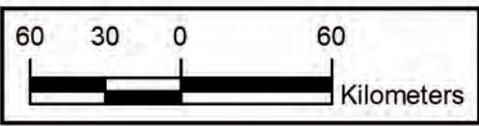
**Figure 2.4.** Representative view of the eastern portion of the survey area, facing southeast.



Survey Area

**Legend**

-  Blue Ridge
-  Lower Coastal
-  Middle Coastal
-  Piedmont
-  Upper Coastal



Source: Physiographic Regions of South Carolina

1987:16). Elevations within the Piedmont Province range from 91 meters (300 feet) near the Fall Zone to 366 meters (1,200 feet) near the Blue Ridge Province (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:16).

Landforms in the Piedmont Province form a characteristic rolling landscape without sharp breaks separating hillsides, hilltops, or valley bottoms. This is a consequence of dissection and degradation of the surface geology and the degree of ridge slope varies across the Piedmont, but typically appears dramatically different from that of the adjacent Blue Ridge Province (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

### ***HYDROLOGY***

The survey corridor passes through several large hydrological systems including the Pacolet River, Thicketty Creek, and the Broad River (see Figure 1.1). The survey area crosses the Pacolet River at approximately MM 81. This large river system branches off from the North Pacolet River, approximately 7 miles northwest of the project area, and flows southeast towards its eventual confluence with the Broad River near Pickneyville. Thicketty Creek passes through the central portion of the survey area at approximately MM 89 and flows southeast from its headwaters near Macedonia and eventually joins the Broad River around 17 miles southeast of the survey area. The floodplains of the Broad River form the eastern terminus of the survey area. This large river system is formed by the confluence of the Green River, Richardson Creek, and McKinney Creek, which occurs approximately 12 miles north of the survey area in North Carolina. The Broad River flows southeast to Columbia, where it joins the Saluda River to form the Congaree River. Several smaller creeks and tributaries are also intersected by the survey area. These include Pole Bridge Branch, Little Thicketty Creek, Rocky Ford Creek, Cole Creek, Irene Creek, and Cherokee Creek. These small drainages all form tributaries to the larger systems and flow toward the Broad River.

### ***SOILS***

There are eighteen distinct soil types within the survey area. These include Altavista fine sandy loam, Appling sandy loam, Cecil Clay loam, Cecil sandy loam, Cecil Urban land complex, Chewacla loam, Gullied land, Lloyd clay loam, Local alluvial land, Madison and Cecil clay loams, Mixed alluvial land, Pacolet clay loam, Toccoa fine sandy loam, Udorthents loamy sand, Urban land complex, Wickham sandy loam, and Worsham sandy loam. Details of these soil types along with their percentage present in the project area are presented in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1.** Soils within the Survey Area.

Soil Series	Soil Type	Percent Slope	Percentage of Project Area
Altavista	fine sandy loam	2 - 6	.1
Appling	sandy loam	2 - 6	.9
Cecil	clay loam	from 2 - 6 to 15 - 25	23.3
Cecil	sandy loam	from 10 - 15 to 15 - 25	25.3
Gullied Land	friable materials	10 - 35	2.5
Loyd	clay loam	10 - 15	.1
Loyd	loam	2 - 6	.2
Local Alluvial Land	Alluvial Land	-	.4
Madison and Cecil	clay loam	from 2 - 6 to 15 - 25	12.3
Madison and Cecil	sandy loam	from 2 - 6 to 15 - 25	27.1
Mixed alluvial land	Alluvial Land	-	1.4
Mixed wet alluvial land	Alluvial Land	-	.1
Wickham	sandy loam	2 - 10	.1
Wilkes	sandy loam	6 - 15	.2
Worsham	sandy loam	0 - 6	.3
Worsham	sandy loam	2 - 10	.2
Cecil-Bethlehem complex	-	10 - 15	3.5
Cecil-Urban Land complex	-	10 - 25	.1
Chewacla	loam	0 - 2	.1
Pacolet	clay loam	15 - 25	0
Toccoa	fine sandy loam	0 - 2	.1
Udorthents	loam	6 - 20	1.6
Urban Land-Cecil complex	-	2 - 10	0.1

## CULTURAL SETTING

### *INTRODUCTION*

Human occupation of the South Carolina Piedmont dates back to at least 12,000 years ago, a legacy which is reflected in thousands of archaeological sites. Five broad chronological periods are typically used to characterize the Native American history of the Piedmont. Each of these are based on distinct cultural and technological developments that can be recognized in the archaeological record. These periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian and Historic and span from at least 10,000 B.C. to the present day. Table 2.2 summarizes the Native American prehistory of the Piedmont and readers are directed to Benson et al. (2006) for a full review of the culture history of the South Carolina Piedmont. A full review of the historical development of the survey area is provided below.

**Table 2.2.** Prehistory of the South Carolina Piedmont (adapted from Benson et al.).

<b>Cultural Period</b>		<b>Temporal Placement</b>
<b>Paleoindian</b>		<b>~10,000 - 8000 B.C.</b>
<b>Archaic</b>		<b>8000 - 1000 B.C.</b>
	Early	8000 - 6000 B.C.
	Middle	6000 - 3000 B.C.
	Late	3000 - 1000 B.C.
<b>Woodland</b>		<b>1000 B.C. - A.D. 1000</b>
	Early	1000 - 300 B.C.
	Middle	300 B.C. - A.D. 600
	Late	A.D. 600 - 1000
<b>Mississippian</b>		<b>A.D. 1000 - 1650</b>
	Etowah	A.D. 1000 - 1200
	Savannah	A.D. 1200 - 1300
	Lamar	A.D. 1300 - 1650
<b>Historic</b>		<b>A.D. 1650 - present</b>
	Historic Native American	A.D. 1650 - 1750
	Colonial Frontier	A.D. 1670 - 1810
	Early Federal	A.D. 1810 - 1865
	Postbellum	A.D. 1865 - 1945
	Contemporary	A.D. 1945 - present

### ***HISTORIC OVERVIEW***

European contact occurred early in South Carolina. Early expeditions to North America by Juan Ponce de Leon and Pedro de Salazar inspired Lucas Vasques de Ayllon, Judge of the Royal Audencia of Santo Domingo, to finance his own mission to the new continent. This led to the first known visit to the South Carolina coast by slavers Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Quejo, who sailed from the Bahamas to the Santee River-Winyah Bay area in 1521. Ayllon was so encouraged by this successful endeavor that he set out to settle the area with an expedition he led personally. Ayllon and as many as 600 settlers first landed at the Santee River in 1526, but then moved to another unknown location within Native American territory to found the settlement of San Miguel de Gualdape (Swanton 1922; Thomas 1993). Within two months of its creation, Ayllon was dead and the colony failed. While the settlement was short lived, its effects were far reaching for the native inhabitants. Spanish materials were apparently introduced to the Native American groups of the area and were traded far inland, where they were later encountered during the de Soto entrada of 1540 (Thomas 1993). The Allyon expedition also introduced European diseases, which devastated some of the interior settlements described within the de Soto chronicles. These diseases induced changes and likely population movements in the proto-historic native groups that were later described in detail by the more intensive Spanish occupation to come.

The next wave of European settlement came with the French, in 1562, to the land they called Carolina, in honor of Charles IX, King of France. This expedition of French Protestants, known as Huguenots, was led by Jean Ribault, who established the short-lived Charlesfort settlement on Parris Island, where he left 27 men behind before returning to France for supplies (Thomas 1993). Ribault was unable to rescue the men he left at Charlesfort due to religious upheaval in Europe. The Charlesfort colony struggled to feed itself and was only able to survive due to the generosity of aboriginal groups in the area. Ribault's lieutenant, Rene de Laudonniere details the names of powerful local chieftains, including "Audusta (Orista)," "Macou (Escumacu)," and "Oade (Guale)" whose names became European monikers for coastal aboriginal groups as a whole (Bennet 1975). Eventually, with the help of their native allies, the Charlesfort survivors built a small ship to return to France in 1563. By the time they were rescued at sea by an English ship, the remaining Charlesfort survivors had resorted to cannibalism (Bennet 1975). The Spanish saw the failed Charlesfort colony as a direct challenge to lands they believed were rightfully theirs. When Ribault did return to North America, to found the Fort Caroline colony, Spain's champion, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, was not far behind. Menendez eventually defeated the French at Fort Caroline and established St. Augustine and a series of outposts along the Georgia Coast. For the capital of his Florida colony, Menendez returned to Parris Island and founded Santa Elena on top of the original Charlesfort colony in 1566. Santa Elena served as Spain's colonial capital in North America until 1587 when it was abandoned due to conflicts with the aboriginal population and its colonial rivals, France and England (Thomas 1993).

Conflicts in Europe led to a virtual stalemate for the colonial occupation of Carolina and the region remained as a northern frontier of the Spanish La Florida colony for almost a century. Sir Robert Heath, attorney general for King Charles I of England, was granted the "Province of Carolina" in 1629 (Edgar 1998). This broadly defined territory included the modern states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. The settlement of this land was never realized, however, due largely to broader conflicts such as the English Civil War. The charter was eventually declared invalid and a new one was established in 1663 granting Carolina to eight "Lords Proprietors" in return for the financial and political backing of the restored English monarchy (Edgar 1998).

The original Lords Proprietors included Edward Hyde, First Earl of Clarendon; George Monck, First Duke of Albemarle; William Craven, First Earl of Craven; John Berkeley, First Baron Berkeley of Stratton; Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley; and Sir John Colleton (Edgar 1998). Of this group, Lord Shaftesbury seemed to take the most active interest in the Carolina Colony. He and his secretary, the philosopher John Locke, drafted the Constitutions of Carolina which established a government for the colony that was heavily based on the work of English political scientist, James Harrington. This government was

to consist of a Governor coupled with a strong council heavily influenced by the Lords Proprietors themselves (Edgar 1998).

The first permanent English settlements in the Carolina colony were actually established in 1653, ten years prior to the official charter. These were established by emigrants from the Virginia Colony, New England, and Bermuda who settled at the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers in the northeastern corner of present day North Carolina (Edgar 1998). These settlements were organized under the name Albermarle County after the official charter. The Lords Proprietors set out to establish their colonial capital in 1670 and sent 150 colonists to a location south of the Albermarle settlements, near a natural harbor. It was here they established “Charles Towne,” in honor of Charles the II of England, the restored monarch who granted the Carolina Charter (Edgar 1998). Charles Towne thrived due to its natural harbor and expanding trade with the West Indies. While Charles Towne was the principal seat of government in the Carolina colony, the northern settlements often operated independently due to their remote location. As a result, they maintained a separate assembly and deputy governor for the northern half of the colony. This laid the groundwork for the eventual separation of the colony in 1729 when half of the Lords Proprietors sold their interests to the Crown and two Royal Colonies were established: North Carolina and South Carolina (Edgar 1998).

In the early eighteenth century, South Carolina’s first Royal Governor, Robert Johnson, sought to create a buffer zone between Charleston and the often hostile settlements of the Cherokee nation. To do this, he promoted the settlement of South Carolina’s western frontier, which includes the lands often referred to today as the upcountry and midlands (Edgar 2008). Johnson arranged a fund to lure European Protestants to the colony stating that each family would receive free land based on the number of people, including indentured servants and slaves, and a parish would be created for every 100 families settling in an area. Each parish would also gain two representatives in the state assembly. At first, frontier settlement was slow and only the hardest of families settled in the upcountry as this was primarily Cherokee land. Settlement rapidly increased when the land that includes Spartanburg County was ceded to the colony of South Carolina as part of a 1755 treaty with the Cherokee (Foster and Montgomery 1998). From this treaty, the land for 13 of the modern counties that make up South Carolina’s upcountry were acquired including what would become Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. The terms of the treaty required that the Cherokee be paid 100 English Pounds and that they would remain on the land west of the Enoree River. During this time, the English Colonies were embroiled in the French and Indian War, a North American theater for the Seven Years War in Europe between Britain and France. The grisly defeat of British colonial forces under Edward Braddock in western Pennsylvania frightened many of the Scotch-Irish settlers who settled there in the early eighteenth century. With Braddock’s defeat, many of these settlers felt they would be open to attack from the French and, more likely, Native Americans. The

large expanses of newly opened South Carolina upcountry was a tempting refuge and many of these families moved from Pennsylvania to South Carolina to settle the new land. Early settlement in the area that would become Spartanburg County began along the Enoree, Tyger, and Pacolet rivers.

Life was hard in these early upcountry settlements and was typically focused on subsistence agriculture. As settlement increased in the area, so did hostility with nearby Cherokee settlements. The Cherokee served as British allies in campaigns during the French and Indian War, but soon became enemies when a group of Cherokee warriors was attacked by white settlers in Virginia on their way home from campaigns in Pennsylvania (Foster and Montgomery 1998). This began a series of attacks on homesteads throughout the newly settled upcountry that continued from 1759 to 1761, when British General James Grant burned the Cherokee Middle Towns and fields. A congregation of Cherokee chiefs under Attakillakilla petitioned for peace at this point and signed a treaty ceding additional lands to the British colonies and forbidding the travel of Cherokees through colonial territory without a guide (Edgar 1998).

With the Cherokee threat pacified, settlement in the upcountry increased greatly and with the increased population came increased crime. Robbery and violence became commonplace and, like the Cherokee raids, this lawlessness only served as a reminder to the upcountry residents of their isolation from the colony's government in Charleston (Foster and Montgomery 1998). Vigilante justice became commonplace and soon an organized group of several thousand men formed and called themselves the Regulators. At first, this group focused on retrieving stolen property from outlaws in the area but soon became the most powerful organization in the area. The Regulators eventually began using violence as a means of control of the populace and enforcing their own agenda among residents of the upcountry that did not necessarily reflect colonial law (Dykeman 1978). In an ironic twist, a new group of vigilantes rose up to resist the Regulators and dubbed themselves the Moderators (Foster and Montgomery 1998). These vigilante groups led to even more violence across the frontier as the two groups vied for control of the upcountry.

By 1769, the Governor realized that the only way to extend colonial law into the frontier was to extend colonial infrastructure to the upcountry and he established a system of circuit courts throughout the frontier. These courts effectively divided the South Carolina colony into seven districts including the Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, Orangeburg, Camden, Cheraw, and Ninety-Six Districts. All of Spartanburg and Cherokee counties fell within the Ninety-Six district, which extended from the border of North Carolina to the north, the Savannah River to the south, and the Broad River to the east. It was also flanked by the Orangeburg district to the southeast and Cherokee land to the northwest (SCDAH 2015). The first sessions of these new courts were held in 1772 (Foster and Montgomery 1998).

## *AMERICAN REVOLUTION*

South Carolinians were among the most vocal critics of royal, colonial tax policy designed to pay for mid-eighteenth century conflicts like the French and Indian War (Gordon 2003). These unpopular measures fueled agitators such as Thomas Lynch, John Rutledge, and Christopher Gadsden, who had already begun pro-independence campaigns in South Carolina. When the 1767 Townsend Act sparked the famous Boston Tea Party, Charlestonians mirrored the gesture by dumping a shipment of tea into the Cooper River. By 1774, independence movements in the American colonies had gained enough momentum to lead to the First Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia. This included representatives of all of the colonies except Georgia, including five South Carolinians. One of South Carolina's delegates was Henry Middleton, who served as the body's presiding officer for part of the congress. Middleton, like many other South Carolina patriots, was from the wealthy Charleston planter class. Many in the upcountry, however, were loyalists as its population was focused on subsistence farming. They found the prospect of being ruled by a wealthy aristocracy in Charleston worse than the current colonial situation with England. This division set the stage for much of the conflict that was to come in South Carolina during the American Revolution and made it the location of some of the bloodiest battlegrounds of the war and much of U.S. history (Gordon 2003).

With the outbreak of violence and the beginning of military action, the Royal Governor of South Carolina disbanded the Royal Assembly and fled Charleston for a warship anchored in the harbor. The low country patriots responded with the creation of a temporary government to rule the colony, known as the General Assembly of South Carolina, and John Rutledge was elected as its "president." Judge William Henry Drayton and Reverend William Tennent were sent into the upcountry to rally support for the revolutionary cause; however, these efforts were largely unsuccessful (Gordon 2003). Drayton was able to raise the support of a small group of upcountry residents in the northern portion of the Ninety-Six district which would eventually become Spartanburg County. A man named John Thomas was among the most vocal of these supporters and organized a militia of upcountry patriots which became known as the Spartan Regiment, after the famed Greek warriors (Foster and Montgomery 1998). It is believed this regiment represents the origin of the "Spartan" place name which was later assigned to the county.

The first acts of open insurrection in South Carolina began in the Spring of 1775, when a group designated by the General Assembly intercepted British dispatches authorizing the use of force. These dispatches were in response to the violence that had erupted at Lexington and Concord two days before. News of these developments led the Assembly to create a Council of Safety which organized three standing regiments of troops (in addition to existing militia). The Council also organized raids of gunpowder and weapons stores in Charleston and even the interception of British gunpowder shipments headed for Savannah and St. Augustine (Gordon 2003).

Conflicts between the upcountry loyalists and low country patriots also started as early as 1775 (Gordon 2003). During its attempts to consolidate supplies, the council sent a small detachment of mounted rangers to seize the gunpowder stores at the small upcountry outpost, Fort Charlotte. The fort was almost abandoned and was taken without incident; however, after the gunpowder was secured, a large portion of the force changed sides at the urging of the unit's second in command, Moses Kirkland. Kirkland rallied loyalists from the nearby community of Ninety-Six (modern day Greenwood County) to take control of the commandeered supplies and arrest the rangers' commanding officer, Major James Mayson (Gordon 2003). Mayson and the gunpowder were held in the courthouse at Ninety-Six and loyalist residents formally charged him with stealing property of the Crown.

The community of Ninety-Six became a symbol of the upcountry's loyalist stance and in November of 1775, the first known casualties of the revolution occurred there when 500 patriots were besieged in a makeshift fortification around a barn near Old Savage Field in Ninety-Six. The patriots attempted to fortify the town and make use of the fortified barn that was constructed during conflicts with the Cherokee. The patriots were intercepted and besieged a group of 1,500 loyalist fighters, under Patrick Cunningham and Joseph Robinson. Fighting was disorganized and casualties were low, but it marked the first known deaths as a result of the ideological divide between the upcountry and low country (Gordon 2003). As the siege continued into a second day, both sides realized their tenuous positions and a truce was made in which both sides withdrew.

In December of 1775, the Council of Safety sent a larger force of 2,500 men into the back country to bring the loyalist militia to justice (Gordon 2003). This expedition represented the largest military force ever seen in that region and was nicknamed the Snow Campaign, due to its winter timeframe. As the Snow Campaign marched into the upcountry, loyalist sympathizers surrendered their arms to the Whig militia. Patrick Cunningham would not surrender and retreated into Cherokee country, making common cause with an enemy his group once sought protection from (Gordon 2003). The campaign caught up to Cunningham's camp in a canebrake in the bottomlands of the Reedy River. A firefight ensued and at least 6 of Cunningham's men were killed and an estimated 130 were captured. Cunningham and a small band of loyal followers retreated further into Cherokee country to cement a loyalist alliance with the Cherokee nation (Gordon 2003). The Cunningham family went on to form a notorious Tory militia under their cousin William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham that terrorized the upcountry during the Revolution.

During these early conflicts between neighbors, South Carolina's Royal Governor, Lord William Campbell, was still anchored in Charleston harbor on the warship Tabor and had gained support of another ship, the Cherokee. Merchants in Charleston still provided supplies to these vessels despite the rising tensions. The governor of North Carolina also joined the group, as he too fled his colony. Led by Campbell, this small force of British vessels began coastal raids on plantations

and offered slaves freedom from their bondage and transportation to a spot on Sullivan's Island (Gordon 2003). Formed by wealthy planters, the Council of Safety was infuriated by the maneuver and insisted all slaves removed from plantations be returned to their masters as runaways. When Campbell refused this request, the council forbade merchants from supplying the vessels and sent a company of rangers, experienced in guerilla tactics, to the location of the fugitive slave community of Sullivan's Island, which also served as the watering station for the British ships (Gordon 2003). The rangers surprised the crew of the British ships and exchanged fire, killing several former slaves and capturing a large contingent of slaves and loyalist crew members before the remainder could retreat to the British ships. As a result of this encounter, Campbell and his men were unable to resupply in South Carolina and were forced to flee the area completely, effectively leaving the colony in the hands of the colonists.

The year 1776 brought British reprisal to the insurrections started the year before in South Carolina and the other colonies. One of Britain's first objectives in quelling its colonies was to establish a base on Sullivan's Island that could control Charleston, one of only five true cities (defined as having a population over 10,000) in the colonies and an important port, without a costly invasion of the city itself (Gordon 2003). In June 1776, the crown sent a squadron of around 12 warships under the command of Commodore Peter Parker as well as troop transports, which contained a landing force of 2,500 redcoats under Major General Henry Clinton and his second in command, Lord Charles Cornwallis, to assault Charleston Harbor and establish an outpost at Sullivan's Island. The strategic importance of Sullivan's Island did not go unrecognized by the General Assembly, and the location had already been fortified by the construction of a palmetto log and sand fort and a defense force of three infantry regiments, two rifle regiments, and a small artillery regiment under Colonel William Moultrie. Parker placed his ships in position with his largest Man-of-War class ships, the Bristol and the Experiment, firing full broadsides toward the fort. The palmetto and sand construction of the fort absorbed most of the damage from the cannon assaults. One of Parker's mortar ships, the Thunder, also misfired, causing its mortar to be unseated, effectively removing it from the fight. Bolstered by these failures, Moultrie ordered all of the fort's artillery to be aimed at the two Man-of-Wars. The cannons fired chain shot into the rigging of the massive ships and severely damaged their masts and wounded Commodore Parker. Parker sent the smaller ships, Sphinx, Syren, and Actaeon, around to flank the fort and fire directly at its firing positions; however, these ships eventually ran aground on an uncharted sand bar (Gordon 2003).

The battle thus turned into a stalemate with the fort exchanging constant cannon fire with the Bristol and Experiment, and the latter taking the brunt of the damage. At one point during the battle, the crescent moon flag flying over the fort was knocked down by British cannon fire. Seeing this as a possible threat to morale, Sergeant William Jasper, an upcountry resident who hailed from the region that would become Spartanburg County, climbed on to the battlements and held the flag

up for all to see until a new flag stand could be fashioned. This is said to have rallied the troops to continue the grinding battle that would last until 9 PM that evening, when darkness prevented accurate firing. The next morning the British squadron retreated, having taken extensive damage and yet having done almost no damage to the fort. Soon after the failed attempt to take Sullivan's Island, the *Declaration of Independence* was signed in Philadelphia. The British southern campaign was put on hold and the squadron was sent north to join the campaign against New York (Gordon 2003).

After the failed assault on Charleston harbor, the British Army put the southern campaign on hold for about three years. This was far from the end of fighting in South Carolina, however, as aggressions turned back to militia based warfare among loyalist and Whig forces, as well as open conflict with the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee formally allied with the British during the American Revolution and Cherokee raids on frontier homesteads in the upcountry became commonplace. Loyalist settlers were instructed to erect wooden poles covered in white cloth as an indicator for the Cherokee to leave them alone and focus attacks on patriot sympathizers (Foster and Montgomery 1998). As a result of this violence, the South Carolina General Assembly raised a militia under Andrew Pickens and James Williams to assault the Cherokee threat. This successful campaign against Cherokee towns eventually led to a 1777 treaty with the Cherokee that ceded their remaining lands in South Carolina to the colonial government (Gordon 2003).

With the successes at Sullivan's Island and the defeat of the Cherokee, South Carolina looked like a beacon of hope in a war that was going poorly elsewhere. This all changed, however, in 1779 when the British returned to Charleston under General Clinton. The British siege of Charleston was part of a larger campaign known as the "Southern Strategy" designed to force Washington to divide his forces to fight northern and southern campaigns. Clinton landed his expeditionary force on John's Island, where it took James Island and cut the city off from possible relief. The siege of Charleston had begun.

The continental forces in Charleston were led by General Benjamin Lincoln, who had been appointed commander of the Southern army by Washington in 1778. Lincoln was initially sent south as part of the French-led siege of Savannah, which failed to recapture the city from the British. After the Savannah campaign, Lincoln retreated to Charleston where he would face the other side of siege warfare from Clinton's British forces for two months. Given Charleston's lack of defenses, Lincoln surrendered the city to Clinton in May 1780. With this surrender, the entire southern force of the continental army was captured and effectively removed from the war. The patriot cause in South Carolina was left to the militia. Furthermore, the end of the siege freed up Clinton's army to establish control over the coast by establishing outposts at Beaufort and Georgetown. He also bolstered his forces by freeing slaves from local plantations and enlisting them. It is estimated that

one-quarter of the enslaved population of South Carolina escaped to the British side during the war (Ramsay 1858).

During the siege of Charleston, several notable leaders of the patriot cause were able to avoid capture. This included the patriot Governor, John Rutledge, who traveled around the state drumming up support and pleading with the Continental Congress to send additional military aid to South Carolina. They agreed and sent a new army of continentals under General Horatio Gates to Camden. Another notable escapee, was a militia officer named Francis Marion, who had been injured in a previous engagement and was not in town during the surrender. Marion met with General Gates in Camden and he and his militia were ordered to scout the British and destroy boats, bridges, and other items as necessary. In August of 1780, the British attacked Gates' position and Camden and his forces were defeated and forced to retreat northward leaving South Carolina without continental support once again. Left to their own defense, Governor Rutledge gave Francis Marion command of South Carolina's militia forces and they became the only viable patriot army in the south. Marion began a series of guerilla attacks to harass the British forces that continued until Nathanael Greene was put in command of the Southern campaign later that year. Marion's guerilla attacks earned him the nickname "Swamp Fox" among his contemporaries.

In October 1780, General Washington named Nathanael Greene as commander of the Southern Department of the Continental Forces, an army that consisted of only 2,307 men on paper and only 1,482 present (Pratt 2007). Greene sent General Daniel Morgan, who earned fame at the Battle of Saratoga, and a detachment of 600 men, to secure the upcountry between the Broad and Pacolet rivers and protect the civilians in the area. He reached the Pacolet River by Christmas 1780 and joined forces with a South Carolina militia group under Andrew Pickens. The commander of the British forces in Charleston, Lord Cornwallis, received word of Morgan's arrival and incorrectly believed his troops were sent to assault the fort at Ninety-Six. Cornwallis sent Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton west to intercept the new continental force in the region. Tarleton eventually realized that Morgan was not at Ninety-Six and soon set out after him and the two forces met at a spot known for cattle grazing known as "Cowpens" in what is now northwest Cherokee County. Morgan out maneuvered Tarleton's forces in what has often been referred to as the best planned engagement of the Revolutionary War and defeated them. When the dust settled, Tarleton had suffered an 86 percent casualty rate. Out of 1,500 men, 110 were killed and 712 were captured by Morgan. These men included many of Cornwallis' elite veteran troops, which severely hobbled the British army in the south. Not only did this victory damage the British effort, but it also increased morale for the patriot effort. This defeat led Cornwallis to personally pursue Nathanael Greene into North Carolina where he won a pyrrhic victory at Guildford Court House that damaged his army to the point that it could be trapped and defeated at the Battle of Yorktown almost a year after Cowpens, which marked the end of the war.

### *EARLY FEDERAL*

Although the war was over, Charleston was still occupied by the British until December of 1782. The new, officially recognized State of South Carolina met in Jacksonboro, a small town in modern day Colleton County, to organize its new state government (Foster and Montgomery 1998). This made Jacksonboro the first provisional capital of South Carolina (Foster and Montgomery 1998). The General Assembly first set up a commission to divide the large districts of the state into smaller counties in order to provide more effective infrastructure. The large Ninety-Six district, which included much of the upcountry, was divided into six districts including Spartan, Union, Abbeville, Edgefield, Laurens, and Newberry. The boundaries of the Spartan District originally included 1,050 square miles and it remained this size until 1897, when Cherokee County was created. The commission also selected a new central location to become the state capital. They chose the location of a former frontier fort and ferry on the Congaree River, which represented the head of the Santee River system and named the new city “Columbia,” a reference to the poetic name often given to the Americas.

### *SPARTANBURG COUNTY*

When the Revolutionary War ended, the area that became the Spartan district represented one of the most war torn regions in the newly established country. The district had seen more engagements than almost any other area in the country during the war and partisan conflicts between upcountry loyalists and patriots caused extensive damage to farms and livestock leading to famine and poverty in the region. This suffering was compounded even further by the presence of organized bands of criminals formed from deserters of both British and Continental armies. The criminals preyed on the struggling farmsteads in the Spartan district, as many of them were only occupied by the widowed wives and children of former soldiers (Foster and Montgomery 1998). Establishing the districts was the first step towards distributing its government across the state but the district itself needed to establish an infrastructure for that government. Their first step was to create a county seat. A plantation owner named Thomas Williamson donated land in the central portion of the district that was to become the county seat for the new district. This location was selected because it afforded access to a freshwater spring (Foster and Montgomery 1998). This small patch of land (present day Morgan Square) became the first “courthouse village” where the original courthouse and jail were established.

As with many of the other districts that formed at this time, the Spartan District chose to name its county seat after its district name and thus the new town was called Spartanburg. Surveyors laid out streets radiating outward from the original courthouse square; however, growth was slow in this budding city as the region was still largely focused on subsistence agriculture. Even by 1810, the town was little more than a collection of houses populated by approximately 300 people and the public square was still littered with stumps and roots (Foster and Montgomery 1998).

Much of Spartanburg County's early history was focused on the iron industry, as the region was often referred to as the "old iron district" (SCWP 1940). The first iron works were established in Spartanburg County by Joseph Buffington in 1773. He selected Lawson's Fork (southeast of modern day Spartanburg); an ideal location that provided water power, iron ore, and abundant forest lands for fuel (SCWP 1940). Buffington also found a willing market in the surrounding area, as its inhabitants were eager to buy iron pots, pans, and farm implements produced by his forge. It is said that every farmer in the vicinity soon had a pit for burning charcoal to sell to the iron-works (SCWP 1940). Interestingly, the land that Buffington leased to establish his iron works was within the territory disputed between North and South Carolina prior to 1772. William Wofford had an equally valid claim to Buffington's land that was granted by North Carolina. As such, when Buffington lost his claim on the land, it went to Wofford and the iron works became known as Wofford's Iron Works and was the site of several skirmishes during the Revolutionary War (SCWP 1940). The iron works themselves were eventually burned by "Bloody Bill" Cunningham during the American Revolution in November 1781 (SCWP 1940).

Other small forges were operating elsewhere soon after that. Much of the iron industry's economy in Spartanburg County was based on the actions of two large companies: the Kings Mountain Iron Manufacturing Company and the Nesbitt Iron Manufacturing Company. Both companies struggled with the immediate availability of fuel in the upcountry and were forced to utilize charcoal to power their forges. Iron industry leaders begged state representatives to help bring railroads to the upcountry to allow access to mineral coal from other states, though the legislature never addressed their requests. As such, the surrounding environment was soon outstripped of timber for charcoal and the Spartanburg iron industry could not produce enough to be profitable. This led to frequent money trouble with the state bank for both companies.

As the nineteenth century progressed, both companies were frequently bought out and reorganized. One of the most notable examples of this was when the Nesbitt Iron Manufacturing Company went bankrupt in 1850 and was bought out by the Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company. This reorganization was short-lived, however, as they soon faced the same money troubles as the Nesbitt Company.

During the Civil War, Spartanburg sent many men to join the Confederate cause including several companies that were formed in Spartanburg County. Several of these companies earned nicknames including Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the South Carolina Cavalry or the "Spartanburg Rangers," Company L of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the South Carolina Rifles or "Calhoun Guards," and Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of the South Carolina Cavalry or "Dean's Cavalry" (FamilySearch.org 2015). No major battles were fought in Spartanburg County during the Civil War; however, the region did suffer the same general deprivation as other areas in South Carolina and the Confederacy as a whole.

Though spared by direct fighting and Sherman's March to the Sea, the decline of the upcountry's iron industry was finalized by the Civil War. The war was initially a boon for the iron companies, as they provided all manner of supplies for the Confederate war effort. The industry's labor, however, was derived primarily from the institution of slavery. Emancipation struck a serious blow to their ability to produce goods. This, coupled with their dwindling fuel supply and lack of railroad connection, meant the Spartanburg iron industry could no longer support itself. To make matters worse, their brief windfall from producing goods for the Confederacy was paid in Confederate bonds, which were rendered worthless after the war. They were soon being easily out competed by iron manufacturers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia that had access to mineralized coal and infrastructures based in an already industrialized north.

Industry in Spartanburg came back, however, in the form of textiles. Prior to the American Revolution, the primary agricultural crops of the upcountry were wheat and tobacco. Cotton was grown in South Carolina, but it was primarily the Sea Island variety, which was grown in the low country and required long growing seasons. With the invention of the cotton gin in 1795, however, short-staple varieties of cotton could be processed effectively enough to make them a profitable cash crop (SCWP 1940). Short-staple varieties had shorter fibers than the Sea Island types, but they could be grown in upland locations and required a shorter growing season. Soon, much of the upcountry was transformed into cotton plantations.

The upcountry also afforded access to upland creeks that provided enough flow to power textile mills but could still be controlled by dams. By 1816, two textile mills were in operation on the Tyger River in the vicinity of Spartanburg. These mills were established by two groups of brothers from New England: the Hill Brothers and the Weaver Brothers (SCWP 1940). Both of these early operations were relatively small; however, and it was not until 1830 that Spartanburg got its first large textile mill. This mill was constructed near the remains of the Old Wofford Iron Works at Lawton's Fork by Dr. James Bivings as part of his Bivingsville Cotton Manufactory. The Bivings Mill contained 1,200 spindles and 24 looms, and represented the largest textile operation in Spartanburg County at the time. The Bivingsville operation eventually went bankrupt in 1856 and was purchased by John Bomar and Company and was managed by D. E. Converse (SCWP 1940). The "Converse" Mill, as it was soon called, became synonymous with the textile industry in Spartanburg County and continued to thrive into the twentieth century.

The textile industry remained fairly limited in Spartanburg County until after the Civil War. When the conflict ended and the onus of slavery was removed from the region, northern investment in southern industry became commonplace. The textile industry in Spartanburg benefitted greatly from northern investors and the late nineteenth century saw a boom in the textile industry in the upcountry (SCWP 1940). The town of Spartanburg grew quickly as mill villages were established to house the influx of workers. Northern investment also brought the railroads to the upcountry,

most of which came through Spartanburg, earning it the nickname of the “Hub of the Piedmont” or “Hub City” (SCWP 1940). The influx of textile mills also led to continued growth of cotton agriculture in the area and the region’s mineral springs soon began to attract tourists that could visit Spartanburg on the new rail system. Much of the city’s historic district is still reflective of this era with many historic homes and buildings dating to the 1880s and early twentieth century (City of Spartanburg 2015).

The early twentieth century brought continued prosperity to Spartanburg County as the area was selected for a military installation known as Camp Wadsworth, which opened in 1917 and served as one of the largest troop-training facilities during World War I (Carolana.com 2013a). Unfortunately, the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression soon followed and set in motion a period of decline for the county as it did for much of the rest of the nation. This economic crisis lasted until World War II provided a revival in the form of industrial demands to support the war effort. Textiles were in huge demand during the war and Spartanburg’s mills provided much of the supply (Carolana.com 2013a). Another military base, Camp Croft, was also built in Spartanburg county, which brought hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the area and prompted a resurgence in growth (Carolana.com 2013a). After World War II, industry began to diversify in Spartanburg County including many foreign companies, which have built plants and offices there. The Greenville-Spartanburg Airport also expanded into handling increased commercial traffic and has allowed for several foreign trade zones to develop (Carolana.com 2013a).

### **CHEROKEE COUNTY**

For much of its history, Cherokee County, South Carolina was part of Spartanburg, York, and Union counties; and prior to that it was part of the Pinckney District, the Ninety-Six District, and the Spartan District (Moss 1972). The land that is now Cherokee County was once part of the hotly disputed territory on the poorly defined border of North Carolina and South Carolina. Even when the King of England officially surveyed the border in 1772, many of the area’s inhabitants still identified themselves as North Carolinians and occasions often surfaced where two individuals laid claim to the same piece of land depending on which state issued the paperwork. After the American Revolution, the state legislature divided up the large, unwieldy Ninety-Six district to provide more effective access to the courts.

One of the early settlers to the area that would be Cherokee County, was an Irish immigrant named Michael Gaffney. Gaffney immigrated to America in 1797, but soon moved from New York City to Charleston, South Carolina. In 1804, Gaffney moved to the upcountry and established a tavern and lodging house at the intersection of two major roads in what was then central Spartanburg County (Carolana.com 2014b). These roads brought travelers from the mountains of North Carolina on their way to Charleston and from the city of Charlotte on their way into Georgia. Gaffney’s tavern

and inn became an obvious spot to stop and soon the area became known as “Gaffney’s Cross Roads.” Gaffney died in 1854; however, his “crossroads” continued to grow and soon a small settlement formed there known as “Gaffney City” (Carolana.com 2014b).

Efforts to create a new county in the upcountry started in 1868, when William Jeffries and John Black unsuccessfully tried to generate enough public interest to force a resolution before the state legislature (Carolana.com 2014b). Another attempt occurred in 1882 during a town council meeting in Gaffney City, when a committee was appointed to arrange plans for the creation of a new county. This met with stiff resistance from the county representatives who stood to lose land area and prestige. Efforts continued throughout the 1880s and into the 1890s but no one could raise enough public support to get the motion through the state legislature. Finally, in 1896, the *Gaffney Ledger* was established and became the area’s first newspaper. The *Gaffney Ledger* provided the leadership necessary to organize a large public campaign to petition for the creation of their own county. During the campaign to create the new county, committee members visited Cherokee township, a small population center in the eastern portion of present day Cherokee County. The Township opposed the creation of the new county, because it was on the east side of the Broad River from Gaffney and felt its needs were better served by its county seat in Yorkville in York County. This was largely because the only way to cross the Broad River at the time was a small ferry at Gaffney or Cherokee Ford (Carolana.com 2014b). To sway the opinion of this township and use a place name synonymous with the area, the members of the committee suggested that the name of the new county be Cherokee County. This maneuver completely reversed the opinion of the opposition (Carolana.com 2014b).

As a result of this campaign, Cherokee County was formed in 1897, from portions of Spartanburg, York, and Union Counties. Gaffney City or “Gaffney” was named its county seat (Carolana.com 2013b). Prior to the county formation, industry and agriculture developed in Cherokee County, much as it had in Spartanburg County. This included an industrial base largely centered on textile mills as well as iron works; agriculture was heavily focused on cotton. The iron industry in Cherokee County developed later than that of Spartanburg County and was primarily focused on Cherokee County’s second largest city: Blacksburg.

Blacksburg formed from a settlement that was originally founded by the Stark family, from Charleston, who attempted a failed agricultural venture in the area prior to the American Revolution. After the failed agricultural enterprise, several residents stayed in the area as a small community known as Stark’s Folly (Moss 1971). By the late nineteenth century, other communities such as Cherokee Falls and Kings Creek had sprung up in the area and was home to a confederate veteran named John G. Black. Black negotiated with the C.C. & C. Railroad Company to lay track through the area near his property, opening it up to easy access to goods and transportation. The railroad established a station on Black’s property and it became known as Black’s Station (Moss 1971).

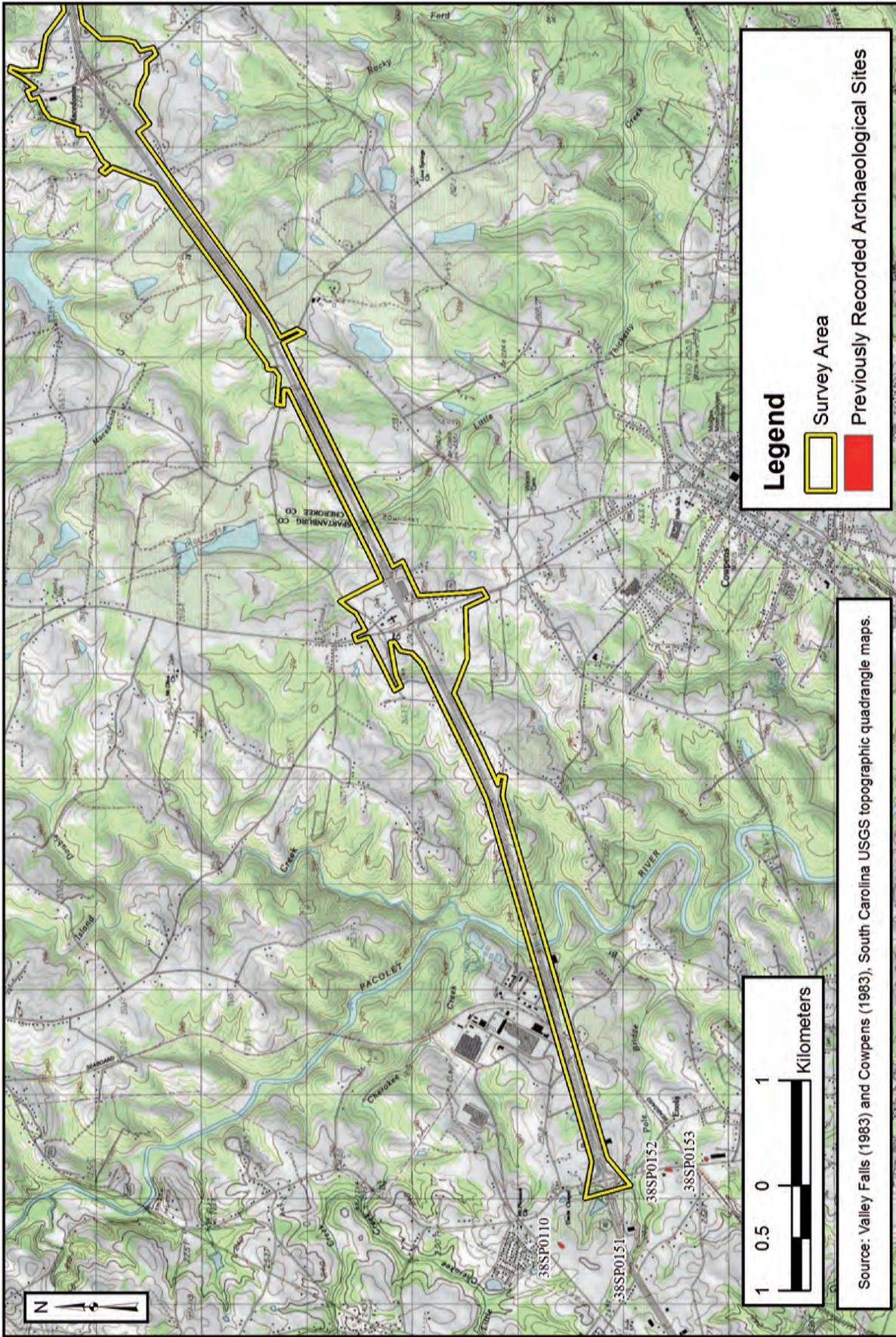
As with other railroad stations, a community soon developed around Black's Station and finally a town was organized under the name Blacksburg in 1888. The superintendent of the railroads, Major John F. Jones of Massachusetts, even moved to Blacksburg himself and donated his own money to help build the town. This included the Cherokee Inn Hotel, a school, and several other buildings throughout the community. This provided the infrastructure needed for growth and the railroad opened the area up for the industrial boom that was to come.

As with Spartanburg, large deposits of iron ore were located in the vicinity of Blacksburg and with the influx of population and investment from the railroad, an iron industry quickly blossomed in the area. While Spartanburg's iron industry failed due to lack of fuel and infrastructure, Blacksburg had the railroad and access to the resources it needed. Blacksburg became a boomtown and hotels and businesses sprang up in the area to accommodate the expanding population. It earned the nickname "Iron City," a name which is still heard today and it famously installed the first electric street lights in the upcountry during its late nineteenth century prosperity (Moss 1971).

With the exception of Blacksburg's iron boom, Cherokee County's development remained similar to that of Spartanburg County during the twentieth century. The economy remained focused on textiles and cotton agriculture diversified following World War II. Peach agriculture became one of the staples of the Cherokee County economy and soon Gaffney became known as the "Peach Capital of South Carolina." One of Cherokee County's most famous landmarks, a steel water tower in the shape of a peach known as the Peachoid, stands as a reminder of the importance of Peach agriculture in the area (GBPW.com 2015). The Peachoid was built in 1981 in order to provide an elevated water storage tank for the city. The cost of the tank was initially considered prohibitive by the Gaffney Board of Public Works, but the board figured that if they shaped it like a peach, they could get federal assistance with the project. The plan worked and now the 135 foot high Peach overlooks I-85 as one passes from Spartanburg to Charlotte. Today, Gaffney and Cherokee County are undergoing a period of revitalization. Initially, the construction of I-85 through the outskirts of Gaffney caused a period of decline for the city itself as most industry desired to be close to the thoroughfare. Recently, revitalization efforts to Gaffney's downtown have focused on history and culture including several museums and festivals.

## **PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

On October 1, 2014, the State Site Files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were consulted. Three sites, 38CK81, 38CK82, and 38CK83, were recorded within the present study corridor. Sites 38CK81 and 38CK82 were recorded during a 1992 survey of the I-85 corridor and were determined to be prehistoric lithic scatters with nineteenth and twentieth century components (Roberts 1992). Site 28CK81 was identified north of the interchange at Exit 95 and 38CK82 was identified northwest of the interchange at Exit 96 (Figures 2.6a and 2.6b).

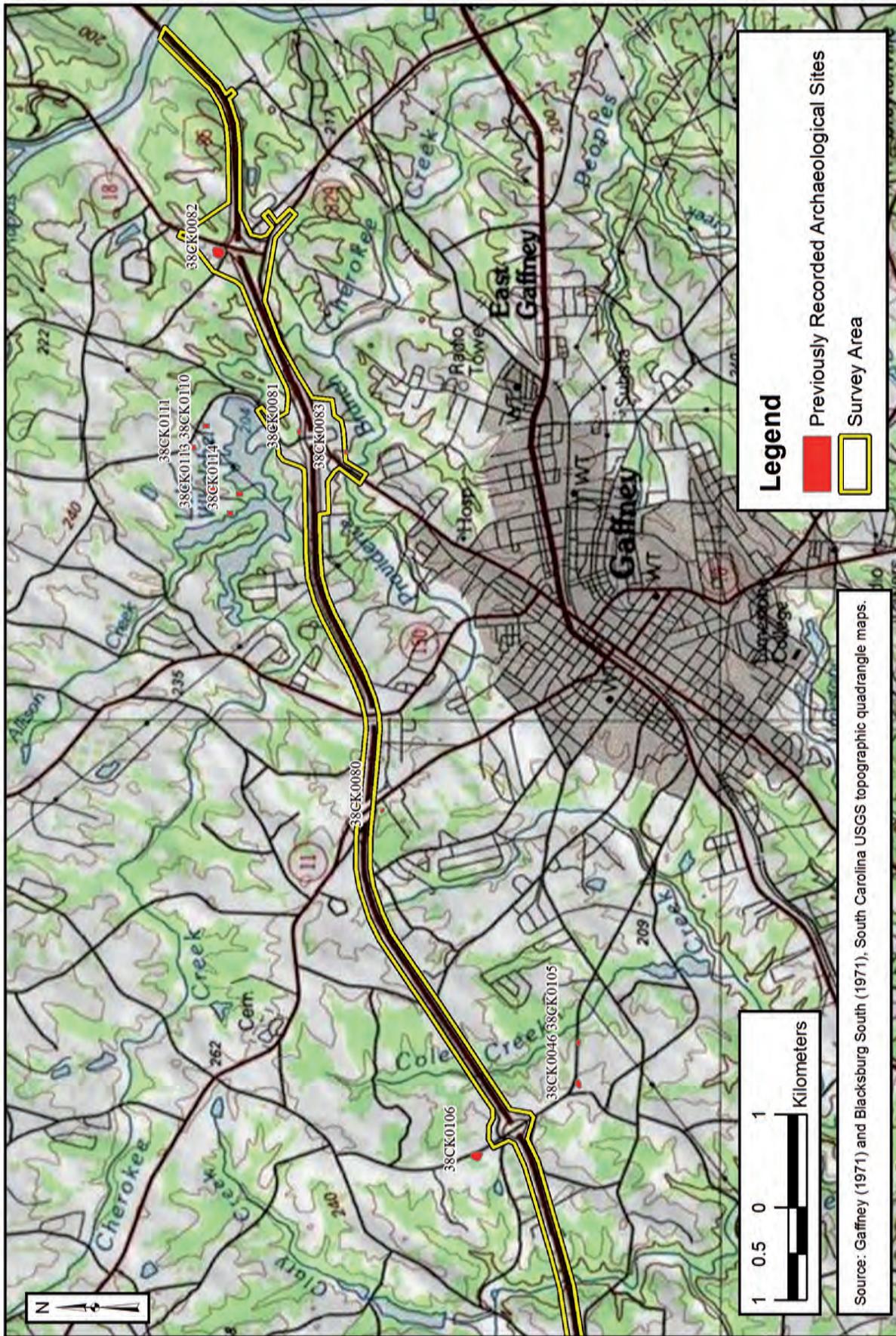


**I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment**



**Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the  
Western Half of the Survey Area**

**Figure  
2.6a**



Source: Gaffney (1971) and Blacksburg South (1971), South Carolina USGS topographic quadrangle maps.

**I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment**



**Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the  
Eastern Half of the Survey Area**

**Figure  
2.6b**

Both sites were recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing. Site 38CK83 was recorded in 2003 during an additional survey of the I-85 corridor (Roberts 2003). It was identified south of Exit 95 and east of Shelby Highway and was listed as a prehistoric artifact scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. It was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing (Roberts 2003). There were fifteen additional sites identified within a 1-kilometer radius of the project area. Detailed information regarding all of these sites is presented in tabular form below (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3.** Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1 Kilometer of the Survey Area.

Site Number	Northing	Easting	NRHP Eligibility	Site Type
38SP110	3876587	419561	Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric; 19th/20th century
38SP151	3875871	419361	Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38SP152	6875566	420281	Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38SP153	3875208	420383	Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38CK46	3881517	436093	Probably Not Eligible	Middle Archaic
38CK80	3883628	439042	Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
38CK81	3884525	443122	Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric; 19th/20th century
38CK82	3885392	445056	Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric; 19th/20th century
38CK83	3884022	442901	Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
38CK105	3881515	436538	Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
38CK106	3882640	435315	Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38CK110	3885525	443184	Probably Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38CK111	3885693	442958	Probably Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38CK112	3885264	442243	Probably Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
38CK113	3885471	442475	Probably Not Eligible	19th/20th century
38CK114	3885167	442453	Probably Not Eligible	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

## RESEARCH DESIGN

Phase I investigations are designed to answer basic questions about archaeological resources in order to facilitate cultural resource management decisions. The primary objective is to locate sites within the survey area, to describe them and determine their boundaries, and to evaluate their significance and integrity as it pertains to their NRHP eligibility. These research objectives are outlined below as a series of questions which will be addressed utilizing information obtained through survey.

The research design and implementation of field methods are undertaken with the goal of addressing these research questions. Methods to be utilized are described in Chapter 3. Fieldwork will include both systematic shovel testing and surface reconnaissance. Chapter 3 also describes laboratory methods, as well as methods for evaluating the specific types of archaeological resources expected within the survey area utilizing NRHP criteria and specific context studies. Data

recovered during the course of this investigation should be suitable for addressing these questions in Chapter 6.

### ***RESEARCH QUESTIONS***

Several broad research questions appropriate for the Phase I archaeological survey were drawn from a study of the historic and prehistoric contexts for the survey area and surrounding environs. These questions guided the design and execution of fieldwork and informed the artifact analysis and interpretation of sites. In some cases, Phase I data may not be sufficient to answer all questions. In such cases, the research questions still have the ability to guide the field design and to provide direction for future research in the region. These questions are:

- *Previous archaeological survey in the South Carolina Piedmont and surrounding areas (House and Ballenger 1977; Anderson et al. 1991; Benson 2006) have demonstrated that the region was the focus of relatively intensive and sustained cultural activity during the Archaic through Mississippian periods, especially in association with flowing water sources. The survey area includes relatively high ground between several large, flowing systems and other seasonal drainages. Does the above mentioned pattern hold true for the survey area?*
- *What is the nature of land use during the Historic Period?*
- *Previous predictive modelling studies in the Piedmont (e.g. Kohler et al. 1979:71; Benson 2006) have suggested that distance to roads is the variable with the most predictive value for Historic period sites. Does this supposition hold true for the survey area?*

### ***SURVEY EXPECTATIONS***

Based on the environmental, cultural, and historical context provided in this chapter, it is anticipated that the potential exists for encountering archaeological resources during the survey. The previous discussions of conditions within the survey area and past archaeological research within the project vicinity inform these survey expectations. What follows is a brief discussion of the probability of encountering archaeological resources of various types within the survey area based entirely on factors known prior to field investigations. This provides an additional framework for a later discussion of the actual survey results, in terms of how they compared to expectations.

### ***PALEOINDIAN PERIOD***

A very low frequency of Paleoindian sites is expected within the survey area. This evaluation is based on the low density of Paleoindian sites recorded in the Carolina Piedmont in general. Assuming that Late Paleoindian period Dalton peoples exploited a wider range of environments than groups from earlier periods of the Paleoindian, it is expected that Dalton sites would be more likely to occur in the survey area than those of earlier groups.

### ARCHAIC PERIOD

Based on previous research and archaeological work in the Carolina Piedmont, a trend of increasing site frequency for the Archaic period is expected. Archaic period sites in the region are expected in upland settings in the form of relatively small and temporary resource acquisition and hunting camps. Studies carried out in other parts of the southeastern U.S. show an increasing reliance on locally available lithic materials through the Archaic period as availability of non-local materials decreased. Consequently, sites containing non-local materials are expected to be somewhat limited to the Early and Middle Archaic periods, with Late Archaic sites containing relatively greater quantities of local lithic material. Since the survey area contains more upland environments than alluvial settings typically associated with Late Archaic period settlement, Early and Middle Archaic sites are considered more likely to be encountered than Late Archaic.

### WOODLAND PERIOD

Woodland period sites are expected to be located in alluvial settings nearby or adjacent to large streams or rivers. For Woodland peoples, hunting and harvesting remained important aspects of their subsistence strategy; however, horticulture and agriculture gradually assumed more significance in Woodland period subsistence. A mixed subsistence strategy suggests that alluvial settings would have been the primary focus of Woodland period settlement and such locations are expected to reveal relatively larger settlements that were occupied throughout the year. Hunting and harvesting activities would have taken place in both upland and alluvial settings. Upland settings are not expected to reveal the larger and relatively permanent settlements that are expected of alluvial settings but upland locales are expected to yield evidence for intermittent, temporary use for hunting, harvesting, and resource acquisition. It is expected that Woodland period sites, if they are present in the survey area, would most likely represent temporary resource acquisition locations. Larger sites may be possible in the eastern portion of the survey area near the Broad River.

### MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The primary focus of Mississippian life in most of the Southeastern U.S. was on relatively broad alluvial bottom lands. Such occupations often took the form of palisaded settlements that contained numerous residential and ancillary structures and artifacts indicative of a permanent year-round settlement where a diverse range of activities took place. Accordingly, Mississippian sites are expected to be found in floodplain settings along major streams and rivers where agricultural fields would have been located. Based on previous large-scale surveys within the region, and the limited occurrence of broad alluvial settings in the survey area, Early, Middle, and Late Mississippian period sites are not expected.

### *HISTORIC PERIOD*

During the Historic period in the Carolina Piedmont, factors that influenced settlement included access to communication and transportation facilities, availability of safe water resources, topography, and soil conditions. The primary focus of historic land use in the survey area has been agriculture. Residential development in the area has been historically sparse; however, it has increased moderately over the years. There were two historic structures previously recorded within the survey area and additional structures were evident on historic aerials and topographic maps. Based on this, it is likely that historic remains will be encountered during the current survey. Historic sites that could potentially be encountered include artifact scatters from residential and farm-related resources throughout the survey area.



## CHAPTER 3. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

### LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

A literature review and records search was undertaken prior to the field survey. Background research was conducted to identify all previously recorded architectural resources located within the APE of the proposed project and to develop a cultural and historic context to evaluate newly recorded resources identified within the APE of the proposed project during the historic architectural resources field survey. ArchSite (<http://archsite.cas.sc.edu/ArchSite/>), the online geographic information system maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), the NRHP property files, the South Carolina Statewide Survey's Inventory of Historic Properties, and cultural resources survey reports maintained by the SCDAH were examined to identify previously recorded historic resources and historic resources listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP located within .5 miles of the defined APE.

Spartanburg County tax assessor's records were reviewed online on the <http://qpublic.net/sc/spartanburg> website and Cherokee County tax assessor's records were reviewed at the Cherokee County Tax Assessor's office in Gaffney in order to obtain estimated dates of construction for all buildings and structures located within the APE of the proposed project. The South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey conducted by TranSystems for SCDOT was consulted for NRHP eligibility recommendations for the bridge structures 50 years of age or older located within the APE of the proposed project. Additional research in the appropriate Register of Deeds office was conducted to discover the names of the families or individuals and the extent of the land historically associated with buildings or structures that appeared to possess historical significance.

In addition, historic topographic maps in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) historic topographic map collection were reviewed on the <http://nationalmap.gov/historical> website and historic aerial photography was reviewed on the NETR online (<http://historicalaerials.com>) website to identify potential locations of historic sites, to understand the development of the project area over time, and to aid in the evaluation of individual resources identified during the historic resources field survey.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The archaeological survey was completed in accordance with the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (SCSGAI) (SCSGAI 2009). Survey for this project utilized visual inspection, systematic shovel testing, and controlled excavation of 50 x 50 centimeter units where appropriate to locate, map, investigate, and evaluate archaeological sites. The

archaeological field survey was accomplished by coverage of the proposed APE for the widening of I-85 and the improvements of five interchanges and one overpass. Shovel testing was conducted at 30-meter intervals throughout the survey area and at 15-meter intervals during the delineation of positive shovel tests.

Standards and terminology for archaeological survey are defined in the SCSGAI (SCSGAI 2009). This document defines an archaeological site as “an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features” (SCSGAI 2009). SCSGAI (2009) defines an isolated find as “no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius.”

### ***SHOVEL TESTING***

Throughout the survey area, shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals parallel with the highway corridor or along transects spaced up to 30 meters apart. All shovel tests were at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated to sterile clay subsoil or at least 80 centimeters below ground surface. Excavated soil was screened with .25 inch (.64 centimeter) hardware cloth in order to identify artifacts. Recovery of cultural material 50 years or older constituted a positive test, and artifacts were bagged and labeled for later washing, identification, and analysis in the laboratory. For all excavations, including negative tests, soil colors, textures, strata depths were recorded, and any soil disturbances were noted.

Around positive shovel tests, delineation procedures halved the survey testing interval. The boundaries within the survey area were delineated by excavation of shovel tests at 15-meter intervals along transects spaced 15 meters apart. Delineation was ceased when site boundaries were established or an impediment to testing (e.g., a road or standing water) or the survey limits were reached. In standard shovel test survey practice, two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in each of the four cardinal directions constituted a complete delineation. All sites were mapped; boundaries were defined for all recorded surface finds or features, and positive shovel test locations. Survey was discontinued when survey area limits were reached, and thus actual site boundaries were not determined for parts of some sites. Landform termination, such as drainages and roads, were used to designate a site boundary, when appropriate.

### ***50 BY 50 CENTIMETER EXCAVATION UNITS***

In one instance during the survey, it was determined that additional information beyond the initial shovel test results was required to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the resource. Through consultation with archaeologists at SCDOT, a testing plan consisting of 14, 50-x-50 centimeter units was established for the site. These units were laid out on a 15-meter grid that was offset from the original shovel testing grid in the center of the site. This allowed for no more than 10.6 meters

between each 50-x-50 centimeter test unit and the shovel tests. Each test unit was dug in arbitrary 10 centimeter levels until sterile clay hardpan was reached. All artifacts were bagged separately by level and the stratigraphic sequence of each test unit was mapped and photographed.

## **LABORATORY METHODS**

All cultural material collected in the field was returned to the EPEI laboratory in Columbia for processing and analysis. Artifacts were washed, classified, and temporarily curated at the Columbia office lab. The results of the artifact analysis are located in Appendix A.

### ***ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS***

Following the completion of fieldwork, all artifacts were sent to EPEI's archaeology lab for processing and analysis. Artifacts arrived from the field accompanied by the bag list, containing provenience information recorded in the field for each bag. Bag list information was added to the database and provenience numbers were assigned. All artifacts were cleaned and placed in drying racks with mesh bottoms.

After initial processing, all artifacts were sorted and cataloged. Artifacts from each provenience lot were sorted by material and type into analytical categories. Material was further analyzed to identify more specific typological characteristics, with the aim of obtaining relative dates. Previously defined types were used, when possible, to facilitate chronological and cultural association and intrasite comparisons.

Precontact material was initially sorted into material categories of lithics, ceramics, and other. Once in these material groups, artifacts were further analyzed in order to place them in categories so that individual cultural or technological trends could be observed. Lithic analysis included the typology developed by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and formal tool identification was based on Coe (1964), Whatley (2002) and Cambron and Hulse (1975). Ceramics were identified by tempering agents and surface treatment, using Anderson et al. (1996), SCPottery.com (2015), Wauchope (1966), and Williams and Thompson (1999) to identify diagnostic ceramic designs.

Historic artifacts were initially sorted into material categories of ceramics, glass, metal, and other. Once in these categories, artifacts were further classified by attributes such as manufacturing method, morphological attributes, color, and maker's mark. One goal of historic artifact analysis is the refinement of chronology. Extensive previous archaeological and historical research has developed relative dates for ceramics (Brown 1982, Burrison 1995; Miller 1980, Noël Hume 1969; Sussman 1997), glass (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Society for Historic Archaeology [SHA] 2013), window glass (Day 2001), nails (Elliot 2010; Orser et al. 1987; Wells 1998), as well as many other artifact classes used in the current study (South 1977). In general, these dates help guide the

establishment of site chronology, and assume that the pattern of manufacture, use, and discard of artifacts identified in previous research has universal application.

### **CURATION**

Upon the approval of the final report, artifacts will be placed in 4-millimeter polyethylene bags for curation; metal specimens will be placed within a microenvironment. Modern material and unstable metal specimens will be discarded prior to the submission of the collection to the curation facility. All documents are acid free and digital data will be stored on archival preservation disks.

Notes, photographs, maps, and other records, including artifacts collected, produced during the project will be temporarily curated at EPEI's office in Columbia, South Carolina. Following acceptance of the final report, copies of the final report and all project materials will be curated at the State Curation Facility maintained by SCIAA in Columbia, South Carolina.

### **ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

The intensive architectural resources field survey took place in October and November 2014, with follow-up in April 2015. David Adair served as project historian and the Principal Investigator for historic architectural resources. The intensive architectural resources survey was designed to record and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) in the project study area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (Vivian 2002) and the *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). The architectural resources survey area generally corresponded to the project study area, but was expanded, where necessary, to include architectural resources located outside the project study area, but within the viewshed of the proposed project. The project study area is defined by the 300-foot area to each side of the I-85 centerline between the MM 80 interchange of I-85 at Gossett Road in Spartanburg County northward to the existing six-lane section of I-85 just south of the Broad River in Cherokee County and the extended study area at several interchanges and major crossroads that encompass the area within which several interchange design alternatives are being evaluated (see depiction of project study area on Figures 1A and 1B and Figures 2A–2D). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH statewide survey practice, the project historian drove all roads within and adjacent to the project study area and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources. The principal criterion used by the South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age. Classes of architectural resources that may be documented intensively and included in the SCSS include (Vivian 2002:5):

- *Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type.*
- *Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in history.*
- *Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development.*
- *Historic cemeteries and burial grounds.*
- *Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields.*
- *Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history.*
- *Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.*

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the SCSS, as well as on the NRHP. In order to retain integrity, a resource must (Vivian 2002:4-5):

- *have retained, essentially intact, the physical identity from its historic period. It will either have few alterations or will have been maintained with the use of construction materials and methods that are consistent with the original.*

While in the field, the project historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. All historic architectural resources located within or adjacent to the project study area that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS were recorded. Several digital photographs were taken of each resource, the immediate setting of each resource was documented with digital photographs, and onsite interviews were conducted when possible. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps and a SCSS Intensive Survey site form was prepared for each historic architectural resources in digital format using Microsoft Access 2013 database application.

References consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions include Blumenson (1977), Longstreth (1987), McAlester and McAlester (1998), Poppeliers et al. (1983), and Whiffen (1981).

#### **ASSESSING NRHP ELIGIBILITY**

The NRHP significance criteria in 36 CFR 60.4 define eligible cultural resources as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that meet one or more of the following criteria.

- *Criterion A: Association with events that have significantly contributed to the broad patterns of history;*
- *Criterion B: Association with persons significant in the past;*

- *Criterion C: Possession of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; exemplification of the work of a master architect, engineer, or artist; embodiment of high artistic values; or evidence of a significant and discernible entity whose components may lack distinction on their own; and*
- *Criterion D: Ability to yield information significant to prehistory or history.*

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, non-archaeological sites, objects, and districts. Criterion D is most often, but not exclusively, used to evaluate archaeological sites. A general guideline of 50 years of age is used to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process, but more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.

In accordance with the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pople 1998), for a resource to be recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP it must be associated with an important historic context in local, regional (state), or national history and it must possess the integrity necessary to reflect and represent its historic context. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope, 1998) and one or more of these may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation.

In evaluating archaeological site integrity, Joseph et al. (2004:221-223) condense aspects of integrity into three attributes: space, time, and occupation. Integrity of space represents the horizontal integrity of the site, defined as “the ability of a site to express its historic layout and design” (Joseph et al. 2004:221). Time “refers to a site’s ability to yield data that can be segregated on a temporal basis” (Joseph et al. 2004:222). Single component sites, stratified deposits, or closed context cultural features offer significant temporal integrity. The final attribute, occupation, suggests a site retains integrity if remains from different occupations are so well preserved as to be distinguishable from each other (Joseph et al. 2004:222). The above definitions of significance and integrity were used to assess eligibility for the field sites encountered during the survey.

## CHAPTER 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

From October 2014 through June 2015, EPEI conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed widening and improvements of the I-85 corridor from MM 80 to MM 96 in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties, South Carolina. This project seeks to reduce congestion, improve traffic operations, increase safety, and increase capacity along this 18-mile stretch of interstate. The interstate will be widened to accommodate an additional travel lane in both the northbound and southbound directions. Several overpass bridges will be raised to provide a minimum 16-foot clearance or replaced due to insufficient horizontal and vertical clearances. Interchange improvements, bridge replacements, and/or increasing clearance of bridges over I-85 may require additional ROW to complete.

Field methods within the survey area included pedestrian survey of all exposed ground surface as well as a subsurface survey consisting of shovel tests dug along transects at 30-meter intervals that were spaced no more than 30 meters apart. Typically, this included one shovel test transect on either side of the service road or mainline highway corridor, allowing for no more than 30 meters of testable, undisturbed ground surface between the boundaries of the survey area and the edge of the pavement. Gaps, where shovel test spacing was greater than 30 meters, were filled in with judgmentally placed shovel tests. Areas of new construction, such as proposed interchange improvements, were given alphabetical designations (Areas A – F) and were tested with parallel transects spaced no more than 30 meters apart or from the edge of the survey area. Delineation testing was conducted at 15-meter intervals around positive shovel tests or surface finds. These were excavated in cardinal directions and site boundaries were established by two consecutive negative delineation tests. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were dug to a depth of 80 centimeters below surface or until sterile clay subsoil was encountered. All material was sifted through ¼ inch mesh mounted within portable shaker screens and all paperwork, maps, and data were transported back to the EPEI office in Columbia.

A total of 4,097 shovel tests were excavated within the survey area including 186 locations that were marked but not dug due to extensive disturbance or pavement (Figures 4.1a-g). Soil profiles were fairly consistent within areas of intact soil throughout the project area. A typical profile included approximately ten centimeters of humic material underlain by strong brown loamy sand to a depth of around 40 centimeters below surface. At this depth, red clay hardpan was encountered and tests were terminated.

The results of the mainline survey as well as each of the interchange areas are presented below along with descriptions of their associated cultural resources. During the survey, three previously recorded sites, 38CK81, 38CK82, and 38CK83, were revisited, three newly recorded sites, 38CK197, 38CK198, and 38SP410 were recorded, and one IF, IF 1, was documented. These resources are discussed in detail below.

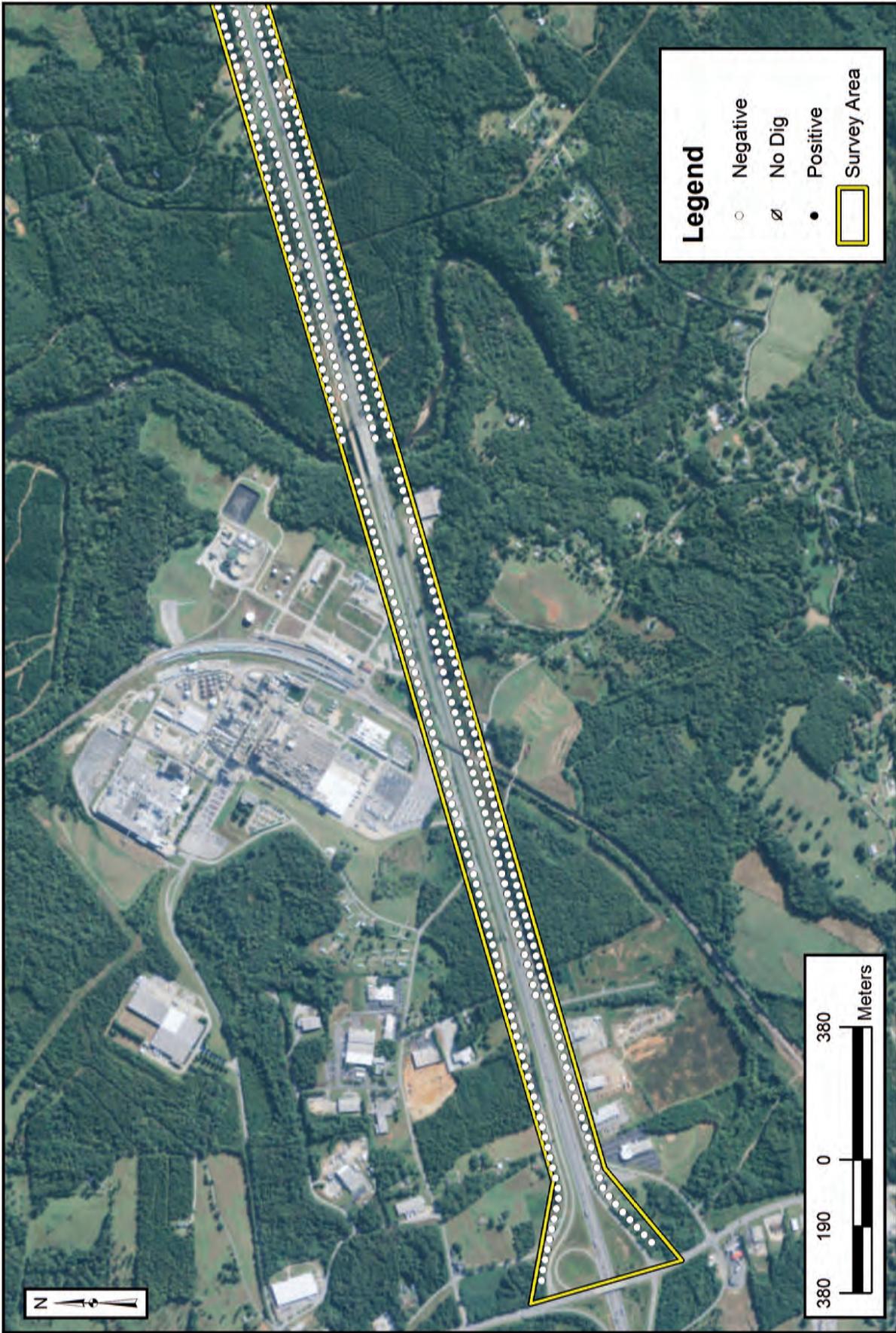
## **MAINLINE SURVEY**

The mainline portion of the survey area corresponds to a stretch of I-85 that spans from its interchange with the Green River Road (Exit 80) in eastern Spartanburg County to the Broad River in central Cherokee County for a distance of approximately 18 miles (see Figures 1.1a and 1.1b). This area is characterized by the I-85 corridor itself along with service roads which parallel the highway for the majority of its route within the survey area. The surrounding landscape within the mainline portion of the survey area varied from light industrial to agricultural; however, there was typically only 40 to 50 meters of intact ground surface between the edge of pavement and the limits of the APE. Testing within this portion of the survey area consisted of one transect of shovel tests dug at 30-meter intervals on either side of the mainline corridor. Where a service road was present, transects were established to the north or south (outer edge) of the pavement, as the ground surface between the service road and the highway was extensively disturbed. Transects were established adjacent to the mainline highway where service roads were absent and typically revealed extensive disturbance to the ground surface within the ROW. As a result of the mainline survey, one newly recorded archaeological site, 38CK197, and one isolated find, IF 1, were identified. These resources are discussed in detail below.

### ***38CK197***

Site 38CK197 was identified within the western portion of the survey area on a broad landform dissected by unnamed drainages of Little Thicketty Creek. More specifically, the site is located in a wooded parcel on the Frontage Road, on the west side of I-85 at approximately MM 84 (Figure 4.1b). The site is primarily located within the ROW of Frontage Road, which is characterized by a gently sloping landform, truncated by the road corridor itself. The wooded portion of the site is separated from the ROW by a fence and is characterized by mixed pine forest (Figure 4.2).

Fourteen shovel tests were dug at 15-meter intervals in order to establish the boundaries of 38CK197, including three that were positive. As such, the boundaries of this resource measure 106-x-20 meters and follow the northeast-southwest axis of the I-85 corridor (Figure 4.3). The boundaries of the site were established by two consecutive negative shovel tests to the northeast and southwest of the original positives. Only one negative shovel test was possible for the northwestern delineation due to the limits of the survey area. Delineation testing could not be

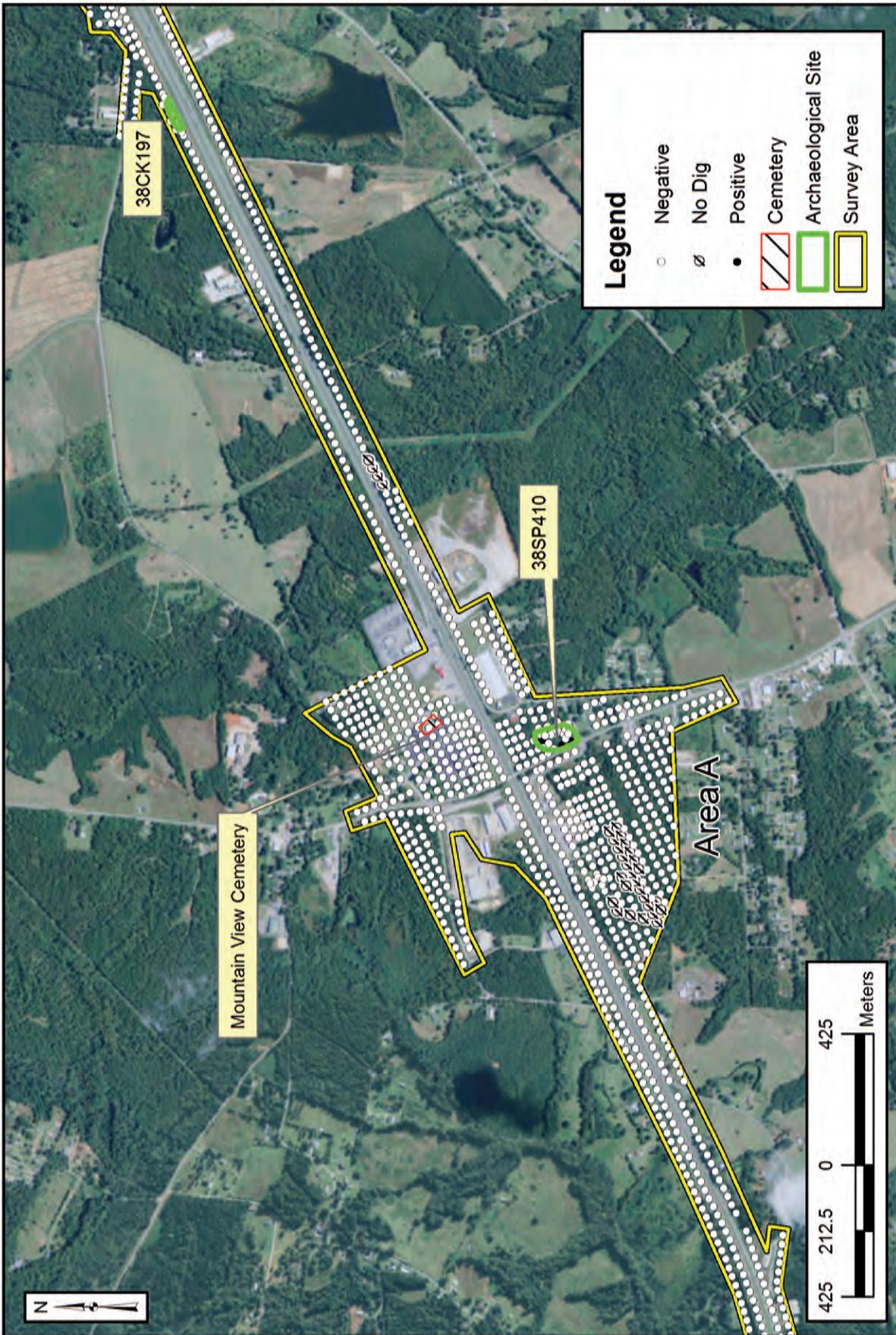


**I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment**



**Survey Results, Western Portion of  
Survey Area**

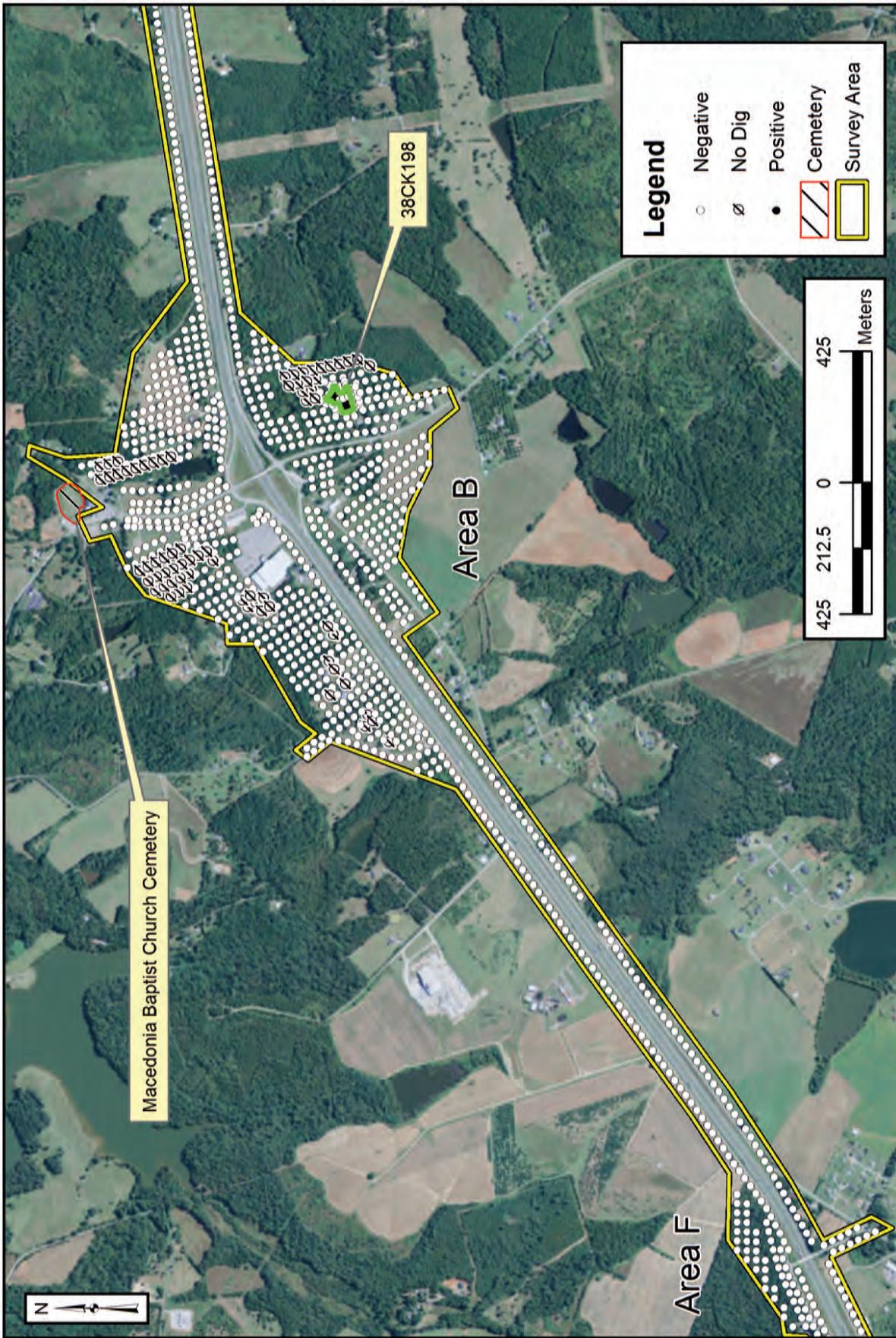
**Figure  
4.1a**



**I-85 Widening MM 80-96**  
**Environmental Assessment**  
  
 South Carolina Department of Transportation

**Survey Results, Western Portion of Survey Area (cont.)**

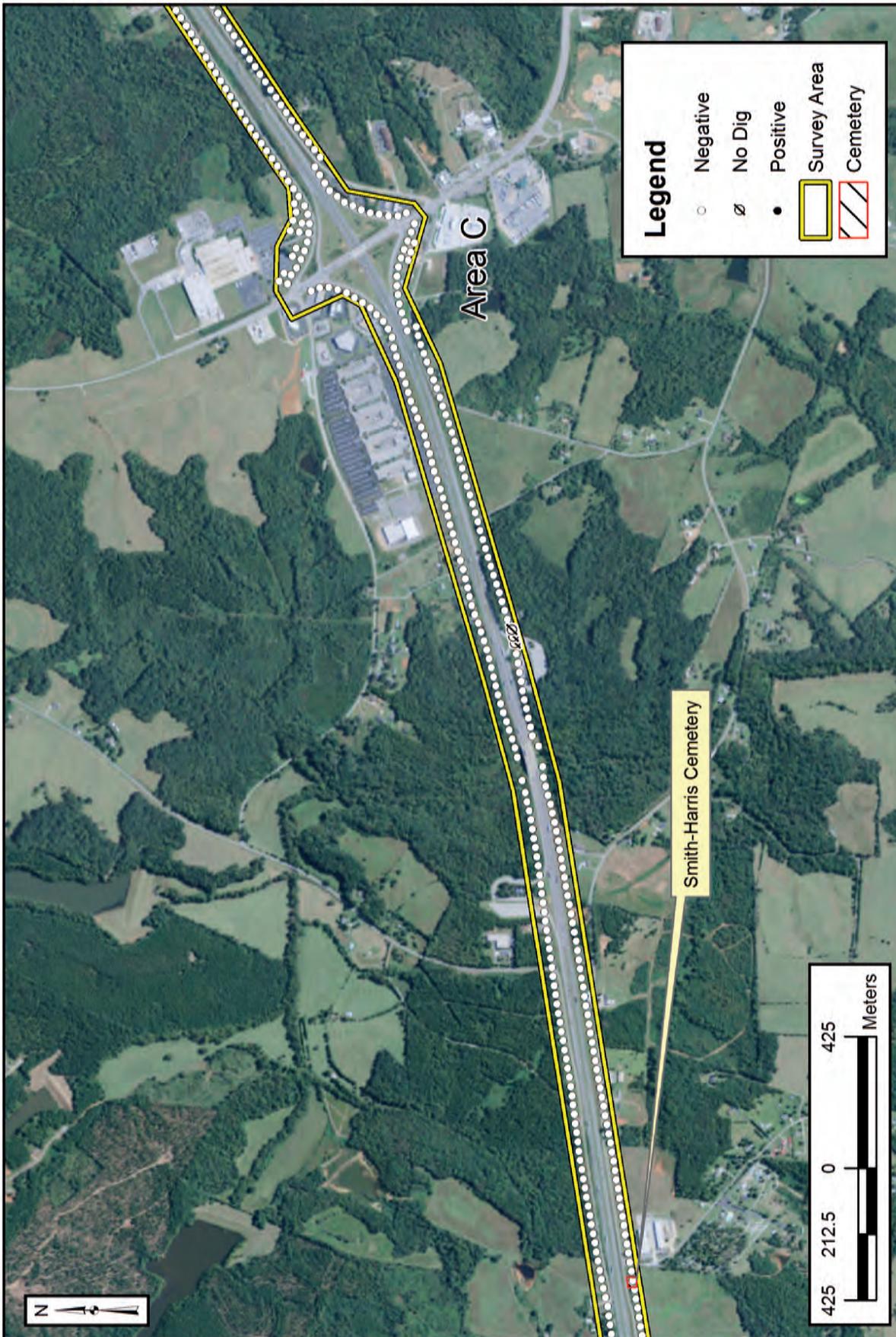
**Figure 4.1b**



I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
 Environmental  
 Assessment  
  
 South Carolina Department of Transportation

Survey Results, Central Portion of  
 Survey Area

Figure  
**4.1C**



**I-85 Widening MM 80-96**  
**Environmental**  
**Assessment**  
  
South Carolina Department of Transportation

**Survey Results, Central Portion of  
 Survey Area (cont.)**

**Figure  
 4.1d**

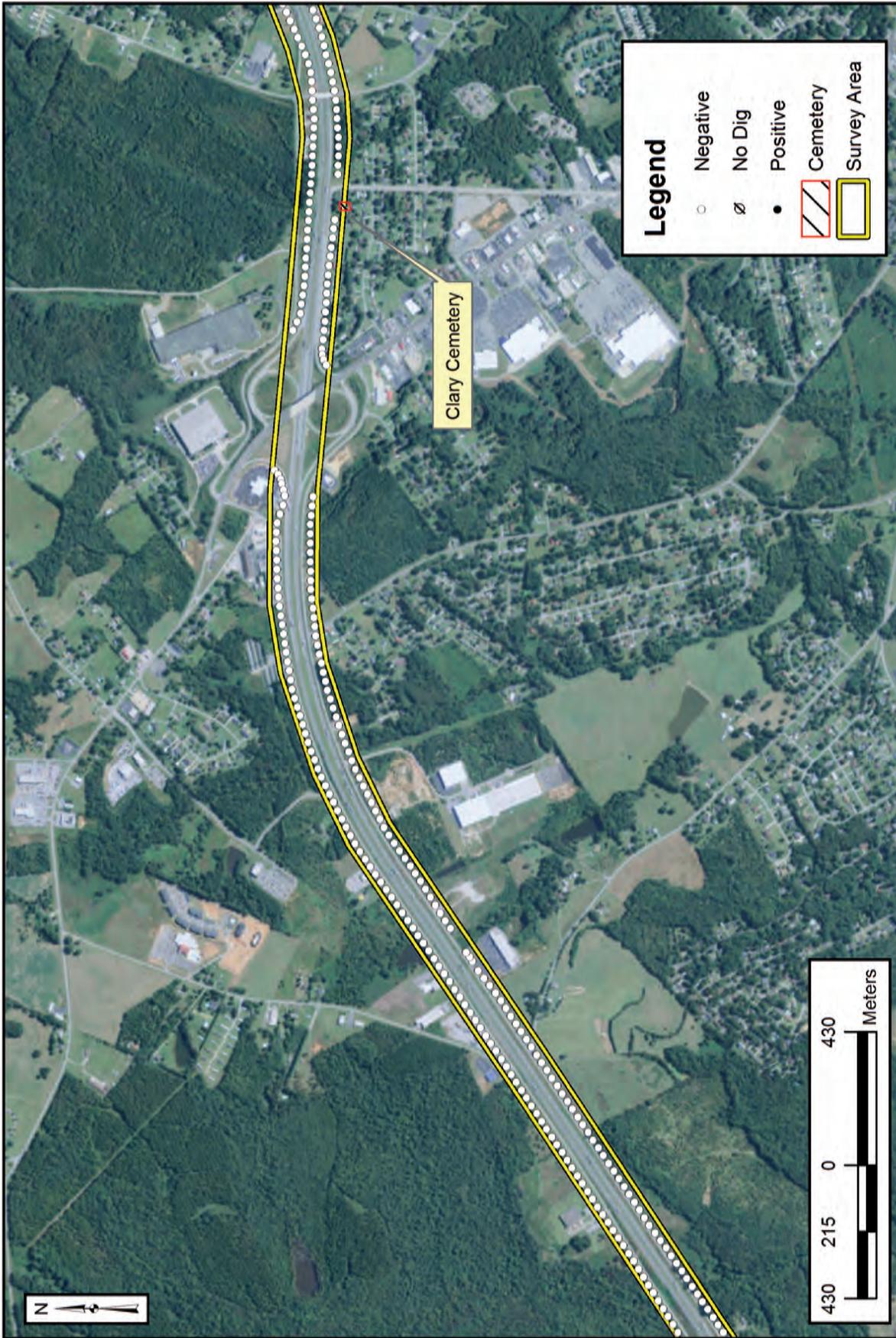
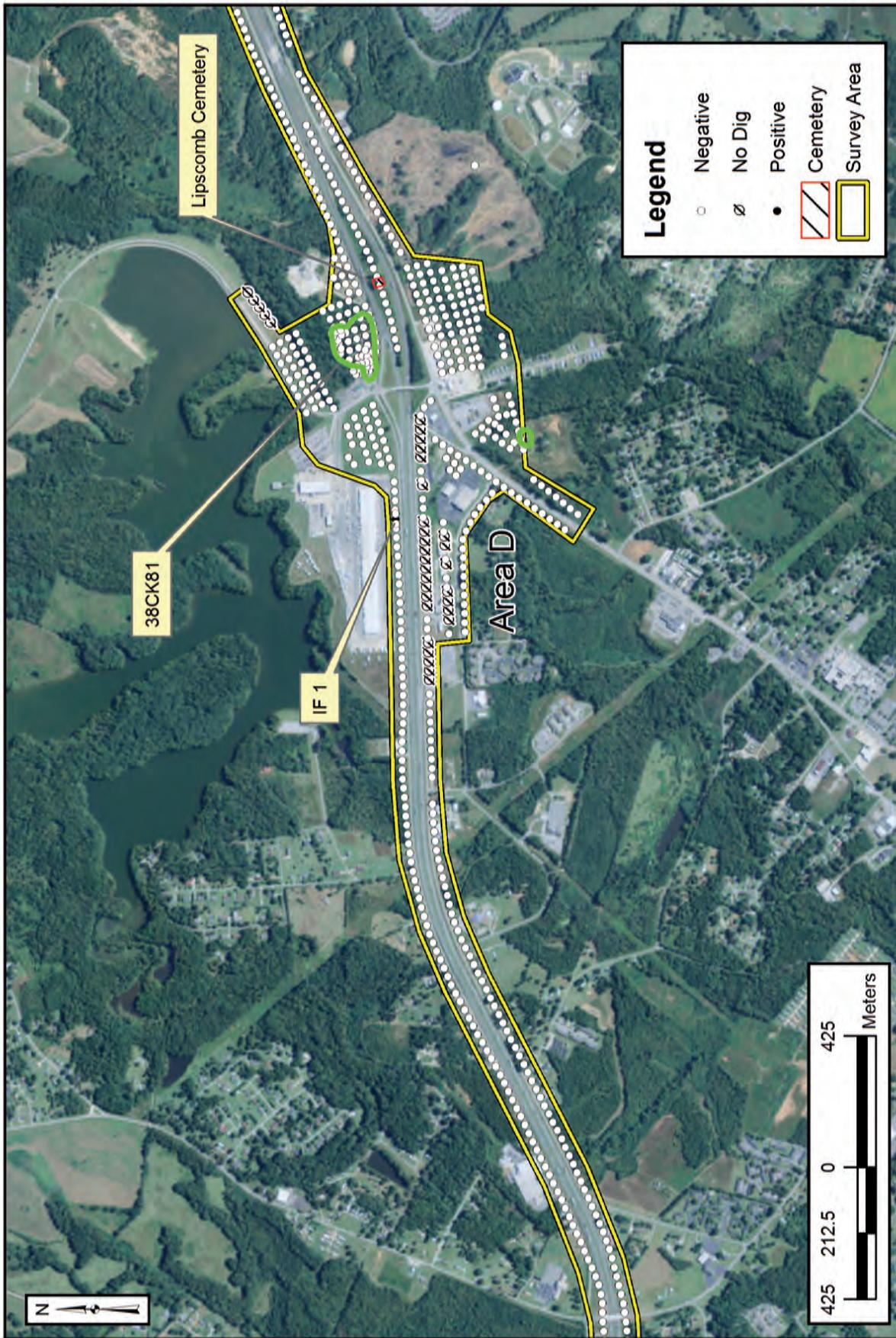


Figure  
4.1e

Survey Results, Central Portion of  
Survey Area (cont.)

I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment  
**SCDOT**  
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I-85 Widening MM 80-96

Environmental Assessment



Survey Results, Eastern Portion of Survey Area

Figure 4.1f

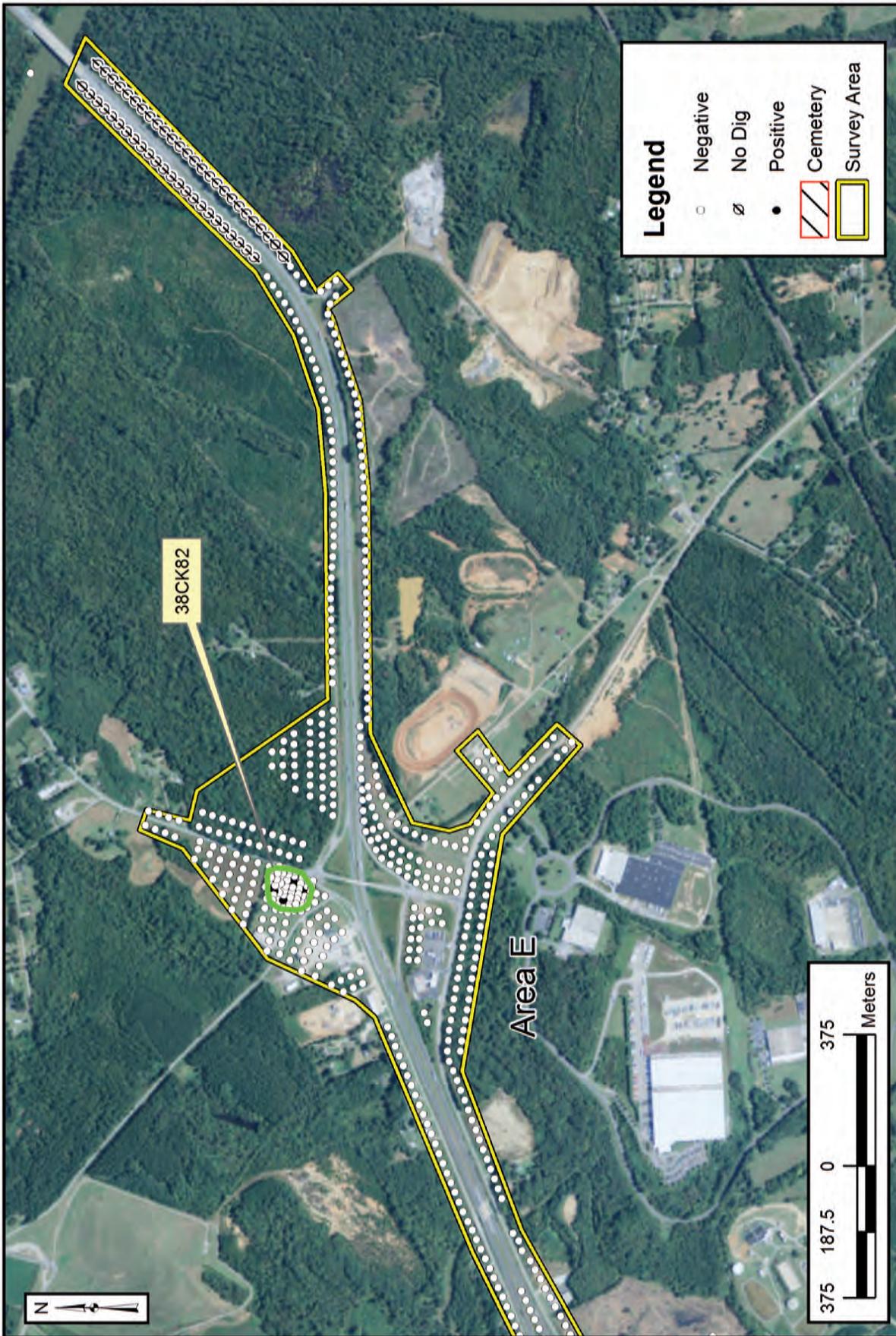


Figure  
**4.19**

Survey Results, Eastern Portion of  
Survey Area (cont.)

I-85 Widening MM 80-96  
Environmental  
Assessment



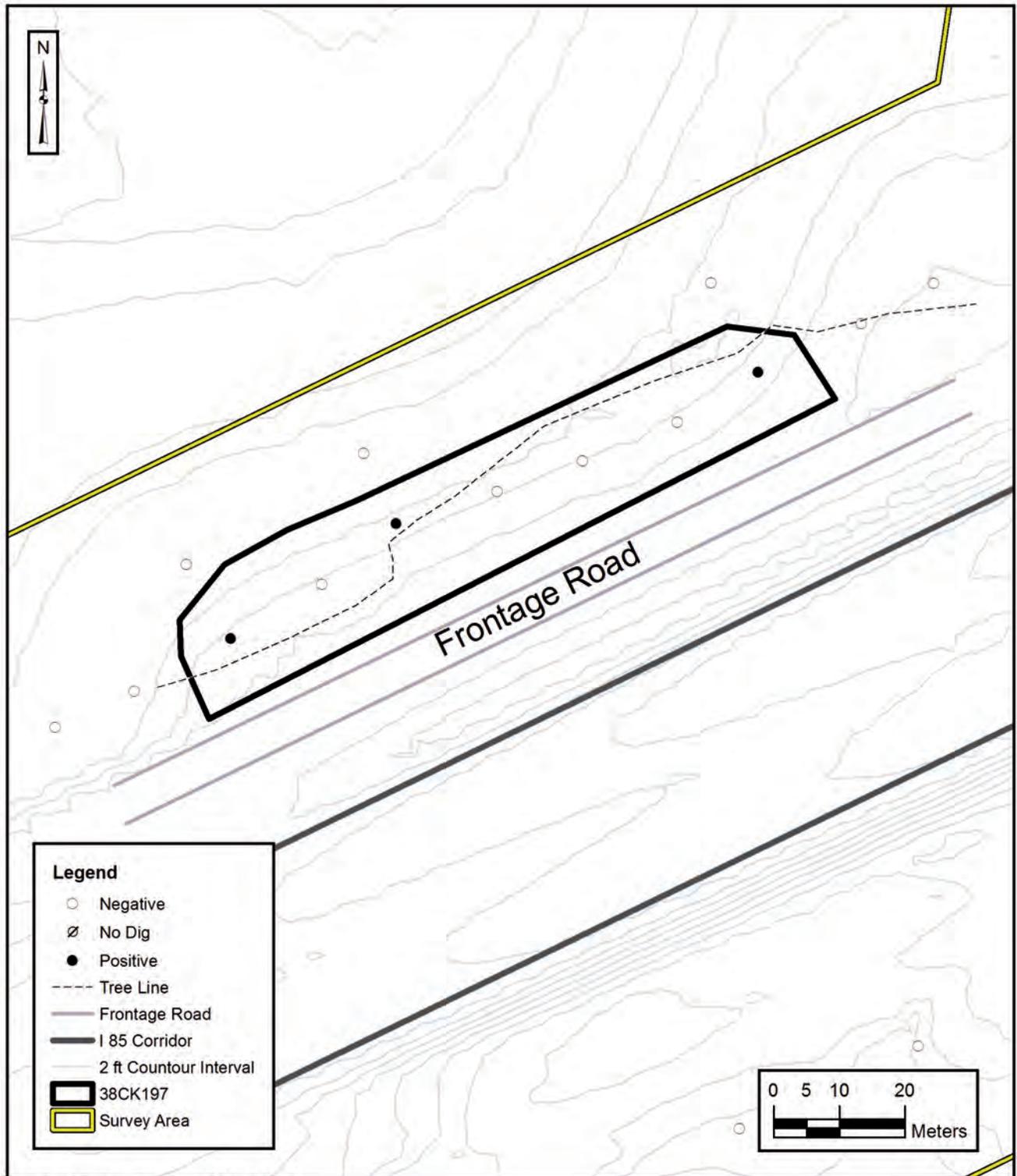


**Figure 4.2.** Photograph of Site 38CK197, facing west.

conducted to the southeast of the site due to the existing paved corridor of Frontage Road and I-85. Artifact density ranged between 1 and 4 per positive shovel test and all material was recovered from between 30 and 90 centimeters below surface. A representative soil profile from 38CK197 revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-35 centimeters below surface) was a grayish brown humic sand and Stratum II (35-80 centimeters below surface) was a yellowish brown sand.

Nine artifacts were recovered during shovel testing at 38CK197 (Table 4.1). This assemblage consisted entirely of quartz debitage including shatter (n=7) and reduction flakes (n=2). One piece of charcoal was also collected from the southwesternmost shovel test (see Figure 4.3). This artifact assemblage appears to be representative of limited lithic reduction activities and may be indicative of a hunting camp or other short-term occupation. No temporally diagnostic material was encountered, thus the site can only be assigned to the general prehistoric period.

Archaeological investigation of 38CK197 indicates that this resource represents a low density,



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**Map of 38CK197**

**Figure**  
**4.3**

**Table 4.1.** Artifacts Recovered at 38CK197.

	TR13ST17	TR13ST18	TR15ST1	Grand Total
Historic				
Other				
charcoal	1	-	-	1
Prehistoric				
Lithics				
quartz shatter	3	3	1	7
quartz thinning flake	1	1	-	2
Grand Total	5	4	1	10

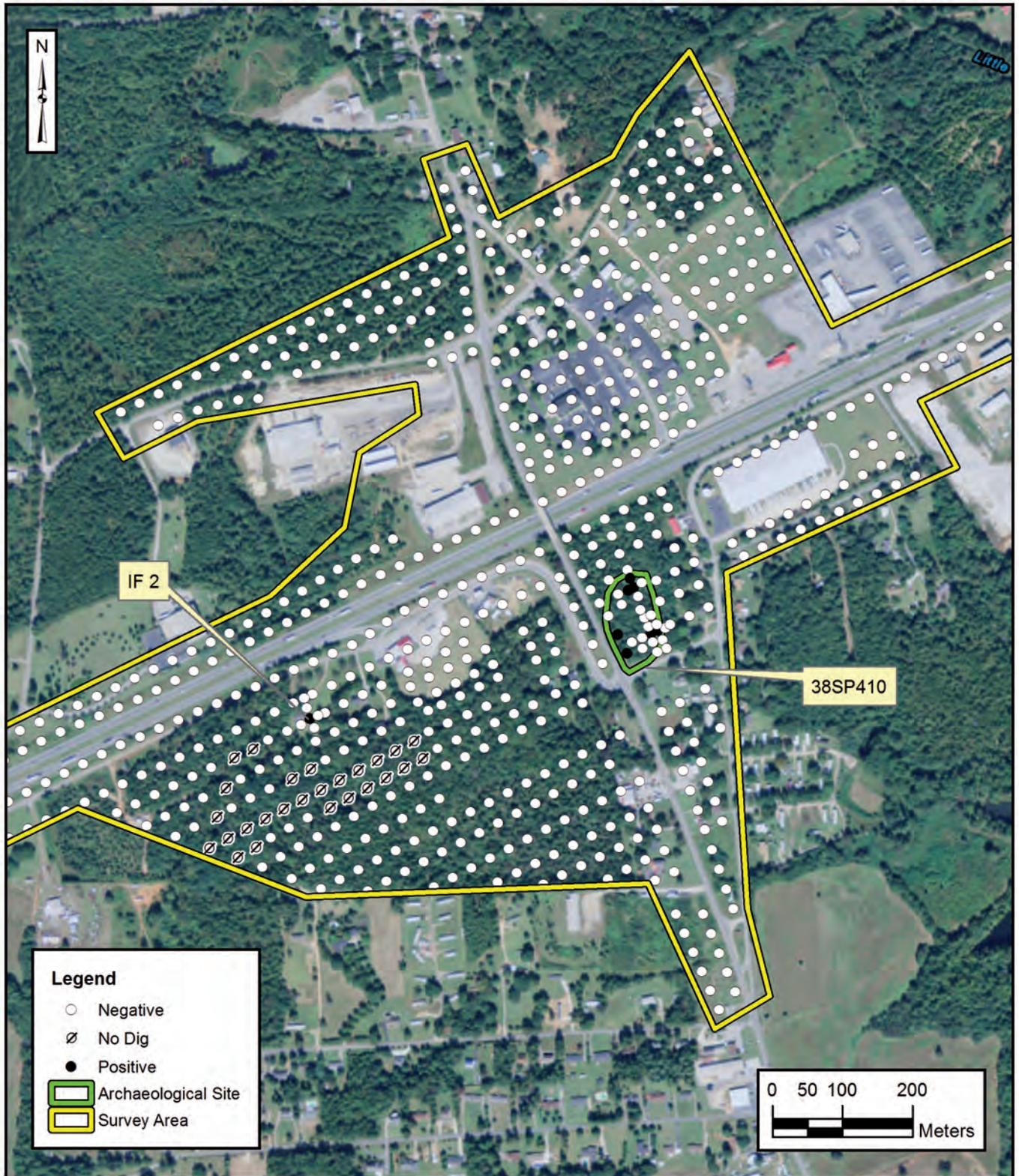
short-term encampment dating to the general prehistoric period. While the deposits appear undisturbed, they include only a small, non-diverse assemblage that lacks temporal association. As such, it is unlikely that 38CK197 can contribute significant new data to the culture history of the area and, for this reason, it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further investigation is recommended for this resource.

### ***IF 1***

Isolated Find 1 was located in the eastern portion of the survey area on the north side of Wilcox Road, just south of the UPS facility (see Figure 4.1f). The find represents a single quartz biface fragment that was encountered within a shovel test dug into the raised terrace upon which the UPS facility was constructed. Delineation of IF 1 consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests to the east and west of the original find. Additional delineation to the north of IF 1 was limited by the boundaries of the current survey area. Wilcox Road formed the southern boundary of the find. Given its location within the raised terrace for the UPS facility and the visible fill evident in the shovel test, it appears that IF 1 was redeposited during the development of the area. Based on this, IF 1 has no potential to yield significant new data regarding the culture history of the area. Isolated finds are, by definition, not eligible for NRHP listing. No further work is recommended.

### **AREA A**

Area A corresponds with the proposed interchange adjustments associated with Exit 83 of the I-85 corridor, or Battleground Road (SR 110). In order to investigate all possible alternatives, Area A represents an approximately 200-acre area, which extends from the junction of SR S-42-9725 and Battleground Road to the north of the interchange to the intersection of Carson Drive and Battleground Road to the south of the interchange (Figure 4.4). It also included large, wooded tracts along SR S 2005, north of a lumber mill and the undeveloped, wooded area north of Carson Drive and southwest of the interchange associated with an unnamed tributary of the Pacolet River. The remainder of Area A was characterized by moderate residential and commercial development. The most extensive development in Area A was associated with the Mountain View Baptist Church



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**Survey Results, Area A**

**Figure  
4.4**

and included a large church, school, cemetery, and several houses dedicated for church staff within the northeast quadrant of the interchange. There was also a gas station, restaurant, and fruit stand located immediately east of the Mountain View Baptist Church in the northeast quadrant of Area A. The remainder of the development included a lumber mill within the northwest quadrant, a warehouse for F.O. Merz & Co. in the southeast quadrant, and light residential development throughout the remainder of Area A (see Figure 4.4).

Survey strategies within Area A consisted of surface inspection of all exposed ground, as well as subsurface testing throughout all intact, undeveloped acreage. Shovel tests were dug at 30-meter intervals along transects that were spaced no more than 30 meters apart. All transects were oriented parallel or perpendicular to the alignment of I-85 and were numbered sequentially using an Area A designation to distinguish its provenience from other areas (e.g. TRA1ST1). In total, 560 shovel tests were dug within Area A including 8 that were positive, 24 that were no digs, and 528 that were negative. As a result of this survey, one newly recorded site, 38SP410, and one isolated find, IF 2, were identified. These resources are described in detail below.

### ***38SP410***

This site was identified in the western portion of the survey area within the southeastern quadrant of the interchange at Exit 83 (Figure 4.4). More specifically, the site is located north of SR S-42-737 in the wooded lot between Battleground Road and Edgefield Road. The site setting is characterized by a broad, gently sloping landform that separates the Pacolet River from Little Thicketty Creek. Vegetation associated with 38SP410 consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest with a relatively dense understory of shrubs and briars (Figure 4.5).

