

C A R O L I N A

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SC 557 FROM SC 55 TO WEST OF KINGSBURY ROAD PROJECT

YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



New South Associates, Inc.

N. 88° E. 32 m.

E S T E R

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of SC 557 from SC 55 to West of Kingsbury Road Project

York County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

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ABSTRACT

York County is planning to improve a 3.9-mile portion of SC 557 from SC 55 to west of Kingsbury Road and associated intersections. New South Associates has conducted a cultural resources survey of this planned project to identify significant archaeological and historic architectural resources located in its Area of Potential Effect (APE) on behalf of Civil Engineering Consulting Services (CECS), Inc. The project was intended to meet obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NRHP) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

The archaeological survey, which focused on the defined project area, identified one previously unrecorded archaeological site and two isolated finds. The newly recorded site is a mid-twentieth-century tenant farmer residence that has experienced significant disturbance in recent years. Because it extended beyond the project area, it was not fully assessed for its NRHP eligibility. However, the portion of the site that falls within the project area lacks significant research potential.

The historic architectural survey identified 23 historic resources and revisited six previously identified resources during the field work. The newly recorded resources included 22 buildings and one road marker. None of the newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Of the previously identified resources, one, the Bethel Presbyterian Church and its associated cemetery has an active NRHP status. Resource 1369 was recommended eligible in 1992 but is not currently listed. The remaining four resources were found not eligible due to alterations and lack of integrity.

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I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates was contracted by Civil Engineering Consulting Services, Inc. (CECS, Inc.) to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed improvements of SC 557 in York County, South Carolina. The corridor extends along SC 557 from SC 55 to west of Kingsbury Road and includes associated intersections. The proposed project will provide additional roadway capacity, improve mobility, and reduce accidents along the corridor. The project corridor runs through a moderately rural section along SC 557 (Figure 1).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as those areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. The proposed undertaking would make improvements within existing and new right of way (ROW) along a 3.9-mile segment of SC 557. This project area including the ROW measures between 200 feet at the most narrow point and extends up to 300 feet wide for the inclusion of new ROW. The APE includes this area and extends 300 feet buffer beyond the ROW to include the viewshed. The archaeological survey was conducted with the exact project area, while the historical architectural survey included the entire APE.

The cultural resources survey consisted of background research, archaeological field survey, historic resources survey, and assessment of all archaeological resources and buildings and structures over 50 years of age for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Research.

Archaeological fieldwork was conducted between October 19 and 30, 2018. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator, and Ron Wise served as Field Director, who was assisted by Christopher Young and Greg Lamb. Kristina Poston conducted the architectural survey fieldwork on October 15-16, 2018.

This report is divided into seven chapters, including this introduction. Chapter II discusses the environmental context of the area, while the cultural context is presented in Chapter III. Chapter IV outlines the methods that were used during this survey. The results of the archaeological survey are presented in Chapter V, which is followed by the results of the historic architectural survey in Chapter VI. The final chapter, the conclusion, is followed by a list of references cited in this report. An artifact catalog is provided in Appendix A and the SHPO Concurrence is presented in Appendix B.

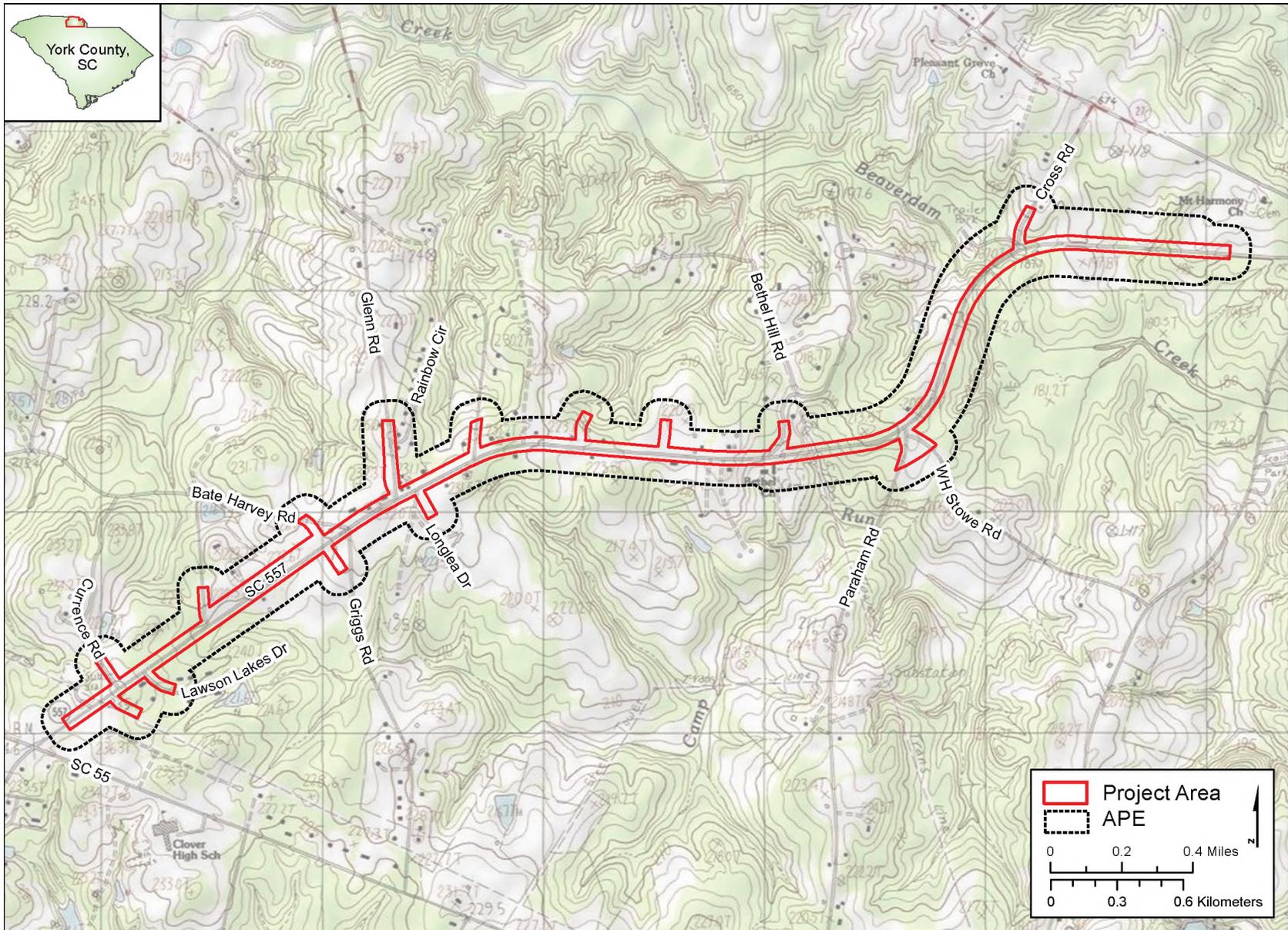


Figure 1.
Project Location Map

Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Clover, SC (1985)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project area is in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina. The South Carolina Piedmont, series of gently rolling hills interrupted by steeper valleys of larger creeks, slopes gradually eastward from the foot of the mountains to the Fall Line, the inner boundary of the Coastal Plain. There are relatively few sharp breaks in the topography of the lower Piedmont except along major river valleys. Numerous small streams that drain into these rivers interweave these ridges and valleys (Barry 1980:57).

The project area lies at the interface of the Charlotte geologic belt and the Kings Mountain geologic belt. The Charlotte belt has granitic and gabbroic plutons that range from 285-735 million years old. The Charlotte belt contains rocks of high metamorphic grade and complexity, including mafic rocks, such as metagabbro, amphibolite, greenstone-metabasalt, and the ultramafic rock serpentinite. The Kings Mountain belt is a highly mineralized suture zone between the Inner Piedmont continental fragment and the Charlotte and Carolina slate belts. Rocks found here include phyllites, schists, quartzite, metaconglomerates, and marble (Murphy 1995:52:Plate 2).

SOILS

Only within the last few decades have local soils received proper attention after years of poor management and exploitative land use. Continuous row cropping removed the nutrients and resulted in severe erosion during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the 1930s, the South Carolina Piedmont was one of the most severely eroded areas in the United States, with large tracts rendered unsuitable for cultivation (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:40). Trimble (1974) stated that 200 years of agriculture have had a profound effect on the Piedmont, with over a foot of soil being lost in the past 100 years. In 1934, Lowry found most of the Piedmont to be characterized by moderate sheet erosion and occasional gullies, although a few areas were found to have severe sheet erosion (Lowry 1934).

Piedmont soils are predominantly Ultisols, but there are scattered occurrences of Alfisols. Both have clayey subsoils, but Alfisols are brownish to reddish in color and normally have higher concentrations of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and other minerals. The Piedmont topography provides for good surface drainage, but internal soil drainage is poor because the

Ultisols and Alfisols have a compact and clayey texture. Therefore, rainfall does not readily percolate through the soil and runoff potential is considerable, creating a high risk of erosion. The Alfisols are considered adequate for field crops in some areas. Most of the Piedmont, however, is now devoted to pasture or forest (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

According to the USGS Web Soil Survey, several soil types are present within the project area. The most represented soil type is Cecil sandy loams, which vary from 2-10 percent slopes and are moderately eroded (47%). The next most represented soil types are Hard Labor sandy loam (2-6% and 6-10% slopes) and Helena sandy loam (2-6% and 6-10% slopes) at 25.3 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively. Cecil sandy clay loam with 6-10 percent slopes that are moderately eroded comprise 3.2 percent of the project area. Cecil clay loam, 2-6 percent slopes and severely eroded comprises 4.0 percent of the project area. Minor constituent soil types include Chewacla loam, 0-2 percent slopes and frequently flooded (2.9%), Wynott-Wilkes complex, 15-25 percent slopes (2.7%), and Pacolet sandy clay loam, 15-25 percent slopes and moderately eroded (1.2%).

DRAINAGE

The project area is intersected by Beaverdam Creek near the eastern end of the project area. Beaverdam Creek drains into Crowders Creek approximately 1.7 miles to the east. Crowders Creek drains into Lake Wylie and the Catawba River, which becomes Wateree River as it enters Lake Wateree in Fairfield County. At the Wateree and Congaree River confluence below Columbia, the waterway becomes the Santee River, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean at the Berkeley/Georgetown County lines.

CLIMATE

The climate of the York County is temperate. The winters are mild and summers are warm. Weather in the fall, winter, and spring is controlled largely by the west to east movement of fronts, cyclones, and air masses. Air mass exchanges are infrequent in the summer, and maritime tropical air persists in the area for extended periods. York County gets approximately 44 inches of rain annually (Camp 1960).

VEGETATION

Today, York County forests generally belong to the Oak-Hickory formation (Braun 1950). However, a high degree of habitat diversity in relation to water and soil composition has led to the recognition of several general community types. The most characteristic association is the white oak/black oak/red oak association. Associated species vary from hickory, loblolly and shortleaf pine, and black gum to sweet gum. Understory vegetation consists of saplings, as well as flowering dogwoods and sourwoods.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The project area is primarily rural with a few residential developments and encroaching commercial development. The APE contains residences, a school, and gas stations. The areas along the edges of SC 557 and its associated intersections are mostly landscaped and altered. These areas exhibit significant disturbance from development and erosion. A large portion of the APE on the north side of SC 557 showed signs of regular cultivation. At the time of survey, hay was the observed cultigen, but cotton was a common product of this area as well. The northeast portion of the APE is planted with pine trees.

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III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PRECONTACT CONTEXT

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 B.P.) encompasses the time of the earliest known human presence in eastern North America. Diagnostic artifacts include fluted and unfluted, lanceolate projectile points (Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton), side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). Most reported Paleoindian sites consist of surface finds of lanceolate points with very few having well-preserved contexts. Because this period is best known through distinctive stone tools, the chief data sources for interpreting Paleoindian lifeways are changes in tool forms, the intersite composition of tool kits, and the geographic range of raw materials (Sassaman et al. 1990).

The earliest subperiod, whose primary diagnostic artifact is the Clovis point, is believed to span from 11,500-11,000 B.P. This is followed by a time of smaller fluted and unfluted lanceolates such as the Simpson and Suwanee types that replaced the Clovis in the subsequent 500 years. The last Paleoindian subperiod is the Dalton horizon, dating to between 10,500 and 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

Paleoindians occupied the North America during the last glacial epoch. The climate was cooler and moister than the present climate with less seasonal variation. Forests likely resembled those found in northern Canada, and supported both large, now extinct fauna, such as mastodon and animals that are no longer native to the southeast, like caribou. Settlement/subsistence strategies have been viewed as highly mobile and focused on the exploitation of megafauna. Anderson (1989) proposed that Paleoindians arriving in the Southeast settled in key locations that became "staging areas" for population expansion.

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period (9,900-8,000 B.P.) coincides with a period of climate change as the Pleistocene epoch came to an end and the Holocene began. These changes in the environment allowed human populations to grow and had more residential sedentism. Once these populations began to become more settled, societies became more complex, and new technologies and interregional exchanged emerged. The Archaic period is traditionally broken into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late.

The Early Archaic subperiod (9,900-8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental warming (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). Diagnostic points of this subperiod are notched and include Taylor side-notched points, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Coe 1964; Chapman 1985; Michie 1977; Goodyear et al. 1979). These point types are much more abundant than the previously discussed Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population was in place by the tenth millennium B.P.

Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Claggett and Cable (1982) proposed that changes seen in technology between the Paleoindian and the Early Archaic reflect changes in settlement organization in response to post-Pleistocene warming. They argued that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous throughout the Early Archaic. The settlement strategy emphasized residential mobility rather than logistic mobility, which would be manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology. Supporting data for this model were later corroborated by Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983), who examined Early Archaic assemblages from various areas of the South Atlantic Slope.

The Middle Archaic period (8,000-5,000 B.P.) is characterized by stemmed points, including Kirk Stemmed, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and the lanceolate Guilford. Typically, the Morrow Mountain and Guilford types are better represented in the South Carolina record. Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford proposed that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. He believed that differences in the environment could be traced to large-scale climatic factors and further noted that a collector system could arise under any condition that limited the ability of hunter-gatherers to relocate residences. During his work in the Haw River area of North Carolina, Cable (1982) argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging. Sassaman's (1983) "Adaptive Flexibility" model suggests that this homogeneity allowed for a high degree of social flexibility, enabling them to pick up and move when needed. This mobility did not allow them to transport much material, and this alleviated the need for elaborate or specialized tools to procure and process resources at locations far from camp.

The Late Archaic period (5,000-3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed projectile point characterizes the period, as well as the technological development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5,000-3,100 B.P.) and the later sand-tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000-2,900 B.P.), which share many formal and stylistic similarities, and have a great deal of

chronological overlap. The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponds with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4,500 B.P.); however, shellfish procurement and pottery use did not occur above the Fall Line until after 3,700 B.P., and fresh-water shell midden sites are only found in the Savannah River Valley. Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools (heating stones and, later, bowls), which explains the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman 1993; Sassaman et al. 1990). No fiber-tempered pottery has been found northwest of Columbia (Benson 2006).

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland period in central South Carolina and surrounding regions spans the time interval between 3,000 and 800 B.P. and is divided into "Early" (3,000-2,600 B.P.), "Middle" (2,600-1,200 B.P.), and "Late" (1,200-800 B.P.) sub periods. In most regions of the Southeast, the Late Archaic-Woodland transition is seen as encompassing continuity with patterns of sedentism intensification gradually building in magnitude (Steponaitis 1986:378-379). These patterns consisted of an increased emphasis on gardening and exploitation of seeds, greater adjustments toward sedentary life ways, and elaboration on mortuary ritual and political control.

Perhaps the most significant development distinguishing the early portion of the Woodland period from the Late Archaic is the full-blown emergence of what has been referred to as the Eastern Agricultural Complex. This complex was composed of indigenous species of seed-producing commensal weeds including sunflower, sump weed, goosefoot, may grass, knot weed, small barley, and giant ragweed. The former three exhibit signs of domestication by the terminal phases of the Late Archaic, while the others appear to have been intentionally transported and cultivated in Late Archaic and Woodland contexts. Bottle gourd and squash represented very early Mexican introductions and along with the Eastern seed complex, formed the basis of the Early Woodland gardening subsystem. Maize was a relatively late entrant into the eastern Woodland groups, with an initial date of appearance of about 1,700 B.P. (Yarnell and Black 1985).

Large triangular projectile points exhibiting concave bases including Badin Crude Triangular, Yadkin Large Triangular, Transylvania Triangular, and Garden Creek Triangular (Coe 1964; Keel 1976; Wauchope 1966) styles are diagnostic of the Woodland period, as are smaller square-stemmed styles including Swannanoa Stemmed, Plott Short Stemmed, or Gypsy Stemmed (Keel 1976; Oliver 1985). This change in point style may be linked with the introduction of the bow and arrow weapon in the eastern United States.

Ceramic types of the Woodland period are not well understood in the project area. In general, Early and Middle Woodland styles of the Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina Piedmont include Kellogg, Dunlap, Deptford/Cartersville, and Badin/Yadkin series (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Trinkley 1989; Wauchope 1966). According to Anderson and Joseph (1988:708),

“virtually nothing is currently known about the Early Woodland period in the South Carolina Piedmont, although a continuation of typical coastal plain sequences has been documented as far inland as the fall line.”

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by an intensification of long-distance trade, but there is little evidence for direct participation of local groups in the classic Hopewell interaction sphere exchange network. Horticulture is thought to have assumed increasing importance, and the cultivation of maize may have been initiated at this time, although it did not gain prominence until the subsequent Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Ceramic artifacts dating to this period include Connestee ceramics, which can be identified by their thin-walled vessels that have a fine sandy paste and plain, simple stamped, or brushed surface treatments (Keel 1976).

Late Woodland occupations are marked by an increase in sedentism and improvements in food storage and preparation technologies and the development of complex tribal and chiefdom level political forms. Throughout much of the South Carolina Piedmont, the Late Woodland period marks the later stages of the Yadkin-Uwharrie sequence proposed by Coe (1964). Uwharrie ceramics include Plain, Brushed, Cord-Marked, Net-Impressed, Fabric- Impressed, Simple-Stamped, and Curvilinear Complicated-Stamped types and are tempered with sand, quartz, and sometimes other crushed mineral inclusions. Anderson and Joseph (1988) suggested that, at least in the upper Savannah River drainage, Cartersville and Connestee ceramics may extend later in time than previously thought, which may account for the paucity of identified Late Woodland sites in the area.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Sometime between B.P. 900 and 800, local ceramic assemblages in western and central North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia begin to show evidence of participation in the South Appalachian Mississippian tradition (Ferguson 1971). The initial phase of "Mississippianization," the Savannah phase, extended over a large geographical area including southeastern Tennessee, western and south-central North Carolina, and most of South Carolina and Georgia. Throughout this area, ceramic assemblages are linked together by a distinctive style of complicated stamped pottery generically described as Savannah Complicated Stamped. Design styles of this macro type tend to vary somewhat between localities. This, in addition to differences in other surface treatment types, has served as a basis for identifying a system of regional assemblage variants.

Central and northern South Carolina has never been adequately interpreted within this framework. On the central coast, the associated culture or style has been referred to as Jeremy or Jeremy-Pee Dee to emphasize its similarities with the Pee Dee variant of south-central North

Carolina (Anderson 1982; Cable et al. 1991; Trinkley 1980). It is probable that a closer fit will someday be made with the Mississippian assemblages of the Wateree (Mulberry Mound) and Upper Santee (Scotts Lake) valleys (DePratter and Judge 1986).

The Wateree sequence is still developing, but it provides at least an outline of ceramic patterns in the central interior region of South Carolina during the Mississippian period. DePratter and Judge (1986) have organized the material from Mulberry Mound into five ceramic phases based on variation in rim decoration. The earliest phases, the Belmont Neck and Adamson phases, seem to contain ceramics more typical Savannah types, while the following Town Creek phase ceramics at Mulberry represents a transitional Savannah-Irene or Lamar phase. The Mulberry phase correlates with early-to-middle Lamar period. John Cable examined a collection of ceramic from the Wateree Mound complex in 1998 and concluded that more work was necessary to refine the chronology. Since the Mulberry Mound Site has been correlated fairly firmly with the DeSoto town of Cofitachique, it can be assumed that the Mulberry phase ceramics associate with the Protohistoric period. The University of South Carolina is currently performing archaeological excavations at the site, which hopefully will add to an understanding of the ceramic chronology and overall site interpretation.