Thirty-five shovel tests were dug at 15 and 30-meter intervals in order to establish the boundaries of this site, including seven that were positive (Figure 4.6). These positive shovel tests along with a light surface scatter form the boundaries of this site, which measures 134-x-70 meters along an approximately north-south axis. The northern and eastern boundaries of the site were established by two consecutive negative shovel tests while the western and southern boundaries were formed by Battleground Road and SR S-47-737, respectively.

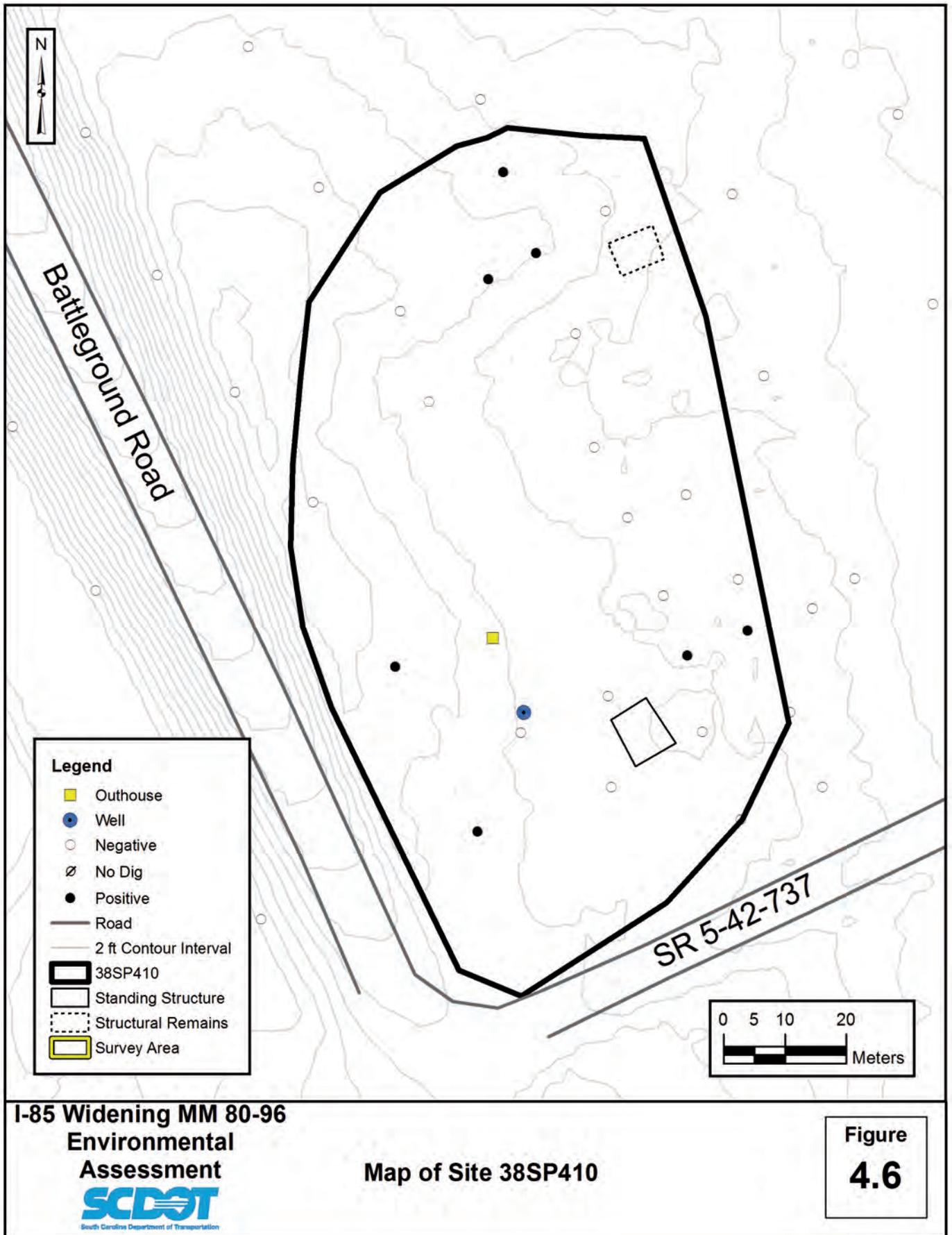
A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from shovel tests at 38SP410 including both prehistoric (n=3) and historic (n=10) material (Table 4.2). The prehistoric component was collected from one shovel test in the southern portion of the site. This assemblage was comprised entirely of quartz debitage including one flake fragment, one thinning flake, and one utilized flake. The historic component was more pronounced and included metal (n=6) and glass (n=4) domestic debris. Metal artifacts included a brass light bulb or fuse fragment, one wire nail, and four fragments of unidentified iron. Glass artifacts included clear container glass (n=3) and window glass (n=1). These historic



**Figure 4.5.** Photograph of Site 38SP410, facing northeast.

artifacts are largely non-diagnostic, save for a general association with the twentieth century. They do appear to be associated with the remains of a series of structures and outbuildings located just east of the present survey boundaries. These include a standing structure located closest to the southern portion of the site, an outhouse and well just outside of the central portion of the site, and the collapsed or burned remains of structures just east of the northern portion of the site. Perusal of historic maps revealed that a complex of four structures are depicted in the vicinity of 38SP410 on the 1961 Blacksburg South USGS topographic map (NETR 2014d). This cluster seems to include both the standing and collapsed structures identified to the east of the survey boundaries, as well as two structures that once stood within the southern half of the recorded portion of 38SP410. A 1955 aerial photograph of the area seems to depict a small orchard or grove in the vicinity of the site (NETR 2014a). The historic component identified at Site 38SP410 likely represents the material signature of this middle twentieth century agricultural complex depicted on the historic maps and aerial photographs.

Archaeological investigation at Site 38SP410 indicates that this resource represents a low density artifact scatter associated with a short-term encampment dating to the general prehistoric period, as well as a historic artifact scatter associated with a small agricultural complex dating to the early



**Table 4.2.** Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SP410.

	TRA19.5ST2.5	TRA20ST2	TRA20ST2.5	TRA22.5ST1	TRA23ST1	Grand Total
Historic						
Glass						
clear container glass	-	1	-	1	1	3
window glass	1	-	-	-	-	1
Metal						
brass light bulb or fuse fragment	-	-	1	-	-	1
iron fragment	-	-	4	-	-	4
wire nail, iron	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prehistoric						
Lithics						
quartz flake fragment	-	-	-	-	1	1
quartz thinning flake	-	-	-	-	1	1
quartz utilized flake	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grand Total	1	1	6	1	4	13

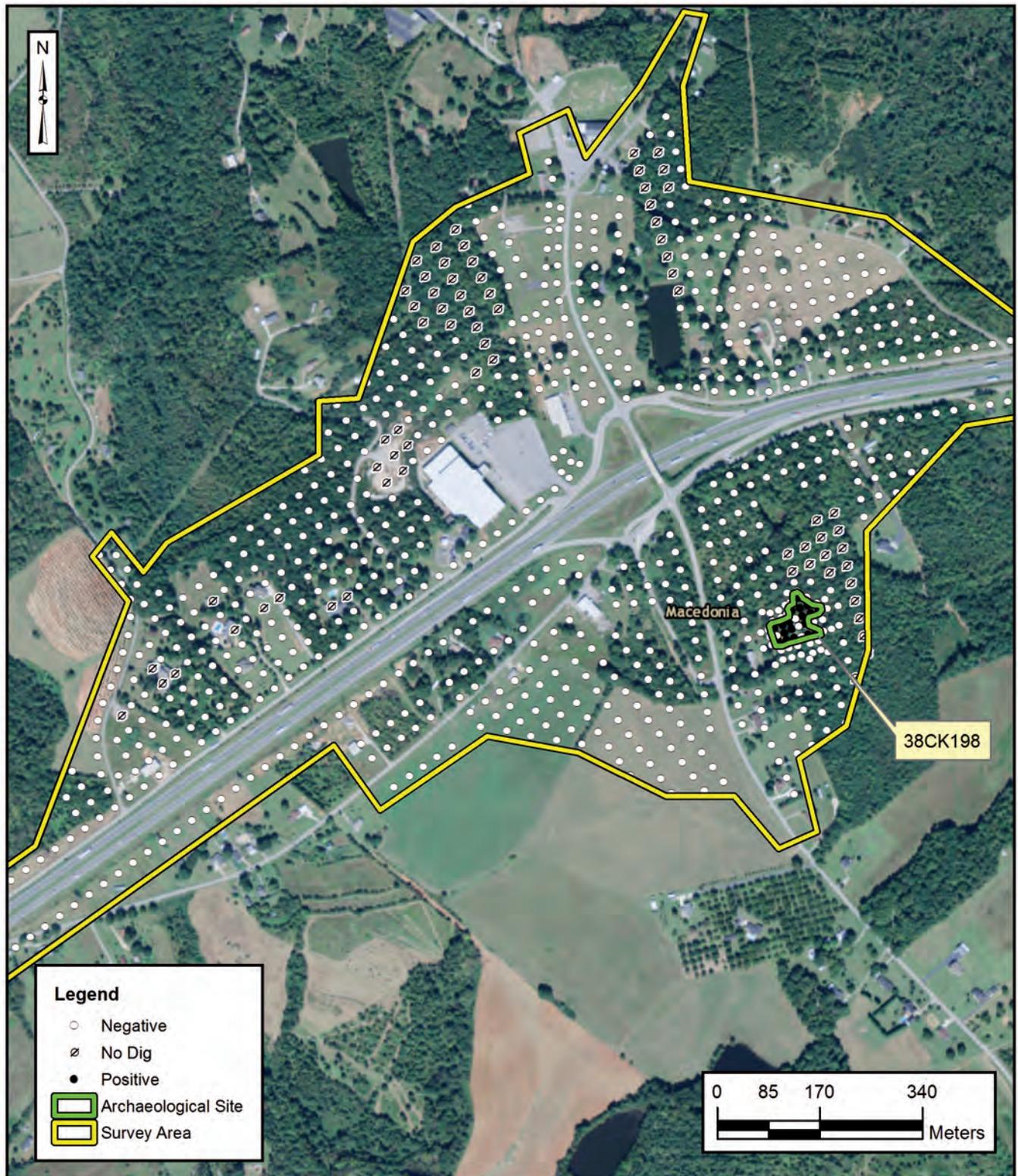
to middle twentieth century. All but one of the artifacts were recovered from between 0 and 35 centimeters below surface, a zone that corresponded with visibly darker soil that was interpreted as a historic plow zone. Based on the disturbed nature of the deposits and limited assemblage, the potential for 38SP410 to yield information significant to the culture history of the region is low. For these reasons, Site 38SP410 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further investigation is recommended for Site 38SP410.

## ***IF 2***

IF 2 was identified in the southwestern quadrant of Area A, in the side yard of the residential structure located at 305 Bud Arthur Bridge Road (see Figure 4.4). The find represents a single flake of quartz debitage that was encountered within a shovel test. Delineation of IF 2 consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction from the original positive. All delineation tests were negative. Due to its isolated and non-diagnostic nature, IF 2 has no potential to yield significant new data to the culture history of the area. Isolated finds are considered not eligible for NRHP listing by definition. No further work is recommended.

## **AREA B**

Area B represents an approximately 280-acre area concentrated around Exit 87, the I-85 interchange that corresponds with Macedonia Road/SR S-11-39 (Figure 4.7). This area is largely undeveloped and extends from Macedonia Baptist Church, to the north of I-85 to an orchard approximately 700 meters south of the interstate. It also includes large wooded tracts and/or plowed fields that extend from around Victoria Road to the southwest of the interchange to Malone Road to the



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**Survey Results, Area B**

**Figure  
4.7**

east of the interchange (see Figure 4.7). The majority of Area B is characterized by undeveloped or agricultural land; however, pockets of light residential development are also found along the side streets. A series of fruit stands and a small shopping center within the northwest quadrant represent the most notable development within the area.

Survey strategies within Area B consisted of surface inspection of all exposed ground as well as shovel tests dug along transects at 30-meter intervals. Each shovel testing transect was aligned perpendicular to I-85 except for those immediately adjacent to Macedonia Road, which followed the curvature of the street itself. All shovel tests were number sequentially along transects that were given an Area B designation (e.g. TRB1ST1). As a result of the survey, one newly recorded site, 38CK198, was identified. This resource is discussed in detail below.

### ***38CK198***

Site 38CK198 was identified within the southeastern quadrant of Area B, on a broad landform dissected by an unnamed drainage of Thicketty Creek (see Figure 4.7). The site represents a moderate-to-dense prehistoric artifact scatter that was likely occupied during the Archaic and Woodland Periods, based on the presence of diagnostic projectile points and pottery. Its setting is characterized by a manicured, rural lawn in the southern half of Site 38CK198 and intact forest in its northern half (Figure 4.8).

Fifty-two shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this resource, including 18 that were positive (Figure 4.9). Based on the distribution of positive tests, Site 38CK198 measures 95 by 80 meters in size and is oriented along a roughly east-west axis. All artifacts were recovered between 0 and 28 centimeters below surface and artifact density ranged between 1 and 17 artifacts per positive shovel test. A representative soil profile from Site 38CK198 revealed two strata: Stratum I (0 – 8 centimeters), a grayish brown humic sand, and Stratum II (8 – 20 centimeters), a strong brown loamy sand. At around 20 centimeters below surface, red clay hard pan (Stratum III) was encountered and the shovel tests were terminated.

There were 55 artifacts recovered from shovel tests at Site 38CK198, including lithic debitage (n=53) and bifaces (n=2) (Table 4.3). The majority of this material was non-diagnostic; however, one quartz biface was representative of a Morrow Mountain style projectile point/knife (PP/K) (Figure 4.10). Artifacts of this type are typically considered diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period within a timeframe of between 5400 and 3500 B.C. (Benson et al. 2006). An additional quartz biface fragment was recovered within the same shovel test as the Morrow Mountain. This biface fragment appears to be the medial portion of a larger PP/K; however, it is impossible to type without the base or tip. The remainder of the assemblage from shovel tests at 38CK198 consisted of lithic debitage including quartz (n=48), rhyolite (n=4), and Coastal Plain chert (n=1). Quartz

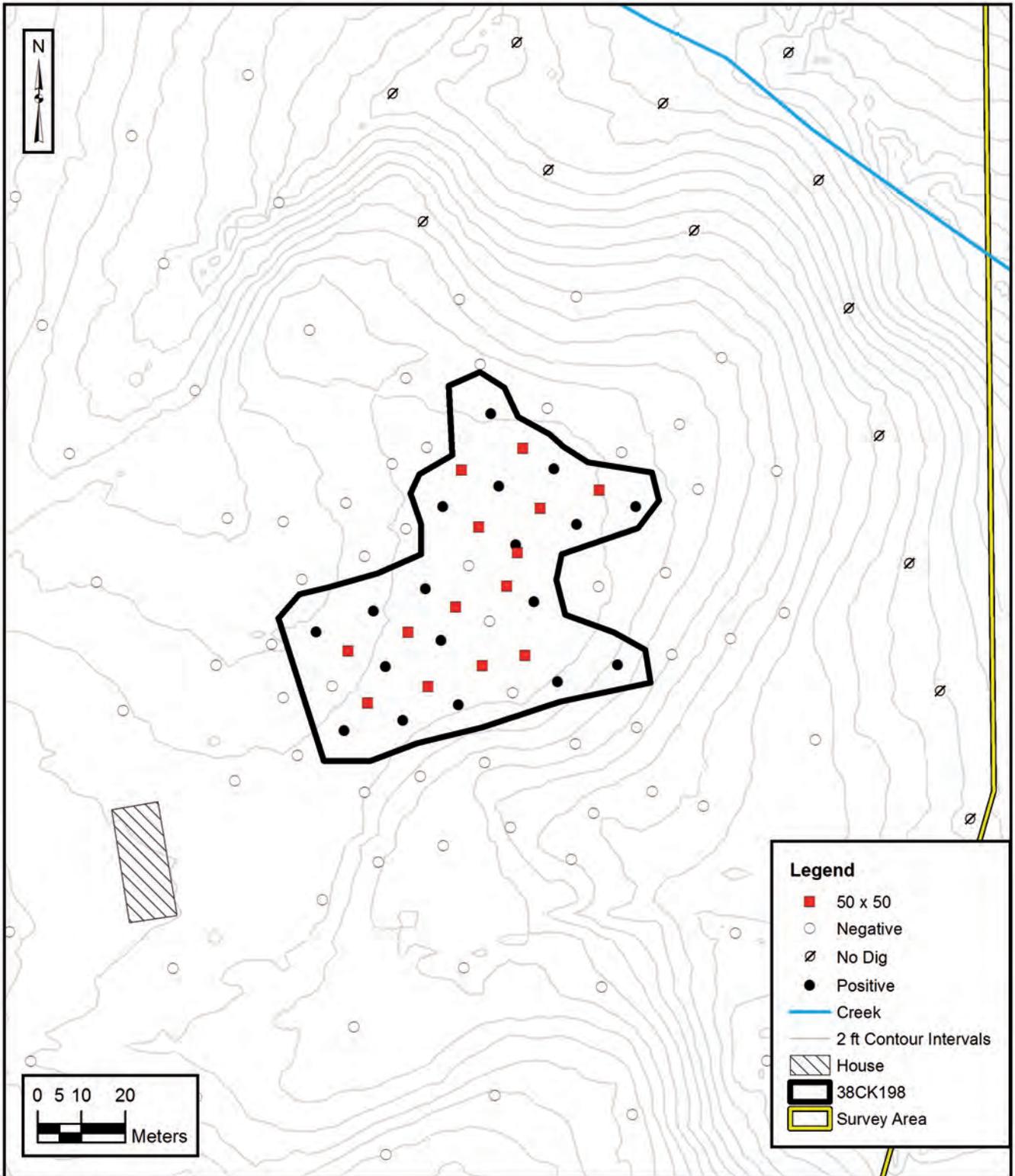


**Figure 4.8.** Photograph of Site 38CK198, facing southeast.

material dominated the assemblage and included both flake fragments (n=46) and shatter (n=3). Less common lithic artifacts included rhyolite reduction (n=2) and thinning (n=2) flakes and one flake fragment of Coastal Plain chert.

Site 38CK198 revealed the highest concentration of prehistoric artifacts identified during the current I-85 widening survey and also revealed material diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period, a timeframe that is poorly understood in the culture history of the area. The relatively dense concentration of artifacts was also considered indicative of an increased potential to contain cultural features. As such, additional testing was conducted in order to evaluate the NRHP eligibility status of Site 38CK198. In consultation with archaeologists at SCDOT, a testing plan consisting of 14, 50-x-50 centimeter units was established for the site. These units were placed at 15-meter intervals throughout the site in an offset pattern, allowing for no more than 10.6 meters between 50 x 50 centimeter units and shovel tests (see Figure 4.9). The exception to this layout was Test Unit (TU) 14, which was placed adjacent to Shovel Test TR1B37.5ST8, which yielded the highest density of artifacts, as well as two bifaces.

As expected, these units revealed a soil profile similar to that which is described above for the shovel tests. A formal profile for each 50 x 50 centimeter unit is presented in Appendix C. There was a total of 312 artifacts recovered from the 50 x 50 units at Site 38CK198. These were primarily



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**Map of 38CK198**

**Figure**

**4.9**

**Table 4.3.** Artifacts Recovered from shovel tests at 38CK198.

Prehistoric	Lithics							
	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment	quartz biface fragment	quartz flake fragment	quartz Morrow Mountain PP/K	quartz shatter	rhyolite reduction flake	rhyolite thinning flake	Grand Total
TR1B35.5ST8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TR1B36.5ST7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
TR1B36.5ST7.5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
TR1B36.5ST8	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	8
TR1B36ST7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TR1B36ST7.5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TR1B36ST8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
TR1B37.5ST7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TR1B37.5ST7.5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TR1B37.5ST8	-	1	14	1	-	1	-	17
TR1B37.5ST9	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
TR1B37ST8.5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
TR1B38.5ST8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TR1B38ST7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TR1B38ST8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TR1B38ST8.5	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Grand Total	1	1	46	1	2	2	2	55

concentrated within the north-central and southern portions of the site, right before the landform begins to slope north and east. As with the shovel tests, these artifacts were overwhelmingly associated with Stratum II and generally terminated when the red, clay hard pan (Stratum III) was encountered. In some cases, artifacts were recovered from Stratum III; however, these tended to be associated with heavy root activity and their presence in the clay can likely be attributed to bioturbation and landform deflation.

The assemblage from the test units at Site 38CK198 was dominated by lithic material (n=311); however, one fragment of grit tempered pottery was also identified within TU 7, in the southern portion of the site (Table 4.4). The pottery was of diminutive (under 2 centimeters) size and was left unclassified due to the inability to identify its surface treatment. The pottery does appear to be grit tempered, which would typically associate it with a Woodland Period or later occupation. The remainder of the assemblage included lithic material of quartz (n=297), rhyolite (n=8), unclassified metavolcanic (n=4), Coastal Plain chert (n=1), and quartzite (n=1) material. As with the shovel tests, the majority of the material was quartz, including one biface fragment and three Stage 3 bifaces (Figure 4.10). The remainder of the quartz material was debitage and consisted of flake

**Table 4.4.** Artifacts Recovered from 50 x 50 Centimeter Units at Site 38CK198.

Prehistoric	Lithics													Sherds	Grand Total
	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake	quartz biface fragment	quartz bipolar flake	quartz flake fragment	quartz reduction flake	quartz retouched flake	quartz shatter	quartz stage III biface	quartzite reduction flake	rhyolite flake fragment	rhyolite PP/K fragment	unclassified metavolcanic flake fragment	grit temper unclassified undecorated		
TU10L1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	15	
TU10L2	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
TU11L1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
TU12L1	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
TU12L2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
TU13L1	-	-	-	37	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	43	
TU13L2	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
TU14L1	-	-	-	33	1	1	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	42	
TU2L1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	
TU2L2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
TU3L1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
TU3L2	-	-	-	18	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	
TU4L1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
TU5L1	1	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	
TU6L1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
TU7L1	-	1	-	33	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	
TU7L2	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	12	
TU7L3	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
TU8L1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
TU8L2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
TU9L1	-	-	-	36	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	
Grand Total	1	1	3	261	3	3	23	3	1	7	1	4	1	312	

fragments (n=261), bipolar flakes (n=3), retouched flakes (n=3), reduction flakes (n=3), and shatter (n=23). Rhyolite was the next most commonly encountered lithic material recovered during the excavation of test units at Site 38CK198. Items of this type include the tip of a PP/K (see Figure 4.10) and flake fragments (n=7). Other unclassified metavolcanic material was recovered from the units and included four flake fragments.

Site 38CK198 represents a relatively high density prehistoric artifact scatter; however, very few of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic. One quartz Morrow Mountain PP/K was the only truly diagnostic artifact recovered from the site and seems to indicate a Middle Archaic occupation. One diminutive fragment of grit tempered pottery was also recovered and, while it is not diagnostic of a specific period, it is indicative of a later occupation of the site as grit tempered pottery was



**Figure 4.10.** Left to right - 38CK198 - 15-3 biface fragment, -15-4 Morrow Mountain Type II, -50-4 PP/K tip.

produced during the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Several other tools were identified at the site including bifaces and biface fragments; however, these could not be formally classified due to their fragmented or incomplete design.

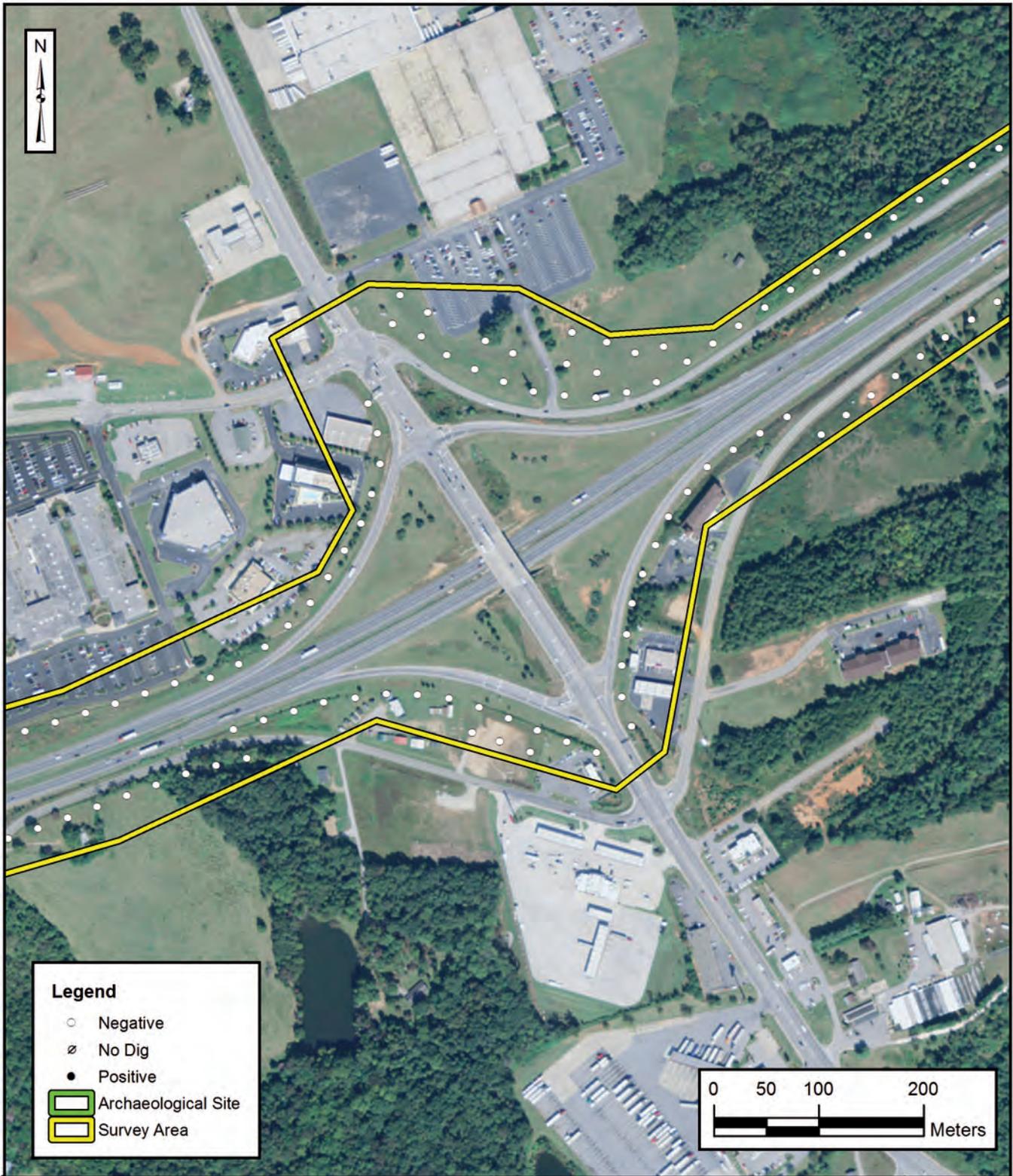
The vast majority (n=97.8 percent) of the artifacts at the site were representative of lithic debitage and 95 percent of the debitage was from quartz. The debitage as a whole consists mainly of small flake fragments, reduction flakes, and thinning flakes (n=92.2 percent). Three Stage 3 bifaces were also recovered from the site. Based on this, it seems that activities at the site were focused on the middle to late stage manufacture and maintenance of lithic tools. In general, quartz material observed as debitage and prepared tools at Site 38CK198 appears to be of a higher quality material than the quartz fragments found naturally in the soil. These were likely brought to the site from a nearby outcrop. Boulders of high quality quartz were observed during fieldwork as close as 2 kilometers from the site. Other sources may be found even closer to Site 38CK198. It does seem that the small, lesser quality quartz cobbles in the soil were utilized to an extent, as quartz shatter and a single bipolar flake were found, indicating some earlier stage reduction activities occurred at the site as well.

Archaeological investigation at Site 38CK198 indicates that it represents a relatively dense prehistoric occupation that was utilized by the Middle Archaic and during the Woodland Period or later based on the presence of diagnostic artifacts. The site consisted almost entirely of late stage lithic reduction material that is often considered indicative of the production and maintenance of lithic tools. The highly specified assemblage coupled with the lack of cultural features seems to suggest that occupations at the site were short-term and focused on specific activities that would occur at a base camp or hunting camp that was re-used for several millennia. While artifact density was relatively high, few items could be considered diagnostic of a specific time period. The one diagnostic PP/K (Morrow Mountain) dates to the Middle Archaic Period; however, the presence of grit tempered pottery suggests activity dating to at least the Woodland Period or later. While the Middle Archaic PP/K could have been brought to the site during the later occupation, the overwhelming majority of non-diagnostic material makes it impossible to determine for sure. All artifacts were mixed within a zone between 0 and 20 centimeters below surface and showed no sign of intact stratigraphy due to soil deflation. Based on this non-diverse assemblage from a shallow depth and lack of cultural features, Site 38CK198 can only be interpreted as a short-term, special use area associated with a broad time period. As such, the potential for this resource to yield information significant to the culture history of the region is low. It is recommended that Site 38CK198 be considered not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for this resource.

## **AREA C**

Area C corresponds with I-85's interchange with Hyatt Street or Exit 90 (see Figure 4.1d). The area is delineated by the on/off ramps to I-85 to the east and west, Peachoid Road to the north, and Windslow Road to the south (Figure 4.11). All proposed alternatives for the interchange fall within this 39-acre area. Area C is characterized by heavy commercial development. The northwestern quadrant of the interchange is dominated by the Gaffney Outlet Malls along with several hotels and restaurants. Parking associated with Hamerick's clothing store makes up most of the northeastern quadrant; however, the historic Possum Trot Schoolhouse was also relocated to this quadrant of the interchange. The southern half of the interchange is characterized by commercial development including fast food restaurants and small stores. No natural vegetation was present within Area C, only grasses and ornamental shrubbery associated with the shopping centers.

Shovel testing within Area C was only possible within a thin strip of exposed ground along the on/off ramps in the northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern quadrants. Additional testing was possible within the northeastern quadrant between the Hamerick's parking lot and Peachoid Road. All shovel tests were numbered sequentially using an Area C designation to distinguish its provenience from other areas (e.g. TRC1ST1) and all transects were spaced no further than 30



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**Survey Results, Area C**

**Figure  
4.11**

meters from the survey limits or another transect. In total, 61 shovel tests were dug within Area C, all of which were negative. A representative soil profile from Area C revealed a disturbed stratigraphic sequence that consisted of mottled or striated grayish brown and gray loamy sand with gravel inclusions to around 15 centimeters below surface that was underlain by red clay hardpan. This stratigraphic sequence is consistent with disturbance associated with road construction. No archaeological resources were identified in Area C.

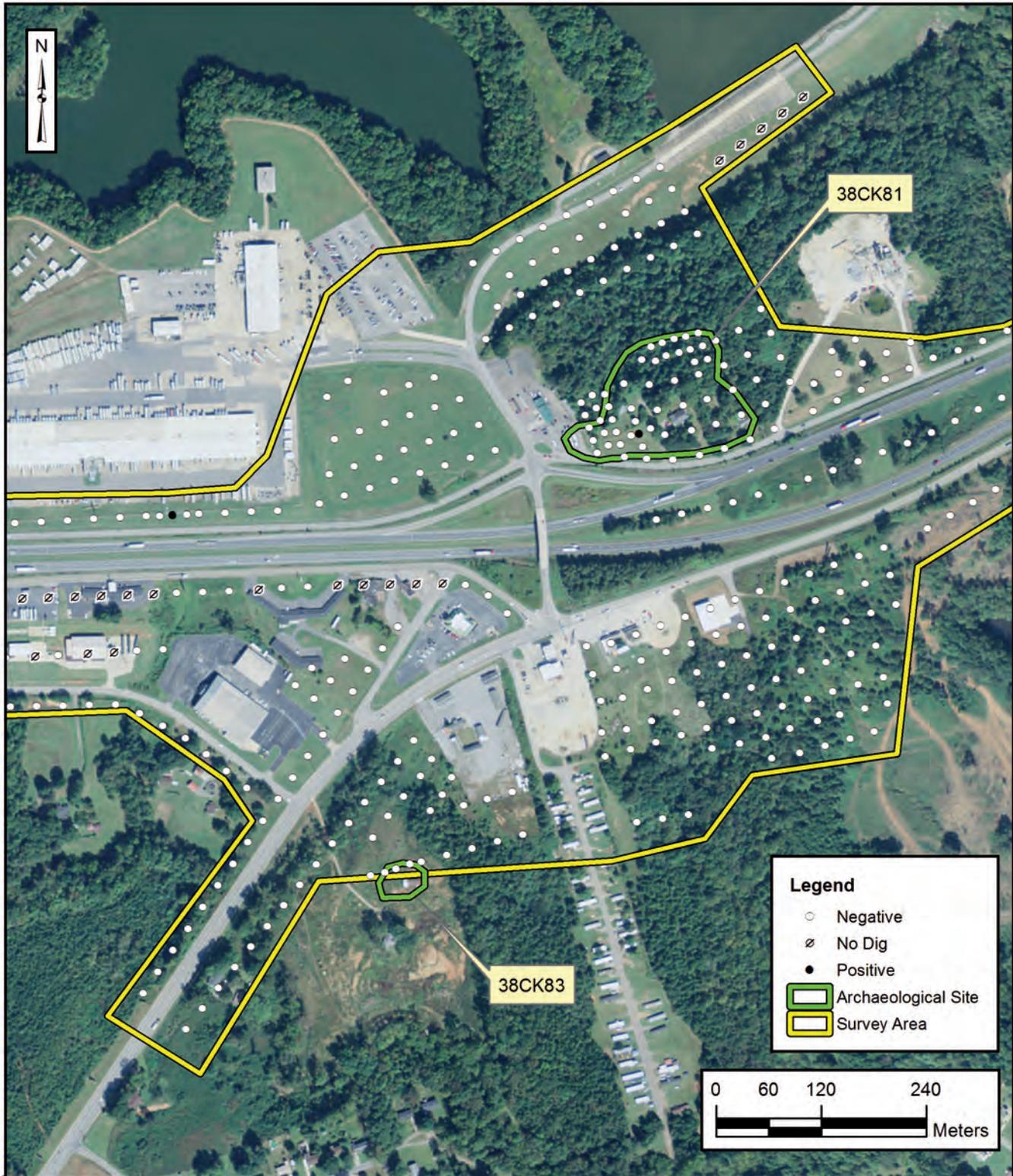
## **AREA D**

Area D is located in the eastern portion of the survey area and corresponds to Exit 95, or I-85's interchange with State Road S-11-82 (see Figure 4.1f). The area encompasses approximately 175 acres and spans from Lake Welch in the north to .5 kilometers south on North Limestone Street in the south (Figure 4.12). The boundaries of this area were established in order to consider all possible alternatives for the interchange improvement. The setting for Area D is characterized by both commercial development and large wooded tracts. The northeast and southeast quadrants of the interchange were largely undeveloped with the exception of Norma's Truckstop and several private residences. The northwestern and southeastern quadrants were heavily developed with a large UPS facility in the northwest and a gas station and several restaurants in the southwest.

Shovel tests were dug at 30-meter intervals parallel to roads where appropriate or along transects spaced no more than 30 meters apart. Each test was numbered sequentially using an Area D designation to distinguish it from shovel tests in other areas (e.g. TRD1ST1). In total, 383 shovel tests were dug in Area D, including two that were positive. As a result of this survey, two previously recorded sites, 38CK81 and 38CK83, were revisited and one isolated find, IF 1, was documented. These resources are described in detail below.

### ***SITE 38CK81***

This site was originally recorded in 1992 as part of the intensive archaeological survey of the proposed I-85 improvements in Cherokee County, South Carolina (Roberts 1992). It was identified as a low density, non-diagnostic, prehistoric lithic scatter and a late nineteenth/early twentieth century historic scatter of moderate density and was recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing. The site is located within the eastern portion of the project area on the north side of the interchange at Exit 95, or Area D as it was called during the survey (see Figure 4.1f). When the site was recorded it was within an agricultural field adjacent to Wilcox Avenue (Roberts 1992). Currently, the site is located southeast of Norma's Truck Stop in a wooded parcel overlooking an unnamed, seasonally flooded tributary of the Providence Branch of Cherokee Creek (Figure 4.13). The original boundaries of this resource were recorded as 65-x-50 meters; however, the westernmost portion of these boundaries are presently beneath the paved parking lot associated with Norma's (Figure 4.14).



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**Survey Results, Area D**

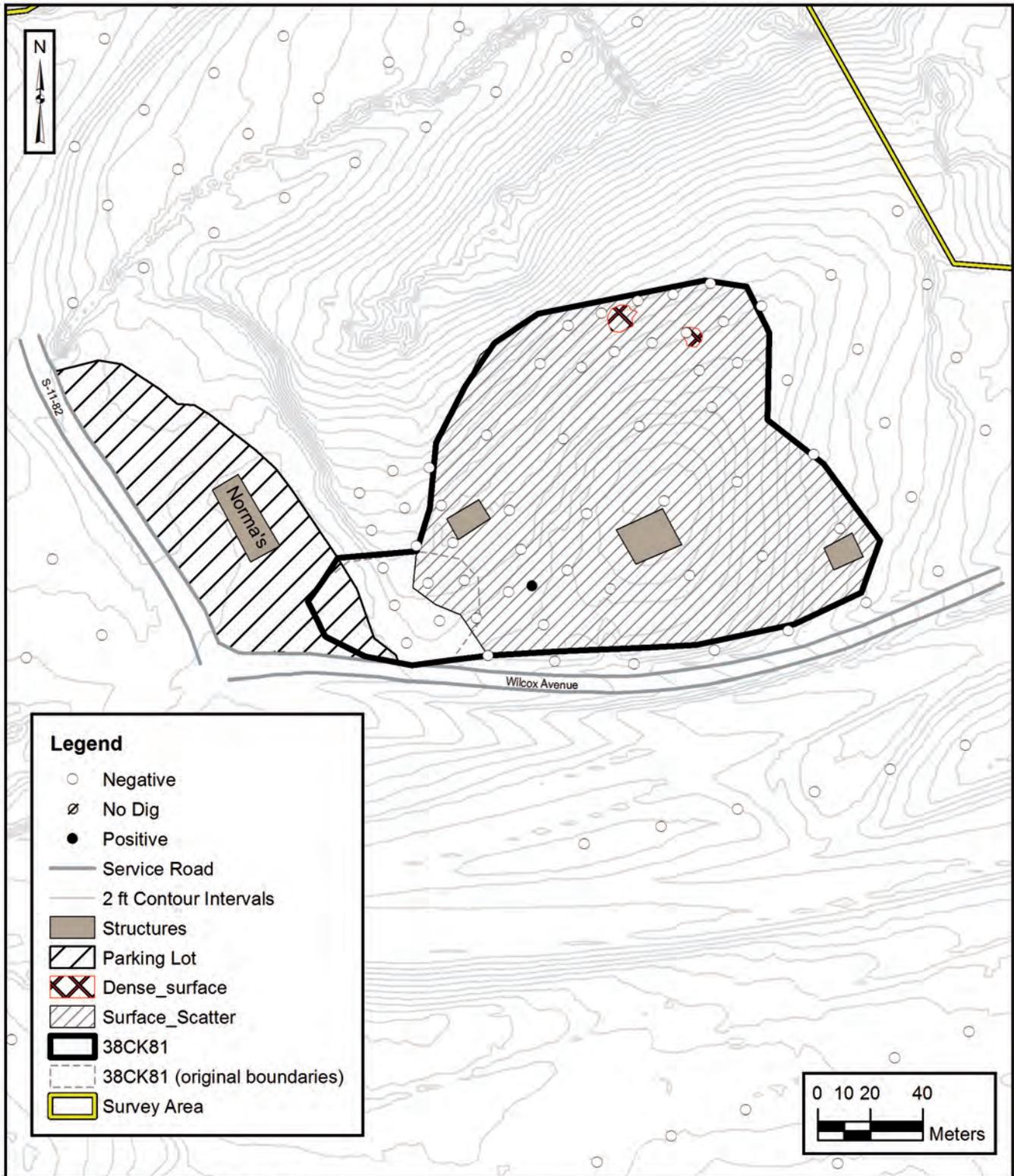
**Figure  
4.12**



**Figure 4.13.** Photograph of 38CK81, facing northwest.

The boundaries of 38CK81 were significantly extended to measure 220-x-140 meters due to the historic artifact scatter identified on the surface and within shovel tests during the present study. Sixty shovel tests were dug at 15- and 30-meter intervals in order to firmly establish the boundaries of this resource, including one test that was positive. Testing was conducted at 15-meter intervals throughout the testable portion of the previously recorded boundaries of the site, around the positive shovel test, and in areas of heavy surface scatter. The new boundaries for 38CK81 were established by combining the limits of the historic artifact scatter and the original 1992 site boundary (see Figure 10). The boundaries of this surface scatter seem to conform to a cluster of two historic structures and associated outbuildings at 1131 and 1143 Wilcox Avenue. A representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-40 centimeters below surface) was a brown loamy sand and Stratum II (40-50 centimeters below surface) was a gray loam. Shovel tests were terminated at approximately 50 centimeters below surface when red clay hard pan was encountered.

There were 30 artifacts recovered from this site during the present study. Shovel testing within the original boundaries of 38CK81 revealed no additional artifacts; however, TR D17, ST 2 was located approximately 25 meters east of these boundaries and revealed the only subsurface artifacts recovered at the site. This included a single quartz thinning flake and a piece of undecorated porcelain (Table 4.5). This thinning flake was the only prehistoric artifact identified at this site



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**Map of 38CK81**

**Figure**  
**4.14**

during the present survey. Given its proximity to the original boundaries, it seems that this component is concentrated within the western portion of the site. The remainder of the artifacts were recovered from a thin surface scatter found throughout the site or from one of two densely concentrated “bottle dumps” within the northern portion of the site (see Figure 4.14). Artifacts from the general surface collection (n=18) include a high incidence of domestic debris such as ceramic (n=6), glass (n=10), and metal (n=2) material. Ceramic items include Albany slipped stoneware (n=1), decal decorated whiteware (n=3), and undecorated porcelain (n=2). Glass material included bottle glass (amber [n=2] and blue green [n=2]), container glass (milk glass [n=1]), table glass (amethyst [n=1], clear [n=2], and light alive green [n=1]) and jar glass (clear [n=1]). Metal items include one brass canister and an unclassified piece of iron hardware with two eye hooks.

Two “bottle dumps” were identified within the northern portion of the site adjacent to the unnamed drainage. These dense episodes of intentional dumping were primarily comprised of glass bottles and jars. Representative examples from each were collected in order to assess the temporal span of the deposits. These include a milk glass lid liner embossed “Ball Perfect Mason” from ca. 1933-1962 (MasonJars.com 2014), a pale green aqua glass bottle with a maker’s mark from the Pierce Glass Company from ca. 1905-1917, a clear Texize liquid laundry starch bottle with an Owens-Illinois mark and embossed “50” on the base from ca. 1950, a brown bottle with a plastic lid embossed with “Fairmont Glass Co.” from ca. 1945-1960 (Toulouse 1971), an amber Diet Sun Drop Cola bottle from ca. 1951-1980s (Sundrop.com 2014), a clear Hazel Atlas bunny baby bottle ca. 1930 (AntiquesNavigator.com 2014), and one clear Biltmore Dairy Farms glass bottle from ca. 1957-1985 (Biltmorefarms.com 2014). Other items from these bottle dumps include a milk glass container with no lid, a metal lid from a Ball mason jar, and one plastic screw top bottle cap. The date range provided by these diagnostic bottle types is from 1905 to 1985, with a mean date of 1949.

This date appears to be close, if not a bit early, given the mid-twentieth century architectural style of the houses at 1131 and 1143 Wilcox Avenue (see Chapter 5). Both of these structures are visible on a 1955 aerial photograph of the area (NETR 2014a). A structure is also depicted in the vicinity of 38CK81 as early as 1909 on historic topographic maps of the area (NETR 2014b). Neither of the structures currently standing within the site boundaries display architectural traits that would date that early. An occupation associated with this earlier structure may explain the presence of early twentieth century material at the site, such as the Pierce glass bottle.

Based on the revisit, it is the opinion of EPEI that the new boundaries represent the same historic and limited prehistoric components identified within the original boundaries of 38CK81 (Roberts 1992). The prehistoric component seems to be limited to the western portion of the site and represents a limited occupation focused on late stage reduction activities, such as a short-term hunting camp. The historic component seems to be a late nineteenth to twentieth century

**Table 4.5.** Artifacts Recovered from 38CK81.

	GSC1	TRD13.5GSC2	GSC2	TRD14GSC3	TRD17ST2	Grand Total
Historic						
Ceramic						
Albany slipped stoneware	1	-	-	-	-	1
decal decorated whiteware	3	-	-	-	-	3
undecorated porcelain	2	-	-	-	1	3
Glass						
amber bottle glass	2	1	-	-	-	3
amethyst (solarized) table glass	1	-	-	-	-	1
blue green bottle glass	2	-	-	-	-	2
brown bottle glass	-	-	-	1	-	1
clear bottle glass	-	1	-	2	-	3
clear jar glass	1	1	-	-	-	2
clear table glass	1	-	-	-	-	1
clear with patina table glass	1	-	-	-	-	1
light olive green table glass	1	-	-	-	-	1
milk glass container glass	1	-	-	1	-	2
pale green aqua bottle glass	-	1	-	-	-	1
Metal						
brass cannister	1	-	-	-	-	1
galvanized steel lid with milk glass lid liner	-	1	-	-	-	1
iron unclassified hardware	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other						
plastic screw top lid	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prehistoric						
quartz thinning flake	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grand Total	18	5	-	5	2	30

occupation associated with a previous structure in the vicinity as well as the middle twentieth century occupation affiliated with the current structures at 1131 and 1143 Wilcox Avenue. Roberts (1992) concluded that 38CK81 was not eligible for the NRHP, under Criterion D due to its limited assemblage and surface/plow zone context. Based on the recent investigation, EPEI concurs with the evaluation of the original portion of the site and recommends the new boundaries also be considered ineligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D. No further investigation is necessary for this resource.

### **38CK83**

Site 38CK83 was recorded within the southern portion of Area D on a ridge saddle overlooking Providence Branch. The site setting is characterized by high grasses and recently timbered forest near the front yard of an abandoned historic structure. It was originally recorded in 2003 as part of an intensive archaeological survey of proposed improvements to I-85 (Roberts 2003). It was

recorded as a low density, non-diagnostic, prehistoric artifact scatter and was recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing. Only a portion of the northern half of the site measuring 45-x-15 meters was located within the limits of the survey area. Four shovel tests were dug at 15- meter intervals in order to relocate the site (Figure 4.15). These revealed a stratigraphic sequence that consisted of brown sandy loam to a depth of 10 centimeters below surface at which point strong brown clay hardpan was encountered and testing was suspended. All tests were negative.

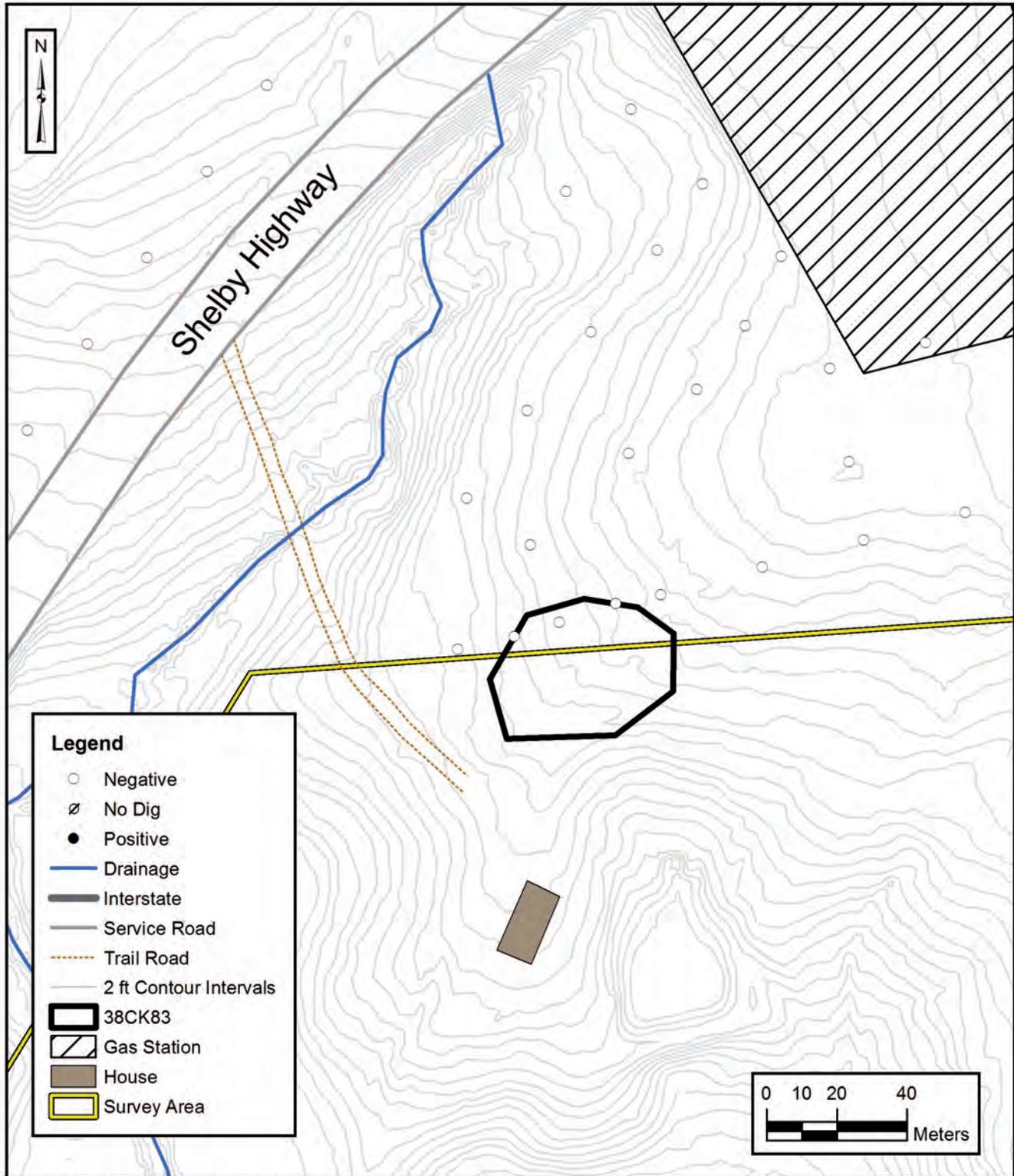
Archaeological investigations within the portion of Site 38CK83 within the survey area failed to relocate this portion of the site. This is likely due to increased erosion caused by the recently timbered field. The archaeological signature of this portion of the site appears to have been eliminated. Based on the lack of archaeological signature, EPEI concurs with the original recommendation made by Roberts (2003) and recommends that this portion of Site 38CK83 is not eligible for NRHP listing. No further work is recommended.

### ***IF 1***

IF 1 was located in the eastern portion of the survey area on the north side of Wilcox Road, just south of the UPS facility (see Figure 4.1f). The find represents a single quartz biface fragment that was encountered within a shovel test dug into the raised terrace upon which the UPS facility was constructed. Delineation of IF 1 consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests to the east and west of the original find. Additional delineation to the north of IF 1 was limited by the boundaries of the current survey area. Wilcox Road formed the southern boundary of the find. Given its location within the raised terrace for the UPS facility and the visible fill evident in the shovel test, it appears that IF 1 was re-deposited during the development of the area. Based on this, IF 1 has no potential to yield significant new data to the culture history of the area. Isolated finds are considered not eligible for NRHP listing by definition. No further work is recommended.

### **AREA E**

Area E represents the easternmost interchange within the survey area and corresponds with Exit 96 at Shelby Highway (see Figure 4.1g). The limits of Area E encompass all possible alternatives proposed for the interchange improvement and extend from approximately Easter Road at its northern tip to its southernmost extent on Victory Trail Drive (Figure 4.16). The area encompasses approximately 144 acres and is characterized by commercial and residential development. The Cherokee Speedway is one of the most notable developments at this interchange and is located in the southeast quadrant, just outside the boundaries of Area E. The northwestern quadrant includes light commercial development along with a warehouse and waste disposal facility and the southwestern quadrant includes a large gas station. The northeast quadrant of Area E represents a large wooded tract around an unnamed drainage that feeds into the Broad River.