EUROPEAN CONTACT

The Spanish were the first Europeans to explore South Carolina with an expedition of the coast led by Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón in the 1520s (Hoffman 1994:37–38). It is believed that first contact in the present day York County region was by Hernando de Soto in the 1540s, followed by Juan Pardo 20 years later (DePratter et al. 1983; Swanton 1922:31). For the next century, the Spanish was the primary European influence in the region and tried to established settlements and missions along the coast but all failed. In 1670, the English settled Charles Town (now Charleston), and though there was a Spanish-English treaty which limited the English to Charleston, the English continued to expand in the region, while Spanish influence waned (Hoffer 2006; South Carolina Department of Archives & History 2017:2).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The state of South Carolina started out as part of the Province of Carolina, when in 1663, King Charles II of England gave a charter to eight English noblemen, known as the Lords Proprietors, as a reward for their support when he regained the throne following the death of Oliver Cromwell after the English Civil War (Saunders 1886). At that time, Carolina covered a land area stretching from the just above present-day Daytona Beach, Florida, up to the southern border of the Virginia and in an extremely vast east-west direction from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean (Edgar 1998:1). The Province of Carolina became an official royal colony in the early eighteenth century, only to be split into two colonies by 1729.

York County is located in what is known as the upstate of South Carolina, along the border with North Carolina, southwest of present day Charlotte, North Carolina. It was part of Craven County, one of the original three counties that was established for the Province of Carolina in 1682. The area started to see an influx of Scots-Irish Presbyterian settlers relocating from Pennsylvania in the mid-eighteenth century (Lewis 2007). Rising rent and land prices in Pennsylvania drove settlers southward down the Great Wagon Road, and they began arriving in the Upcountry west of the Catawba River during the 1740s and settled in present-day York County during the 1750s.

A smallpox epidemic hit the area between 1740 and 1760, killing more than half of the European settlers and as many as three-quarters of the native Catawba Indians. In 1764, the remaining members of the Catawba then moved to lands granted to them by the Treaty of Augusta. According to this treaty, the Catawba were to control 144,000 acres (a fraction of their original lands) along the Catawba River, including land in modern day Lancaster and York counties. As part of this treaty, Catawba Fort and Town were established at the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek, near present day Van Wyck, South Carolina (Merrell 1989).

By the time of the American Revolution, the European population of South Carolina had grown substantially. The question of whether to gain independence or remain loyal to England strongly divided families throughout the South Carolina Piedmont (Shankman et al. 1983). A number of skirmish and battles took place in the upstate. The Battle of Huck's Defeat, also referred to as the Battle of Williamson's Plantation, took place about seven miles west of the project area near the present day town of McConnells. This battle occurred on July 12, 1780 and was one of the first battles of the southern campaign to be won by Patriot militia. In October 1780, the area became a Patriot stronghold after the defeat of Major Patrick Ferguson and the destruction or capture of his entire military force at the Battle of Kings Mountain (Swisher 2007). This battle occurred approximately 16 miles northwest of the project area.

Though North and South Carolina became separate colonies in 1729, no official dividing line between the two Carolinas was drawn until 1772. Before then, modern day York County was actually part of North Carolina, being redistributed as part of different counties as they were created (Bladen, Anson, Mecklenburg, and finally Tryon in 1768) (The Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries and Clemson College 1927). In 1772, an official survey was done to determine the boundary between the two colonies. From then until the end of the American War, the area was known as the "New Acquisition District". Then in 1785, York County became one of the counties of the new State of South Carolina (The Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries and Clemson College 1927).

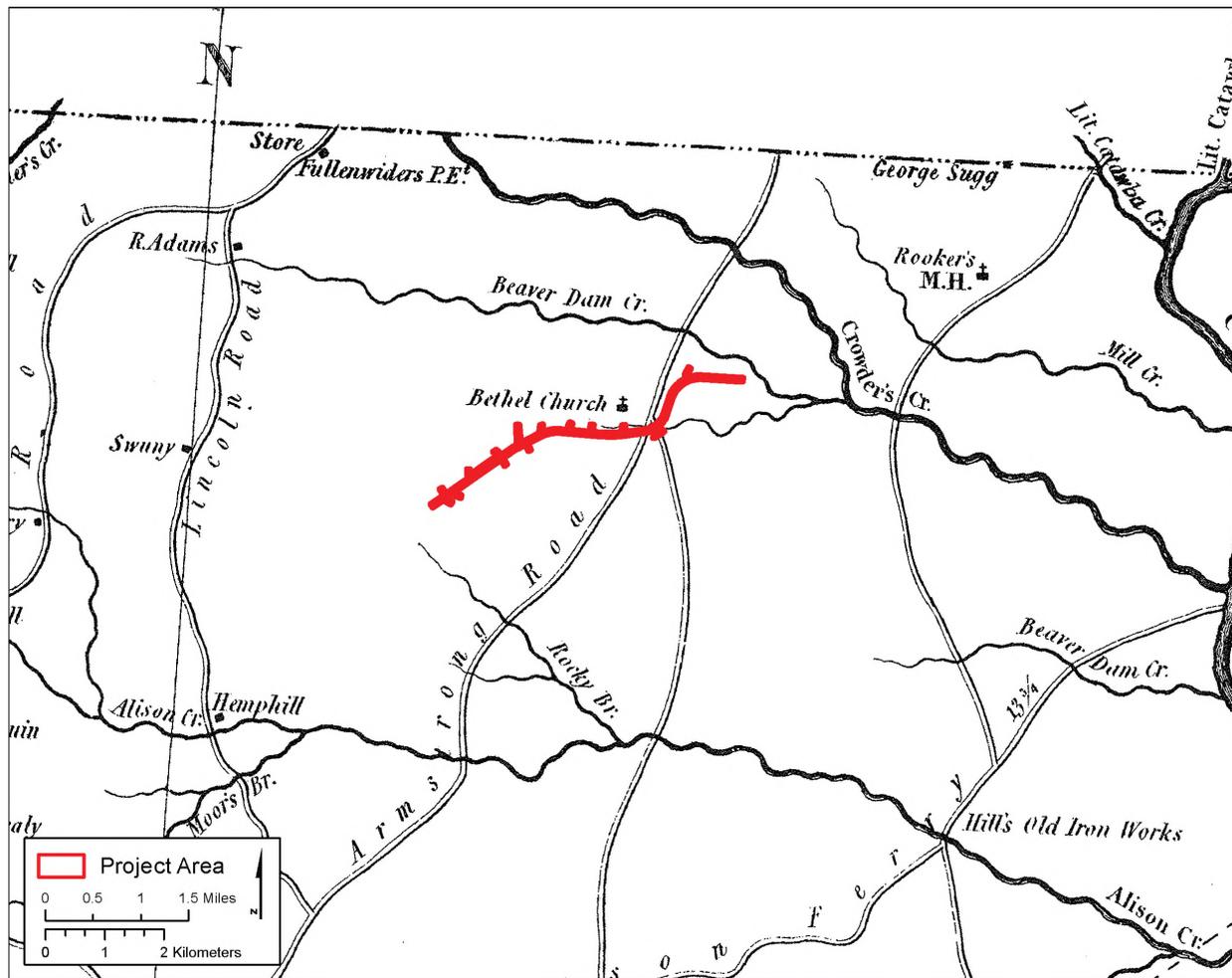
South Carolina continued to have an agrarian economy, with cotton becoming a main crop following the invention of Eli Whitney's cotton gin in 1793. Like the rest of the state, York County relied heavily on cotton as a cash crop. Getting the cotton crop to market was made easier when the railroad came to the area in the mid-nineteenth century (Lewis 2019). The Kings Mountain Railroad was completed in 1852 and ran from Yorkville (now York) to Chester, where it connected to a main railroad line running from Charlotte to Columbia.

Cotton was a principal factor in the growth in York County's population during this time, from 6,604 in 1790 to 21,500 by 1860 (Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce 1909; U.S. Census Bureau 1860). While in 1790, less than 15 percent of the population was enslaved, by 1860, this increased to almost half the population, most involved with the production of cotton (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:100–102). Instead of large plantations found elsewhere in the state, much of the cotton produced in the county was on relatively small farms with less than 400 acres, with 70 percent of all farms having less than 10 slaves (Hilliard 1984:41). Yet, even with the influx of people into the county during this time, the project area remained largely undeveloped (Figure 2) (Mills 1980).

York County was one of the more populated counties in upstate South Carolina at the beginning of the Civil War. There were so many residents that were ready to fight for the Confederacy, that 14 infantry companies were created in the county (Kirkland 1995). While there was only one minor battle fought in the area, the Battle for the Catawba Bridge at Nations Ford in 1865, York County would suffer the highest casualty rate of any county in South Carolina during the war. This, coupled with the Union Army's destruction of the railroad in 1865, halted growth in the county for years after the end of the war (Hilton 1994:512).

With the heavy loss of life from the war and the end of slavery, Reconstruction in the county was difficult for many of the county's residents. Besides the task of rebuilding all that had been destroyed or neglected during the time of war, most planters and farmers had to establish new agricultural practices. Wage labor was the only avenue open to free blacks immediately after the Civil War, and farming continued to be one way of making a living through the twentieth century. Those formerly enslaved were still overseen by foremen and continued to work in groups known as "squads." While the plantation settlement system continued to be nucleated, the "squad system" did require some modification of settlement since the laborers were divided into semiautonomous groups. These groups were often extended families of 2-10 workers who often occupied settlements close to agricultural fields (Orser et al. 1987). Former slaves were not fond of this arrangement since it was not significantly different than the labor arrangement they experienced while enslaved.

Figure 2.
Project Area on Moore's 1820 Map



Source: Mills 1980

Sharecropping, a system where laborers receive half of a crop in return for their labor, developed quickly after the war and might have been the most widespread type of tenancy practiced. Other types of tenancy developed in which a tenant provided the work, stock, and tools, thus, garnering a larger share of the crop than a traditional sharecropper might. In another scenario, a tenant could rent land and pay his rent in cash or produce. As sharecropping and share renting became more common, the spatial organization of plantations changed to more dispersed settlements. Labor arrangements are described in detail below. In instances where the tenant only provided labor, it is likely settlements were located in proximity to the plantation's core where work animals and tools were located. The greater the contribution provided by the tenant (labor, tools, animals, etc.), the more likely that settlements would be more widely dispersed and more autonomous (Prunty 1955).

York County recovered from the economic devastation brought on by the Civil War by turning to industrial development in the late nineteenth century, with the production of textiles being a focal point. Cotton mills and other textile factories began popping up in the county, including the first steam-driven cotton mill in South Carolina in Rock Hill in 1880, the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company in 1888, and the Clover Spinning Mill in 1890 (Jaeger Company 1993; Reynolds 2016; Shankman et al. 1983). In addition to its cotton mills, the city of Clover was also home to the only kyanite mine in the state and the sand and pyrite created from the mining process was used by the Department of Transportation. The mine at Henry's Knob Kyanite Mine in Clover operated between 1947 and 1970 (Poston and Brown 2014). These industries attracted many of the struggling farmers looking for jobs and many chose to relocate to the towns and cities.

The county continued to grow and prosper, with cotton continuing to be the dominant agricultural crop into the early twentieth century. By 1900, the county was averaging 32,262 bales of cotton per year. By 1907, the county had two cottonseed oil mills, one in Rock Hill and one in Yorkville. At this time, it also boasted 13 cotton mills: six in Rock Hill, three in Yorkville, two in Fort Mill, and one each in Bowling Green and Clover (Watson 1908). The county's economy began a period of decline with the failure of the cotton industry, caused by the boll weevil and soil erosion in the 1920s, continuing into the Great Depression of the 1930s (Lewis 2019; Wallace 1951:335).

With the coming of World War II, the county was needed to increase their textile and other industrial production to help with the war effort. This production continued and expanded after the war, allowing the population of the county to grow from 53,418 in 1930 to 71,596 in 1950. In 1950, Rock Hill had 24,502 residents, making it the largest town in the county and the fifth largest city in the state (Shankman et al. 1983; U.S. Department of Commerce 1932; 1943; 1952). Textile mills remained a main economic source for the county well into the 1960s. Small agricultural farms made smaller contributions to the local economy (Jaeger Company 1993).

The 1970s and 1980s brought further changes to York County, as many of the textile mills, which had long been the economic engine of the county, began to close, and jobs were shifted to foreign countries. The city of Clover's largest economic resource, Henrys Knob Kyanite Mine, closed its doors in 1970, while some of the textile mill production held until the 1990s (Jaeger Company 1993; Poston and Brown 2014). Currently, much of the economy in York County is centered around manufacturing and healthcare, with the county being among the top counties for significant job growth in the nation in 2017 (York County Economic Development 2017). As of 2017, the county has 266,439 residents.

IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research helped to identify previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE and to develop a general cultural and historical overview to properly evaluate resources during the field survey. New South Associates reviewed Archsite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), to identify resources within the APE that were previously recorded or listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP. In addition, historic maps were reviewed to determine the location of potential historic resources and to develop a general view of the development of the area over time. Previous cultural resource surveys and evaluation reports were reviewed, and secondary history books concerning the York County area were also consulted.

ARCHAEOLOGY METHODS

A three-person crew, including the project archaeologist and two field assistants, conducted the survey. The survey was accomplished using the standards outlined in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013). All areas were surveyed using 30-meter interval tests. Shovel tests were excavated when there was no surface exposure. Each shovel test was approximately 30 centimeters in size and excavated until culturally sterile subsoil was encountered. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth to ensure systematic artifact recovery. Wet and inundated survey areas were not shovel tested. For the purposes of this survey, an archaeological site was defined 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 (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find was defined as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius. Field notes were maintained for all shovel tests excavated.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS

All buildings, structures, and objects located within the APE and greater than 50 years in age were assessed for their NRHP eligibility. The goal of the Phase I survey was to identify and assess all resources within the APE constructed prior to 1968. These resources were identified and surveyed in accordance with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*, and each was digitally photographed.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory facilities of New South Associates, where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Analysis included cleaning, identifying, cataloging, and curation preparation of all artifacts to the standards required by SCIAA. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type and assigned a catalog number.

Analysis focused on determining period of occupation and site function. Historic artifacts were cataloged by functional category (e.g. kitchen, architecture, etc.), while lithic debitage and tools were cataloged by raw material, reduction stage, and tool type.

CURATION

New South Associates provides temporary storage for all records and artifacts. Artifacts, photographs, and notes were prepared for curation using the standards established by SCIAA. Project materials will be submitted to SCIAA for final curation once the report has been accepted as final.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Cultural resources are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the *Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places*. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they are 50 years of age or older and:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D, although other criteria can apply. In order to evaluate a resource under Criterion D, the National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Archeological Properties (Little et al. 2000) lists five primary steps to follow:

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information.
2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archaeological framework in which to evaluate the property.
3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address.
4. Taking archaeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions.

Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

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V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

There were 618 shovel test locations investigated during fieldwork, of which 469 were excavated (Figures 3-7). Those tests that were not excavated were excluded due to pavement, commercial development, paved/graveled parking areas, intersecting road ROWs, or greater than 15 degrees of slope.

There were no previously identified archaeological sites found to be present within a half mile of the project area. The project area can be categorized into various landscape types, including residential, commercial, wooded, and agricultural (Figure 8). Multiple residential developments are scattered throughout the project area, and several small businesses are located around the western end of the project area, where SC 557 meets SC 55. The eastern end of the project area lies in planted pines, some of which had been recently harvested. Various smaller lots of planted pine trees are also present throughout the rest of the project area. Much of the central portion of the project area was agricultural land, including cattle fields, horse pastures, and cotton fields. These areas also contained scattered residences not associated with a singular development.

Soil profiles varied slightly across the project area but followed a general pattern of sandy loam underlain by sandy clay or clay. A typical soil profile was 0-25 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 5/4) sandy loam, followed by 25-40 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay. In areas of higher elevation, soil profiles were more deflated. Tests in these areas produced 0-15 centimeters of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, followed by 15-30 centimeters of red (2.5YR 4/8) clay. In the lower areas, between rolling hilltops, soil profiles are deeper. These tests produced soil profiles of 0-14 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 5/4) sandy loam, followed by 45-55 centimeters of red (2.5YR 5/8) clay.

One previously unrecorded archaeological site, a historic artifact scatter, was identified during this survey, along with two isolated finds. One of the isolated finds consisted of a single shovel test that produced historic artifacts from a roadside ditch, while the other isolated find was one shovel test with prehistoric debitage.

SITE 38YK605

Site 38YK605 is a historic artifact scatter which spans roughly 2,600 square meters. It is located on the northwest side of SC 557, in a hay field just south of the intersection of SC 557 and Bate Harvey Road (Figure 9). Topographically, the field in which the site sits has a gentle slope downward from its northwest corner towards the southeast. At the time of survey, the field was recently harvested for hay and ground visibility was above 90 percent (see Figure 9b). The site was first identified during systematic shovel testing by observation of multiple artifacts on the surface.