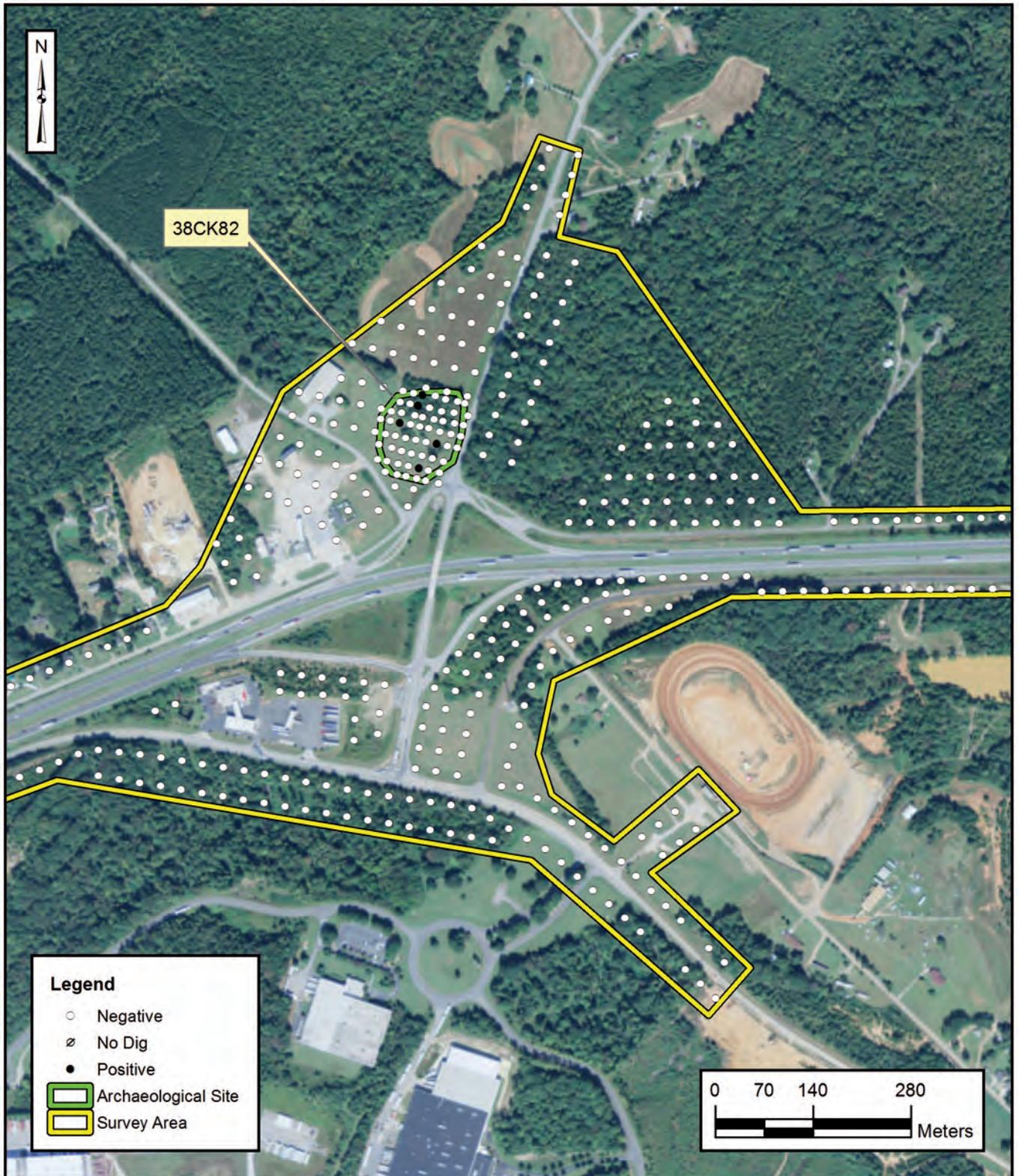


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**Map of 38CK83**

**Figure  
4.15**



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**Survey Results, Area E**

**Figure  
4.16**

There were 359 shovel tests dug within Area E, including five that were positive. All shovel tests were dug parallel to roads where appropriate, or along transects spaced no more than 30 meters apart. Tests were numbered sequentially and given an Area E designation to distinguish them from other areas (e.g. TRE1ST1). As a result of this investigation, one previously recorded site, 38CK82, was revisited and is discussed in detail below.

### **38CK82**

Site 38CK82 was recorded in 1992 during an intensive archaeological survey associated with previous improvements to the I-85 corridor (Roberts 1992). It was initially recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter of moderate to low density with a late nineteenth to early twentieth century component associated with a former house site (Roberts 1992). It was recorded on a broad ridge top within the northwest quadrant of the interchange at Exit 96 (see Figure 4.1g). During its initial recordation, 38CK82 was primarily identified within an agricultural field; however, the eastern portion of the site was within a residential lot at which only a standing privy was noted. The boundaries of the site were recorded as 130-x-130 meters with an assemblage that included a light lithic scatter of small reduction flakes as well as ceramics, glass, and other domestic debris associated with the former house site (Roberts 1992). The majority of this material was identified as surface scatter and the site was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing.

Presently, the site is located within a grass field (Figure 4.17), cleared of vegetation and the overgrown remains of the residential lot northeast of a former gas station at the corner of Lemuel Road and S-11-668 (see Figure 4.1g). The limits of the residence are clearly marked by the remains of a chain link fence. A concrete pad and the former privy were also identified within the fenced portion of the site (Figure 4.18). Sixty-four shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals along transects spaced 15 meters apart in order to investigate this previously recorded site. Five shovel tests were positive for cultural material within the northwestern, central, and southern portions of the site; and a light surface scatter was identified within the fenced lot. Artifacts were identified between 0 and 30 centimeters below surface and artifact density ranged between 1 and 2 artifacts per positive shovel test. A representative soil profile from a centrally located shovel test revealed two Strata: Stratum I (0-30 centimeters below surface) was a grayish brown sandy loam and Stratum II (30-40 centimeters below surface) was a brown loamy sand. Clay hardpan was reached at 40 centimeters below surface and shovel tests were terminated.

There were 10 artifacts recovered from 38CK82 during the present investigation. This includes both precontact (n=8) and historic (n=2) material (Table 4.6). The precontact assemblage was made up of quartz debitage and includes flake fragments (n=4), reduction flakes (n=1), and shatter (n=3). This debitage appears to be indicative of late stage reduction and re-sharpening activities and may represent a short-term hunting encampment.

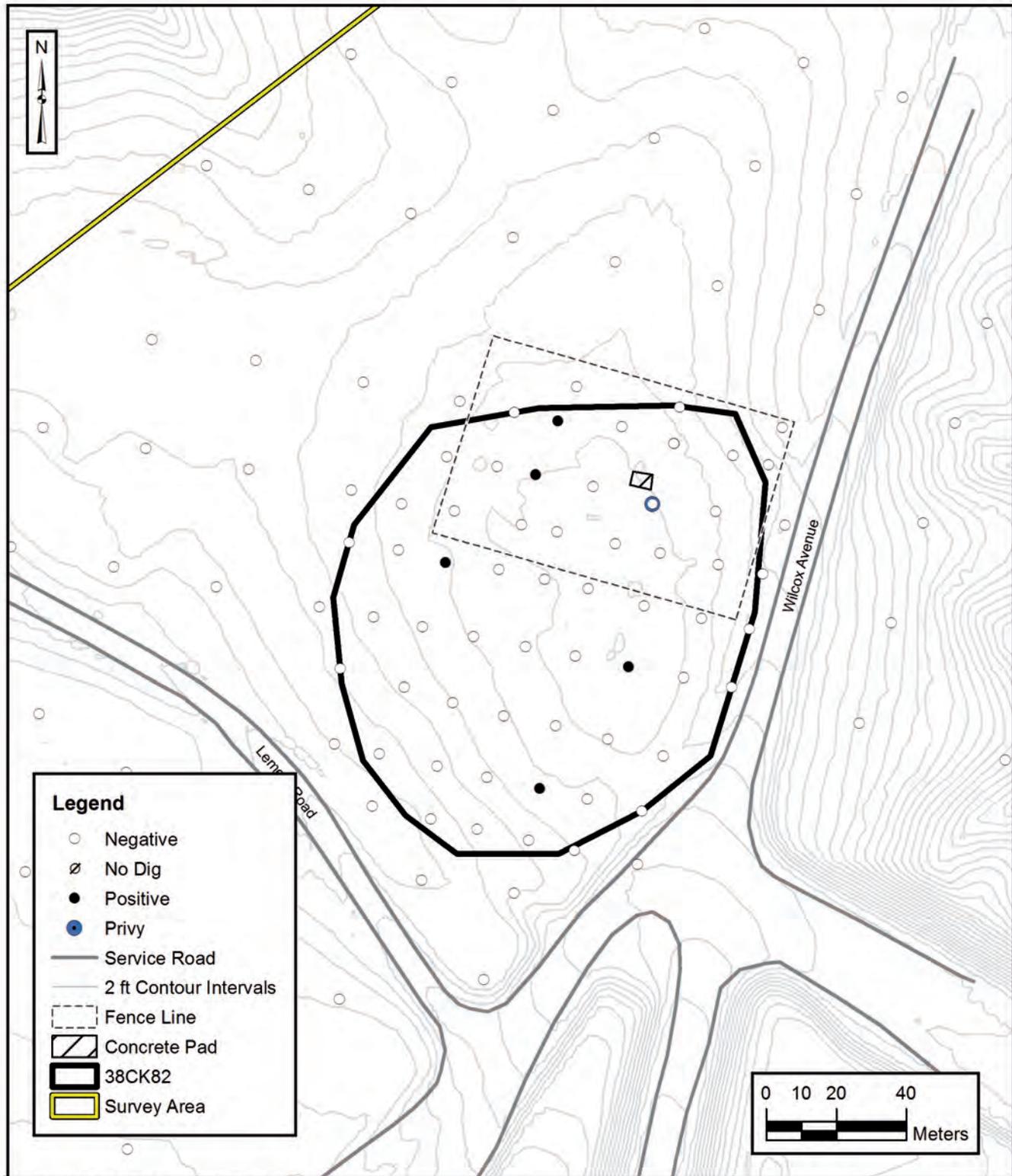


**Figure 4.17.** Photograph of 38CK82, facing southwest.

**Table 4.6.** Artifacts Recovered from 38CK82.

	AreaEGSC	TRE2ST2	TRE3.5ST3.5	TRE3ST2	TRE4.5ST3	TRE5ST3	Grand Total
Historic							
Glass							
brown bottle glass	2						2
Prehistoric							
Lithics							
quartz flake fragment		1	1	1	1		4
quartz reduction flake				1			1
quartz shatter					1	2	3
Grand Total	2	1	1	2	2	2	10

The historic material includes two pieces of brown bottle glass collected from a sparse scatter of glass identified within the fenced lot. Roberts (1992) reported a more extensive scatter of historic material (n=131); however, the surface visibility seems to be significantly reduced since the original site visit. Perusal of historic topographic maps revealed that a structure is depicted at the location of 38CK82 as early as 1909; however, it is absent from the 1986 Blacksburg South USGS topographic quad sheet (NETR 2014b). The structure is also clearly visible in a 1971 aerial photograph of the area along with the fence and at least one outbuilding (probably the privy) (NETR 2014c). Google Earth images from 1994 indicate that the structure had been demolished and the



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**Map of 38CK82**

**Figure  
4.18**

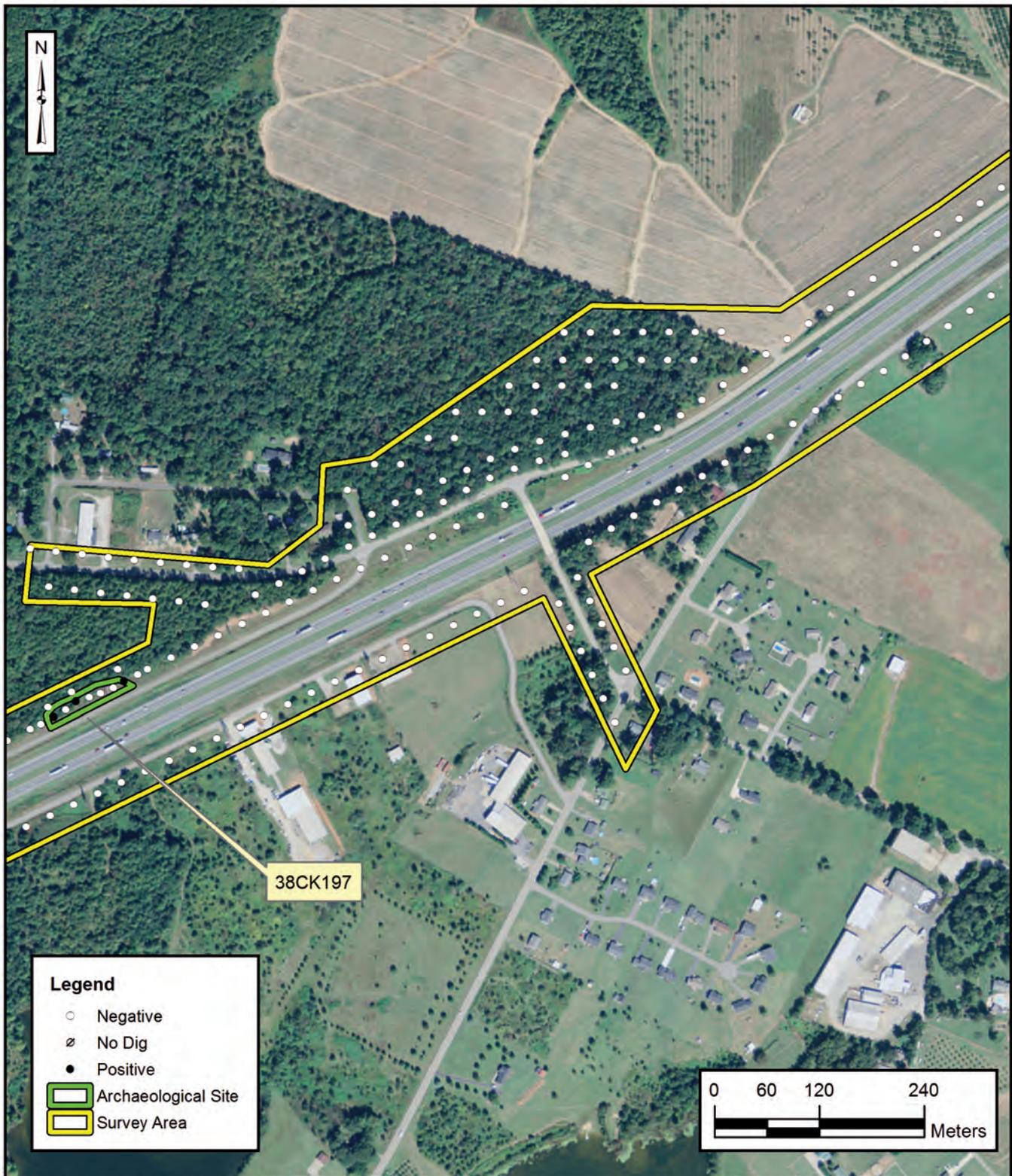
property had reverted to its overgrown state by that point. Given the map research, it seems that the structure at 38CK82 was built in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and was demolished sometime between 1971 and 1986.

Based on the revisit, it is the opinion of EPEI that the original boundaries of the site accurately reflect the extent of cultural deposits at 38CK82. The prehistoric component of the site seems to be thinly spread across the extent of the site while the historic component is limited to the fenced lot within the northern portion of the site (see Figure 4.18). The majority of the artifacts recovered during the present investigation were from between 0 and 30 centimeters below surface, a zone that corresponded with previous agricultural activity. As such, EPEI concurs with Roberts (1992) and recommends this site as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for this resource.

## **AREA F**

Area F refers to the portion of the study area surrounding the overpass of CR S-11-131 which passes over I-85 at approximately MM 85 (see Figure 4.1c). Area F included portions of Webber Road, from Sloan Road to Camp Road and includes County Road S-11-131 to its junction with S-11-234 (Figure 4.19). The area encompasses approximately 49 acres and includes all proposed alternatives for the improvement of the overpass. The setting in Area F is characterized by undeveloped wooded and agricultural land with light residential development within its easternmost section.

In total, 109 shovel tests were dug within Area F (see Figure 4.19). These were dug parallel with Webber Road and S-11-131 where appropriate or on transects spaced no more than 30 meters apart. Each shovel test was numbered sequentially with an Area F designation in order to distinguish them from shovel tests in other areas (e.g. TRF1ST1). These tests revealed a representative soil profile that consisted of two strata: Stratum I (0 – 10 centimeters), a grayish brown humic sand and Stratum II (10 – 40 centimeters), yellowish brown sandy loam. Strong brown clay hardpan was encountered at approximately 40 centimeters below surface and tests were suspended. All tests were negative. No archaeological resources were identified as a result of the investigations within Area F.



**I-85 Widening MM 80-96**  
**Environmental**  
**Assessment**  
  
South Carolina Department of Transportation

**Survey Results, Area F**

**Figure**  
**4.19**

## CHAPTER 5. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

### PREVIOUS ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. personnel conducted a review of existing information on previously-identified historic architectural resources that revealed that no NRHP listed properties, proposed NRHP nominations, National Historic Landmarks, or bridges determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey were identified within the proposed project's defined study area. The review of existing information also revealed that no previously-identified survey sites are located within the vicinity of the Spartanburg County segment of the project corridor. However, two previously-identified survey sites are located within the vicinity of the Cherokee County segment of the project corridor. Site 113-0162 is located at 6578 Cannons Campground Road on the south side of the roadway in the southeast corner of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Lindley Road northeast of Cowpens, and Site 186-0044 is located at 1143 Hyatt Street on the west side of the roadway approximately 0.18 mile north of Peachoid Road northwest of Gaffney. Site 113-0162 is located within the defined study area of the proposed project. The location of Site 186-0044 is approximately 775 feet north of and outside the corridor study area. The locations of Sites 113-0162 and 186-0044 are depicted on Figures 5.2B and 5.2C respectively. Site 113-0162 was identified and determined Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950* prepared by New South Associates in 2012. Site 186-0044 was identified and recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed SC 105 (Hyatt Street) Road Improvement Project* prepared by R.S. Webb and Associates, Inc. in May 2001. The two previously-identified sites are described in Table 5.1 below.

**Table 5.1.** Previously-Identified Architectural Resources within Vicinity of the Proposed Project.

Site Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status
113-0162	6578 Cannons Campground Road (Cherokee County)	ca. 1945	One-Part Vernacular Commercial	Not Eligible
186-0044	1143 Hyatt Street (Cherokee County)	1915	New South Cottage	Not Eligible

The South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey was consulted and eight (8) bridge structures 50 years of age or older were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project corridor in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties. The three (3) bridge structures located in Spartanburg County and the five (5) bridge structures located in Cherokee County were determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey. These bridges are described in Table 5.2 below.

**Table 5.2.** Bridges Identified within Vicinity of the Proposed Project in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties

Bridge	Location	Date	Bridge Type	NRHP Status
CSXT Railroad bridge over I-85	I-85 MM 81 Spartanburg County	1960	Steel Stringer	Not Eligible
C-42-1927 (Conway Black Road over CSXT (Clinchfield Railroad))	Approximately 520 feet south of I-85 at MM 81 Spartanburg County	1940	Timber stringer/ multi-beam	Not Eligible
SC 110 (Battleground Road) bridge over I-85	I-85 Exit 83 (MM 83.38) Spartanburg County	1958	Concrete T-beam	Not Eligible
C-11-131 (Sunny Slope Drive) bridge over I-85	I-85 MM 85 Cherokee County	1958	Concrete T-beam	Not Eligible
S-11-39 (Green River Road) bridge over I-85	I-85 Exit 87 (MM 86.58) Cherokee County	1958	Concrete T-beam	Not Eligible
S-11-82 (Pleasant School Road) bridge over I-85	I-85 Exit 95 (MM 94.75) Cherokee County	1958	Pre-stressed concrete stringer/ multi-beam or girder	Not Eligible
SC 18 (Shelby Highway) bridge over Cherokee Creek	Immediately adjacent to I-85 bridges over Cherokee Creek at MM 94.46 Cherokee County	1958	Concrete T-beam	Not Eligible
SC 18 (Shelby Highway) bridge over I-85	I-85 Exit 96 (MM 96.1) Cherokee County	1958	Pre-stressed concrete stringer/ multi-beam or girder	Not Eligible

## NEWLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Aerial photography dated 1955 available on the <http://www.historicaerials.com> website and the USGS Cowpens, SC topographic map dated 1968, Gaffney, SC topographic map dated 1971, Blacksburg South, SC topographic map dated 1971 available on the <http://store.usgs.gov> website were reviewed to identify buildings and structures approximately 50 years of age or older located within the defined study area of the proposed project. Additional background research on resources determined to be approximately 50 years of age or older was conducted using records in the Spartanburg County and Cherokee County Tax Assessor's offices and the respective Register of Deeds offices.

Following the review of existing information on previously-identified historic properties and the completion of background research, a historic architectural resources field survey of the defined project study area was conducted between October and November 2014. As a result of public information meetings held in December 2014, and March 2015, changes to the project study area were subsequently made. The northern terminus of the project was extended north from MM 96 to a point just south of the I-85 crossing of the Broad River and the project study area in the area

of several interchanges was substantially enlarged to accommodate additional design alternatives developed as a result of the public information meetings. The interchanges with the expanded study areas are the I-85 at Battleground Road interchange at Exit 83, the I-85 at Green River Road interchange at Exit 87, the I-85 at Pleasant School Road interchange at Exit 95, and the I-85 at SC 18 (Shelby Highway) interchange at Exit 96. The historic architectural resources fieldwork for the enlarged project study areas was conducted in April 2015. An overview depiction of the project study area on SCDOT Spartanburg and Cherokee County Highway Maps is provided on Figure 5.1 and the locations of the previously-identified and newly-identified historic architectural resources are depicted on Figures 5.2A through 5.2D.

The historic architectural resources field survey identified twenty-eight (28) architectural resources 50 years of age or older within or near the defined study area of the proposed project in Spartanburg County. None of the newly-identified historic architectural resources in Spartanburg County have been recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Seventy-three (73) historic architectural resources 50 years of age or older within or near the defined study area of the proposed in Cherokee County have been assessed. Two of the newly-identified resources in Cherokee County have been recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Figure 5.1.** Project Location Map



**Figure 5.2a.** Project and Resource Location Map



**Figure 5.2b.** Project and resource location map (cont.)



**Figure 5.2c.** Project and resource location map (cont.)



**Figure 5.2d.** Project and resource location map (cont.)



## RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

### *SPARTANBURG COUNTY RESOURCES*

The newly identified architectural resources located in Spartanburg County are listed in Table 5.3 below. The table provides the assigned SCSS site number for the resource, the location, the date of construction, the resource type, and a NRHP eligibility recommendation. The location of each resource is depicted on Figures 5.2A and 5.2B. A detailed description and NRHP eligibility evaluation for each resource and representative photographs for each resource follows the table.

**Table 5.3.** Architectural Resources Identified within APE of Proposed Project in Spartanburg County.

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status
113-1056	145 Vintage Drive	ca. 1925	Front-Gabled Bungalow	Not Eligible
113-1057	445 Rupe Easler Drive	1948	Cross-Gabled Bungalow	Not Eligible
113-1058	1759 Dewberry Road	1940	Cross-Gabled Bungalow	Not Eligible
113-1059	1701 Dewberry Road	ca. 1955	Side-Gabled Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1060	120 Conway Black Road	1955	Side-Gabled Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1061	830 Dewberry Road	1949	Side-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
113-1062	305 Bud Arthur Bridge Road	1960	Side-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
113-1063	480 Battleground Road	1960	Hipped-Roof Residence	Not Eligible
113-1064	517 Edgefield Road	1940	Hipped-Roof Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1065	130 Bud Arthur Bridge Road	1956	Hipped-Roof Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1066	North side of Bud Arthur Bridge Road in the northeast quadrant of intersection with Battleground Road	ca. 1930	Side-Gabled Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1067	480 Edgefield Road	1959	Hipped-Roofed Residence	Not Eligible
113-1068	516 Edgefield Road	1952	Side-Gabled Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1069	510 Edgefield Road	1951	Side-Gabled Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1070	579 or 581 Edgefield Road	1920	Central Hallway	Not Eligible
113-1071	255 Horry Road	1909-present	Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery	Not Eligible
113-1072	121 Horry Road	1908	New South Cottage	Not Eligible
113-1073	111 Horry Road	1950	Cross-Gabled Bungalow	Not Eligible
113-1074	749 Battleground Road	1949	Side-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
113-1075	756 Battleground Road	1950	Cross-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
-	Site number ***-1076 assigned to another project by SC SHPO	-	-	-
113-1077	0 Zimmer Drive	1888-1997	Dewberry Cemetery	Not Eligible
113-1078	220 Edgefield Road	1940	Hipped-Roof Bungalow	Not Eligible
113-1079	220 Edgefield Road	1950	Hipped-Roof Residence	Not Eligible
113-1080	401 Edgefield Road	1950	Side-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
113-1081	140 Smith Road	1954	Side-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
113-1082	190 Smith Road	1960	Front-Gabled Bungalow	Not Eligible

**Table 5.3.** Architectural Resources Identified within APE of Proposed Project in Spartanburg County (continued).

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status
113-1083	130 Huff Road	1956	Side-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible
113-1084	210 Smith Road	ca. 1956	Cross-Gabled Residence	Not Eligible

**RESOURCE 113-1056 (145 VINTAGE DRIVE)**

Resource 113-1056 is located at 145 Vintage Drive on the east side of the roadway approximately 500 feet south of the intersection of Vintage Drive and Dewberry Road northwest of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor’s record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource’s form and construction materials, Resource 113-1056 appears to have been constructed ca. 1925. The resource is depicted in its current location on the oldest aerial photography available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled metal roof with exposed rafter ends; weatherboard exterior siding; a brick pier foundation; a partial-width, an integral recessed entry porch on the façade; and single and paired original wood-framed 6/6 light double-hung sash windows (see Figures 5.3 and 5.4). The house is currently vacant and unoccupied and the land historically associated with the resource is no longer used for agricultural purposes and has been greatly reduced by the original construction and subsequent larger redesign of the I-85 at Gossett Road interchange immediately southwest of the resource.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource represents a common architectural type and is not a significant or distinguished example of its type. Therefore, Resource 113-1056 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1057 (445 RUPE EASLER DRIVE)**

Resource 113-1057 is located at 445 Rupe Easler Drive on the east side of the roadway approximately 700 feet north of the intersection of Rupe Easler Drive and Vintage Drive northwest of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor’s record has a 1948 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource’s



**Figure 5.3.** Resource 113-1056 (145 Vintage Drive) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.4.** Resource 113-1056 (145 Vintage Drive) - View of south side elevations facing northeast.

form and construction materials. The resource was depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled bungalow of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; two square brick interior roof surface chimneys; a partial-width, integral recessed porch with a wrap-around metal awning on the facade; and concrete block, flush board, and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.5 and 5.6). The flush board siding is in the gable ends and the gable on the facade has had vinyl siding applied. There is a sliding glass door on the facade used as the primary entrance and the remaining windows are a mix of metal awning and 8/8 light wood-framed double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and does not represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to mix of original and non-historic materials, the resource does not retain integrity in the area of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1057 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 113-1058 (1759 DEWBERRY ROAD)**

Resource 113-1058 is located at 1759 Dewberry Road on the south side of the roadway in the southeast corner of the intersection of Dewberry Road and Courtney Louise Lane northwest of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1940 date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the oldest aerial photography available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; two square brick interior roof surface chimneys; a continuous brick foundation; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed porch supported by four square posts on the facade; a small projecting gable-roofed entry porch supported by two square posts on the east side elevation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding. There is a square picture window on the east side of the facade and the remaining windows are original single and paired wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash of various sizes. The front door is a non-historic replacement; a window opening on the east side elevation has been enclosed with plywood; the picture window on the facade is a



**Figure 5.5.** Resource 113-1057 (445 Rupe Easler Drive) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.6.** Resource 113-1057 (445 Rupe Easler Drive) - View of north side elevation facing south.

non-historic replacement; and a narrow, full-width, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear elevation (see Figures 5.7 and 5.8).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and does not represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1058 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1059 (1701 DEWBERRY ROAD)**

Resource 113-1059 is located at 1701 Dewberry Road on the south side of the roadway directly opposite the intersection of Dewberry Road and Whitlock Drive northwest of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The earliest aerial photograph available on the www.historicaerials.com does not depict the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-1059 appears to have been constructed ca. 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small brick interior roof surface chimney near the ridge; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figure 5.9). The building is vacant and has dense vegetation growing on or very near on all sides so that many features could not be observed. The door and windows on the façade have metal awnings above them.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1059 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.7.** Resource 113-1058 (1759 Dewberry Road) – View of façade facing southwest.



**Figure 5.8.** Resource 113-1058 (1759 Dewberry Road) – View of east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.9.** Resource 113-1059 (1701 Dewberry Road) – Obscured view of façade facing south.

**RESOURCE 113-1060 (120 CONWAY BLACK ROAD)**

Resource 113-1060 is located at 120 Conway Black Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.21 mile east of the intersection of Conway Black Road and Gossett Road northwest of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1949 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource was depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of no defined academic type without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; an exterior end wall brick slab chimney on the east side elevation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney on the rear elevation; an open partial-width, patio/porch on the façade; an enclosed former porch on the west side elevation; and brick and vinyl exterior siding. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are 1/1 and 2/2 light double-hung sash of various sizes (refer to Figure 5.10). All of the windows appear to be non-historic replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.10.** Resource 113-1060 (120 Conway Black Road) – Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing southeast.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina’s architectural history. Additionally, due to the apparent replacement of all original windows it has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1060 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1061 (830 DEWBERRY ROAD)**

Resource 113-1061 is located at 830 Dewberry Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 380 feet east of the intersection of Dewberry Road and River Road northwest of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor’s record has a 1949 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource’s form and construction materials. The resource was depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story,

asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small brick interior roof surface chimney; a continuous concrete block foundation; an enclosed partial-width, projecting gable-roofed entry porch on the façade; a stoop entry porch with metal awning roof supported by two decorative metal posts on the façade; and weatherboard exterior siding (see Figure 5.11). The enclosed porch has non-historic 1/1 light vinyl windows and the remaining windows are 2/2 light horizontal double-hung sash windows. A gable-roofed addition has been constructed on the east side elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the construction of the addition and the enclosure of the projecting gable-roofed porch on the façade, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1061 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.11.** Resource 113-1061 (830 Dewberry Road) – View of façade facing north.

**RESOURCE 113-1062 (305 BUD ARTHUR BRIDGE ROAD)**

Resource 113-1062 is located at 305 Bud Arthur Bridge Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.27 mile west of SC 110 north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1960 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of no defined academic type without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; an exterior end wall brick slab chimney on the west side elevation; an integral carport on the east side elevation; a stoop porch sheltered by a metal canopy that extends over the adjacent tripartite window on the façade; and vertical board, concrete asbestos tile, and brick exterior siding. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square window with four horizontally-oriented lights flanked by 2/2-light wood-framed double-hung sash windows and metal-framed sliding sash windows (refer to Figures 5.12 and 5.13). Metal awnings are located over the open sides of the carport and above the door and windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1062 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1063 (480 BATTLEGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-1063 is located at 480 Battleground Road on the east side of the roadway in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Battleground Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1960 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves;



**Figure 5.12.** Resource 113-1062 (305 Bud Arthur Bridge Road) – Oblique view of façade facing southeast.



**Figure 5.13.** Resource 113-1062 (305 Bud Arthur Bridge Road) – Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest

a large brick slab exterior end-wall chimney on the south side elevation; an integral open carport supported by three decorative metal posts atop a short brick wall on the south side elevation; and running bond brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.14 and 5.15). There are two tripartite windows comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are single and paired 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. All windows are non-historic metal-framed replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the apparent replacement of all original windows it has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1063 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1064 (517 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1064 is located at 517 Edgefield Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 140 feet north of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1940 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roof cottage of frame construction. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof; a small brick interior roof surface chimney in the rear roof slope; a projecting gable-roofed stoop entry porch supported by two square posts on the façade; a partial-width, projecting, hipped-roofed porch supported by two square posts on the south side elevation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.16 and 5.17). The windows on the resource are single and paired metal-framed 1/1-light double-hung sash non-historic replacement windows of various sizes.



**Figure 5.14.** Resource 113-1063 (480 Battleground Road) – View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.15.** Resource 113-1063 (480 Battleground Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.16.** Resource 113-1064 (517 Edgefield Road) – View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.17.** Resource 113-1064 (517 Edgefield Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northwest.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the apparent replacement of all original windows it has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1064 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1065 (130 BUD ARTHUR BRIDGE ROAD)**

Resource 113-1065 is located at 130 Bud Arthur Bridge Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 125 feet west of the intersection of Bud Arthur Bridge Road and Edgefield Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1956 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roof cottage of frame construction. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof; a small stuccoed brick interior roof surface chimney within the front roof slope; a projecting hipped-roofed entry porch supported by three square posts on the façade; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.18 and 5.19). There is a large two-light sliding glass window on the façade and the remaining windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. The windows on the resource are metal-framed non-historic vinyl replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the apparent replacement of all original windows it has



**Figure 5.18.** Resource 113-1065 (130 Bud Arthur Bridge Road) – View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.19.** Resource 113-1065 (130 Bud Arthur Bridge Road) - View of east side elevation facing west.

lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1065 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1066 (NE QUADRANT BUD ARTHUR BRIDGE ROAD AT BATTLEGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-1066 is located on the north side of Bud Arthur Bridge Road in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Bud Arthur Bridge Road and Battleground Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps, aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, the resource is estimated to have been constructed ca. 1930. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled house of frame construction of no defined academic type without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a partial-width, shed-roofed porch on the façade supported by wooden posts; a partially-collapsed, shed-roofed post porch supported by wooden posts on the north side elevation; original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash windows; and rolled felt exterior siding (see Figures 5.20 and 5.21). The resource is vacant and not occupied and has deteriorated due to lack of maintenance and neglect over an extended period.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the rolled asphalt exterior siding and the deterioration of the resource due to the extended period of neglect, it has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1066 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1067 (480 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1067 is located at 480 Edgefield Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 75 feet south of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has



**Figure 5.20.** Resource 113-1066 (Bud Arthur Bridge Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.21.** Resource 113-1066 (Bud Arthur Bridge Road) – Oblique view of rear elevation facing northeast.

a 1959 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roofed residence. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed entry porch on the façade; a former porch enclosed with novelty board exterior siding on the south side elevation; and running bond brick exterior siding on the remainder of the house (see Figures 5.22 and 5.23). There is a tripartite window comprised of a large window of four horizontally-oriented lights flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows of various sizes. The windows and the door to the enclosed former porch have metal canopy awnings.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the enclosure of the former porch on the south side elevation, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1067 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 113-1068 (516 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1068 is located at 516 Edgefield Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 50 feet north of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1952 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; an exterior end brick slab



**Figure 5.22.** Resource 113-1067 (480 Edgefield Road) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.23.** Resource 113-1067 (480 Edgefield Road) - View of north side elevation facing southeast.

chimney on the north side elevation; a projecting gable-roofed stoop entry porch supported by two square posts on the façade; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed porch supported by two square posts on the north side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.24 and 5.25). There is a tripartite window comprised of a large rectangular fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are single and paired 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. All windows are metal-framed vinyl replacement windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of all original windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1068 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1069 (510 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1069 is located at 510 Edgefield Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 135 feet south of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1951 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a large brick exterior end wall chimney on the north side elevation; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a projecting gable-roofed stoop entry porch supported by decorative metal posts on the façade; a shed- and flat-roofed carport addition on the south side elevation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.26 and 5.27). The windows on the resources are single and paired 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes.



**Figure 5.24.** Resource 113-1068 (516 Edgefield Road) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.25.** Resource 113-1068 (516 Edgefield Road) - View of north side elevation facing south.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1069 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1070 (579 OR 581 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1070 is located at 579 or 581 Edgefield Road on the west side of the roadway directly opposite the intersection of Edgefield Road and Smith Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The house has a 581 number sign displayed on the façade next to the door but the Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has 579 Edgefield Road as the location address. The tax assessor's record has a 1920 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicerials.com](http://www.historicerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-and-one-half-story, symmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a near-full-width, shed-roofed entry porch supported by four decorative metal posts on the façade; a shed-roofed and a gable-roofed addition on the rear elevation; a shed-roofed addition on the north side elevation; and aluminum exterior siding. No chimney was observed (see Figures 5.28 and 5.29). The windows on the resource are a mix of wood-framed 6/6-light and 2/2-light double-hung sash and metal-framed 1/1-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the rear and side additions, the application of aluminum exterior



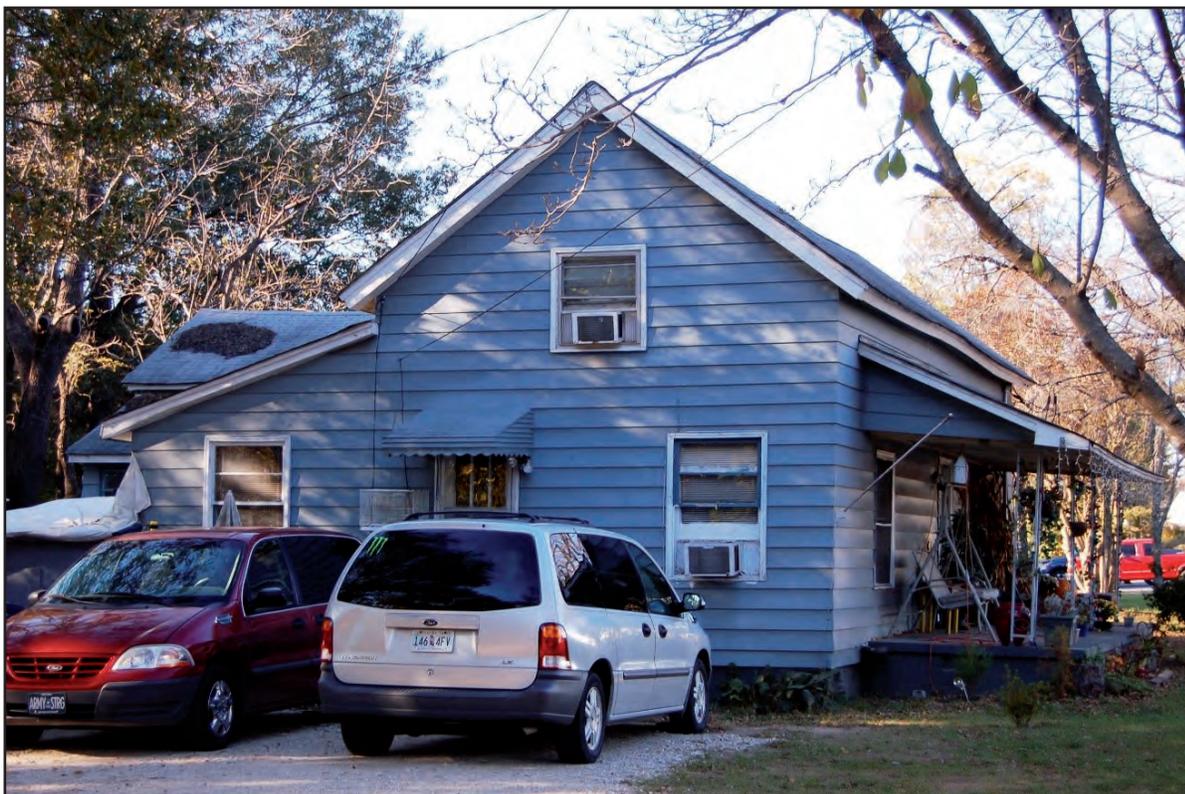
**Figure 5.26.** Resource 113-1069 (510 Edgefield Road) – View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.27.** Resource 113-1069 (510 Edgefield Road) – Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.28.** Resource 113-1070 (581 Edgefield Road) - View of façade facing west, facing southeast.



**Figure 5.29.** Resource 113-1070 (581 Edgefield Road) - View of south side elevation facing northwest.

siding, and the replacement of original doors and windows with non-historic replacements, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1070 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1071 (255 HORRY ROAD)**

Resource 113-1071, the Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery, is located on a legal parcel with the address 255 Horry Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 425 feet north of the intersection of Horry Road and Truck Stop Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). A non-historic school building associated with the Mountain View Baptist Church that houses the Mountain View Christian Academy is located immediately adjacent to the cemetery on the west side and wraps around the cemetery for a short distance on the north and south sides. The school building, constructed ca. 1985, is located on the site of the original Mountain View Baptist Church and the current church building on the west side of Horry Road opposite the school was constructed ca. 1972.

The cemetery contains 285 marked graves that date from 1909 to 2014. The majority of the burials, 158 of the 285, have occurred since 1965. The Arrowood, Blackwood, Bolton, Bridges, Mabry, Mathis, Millwood, Oglesby, and Turner families each have several burials in the cemetery. A complete transcription of the monuments can be reviewed on the *Find A Grave* webpage for the Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery located at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pis&PIcid=1985113&PIpi=10715614&PIMode=cemetery>.

The cemetery is bordered on the west side and short segments of the north and south sides by the Mountain View Christian Academy School building and by a 6-foot tall chain-link fence topped with barbed wire that is located between the cemetery and the school building and aligned parallel to the walls of the school building on those three sides. The east side of the cemetery is unfenced. The monuments uniformly face to the northeast and the monuments are generally aligned in rows that extend from northwest to southeast. However, this is interrupted by the irregular size and placement of the family plots within the cemetery. Landscaping within the cemetery consist of a couple of shrubs, a tree, lawn, and brick and stone plot family borders that are flush with the ground surface. The oldest monuments in the cemetery are a couple of tall pedestal uprights and nearly all of the remaining monuments are headstones, die in socket, and die on base that are close to the same height (refer to Figures 5.30 – 5.33). The only other types of monuments are a few raised tops and garden types.

The resource was evaluated under Criterion C and does not appear to possess significance in the areas of architecture or landscape architecture. The majority of the interments in the cemetery are historic; the cemetery lacks any notable landscape design features; the monuments within the



**Figure 5.30.** Resource 113-1071 (255 Horry Road) – Representative view of the Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery facing northwest.



**Figure 5.31.** Resource 113-1071 (255 Horry Road) – Representative view of the Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery facing southwest.



**Figure 5.32.** Resource 113-1071 (255 Horry Road) – Representative view of the Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery facing southeast.



**Figure 5.33.** Resource 113-1071 (255 Horry Road) – Representative view of the Mountain View Baptist Church Cemetery facing west.

cemetery are primarily common headstone, die in socket, and die on base types; and, the immediate setting of the cemetery has been compromised by the construction of the non-historic school building that wraps around the south, west, and east sides. For these reasons, the resource is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1072 (121 HORRY ROAD)**

Resource 113-1072 is located at 121 Horry Road on the east side of the roadway in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Horry Road and Phillips Drive north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1908 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, New South Cottage of frame construction. The house features a steeply-pitched hipped pressed metal roof; two tall interior roof slope brick chimneys; a continuous concrete block foundation; a wrap-around shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts on the façade and south side elevation; and vinyl and stone veneer exterior siding (see Figures 5.34 and 5.35). The stone veneer siding is located on the sides of the resource covered by the porch roof. The windows on the resource are non-historic metal-framed vinyl windows with faux muntins. There is a full-width, shed-roofed addition on the rear elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. While the resource represents a recognized architectural building type, due to the loss of original building materials and the installation of non-historic exterior siding, windows, doors, porch supports, and railings, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1072 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.34.** Resource 113-1072 (121 Horry Road) – View of façade facing east. Note: exterior siding under porch roof is stone panel.



**Figure 5.35.** Resource 113-1072 (121 Horry Road) - View of south side elevation facing north. Note: exterior siding under porch roof is stone panel.

**RESOURCE 113-1073 (111 HORRY ROAD)**

Resource 113-1073 is located at 111 Horry Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 175 feet southeast of the intersection of Horry Road and Battleground Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 2A). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and massing. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small exterior end wall stone chimney on the north side elevation; an enclosed project integral porch on the façade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.36 and 5.37). The enclosed porch has five sliding glass doors and the windows on the resource are non-historic metal-framed vinyl 1/1-light double-hung sash windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Due to the enclosure of the porch on the façade, the application of vinyl exterior siding, and the replacement of all original windows with metal-framed vinyl replacements, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1073 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1074 (749 BATTLEGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-1074 is located at 749 Battleground Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 100 feet north of the intersection of Battleground Road and Horry Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1949 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of no defined architectural type without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof;



**Figure 5.36.** Resource 113-1073 (111 Horry Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.37.** Resource 113-1073 (111 Horry Road) – Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.

an off-center small brick interior roof surface chimney near the ridgeline on the front slope; a projecting gable-roofed stoop entry porch supported by two decorative metal posts on the façade; and running bond brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.38 and 5.39). The brick veneer exterior siding may be a later addition to the building.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1074 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1075 (756 BATTLEGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-1075 is located at 756 Battleground Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 100 feet south of the intersection of Battleground Road and Horry Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 2A). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a partial-width, integral recessed porch supported by four wooden posts on the façade; a continuous concrete block foundation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.40 and 5.41). There is a bay window on the façade and the remaining windows are metal-framed vinyl windows with faux muntins. All of the windows on the resource are non-historic replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating



**Figure 5.38.** Resource 113-1074 (749 Battleground Road) – View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.39.** Resource 113-1074 (749 Battleground Road) – Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.40.** Resource 113-1075 (756 Battleground Road) – View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.41.** Resource 113-1075 (756 Battleground Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.

the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding, the installation of the bay window on the façade, and the replacement of the original windows with non-historic metal-framed vinyl replacements, the resource does not retain integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1075 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**Note: Site number \*\*\*-1076 not assigned in this report because the site number was allocated to another project by the SC SHPO.**

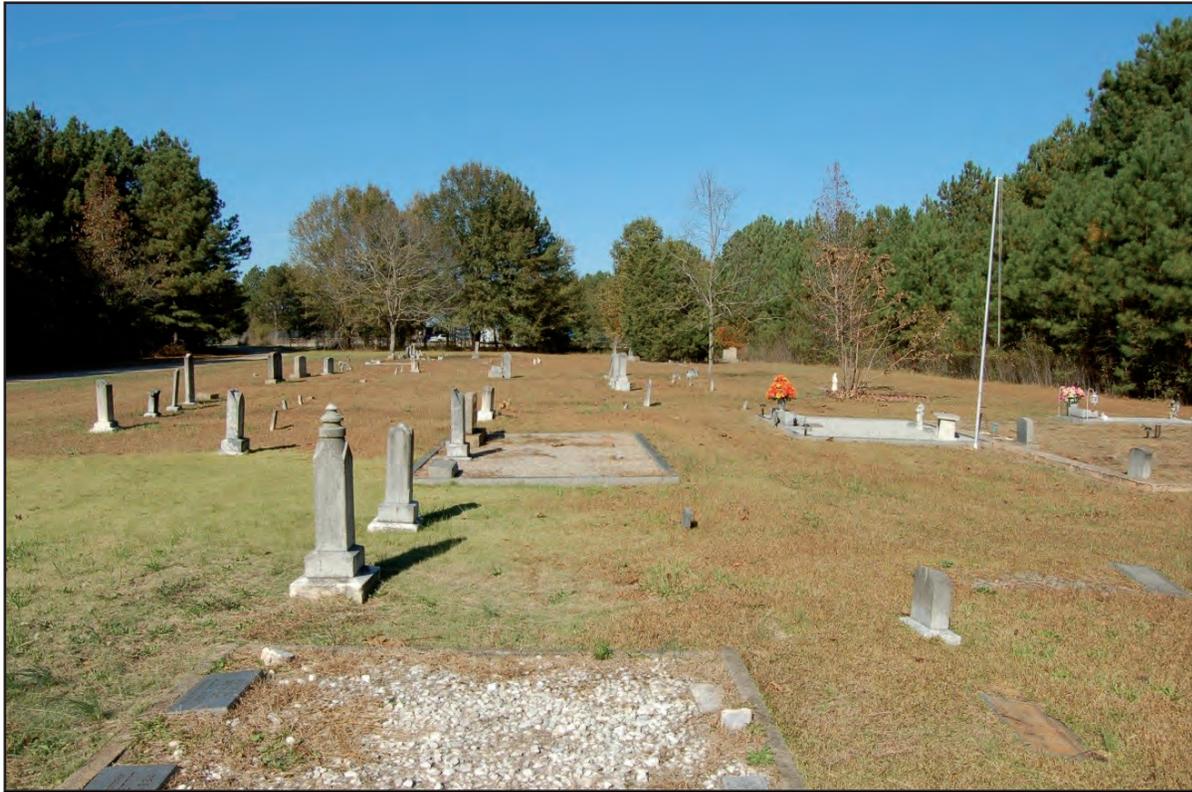
**RESOURCE 113-1077 (0 ZIMMER DRIVE)**

Resource 113-1077, the Dewberry Cemetery, is located on a legal parcel with the address 0 Zimmer Drive on the east side of the roadway approximately 475 feet south of the intersection of Zimmer Drive and Dewberry Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). No building is associated with the cemetery.

The cemetery contains several unmarked graves and 94 marked graves that date from 1874 to 1997. All but 10 of the marked burials have occurred since 1965 and the vast majority date from the first few decades of the twentieth century. The Coveney, Dewberry, Mathis, Pettit, and Thompson families each have several burials in the cemetery. A complete transcription of the monuments can be reviewed on the *Find A Grave* webpage for the Dewberry Cemetery located at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=2283946&CScn=dewberry&CSentry=4&CSst=43&CSnty=2354&>.

The cemetery is located in a grassed clearing. There are no trees, shrubs, or vegetation of any kind other than grass within the cemetery. The monuments uniformly face to the east and the monuments are generally aligned in rows that extend from north to south. The north-south rows are evenly maintained through most of the family plots. There is a tall flag pole within the cemetery and one grave and one small family plot are marked by metal fencing. A few other family plots are marked by polished stone borders that are flush with the ground surface. Monuments within the cemetery consist of pedestals, headstones, die in socket, and die on base (see Figures 5.42 – 5.45).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to



**Figure 5.42.** Resource 113-1077 (0 Zimmer Drive) – Representative view of cemetery facing north.



**Figure 5.43.** Resource 113-1077 (0 Zimmer Drive) – Representative view of cemetery facing southeast.



**Figure 5.44.** Resource 113-1077 (0 Zimmer Drive) – Representative view of cemetery facing southeast.



**Figure 5.45.** Resource 113-1077 (0 Zimmer Drive) – Representative view of cemetery facing north.

be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The cemetery does not contain significant or noteworthy landscape features and the monuments are common and undistinguished examples from the cemetery's period of active use. Therefore, Resource 113-0237 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1078 (220 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1078 is located at on a large legal parcel with the address of 220 Edgefield Road. The resource is located on the east side of the roadway approximately 850 feet north of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Battleground Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1940 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's plan shape and form. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, symmetric, hipped-roof cottage of frame construction. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof; a full-width, engaged porch supported by four small wooden posts atop large brick piers on the façade; a small brick interior roof surface chimney, a continuous concrete block foundation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.46 and 5.47). All of the windows on the resource are non-historic replacements with the original windows having been replaced with metal-framed vinyl windows with faux muntins.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of the original windows with non-historic metal-framed vinyl replacements, the resource does not retain integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1078 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.46.** Resource 113-1078 (220 Edgefield Road) – View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.47.** Resource 113-1078 (220 Edgefield Road) – View of north side elevation facing southeast.

**RESOURCE 113-1079 (220 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1079 is located on the same large legal parcel as Resource 113-1078 with the address of 220 Edgefield Road. The resource is located on the east side of the roadway approximately 400 feet south of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's plan shape and form. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roofed house of frame construction. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.48 and 5.49). All of the windows on the resource are non-historic replacements with the original windows having been replaced with metal-framed vinyl windows with faux muntins.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of the original windows with non-historic metal-framed vinyl replacements, the resource does not retain integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1079 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1080 (401 EDGEFIELD ROAD)**

Resource 113-1080 is located at 401 Edgefield Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 500 feet south of the intersection of Edgefield Road and Bud Arthur Bridge Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website



**Figure 5.48.** Resource 113-1079 (220 Edgefield Road) – View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.49.** Resource 113-1079 (220 Edgefield Road) – Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.

dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled cottage of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed porch supported by wooden posts on the façade, concrete block walls, concrete asbestos tile exterior siding in the gable ends, a small exterior end wall masonry chimney covered with stucco on the south side elevation, and wood-framed 3/1-light double-hung sash windows (see Figures 5.50 and 5.51).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1080 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 113-1081 (140 SMITH ROAD)**

Resource 113-1081 is located at 140 Smith Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 350 feet east of the intersection of Smith Road and Edgefield Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1954 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction was supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; two tall brick interior roof surface chimneys; a stoop entry porch with a gable roof supported by two decorative metal posts on the façade; a gable-roofed screened porch on the east side elevation; a continuous concrete block foundation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.52 and 5.53). Windows are single and paired original wood-framed 2/2-light double hung sash of various sizes and metal canopy awnings are installed above the windows and around the screened porch on the east side elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.50.** Resource 113-1080 (401 Edgefield Road) – View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.51.** Resource 113-1080 (401 Edgefield Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.52.** Resource 113-1081 (140 Smith Road) – View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.53.** Resource 113-1081 (140 Smith Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1081 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1082 (190 SMITH ROAD)**

Resource 113-1082 is located at 190 Smith Road on the south side of the roadway in the southwest corner of the intersection of Smith Road and Huff Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. However, this estimated date of construction was not supported by the review of historic topographic maps and aerial photography. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. Based on the resource's form and construction materials, the resource appears to have been constructed ca. 1960. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a partial-width, projecting shed-roofed porch on the façade; a smaller partial-width projecting shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation; a gable-roofed addition on the rear elevation; a small brick interior ridge line chimney; concrete block exterior walls; weatherboard exterior siding in the gable ends; and original wood-framed 6/6-light double hung sash windows (see Figures 5.54 and 5.55).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is a late and undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the reconstruction of the front and rear porches the resource does not retain integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1081 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.54.** Resource 113-1082 (190 Smith Road) – Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.55.** Resource 113-1082 (190 Smith Road) – Oblique view of rear and east side elevations facing northwest.

**RESOURCE 113-1083 (130 HUFF ROAD)**

Resource 113-1083 is located at 130 Huff Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 325 feet south of the intersection of Huff Road and Smith Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1956 estimated date of construction for the resource. While the resource could not be identified on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and was not depicted on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959, the resource's form and massing and construction materials are consistent with the tax assessor's 1956 date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small exterior end wall chimney on the east side elevation; a partial-width, shed-roofed porch supported by wooden posts; weatherboard exterior siding; a continuous concrete block foundation; and single and paired wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash windows (see Figures 5.56 and 5.57).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the reconstruction of the porch and replacement of the original siding, the resource does not retain integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-1083 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-1084 (210 SMITH ROAD)**

Resource 113-1084 is located at 210 Smith Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 100 feet south of the intersection of Battleground Road and Horry Road north of Cowpens in Spartanburg County (refer to Figure 5.2a). The Spartanburg County tax assessor's record has a 1961 estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 or on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. Based on an examination of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, it appears to have been constructed ca. 1956. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt



**Figure 5.56.** Resource 113-1083 (130 Huff Road) – View of façade facing northwest.



**Figure 5.57.** Resource 113-1083 (130 Huff Road) – Oblique view of façade and east side elevations facing northwest.

shingle roof; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed porch supported by two decorative metal posts on the façade; a tripartite window on the façade comprised of large four-light picture window flanked by narrow 2/2-light double-hung sash windows; a continuous concrete block foundation; and novelty board exterior siding (see Figures 5.58 and 5.59).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina’s architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-1084 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.58.** Resource 113-1084 (210 Smith Road) – View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.59.** Resource 113-1084 (210 Smith Road) – View of west side elevation facing southeast.

### ***CHEROKEE COUNTY RESOURCES***

The newly identified architectural resources located in Cherokee County are listed in Table 5.4 below. The table provides the assigned SCSS site number for the resource, the location, the date of construction, the resource type, and a NRHP eligibility recommendation. The location of each resource is depicted on Figures 5.2B through 5.2D. A detailed description and NRHP eligibility evaluation for each resource and representative photographs for each resource follows the table.