Figure 3.
Map Showing Shovel Tests and Survey Coverage, 1 of 5

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

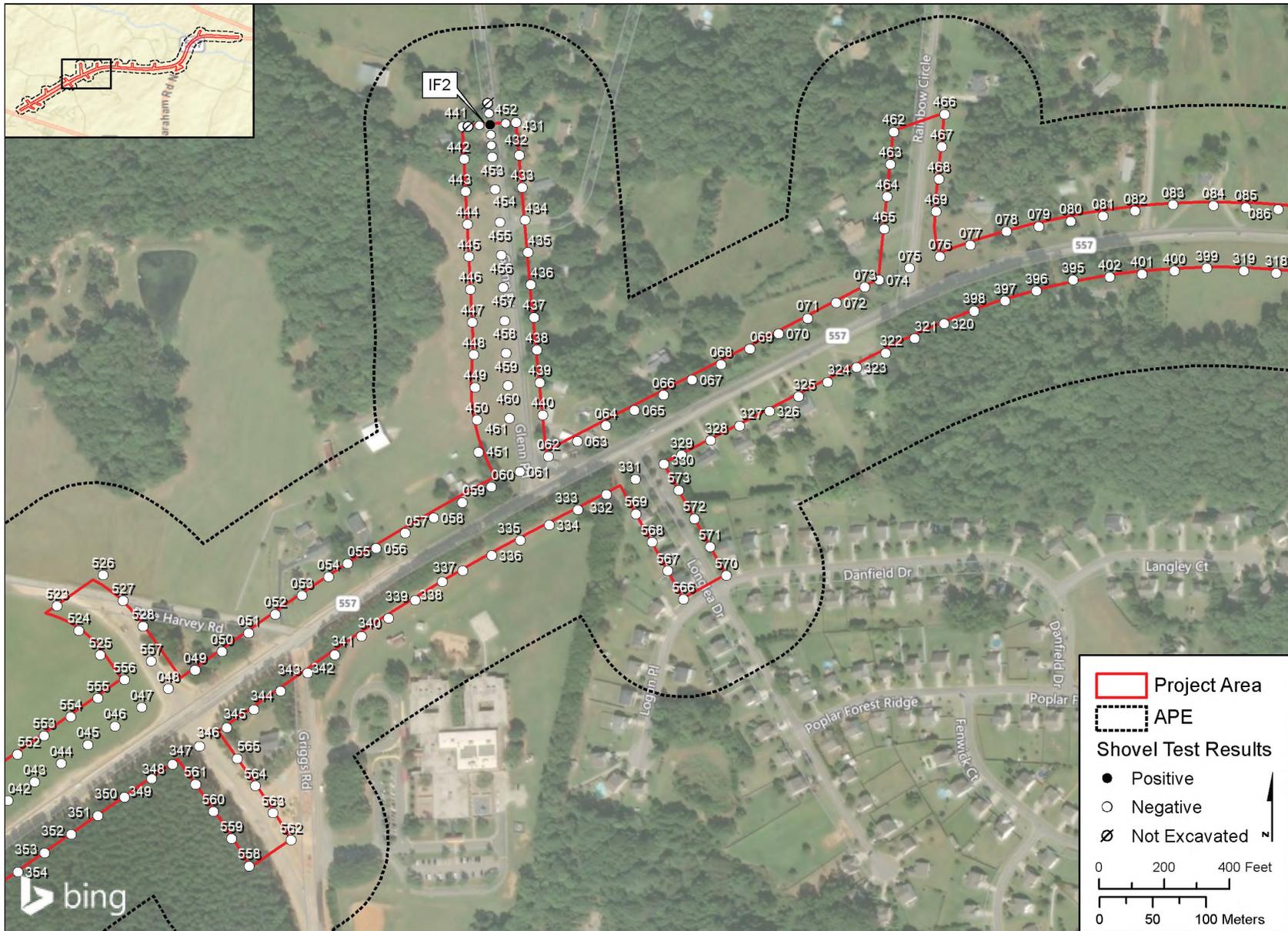


Figure 4.
Map Showing Shovel Tests and Survey Coverage, 2 of 5

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

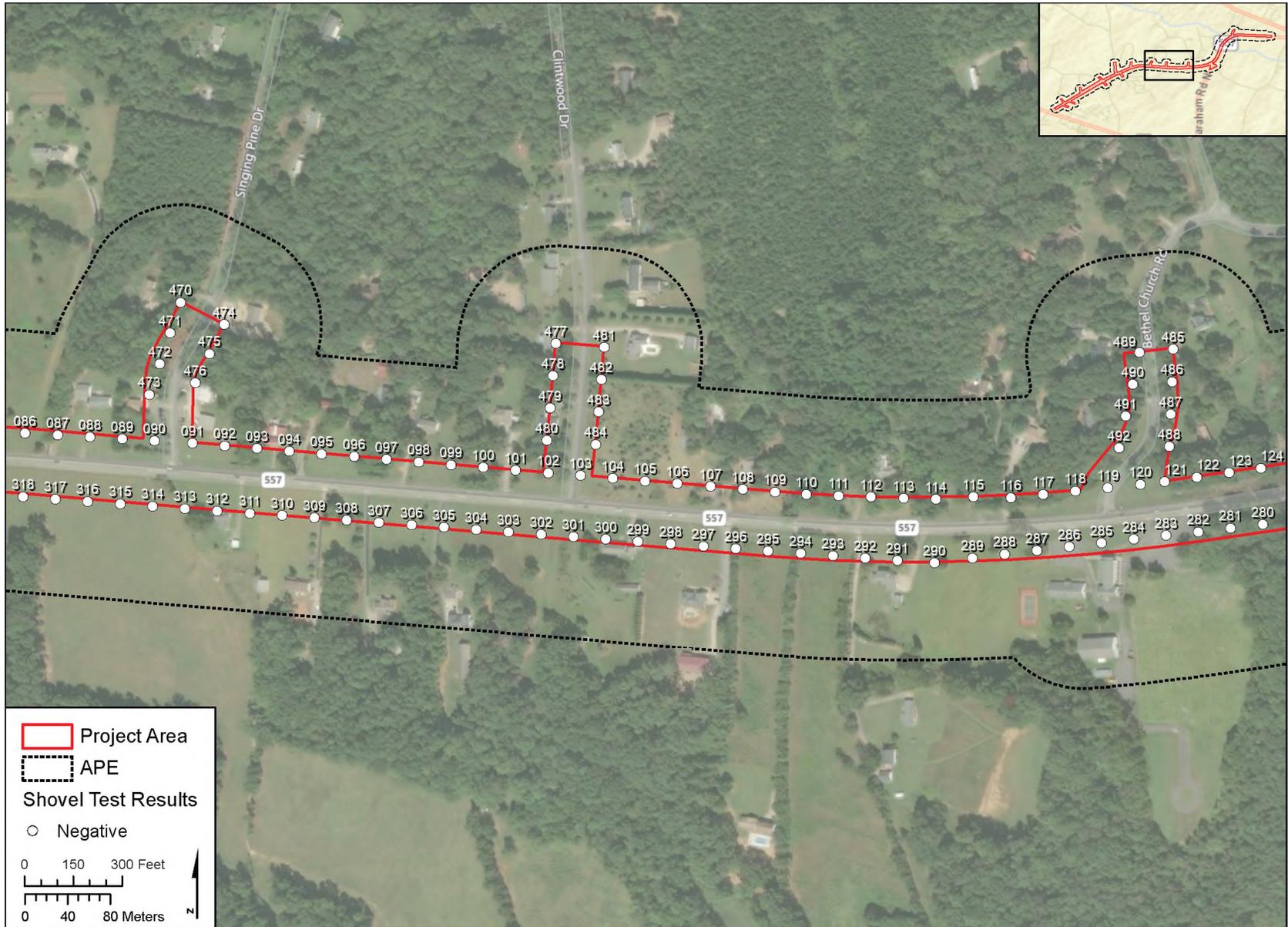


Figure 5.
Map Showing Shovel Tests and Survey Coverage, 3 of 5

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)



Figure 6.
Map Showing Shovel Tests and Survey Coverage, 4 of 5

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

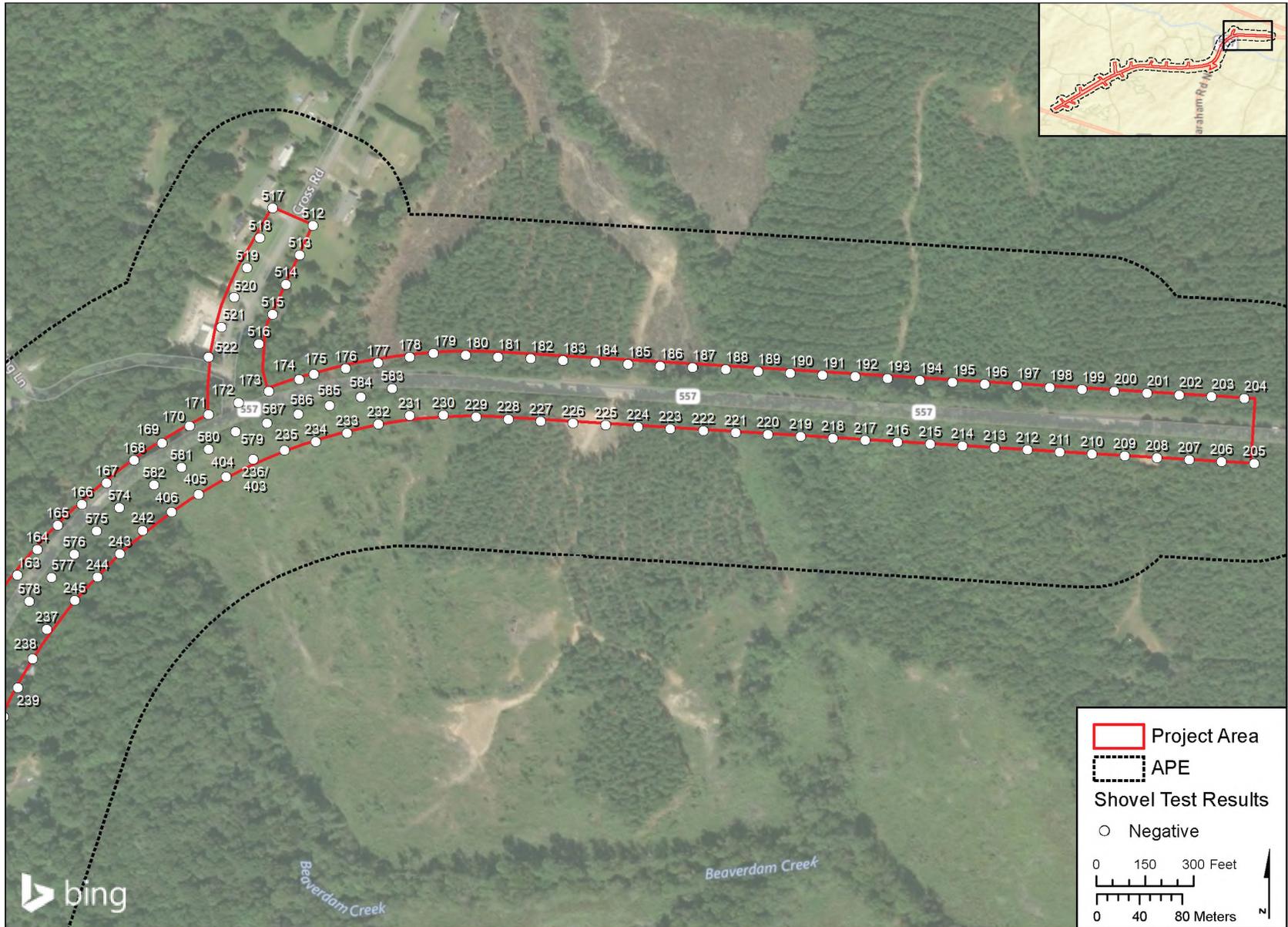


Figure 7.
Map Showing Shovel Tests and Survey Coverage, 5 of 5

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

Figure 8.
Typical Conditions Found in the Project Area



A. Commercial Development Along SC 557,
View Northeast



B. Agricultural Field Along SC 557, View East

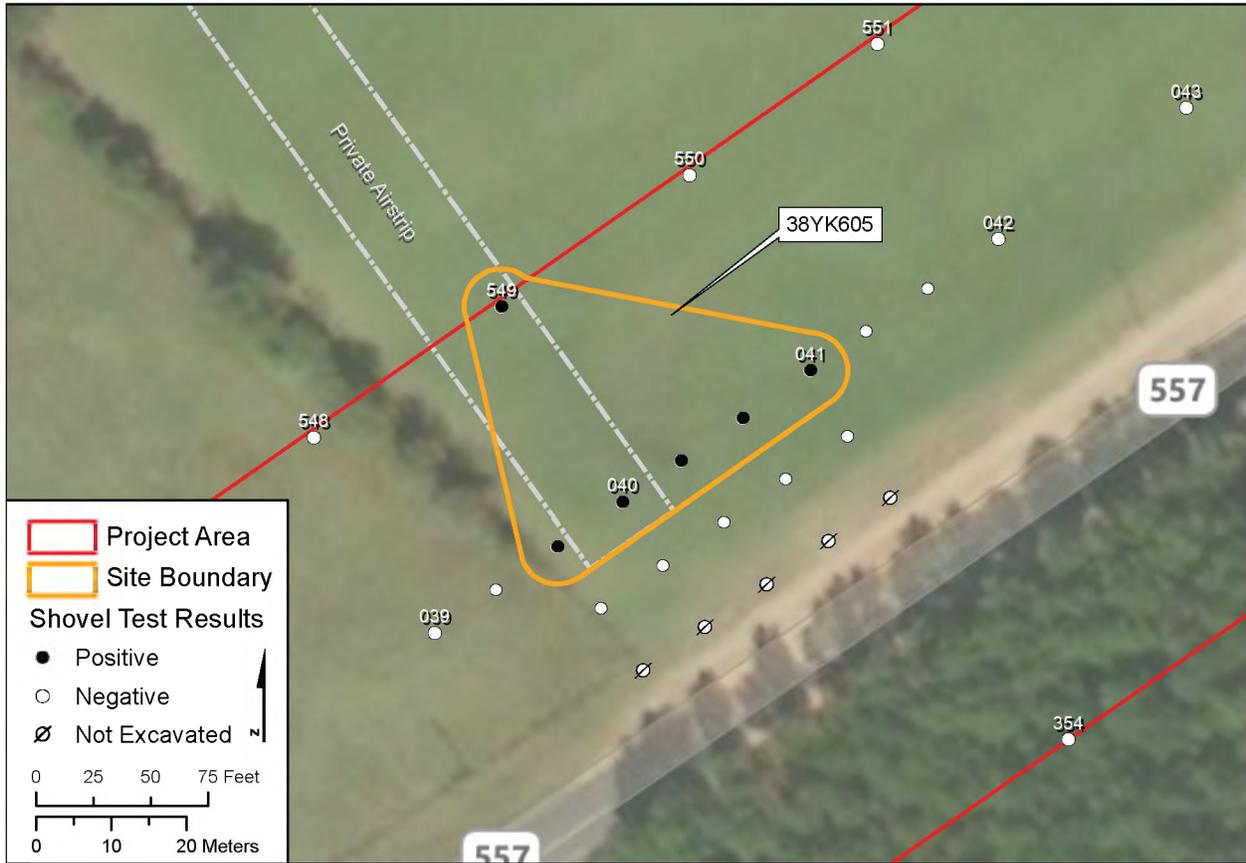


C. Recently Harvested Pine Stand Along SC 557,
View Northeast



D. Residential Area in the Project Area, View West

Figure 9.
Map and Photograph of Site 38YK605



A. Map Showing Site 38YK605

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)



B. View North

Shovel test 41 produced the first subsurface artifact recovery, and therefore, was used as the site datum. The project area extended roughly 200 feet to the north of SC 557, and delineation shovel testing was used to define the boundaries of the site. Preliminary delineation within the project area failed to produce materials, despite the observation of artifacts on the surface. Therefore, a surface collection was performed to sample the classes of artifacts present. While this was being performed, the property owner of the field in which the site is located strongly requested that the field crew leave his property. At that point, the field crew finished recording their open tests and moved on from the property.

After consulting with the client and property owner, it was agreed that the site could be revisited for the purposes of delineation within 100 feet of the roadside. As such, much of the surface scatter was not able to be tested or sampled at close interval. For the area that could be examined, 16 shovel tests were dug, six of which produced cultural material (see Figure 9). A typical shovel test excavated in this area was a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam from 0-15 centimeters, followed by a very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sand to 20 cmbs, followed by a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) sandy clay down to 35 cmbs. The recovered artifacts included decorated and undecorated whiteware, milk glass, molded table glass, container glass, brick, and porcelain (Table 1). All materials were recovered from the plow zone, which extended to a maximum depth of 15 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Because of the restrictions placed on the field crew, only an area of 40x30 meters could be examined. However artifacts were observed spanning a larger area than this.

Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38YK605

Shovel Test	Level Depth	Count	Artifact Description
40	Surface	1	Container Glass, Aqua
40	Surface	2	Container Glass, Clear
41	0-15 cmbs	1	Container Glass, Amethyst Color
549	Surface	3	Container Glass, Milk Glass
549	Surface	5	Container Glass, Clear
40_E10	0-15 cmbs	1	Container Glass, Amber
40_E10	0-15 cmbs	1	Container Glass, Amethyst Color
40_E10	0-15 cmbs	1	Container Glass, Aqua
40_E10	0-15 cmbs	5	Container Glass, Clear
40_W10	0-10 cmbs	5	Container Glass, Clear
41_W10	0-15 cmbs	3	Container Glass, Clear
41_W10	0-15 cmbs	3	Container Glass, Milk Glass
40	Surface	1	Porcelain, Polychrome Decal

Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38YK605

Shovel Test	Level Depth	Count	Artifact Description
40	Surface	1	Container Glass, Light Green
40	Surface	1	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/ Black or Brown
40	Surface	2	Brick, Unidentified
40	Surface	2	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded
40	Surface	1	Whiteware, Plain
40	Surface	2	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass

At the time of survey, a discoloration was observed in the vegetation in the shape of a long strip roughly 25 meters wide and extending northward perpendicularly from SC 557 for several hundred meters (see Figure 9b). In talking to the landowner, it was revealed that this portion of the field had been leveled for the creation of a private landing strip suitable for a small, private airplane. This runway extended into the area of highest artifact concentration at the site. Based on the level of ground disturbance visible, it is likely that the alteration of this area pushed most of the artifacts out of context and into portions of the field with which they had no primary association.

The site has experienced significant disturbance due to cultivation and land alteration for a landing strip, and the only subsurface deposits of cultural material is within the plow zone. Local informants indicated that the site is located on what was once a much larger farm property, and may have been associated with a tenant farmer during the earlier part of its history. Historic research revealed a building, which first shows up on the 1947 USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Clover, South Carolina, at the location of the site (Figure 10). This building can also be seen on aerial photography from 1949 (Figure 11). Because the building is not on a 1939 county map nor is it seen on a later 1973 area photograph, it is likely that this building was constructed in the early 1940s and was demolished by the early 1970s.

The site is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. It is also not known to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. In addition, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Yet, because the site was not fully investigated, its NRHP eligibility under Criterion D is unknown. Although only the area within 100 feet of SC 557 was subjected to close interval shovel testing, regular interval shovel testing beyond 100 feet and within the project area limits (200 feet beyond SC 557), as well as surface observations, indicate that the portion of the site within the project area lacks significant research potential.

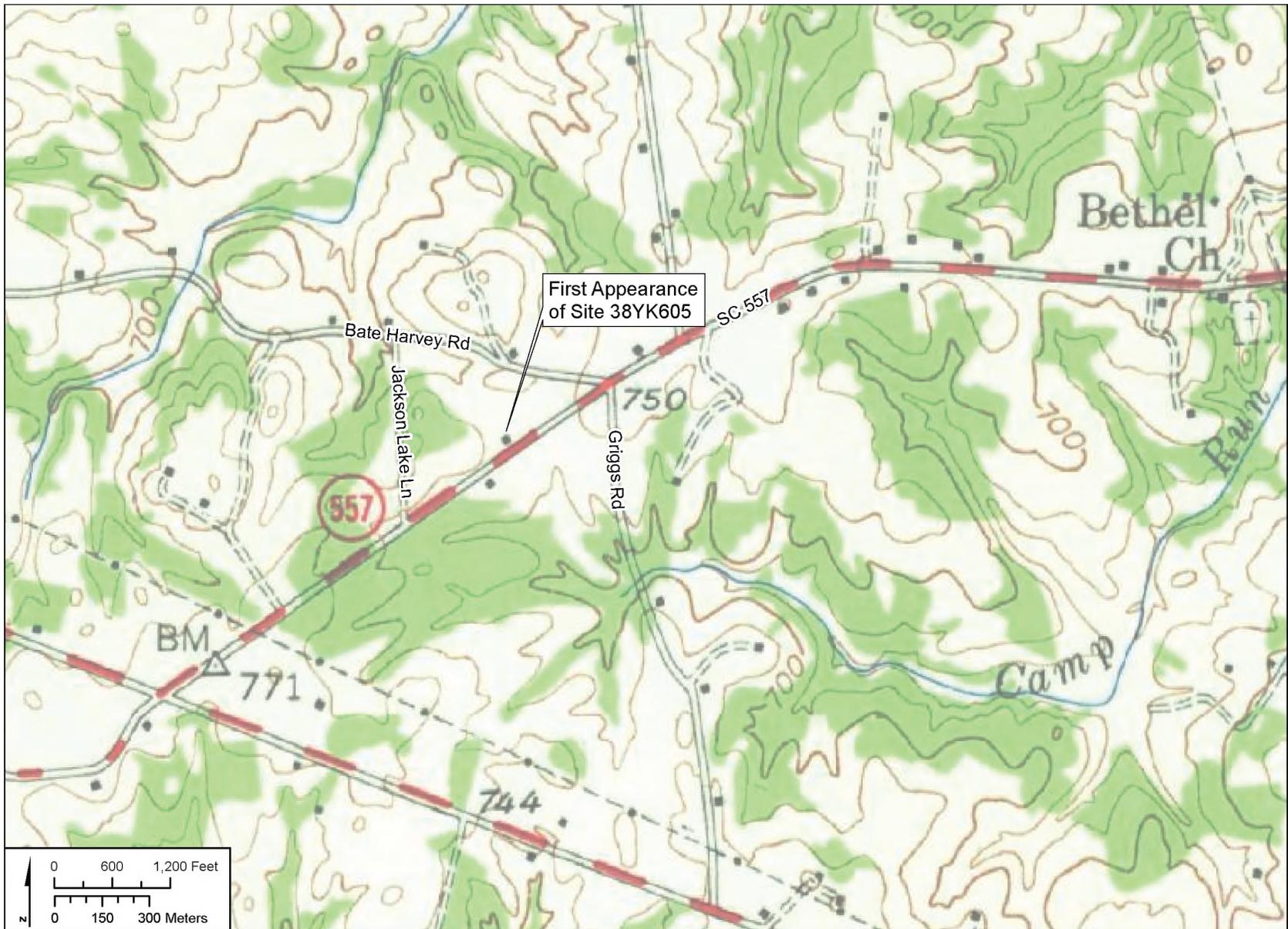


Figure 10.
1947 Topographic Map Showing Building at Site 38YK605

Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Clover, SC (1947)

Figure 11.
1949 Aerial Photograph Showing Building at Site 38YK605



Source: USGS Earth Explorer (1949)

ISOLATED FIND 1 (IF 1)

Isolated Find 1 (IF 1) is comprised of a single shovel test on the edge of the project area. During standardized testing, shovel test 376, located on the south side of SC 557 near its intersection with Lawson Lake Drive, produced two quartz flakes from between 5 and 15 cmbs (Figure 12). The property in which IF 1 sits is part of the backyard of a local resident. Currently, it is covered by moderately dispersed, young pine and hardwood trees, little ground cover, and the terrain gently slopes to the east (see Figure 12b).

Upon identification of cultural material, delineation tests were excavated in a cruciform pattern oriented along the project area axes. Soil profiles across the area are 0-15 cmbs of a light brown (7.5YR 6/3) sandy loam, followed by 15-30 cmbs of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand, followed by 30-40 cmbs of a yellow (10YR 5/4) clay. No additional cultural materials were identified during testing. As such, IF 1 fails to meet the standard for classification as a site.

ISOLATED FIND 2 (IF 2)

Isolated Find 2 (IF 2) is comprised of a single shovel test within the project area along Glen Road/State Road 46-64 (Figure 13). Shovel test 452 produced one sherd of alkaline glazed stoneware and one piece of chimney glass from between 0 and 10 cmbs. The chimney glass was fractured into two at the time of excavation. This shovel test was located in a roadside gutter in front of a residence at the top of a hill. The surrounding terrain slopes gently to the north and south. Vegetation in the area is mature oak trees with exposed topsoil. Agricultural fields in the surrounding area showed evidence of recent harvest, but were recently planted in hay (see Figure 13b).