**Table 5.4.** Architectural Resources Identified within APE of the Proposed Project in Cherokee County.

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use
113-0174.00-113-0174.02	586 Webber Road	ca. 1948	Sunny Slope Flea labor camp complex
113-0175	454 Webber Rod	ca. 1950	Hipped-Roof Bungalow
113-0176	5986 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1935	Cross-Gabled Cottage
113-0177	6216 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1950	Cross-Gabled Bungalow
113-0178	6230 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1958	Hipped-Roofed Residence
113-0179	6256 Cannons Campground Road	1940	Front-Gabled Bungalow
113-0180	6306 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1958	Side-Gabled Residence
113-0181	6341 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
113-0182	6345 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1940	Front-Gabled Bungalow
113-0183	6349 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1940	Side-Gabled Residence
113-0184	6437 Cannons Campground Road	ca, 1950	Cross-Gabled Bungalow

**Table 5.4.** Architectural Resources Identified within APE of the Proposed Project in Cherokee County (continued).

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use
113-0185	143 Lindley Drive	1935	Cross-Gabled Residence. English Vernacular Revival elements.
113-0162	6578 Cannons Campground Road	ca. 1945	One-part vernacular commercial
113-0186	249 Old Post Road	ca. 1947	Cross-Gabled Residence
113-0187	3015 Overbrook Drive	ca. 1958	Front-Gabled Bungalow
113-0188	2911 Overbrook Drive	ca. 1920	Central Hallway
186-0189	313 Old Post Road	ca. 1930	English Vernacular Revival style cottage
186-0190	329 Old Post Road	ca. 1947	Front-Gabled House
186-0191	2761 Overbrook Drive	ca. 1935	Front-Gabled Bungalow
186-0192	Southwest corner of Overbrook Drive at Sarratt School Road intersection	1863 - 1980	Smith-Harris Cemetery
186-0193	2601 Overbrook Drive	1932	Cross-Gabled Bungalow
186-0194	194 Zelure Road	ca. 1940	Front-Gabled Bungalow
186-0195	162 Zelure Road	ca. 1940	Cross-Gabled Residence
186-0196	195 Lemmons Lane	ca. 1935	Side-Gabled Cottage
186-0197	102 Lemmons Lane	ca. 1940	Front-Gabled Bungalow
186-0198.00 through 186-0198.03	1820 West Rutledge Avenue	ca. 1880 to ca. 1960	I-House, Transverse Crib Barn, Double-Crib Barn, and Barn
186-0199	742 Peachoid Road	1880. Rebuilt 1970.	One-Room School (Possum Trot School)
186-0200	2401 West Buford Street	ca. 1958	Front-Gabled Bungalow
186-0201	Cresthaven Subdivision	1964-1972	Ranch Subdivision
186-0202	332 Cresthaven Drive	1857-1952	Clary Cemetery
186-0203	422 Wilcox Avenue	ca. 1958	Oblong Box Service Station
186-0204	916 Providence Road	ca. 1950	Side-Gabled Residence
186-0205	157 Canty Way	ca. 1958	Hipped-Roofed Residence
186-0206	143 Canty Way	ca. 1950	Side-Gabled Cottage
186-0207	119 Canty Way	1962	Usonian-influenced Ranch
186-0208	334 Hampshire Drive	ca. 1940	Side-Gabled Resident
186-0209	621 Wilcox Avenue	ca. 1952	Cross-Gabled Residence
186-0210	141 Pauline Drive	ca. 1957	Former Skating Rink
186-0211	759 Wilcox Avenue	ca. 1950	Cross-Gabled Residence
186-0212	775 Wilcox Avenue	1952	Side-Gabled Residence
186-0213	722 Hampshire Drive	ca. 1955	Gaffney Inn
186-0214	346 Matthew Road	1940	Cross-Gabled Residence
186-0215	358 Matthew Road	1940	Cross-Gabled Residence
186-0216	1840 North Limestone Street	1956	Cross-Gabled Residence
186-0217	1900 North Limestone Street	1951	Cross-Gabled Residence
040-0218	I-85 median immediately north of Pleasant School Road interchange between Exit 95 and Exit 96	1832 - 1888	Lipscomb Cemetery
040-0219	108 Speedway Road	ca. 1955	Cross-Gabled Cottage

**Table 5.4.** Architectural Resources Identified within APE of the Proposed Project in Cherokee County (continued).

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use
040-0220	116 Speedway Road	ca. 1955	Side-Gabled Cottage
040-0221	122 Speedway Road	ca. 1955	Side-Gabled Cottage
040-0222	153 Speedway Road	ca. 1952	Cherokee Speedway
040-0223	1131 Wilcox Avenue	ca. 1955	Side-Gabled Residence
040-0224	1143 Wilcox Avenue	ca. 1955	Side-Gabled Residence
040-0225	1215 Wilcox Avenue	1952	One-Part Vernacular Commercial
040-0226	1219 Wilcox Avenue	1940	Side-Gabled Residence
040-0227	1259 Wilcox Avenue	1955	Cross-Gabled Residence
040-0228	1265 Wilcox Avenue	1950	Cross-Gabled Residence
040-0229	1339 Wilcox Avenue	1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
040-0230	1353 Wilcox Avenue	1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
040-0231	1355 Wilcox Avenue	1950	Cross-Gabled Residence
040-0232	1379 Wilcox Avenue	1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
040-0233	1387 Wilcox Avenue	1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
040-0234	1411 Wilcox Avenue	1950	One-Part Vernacular Commercial
113-0235	194 Vernie Road	ca. 1952	Side-Gabled Residence
113-0236	1786 Green River Road	ca. 1920	Side-Gabled Residence
113-0237	205 Macedonia Road	ca. 1960	Side-Gabled Residence
113-0238.01 through 113- 0238.03	216 Macedonia Road	ca. 1840-2015	Macedonia Baptist Church and Cemetery
113-0239	108 Green River Road	ca. 1958	Side-Gabled Residence
113-0240	112 Green River Road	ca. 1920	Cross-Gabled Residence
113-0241	220 Green River Road	ca. 1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
186-0242	1812 North Limestone Street	ca. 1950	Cross-Gabled Residence
040-0243.00 and 040-0243.01	556 Shelby Highway	ca. 1950	Hipped-Roof Residence and Com- mercial
040-0244	125 Easler Road	ca. 1950	Front-Gabled Bungalow
040-0245	120 Easler Road	ca. 1955	Cross-Gabled Residence
040-0246	136 Easler Road	ca. 1955	Cross-Gabled Residence

**RESOURCE 113-0174 (568 WEBBER ROAD)**

Resource 113-0174 is the cluster of buildings and structures that comprised the labor camp complex where employees of the Sunny Slope Farm lived. The resource is located at 568 Webber Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.23 mile northeast of the intersection of Webber Road and Farm Camp Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have estimated dates of construction for the buildings and structures, but a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, an evaluation of the buildings' form and construction materials, and an interview with the current owner of the property indicate that the buildings and structures that comprise Resource 113-0174 were constructed ca. 1948 to ca. 1995.

The parcel upon which Resource 113-0174 is located was once part of the vast holdings of Sunny Slope Farm in the Gaffney vicinity. Cultivated land planted with peach trees extended on both sides of I-85 south of Highway 39. The farm's packing facility was located on Highway 29 adjacent to the railroad southwest of Gaffney approximately six miles east of the farm camp and the farm's central office was located on Sunny Slope Drive approximately one mile southwest of the farm camp. The farm was in cultivation from ca. 1945 to ca. 1994. After cultivation on the property ceased, it was the site of a flea market and the South Carolina Peach Festival for several years.

According to the Sunny Slope Farm website (<http://www.sunnyslope.com/history.html>), the company was founded by Vincent Caggiano, who emigrated from Italy to the United States in 1896. He began work on a farm in New Jersey at 16 years of age and started to grow peaches on land he leased in southern New Jersey in 1914. Sunny Slope Farms began in 1928 when Vincent Caggiano and his eldest son Anthony bought 126 acres of land in Bridgeton, New Jersey. The family peach business expanded to the Piedmont region of South Carolina near Gaffney in 1943. A review of Cherokee County deed records reveals several acquisitions of property by Louis J. Caggiano of Gaffney, SC, John D. Caggiano of Pennsgrove, NJ, Dominic A Caggiano of Hammonton, NJ, and Victor L. Baldi of Philadelphia, PA, operating as Sunny Slope Farm. Some of the major land acquisitions were recorded in Deed Book 3F, Page 392 on June 24, 1947; Deed Book 3-J, Page 419 on November 6, 1948; Deed Book 3-K, Page 127 on January 24, 1951; and Deed Book 4-T, Page 571 on November 25, 1957. At the height of its holdings, Sunny Slope Farm owned approximately 2,500 acres. The Caggiano family began down-sizing operations in South Carolina and ceased cultivation and closed the South Carolina farm and expanded the Bridgeton, NJ, farm ca. 1994. The parcel upon which Resource 113-0174 is located was acquired by Cherokee Partners, LLC from Sunny Slope Farms in a transaction recorded in Deed Book 12, Page 1381 on October 5, 2007. Cherokee Partners, LLC is an entity formed by John Gramling III and his son Will Gramling. The property is identified as Sunny Slope Corporate Park and is being advertised and marketed for sale or development as one single large site or multiple smaller parcels to be developed with manufacturing, warehousing, and corporate office uses per the [www.sunnyslopecorpnpark.com](http://www.sunnyslopecorpnpark.com) website.

The property has a mix of historic and non-historic buildings that date from the early years of Sunny Slope Farm operation in the Gaffney vicinity to the subsequent short period of flea market and South Carolina Peach Festival use of the site in the late twentieth century. Based on a review of aerial photography dated 1955 available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website, five of the buildings present on the property at that time are still extant. Those buildings include what appears to be the camp office/administrative building and/or original kitchen/common area (113-0174.00), the dormitory building (113-0174.01), and three buildings of unknown use (113-0174.02 and two additional buildings that could not be photographed or evaluated). Non-historic buildings and

structures subsequently added to the complex include a large kitchen and dining building, a large building of common rooms, a small building of unknown use, and a peach shelter built while Sunny Slope Farm was still in operation. Two open sheds and a large parking area with many security lights atop poles were added to support the change in use of the site as a flea market after Sunny Slope Farm ceased cultivation ca. 1995 (see Figures 5.60 and 5.61). The vast majority of the peach trees that formerly surrounded the camp site were removed at the same time in accordance with state law that requires trees to be removed when cultivation ceases in order prevent diseases that could affect peach production.

The camp office/administrative building and/or original kitchen/common area (113-0174.00) is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled building of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The building features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a partial-width, integral porch on the façade; and original metal casement windows (see Figures 5.62 and 5.63).

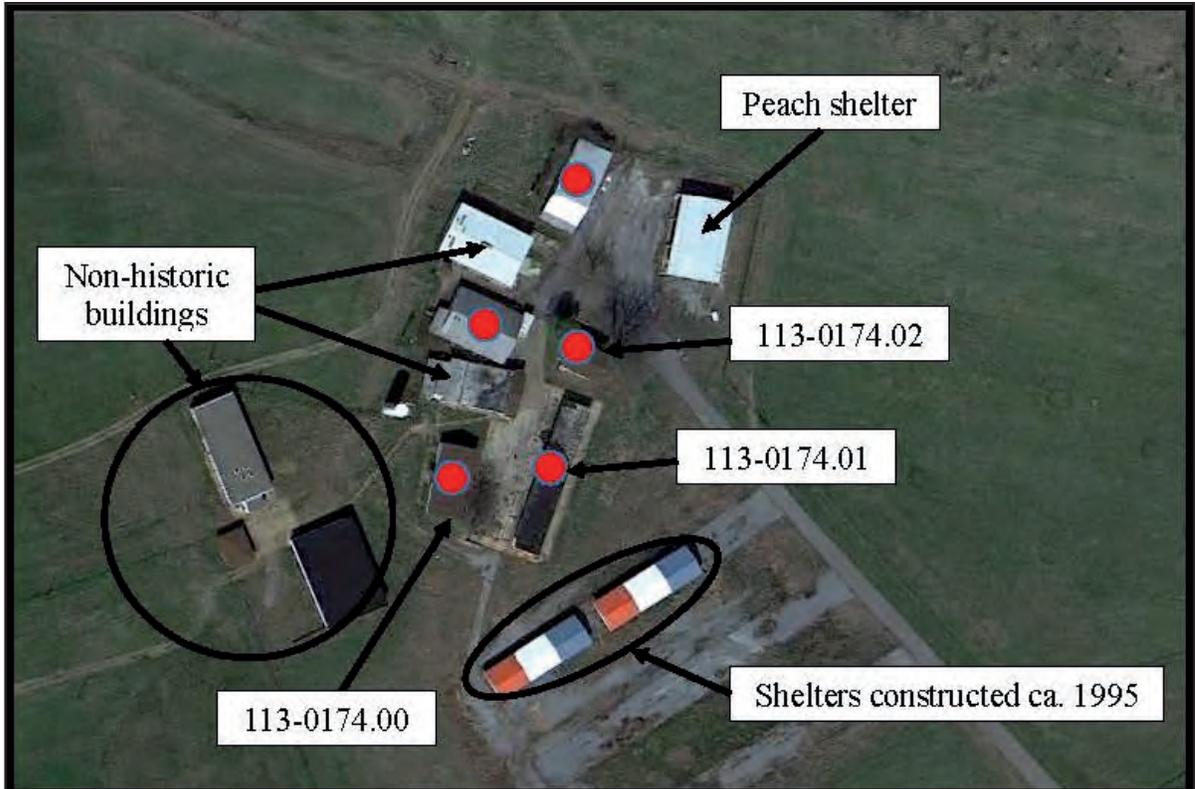
The dormitory building (113-0174.01) is a one-story, asymmetric, flat-roofed building of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The building features a flat metal roof and 15 rooms on both the east and the west elevations (see Figures 5.64 and 5.65). Each room has a door and a small metal-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash window.

One building of unknown use (113-0174.02) is a two-story, asymmetric, side-gabled building of concrete block load-bearing wall construction on the lower level and frame construction on the upper level. The building features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; novelty board exterior siding on the upper level; concrete block exterior siding on the lower level; and single and paired 6/6-light and 9/9-light double-hung sash windows (see Figure 5.66).

The two other apparent historic buildings of unknown use were concealed by other buildings or structures on the property and could not be accessed and evaluated or photographed due to security fencing and cultivated fields surrounding the building complex.

The non-historic buildings on the property consist a kitchen and dining hall building (see Figure 5.67), a common room building (see Figure 5.68), a hipped-roof building of unknown use (see Figure 5.69), two open sheds (see Figures 5.70 and 5.71) and two shelters erected ca. 1995 when site was used as flea market (see Figure 5.73)

While Resource 113-0174 is connected to the Sunny Slope Farm peach production activities of the Caggiano family in Cherokee County, other extant properties are better able to represent the family's agricultural and economic achievements and influence. The sites include the Caggiano family home and Sunny Slope Farm administrative complex located on Sunny Slope Drive approximately 1 mile south of and outside the project study area, and the Sunny Slope Farm shipping shed and



**Figure 5.60.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) – 2012 aerial photography of farm camp with buildings and structures present in 1955 indicated.



**Figure 5.61.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) – View of Sunny Slope Farm labor camp complex from Webber Road facing north.



**Figure 5.62.** Resource 113-0174.00 (568 Webber Road) - View of façade of camp complex main building facing northwest.



**Figure 5.63.** Resource 113-0174.00 (568 Webber Road) - View of rear elevation of camp complex main building facing southeast.



**Figure 5.64.** Resource 113-0174.01 (568 Webber Road) - View of west elevation of dormitory building facing northeast.



**Figure 5.65.** Resource 113-0174.01 (568 Webber Road) - View of east elevation of dormitory building facing northwest.



**Figure 5.66.** Resource 113-0174.02 (568 Webber Road) - View of building of unknown use facing northwest.



**Figure 5.67.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) - View of non-historic building added to complex reported to have been kitchen and dining hall.



**Figure 5.68.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) - View of non-historic building added to complex reported to have been common rooms.



**Figure 5.69.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) - View of non-historic building of unknown use facing west.



**Figure 5.70.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) – Peach shelter constructed after 1955.



**Figure 5.71.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) – View of peach shelter on opposite side of I-85 from farm camp.



**Figure 5.72.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) - View of only remaining peach trees in vicinity of farm camp complex facing northwest.



**Figure 5.73.** Resource 113-0174 (568 Webber Road) - View of one of two non-historic shelters constructed ca. 1995 when site was used as flea market.

warehouse located approximately 5 miles south of and outside the project study area on the west side of Gaffney. Therefore, the resource is not considered eligible for inclusion under Criterion B. There is no indication that Resource 113-0174 is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Several non-historic buildings and structures have been constructed around the core of historic buildings and altered the original spatial arrangement and relationship of the historic buildings to each other. In addition, the vast majority of the peach trees were pushed over when the Sunny Slope Farm ceased production and the immediate setting of the resource has been altered by changes made to the property to accommodate its subsequent use as a flea market. For these reasons the integrity of the resource in the areas of setting, design, and feeling appears to have been diminished. Therefore, Resource 113-0174 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 113-0175 (454 WEBBER ROAD)**

Resource 113-0175 is located at 454 Webber Road on the north side of the roadway in the northeast corner of the intersection of Webber Road and Allison Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, the resource is estimated to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled bungalow. The house has a gablet-over-hip roof on the front and rear elevations and a projecting gable that continues the wrap-around porch to the west side elevation. The roof is asphalt shingle

and the porch is supported by decorative metal posts on the façade and the west side elevation. The house features running bond brick exterior siding, a small brick interior roof surface chimney on the east side of the ridgeline; and a projecting tripartite bay window on the façade comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade (see Figures 5.74 and 5.75). The remaining windows are single and paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows of various sizes. All of the windows are non-historic replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the installation of the tripartite window on the façade and the replacement of the original windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0175 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0176 (5986 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0176 is located at 5986 Cannons Campground Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 0.41 mile north of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Sunny Slope Drive west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, the resource is estimated to have been constructed ca. 1935. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of no defined type without stylistic features. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a small exterior end-wall chimney on the west side elevation; a partial-width, shed-roofed porch on the facade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.76 and 5.77). All of the window openings are covered with plywood, but it appears from the size of some of the openings that the fenestration of the house was altered. The shed-roofed porch on the façade has been reconstructed and is supported by two square posts and the railing on the porch and stairs is constructed of dimensional lumber.



**Figure 5.74.** Resource 113-0175 (344 Oglesby Road) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.75.** Resource 113-0175 (344 Oglesby Road) - View of east side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.76.** Resource 113-0176 (5986 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.77.** Resource 113-0176 (5986 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of east side elevation facing northwest.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl siding, alteration of fenestration, and reconstruction of the porch on the façade, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0176 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0177 (6216 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0177 is located at 6216 Cannons Campground Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 0.19 mile south of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form, Resource 113-0177 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves; continuous concrete block and brick foundation; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed porch on the façade supported by four battered posts atop brick piers; an integral recessed entry porch on the west side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.78 and 5.79). There is a large 24-light window on the façade and the remaining windows are single and paired wood-framed 1/1 light double-hung sash windows. There is a large addition on the west side and rear elevations with large fixed-light windows and sliding-glass doors used as windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the



**Figure 5.78.** Resource 113-0177 (6216 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing southeast.



**Figure 5.79.** Resource 113-0177 (6216 Cannons Campground Road) - View of west side elevation facing north-east.

resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the construction of a large addition on the west side and rear elevations that has obscured the original form and massing of the house, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0177 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0178 (6230 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0178 is located at 6230 Cannons Campground Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 0.14 mile south of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-0178 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955, but it is depicted on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roofed residence of frame construction. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof; a continuous brick foundation; a tall brick interior roof surface chimney on the front roof slope; vinyl exterior siding; and a wrap-around porch on the façade and east side elevations supported by decorative metal posts with a terrazzo tile floor and metal railings (see Figures 5.80 and 5.81). There is also metal railing on three sides of the flat roof above the porch, but no evident way to access this space. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. All visible windows are non-historic vinyl replacements and the visible doors are non-historic replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of the original doors and windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials and



**Figure 5.80.** Resource 113-0178 (6230 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.81.** Resource 113-0178 (6230 Cannons Campground Road) - View of west side elevation facing southeast.

feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0178 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0179 (6256 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0179 is located at 6256 Cannons Campground Road on the south side of the roadway approximately on the east side of the roadway approximately 250 feet south of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1940 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the www.historicaerials.com website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, symmetric, side-gabled residence of no defined academic type without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; running bond brick exterior siding, a former full-width porch that has been enclosed with vinyl siding and non-historic vinyl windows; and a small exterior brick chimney on the west side elevation (see Figures 5.82 and 5.83). There is a large square fixed-light window on the façade and the remaining windows are non-historic 1/1-light vinyl replacement windows of various sizes. A large gable-roofed addition constructed on the rear of the east side elevation has changed the plan shape of the resource from rectangular to L-shaped.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. While the resource is recognized as a front-gabled bungalow type, it is a poor example of a common architectural type. Due to the large gabled addition on the east side elevation the original plan shape and massing of the resource have been altered. With the large addition, application of vinyl exterior siding, and replacement of original windows and doors, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0179 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0180 (6306 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0180 is located at 6306 Cannons Campground Road on the east side of the roadway in the northeast corner of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic



**Figure 5.82.** Resource 113-0179 (6256 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.83.** Resource 113-0179 (6256 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of east side elevation facing southwest.

topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-0180 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955, but it is depicted on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, symmetric, side-gabled residence of no defined academic type without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a large brick exterior chimney on the west side elevation; and a mix of original wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash windows and non-historic vinyl windows (see Figures 5.84 and 5.85). The former full-width porch has been enclosed and now has vinyl exterior siding and vinyl windows with faux muntins.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the enclosure of the front porch and the installation of non-historic vinyl windows on the enclosed porch and elsewhere on the buildings, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0180 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0181 (6341 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0181 is located at 6341 Cannons Campground Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 0.14 mile north of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-0181 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a brick pier with concrete block infill foundation; a painted brick exterior chimney on the west side elevation; a partial-width, projecting hipped-roofed porch on the façade that has been partially enclosed; and aluminum exterior siding (see



**Figure 5.84.** Resource 113-0180 (6306 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.85.** Resource 113-0180 (6306 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing southeast.

Figures 5.86 and 5.87). There is a large tripartite window comprised of a large square four-light window flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are 1/1-light double-hung sash windows of various sizes. The porch on the façade is supported with two decorative metal posts on the western portion and the eastern porch of the original open porch has been enclosed. A small shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the east side elevation and a large two-car garage addition has been constructed on the west side elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the construction of the two-car garage addition on the west side elevation and the partial enclosure of the front porch the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0181 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0182 (6345 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0182 is located at 6345 Cannons Campground Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 0.17 mile north of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 2B). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form, Resource 113-0182 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a near-full-width, projecting hipped-roofed porch on the facade; an enclosed porch on the rear elevation; and stuccoed masonry exterior siding (see Figures 5.88 and 5.89). All windows are non-historic vinyl replacement windows. There is a large fixed-light window with faux muntins on the façade and the remaining windows are single, paired, and triple double-hung sash windows of various sizes. The porch on the façade has been reconstructed and the four turned posts and railings are not historic.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.86.** Resource 113-0181 (6341 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.87.** Resource 113-0181 (6341 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.88.** Resource 113-0182 (6345 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.89.** Resource 113-0182 (6345 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the reconstruction of the porch and the replacement of all original doors and windows the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0182 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0183 (6349 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0183 is located at 6349 Cannons Campground Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 0.19 mile north of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Thornbird Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form, Resource 113-0183 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a large brick slab chimney on the west side elevation; an integral wrap-around porch across the façade and the east side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding. All original windows appear to have been replaced (see Figures 5.90 and 5.91). There is a large tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by rectangular fixed lights and a large window comprised of two horizontally-sliding lights on the façade. The remaining windows are non-historic metal-framed 1/1-light double-hung sash vinyl windows. The porch appears to have been reconstructed and has eight turned-post roof supports and spindle work balustrades along the porch and stairs.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding, the replacement of the original doors and windows, and the reconstruction of the wrap-around porch, the resource has lost



**Figure 5.90.** Resource 113-0183 (6349 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.91.** Resource 113-0183 (6349 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.

integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0183 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0184 (6437 CANNONS CAMPGROUND ROAD)**

Resource 113-0184 is located at 6437 Cannons Campground Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 0.17 mile south of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Lindley Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-0184 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle; a brick pier with brick infill and continuous brick foundation; a brick interior ridgeline chimney; a projecting near-full-width porch on the façade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.92 and 5.93). The porch roof is supported by massive battered posts atop brick piers. All visible windows appear to be non-historic metal-framed vinyl double-hung sash windows. Some of the windows are 1/1-light double-hung sash and some are double-hung sash with faux muntins. A large gable roofed addition has been constructed on the west side elevation and a large hipped-roofed addition has been constructed on the east side elevation. The addition on the east side elevation is a sun room and is more recent as indicated by the unpainted brick foundation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the construction of large additions on both the east and west side elevations and the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of the original windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0184 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.92.** Resource 113-0184 (6437 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.93.** Resource 113-0184 (6437 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of west side elevation facing northeast.

**RESOURCE 113-0185 (143 LINDLEY ROAD)**

Resource 113-0185 is located at 143 Lindley Road on the south side of the roadway in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Cannons Campground Road and Lindley Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1935 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence with English Vernacular Revival stylistic elements. The stylistic elements are represented by the steeply-pitched roof with narrow eaves, the sharp angles of the gables on the façade and north side elevations, and the rounded arches that support the porch roof on the north side elevation. The house features a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; two tall brick interior roof surface chimneys within the roof surfaces on the north and south sides; a small exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation; a wrap-around porch that is open on the façade and covered on the north side elevation; and running bond brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.94 and 5.95). The porch on the north side elevation is supported by six brick piers (two of which are engaged with the wall surface) connected by rounded arches. There are two tripartite windows on the façade and the remaining windows are single and paired wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash. Based on the change in the height of the roof and the absence of soldier courses under the eaves and simulating a water table as observed elsewhere on the house, the low hipped-roofed mass on the rear elevation appears to be a historic addition.

The resource is located on the same legal parcel on the opposite side of Lindley Road from previously-identified site 113-0162. This building is a one-part vernacular commercial building of concrete block load-bearing wall construction that was evaluated and determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950* prepared by New South Associates in 2012 (see Figures 5.96 and 5.97). It is suspected, but could not be confirmed, that 113-0162 was constructed and operated by the occupants of this house. Several attempts to contact and interview the owners of the property were not successful.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. While the resource exhibits elements of the English Vernacular Revival style, those elements are weakly expressed and the resource is not considered a significant



**Figure 5.94.** Resource 113-0185 (143 Lindley Road) - View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.95.** Resource 113-0185 (143 Lindley Road) - View of north side elevation facing south.



**Figure 5.96.** Resource 113-0162 (6578 Cannons Campground Road) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.97.** Resource 113-0162 (6578 Cannons Campground Road) - Oblique view of west side and rear elevations facing northeast.

example of its style. Therefore, Resource 113-0185 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0186 (249 OLD POST ROAD)**

Resource 113-0186 is located at 249 Old Post Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.17 mile east of the intersection of Old Post Road and Malone Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-0186 appears to have been constructed ca. 1947. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-and-one-half-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of no defined type without stylistic features. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves; a large brick interior ridgeline chimney; a small brick exterior end wall chimney on the rear elevation; a partial-width, extended, shed-roofed porch with roof supported by four decorative metal posts on the façade; and running bond brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.98 and 5.99). There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are original single and paired wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash of various sizes. A non-historic shed-roofed open carport has been constructed on the rear elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 113-0186 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0187 (3015 OVERBROOK DRIVE)**

Resource 113-0187 is located at 3015 Overbrook Drive on the south side of the roadway approximately 310 feet south of the intersection of Overbrook Drive and Byars Farm Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials,



**Figure 5.98.** Resource 113-0186 (249 Old Post Road) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.99.** Resource 113-0186 (249 Old Post Road) - Oblique view of rear and west side elevations facing southeast.

Resource 113-0187 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955, but it is depicted on the earliest USGS topographic map available on the <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> website dated 1959. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a concrete block pier with continuous brick infill foundation; a near-full-width, projecting, shed-roofed porch on the facade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.100 and 5.101). The porch has been reconstructed with the flooring, four support posts, and railing constructed with dimensional pressure-treated lumber. The windows are non-historic metal-framed vinyl units with faux muntins. A small, full-width, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the clearance and paving of the former front and side yards it has lost integrity in the areas of setting and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0187 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0188 (2911 OVERBROOK DRIVE)**

Resource 113-0188 is located at 2911 Overbrook Drive on the south side of the roadway in the southeast corner of the intersection of Overbrook Drive and Byars Farm Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 113-0188 appears to have been constructed ca. 1920. The resource is a one-story, symmetric, central-hallway plan house of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous brick foundation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney on the rear roof surface; a small brick exterior end wall chimney on the rear elevation; a near-full-width, projecting shed-roofed porch on the facade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.102 and 5.103). The porch on the facade is a mid-twentieth century addition with four fluted post roof supports and metal railings. The central entrance has transom light and side lights. Windows are primarily single and paired 6/6-light



**Figure 5.100.** Resource 113-0187 (3015 Overbrook Drive) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.101.** Resource 113-0187 (3015 Overbrook Drive) - View of west side elevation facing east.



**Figure 5.102.** Resource 113-0188 (2911 Overbrook Drive) - View of façade facing south



**Figure 5.103.** Resource 113-0188 (2911 Overbrook Drive) - View of east side elevation facing west.

double-hung sash windows of various sizes with a single 8/8-light double-hung sash window on the façade. A shed- and gable-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Due to the reconstruction of the porch on the façade and the construction of the large hipped- and gable-roofed addition on the rear elevation, and the application of vinyl exterior siding and alteration of fenestration, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0188 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0189 (313 OLD POST ROAD)**

Resource 186-0189 is located at 313 Old Post Road on the north side of the roadway immediately east of the intersection of Old Post Road and Magg Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0189 appears to have been constructed ca. 1930. The resource is depicted in its current location on a topographic map dated 1937 available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website. The resource is a one-and-one-half-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled cottage of frame construction with English Vernacular Revival stylistic elements. The stylistic elements are represented by the steeply-pitched roof with narrow eaves, the sharp angles of the gables on the façade and side elevations, the tall and prominent exterior chimney on the façade, and the rounded arches utilized on several features of the house. The house features a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a continuous concrete block foundation; a tall brick exterior chimney on the façade, an interior roof surface chimneys within the rear roof surface; a partial-width porch under two projecting gables on the façade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.104 and 5.105). Openings to access the porch are round-arched and other round arches are visible on the front door, door surround, chimney caps, and windows on the façade. A wide variety of window types are present on the building and include 3/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes, bands of multi-light casement windows, and fixed multi-light windows.



**Figure 5.104.** Resource 186-0189 (313 Old Post Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.105.** Resource 186-0189 (313 Old Post Road) - View of west side elevation facing east.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. While the resource represents the recognized English Vernacular Revival architectural style, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0189 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0190 (329 OLD POST ROAD)**

Resource 186-0190 is located at 329 Old Post Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 580 feet east of the intersection of Old Post Road and Magg Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0190 appears to have been constructed ca. 1947. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a two-story, asymmetric, front-gabled residence of no defined type. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves and knee-braces covered with vinyl; a large exterior brick chimney on the west side elevation; a former wrap-around porch with hipped-roof supported by brick piers that has been substantially enclosed; vinyl exterior siding in the gabled ends; and running bond brick exterior siding on the remainder (see Figures 5.106 and 5.107). A one-car carport with a front-gabled roof has been constructed on the west side elevation. The porch has been enclosed with brick of a different color than that used on the rest of the house. Paired non-historic metal-framed double-hung sash vinyl windows have been added to the enclosed porch and all of the original windows have are non-historic metal-framed vinyl double-hung sash windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style



**Figure 5.106.** Resource 186-0190 (329 Old Post Road) - View of façade facing northeast.



**Figure 5.107.** Resource 186-0190 (329 Old Post Road) - Oblique view of rear and west side elevations facing southeast.

and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the enclosure of the former wrap-around porch and the replacement of the original windows with non-historic vinyl replacements, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0190 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0191 (2761 OVERBROOK DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0191 is located at 2761 Overbrook Drive on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.22 mile west of the intersection of Overbrook Drive and Sarratt School Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0191 appears to have been constructed ca. 1935. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. According to the current owner of the property who was interviewed at the time of the historic resources field survey, the resource was formerly associated with Resource 186-0190 and was moved to its present location ca. 1957 from the alignment of I-85 during construction of the highway. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter ends; a small brick exterior chimney on the west side elevation; a partial-width, integral recessed porch on the façade; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.108 and 5.109). The integral porch is supported by turned posts atop concrete block piers. Windows are primarily single and paired original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash with a single fixed light and a two-light awning window on the west side elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type. Therefore, Resource 186-0191 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.108.** Resource 186-0191 (2761 Overbrook Drive) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.109.** Resource 186-0191 (2761 Overbrook Drive) - View of west side elevation facing east.

**RESOURCE 186-0192 (SMITH-HARRIS CEMETERY)**

Resource 186-0192, the Smith-Harris Cemetery, is located on the south side of Overbrook Drive in the southwest corner of the intersection of Overbrook Drive and Sarratt School Road northwest of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). No building is currently associated with the cemetery and the cemetery is sited approximately 350 feet due west of Highway 21 from a point approximately 150 north of the intersection of Highway 21 and SC 51.

The cemetery contains 57 marked interments that date from 1852 to 1992. All but four of the marked burials occurred before 1965 and the vast majority date from the first few decades of the twentieth century. The Harris, Humphries, Ramsey, and Smith families each have several burials in the cemetery. A complete transcription of the monuments can be reviewed on the *Find A Grave* webpage for the Smith-Harris Cemetery located at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&GSsr=1&GScid=2309052&CRid=2309052&pt=Smith%20Harris%20Cemetery&>.

The cemetery is located in a lot that is primarily grassed with a few immature trees and shrubs irregular placed within the cemetery. There are no walkways or fences within the cemetery and the only landscape features other than the monuments appear to be family plot markers. Family plots are marked by polished stone borders, poured concrete borders, and border of brick that all extend a few inches above the ground surface. The monuments face to the east and are not aligned or organized in any discernable fashion. Monument types within the cemetery consist of die, base, and cap; headstones; die in socket; die on base; raised tops; and pedestals (see Figures 5.110 – 5.113).

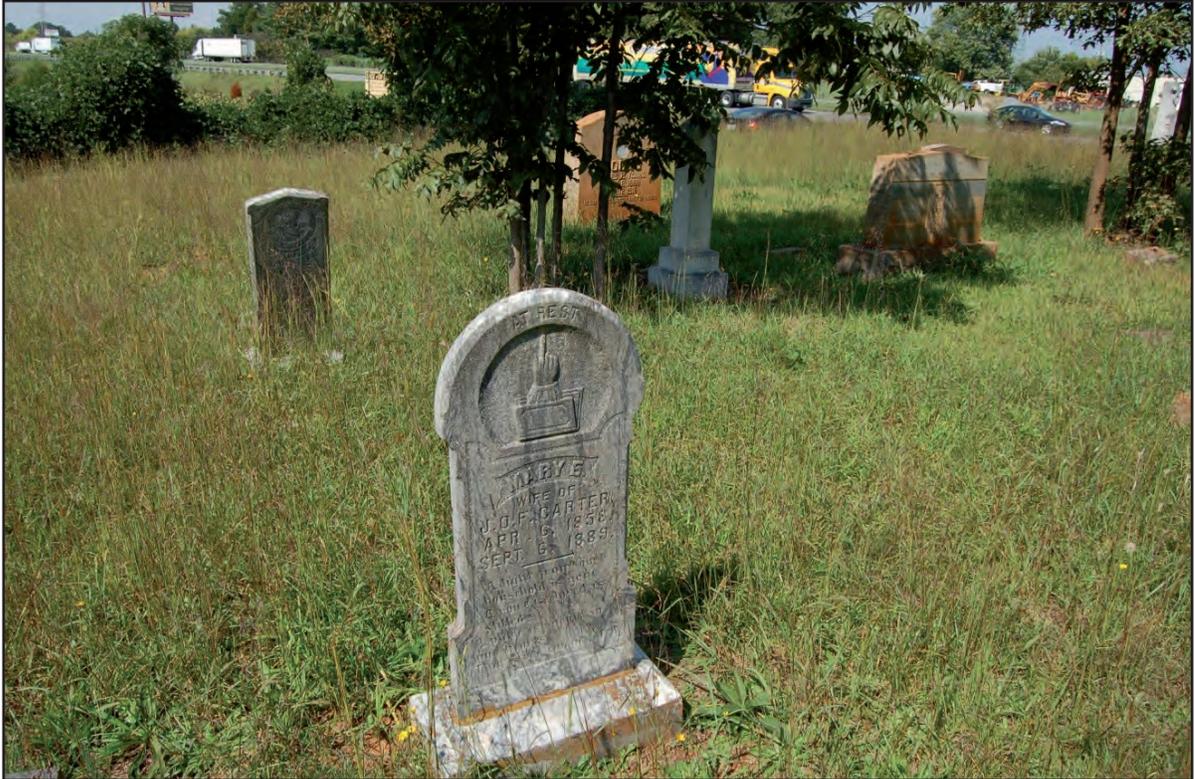
The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The cemetery does not contain significant or noteworthy landscape features and the monuments are common and undistinguished examples from the cemetery's period of active use. Therefore, Resource 113-0192 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0193 (2601 OVERBROOK DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0193 is located at 2601 Overbrook Drive on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.28 mile east of the intersection of Overbrook Drive and Sarratt School Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 2B). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1932 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph



**Figure 5.110.** Resource 186-0192 (Smith-Harris Cemetery) – Representative view of Smith-Harris Cemetery facing northwest.



**Figure 5.111.** Resource 186-0192 (Smith-Harris Cemetery) – Representative view of Smith-Harris Cemetery facing northwest.



**Figure 5.112.** Resource 186-0192 (Smith-Harris Cemetery) – Representative view of Smith-Harris Cemetery facing west.



**Figure 5.113.** Resource 186-0192 (Smith-Harris Cemetery) – Representative view of Smith-Harris Cemetery facing northwest.

available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and by an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a brick pier with continuous brick infill foundation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney on the west roof surface; a full-width, projecting hipped-roofed porch façade; and novelty board exterior siding (see Figures 5.114 and 5.115). The front-facing gable is clipped and the gabled-wing on the east side elevation is a later addition to the house. The porch on the façade is supported by four decorative metal posts atop painted brick piers. Windows on the resource are single and paired original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the large gable-roofed addition on the east side elevation the resource has lost integrity in the area of design. Therefore, Resource 186-0193 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0194 (194 ZELURE ROAD)**

Resource 186-0194 is located at 194 Zelure Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 600 feet west of the intersection of Zelure Road and an unnamed roadway west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0194 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney within the west-side roof surface; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed entry porch on the façade; a partial-width, shed-roofed entry porch on the west side elevation; and aluminum exterior siding (see Figures 5.116 and 5.117). A gable-roofed addition has been constructed on the west side elevation and the porches and porch supports and railings appear to have been reconstructed. Windows are single and paired original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash windows with metal awnings.



**Figure 5.114.** Resource 186-0193 (2601 Overbrook Drive) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.115.** Resource 186-0193 (2601 Overbrook Drive) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.116.** Resource 186-0194 (194 Zelure Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.117.** Resource 186-0194 (194 Zelure Road) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the construction of the gable-roofed addition on the west side elevation, the reconstruction of the porches, and the application of aluminum exterior siding the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0194 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0195 (162 ZELURE ROAD)**

Resource 186-0195 is located at 162 Zelure Road on the north side of the roadway in the northeast corner of the intersection of Zelure Road and an unnamed roadway west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0195 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a tall brick interior roof surface chimney on the front roof slope; a small brick interior roof surface chimney on the rear roof surface; a shed-roofed stoop porch on the façade; a gabled-roofed stoop entry porch on the west side elevation; and aluminum exterior siding (see Figures 5.118 and 5.119). A former porch on the west side elevation has been enclosed with plywood. Windows are single and paired original wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural



**Figure 5.118.** Resource 186-0195 (162 Zelure Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.119.** Resource 186-0195 (162 Zelure Road) - View of east side elevation facing west.

history. Therefore, Resource 186-0195 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0196 (195 LEMMONS LANE)**

Resource 186-0196 is located at 195 Lemmons Lane on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.16 mile west of the intersection of Lemmons Lane and Forestdale Drive west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0196 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, symmetric, side-gabled cottage of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney within the rear roof surface; a large brick exterior end wall chimney on the west side elevation; a gable-roofed stoop entry porch on the façade; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.120 and 5.121). There is shed-roofed addition on the rear and west side elevation. Windows are single and paired wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0196 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0197 (102 LEMMONS LANE)**

Resource 186-0197 is located at 102 Lemmons Lane on the north side of the roadway approximately 150 feet east of the intersection of Lemmons Lane and Forestdale Drive west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0197 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest



**Figure 5.120.** Resource 186-0196 (195 Lemmons Lane) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.121.** Resource 186-0196 (195 Lemmons Lane) - Oblique view of rear elevation facing northeast.

aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small brick exterior chimney on the west side elevation; a partial-width, part-projecting and part-integral gable-roofed porch on the façade; and concrete asbestos tile and weatherboard exterior siding (see Figures 5.122 and 5.123). There is a shed-roofed addition on the east side elevation and a rectangular picture window has been installed on the east side elevation. The majority of the windows are wood-framed 2/2-light double hung sash. The porch roof is supported with four wooden posts and the porch has an incomplete wooden railing. The rear third of the house has weatherboard siding and the remainder has concrete asbestos tile siding.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to a loss of integrity in the areas of setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0197 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 186-0198 (1820 WEST RUTLEDGE AVENUE)**

The Blanton Farm, identified as Resource 186-0198, is located at 1820 West Rutledge Avenue on both sides of the roadway approximately the north side of the roadway approximately 0.10 mile southeast of the intersection of West Rutledge Avenue and Windslow Avenue west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. According to the current owner of the property, the house and most of the outbuildings were constructed before 1900 and the large transverse crib barn was constructed ca. 1960. Based on a review of historic topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0198 appears to have been constructed ca. 1880.

The resource is farm complex comprised of a house constructed ca. 1880 identified as 186-0198.00; a large transverse crib barn constructed ca. 1960 identified as 186-0198.01; a double-crib barn with side-drive bays estimated to have been constructed ca. 1880 identified as 186-0198.02; and a former barn converted to use as a garage identified as 186-0198.03. The house is now occupied by a renter, but the son of the man who purchased the property ca. 1939 now owns the property and



**Figure 5.122.** Resource 186-0197 (102 Lemmons Lane) – Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.123.** Resource 186-0197 (102 Lemmons Lane) - Oblique view of rear and west side elevations facing northeast.

grows hay on the associated fields. The owners reported that his father grew row crops and raised cattle on the property.

The house (186-0198.00) is a two-story, symmetric, I-House of frame construction. It features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a partial-width, full-height, shed-roofed portico supported by four large square posts; centered doorways on each floor on the façade; a small balcony supported by straight brackets on the upper level; and a tall corbeled brick central ridgeline chimney (see Figures 5.124 and 5.125). Windows are original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash.

The current owner reported that the large transverse crib barn (186-0198.01) was constructed ca. 1960 and the remaining outbuildings were presumed to have been constructed at near the same time as the house. The transverse crib barn has an asphalt shingle roof and metal sheet exterior siding that has covered former openings in the structure (see Figures 5.126 and 5.127). There is a hay loft and a side-drive bay on the east side elevation.

The double-crib barn (186-0198.02) has a steeply-pitched front-gabled metal roof; a hayloft; metal sheet exterior siding; and side-drive bays on the east and west side elevations (see Figures 5.128 and 5.129).

The former barn converted for use as a garage (186-0198.03) has a dual-pitched front-gabled metal roof; metal sheet exterior siding; a small addition on the south side elevation; and two bays for vehicles on the façade (see Figures 5.130 and 5.131).

The historic agricultural landscape surrounding the house and outbuildings is still intact and consists of vast agricultural fields on both the east and west sides of West Rutledge Avenue with clear terraces resulting from contour plowing; boundary fences; field roads; mature evergreen trees equally space along both sides of West Rutledge Avenue in the area of the house; and volunteer tree and vegetation growth around some fence lines and drainage courses.

There is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is a clear representation of a late-nineteenth to twentieth century mixed row crop and livestock farmstead with an intact spatial arrangement of house, outbuildings, and associated fields that has remained in agricultural use to the present day. The house appears to represent a rare Saddlebag subtype of the I-House and there are a few defined barn outbuilding types also represented on the property. Despite the loss of integrity in the



**Figure 5.124.** Resource 186-0198.00 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation of house facing northeast.



**Figure 5.125.** Resource 186-0198.00 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.126.** Resource 186-0198.01 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - View of south elevation of transverse crib barn facing northwest.



**Figure 5.127.** Resource 186-0198.01 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - View of north elevation of transverse crib barn facing southwest.



**Figure 5.128.** Resource 186-0198.02 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - View of south elevation of second barn facing northwest.



**Figure 5.129.** Resource 186-0198.02 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - View of north elevation of second barn facing southwest.



**Figure 5.130.** Resource 186-0198.03 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation of third barn facing northeast.



**Figure 5.131.** Resource 186-0198.03 (1820 West Rutledge Avenue) - View of rear elevation of third barn facing southwest.

areas of materials and workmanship for both the house and outbuildings, they still retain integrity in the areas of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. Therefore, Resource 186-0198 is recommended **Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

The recommended NRHP boundary of the Blanton Farm (Resource 186-0198) contains approximately 69.5 acres and corresponds to the legal property boundaries of Cherokee County tax parcels 062000001800100464089, 062000001800060125989, and 062000002000060112189 depicted on Figure 5.132. From the northwest corner of the proposed NRHP, the boundary proceeds approximately 1,830 feet northeast along the legal property boundary/Windslow Avenue ROW to the northeast corner; then proceeds approximately 1,420 feet southeast along the legal property boundary and West Rutledge Avenue ROW to the southeast corner; the proceeds approximately 2,150 feet southwest along the legal property boundary to the southwest corner; and then proceeds approximately 1,815 feet northwest along the legal property boundary to the beginning point.

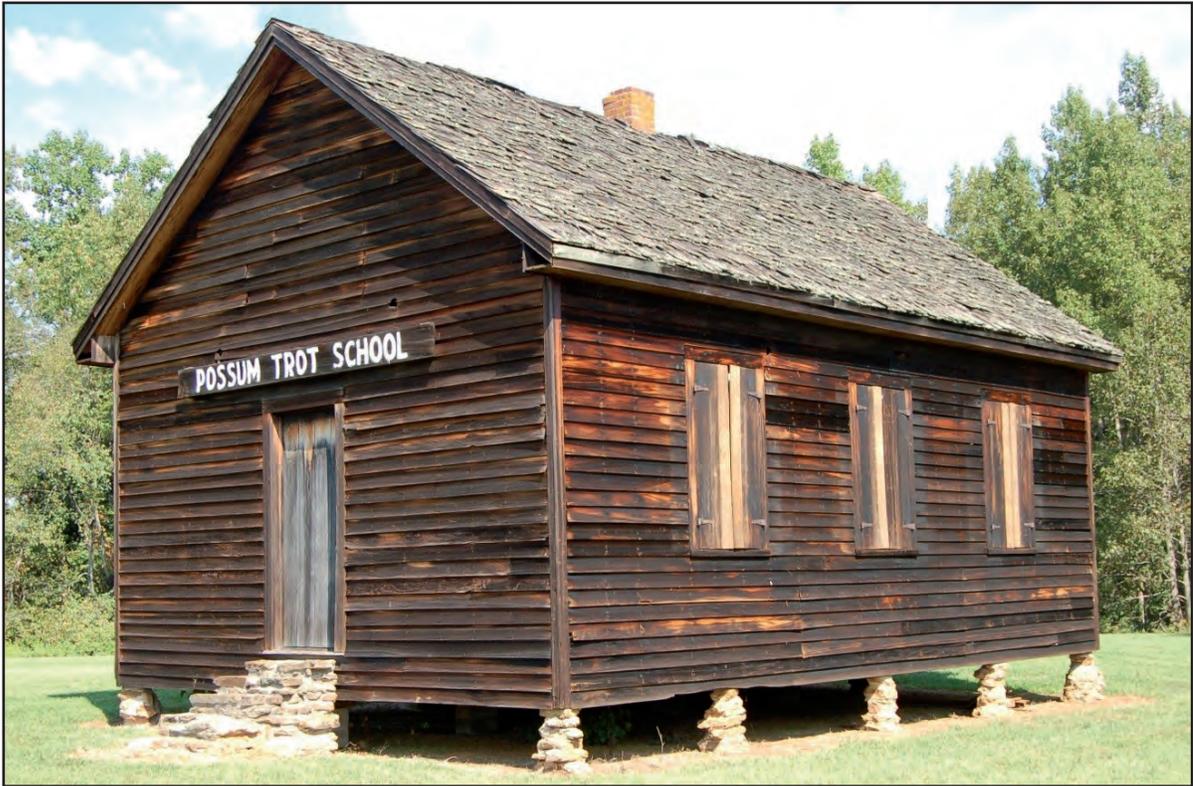
**RESOURCE 186-0199 (742 PEACHOID ROAD)**

Resource 186-0199, the Possum Trot School, is located at 742 Peachoid Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.20 mile east of the intersection of Peachoid Road and Hyatt Street west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). According to the Cherokee Historical and Preservation Society and a story on the reconstruction of the school in the Spartanburg Herald-Journal from July 5, 1970, (<http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=kH0sAAAIBAJ&sjid=wMwEAAAIBAJ&pg=5718%2C621608>), the Possum Trot School was originally constructed ca. 1880 by brothers Jimmy and Tom Pettit on farmland in the Midway Community near Gaffney. The school was eventually abandoned and fell into disrepair as newer, larger schools were constructed. In 1969, Louise Phifer Camp hired local builder Ernest Wyatt to restore the building as a gift to her husband Bill Camp, a Gaffney native who attended the school with his siblings. While the building was greatly deteriorated, the foundation remained intact so the dimensions of the school could be accurately reconstructed. Due to a property transfer in 1992, the building was moved to its current location next to the Hamrick's department store complex.

The resource is a reconstructed one-story, symmetric, one-room schoolhouse of frame construction. The building was largely reconstructed with redwood and features a front-gabled wood shingle roof; a stone pier foundation; stone steps; a small, central ridgeline brick chimney; weatherboard exterior siding; wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash windows; a wood plank door; and wood plank shutters (see Figures 5.133 and 5.134).

There is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on





**Figure 5.133.** Resource 186-0199 (742 Peachoid Road) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation of Possum Trot School facing north.



**Figure 5.134.** Resource 186-0199 (742 Peachoid Road) - Oblique view of rear and west side elevations of Possum Trot School facing south.

important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Because the resource was moved from its original rural location and sited between a large commercial facility and interstate, it has lost integrity in the areas of location, setting, and feeling. Because the resource was reconstructed with redwood 1969-70, it has lost integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship. Due to the loss of integrity in the areas of location, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, Resource 186-0199 cannot convey significance under Criterion A or C and is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP.

**RESOURCE 186-0200 (2401 WEST BUFORD DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0200 is located at 2401 West Buford Drive on the west side of the roadway approximately 275 feet south of the intersection of West Buford Drive and Windslow Avenue west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0200 appears

to have been to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled metal roof; a small brick interior roof surface chimney within the roof surface on the east side of the ridgeling a partial-width, integral recessed porch on the façade; a partial-width, projecting awning-roofed porch on the west side elevation; and novelty board exterior siding (see Figures 5.135 and 5.136). The porch roofs are supported with decorative metal posts. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square 8/8-light double-hung sash window flanked by small 4/4-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are single and paired wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash of various sizes with metal awnings.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is a late and undistinguished example of its architectural type and Resource 186-0200 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.135.** Resource 186-0200 (2401 West Buford Drive) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.136.** Resource 186-0200 (2401 West Buford Drive) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

**RESOURCE 186-0201 (SOUTH SIDE OF I-85 BETWEEN SC 11/FLOYD BAKER BOULEVARD AND SC 150/PROVIDENCE ROAD)**

Resource 186-0201, the Cresthaven Subdivision, is located south of I-85 and Cresthaven Drive between SC 11/Floyd Baker Boulevard and SC 150/Providence Road within the city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). A review of Cherokee County tax assessor's records for properties within the subdivision revealed that the vast majority of the buildings were constructed from 1964 to 1972. The subdivision encompasses approximately 91 parcels and the houses within the subdivision are exclusively traditional Ranch types. Approximately 61 parcels are located west of Ellis Ferry Avenue (the major north-side roadway that divides the subdivision) and approximately 30 parcels are located east of Ellis Ferry Road. Several lots on the western edge of the subdivision between Panaview Drive and SC 3/W. Floyd Baker Boulevard north of Maple Drive and on the west side of SC 3/W. Floyd Baker Boulevard south of Maple Drive now contain commercial businesses. The alignment of Mimosa Drive in this area has been shortened and altered. The Ranch houses within the subdivision have side-gabled, cross-gabled, hipped, and cross-hipped roofs; integral open carports or garages; and brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.137 to 5.140). A majority of the buildings have either a covered stoop entry porch or a partial-width porch on the façade.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The individual properties that comprise the subdivision are undistinguished examples of the traditional linear Ranch and there are no significant or noteworthy landscape features or design features of the subdivision. Additionally, due to the clearance of many lots on the western edge of the subdivision for the construction of modern commercial development upon former residential lots and the alteration of the length and alignment of one of the subdivision's streets, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of setting, design, and feeling. Therefore, Resource 186-0201 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture or landscape architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0202 (332 CRESTHAVEN DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0202, the Clary Cemetery, is located at 332 Cresthaven Drive on the south side of the roadway approximately 175 feet west of the intersection of Cresthaven Drive and Ellis Ferry Avenue in the city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). No building is currently associated with the cemetery and the cemetery is sited approximately 150 feet due south



**Figure 5.137.** Resource 186-0201 (Cresthaven Subdivision) - View of façade of representative house on Cresthaven Drive facing south.



**Figure 5.138.** Resource 186-0201 (Cresthaven Subdivision) - View of representative house on Cresthaven Drive facing south.



**Figure 5.139.** Resource 186-0201 (Cresthaven Subdivision) - View of representative house on Panaview Drive facing southeast.



**Figure 5.140.** Resource 186-0201 (Cresthaven Subdivision) - View of representative house on Panaview Drive facing west.

of I-85 with single-family residential properties on the west, east and south sides of the cemetery and Cresthaven Drive due north of the cemetery between it and I-85.

According to the *Find A Grave* transcription of the monuments in the cemetery reviewed on the <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GScid=69780> website, the cemetery contains 18 marked graves that date from 1857 to 1952 with the majority of those being from the second half of the nineteenth century. The Clary, Cleary, and James families each have several burials in the cemetery.