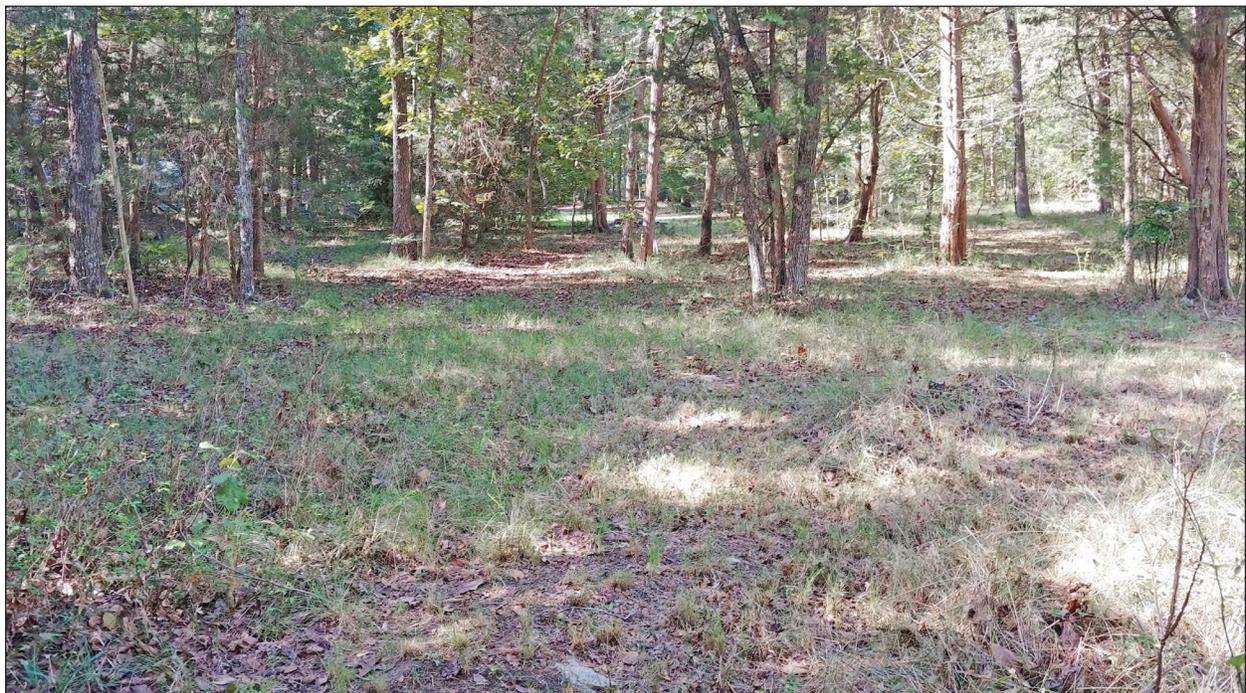
Upon identification of cultural material, delineation tests were excavated in a cardinal cruciform pattern to explore the bounds of the material deposit. Several of the tests were obstructed by the presence of a private driveway, and the eastern delineations were placed on the opposite side of the road from the initial positive. In some areas, the topsoil had eroded to the point that clay undersoil was visible. Generally, soils across the area were a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay loam from 0-10 cmbs, followed by a dusky red (10R 3/2) clay down to 20 centimeters. No other cultural material was recovered during delineation testing. Because the recovered material was identified in a roadside gutter, and the surrounding soils were heavily eroded, IF 2 was determined to be without sufficient context for classification as a site.

Figure 12.
Map and Photograph of Isolated Find 1



A. Map Showing Isolated Find 1

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)



B. View Northwest

Figure 13.
Map and Photograph of Isolated Find 2



A. Map Showing Isolated Find 2

Source: ESRI World Imagery (2019)



B. View West

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VI. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

While development in the area is mostly rural residential, there are a few commercial properties found in the APE (Figure 14). The residential development is mostly mid-to-late twentieth-century buildings with a few nineteenth-century buildings. The southern portion of SC 557 within the APE is moderately settled with a mix of mid-twentieth-century to modern single-family houses, manufactured homes, and commercial development including veterinary office, auto repair shops, and gas stations. The northern section of SC 557 is more rural in character and sparsely developed with single family homes and pasture land. Griggs Road Elementary School is located on the southeast side of SC 557 between Bates Harvey Road and Glenn Road. House types in the project area are primarily Minimal Traditional and Ranch Houses.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Two previous architectural surveys have been conducted with the project area. The first was conducted in 1980 as a state-wide inventory of historic resources. During this survey one resource was recommended as eligible, the Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (Resource 1370.00 and 1370.01). The church and cemetery were listed on the NRHP in 1980. The second survey, *the York County Historical and Architectural Inventory Survey*, was completed in 1992 by the Jaeger Company. This survey identified five historic resources that are located within the current APE. Of these, one resource, Resource 1369, was recommended eligible; the remaining four were recommended not eligible.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources

Resource	Resource Type	Date of Construction	Current NRHP Determination
1369	House/Building	1880	Recommended Eligible
1370	Bethel Presbyterian Church	1873	Listed
1370.00	Bethel Presbyterian Cemetery	c. 1770	Listed
1371	House/Building	1880	Not Eligible
1577	House Building	1820	Not Eligible
1578	House/Building	1850	Not Eligible
1580	House Building	1890	Not Eligible

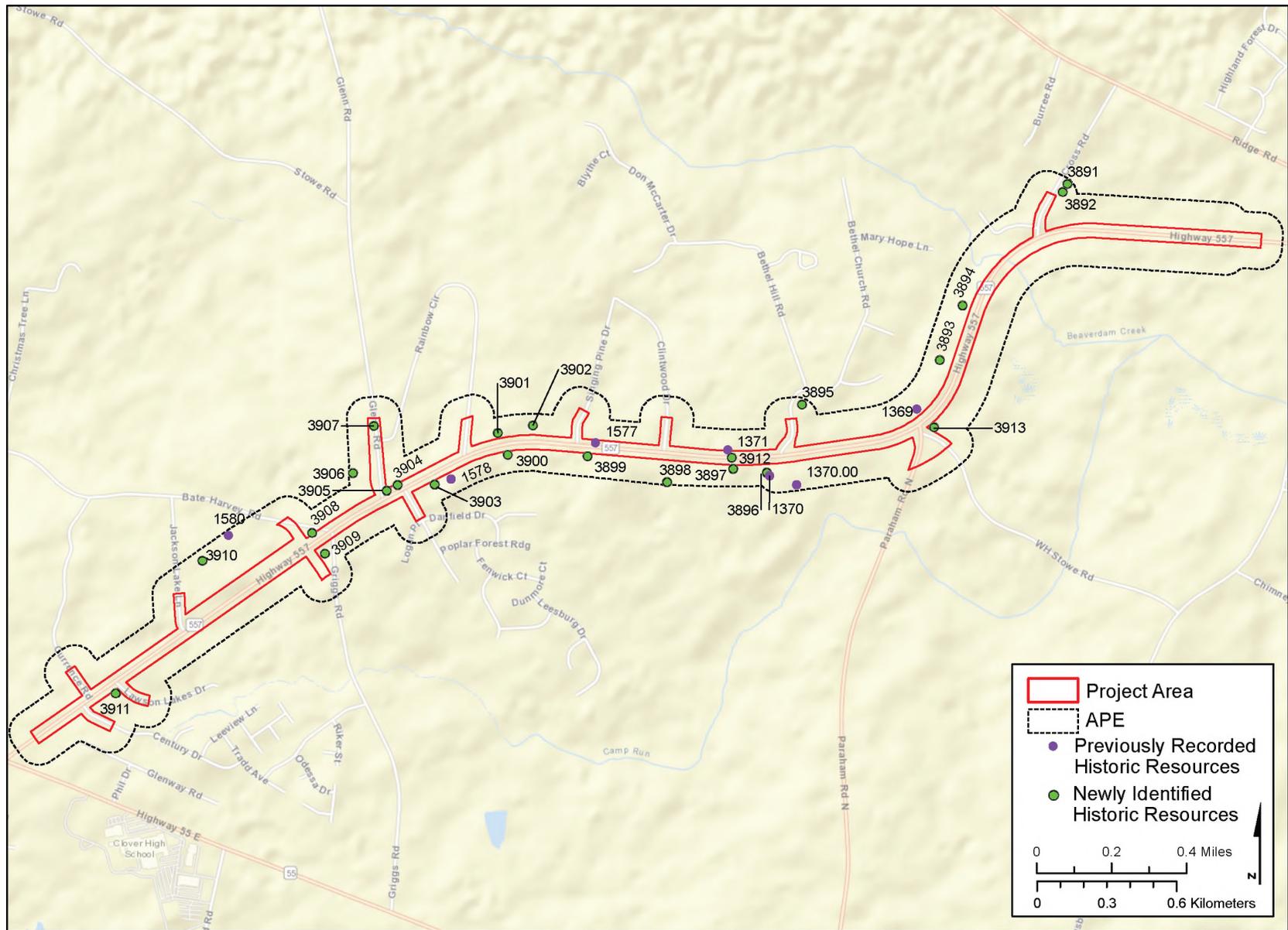


Figure 14.
Map Showing the Previously Recorded and Newly Identified Historic Resources

Source: ESRI World Street Map (2019)

RESOURCE 1369

Resource 1369 is still standing and is located at 6788 SC 557 (Figure 15). The resource consists of a main residence and contributing outbuildings. The house is a lateral gabled two-story residence. It has a two-story front porch with spindle supports and decorative trim. The front elevation has a symmetrical façade with a centrally located front door. The resource has two exterior brick chimneys on both side elevations. The lateral gable roof is clad with pressed metal shingles. The windows are wood six-over-six double hung sash. An outbuilding was identified on the property and is historical. It is a log constructed barn located on the west rear portion of the property. Resource 1369 was found eligible based on its integrity to original material and surrounding outbuildings. It was recommended eligible under Criterion C, architecture, for inclusion on the NRHP in 1992.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY

Resource 1370 is known as Bethel Presbyterian Church and was built in 1873 in the Classical style (Figure 16). It is located at 2445 SC 557. An adjacent cemetery is associated with the church. The front gable church has a full-height gable portico. The resource has a symmetrical façade with a centrally located front entrance topped by a five-light transom above the front entrance. The windows appear to be the original wood six-over-six double hung sash with plantation shutters. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south west elevation. The portico's gable roof is supported by plain square columns and contains a single circular window.

The cemetery, Resource Number 1370.00, is located on the northeastern side of the church yard. The northern boundary of the cemetery is defined by a stone wall, and it extends south to the rear of the church property. While the earliest recorded grave in the cemetery dates to 1774, the cemetery is still in use. Soldiers from the American Revolution and the Civil War are buried in the cemetery. Many of the American Revolution soldiers have ties to the local Kings Mountain battle that occurred in York County (Starr 1980). Gravestones in the cemetery range from simple stone monuments to the more elaborate granite headstones. The cemetery currently contains over 4,000 graves and is still in use today.

The original nomination form notes that the establishment of the church was important to the local community and has had many social impacts throughout its history. Bethel Presbyterian Church was originally established in 1764 and is still regularly used. The church is also known to be the mother church of two other local Presbyterian churches in the area (Starr 1980). Resource 1370 was found eligible and then listed on the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of social history and Criterion C for architecture.