The cemetery is located on a lot within the Cresthaven Subdivision (Resource 186-0201). The parcel has pine and hardwood trees and areas of grass and exposed soil. The monuments face to the east and are generally aligned in rows that extend from north to south. Monuments within the cemetery are primarily headstones, but there is a large pulpit-like die on base, a pedestal, and a few die in socket or die on base types (see Figures 5.141 – 5.144).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The cemetery does not contain significant or noteworthy landscape features and the monuments are common and undistinguished examples from the cemetery's period of active use. Therefore, Resource 113-0202 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 186-0203 (422 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 186-0203 is located at 422 Wilcox Avenue on the south side of the roadway in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence Road just outside the northern city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2c). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0203 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, oblong box type service station. The building features concrete block bearing wall construction; a flat roof; a small brick interior roof surface chimney; two service bays with roll-up doors on the west side of the façade; an office with glass door and transom light, on the façade and picture windows on the façade and east side elevation; and two rest rooms on the east side elevation (see Figures



**Figure 5.141.** Resource 186-0202 (332 Cresthaven Drive) – Representative view of Clary Cemetery facing south.



**Figure 5.142.** Resource 186-0202 (332 Cresthaven Drive) – Representative view of Clary Cemetery facing west.



**Figure 5.143.** Resource 186-0202 (332 Cresthaven Drive) – Representative view of Clary Cemetery facing southwest.



**Figure 5.144.** Resource 186-0202 (332 Cresthaven Drive) – Representative view of Clary Cemetery facing west.

5.145 and 5.146). The former large picture windows are largely enclosed with concrete block as is an apparent former doorway on the east side elevation. The windows on the west side and rear elevations are metal casements and metal-framed sliding glass windows of various sizes. A large flat-roofed canopy that extends from the east end of the façade is supported by two metal poles.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common commercial building type and due to the construction of I-85 and the Providence Road overpass in close proximity to the resource and the enclosure of former window and door openings with concrete block, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of setting, design, workmanship, feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0203 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0204 (916 PROVIDENCE ROAD)**

Resource 186-0204 is located at 916 Providence Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 475 feet south of the Providence Road overpass over I-85 within the city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figures 5.2C and 5.2D). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0204 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. According to the owner and occupant of an adjacent property (Resource 186-0206) who was interviewed at the time of the historic resources field survey, Resource 186-0204 originally faced north and was moved and reoriented to face due west at the time of the construction of I-85 and the Providence Road overpass. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney with the rear roof surface; a small exterior end wall chimney on the north side elevation a partial-width, projecting shed-roofed porch on the façade; a partial-width integral carport on the south side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.147 and 5.148). The roof of the porch on the façade is supported by four decorative metal post and the roof of the carport is supported by two metal poles. The windows on the building are single and paired 1/1-light double-hung sash.



**Figure 5.145.** Resource 186-0203 (422 Wilcox Avenue) – Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.146.** Resource 186-0203 (422 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.147.** Resource 186-0204 (916 Providence Road) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.148.** Resource 186-0204 (916 Providence Road) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the relocation of the resource, the construction I-85 and the Providence Road in the immediate vicinity of the resource, and the reapplication of vinyl exterior siding, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0204 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0205 (157 CANTY WAY)**

Resource 186-0205 is located at 157 Canty Way on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.21 mile west of the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive within the city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figures 5.2C and 5.2D). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, and an interview with an adjacent property owner, Resource 186-0205 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and according to the owner and occupant of an adjacent property (Resource 186-0206) who was interviewed at the time of the historic resources field survey, Resource 186-0205 was constructed to replace a house that was destroyed during the construction of I-85 and the Providence Road overpass. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a partial-width, extended, gable-roofed porch on the façade; and concrete asbestos tile and weatherboard exterior siding (see Figures 5.149 and 5.150). The porch roof is supported by four small posts. Windows are single and paired non-historic, metal-framed vinyl 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. A small gable-roofed addition appears to have been constructed on the east side elevation based on the change in exterior siding material.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important



**Figure 5.149.** Resource 186-0205 (157 Canty Way) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.150.** Resource 186-0205 (157 Canty Way) - Oblique view of rear and west side elevations facing northeast.

research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the replacement of all original windows and doors, the resource has lost integrity in the area of materials and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0205 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0206 (143 CANTY WAY)**

Resource 186-0206 is located at 143 Canty Way on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.17 mile west of the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive within the city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figures 5.2C and 5.2D). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0206 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, gable-over-hipped-roofed residence of frame construction. The house features a gable-over-hipped asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; and vinyl exterior siding. All of the doors and windows are non-historic replacements (see Figures 5.151 and 5.152). The windows are metal-framed vinyl 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of all original doors and windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0206 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.151.** Resource 186-0206 (143 Canty Way) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.152.** Resource 186-0206 (143 Canty Way) - View of rear elevation facing north.

**RESOURCE 186-0207 (119 CANTY WAY)**

Resource 186-0207 is located at 119 Canty Way on the south side of the roadway in the southwest corner of the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive within the city limits of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figures 5.2C and 5.2D). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1962 estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is an architect-designed, one-story, asymmetric, Frank Lloyd Wright Usonian-style-influenced Ranch of frame construction. Elements of the Usonian style evident on the resource are the long and low form; dominant horizontal lines; multi-level flat roof with wide eaves; the use of both wood and brick on the exterior; the integral open carport; a private side of the house (façade) and a more open side (rear elevation) that faces south; and the large floor-to-ceiling windows on the rear elevation. Usonian architecture grew out of Frank Lloyd Wright's earlier Prairie style with both featuring low roofs and open living areas and the use of brick, wood, and other natural materials. Usonian homes were often smaller, one-story buildings set on concrete slabs with kitchens incorporated into the living areas. They were designed with no attics, no basements, little ornamentation, and with open carports taking the places of garages. The word Usonia is reportedly an abbreviation for United States of North America and this represents an aspiration by Wright to create a democratic, distinctly national style that was affordable for the people of the United States after the Great Depression.

Resource 186-0207 features a two-level flat roof with wide eaves; a massive brick slab chimney on the façade; a projecting, flat-roofed stoop entry porch on the façade; an integral one-car carport and one-car garage on the west side elevation; and vertical board and weatherboard exterior siding above the lower level of Roman brick. The brick of the slab chimney and the lower portion of the exterior walls is Roman brick laid in a precise pattern of alternating courses. Each course is comprised of only red and gray bricks and the courses are laid so that the colors alternate both horizontally and vertically. There is a wide variety of window types and sizes on the resource that include jalousie windows around a sunroom or porch adjacent to the carport and awning wings singly, in a band of three, and across a large portion of the rear elevation in a mass that is four windows tall and five windows wide (see Figures 5.153 to 5.158). The roof over the open carport on the west end of the façade is supported by eight narrow poles - four parallel poles approximately 18" apart that slant toward the west side elevation and four parallel metal poles approximately 18" apart that slant toward the east side elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important



**Figure 5.153.** Resource 186-0207 (119 Canty Way) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.154.** Resource 186-0207 (119 Canty Way) - Close-up view of central portion of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.155.** Resource 186-0207 (119 Canty Way) - Close-up view of carport on west side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.156.** Resource 186-0207 (119 Canty Way) - View of west side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.157.** Resource 186-0207 (119 Canty Way) - View of east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.158.** Resource 186-0207 (119 Canty Way) - View of rear elevation facing north.

research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource was evaluated under Criterion C and appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the area of architecture as a good and representative example of a Frank Lloyd Wright-influenced Usonian style Ranch. The resource exhibits many of the fundamental and defining characteristics of the Usonian style as described above: the long and low form; dominant horizontal lines; multi-level flat roof with wide eaves; the use of both wood and brick on the exterior; the integral open carport; a private side of the house (façade) and a more open side (rear elevation) that faces south; and the large floor-to-ceiling windows on the rear elevation. Therefore, Resource 186-0207 is recommended **Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The recommended NRHP boundary of Resource 186-0207 contains approximately 1.28 acres and corresponds to the legal property boundary of Cherokee County tax parcel 0800000007000 depicted on Figure 5.159. From the northwest corner of the proposed NRHP, the boundary proceeds approximately 370 feet northeast along the legal property boundary/Canty Way ROW to the northeast corner; then proceeds approximately 270 feet southeast along the legal property boundary/Hampshire Drive ROW to the southeast corner; the proceeds approximately 175 feet west along the legal property boundary to the southwest corner; and then proceeds approximately 170 feet northwest along the legal property boundary to the beginning point.

**RESOURCE 186-0208 (334 HAMPSHIRE DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0208 is located at 334 Hampshire Drive on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.14 mile east of the intersection of Hampshire Drive and Lockhart Lane north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0208 appears to have been constructed ca. 1940. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a larger brick exterior end wall chimney on the east side elevation with a metal chimney cap; a partial-width, gable-roofed porch on the east side elevation; and weatherboard exterior siding (see Figures 5.160 and 5.161). There is a tripartite window on the façade comprised of three 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. The remaining windows on the façade are 6/6-light double-hung sash and the windows on the west side elevation are 2/2-light double-hung sash. The siding on the west side elevation is much wider than



**Figure 5.159:** Proposed NRHP Boundary for Resource 186-0207

SOURCE: Cherokee County GIS Parcel Viewer

NOT TO SCALE



**Figure 5.160.** Resource 186-0208 (334 Hampshire Drive) - View of façade facing south.



**Figure 5.161.** Resource 186-0208 (334 Hampshire Drive) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing southeast.

that observed on the façade and may be Hardie plank. Based on the different window and siding types on the resource, it appears to have been substantially altered from its historic appearance.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the differing exterior siding and window types, the resource appears to have been altered from its original design and appearance. Therefore, Resource 186-0208 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0209 (621 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 186-0209 is located at 621 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway in the northwest corner of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Pauline Drive north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0209 appears to have been constructed ca. 1952. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a brick interior ridgeline chimney; a partial-width, integral porch on the façade with roof supported by three decorative metal posts; and running bond brick exterior siding. There is a tripartite window on the façade comprised of a large rectangular window with four horizontal lights flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows and the remaining windows are original single and paired wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash of various sizes (see Figures 5.162 and 5.163).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or



**Figure 5.162.** Resource 186-0209 (621 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.163.** Resource 186-0209 (621 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

style and does not, otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0209 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0210 (141 PAULINE DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0210 is located at 141 Pauline Drive on the east side of the roadway in the north-east corner of the intersection of Pauline Drive and Wilcox Avenue north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 2D). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0210 appears to have been constructed ca. 1957. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, symmetric, front-gabled former skating rink of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The building features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof, a small projecting gable-roofed entry porch on the façade; a loading dock with two large doors on the north side elevation (see Figures 5.164 and 5.165); weatherboard siding in the gable ends and concrete block exterior siding on the remainder of the building. Windows are wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash on the façade, rear elevation, and north side elevation. There are no doors or windows on the south side elevation of the resource.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. It is of basic concrete block load-bearing wall construction without any significant architectural characteristics or features. Therefore, Resource 186-0210 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0211 (759 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 186-0211 is located at 759 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.19 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Pauline Drive north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials,



**Figure 5.164.** Resource 186-0210 (141 Pauline Drive) – Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 5.165.** Resource 186-0210 (141 Pauline Drive) - Oblique view of south side elevation facing northwest.

Resource 186-0211 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small masonry interior roof surface chimney on the front roof slope; a small non-historic stoop deck on the façade; and a mix of brick, vertical board, and aluminum exterior siding (see Figures 5.166 and 5.167). The brick and vertical board exterior siding is limited to the areas between the front-facing gables on the façade. There is a tripartite window comprised of a small rectangular fixed light flanked by small 3-light awning windows and two large 3-light awning windows on the façade. The remaining windows are 1/1-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0211 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0212 (775 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 186-0212 is located at 775 Wilcox Avenue Drive on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.26 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Pauline Drive north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1952 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a full-width, integral, shed-roofed porch on the façade; a partial-width, shed-roofed metal porch on the west side elevation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.168 and 5.169). The roof of the porch on the façade is supported by five decorative metal posts and the porch on the west side elevation is supported by four narrow metal poles. There are two tripartite windows comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash of various sizes.



**Figure 5.166.** Resource 186-0211 (759 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.167.** Resource 186-0211 (759 Wilcox Avenue) - View of west side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.168.** Resource 186-0212 (775 Wilcox Avenue) – Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.169.** Resource 186-0212 (775 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0212 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0213 (722 HAMPSHIRE DRIVE)**

Resource 186-0213 is located at 722 Hampshire Drive on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.24 mile west of the intersection of Hampshire Drive and Fatz Drive north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0213 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a two-story, side-gabled motel of masonry load-bearing wall construction. The motel is one room deep and one-story tall on the façade (Hampshire Drive side) and two stories tall on the rear elevation. The motel features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a projecting porte cochere on the façade; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; covered walkway on the façade; covered walkways on the upper and lower levels on the rear elevation; novelty board exterior siding on the gable ends and stuccoed masonry exterior siding (see Figures 5.170 and 5.171). The porte cochere on the façade is a non-historic addition and the windows and doors are non-historic replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. The masonry load-bearing wall building does not exhibit any significant architectural characteristics or features and due to the addition of the porte cochere on the façade and the



**Figure 5.170.** Resource 186-0213 (722 Hampshire Drive) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.171.** Resource 186-0213 (722 Hampshire Drive) - Oblique view of east side and rear elevations facing northeast.

replacement of original doors and windows the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0213 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0214 (346 MATTHEW ROAD)**

Resource 186-0214 is located at 346 Matthew Road on the south side of the roadway in the southwest corner of the intersection of Matthew Road and SC 19 (North Limestone Street) north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0214 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with little to no eave overhang; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a projecting, gable-roofed entry porch on the façade; a partial-width, projecting gable-roofed porch on the east side elevation; vinyl exterior siding in the gable ends and running bond brick exterior siding on the remainder of the house (see Figures 5.172 and 5.173). The porch roofs are supported by wooden posts and the porch on the east side elevation has a wooden balustrade. There is a tripartite window on the east side elevation comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 4/4-light double-hung sash windows with faux muntins and the remaining windows are single, paired, and triple 6/6-light double-hung sash. All of the windows are non-historic vinyl replacements and the doors are non-historic replacements. The rear ell has a covered porch above a carport at the southern end.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the replacement of the original doors and windows the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 186-0214 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.172.** Resource 186-0214 (346 Matthew Road) - Oblique view of north side and rear elevations facing southeast.



**Figure 5.173.** Resource 186-0214 (346 Matthew Road) - Oblique view of façade facing southwest.

**RESOURCE 186-0215 (358 MATTHEW ROAD)**

Resource 186-0215 is located at 358 Matthew Road on the south side of the roadway in the southwest corner of the intersection of Matthew Road and SC 19 (North Limestone Street) north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 2D). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0215 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a continuous brick foundation; a brick interior roof surface chimney within the front roof slope; a stoop entry porch on the façade with a metal awning roof; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed porch on the east side elevation; and a patio and projecting gable-roofed porch above a one-car carport on the rear elevation (see Figures 5.174 and 5.175). There is a tripartite window on the east side elevation and the remaining windows are single, paired, and triple 6/6-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0214 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0216 (1840 NORTH LIMESTONE STREET)**

Resource 186-0216 is located at 1840 North Limestone Street on the east side of the roadway approximately 0.13 mile south of the intersection of North Limestone Street and Matthew Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1956 estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a continuous concrete block foundation; a tall brick interior roof surface chimney within the front roof surface; a wrap-around, integral porch on the façade and north side elevation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior



**Figure 5.174.** Resource 186-0215 (358 Matthew Road) - Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.175.** Resource 186-0215 (358 Matthew Road) -View of north side elevation facing south.

siding (see Figures 5.176 and 5.177). The wrap-around porch is supported by square wooden posts. Windows are a mix of single, paired, and triple wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0216 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0217 (1900 NORTH LIMESTONE STREET)**

Resource 186-0217 is located at 1900 North Limestone Street on the east side of the roadway on the east side of the roadway opposite the intersection of North Limestone Street and Matthew Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps, and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 186-0217 appears to have been constructed ca. 1951. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney within the rear roof surface; a partial-width, recessed, integral porch on the façade; an extended, shed-roofed stoop porch on the façade; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.178 and 5.179). The roofs of both porches on the façade are supported by decorative metal posts. There is a tripartite window on the façade comprised of a large, square, 20-light window flanked by 4/4-light double-hung sash windows. The remaining windows are 2/2-light and 6/6-light double-hung sash. A small gable-roofed addition has been constructed on the south side elevation, a full-width, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear elevation, and a portion of the porch on the north side elevation has been enclosed.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important



**Figure 5.176.** Resource 186-0216 (1840 North Limestone Street) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.177.** Resource 186-0216 (1840 North Limestone Street) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.178.** Resource 186-0217 (1900 North Limestone Street) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.179.** Resource 186-0217 (1900 North Limestone Street) - View of north side elevation facing south-east.

research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0217 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0218 (I-85 MEDIAN NORTH OF EXIT 95)**

Resource 040-0218, the Lipscomb Cemetery, is located within the I-85 median approximately 0.23 mile north of the Providence School Road bridge over I-85 north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The cemetery contains eight graves with three of those eight being unmarked or unidentifiable. The five legible monuments record burials from 1832 to 1888 and are those of Allie Sarratt Lipscomb, Nancy Lipscomb, Capt. Robert Lipscomb, Robert Lipscomb Ross, and Lawson Henry "L.H." Sarratt. A complete transcription of the monuments can be reviewed on the *Find A Grave* webpage for the Lipscomb Cemetery located at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=2264599>.

The cemetery is located within the I-85 median at a point where the median is approximately 230 feet wide. The area of the cemetery has several scattered evergreen and deciduous trees and the ground surface has areas of native grass. The three unmarked graves are indicated by rectangular fieldstone grave boundary markers on the ground surface. One grave is marked by a dry-stacked coursed ashlar wall that is approximately 2 feet high. The remaining graves are marked by headstones, a ledger, and a die on base monument (see Figures 5.180 – 5.184). The monuments appear to be limestone and generally face northeast.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The cemetery does not contain significant or noteworthy landscape features and the monuments are undistinguished examples from the cemetery's period of active use. In addition, the construction of the I-85 northbound and southbound travel lanes isolating the cemetery in the Interstate median has diminished the integrity of the cemetery in the areas of setting and feeling. Therefore, Resource 040-0218 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.



**Figure 5.180.** Resource 040-0218 (I-85 median north of Exit 95) – Representative view of Lipscomb Cemetery facing south.



**Figure 5.181.** Resource 040-0218 (I-85 median north of Exit 95) – Representative view of Lipscomb Cemetery facing southeast.



**Figure 5.182.** Resource 040-0218 (I-85 median north of Exit 95) – Representative view of Lipscomb Cemetery facing west.

**RESOURCE 040-0219 (114 SPEEDWAY ROAD)**

Resource 040-0219 is located at 114 Speedway Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 150 feet southeast of the intersection of Speedway Road and Wind Hill Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest topographic map available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1945 and the earliest aerial photograph available on the same website is dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 040-0219 appears to have been constructed ca. 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled cottage of frame construction without stylistic features. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle



**Figure 5.183.** Resource 040-0218 (I-85 median north of Exit 95) – Representative view of Lipscomb Cemetery facing west.



**Figure 5.184.** Resource 040-0218 (I-85 median north of Exit 95) – Representative view of Lipscomb Cemetery facing west.

roof; a continuous brick foundation; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a partial-width, extended, shed-roofed porch on the façade; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed carport on the south side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.185 and 5.186). The porch roof on the façade and the carport on the south side elevation are supported by decorative metal posts. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. All of the windows are non-historic vinyl replacements. A full-width, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear elevation.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of all original windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0219 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 040-0220 (108 SPEEDWAY ROAD)**

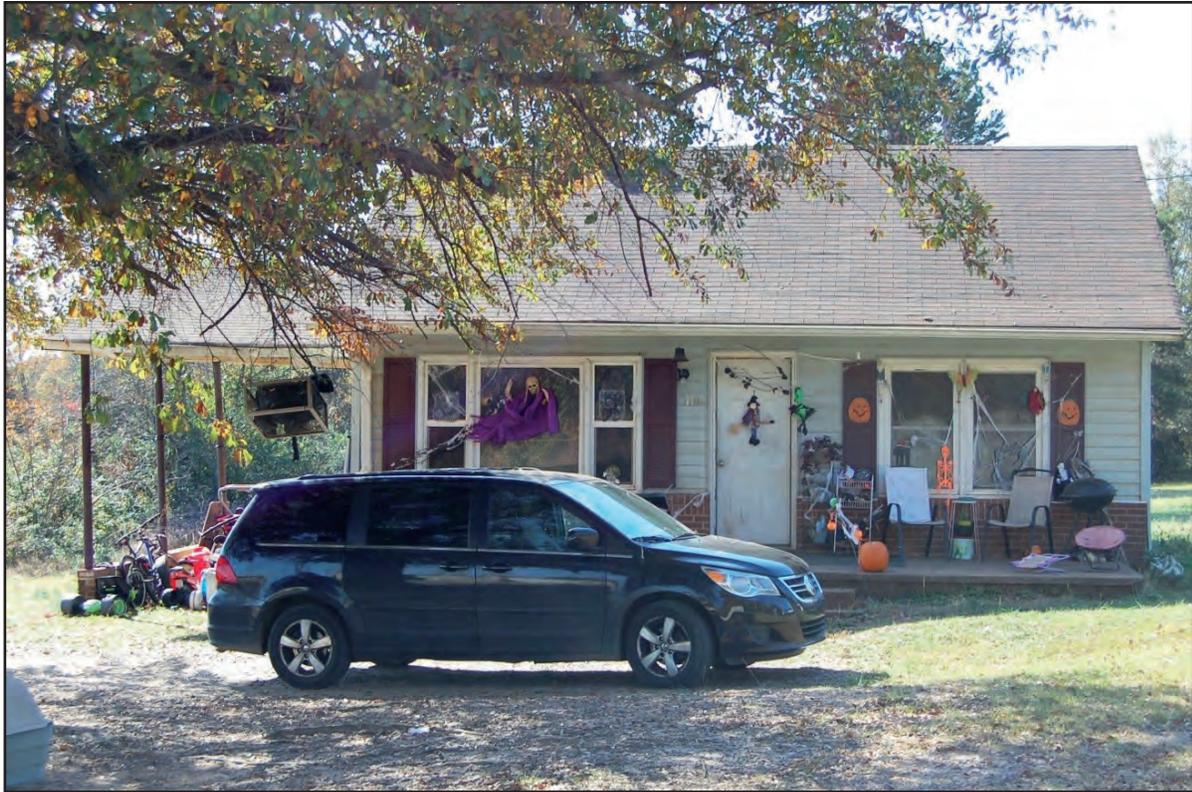
Resource 040-0220 is located at 108 Speedway Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 300 feet southeast of the intersection of Speedway Road and Wind Hill Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest topographic map available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1945 and the earliest aerial photograph available on the same website is dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 040-0219 appears to have been constructed ca. 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous brick foundation; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a narrow, full-width, extended, shed-roofed porch on the façade without any roof supports; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed carport on the south side elevation; and brick and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.187 and 5.188). The carport on the south side elevation is supported by three metal poles. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the



**Figure 5.185.** Resource 040-0219 (108 Speedway Road) - View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.186.** Resource 040-0219 (108 Speedway Road) - Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.187.** Resource 040-0220 (116 Speedway Road) - View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.188.** Resource 040-0220 (116 Speedway Road) - View of north side elevation facing southwest.

façade and the remaining windows are single and paired 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. The windows appear to be non-historic replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of all original windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0220 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

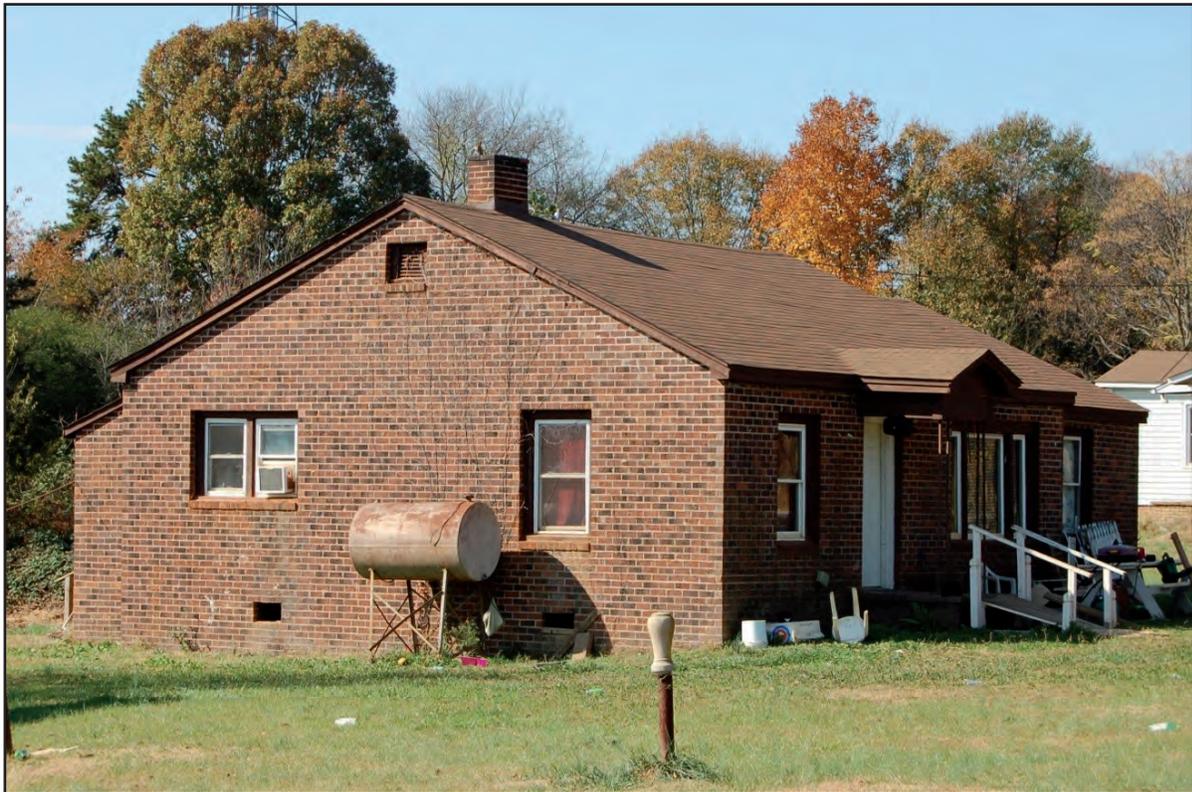
**RESOURCE 040-0221 (122 SPEEDWAY ROAD)**

Resource 040-0221 is located at 122 Speedway Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 400 feet southeast of the intersection of Speedway Road and Wind Hill Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest topographic map available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1945 or the earliest aerial photograph available on the same website is dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 040-0219 appears to have been constructed ca. 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction without stylistic features. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a small brick interior ridgeline chimney; a projecting stoop entry porch with a gablet roof on the façade; and running bond brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.189 and 5.190). The stoop porch roof is supported by two decorative metal posts. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. All of the windows are non-historic vinyl replacements. There is a near-full-width, shed-roofed addition on the rear elevation. Due to the setback of the windows in the opening and the brick work around the doors, windows, and eaves, the brick exterior siding appears to be a later addition to the resource.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion



**Figure 5.189.** Resource 040-0221 (122 Speedway Road) - View of facade facing northwest.



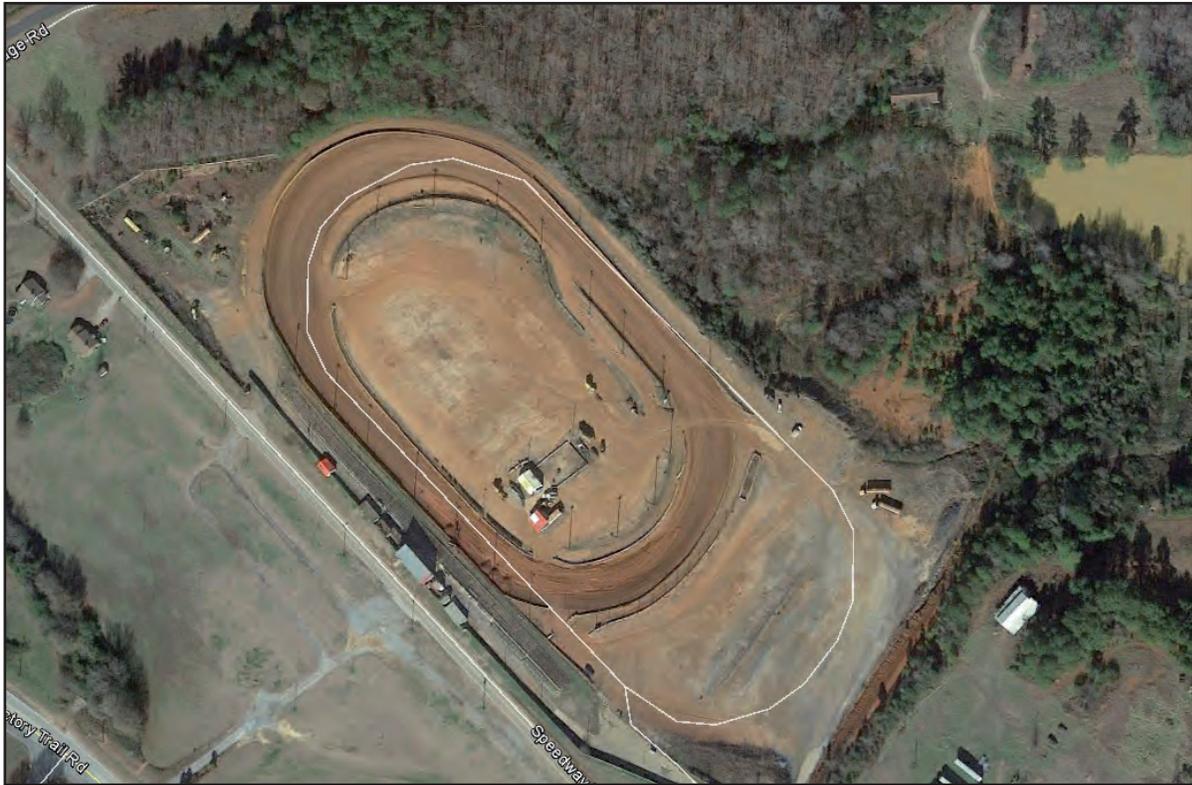
**Figure 5.190.** Resource 040-0221 (122 Speedway Road) - Oblique view of facade and south side elevation facing northwest.

A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the clearance and paving of the former front and side yards it has lost integrity in the areas of setting and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0221 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0222 (153 SPEEDWAY ROAD)**

Resource 040-0222, the Cherokee Speedway, is located at 153 Speedway Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 750 feet southeast of the intersection of Speedway Road and Wind Hill Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource, but background research indicates that the Cherokee Speedway opened ca. 1952. The resource is an oval dirt-track raceway that is 3/8 mile in length with the straight legs oriented on a northwest-to-southeast alignment. The raceway was originally constructed as an oval dirt track 1/2 mile in length, but was reduced to 3/8 mile in length ca. 1994 (see Figures 5.191 and 5.192). Parallel to the straight leg on the west side of the raceway, there is a spectator stand, press box, and concession stand/ticket sale block. Those structures and a wall that separates the race track from Speedway Road are constructed of primarily of concrete block (see Figures 5.193 – 5.196). The upper level of the press box, portions of the spectator stands, and the roof of the concession stand/ticket office have frame elements. The site was closed at the time of the field survey and all observations and evaluations had to be made from outside the perimeter wall and fences. Spectator parking is provided by gravel lots on the west side of Speedway Road opposite the race track.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The reduction of the track length from 1/2 mile to 3/8 mile ca. 1994 has diminished the integrity of the resource in the area of design. Therefore, Resource 040-0222 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.191.** Resource 040-0222 (153 Speedway Road) - 2013 aerial photograph showing track at its current 3/8-mile length.



**Figure 5.192.** Resource 040-0222 (153 Speedway Road) - 1994 aerial photograph showing track at its original 1/2-mile length.



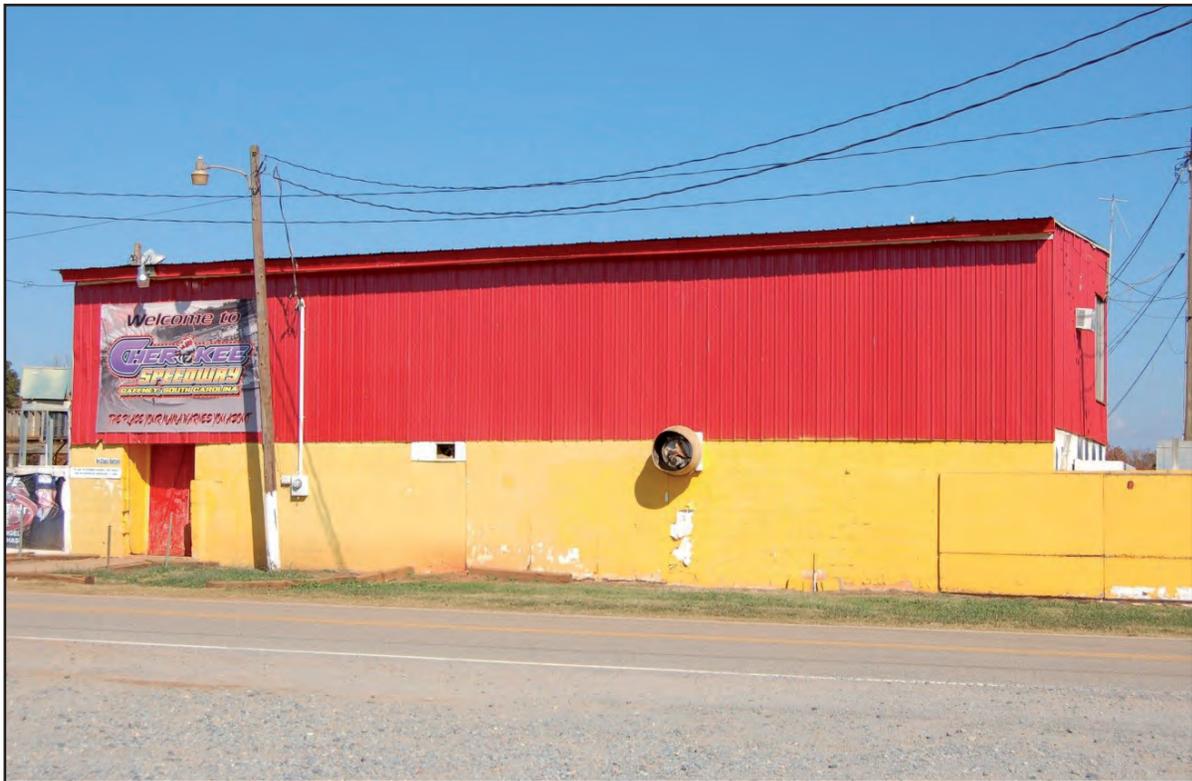
**Figure 5.193.** Resource 040-0222 (153 Speedway Road) - View of perimeter wall facing southeast.



**Figure 5.194.** Resource 040-0222 (153 Speedway Road) - View of perimeter wall, rear of grandstand, and support buildings facing southeast.



**Figure 5.195.** Resource 040-0222 (153 Speedway Road) – View of west side of ticket booth/concession stand and entrance facing east.



**Figure 5.196.** Resource 040-0222 (153 Speedway Road) - View of west side of press box facing east.

**RESOURCE 040-0223 (1131 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0223 is located at 1131 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 530 feet east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence School Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 040-0223 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a tall brick interior end wall chimney on the west side elevation; a partial-width, extended, shed-roofed porch on the facade; an enclosed partial-width, shed-roofed porch on the east side elevation; and running bond Roman brick exterior siding (see Figures 5.197 and 5.198). The roof of the porch on the façade is supported by four turned wooden posts and the porch and stairs has wooden balustrade railings. There are two tripartite windows comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are 6/6-light and 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 040-0223 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0224 (1143 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0224 is located at 1143 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.15 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence School Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic topographic maps and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, Resource 040-0224 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric,



**Figure 5.197.** Resource 040-0223 (1131 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.198.** Resource 040-0223 (1131 Wilcox Avenue) - View of west side elevation facing east.

cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous brick foundation; a large brick slab exterior end wall chimney on the west side elevation; a small brick interior roof surface chimney within the roof slope of the rear ell; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed porch on the façade; a gable-roofed stoop porch on the west side elevation; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding (see Figures 5.199 and 5.200). The porch roofs are supported by wooden posts. Windows are primarily single and paired 6/6-light double-hung sash of various sizes, but the rear shed-roofed addition has narrow, fixed 8-light windows. A ribbon of windows on the western end of the façade has been partially enclosed with plywood.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 040-0224 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0225 (1215 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0225 is located at 1215 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.44 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence School Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record only has an estimated date of construction for the house located on the same legal parcel as the resource. The daughter of the original owners and builders of the property estimated that it was constructed ca. 1960. However, the building is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. Based on the building's form and materials of construction, it is estimated to have been constructed ca. 1952. The resource is a former house type service station that was constructed by the owner of the adjacent house located at 1219 Wilcox Avenue identified as Resource 040-0226. The building is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled building of frame construction now used as a residence. It features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick exterior chimney on the east side elevation; a full-width, projecting, shed-roofed porch on the façade; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.201 and 5.202). The roof of the porch is supported by two brick piers. There is a large square picture window on the east side of the door on the façade and a pair of non-historic 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the west side of the door on the façade. There are two windows on the east side elevation and one window on the west side elevations.



**Figure 5.199.** Resource 040-0224 (1143 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.200.** Resource 040-0224 (1143 Wilcox Avenue) - View of west side elevation facing east.



**Figure 5.201.** Resource 040-0225 (1215 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.202.** Resource 040-0225 (1215 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.

These windows are small non-historic 1/1-light double-hung sash and they have wooden awning structures on the top and sides of the windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Due to the alteration of the fenestration on the façade, the replacement of original windows with non-historic vinyl replacements, and the application of vinyl exterior siding, the resource does not retain integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0225 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0226 (1219 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0226 is located at 1219 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.45 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence School Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1940 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction is supported by the depiction of the resource in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a continuous brick foundation; a tall brick interior roof surface chimney within the front roof slope; a near-full-width, projecting, wrap-around porch on the façade and east side elevation; a shed-roofed stoop entry porch on the west side elevation; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed carport on the east side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.203 and 5.204). The wrap-around porch and the carport roof are supported by square wooden posts. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square 4-light window flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are original single and paired wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash of various sizes.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the



**Figure 5.203.** Resource 040-0226 (1219 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.204.** Resource 040-0226 (1219 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 040-0226 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0227 (1259 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0227 is located at 1259 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.59 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence School Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1955 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form, massing, and construction materials are consistent with the 1955 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof with narrow eaves; a continuous concrete block foundation; a tall brick interior roof surface chimney within the rear roof slope; a small, recessed, entry porch inset within the projecting gable-roofed wing on the façade; a partial-width projecting gable-roofed carport on the east side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.205 and 5.206). The roof of the inset porch on the façade is not supported and the roof of the gable-roofed carport on the east side elevation is supported by paired wooden posts. There is a large tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 4/4-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are single and paired 6/6-light double-hung sash of various sizes. All of the windows appear to be non-historic vinyl replacements with faux muntins.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of the original windows the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0227 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.205.** Resource 040-0227 (1259 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.206.** Resource 040-0227 (1259 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

**RESOURCE 040-0228 (1265 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0228 is located at 1265 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.60 mile east of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Providence School Road north of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee

County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form, massing, and construction materials are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled metal roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick interior ridge-line chimney; a partial-width, extended, shed-roofed porch on the façade; and novelty board exterior siding (refer to Figure 5.207). The porch on the façade is supported by wooden posts. There is a tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the façade and the remaining windows are original wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash. Because the property was within a locked chain link perimeter fence, it could not be accessed and only the façade could be observed and evaluated.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 040-0228 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0229 (1339 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0229 is located at 1339 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.43 mile west of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Lemuel Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form and massing

are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled metal roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed porch on the façade; and vertical board exterior siding (see Figure 5.208). The roof of the front port is supported by four wooden posts. The windows are wood-framed 1/1-light double-hung sash. Due to an unrestrained dog, the property could not be accessed and only the façade could be observed and evaluated.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.207.** Resource 040-0228 (1265 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.208.** Resource 040-0229 (1339 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing northeast.

**RESOURCE 040-0230 (1353 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0230 is located at 1353 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.37 mile west of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Lemuel Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicmaterials.com](http://www.historicmaterials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form and massing are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled metal roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a partial-width, projecting, hipped-roofed porch on the façade that has been enclosed; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.209 and 5.210). There is small shed-roofed addition on the rear elevation that connects to a shed-roofed deck patio. The enclosed porch on the façade has an off-center door with large rectangular light, vertical board exterior siding on the lower portion of the exterior, and a band of large horizontal sliding windows on the upper portion of the exterior. The windows on the resource are all non-historic replacements and include 1/1-light double-hung sash, horizontal sliding, and glass block.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.209.** Resource 040-0230 (1353 Wilcox Avenue) – Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.



**Figure 5.210.** Resource 040-0230 (1353 Wilcox Avenue) - View of west side elevation facing northeast.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and due to the enclosure of the porch on the façade, the application of vinyl exterior siding, and the alteration to the fenestration the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0230 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0231 (1355 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0231 is located at 1355 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.32 mile west of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Lemuel Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form, massing, and construction materials are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small brick exterior end wall chimney on the west side elevation; two small brick interior ridgeline chimneys; an integral, recessed stoop entry porch inset within the projecting gable-roofed mass on the façade; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed porch on the east side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figure 5.211 and 5.212). The roof of the porch on the façade is supported by a single decorative metal post and the roof of the porch on the east side elevation is supported by two decorative metal posts. There is a large tripartite window comprised of a large square fixed light flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows on the façade. The windows on the basement level are metal casements and the majority of the windows on the upper level are single and paired 1/1-light double-hung sash of various sizes. There is a small shed-roofed addition on the rear elevation that has small horizontal sliding windows. While the casement windows on the basement level appear to be original, all of the windows on the main level appear to be non-historic replacements or non-historic additions.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion



**Figure 5.211.** Resource 040-0231 (1355 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.212.** Resource 040-0231 (1355 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and east side elevation facing northwest.

A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of original windows on the upper level the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0231 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0232 (1379 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0232 is located at 1379 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.27 mile west of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Lemuel Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicerials.com](http://www.historicerials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form, massing, and construction materials are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a small brick interior roof surface chimney within the west-side roof slope; a large, square masonry exterior chimney on the east side elevation; a partial-width, projecting, gable-roofed porch on the façade; asphalt shingle exterior siding in the gable ends and concrete block exterior siding on the remainder of the exterior walls (see Figures 5.213 and 5.214). The roof of the porch on the façade is supported by two wooden posts. The windows are single and paired original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash with metal awning above the windows on the west and east side façades.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.213.** Resource 040-0232 (1379 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.214.** Resource 040-0232 (1379 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.

**RESOURCE 040-0233 (1387 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0233 is located at 1387 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 0.23 mile west of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Lemuel Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicmaterials.com](http://www.historicmaterials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form, massing, and construction materials are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle; a continuous concrete block foundation; a wrap-around, shed-roofed porch on the façade and east side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding. The wrap-around porch is supported by round poles atop brick piers (see Figures 5.215 and 5.216). The windows are single and paired wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash of various sizes. The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0234 (1411 WILCOX AVENUE)**

Resource 040-0234 is located at 1411 Wilcox Avenue on the north side of the roadway approximately 730 feet west of the intersection of Wilcox Avenue and Lemuel Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1950 estimated date of construction for the resource. This estimated date of construction could not be confirmed in a review of historic aerial photography and topographic maps on the [www.historicmaterials.com](http://www.historicmaterials.com) website because there is a 30-year gap between the topographic maps dated 1945 and 1974 and the earliest aerial photography available is dated 1971. However, the form, massing, and construction materials are consistent with the 1950 estimated date of construction. The resource is a one-part vernacular commercial building of masonry load-bearing wall construction (see Figures 5.217 and 5.218). The building has been substantially altered and its original appearance is no longer evident. A second layer of brick veneer exterior siding has been applied on the entire west side elevation, the façade, and the southern portion of the east side elevation. Original windows on



**Figure 5.215.** Resource 040-0233 (1387 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.216.** Resource 040-0233 (1387 Wilcox Avenue) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.217.** Resource 040-0234 (1411 Wilcox Avenue) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.218.** Resource 40-0234 (1411 Wilcox Avenue) - View of west side elevation facing east.

the side elevations have all been enclosed. The façade is symmetric and has four tall and narrow fixed-light windows on each side of a central doorway.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Due to the application of a second layer of brick veneer exterior siding, the enclosure of original window openings and the dramatic alteration to the appearance of the storefront, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0234 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0235 (194 VERNIE ROAD)**

Resource 113-0235 is located at 194 Vernie Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 1,400 feet north of the intersection Vernie Road and Webber Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and the earliest topographic map available on the same website is dated 1961. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0235 appears to have been constructed ca. 1952. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle; a continuous concrete block foundation; a shed-roofed porch supported by wooden posts on the façade; and a long gable-roofed ell on the rear elevation (see Figures 5.219 and 5.220). Vinyl siding has been applied to the exterior of the resource, all original doors have been replaced, and all original windows have been replaced with metal-framed vinyl windows.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural



**Figure 5.219.** Resource 113-0235 (194 Vernie Road) - View of facade facing northeast.



**Figure 5.220.** Resource 113-0235 (194 Vernie Road) – View of west side elevation facing southeast.

history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of original windows the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0235 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0236 (1786 GREEN RIVER ROAD)**

Resource 113-0236 is located at 1786 Green River Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 675 feet south of the intersection of Green River Road and Lindley Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and the earliest topographic map available on the same website is dated 1961. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0236 appears to have been constructed ca. 1920. The resource is a one-and-one-half-story, asymmetric, hip-on-gable-roofed residence of frame construction. The house features a tall hip-on-gable asphalt shingle; a continuous concrete block foundation; a partial-width hipped-roof porch on the façade with roof supported by four fluted columns atop large brick piers; a small brick exterior end wall chimney on the south side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.221 and 5.222). The doors are non-historic replacements and all windows appear to be non-historic metal-framed vinyl replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of the original doors and windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0236 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0237 (205 MACEDONIA ROAD)**

Resource 113-0237 is located at 205 Macedonia Road on the west side of the roadway opposite the intersection of Macedonia Road and Green River Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County



**Figure 5.221.** Resource 113-0236 (1786 Green River Road) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.222.** Resource 113-0236 (1786 Green River Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.

(refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is not depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest topographic map available on the USGS [www.nationalmap.gov/historical/](http://www.nationalmap.gov/historical/) website is dated 1983. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0236 appears to have been constructed ca. 1960. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; running bond brick veneer exterior siding; a one-car carport on the north side elevation; a brick exterior end wall chimney on the north side elevation; and a stoop entry porch with a metal canopy awning roof on the façade (see Figures 5.223 and 5.224). Most visible windows are single and paired original wood-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash of various sizes, but one pair of windows on the façade are 1/2-light metal-framed vinyl windows. Vinyl exterior siding has been applied in the gable ends and a second one-car carport of frame construction has been added to the north side of the original carport.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 040-0237 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 113-0238 (216 MACEDONIA ROAD)**

Resource 113-0238, the Macedonia Baptist Church and Cemetery complex, is located at 216 Macedonia Road on the east side of the roadway immediately north of the intersection of Macedonia Road and Green River Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The property consist of a cemetery identified as Resource 113-0238.01, and education building identified as Resource 113-0238.02, and a sanctuary building identified as Resource 113-0238.03 (see Figures 5.225 and 5.226). According to a church history provided by the Macedonia Baptist Church Financial Secretary, the church was first organized on October 14, 1820, and the first building was constructed on the site in 1822. The church has occupied the site since the first building was constructed. The first church building was a log structure built near the north side of the present cemetery and the church has built five sanctuary buildings in its existence. The oldest marked grave in the cemetery is dated 1846, but earlier unmarked graves are reported to exist in



**Figure 5.223.** Resource 113-0237 (205 Macedonia Road) - View of façade facing west.



**Figure 5.224.** Resource 113-0237 (205 Macedonia Road) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southwest.



**Figure 5.225.** Resource 113-0238 (216 Macedonia Road) - View of education building on left and sanctuary building on right facing east.



**Figure 5.226.** Resource 113-0238 (216 Macedonia Road) - View of cemetery, non-historic addition, education building, and sanctuary facing southeast.

the cemetery. The educational building was constructed in 1942 and the current sanctuary was constructed in 1963. A rear addition containing children's facilities and church offices was constructed in 1983 and a gymnasium building was constructed in 1999. At the time of the historic resources field survey, a large wrap-around addition on the south side and rear elevations of the present sanctuary building was under construction.

The Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery (Resource 113-0238.01) contains 526 marked graves that date from 1846 to 2014. The vast majority of the burials have occurred prior to 1965. The Blackwell, Blanton, Bridges, Byars, Clary Gardner, Price, Richards, Spencer, and Swofford families each have many burials in the cemetery. A complete transcription of the monuments can be reviewed on the *Find A Grave* webpage for the Macedonia Church Cemetery located at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=1994630&CScnty=2323&CSsr=121&>. The cemetery is located within a grassed clearing that is bordered on the south side by the Macedonia Baptist Church building complex, on the west side by paved asphalt parking areas, and on the north and east sides by a gravel driveway. There are no trees, shrubs, or vegetation of any kind other than grass within the cemetery and there is no fencing or walkways within the cemetery (see Figures 5.227 – 5.229). The most prominent landscape feature within the cemetery is the low walls of brick, stone, and concrete that mark numerous family plots in the cemetery. Most monuments face to the east, but some family groupings on the extreme eastern side of the cemetery face toward the southeast. The monuments that face to the east are generally aligned in rows that extend from north to south. However, the formality is interrupted by the irregular size and placement of family plots within the cemetery. Most of the characteristic marker types popular during the cemeteries existence are present and include headstones, die in socket, die on base, raised tops, tall pedestal uprights, bedsteads, ledgers, and garden types.

The Macedonia Baptist Church education building (Resource 113-0238.02), constructed in 1942, is a large, three-story classroom building with running bond brick exterior siding; a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a large brick exterior end wall chimney on the north side elevation; and 6/6-light double-hung sash windows (see Figure 5.230). The windows feature stone sill and stone flat-arch lintels.

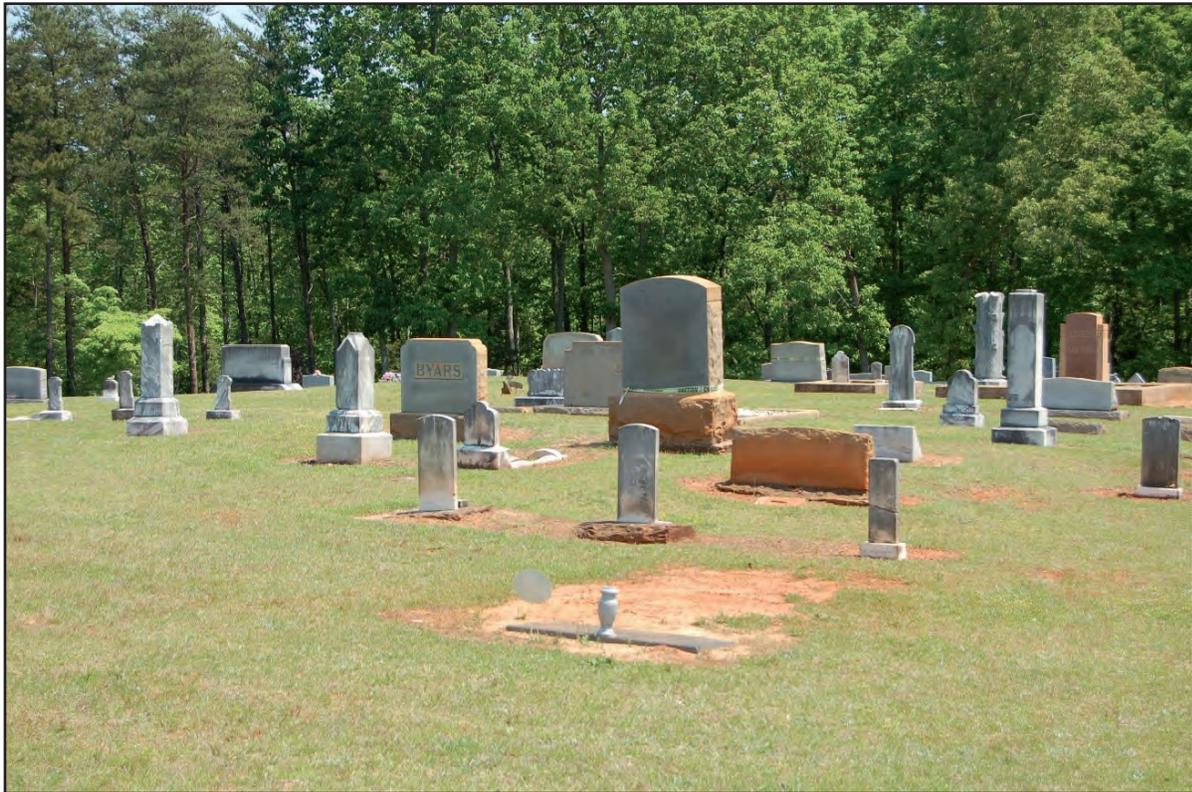
The Macedonia Baptist Church sanctuary building (Resource 113-0238.03), constructed in 1963, is a front-gabled, central-tower church with synthetic exterior siding in the gable on the façade and under the soffits; running bond brick exterior siding on the balance of the exterior; and a projecting gable-roofed portico on the façade (see Figure 5.231 and 5.232). The projecting portico is supported by four Doric columns. The symmetric façade has a double-leaf door flanked by two single-leaf doors. Each of the three doorways is flanked by fluted pilasters that support tall entablatures. The central doorway also has a large broken pediment. Above each doorway is a square stained-glass window with stone sill and stone flat-arch lintel. The central tower supports steeple



**Figure 5.227.** Resource 113-0238.01 (216 Macedonia Road) – Representative view of Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery facing east.



**Figure 5.228.** Resource 113-0238.01 (216 Macedonia Road) - Representative view of Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery facing east.



**Figure 5.229.** Resource 113-0238.01 (216 Macedonia Road) – Representative view of Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery facing northeast.



**Figure 5.230.** Resource 113-0238.02 (216 Macedonia Road) – View of west elevation of education building facing east.



**Figure 5.231.** Resource 113-0238.03 (216 Macedonia Road) – View of façade of sanctuary building facing southeast.



**Figure 5.232.** Resource 113-0238.03 (216 Macedonia Road) - View of south side elevation of sanctuary building and rear addition under construction facing northwest.



**Figure 5.233.** Resource 113-0238 (216 Macedonia Road) - View of baptismal pool facing southeast.



**Figure 5.234.** Resource 113-0238 (216 Macedonia Road) - View from baptismal pool toward church and cemetery facing northwest.

with belfry and spire. The south side elevation has similar square stained-glass windows as those on the façade and much taller round-top stained-glass windows. The taller stained-glass windows have stone stills and small round arches that are comprised of stone springers and keystones and brick voussoirs. The north side and rear elevations of the sanctuary are concealed by non-historic additions that are and could not be observed.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The cemetery does not contain significant or noteworthy landscape features and the monuments within the cemetery are common examples from the cemetery's period of active use. The current sanctuary building, constructed in 1963, is only the latest of a few different church buildings that have been located on the property and it is currently undergoing construction of large additions on the rear and south side elevations that will substantially increase the size of an already large multi-building church complex. Previous and current additions to the church complex have diminished the integrity of the resource in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Therefore, Resource 113-0237 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.

#### **RESOURCE 113-0239 (108 GREEN RIVER ROAD)**

Resource 113-0239 is located at 108 Green River Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 150 feet east of the intersection of Green River Road and Macedonia Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955, but it is not depicted in its current location on the earliest topographic map available on the same website dated 1961. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0239 appears to have been constructed ca. 1958. The resource is a one-and-one-half-story, symmetric, side-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small gable-roofed stoop porch on the façade; and vinyl exterior siding. All visible windows have been replaced with metal-framed 1/1-light double-hung sash vinyl windows (see Figures 5.235 and 5.236).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.235.** Resource 113-0239 (108 Green River Road) - View of façade facing southeast.



**Figure 5.236.** Resource 113-0239 (108 Green River Road) - Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southwest.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the replacement of original windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0239 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0240 (112 GREEN RIVER ROAD)**

Resource 113-0240 is located at 112 Green River Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 315 feet east of the intersection of Green River Road and Macedonia Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest topographic map available on the same website dated 1961. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0240 appears to have been constructed ca. 1920. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a small concrete block chimney on the south side elevation; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.237 and 5.238). There is a partial-width, shed-roofed addition and narrow gable-roofed additions on the façade and the fenestration pattern on the resource has been altered. The few remaining windows in original part of the house are original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash and the windows in the additions on the façade are 1/1-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the additions on the façade, the alteration of the fenestration on the house, and the application of vinyl exterior siding, the resource has lost integrity in the areas



**Figure 5.237.** Resource 113-0240 (112 Green River Road) - View of façade facing southeast.



**Figure 5.238.** Resource 113-0240 (1411 Wilcox Avenue) - View of east side elevation facing southwest.

of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 113-0240 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 113-0241 (220 GREEN RIVER ROAD)**

Resource 113-0241 is located at 220 Green River Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 380 feet north of the intersection of Green River Road and Malone Road west of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2b). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest topographic map available on the same website dated 1961. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0241 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled metal roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a full-width engaged porch supported by four wooden posts; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figures 5.239 and 5.240). The windows are wood-framed 3/3-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 186-0242 (1812 NORTH LIMESTONE STREET)**

Resource 186-0242 is located at 1812 North Limestone Street on the east side of the roadway in the northeast corner of the intersection of North Limestone Street and Bonner Lake Road northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1955 and on the earliest topographic map available on the USGS [www.nationalmap.gov/historical/](http://www.nationalmap.gov/historical/) website dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 186-0242 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous brick foundation; a hipped-roof screened porch on



**Figure 5.239.** Resource 113-0241 (220 Green River Road) - View of façade facing southeast.



**Figure 5.240.** Resource 113-0241 (220 Green River Road) – View of west side elevation facing northeast.

the north side elevation; a large tripartite window comprised of a large rectangular fixed window flanked by 1/1-light double-hung sash windows; and concrete asbestos tile exterior siding(see Figure 5.241 and 5.242). The remaining windows are original wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Therefore, Resource 186-0242 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0243 (556 SHELBY HIGHWAY)**

Resource 040-0243 is located at 556 Shelby Highway on the east side of the roadway approximately 0.25 mile north of the intersection of Shelby Highway and Wilcox Avenue northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The resource consists of a house identified as Resource 040-0243.00 and an associated store identified as Resource 040-0243.01. The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the house or the store. Both the house and the store are depicted in their current locations on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1971 and on the earliest topographic map available on the USGS [www.nationalmap.gov/historical/](http://www.nationalmap.gov/historical/) website dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resources' form, massing, and construction materials, both Resource 040-0243.00 and Resource 040-0243.01 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950.

The house (Resource 040-0243.00) is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roof cottage of frame construction. The house features a hipped asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; an extended hipped-roof carport on the south side elevation supported by two large square columns atop a low brick wall; and novelty board exterior siding (see Figures 5.243 and 5.244). The windows are a mix of wood-framed 2/2- and 6/6-light double-hung sash.

The store (Resource 040-0243.01) is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled commercial building of concrete block load-bearing wall construction. The building features a front-gabled asphalt shingle; concrete block exterior siding; and doorways on the façade and north side elevation (see Figures 5.245 and 5.246). There is metal-framed 2/2-light double-hung sash window and an enclosed window opening on the north side elevation. The length of the building has been increased



**Figure 5.241.** Resource 186-0242 (1812 North Limestone Street) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.242.** Resource 186-0242 (1812 North Limestone Street) - View of west side elevation facing east.



**Figure 5.243.** Resource 040-0243.00 (566 Shelby Highway) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.



**Figure 5.244.** Resource 040-0243.00 (566 Shelby Highway) – Oblique view of south side and rear elevations facing northwest.



**Figure 5.245.** Resource 186-0243.01 (566 Shelby Highway) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.246.** Resource 186-0243.01 (566 Shelby Highway) - View of north side elevation facing south.

as indicated by a change in the roof form and roofline and a vertical mortar joint visible on the north side elevation. There is also a shed-roofed addition on the north side elevation of the rear addition.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The house does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history and the commercial building is an undistinguished example of a common commercial building type that has been substantially altered by rear and side additions. Therefore, Resource 040-0243 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0244 (125 EASLER ROAD)**

Resource 040-0244 is located at 125 Easler Road on the north side of the roadway approximately 480 feet east of the intersection of Easler Road and Shelby Highway northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1971 and on the earliest topographic map available on the USGS [www.nationalmap.gov/historical/](http://www.nationalmap.gov/historical/) website dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0244 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, front-gabled bungalow of frame construction. The house features a front-gabled asphalt shingle; a continuous concrete block foundation; a partially-engaged and partially-projecting partial-width porch on the façade; and vinyl exterior siding. The porch roof is supported by a single metal post (see Figures 5.247 and 5.248). All windows are non-historic metal-framed vinyl replacements with faux muntins.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the



**Figure 5.247.** Resource 040-0244 (125 Easler Road) - View of façade facing north.



**Figure 5.248.** Resource 040-0244 (125 Easler Road) - View of east side elevation facing west.

resource under Criterion D. The resource is an undistinguished example of a common architectural type and is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0245 (120 EASLER ROAD)**

Resource 040-0245 is located at 120 Easler Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 410 feet east of the intersection of Easler Road and Shelby Highway northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1971 and on the earliest topographic map available on the USGS [www.nationalmap.gov/historical/](http://www.nationalmap.gov/historical/) website dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0245 appears to have been constructed ca. 1955. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a concrete block pier with continuous brick infill foundation; a concrete block chimney on the north side elevation; a projecting gable-roofed stoop porch on the façade with roof supported by two wood posts; and vertical board and aluminum exterior siding (see Figures 5.249 and 5.250). The front porch has been reconstructed, the doors are non-historic replacements and the single and paired metal-framed 1/1-light double-hung sash windows appear to be replacements.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the reconstruction of the front porch and the replacement of all observed doors and windows, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0245 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

**RESOURCE 040-0246 (136 EASLER ROAD)**

Resource 040-0246 is located at 136 Easler Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 750 feet east of the intersection of Easler Road and Shelby Highway northeast of Gaffney in Cherokee County (refer to Figure 5.2d). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record does not have



**Figure 5.249.** Resource 040-0245 (120 Easler Road) - View of façade facing east.



**Figure 5.250.** Resource 040-0245 (120 Easler Road) – Oblique view of façade and north side elevation facing southeast.

an estimated date of construction for the resource. The resource is depicted in its current location on the earliest aerial photograph available on the [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) website dated 1971 and on the earliest topographic map available on the USGS [www.nationalmap.gov/historical/](http://www.nationalmap.gov/historical/) website dated 1971. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form, massing, and construction materials, Resource 113-0246 appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction. The house features a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; a former porch on the south side elevation that has been enclosed; and vinyl exterior siding (see Figure 5.251). The windows are metal-framed 1/1- and 2/2-light double-hung sash and metal-framed horizontal sliding.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type or style and does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the application of vinyl exterior siding and the enclosure of the former porch on the south side elevation, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 040-0246 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



**Figure 5.251.** Resource 040-0246 (136 Easler Road) – Oblique view of façade and south side elevation facing northeast.



## CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2015 through June 2015, EPEI archaeology staff conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed I-85 widening project from MM 80 to 96 in Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina. As a result of the survey, three previously recorded sites; 38CK81, 38CK82, and 38CK83, were revisited; three new archaeological sites, 38SP410, 38CK197, and 38CK198, were recorded; and two isolated finds, IF 1 and IF 2, were documented. NRHP eligibility recommendations for these resources resulting from EPEI's work are summarized below.

#### *PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES*

Site 38CK81 was identified within the eastern portion of the survey area in the northeast quadrant of the Exit 95 interchange or Area D (see Figure 4.14). It was originally recorded in 1992 as part of the intensive archaeological survey of the proposed I-85 improvement tract in Cherokee County, South Carolina (Roberts 1992). It was identified as a low density, non-diagnostic prehistoric scatter with a late nineteenth through twentieth century component and was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing. The original boundaries of Site 38CK81 measured 65-x-50 meters; however, the westernmost portion of these boundaries are presently beneath a paved parking lot. Sixty shovel tests were dug at 15- and 30-meter intervals during the present survey in order to relocate the site and establish its boundaries. Only one shovel test was positive for cultural material; however, a thin historic surface scatter was identified throughout the properties containing the site. These properties were associated with historic structures at 1131 and 1143 Wilcox Avenue (Resources 040-0223 and 040-0223) and the historic scatter likely represents the material signature of the occupation of these resources. Based on the artifact scatter, the boundaries of Site 38CK81 were significantly extended to measure 220-x-140 meters. The prehistoric component at 38CK81 appears to be restricted to the original site boundaries established by Roberts (1992). Based on the results of the present survey, EPEI concurs with the original evaluation of 38CK81 and recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for this site.

Site 38CK82 was also recorded during the 1992 Phase I survey of the I-85 corridor (Roberts 1992). This site was identified within the northwest quadrant of the Exit 96 interchange or Area E (see Figure 4.1g). This site was recorded as a low density, non-diagnostic prehistoric scatter with a late nineteenth to early twentieth century component related to a former house site (Roberts 1992). Like Site 38CK81, Site 38CK82 was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing. Sixty-four shovel tests were dug at 15-meter intervals during the current survey in order to relocate the site and establish its boundaries. Five shovel tests were positive and a sparse historic artifact scatter

was identified near the location of the old house site. The former residential location was identified by a fence, concrete pad, and the remains of a possible privy (Roberts 1992). Based on the results of the present survey, EPEI concurs with the original evaluation of the site and recommends Site 38CK82 as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further archaeological documentation is necessary for this resource.

Site 38CK83 was recorded in the southern half of the Exit 95 interchange (Area D) during a 2002 survey for proposed improvements to the I-85 corridor in Cherokee County, South Carolina (Roberts 2002). It was recorded as a low density, non-diagnostic prehistoric artifact scatter and was recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing. Only a small portion of the site's northern extent intersects with the current survey boundaries. Four shovel tests were dug at 15-meter intervals in order to relocate the site; however, all tests were negative and no artifacts were identified within that portion of the survey area. Based on this, EPEI concurs with the initial evaluation of the resource and recommends that the portion of Site 38CK83 within the survey boundaries be considered not contributing to the site NRHP eligibility status under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for this resource.

#### ***NEWLY RECORDED SITES***

Site 38CK197 was recorded during survey of the mainline portion of the present survey area. It was identified north of Frontage Road at approximately MM 84 on a broad landform dissected by unnamed drainages of Little Thicketty Creek (see Figure 4.1b). The site measured 106-x-20 meters as determined by the distribution of three positive shovel tests. The assemblage at Site 38CK197 was sparse and consists entirely of lithic debitage (n=9). Based on the archaeological survey, Site 38CK197 represents a small, short-term encampment dating to the general prehistoric period. While the deposits appear to be relatively intact, they include only a small, non-diverse assemblage that lacks specific temporal affiliation. As such, it is unlikely that Site 38CK197 can contribute significant new data to the culture history of the area. For this reason, EPEI recommends that this resource be considered not eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

Site 38SP410 was identified within the southeast quadrant of Area A (Exit 83) (see Figure 4.1b). Based on archaeological survey and documentary research, the site was determined to represent the material signature of a small agricultural complex visible on a 1955 aerial photograph of the area (NETR 2014a). Thirty-five shovel tests were dug at 15- and 30-meter intervals in order to establish the boundaries of this site, including seven that were positive. The assemblage includes prehistoric (n=3) and historic (n=10) material associated within an unspecified prehistoric occupation of the site and the middle twentieth century occupation of the agricultural complex. All artifacts were from plow zone context or identified as part of a light surface scatter. The limits of this scatter

were used primarily to determine the boundaries of this resource. Based on the disturbed nature of the deposits and limited assemblage, the potential for Site 38SP410 to yield information significant to the culture history of the area is low. For these reasons, Site 38SP410 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

Site 38CK198 was identified within the southeastern quadrant of Area B (Exit 87), on a broad landform dissected by an unnamed drainage of Thicketty Creek (see Figure 4.1c). The site represents a moderate-to-dense prehistoric artifact scatter that was likely occupied during the Archaic and Woodland Periods, based on the presence of diagnostic projectile points and pottery. Fifty-two shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this resource, including 18 that were positive. These shovel tests yielded a relatively high density prehistoric assemblage (n=55) within a concentrated area. Based on this, Site 38CK198 was thought to have some potential to contain cultural features or significant deposits. A series of 50-x-50 centimeter test units (n=14) were established based on a research design developed in consultation with SCDOT archaeologists. These test units yielded an additional 312 prehistoric artifacts from between 0 and 20 centimeters below surface. This assemblage at Site 38SP198 was dominated by non-diagnostic lithic debitage; however, one piece of grit tempered pottery was also identified. Based on the analysis of the artifacts, it seems that activities at this site were heavily focused on middle to late stage lithic reduction characteristic of the finishing and maintenance of lithic tools. The highly specified assemblage coupled with the lack of cultural features seems to suggest that occupations at the site were short-term and focused on specific activities that would occur at a base camp or hunting camp that was re-used for several millennia. While artifact density was relatively high, few items could be considered diagnostic of a specific time period. All artifacts were mixed within a zone between 0 and 20 centimeters below surface and showed no sign of intact stratigraphy due to soil deflation. Based on this non-diverse assemblage and lack of cultural features, Site 38CK198 is interpreted as a short-term, special use area associated with a broad prehistoric time period. As such, the potential for this resource to yield information significant to the culture history of the region is low. It is recommended that Site 38CK198 be recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Two isolated finds, IF 1 and IF 2, were also found during the present investigation. IF 1 was a single quartz biface fragment identified in a disturbed embankment associated with the UPS facility within the northwest quadrant of Area D (see Figure 4.1f). IF 2 was a quartz flake found within the southwest quadrant of Area A (see Figure 4.1b). Both finds are characteristic of non-diagnostic lithic material that can only be attributed to the general prehistoric period and the potential for these resources to significantly contribute to the culture history of the area is low. Isolated finds are considered not eligible for NRHP listing by definition. No further documentation is recommended.

## **HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In October and November 2014, with follow-up in April 2015, EPEI conducted historic architectural resources field surveys to record and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) in the project study area.

Two previously identified architectural resources were identified within the defined project study area. These resources are 113-0162 and 186-0044 located in Cherokee County and both were determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No previously identified architectural resources were identified within the APE of the proposed project in Spartanburg County. Eight bridge structures 50 years old or older were identified within the APE of the proposed project in Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. The three bridge structures located in Spartanburg County and the five bridge structures located in Cherokee County were determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP in the South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey.

Twenty-eight newly identified architectural resources (113-1056 through 113-1075 and 113-1077 through 113-1084) were identified within the defined study area of the proposed project in Spartanburg County. Seventy-three newly identified architectural resources (113-0174 through 113-0188; 113-0235 through 113-0241; 186-0189 through 186-0217; 186-0242; 040-0218 through 040-0234; and 040-0243 through 040-0246) were identified within the defined study area of the proposed project in Cherokee County. Breaks in the numerical sequence of SCSS site numbers within the project segments were the result of additional resources being identified within the expanded project study area drawn to encompass additional design alternatives developed as a result of the public information meetings. No architectural resources identified within the APE of the proposed project in Spartanburg County are recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Two architectural resources identified within the APE of the proposed project in Cherokee County are recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. These two resources are: 186-0198, a late nineteenth century farm complex located at 1820 West Rutledge Avenue; and 186-0207 a Usonian-style Ranch house located at 119 Canty Way.

### **SURVEY EXPECTATIONS**

As discussed in Chapter 2, research into the environmental, cultural, and historical context of Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties shaped survey expectations prior to fieldwork. Given the background research, it seemed that the survey area had the probability to contain archaeological resources dating to the prehistoric and historic periods.

The survey area was characterized by relatively high upland terraces dissected by several large creek/river systems as well as seasonal drainages. Environmental conditions such as these are often

considered indicative of a high probability to contain prehistoric resources. Specifically, these conditions are typically associated with a high likelihood to contain temporary resource extraction and hunting camps dating to the Early and Middle Archaic Period. As was discussed in Chapter 2, sites dating to the Paleoindian period are not commonly recorded in the Carolina Piedmont, and sites dating to the Late Archaic Period are typically associated with broad, alluvial settings. Similarly, large settlements characteristic of Woodland and Mississippian contexts are also commonly found in alluvial environments, unlike those found within the survey area. Previously recorded prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the survey area was somewhat sparse; however, three sites, 9CK81, 9CK82, and 9CK83, with prehistoric components were previously identified within the survey boundaries. Moreover, eight other prehistoric sites were identified within a 1-mile radius of the survey area (see Chapter 2). As expected, these prehistoric components represent limited artifact scatters that are likely reflective of these resource extraction camps. As a result of the present survey, three newly recorded sites, 38CK197, 38CK198, and 38SP410, were determined to contain prehistoric deposits. Two of these, 38CK197 and 38SP410, were extremely sparse encampments; however, Site 38CK198 seems to represent an extraction camp of moderate size that was occupied for several millennia.

Given that the historic land use of the area appears to have been agricultural and due to the appearance of several structural signatures on historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, it was hypothesized that historic resources were highly likely to be found within the survey corridor. Prior to the survey, two archaeological sites, 38CK81 and 38CK82, were recorded within the survey limits. Additionally, two historic architectural resources were also within the established project boundaries. The two archaeological sites both represented nineteenth to twentieth century signatures of small households presumably associated with agricultural activities. This site type is commonly associated with historic roads (Kohler 1979). As a result of the survey, one additional historic component was recorded, 38SP410, and determined to be representative of a small, agricultural complex that was once located in the southeast quadrant of Exit 83 (Area A). There were also 101 architectural resources documented during the historic architectural survey of the survey area. Many of these resources are associated with agriculture and date to the nineteenth to twentieth century timeframe (see Chapter 5).

As described in Chapter 2, several research questions appropriate for this Phase I archaeological survey were drawn from a study of the Historic and Prehistoric eras of the survey area and surrounding environs. These questions guided the design and execution of the fieldwork and informed the artifact analysis. Having presented the findings of the Phase I survey in the preceding chapters, the findings will now be considered in the context of these guiding research questions.

- *Previous archaeological survey in the South Carolina Piedmont and surrounding areas (House and Ballenger 1977; Anderson et al. 1991; Benson 2006) have demonstrated that the region*

*was the focus of relatively intensive and sustained cultural activity during the Archaic through Mississippian periods, especially in association with flowing water sources. The survey area includes relatively high ground between several large, flowing systems and other seasonal drainages. Does the above mentioned pattern hold true for the survey area?*

As was mentioned above, the survey area was largely comprised of upland terraces separating several large creek and river systems. Previous surveys conducted within the survey corridor (e.g. Roberts 1992 and Roberts 2002) identified three sparse prehistoric components located on upland landforms overlooking creek systems. Based on this, the project area was known to contain prehistoric resources and considered to have a high probability to contain additional prehistoric sites. As a result of the present survey, three additional prehistoric resources were identified throughout the survey area. As expected, each of these were identified on upland landforms overlooking seasonal or permanent flowing systems. One site, 38CK198, was identified on a prominent landform and contained diagnostic prehistoric artifacts indicating that it was occupied for several millennia as an extraction camp overlooking an unnamed tributary of Little Thicketty Creek (see Chapter 4).

- *What is the nature of land use during the Historic Period?*

Historic occupation of Cherokee and Spartanburg counties dates back to the 1750s, when South Carolina's Royal Governor laid out plans for the formal settlement of the midlands and upcountry. Much of this history has been influenced by agriculture. As with much of the upcountry, first large scale cotton agriculture and then peach production heavily influenced the path along which communities in this region developed. As previously noted, historic aerials clearly depict large tracts of agricultural land and fruit groves along the I-85 corridor. Perusal of modern aerial photography and windshield survey of the survey area revealed that fruit orchards are still one of the leading land uses within the area. Specifically, two archaeological sites, 38CK81 and 38CK82, which appeared to be associated with nineteenth through twentieth century farmsteads, were recorded within the survey limits prior to the current survey. Based on this, it was hypothesized that the survey area contained a high probability to reveal additional historic resources associated with agricultural land use. As expected, one additional site, 38SP410, was identified in the southeast quadrant of Exit 83 (Area A) and was determined to represent the signature of a small farmstead visible in a 1955 aerial photograph of the area (NETR 2014a). The farmstead appears to be associated with a small grove or orchard. Given the historic and present land use in the area, it is possible this represented a former peach orchard. There were also 101 architectural resources documented during the historic architectural survey of the survey area, many of which were associated with agriculture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As a result of the present survey, it seems that the archaeological record confirms the documentary record regarding the historic land use of the area.

- *Previous predictive modelling studies in the Piedmont (e.g. Kohler et al. 1979:71; Benson 2006) have suggested that distance to roads is the variable with the most predictive value for Historic period sites. Does this supposition hold true for the survey area?*

Based on the results of the present study, this hypothesis does seem to hold true for the survey area. Prior to the current study, two previous studies within the survey corridor revealed historic sites, 38CK81 and 38CK82 (Roberts 1999; 2002). Additionally, one new historic site, 38SP410, was also identified during the current survey. All of these resources are in close proximity to historic routes. Specifically, 38CK81 is primarily associated with the occupation of middle twentieth century residential structures built along the historic route of I-85. Prior to the construction of I-85, both Sites 38CK81 and 38CK82 were located adjacent to an unnamed, historic route leading to the extreme northern portion of the state. Lastly, Site 38SP410 was established adjacent to Battleground Road, a historic route into the community of Cowpens.



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**APPENDIX A:  
ARTIFACT CATALOG**



**Site: 38CK197**

Provenience: TR13ST17

Bag Number: 1

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	8.10	quartz thinning flake	
2	3	11.90	quartz shatter	
3	1	0.10	charcoal	
Total:	5	20.10		

Provenience: TR13ST18

Bag Number: 2

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	3.40	quartz thinning flake	
2	3	42.30	quartz shatter	
Total:	4	45.70		

Provenience: TR15ST1

Bag Number: 3

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	4.70	quartz shatter	
Total:	1	4.70		
Site Total:	10	70.50		

**Site: 38CK198**

Provenience: TR1B35.5ST7

Bag Number: 24

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.60	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.60		

Provenience: TR1B35.5ST8

Bag Number: 25

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.20	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.20		

Provenience: TR1B36ST7

Bag Number: 26

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	0.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	0.50		

Provenience:	TR1B36ST7.5	Bag Number:	27	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.20	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.20		

Provenience:	TR1B36ST8	Bag Number:	28	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	4.60	rhyolite reduction flake	
2	1	0.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	5.10		

Provenience:	TR1B36.5ST7	Bag Number:	29	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	2.80	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	3	2.80		

Provenience:	TR1B36.5ST7.5	Bag Number:	30	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.70	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	4.50	quartz shatter	
Total:	2	5.20		

Provenience:	TR1B36.5ST8	Bag Number:	31	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	7	2.60	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.80	Coastal Plain chert flake fragment	
Total:	8	3.40		

Provenience:	TR1B37ST8.5	Bag Number:	32	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	1.90	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	5	1.90		

Provenience:	TR1B37.5ST7	Bag Number:	33	
Bag Description:				
<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.30	rhyolite thinning flake	
Total:	1	0.30		

Provenience: TR1B37.5ST7.5

Bag Number: 34

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	3.90	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	3.90		

Provenience: TR1B37.5ST8

Bag Number: 35

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	14	5.70	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	1.50	rhyolite reduction flake	
3	1	11.30	quartz biface fragment	
4	1	3.60	quartz Morrow Mountain PP/K	
Total:	17	22.10		

Provenience: TR1B37.5ST8.5

Bag Number: 36

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1			discarded
Total:	1			

Provenience: TR1B37.5ST9

Bag Number: 37

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	4	2.40	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.20	rhyolite thinning flake	
Total:	5	2.60		

Provenience: TR1B38ST7

Bag Number: 38

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.30	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.30		

Provenience: TR1B38ST8

Bag Number: 39

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	1.80	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	1.80		

Provenience: TR1B38ST8.5

Bag Number: 40

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	0.80	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	1.10	quartz shatter	
Total:	3	1.90		

Provenience: TR1B38.5ST8

Bag Number: 41

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.90	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.90		

Provenience: TU2L1

Bag Number: 42

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.40	rhyolite flake fragment	
2	1	7.10	quartz reduction flake	
3	4	1.40	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	6	10.90		

Provenience: TU2L2

Bag Number: 43

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	4.60	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	3	4.60		

Provenience: TU3L1

Bag Number: 44

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	1.00	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	2.60	quartz bipolar flake	
Total:	3	3.60		

Provenience: TU3L2

Bag Number: 45

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.20	rhyolite flake fragment	
2	1	3.20	quartz retouched flake	
3	18	18.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	20	21.90		

Provenience: TU4L1

Bag Number: 46

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	3.70	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	1.30	quartz reduction flake	
Total:	6	5.00		

Provenience: TU5L1

Bag Number: 47

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	12	15.90	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	1.30	quartz bipolar flake	

3	1	0.10	Coastal Plain chert thinning flake
4	1	8.50	quartzite reduction flake
Total:	15	25.80	

Provenience: TU6L1 Bag Number: 48

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	5.90	quartz bipolar flake	
2	7	7.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	8	13.00		

Provenience: TU7L1 Bag Number: 49

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.50	unclassified metavolcanic flake fragment	
2	1	8.60	quartz biface fragment	
3	33	26.70	quartz flake fragment	
4	5	9.80	quartz shatter	
Total:	40	45.60		

Provenience: TU7L2 Bag Number: 50

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	8	2.90	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.40	quartz shatter	
3	1	0.60	unclassified metavolcanic flake fragment	
4	1	2.70	rhyolite PP/K fragment	
5	1	6.70	grit temper unclassified undecorated	
Total:	12	13.30		

Provenience: TU7L3 Bag Number: 51

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	2.30	quartz flake fragment	
2	2	3.60	quartz shatter	
Total:	7	5.90		

Provenience: TU8L1 Bag Number: 52

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	2.90	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	5	2.90		

Provenience: TU8L2 Bag Number: 53

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	4	12.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	4	12.10		

Provenience: TU9L1 Bag Number: 54

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	36	27.40	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.30	unclassified metavolcanic flake fragment	
3	3	4.00	quartz shatter	
Total:	40	31.70		

Provenience: TU10L1 Bag Number: 55

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	12	13.70	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.90	unclassified metavolcanic flake fragment	
3	1	11.80	quartz stage III biface	
4	1	11.30	quartz stage III biface	
Total:	15	37.70		

Provenience: TU10L2 Bag Number: 56

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	3.30	quartz flake fragment	
2	2	10.90	quartz shatter	
Total:	7	14.20		

Provenience: TU11L1 Bag Number: 57

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	11	6.30	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	11	6.30		

Provenience: TU12L1 Bag Number: 58

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	13	16.40	quartz flake fragment	
2	2	12.30	quartz shatter	
Total:	15	28.70		

Provenience: TU12L2 Bag Number: 59

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	4.60	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	1.30	quartz retouched flake	
Total:	4	5.90		

Provenience: TU13L1

Bag Number: 60

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	37	23.30	quartz flake fragment	
2	4	8.60	quartz shatter	
3	2	0.40	rhyolite flake fragment	
Total:	43	32.30		

Provenience: TU13L2

Bag Number: 61

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	3.30	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.50	quartz shatter	
Total:	6	3.80		

Provenience: TU14L1

Bag Number: 62

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	33	15.30	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.50	quartz reduction flake	
3	1	1.40	quartz retouched flake	
4	3	18.10	quartz shatter	
5	1	17.60	quartz stage III biface	
6	3	1.70	rhyolite flake fragment	
Total:	42	54.60		
Site Total:	369	433.50		

## Site: 38CK81

Provenience: GSC1

Bag Number: 16

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	5.80	blue green bottle glass	
2	1	5.70	light olive green table glass	
3	1	6.00	amethyst (solarized) table glass	
4	1	7.70	amber bottle glass	
5	1	9.90	clear jar glass	
6	1	41.40	clear table glass	
7	1	1.20	clear with patina table glass	
8	1	4.90	amber bottle glass	
9	1	6.60	milk glass container glass	
10	1	6.30	Albany slipped stoneware	
11	2	3.90	undecorated porcelain	
12	3	8.10	decal decorated whiteware	
13	1	16.00	brass cannister	
14	1	150.30	iron unclassified hardware	
Total:	18	273.80		

Provenience: TRD13.5GSC2GSC2 Bag Number: 17

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	288.60	clear jar glass	
2	1	47.10	galvanized steel lid with milk glass lid liner	in micro-environment
3	1	600.00	amber bottle glass	
4	1	109.20	pale green aqua bottle glass	
5	1	650.00	clear bottle glass	
Total:	5	1,694.90		

Provenience: TRD14GSC3 Bag Number: 18

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	370.30	clear bottle glass	
2	1	162.80	clear bottle glass	
3	1	150.20	brown bottle glass	
4	1	151.80	milk glass container glass	
5	1	10.10	plastic screw top lid	
Total:	5	845.20		

Provenience: TRD17ST2 Bag Number: 19

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.40	undecorated porcelain	
2	1	1.90	quartz thinning flake	
Total:	2	2.30		
Site Total:	30	2,816.20		

**Site: 38CK82**

Provenience: AreaEGSC Bag Number: 10

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	1050.00	brown bottle glass	
Total:	2	1,050.00		

Provenience: TRE2ST2 Bag Number: 11

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.20	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	1.20		

Provenience: TRE3ST2 Bag Number: 12

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.50	quartz reduction flake	
2	1	0.30	quartz flake fragment	

Total: 2 0.80

Provenience: TRE3.5ST3.5

Bag Number: 13

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.50		

Provenience: TRE4.5ST3

Bag Number: 14

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.90	quartz shatter	
2	1	0.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	1.00		

Provenience: TRE5ST3

Bag Number: 15

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	39.00	quartz shatter	
Total:	2	39.00		
Site Total:	10	1,092.50		

### Site: 38CKIF1

Provenience: TR25ST111

Bag Number: 20

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.50	quartz biface fragment	
Total:	1	1.50		
Site Total:	1	1.50		

### Site: 38CKIF2

Provenience: TR1A1ST5

Bag Number: 21

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.80	quartz thinning flake	
Total:	1	1.80		
Site Total:	1	1.80		

**Site: 38SP410**

Provenience: TRA19.5ST2.5

Bag Number: 5

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.80	window glass	
Total:	1	2.80		

Provenience: TRA20ST2

Bag Number: 6

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.60	clear container glass	
Total:	1	0.60		

Provenience: TRA20ST2.5

Bag Number: 7

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	5.20	brass light bulb or fuse fragment	
2	1	4.10	wire nail, iron	
3	4	4.00	iron fragment	
Total:	6	13.30		

Provenience: TRA22.5ST1

Bag Number: 8

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.90	clear container glass	
Total:	1	1.90		

Provenience: TRA23ST1

Bag Number: 9

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.40	clear container glass	
2	1	6.80	quartz utilized flake	
3	1	0.80	quartz thinning flake	
4	1	0.30	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	4	9.30		

Provenience: TR1A23ST1

Bag Number: 22

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	7.50	iron screw	
2	1	11.00	iron unclassified object	
Total:	2	18.50		

Provenience: TR1A23ST1.5

Bag Number: 23

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.90	faunal remains	
2	1	4.30	iron bottle cap	
Total:	2	7.20		
Site Total:	17	53.60		

### **Site: Discard**

Provenience: TR24ST1

Bag Number: 4

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.60	clear container glass	
Total:	1	1.60		
Site Total:	1	1.60		
<b>Project Total:</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>4,471.20</b>		



**APPENDIX B:  
SOUTH CAROLINA SITE INVENTORY RECORD FORMS 38CK81,  
38CK82, 38CK83, 38CK197, 38CK198, AND 38SP410**



SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Cherokee SITE NUMBER: 38CK0081  
Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date: 03/06/15

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- Site name: \_\_\_\_\_ Project: I 85 Widening MM 80-96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties
- USGS Quadrangle: Blacksburg South Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
- UTM: Zone 17 Easting 443122.332 Northing 3884525.496
- Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
- Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic historic scatter
- Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- Property owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
- Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
- National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):  
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work \_\_\_\_\_

-----**Office Use Only**-----  
 Determined eligible On NRHP \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Determined not eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- Level of significance (circle): National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
- Justification: The site was recorded during previous improvement efforts along the I 85 corridor (Roberts 1992) and was recommended as ineligible for NRHP inclusion. Based on the revisit, the site was found to extend significantly to the east of its original boundaries. These deposits were determined to be from a disturbed context and are unlikely to yield significant new data to the culture history of the area. EPEI concurs with the original recommendation and recommends this site as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

- General physiographic province (circle):  
Lower Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_ Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_ Blue Ridge Mountains \_\_\_\_\_ Upper Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_
- Landform location: ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 700 (in feet)
- On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Cecil
- Major river system (circle): Pee Dee \_\_\_\_\_ Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto \_\_\_\_\_ Savannah \_\_\_\_\_
- Nearest river/stream: Cherokee Creek
- Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood  
Old field \_\_\_\_\_ Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
- Description of groundcover (circle): Absent \_\_\_\_\_ Light \_\_\_\_\_ Moderate \_\_\_\_\_ Heavy \_\_\_\_\_

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

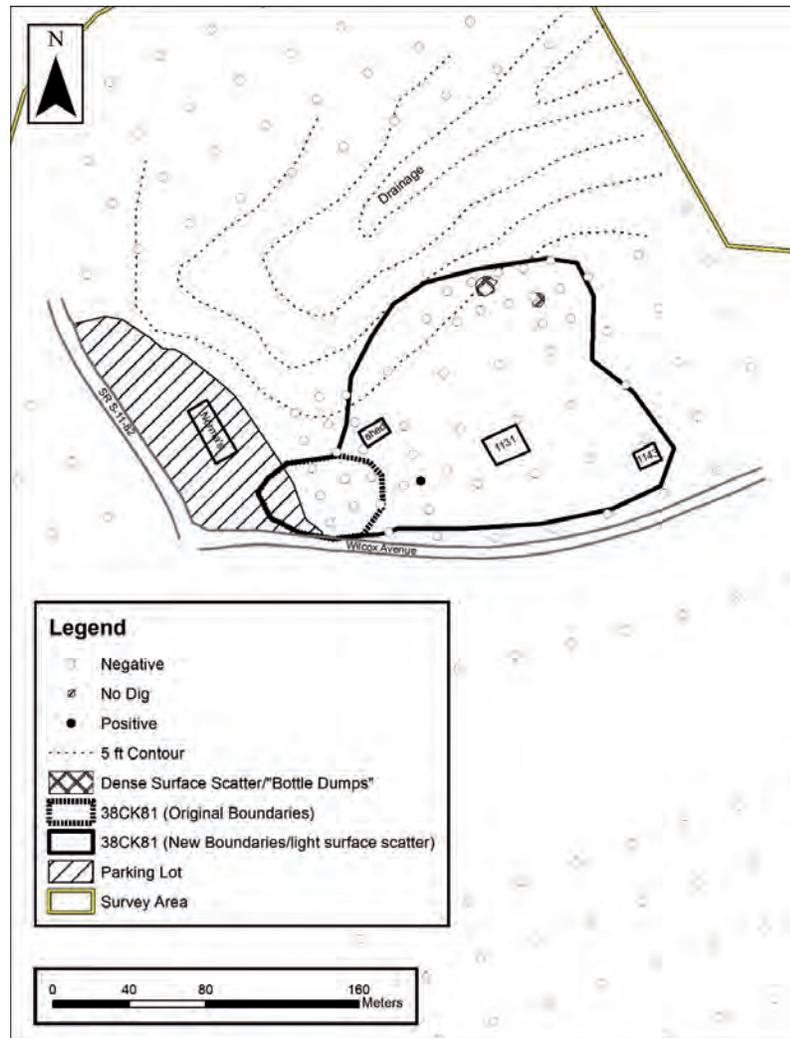
- Estimated site dimensions: \_\_\_\_\_ 220 meters by \_\_\_\_\_ 140 meters
- Site depth: 40 cm.
- Cultural features (type and number): n/a

- Presence of (circle): midden \_\_\_\_\_ floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ shell \_\_\_\_\_ charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
- Human skeletal remains (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_ preservation (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_  
absent \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_

6. General site description: This site was recorded as a sparse lithic scatter and nineteenth through twentieth century artifact scatter during earlier widening activities along the I 85 corridor. The site was recommended as ineligible during its initial discovery. Current research at the site has significantly extended its boundaries to the east; however, no significant deposits were identified. The site is largely surface scatter and several obvious dumping episodes of mixed temporal contexts suggest that it is unlikely to yield significant new data regarding the occupations represented at the site.

Site Number: 38CK0081

Site Map



Scale

The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY:

Verbal description of location: Site is located in northeast quadrant of the exit 95 interchange on I 85 in Cherokee County, South Carolina.

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D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo Indian   | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland                | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic  | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown historic        |

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:	Total number of artifacts: <u>30</u>	
<u>Quartz Thinning flake - 1</u>	_____	_____
<u>Bottle glass - 10</u>	_____	_____
<u>Brass canister - 1</u>	_____	_____
<u>Container glass - 2</u>	_____	_____
<u>Galvanized steel lid - 1</u>	_____	_____
<u>UID iron - 1</u>	_____	_____
<u>Undecorated porcelain - 3</u>	_____	_____
<u>Albany slipped stoneware - 1</u>	_____	_____
<u>Table glass - 4</u>	_____	_____
<u>Decal decorated whiteware - 3</u>	_____	_____
<u>Plastic screw top lid - 1</u>	_____	_____

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

- Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%
- Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 3 hrs - 3 ppl
- Description of surface collection methods (circle):  
 Type: grab collection grid collection controlled sampling other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extent: complete selective no collection made
- Description of testing methods (circle):  
Systematic Nonsystematic Type Shovel Testing  
 Test units: Number - 60 Size/max. depth 50 cm.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cm.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
- Description of excavation units:  

Number	Size/max. depth	Comments:
_____	_____ cm.	_____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

- Present land use (circle):  

Agricultural	<u>Residential, high density</u>
Forest	<u>Commercial</u>
Fallow	Industrial
<u>Residential, low density</u>	Other (specify) _____
	_____
	_____

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):  
 Intact \_\_\_\_\_ Damaged \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extent of damage -----> |light  
 |moderate  
 |heavy  
 Nature of damage -----> |erosion  
 |cultivation  
 |logging  
 |construction/development  
 |vandalism  
 |inundation  
 |other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):  
 Potential threat: none  
 |low  
 |moderate  
 |high  
 Nature of threat: erosion  
 |cultivation  
 |logging  
 |construction/development  
 |vandalism  
 |inundation  
 |other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 |direct impact zone  
 |indirect impact zone  
 |outside impact zone  
 |indeterminate

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):  
 survey testing excavation archival none other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. References (circle):  

Historic/archival documentation	Yes	No	Not Known
_____	_____	_____	_____
Archaeological documentation	<u>Yes</u>	No	Not Known
Roberts, Wayne D.	_____	_____	_____
1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed I-85 Improvements, Cherokee County, South Carolina.	_____	_____	_____

6. Additional management information/comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Smyrna, GA  
 8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Columbia, SC  
 9. Location of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subsequent visits:  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REVISIT

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Cherokee SITE NUMBER: 38CK0082  
Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date: 03/06/15

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- Site name: \_\_\_\_\_ Project: I 85 Widening MM 80-96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties
- USGS Quadrangle: Blacksburg South Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
- UTM: Zone 17 Easting 445056.999 Northing 3885392.399
- Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
- Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic historic scatter
- Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- Property owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
- Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
- National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):  
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work \_\_\_\_\_

-----**Office Use Only**-----  
 Determined eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 On NRHP \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- Level of significance (circle): National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
- Justification: The site was recorded during previous improvement efforts along the I 85 corridor (Roberts 1992) and was recommended as ineligible for NRHP inclusion. Based on the revisit, the site boundaries were confirmed. These deposits were determined to be from a disturbed context and are unlikely to yield significant new data to the culture history of the area. EPEI concurs with the original recommendation and recommends this site as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

- General physiographic province (circle):  
Lower Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_ Middle Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_ Upper Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_  
Piedmont \_\_\_\_\_ Blue Ridge Mountains \_\_\_\_\_
- Landform location: ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 728 (in feet)
- On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Cecil
- Major river system (circle): Pee Dee \_\_\_\_\_ Santee \_\_\_\_\_ Ashley-Combahee-Edisto \_\_\_\_\_ Savannah \_\_\_\_\_
- Nearest river/stream: Cherokee Creek
- Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood \_\_\_\_\_  
Old field \_\_\_\_\_ Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Description of groundcover (circle): Absent \_\_\_\_\_ Light \_\_\_\_\_ Moderate \_\_\_\_\_ Heavy \_\_\_\_\_

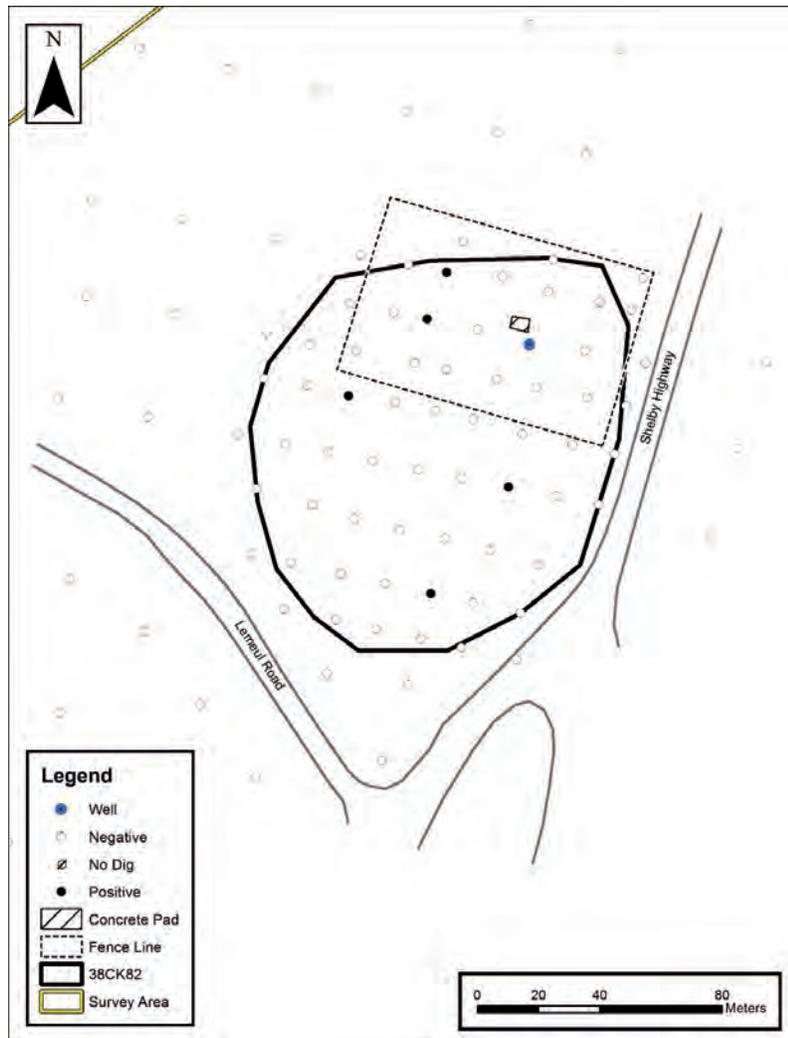
C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

- Estimated site dimensions: \_\_\_\_\_ 130 meters by \_\_\_\_\_ 130 meters
- Site depth: 30 cm.
- Cultural features (type and number): n/a

- Presence of (circle): midden \_\_\_\_\_ floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ shell \_\_\_\_\_ charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
- Human skeletal remains (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_ preservation (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_  
absent \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_

6. General site description: This site was recorded as a sparse lithic scatter and nineteenth through twentieth century artifact scatter during earlier widening activities along the I 85 corridor. The site was recommended as ineligible during its initial discovery. Current research at the site has confirmed its boundaries through shovel testing; however, no significant deposits were identified. The majority of assemblage was encountered within a disturbed plowzone context and represents nondiagnostic lithic debitage. These deposits are unlikely to yield significant new data to the culture history of the area.

Site Map



Scale

The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY:

Verbal description of location: Site is located in northwest quadrant of the exit 96 interchange on I 85 in Cherokee County, South Carolina.

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D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo Indian   | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland                | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic  | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown historic        |

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered: Total number of artifacts: 10

<u>Quartz flake fragment - 4</u>	_____	_____
<u>Quartz reduction flake - 1</u>	_____	_____
<u>Quartz shatter - 3</u>	_____	_____
<u>Brown bottle glass - 2</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

F. RECOVERY METHODS DATA

- Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%
- Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 1 hrs - 1 person
- Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: grid collection Extent: complete  
 grab collection selective  
 controlled sampling no collection made  
 other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

- Description of testing methods (circle):  
 Systematic Type Shovel Testing Test units: Number - 60 Size/max. depth  
 Nonsystematic \_\_\_\_\_ 50 cm.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cm.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

- Description of excavation units:  

Number	Size/max. depth	Comments: _____
_____	_____ cm.	_____
_____	_____ cm.	_____
_____	_____ cm.	_____
_____	_____ cm.	_____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

- Present land use (circle):  

Agricultural	<u>Residential, high density</u>
Forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial
Fallow	Industrial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential, low density	Other (specify) _____
	_____
	_____

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):  
 Intact \_\_\_\_\_ Damaged \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extent of damage -----> light  
 \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of damage -----> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ logging \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ construction/development \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):  
 Potential threat: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ none \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ low \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ high \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of threat: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ logging \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ construction/development -----> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ direct impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ indirect impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ outside impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ indeterminate \_\_\_\_\_

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):  
 survey \_\_\_\_\_ testing \_\_\_\_\_ excavation \_\_\_\_\_ archival \_\_\_\_\_ none \_\_\_\_\_ other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation	Yes	No	Not Known
_____	_____	_____	_____
Archaeological documentation	<u>Yes</u>	No	Not Known
<u>Roberts, Wayne D.</u>	_____	_____	_____
1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed I-85 Improvements, Cherokee County, South Carolina.	_____	_____	_____

6. Additional management information/comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Smyrna, GA  
 8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Columbia, SC  
 9. Location of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subsequent visits:  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REVISIT

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Cherokee SITE NUMBER: 38CK0083

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date: 03/06/15

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: \_\_\_\_\_ Project: I 85 Widening MM 80-96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties

2. USGS Quadrangle: Blacksburg South Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)

3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 442901.88597266 Northing 3884022.31145556

4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic historic scatter

6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_  
7. Property owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Address: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_

10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):  
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work \_\_\_\_\_

-----**Office Use Only**-----  
Determined eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP

11. Level of significance (circle): National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_

12. Justification: The site was recorded during previous improvement efforts along the I 85 corridor (Roberts 1992) and was recommended as ineligible for NRHP inclusion. No evidence of the site was identified during the most recent survey. EPEI concurs with the original recommendation and recommends this site as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):  
Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_ Upper Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_  
Blue Ridge Mountains \_\_\_\_\_

2. Landform location: ridge slope Site elevation (above MSL): 700 (in feet)

3. On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Cecil

4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee \_\_\_\_\_ Santee \_\_\_\_\_ Ashley-Combahee-Edisto \_\_\_\_\_ Savannah \_\_\_\_\_

5. Nearest river/stream: Cherokee Creek

6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood \_\_\_\_\_  
Old field \_\_\_\_\_ Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent \_\_\_\_\_ Light \_\_\_\_\_ Moderate \_\_\_\_\_ Heavy \_\_\_\_\_

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 40 meters by 45 meters

2. Site depth: \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

3. Cultural features (type and number): n/a

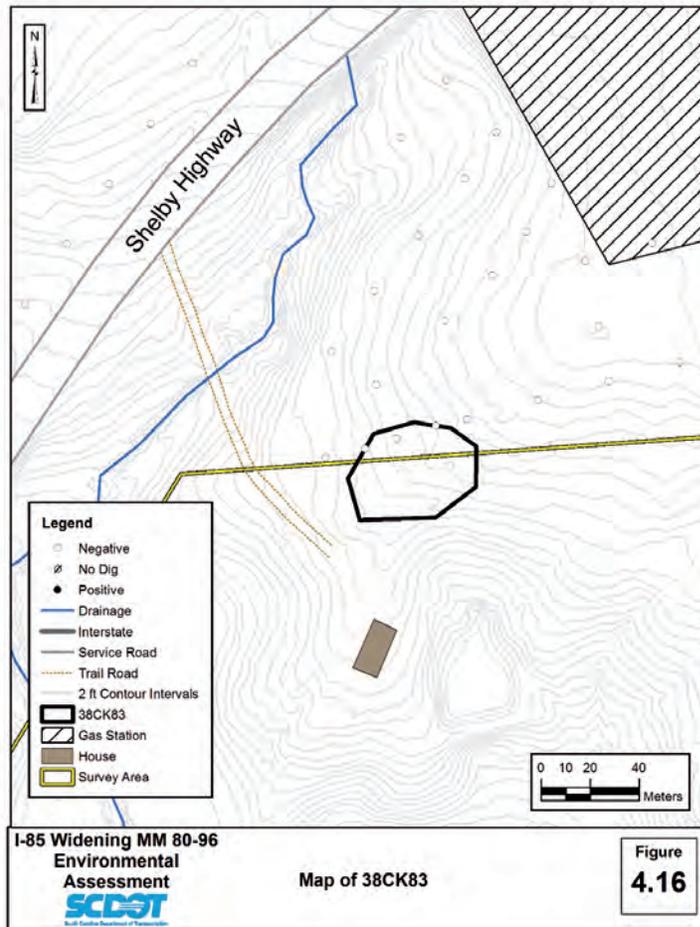
4. Presence of (circle): midden \_\_\_\_\_ floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ shell \_\_\_\_\_ charcoal \_\_\_\_\_

5. Human skeletal remains (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_ preservation (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ absent \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_

6. General site description: This site was recorded as a sparse prehistoric scatter during earlier widening activities along the I 85 corridor. The site was recommended as ineligible during its initial discovery. The site could not be relocated during most recent survey.

Site Map



Scale

The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY:

Verbal description of location: Site is located in southern half of the exit 95 interchange on I 85 in Cherokee County, South Carolina.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo Indian   | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland                | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic  | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown historic |

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered: \_\_\_\_\_ Total number of artifacts: 30

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 1 hrs - 3 ppl

3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: <u>grid collection</u>	Extent: <u>complete</u>
grab collection	selective
controlled sampling	<u>no collection made</u>
other (specify): _____	

4. Description of testing methods (circle): Systematic

Type Shovel Testing Test units: \_\_\_\_\_

Nonsystematic	Number - 5	Size/max. depth
	_____	_____ cm.
	_____	_____ cm.
	_____	_____ cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	Comments:
_____	_____ cm.	_____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

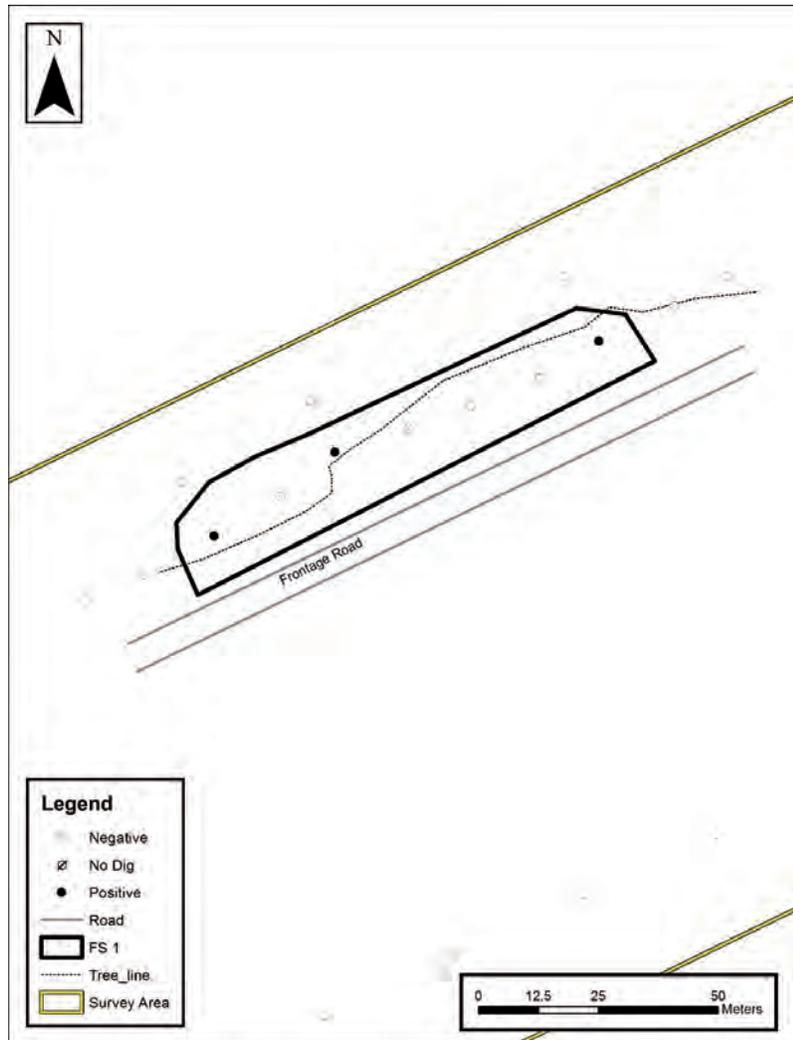
1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural	Residential, high density
Forest	Commercial
Fallow	Industrial
<u>Residential, low density</u>	Other (specify) _____
	_____
	_____





Site Map



Scale

The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY:

Verbal description of location: Site is located in north of Frontage Road, parallel to the southbound side of I 85 at MM 84.

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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

Intact \_\_\_\_\_ Damaged \_\_\_\_\_

Extent of damage -----> light  
 \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of damage -----> \_\_\_\_\_ erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ logging \_\_\_\_\_  
construction/development \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat: none \_\_\_\_\_  
 low \_\_\_\_\_  
moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 high \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of threat: erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 logging \_\_\_\_\_  
construction/development -----> direct impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ indirect impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_ outside impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ indeterminate \_\_\_\_\_

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

survey \_\_\_\_\_ testing \_\_\_\_\_ excavation \_\_\_\_\_ archival \_\_\_\_\_ none \_\_\_\_\_ other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation	Yes	No	Not Known
Archaeological documentation	Yes	No	Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Smyrna, GA

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Columbia, SC

9. Location of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subsequent visits:

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
 (68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Cherokee SITE NUMBER: 38CK198  
 Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date: 06/16/15

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 3 Project: I 85 Widening MM 80-96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties
2. USGS Quadrangle: Cowpens Date: 1983 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 430907 Northing 3880804
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
 Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic \_\_\_\_\_
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):  
 Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work \_\_\_\_\_  
 -----**Office Use Only**-----  
 Determined eligible On NRHP Date \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible Date \_\_\_\_\_

11. Level of significance (circle): National State Local
12. Justification: The site consists of a scatter of debitage, flake tools, a Morrow Mountain PPK, stage 3 bifaces, biface fragments and a prehistoric ceramic. Deposits have been deflated and likely mixed making them assignable only to the prehistoric period. No features were encountered. Based on this, the probability for this resource to yield significant new data to the culture history of the area is low. Therefore it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):  
 Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain Blue Ridge Mountains Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 255 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Cecil
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto Savannah
5. Nearest river/stream: Thicketty Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous Hardwood Mixed pine/hardwood  
 Old field Grass/pasture Agricultural/crops Wetlands/freshwater  
 Wetlands/saltwater Other Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent Light Moderate Heavy

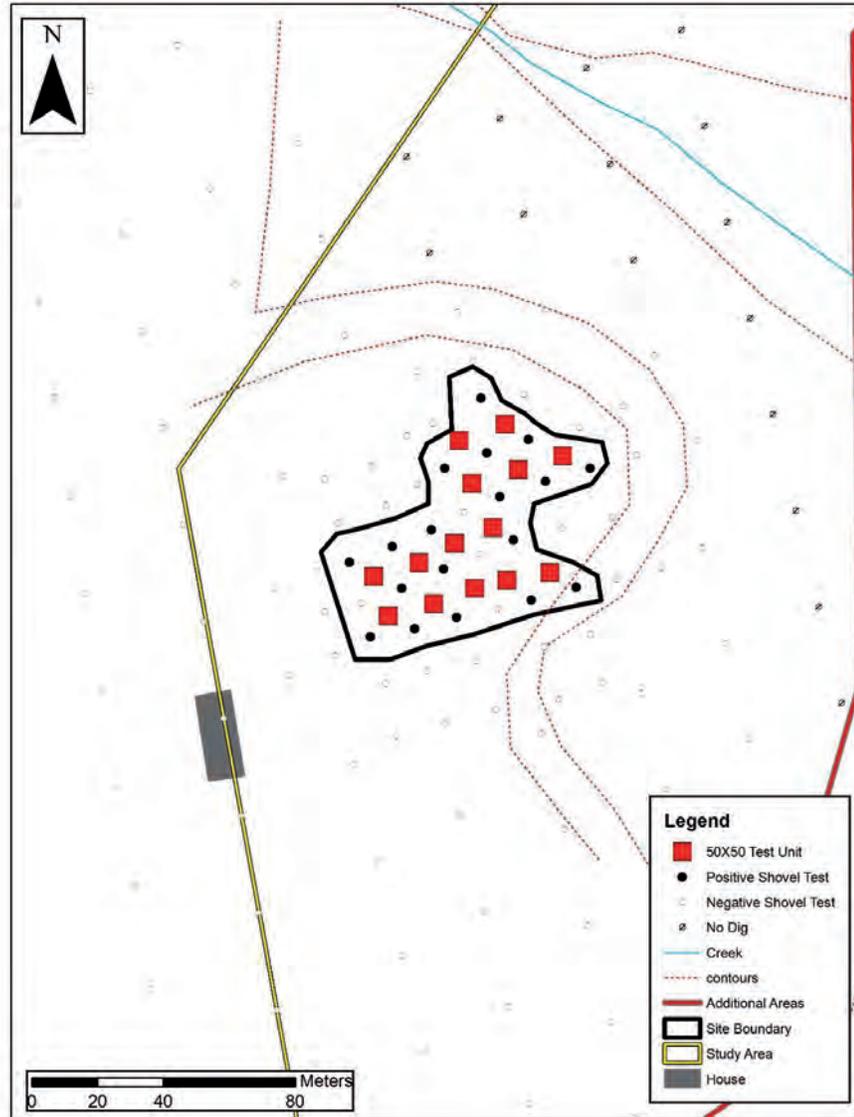
C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 90 meters by 80 meters
2. Site depth: 30 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): n/a

4. Presence of (circle): midden floral remains faunal remains shell charcoal
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): absent present preservation (circle): poor good

6. General site description: This site represents a small artifact scatter dating to the prehistoric period. It was identified on a broadly sloping landform. The debitage is characteristic of middle to late stage reduction activities and likely represents the signature of a short term encampment such as a hunting camp.

Site Map



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY:

Verbal description of location: Site is located south of I85 at MM 87 and east of State Road S 11-39. It is southwest of an unnamed tributary of Thicketty Creek.

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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

Intact \_\_\_\_\_ Damaged \_\_\_\_\_

Extent of damage -----> light  
 \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of damage -----> \_\_\_\_\_ erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ logging \_\_\_\_\_  
construction/development \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat: none \_\_\_\_\_  
 low \_\_\_\_\_  
moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 high \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of threat: erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 logging \_\_\_\_\_  
construction/development -----> direct impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism -----> indirect impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation -----> outside impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

survey \_\_\_\_\_ testing \_\_\_\_\_ excavation \_\_\_\_\_ archival \_\_\_\_\_ none \_\_\_\_\_ other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation	Yes	No	Not Known
Archaeological documentation	Yes	No	Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Columbia, SC

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Columbia, SC

9. Location of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subsequent visits:

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Spartanburg SITE NUMBER: 38SP410  
Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date: 03/06/15

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 2 Project: I 85 Widening MM 80-96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties
2. USGS Quadrangle: Cowpens Date: 1983 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 425583.01 Northing 3877876.665
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic historic scatter
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):  
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work \_\_\_\_\_  
-----**Office Use Only**-----  
Determined eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP \_\_\_\_\_

11. Level of significance (circle): National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: Site represents a scatter of domestic artifacts associated with an early to middle twentieth century agricultural complex. The assemblage was identified within a disturbed, plowzone context and offered little new data. The boundaries of the site could not be fully delineated to the east, however, due to the limits of the present study area. The portion of the site investigated during this project demonstrates a low probability to yield data significant to the culture history of the area and does not contribute to its NRHP eligibility under Criterion D.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):  
Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_ Upper Coastal Plain \_\_\_\_\_  
Blue Ridge Mountains \_\_\_\_\_
2. Landform location: ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 792 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Cecil
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto Savannah
5. Nearest river/stream: Little Thicketty Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood  
Old field \_\_\_\_\_ Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent \_\_\_\_\_ Light \_\_\_\_\_ Moderate \_\_\_\_\_ Heavy \_\_\_\_\_

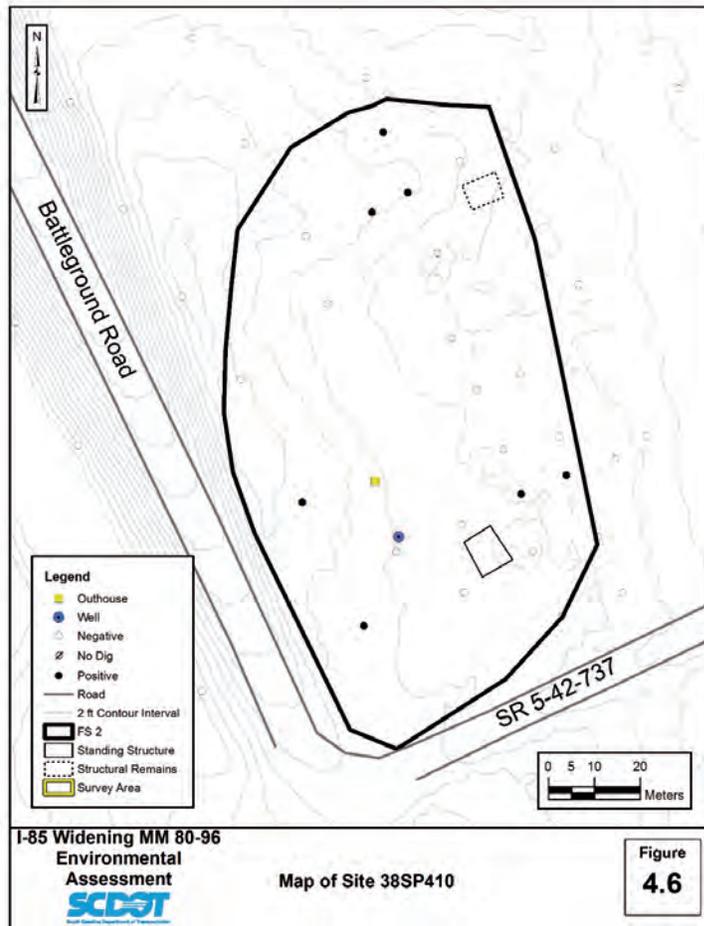
C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 134 meters by 70 meters
2. Site depth: 35 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): n/a

4. Presence of (circle): midden \_\_\_\_\_ floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ shell \_\_\_\_\_ charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_ preservation (circle): \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_  
absent \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_

6. General site description: The site represents a scatter of historic artifacts from both surface and subsurface contexts associated with an early to middle twentieth century agricultural complex. A sparse prehistoric lithic scatter was also identified within the southern portion of the site. The boundaries of this resource likely extend to the east, past the current survey boundaries where structural remains are still present.

Site Map



Scale

The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY:

Verbal description of location: Site is located in southeastern quadrant of the exit 83 interchange on I 85 in Spartanburg County.

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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):  
 Intact \_\_\_\_\_ Damaged \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extent of damage -----> light  
 \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of damage -----> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ logging \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ construction/development \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):  
 Potential threat: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ none \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ low \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ moderate \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ high \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of threat: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ logging \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ construction/development -----> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ inundation \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ direct impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ indirect impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ outside impact zone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ indeterminate \_\_\_\_\_

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):  
 survey testing excavation archival none other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation	Yes	No	Not Known
Archaeological documentation	Yes	No	Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Smyrna, GA  
 8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Columbia, SC  
 9. Location of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of special samples: \_\_\_\_\_

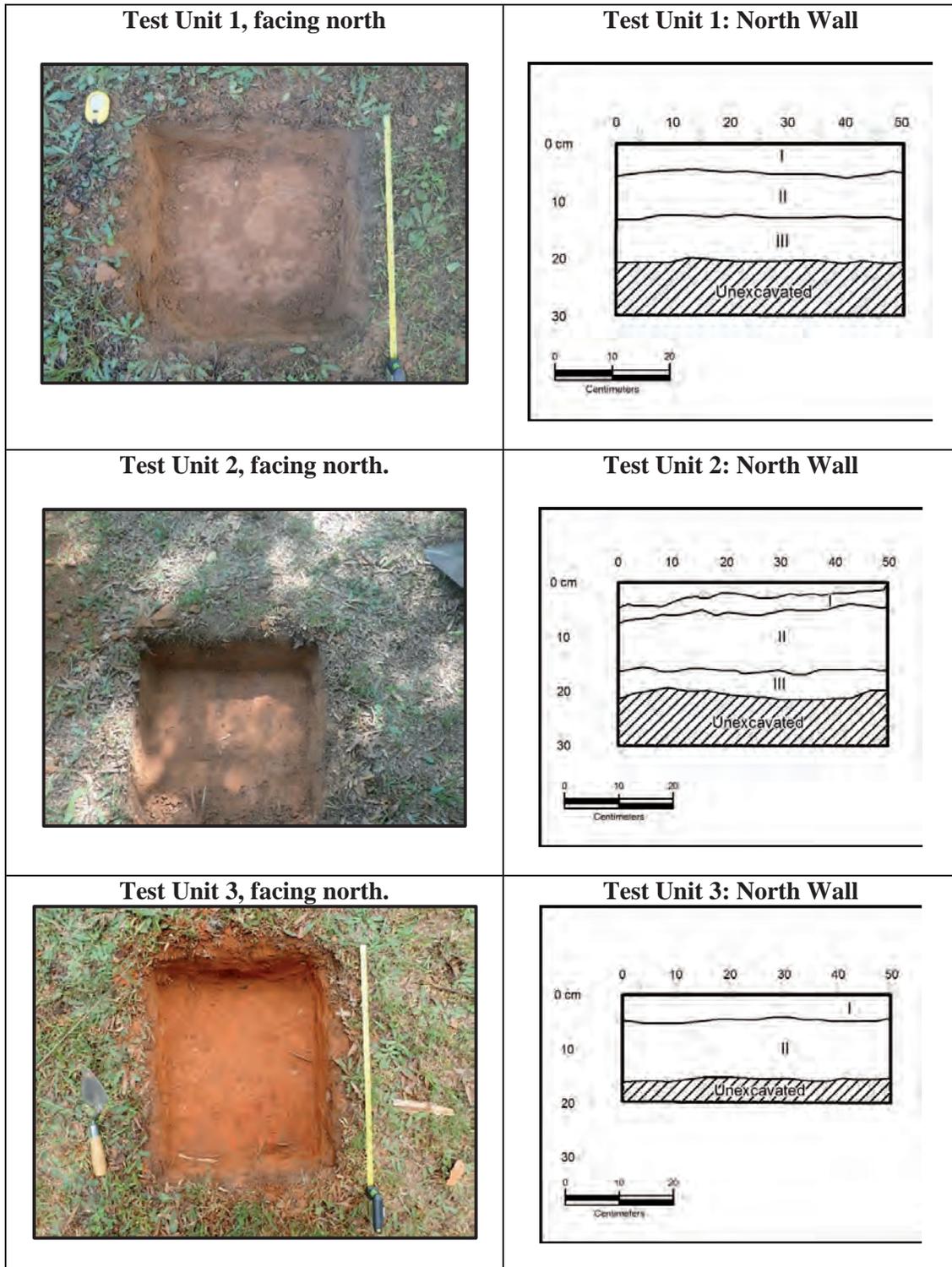
Signature of observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subsequent visits:  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX C:  
PHOTOGRAPHS AND PROFILES OF TEST UNITS AT 38CK198**



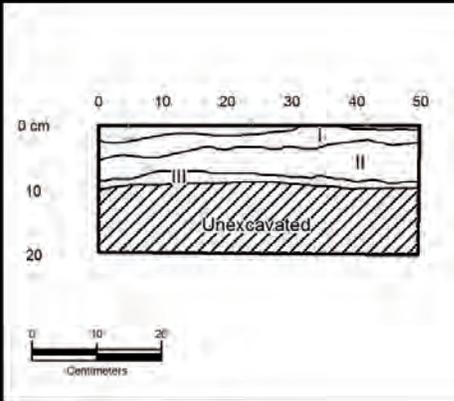
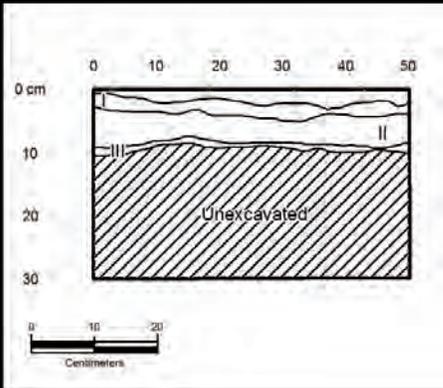
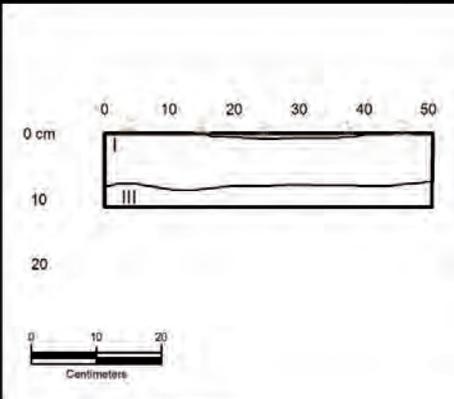
50 by 50 Centimeter Test Units at 38CK198



**Legend**

- I. Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2) humic sand.
- II. Strong Brown (10YR 5/8) loamy sand.
- III. Red Clay.

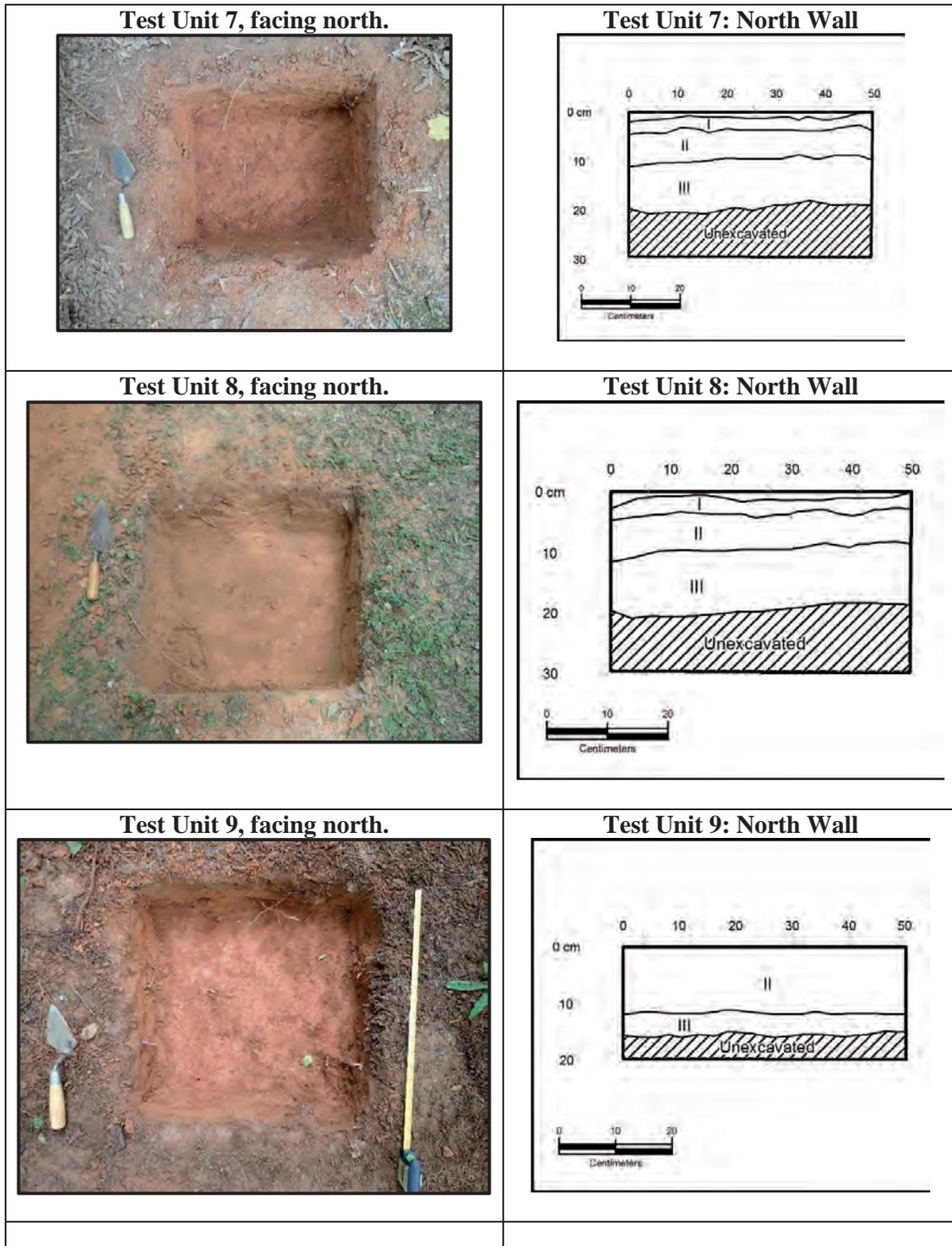
50 by 50 Centimeter Test Units at 38CK198

<p><b>Test Unit 4, facing north.</b></p> 	<p><b>Test Unit 4: North Wall</b></p> 
<p><b>Test Unit 5, facing south.</b></p> 	<p><b>Test Unit 5: South Wall</b></p> 
<p><b>Test Unit 6, facing north.</b></p> 	<p><b>Test Unit 6: North Wall</b></p> 

**Legend**

- I. Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2) humic sand.
- II. Strong Brown (10YR 5/8) loamy sand.
- III. Red Clay.

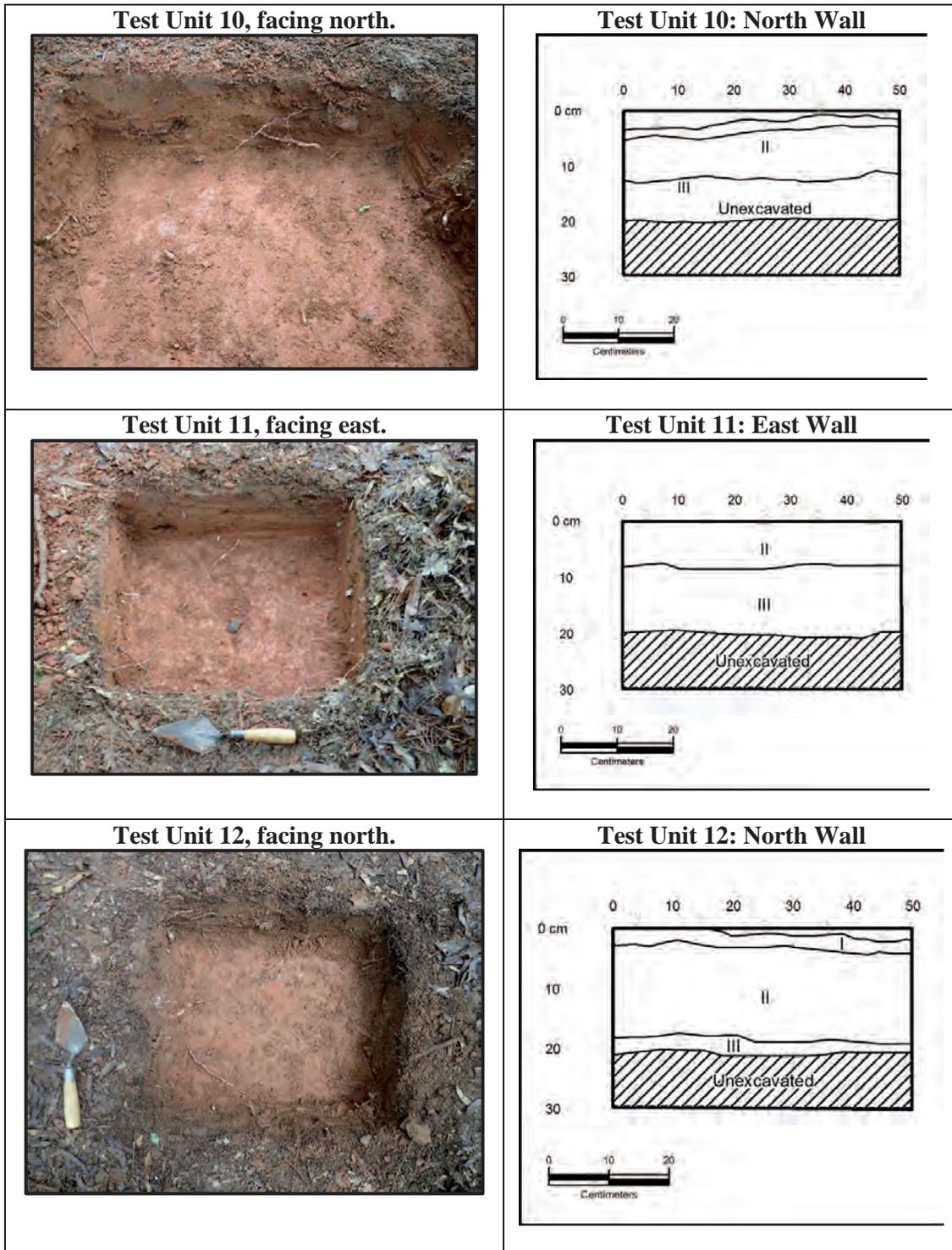
50 by 50 Centimeter Test Units at 38CK198



**Legend**

- I. Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2) humic sand.
- II. Strong Brown (10YR 5/8) loamy sand.
- III. Red Clay.

50 by 50 Centimeter Test Units at 38CK198



**Legend**

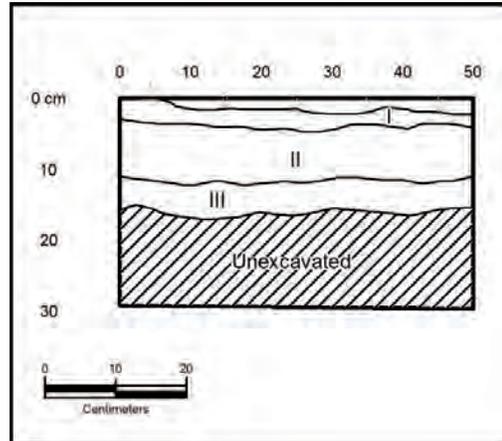
- I. Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2) humic sand.
- II. Strong Brown (10YR 5/8) loamy sand.
- III. Red Clay.

50 by 50 Centimeter Test Units at 38CK198

Test Unit 13, facing east.



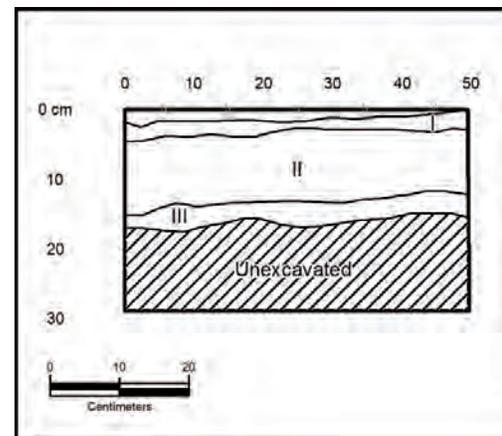
Test Unit 13: East Wall



Test Unit 14, facing east.



Test Unit 14: East Wall



Legend

- I. Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2) humic sand.
- II. Strong Brown (10YR 5/8) loamy sand.
- III. Red Clay.



**APPENDIX D:  
RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS**



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## **DAVID J. ADAIR**

**POSITION:** Senior Architectural Historian / Historic Preservation Planner

**EDUCATION:** M.H.P., Historic Preservation (2006)  
University of Georgia

B.A., History (1991)  
University of Georgia

**CONTINUING EDUCATION:** NEPA and Transportation Decision Making (2007)  
Federal Highway Administration National Highway Institute

Plan Development Process Training (2008)  
Georgia Department of Transportation

Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20<sup>th</sup>-Century Buildings (2009)  
National Preservation Institute

NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources (2011)  
National Preservation Institute

Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places (2012)  
National Preservation Institute

**AFFILIATIONS:** Society of Architectural Historians  
Southeastern Chapter Society of Architectural Historians  
Georgia Historical Society  
Vernacular Architecture Forum  
Vernacular Georgia

**EXPERIENCE:**

Mr. Adair currently serves as a Senior Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. He manages a staff of six architectural historians and historians that is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Mr. Adair supervises the performance of field surveys to identify, evaluate, and document historic resources located within the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Field survey documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Mr. Adair also directs the preparation effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources.

Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Adair served in the United States Army, completed undergraduate and graduate studies at the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia, and was employed by the Georgia Department of Transportation in Atlanta, Georgia as a Transportation Environmental Planner Historian and Transportation Environmental Planning Manager. He has planned and conducted field surveys and archival research on historic resources, analyzed the effects of transportation project alternates on identified historic properties, and executed stipulations contained in ratified Memoranda of Agreement for adversely affected historic properties in a manner consistent with accepted methodology and regulations.

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## *DAVID J. ADAIR*

Some projects Mr. Adair has been involved with are listed below:

- **Atlanta BeltLine** – responsible for the historic resources survey, and preparation of Historic Resources Survey Report, Assessment of Effects and Memorandum of Understanding for adversely affected historic properties for Northeast Quadrant of the proposed 22-mile fixed transit guideway and multi-use trail in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia to support the preparation of a Georgia Environmental Policy Act document and the preparation of a cultural resources existing conditions report for the entire 22-mile corridor to support the preparation of a Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement with Federal Transit Administration as lead federal agency.
- **GDOT Open End Traffic Signal Design – Phase IV** - conducted historic resources surveys and prepared Historic Resources Survey Reports and Assessment of Effects Reports for 14 work order contracts involving 150 intersections in 18 counties throughout Georgia.
- **GDOT Open End Traffic Signal Design – Phase V** - conducted historic resources surveys and prepared Historic Resources Survey Reports and Assessment of Effects Reports for 10 work order contracts involving 115 intersections in 14 counties throughout Georgia.
- **GDOT Open End Traffic Signal Design, 2002** - conducted historic resources surveys and prepared Historic Resources Survey Reports and Assessment of Effects Reports for 11 work order contracts involving 144 intersections in 15 counties throughout Georgia.
- **U.S. 341/State Route 27** - prepared revised Assessment of Effects and Memorandum of Agreement for adversely affected historic properties for a 16.5-mile road widening project in Pulaski and Wayne Counties in central Georgia with U. S. Army Corps of Engineers as lead federal agency.
- **Fall Line Freeway** - coordinated historic resources surveys and prepared Assessment of Effects and Memorandum of Agreement for adversely affected historic properties for a 38.2-mile road widening project in Baldwin, Wilkinson and Washington Counties in central Georgia.
- **North-South and East-West One-Way Pairs in McDonough** - conducted historic resources survey and prepared Historic Resources Survey Report, Assessment of Effects and Memorandum of Agreement for adversely affected historic properties for transportation improvement project in McDonough, Henry County, Georgia.
- **U.S. 441/State Route 31** - conducted historic resources survey for 37.7-mile road widening project in Coffee County and Telfair County, Georgia.
- **U.S. 19/State Route 3** - coordinated historic resources surveys and preparation of Assessment of Effects for a 33.4-mile road widening project in Sumter, Taylor and Schley Counties in southwest Georgia.
- **U.S. 84/State Route 38** - conducted historic resources survey and prepared Historic Resources Survey Report and Assessment of Effects for an 18.7-mile road widening project in Pierce County and Wayne County, Georgia.
- **U.S. 19/State Route 3** - coordinated historic resources surveys and preparation of Assessment of Effects for a 20.4-mile road widening project in Lee and Sumter Counties in southwest Georgia.

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*Ryan O. Sipe*

**POSITION:** Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

**EDUCATION:** B.A. Anthropology (2002)  
The University of North Florida

M.A. Social Science (Archaeology Emphasis) (2013)  
Georgia Southern University

**CONTINUING EDUCATION:** Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

FHWA-NHI-310110 Federal-Aid Highways – 101

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)  
Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC)  
Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC)  
Southern Georgia Archaeological Research Team (SOGART)

**EXPERIENCE:**

Mr. Sipe serves as a Principal Investigator/Archaeologist for the firm. He has over 10 years of experience and training in cultural resource management, including archaeological survey, archaeological site assessment, archaeological mitigation, technical report writing, geographic information systems, and public outreach. Mr. Sipe has conducted many cultural resource surveys and data recovery projects throughout the Southeastern United States and has also served as a Field Director on academic field school projects. He has worked with federal, state, and private entities in preparing documents in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. While primarily interested in the late prehistoric cultures of the coastal Southeast, Mr. Sipe also has a strong background in historical research, including early contact/colonial period, plantation, and postbellum archaeology.

The following are projects Mr. Sipe has managed or has served in a supervisory capacity:

- **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed SR 223/Robinson Avenue Road Improvements, Columbia County, Georgia:** Acting as Principal Investigator for this project in Telfair County, Georgia for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
- **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Roundabout at SR 125 and CR 410/Brighton Road, Tift County, Georgia:** Served as Principal Investigator for the survey of an area of potential effect associated with a proposed roundabout to ease traffic congestion for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
- **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement at SR 31 Over Turnpike Creek, Telfair County, Georgia:** Served as Principal Investigator for archaeological survey of the bridge replacement corridor for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
- **Archaeological Survey and Limited Testing at the Lincoln Trail Site (9BN17)** Served as Field Director for Phase I Investigation and limited excavation for the project in Bryan County, Georgia for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

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*Ryan O. Sipe*

- **The Camp Lawton Archaeological Research Project:** Acted as Field Director for this Project for Georgia Southern University in Jenkins County, Georgia.
- **Archaeological Data Recovery at the Redbird Creek Village (9BN9):** Worked as Field Director for the large-scale excavation of this Late Mississippian Village in Bryan County, Georgia for Environmental Services Inc.
- **Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation at the Hammerhead Point Site (9BN887):** Served as Field Director for the excavation of a Late Mississippian farmstead in Bryan County, Georgia for Environmental Services, Inc.
- **Phase III Testing at 9BN909, 9BN104, and 9BN872:** Acted as Field Director for this series of Phase III excavations within the Genesis Point property in Bryan County, Georgia for Environmental Services, Inc.
- **Phase III Data Recovery and Mitigation at the Web Site:** Worked as Field Director for the mitigation of this Second Spanish Period site in St. Johns County, Florida for Environmental Services, Inc.
- **Phase II Testing at Morton Hall/Oak Grove Plantation (9CH1057):** Served as Field Director during the evaluation of this antebellum plantation site in Chatham County, Georgia for Environmental Services, Inc.
- **Phase III Data Recovery and Mitigation of the North Midden (8FL216) Site:** Acted as Field Director on this mitigation of a Middle-to-Late Archaic habitation site in Flagler County, Florida for Environmental Services, Inc.
- **Phase II Evaluation of Eight Sites Associated with the Rurill Hill Plantation:** Worked as Field Director during the evaluation of these sites associated with an antebellum plantation in Perry County, Alabama for Environmental Services, Inc.

**APPENDIX E:  
EMINENT DOMAIN NOTICE FOR LANDOWNERS**





September 10, 2014

Dear Property Owner/Occupant:

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) is beginning the environmental documentation and design process for the widening of I-85 from approximately Exit 80 (S-57, Gossett Road) to approximately Exit 96 (SC 18, Shelby Highway). Proposed improvements will seek to reduce congestion, improve traffic operations, increase safety and increase capacity along this 16 mile stretch of interstate. I-85 will be widened to accommodate an additional travel lane in both the northbound and southbound directions. Several overpass bridges may either be raised to provide a minimum 16-foot clearance or be replaced due to insufficient horizontal and vertical clearances. This project may consist of interchange and bridge improvements at the following locations: CSX Railroad overpass at mile marker 80.2, Exit 82: leading to frontage road S-1012 (Buds Drive) and S-1013 (Bud Arthur Bridge Road), Exit 83: SC Route 110 (Battleground Road) overpass, S-131 (Sunny Slope Drive) overpass at mile marker 84.6, Exit 87: S-39 (Green River Road) overpass, Exit 90: SC Route 105 (Hyatt Street) overpass, Exit 92: SC Route 11 (West Floyd Baker Boulevard/Chesnee Highway) overpass, Exit 95: leading to frontage road S-661 (Hampshire Drive) and SC Route 18, S-82 (Pleasant School Road) overpass at mile marker 95.2, and Exit 96: SC Route 18 (Shelby Highway) overpass. Additional right-of-way is anticipated to implement the improvements for this project.

SCDOT's consultant personnel will be conducting field investigations to gather specific site information to assist our planners and engineers in designing the proposed roadway widening. The environmental personnel will be gathering data on such items as wetlands, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, and hazardous materials. The surveyors will be gathering data for alignments, topography, property boundaries, and utilities. Both efforts will possibly involve the placing of wooden stakes and bright-colored plastic flagging along the roadway.

There will be opportunities for the public to comment on the proposed improvements prior to the acquisition of right-of-way for this project. Public information meetings for the project are anticipated to begin in the next couple of months. Following the environmental and preliminary design phase, the right-of-way acquisition process will begin. When SCDOT is ready to begin right-of-way acquisition for this project, if your property is impacted, you will be contacted by a right-of-way agent who will explain the process to you and answer any questions you may have.

Field personnel will carry a copy of this letter to identify themselves as a Project Team member. Field personnel will not be able to provide any specific project information or answer questions about this project beyond what is in this letter. If you have any specific questions about the project or the work being performed on your property you may contact Brad Reynolds, SCDOT Program Manager, at (803)737-1440.

We sincerely appreciate your cooperation and assistance on this project.

Sincerely,

Bradley S. Reynolds, P.E  
Program Manager  
SC Department of Transportation



Post Office Box 191  
Columbia, South Carolina 29202-0191

Phone: (803) 737-2314  
TTY: (803) 737-3870

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER



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South Carolina Department of Transportation

Environmental Management  
SCDOT

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AUG 24 2015

July 22, 2015

AUG - 5

Ms. Sarah Stephens  
Department of Transportation Project Coordinator  
South Carolina Department of Archives & History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, South Carolina 29223-4905

DK 8/16/15 = NE  
6 sites = NE  
101 historical sites = NE  
2 historical sites = NE  
eligible = NE  
No adverse effect  
2015-06-20  
www

Re: *Edwards-Pittman's Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Widening of Interstate 85 from Mile Marker 80 to 96, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina.*  
SCDOT Project Number P027114

Dear Ms. Stephens:

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to an approximately 18-mile long section of the I-85 corridor. SCDOT intends to widen I-85 from four to six lanes beginning at the existing six lanes near Exit 80 – Gossett Road (S-57) in Spartanburg County and ending within 0.25 mile of the Broad River Bridge, which is approximately 1.5 miles north of Exit 96 – Shelby Highway (SC 18) in Cherokee County. Along the approximately 18-mile project area, interchanges at Exit 83 – Battleground Road (SC 110), Exit 87 – Green River Road (S-39), Exit 95 – Pleasant School Road (S-82), and Exit 96 – Shelby Highway (SC 18) will be modified to bring them into compliance with state and federal design requirements. A frontage road on the northeast side of Exit 90 – Hyatt Street (SC 105) will be reconfigured to improve traffic flow. Lastly, the overpass bridge at Sunny Slope Drive (S-131) will be replaced to provide greater vertical clearance to meet design standards.

Project investigations resulted in the identification of six archaeological sites (three of which were previously recorded) and one isolated find. All archaeological resources are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Project investigations also identified one hundred and one (101) aboveground sites within the project's area of potential effect. All but two (sites 0198 and 0207, both in Cherokee County) of these resources are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site #0198, the Blanton Farm Complex at 1820 West Rutledge Avenue, is comprised of a main residence, three associated outbuildings, and associated landscape features. The Blanton Farm Complex is recommended eligible for the NRHP under and Criteria A (significance in agricultural history) and C (significance in architecture). Proposed project improvements will not intrude into the eligible boundary area of site # 0198 (the Blanton Farm Complex) and will not result in a noticeable change to the view to or from the site. Therefore it is recommended that the proposed I-85 Widening from Mile Marker 80 to 96 will have no effect on site # 0198 (the Blanton Farm Complex).

Site # 0207 is a Usonian style ranch house at 119 Canty Way. This site is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (architecture). Project improvements will require acquisition of minor amounts of right-of-way (ROW) from the eligible boundary area of site # 0207 (119 Canty Way). A small section of ROW will be taken from the 119 Canty Way parcel on the side between the house and the interstate and frontage road (Canty Way). Additionally, a section of the parcel at the northeast corner is proposed to be taken to realign the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive. On the attached graphic the proposed NRHP eligible boundary area for site # 0207 (119 Canty Way) is represented as a dashed black line, the proposed new ROW limit is represented as a dashed purple line, the proposed new construction limit for Canty Way is represented as a green line immediately above the ROW line, and the center of the relocated/realigned Canty Way is represented by a dashed blue line. Lastly, trunk locations of the mature trees crucial to the character of the property are represented by 4 blue dots (in between yellow/orange line outlining house footprint and ROW line).

In order to preserve as much of the 119 Canty Way parcel as possible, SCDOT is committed to installing a retaining wall on the southern side construction limit of the Canty Way relocation. This wall will also allow for the



mature trees to be retained. As for the realignment of the Canty Way and Hampshire Drive intersection—that section of the parcel is very open and feels “orphaned” from the section containing the house, which is enveloped in trees and other plantings and is on a slight rise above this open triangular northeastern corner. Proposed changes in this northeastern portion of the parcel would not alter the character of the parcel’s core, which contains the attributes that make this resource NRHP eligible. Additionally, changes in this northeastern corner would not alter the view to or from the eligible resource in a significant way. Therefore, due to the proposed project’s minimal ROW acquisition at site #0207 (119 Canty Way) and the lack of character-changing effects generated by the ROW acquisition, it is SCDOT’s recommendation that the proposed project will have no adverse effect to site # 0207 (119 Canty Way). Based on SHPO concurrence with the proposed project’s effect determination regarding site # 0207 (119 Canty Way), the FHWA intends to make a de minimis finding regarding impacts to the site, thus satisfying the requirements of Section 4(f). No additional investigations are recommended.

In accordance with the memorandum of agreement approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), November 29, 2011, SCDOT is providing this information as agency official designee, as defined under 36 CFR 800.2, to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

It is requested that you review the enclosed material and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence with SCDOT findings, thus completing the Section 106 consultation process. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



David P. Kelly  
NEPA Coordinator, RPG 4

DPK:dk

Enclosures: cultural resources report, survey site forms, aerial view of improvements at 115 Canty Way

I ~~(do)~~ concur in the above determination.

Signed: Wenonah G. Haire Date: 8/6/15

ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation THPO  
Lisa LaRue Stopp, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee  
Russell Townsend, Eastern Band Cherokee  
Keith Derting, SCIAA

File: ENV/DPK

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AUG 24 2015  
Environmental Manager  
SCDOT

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South Carolina  
Department of Transportation

September 23, 2015

REX  
SEP 23 2015

Department of  
Archives & History  
R

Ms. Elizabeth Johnson  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
South Carolina Department of Archives & History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, South Carolina 29223-4905

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OCT 2 - 2015  
Environmental Management  
SCDOT

SEP 25 2015  
Department of  
Archives & History

**Re: *Design Revisions at 119 Canty Way on the Proposed Widening of Interstate 85 from Mile Marker 80 to 96 Project, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina. SCDOT Project Number P027114***

Dear Ms. Johnson:

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to an approximately 18-mile long section of the I-85 corridor. SCDOT intends to widen I-85 from four to six lanes beginning at the existing six lanes near Exit 80 – Gossett Road (S-57) in Spartanburg County and ending within 0.25 mile of the Broad River Bridge, which is approximately 1.5 miles north of Exit 96 – Shelby Highway (SC 18) in Cherokee County. Along the approximately 18-mile project area, interchanges at Exit 83 – Battleground Road (SC 110), Exit 87 – Green River Road (S-39), Exit 95 – Pleasant School Road (S-82), and Exit 96 – Shelby Highway (SC 18) will be modified to bring them into compliance with state and federal design requirements. A frontage road on the northeast side of Exit 90 – Hyatt Street (SC 105) will be reconfigured to improve traffic flow. Lastly, the overpass bridge at Sunny Slope Drive (S-131) will be replaced to provide greater vertical clearance to meet design standards.

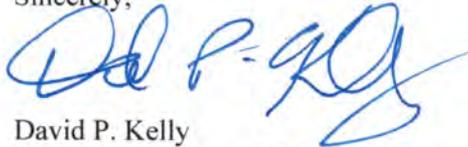
In previous coordination with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) it was determined that a small right-of-way acquisition at a property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—site # 207 (119 Canty Way)—would have no adverse effect to that property (see attached 7/22/15 concurrence letter). That effect determination was in part based upon SCDOT’s commitment to install a retaining wall to minimize impacts to the property and protect character-enhancing mature trees. SHPO concurred with the effect determination on 7/22/2015. Since that time the design at 119 Canty Way has been modified to raise the frontage road on the north side of the property, thus reducing the difference in elevation between the yard in front of the house and the frontage road to two feet or less. This would eliminate the need to incorporate a retaining wall (see cross sections at 1568+50, 1569+00 and 1569+50 on the attached plan sheets). Curb and gutter also were added at this location to reduce the impact to the property. The proposed slopes will not take any more right-of-way than the originally proposed retaining wall design scheme, thus would not affect the mature trees, and will not significantly alter the view to or from the NRHP property. Therefore, SCDOT recommends that the revised design slopes will have no adverse effect to the NRHP eligible property at 119 Canty Way. Based on SHPO concurrence with the proposed project’s effect determination regarding site # 0207 (119 Canty Way), the FHWA intends to make a de minimis finding regarding impacts to the site, thus satisfying the requirements of Section 4(f). No additional investigations are recommended.



In accordance with the memorandum of agreement approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), November 29, 2011, SCDOT is providing this information as agency official designee, as defined under 36 CFR 800.2, to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

It is requested that you review the enclosed material and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence with SCDOT findings, thus completing the Section 106 consultation process. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,

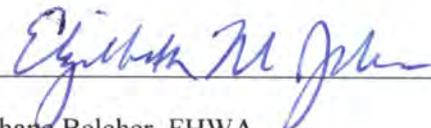
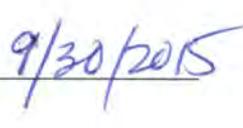


David P. Kelly  
NEPA Coordinator, RPG 4

DPK:dk

Enclosures: 7/22/15 concurrence letter, plan sheets

I (do not) concur in the above determination.

Signed:  Date: 

ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA

File: ENV/DPK

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**FHWA South Carolina Division**  
Determination of Section 4(f) *De minimis* Use

State File #	P027114	Fed Project #		PIN		Date	10-2-15	County	Cherokee
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Project Description Widen I-85 from four to six lanes from Exit 80 - Gossett Road in Spartanburg County to Exit 96 - Shelby Hwy in Cheroke

**Form Purpose:** This form is based on FHWA regulations regarding Section 4(f) found at 23 CFR 774. The form is to be used when a determination of *de minimis* use is to be made for a Section 4(f) property.

**Form Instructions:** Fill out the form completely based on type of impact and attach the approval from the agency with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource to the form. When multiple 4(f) properties are impacted by a project and a *de minimis* finding is to be made for each property, a separate form must be filled out for each property affected.

Document Type:       EIS       EA       CE

**Description of the Section 4(f) Resource:**

119 Canty Way is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C (architecture). The Cherokee County tax assessor's record has a 1962 estimated construction date for the resource. The resource is an architect-designed, one-story, asymmetric, Frank Lloyd Wright Usonian-style-influenced Ranch of frame construction. This resource features a 2-level flat roof with wide eaves; a continuous Roman brick foundation; a massive brick slab chimney on the facade; a projecting, flat-roofed stoop entry porch on the facade; an integral one-car carport and one-car garage on the west side elevation; and vertical board and weatherboard exterior siding above the brick. Brick on the chimney and exterior walls is laid in a precise pattern of alternating courses. There is a wide variety of window types and sizes on the resource, including jalousie windows near the carport and awning wings singly, in a band of three, and across a whole room wall on the rear elevation in a mass four windows tall and five windows wide.

**Brief Description of Project Scope:**

SCDOT intends to widen I-85 from four to six lanes beginning at the existing six lanes near Exit 80 - Gossett Road (S-57) in Spartanburg County and ending within 0.25 mile of the Broad River Bridge, which is approximately 1.5 miles north of Exit 96 - Shelby Highway (SC 18) in Cherokee County. Along the approximately 18-mile project area, interchanges at Exit 83 - Battleground Road (SC 110), Exit 87 - Green River Road (S-39), Exit 95 - Pleasant School Road (S-82), and Exit 96 - Shelby Highway (SC 18) will be modified to bring them into compliance with state and federal design requirements. A frontage road on the northeast side of Exit 90 - Hyatt Street (SC 105) will be reconfigured to improve traffic flow. Lastly, the overpass bridge at Sunny Slope Drive (S-131) will be replaced to provide greater vertical clearance to meet design standards.

**Applicability Determination:**

(to be applicable answers to all questions must be "yes")

**I. For Public Parks, Recreation Areas, and Wildlife and/or Waterfowl Refuge:**

1. Does the project involve a minor take of land from the resource?  Yes       No

a. Identify the total acreage of the resource:      Acres

Section 4(f) *De minimis* Finding Use Form Continued:

b. Describe the use of the land from the resource and identify amount of the resource to be used (acres):

2. Does the project not adversely affect the qualities, activities, features, or other attributes of the resource that qualify it for protection under Section 4(f)?  Yes  No

3. Has the agency with jurisdiction over the resource concurred in writing with the FHWA's and/or SCDOT's determination that the project will not adversely affect the resource and is the concurrence attached?  Yes  No

a. Identify the agency with jurisdiction:

4. Has the agency with jurisdiction over the resource been informed of FHWA's and/or SCDOT's intent to make a *de minimis* finding?  Yes  No

b. If yes, attach the correspondence. Correspondence attached?  Yes  No

5. Has the public been afforded an opportunity to review and comment on the effects of the project on the protected activities, features, and attributes of the resource?  Yes  No

a. Identify the opportunity for public comment:

**II. For Historic Properties:**

1. Does the project have a "No Adverse Effect" or a "No Historic Properties Affected" on the historic property as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its regulations?  Yes  No

a. Identify the effects determination for the resource: 

No Adverse Effect

b. Describe the use of land from resource and identify the amount of the resource to be used (acres):

The resource is a single-family residence. A small section of ROW (approximately 0.1 acres) would be taken from the 119 Canty Way parcel on the side between the house and the interstate and frontage road (Canty Way). Additionally, a section of the parcel at the northeast corner is proposed to be taken to realign the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive.

2. Has the SHPO and ACHP, if participating in the Section 106 consultation, concurred in writing with the effects determination?  Yes  No

- a. If so, attach the written concurrence. Concurrence attached?  Yes  No  
*(Receipt of the SHPO's concurrence with the FHWA's finding, or a non-response after the specific time qualifies as the necessary correspondence from the official with jurisdiction over Section 106 properties).*
3. Has the SHPO and ACHP, if participating in the Section 106 consultation, been informed of FHWA's and/or SCDOT's intent to make a *de minimis* impact/no adverse finding based on their written concurrence in the Section 106 determination?  Yes  No
- a. If yes, attach correspondence. Correspondence attached?  Yes  No
4. Have the views of the consulting parties participating in the Section 106 consultation been considered?  Yes  No
- a. Attach any relevant correspondence and any necessary responses to consulting party comments. Correspondence attached?  Yes  No

### III. Alternatives Analysis:

1. Summarize why the use of the property from the resource cannot be avoided.

- Project needs would not be met.

Explain:

The geometry of I-85, and the location of the SC150 Bridge so close to the site, would not allow the widening of I-85 to be shifted away from Canty Way. Otherwise the bridge would have to be replaced leading to additional cost. The close proximity of the frontage road to the interstate necessitates the realignment of the Canty Way to accommodate the additional lanes for the interstate. In addition, the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive needs to be improved in order to provide geometric alignment that meets existing requirements at the intersection.

- Substantial impacts to other environmental/cultural/social resources would result.

Explain:

- Project complexity would increase resulting in greater construction and maintenance costs.

Explain:

The geometry of I-85, and the location of the SC150 Bridge so close to the site, would not allow the widening of I-85 to be shifted away from Canty Way. Otherwise the bridge would have to be replaced leading to additional cost. The close proximity of the frontage road to the interstate necessitates the realignment of the Canty Way to accommodate the additional lanes for the interstate. In addition, the intersection of Canty Way and Hampshire Drive needs to be improved in order to provide geometric alignment that meets existing requirements at the intersection.

- Other.

Explain:

2. Summarize the measures to minimize harm. This would include, if applicable, any mitigation measures.

In order to preserve as much of the 119 Canty Way parcel as possible, SCDOT proposes only minimal slopes on the southern side construction limit of the Canty Way relocation. The slope design will also allow for the mature trees to be retained. The contractor shall be responsible for having a licensed arborist identify the extent of the root balls for the trees. Temporary orange construction fencing will be placed outside of the limits of the roots and no impacts to the root systems will be allowed.

Project design was refined to take the absolute minimum amount of right-of-way from the eligible resource.

**IV. Summary and Determination:**

The project involves a *de minimis*/no adverse use on the Section 4(f) property as evidence with a "No Adverse Effect" finding from the SHPO or as evidence through the minimization of harm to a public park, recreation land or wildlife and waterfowl refuge as a result of mitigation to or avoidance of impacts to the qualifying characteristics and/or the functions of the resource.

Based on the scope of the undertaking; the fact that the undertaking does not adversely affect the function/qualities of the Section 4(f) resource on a permanent or temporary basis; and with agreement from the official with jurisdiction, the proposed action constitutes a *de minimis*/no adverse use and the alternatives analysis is considered satisfied.

Preparer:

**David P. Kelly**

Digitally signed by David P. Kelly  
DN: cn=David P. Kelly, o=SC Department of  
Transportation, ou, email=kellydp@scdot.org, c=US  
Date: 2015.10.02 12:31:02 -04'00'

Date:

10/2/2015

Program Manager:

Date:

Environmental Manager:

**David P. Kelly**

Digitally signed by David P. Kelly  
DN: cn=David P. Kelly, o=SC Department of  
Transportation, ou, email=kellydp@scdot.org, c=US  
Date: 2015.10.02 12:29:11 -04'00'

Date:

10/2/2015

FHWA:

**J. Shane  
Belcher**

Digitally signed by J. Shane Belcher  
DN: cn=J. Shane Belcher, o=FHWA,  
ou, email=jeffrey.belcher@dot.gov,  
c=US  
Date: 2015.10.08 09:23:33 -04'00'

Date:

10-8-2015