Figure 15.
Resource 1369



A. Front Elevation



B. Outbuildings

Figure 16.
Resources 1370 and 1370.00



A. Resource 1370, Oblique Setting



B. Resource 1370.00, Cemetery

OTHER PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Resources 1371, 1577, 1578, and 1580 are all recommended not eligible for the NRHP during the 1992 survey (Figures 17 and 18). Resources 1371, 1578, and 1580 are all two-story Folk Victorian houses with alterations to their exteriors or to their settings. The current survey concurs with the status of the original 1992 survey and does not find that these resources are NRHP eligible.

Resource 1371 is a Folk Victorian built in 1880 and has had recent alterations (see Figure 17a). The alterations include removal of the key Folk Victorian elements, replaced original wood windows with vinyl sashes and replaced original weatherboard with vinyl siding. It is also not known to be associated with any historic person or event.

Resource 1577 is a standard two-story I-house built in 1820 that has had alterations since the 1992 survey (see Figure 17b). Alterations included additions that have altered the massing, replaced wood windows with vinyl sashes and replaced weatherboard with vinyl siding. It is also not known to be associated with any historic person or event.

Resource 1578 is a Folk Victorian built in 1850 that has undergone alterations (see Figure 18a). These alterations include removal of the key Folk Victorian elements, replaced wood windows with vinyl sashes and replaced weatherboard with vinyl siding. It is also not known to be associated with any historic person or event.

Resource 1580 was moved to its current location in 1983 and was found to not be eligible based on alterations and lack of setting integrity (see Figure 18b). Many of its Folk Victorian elements have been removed and only minimal characteristics of its original style remain.

The four resources were not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past or found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. These resources also do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, the current survey concurs with the previous recommendations; none of the four are individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 17.
Resources 1371 and 1577



a. Resource 1371, Front Elevation



b. Resource 1577, Oblique



b. Resource 1577's Outbuilding

Figure 18.
Resources 1578 and 1580



a. Resource 1578, Front Elevation



a. Resource 1580, Front Elevation

NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Twenty-three newly identified resources were located within the APE. Of these 23, none are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Most newly identified resources were mid-twentieth-century residences. A description and NRHP recommendation for each resource is provided below (Table 3).

Table 3. Newly Identified Historic Resources

Resource	Location	Resource Use	Date of Construction	NRHP Recommendation
3891	176 Cross Road	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3892	168 Cross Road	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3893	6728 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3894	6670 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3895	162 Bethel Church Road	Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3896	2445 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3897	2400 SC 557	Vacant	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
3898	2393 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
3899	2275 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3900	2191 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3901	2194 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3902	2232 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
3903	2091 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3904	2054 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3905	2048 SC 557	Commercial	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3906	2026 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3907	187 Glenn Road	Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
3908	1693 Bate Harvey Rd	Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3909	1849 SC 557	Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3910	1824 SC 557	Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3911	110 Lawson Lake Drive	Domestic	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3912	2402 SC 557	Vacant	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
3913	6788-6798 Hwy 557	Road marker	ca. 1825	Not Eligible

RESOURCE 3891

Resource 3891 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1960 and is located at 176 Cross Road (Figure 19a). The resource is a one-story, rectangular residence clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof. The roof is covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad with pressboard. The engaged front porch is supported by decorative metal posts that extend to the

Figure 19.
Resources 3891 and 3892



a. Resource 3891, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3892, Front Elevation

carport, which is located on the south elevation. The rear portion of the carport has been enclosed with screen and lattice. The resource also has an off-center interior brick chimney and the windows are vinyl replacement, one-over-one double hung sash windows.

The resource is located in a residential area mostly comprised of mobile homes that does not appear to have a plan or specific developmental pattern. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3892

Resource 3892 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1960 and is located at 168 Cross Road (see Figure 19b). The resource is a one-story, rectangular residence clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the gable ends have been clad with vinyl siding. The engaged front porch covers the entrance and central bay and is supported by plain columns. The resource has an attached, open-sided carport on the south elevation. The resource also has one interior brick chimney and the windows are one-over-one double hung sash vinyl windows. There is a bay window located north of the porch. An addition is located on the south end of the house and has vinyl siding and a brick foundation.

The resource is located in a residential development that does not appear to have a plan or specific developmental pattern and the building is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping. The surrounding houses are mostly late twentieth-century mobile homes.

Resource 3892 has alterations that have slightly altered its appearance. The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3893

Resource 3893 is a Linear Ranch House, built circa 1960, located at 6728 SC 557 (Figure 20a). The resource is a rectangular, one-story residence, clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The resource has a recessed porch that is clad with vinyl siding. On the south side of the front elevation is a front gable with a prominent exterior brick chimney.

Figure 20.
Resources 3893 and 3894



a. Resource 3893, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3894, Front Elevation

The chimney is flanked by one-over-one double hung vinyl, sash windows which is common throughout elevations. The resource has an attached two-car carport on the south elevation that is clad in vinyl siding.

The resource is located in a mostly rural area with surrounding fields. The building is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping including planted bushes along the front façade.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3894

Resource 3894 is a one-story residence, built circa 1960, located at 6670 SC 557 (see Figure 20b). The resource is a linear building with a rectangular plan, clad in brick veneer, that has a lateral gable roof. The roof is covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The front elevation features a prominent exterior slab brick chimney which is west of the recessed front entry. The windows are replacement six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows. The resource has a one car garage attached to the west elevation of the resource via an enclosed walkway.

The resource is located near rural residential development with heavily wooded lots, and there source sits on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted small bushes along the front façade of the resource, and the lot has moderate tree coverage.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3895

Resource 3895 is a two-story residence, built circa 1955, located at 162 Bethel Church Road (Figure 21a). The resource has an L-shape plan clad in vinyl siding with a gable front and side wing. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The front porch is full height with a shed rood supported by plain columns. The resource has two brick chimneys, one is located on the interior of the east elevation and the other is located on the exterior of the west elevation. The front entrance is flanked by single pane side lights with a half circle window in the center of the door.

Figure 21.
Resources 3895 and 3896



a. Resource 3895, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3896, Front Elevation

The windows are non-historic, vinyl, six-over-six double hung sash windows. There is a detached double car garage located off the west elevation that is not historically associated with the main resource.

The resource is located near rural residential development with nearby fields and heavily wooded lots and the building sits on a large lot with informal landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right front façade and around the east elevation of the resource with a front circle driveway.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3896

Resource 3896 is a Neoclassical Revival House, built circa 1950, located at 2445 SC 557 (see Figure 21b). The resource is a two-story rectangular house flanked by one-story side wings clad in brick veneer. It has a gable roof clad in composition shingles. It has a full-height portico which is supported by Greek revival columns. The front entrance has a Greek revival door surround with three-light side lights. The resource has large 12-over-12 vinyl windows throughout.

The resource is located near rural residential development separated by vast grass fields. The building sits on a large lot with informal landscaping.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3897 AND 3897.01

Resource 3897 is a Bungalow, built circa 1930, located at 2400 SC 557 (Figure 22). The resource is a one-story rectangular residence that sits on brick foundation and has a jerkinhead roof. The roof is clad in composition shingle and the exterior of the house is clad in vinyl siding. The partial front porch occupies the eastern side of the front elevation and is supported by brick columns. The east elevation has an exterior brick chimney and all of the windows and doors have been boarded over. An outbuilding was also located at the northwestern end of the house and was recorded as Resource 3897.01.

Figure 22.
Resources 3897



a. Resource 3897, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3897.01, Outbuilding

Resource 3897.01 is a small frame building located on the west rear portion of the lot. It has a rectangular plan with a gable roof. The roof is clad with metal and the exterior walls are encased with weatherboard. The building is non-historic and does not contribute to the main resource.

The resource is located near rural residential development with fields and heavily wooded lots. The resource sits on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping and planted bushes.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3898

Resource 3898 is a Linear Ranch House, built circa 1970, located at 2393 SC 557 (Figure 23a). The resource is a one-story rectangular residence, clad in brick veneer with lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The front entry porch is recessed, and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The plain front door is flanked by three-light side lights. Separated by a hyphen on its east elevation, the resource has an attached carport with a modern style shed roof. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows are replacement vinyl one-over-one double hung sashes.

The resource is located near rural residential development with fields and heavily wooded lots. The building is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping including planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3899

Resource 3899 is a Minimal Traditional house, built circa 1940, located at 2275 SC 557 (see Figure 23b). The resource is a one-story rectangular residence, clad in brick veneer, with a lateral gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The resource has an enclosed screen porch and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The windows are non-historic six-over-six double hung sash windows.

Figure 23.
Resources 3898 and 3899



a. Resource 3898, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3899, Front Elevation

The resource is located near rural residential development separated by open fields and the resource sits on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3900

Resource 3900 is a Linear Ranch House, built circa 1960, located at 2191 SC 557 (Figure 24a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan, clad in brick veneer, and has a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad with composition shingles. The front entry porch is recessed and has brick steps. The resource also has one interior brick chimney and an engaged garage on the west elevation that is not visible from the front elevation.

The resource is located near rural residential development with fields and heavily wooded lots. The building is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping and moderate tree coverage with planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 3901 AND 3901.01

Resource 3901 is a Linear Ranch House, built circa 1960, located at 2194 SC 557 (see Figure 24b). The resource is a one-story vacant house that has a rectangular plan and a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior of the resource is clad in asbestos shingles. The recessed, partial front porch has plain square wood posts. The resource has vinyl replacement windows that are one-over-one double hung sash and an exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation.

Resource 3901.01 is small shed located at the right rear corner of the property. It is a small rectangular frame building clad in weatherboard. It has a gable roof with an extended shed roof over the west elevation. The building is historic to the main resource.

Figure 24.
Resources 3900 and 3901



a. Resource 3900, Oblique



b. Resource 3901 and 3901.01

The resources are located near rural residential development with fields and heavily wooded lots. The buildings sit on a moderate size lot that is overgrown with vegetation.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3902 AND 3902.01

Resource 3902 is a Bungalow residence, built circa 1930, located at 2232 SC 557 (Figure 25a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan, clad in vinyl siding, with a front facing gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the gable ends have brackets. The resource also has a double gable on the front façade with the front porch under the lower gable which is supported by fluted columns over brick piers. The east elevation has a gable roof side porch and along the east elevation roof line is a single shed dormer. The windows are non-historic one-over-one double hung sashes.

Resource 3902.01 is a detached, two-car garage that is located toward the northeast corner of the property. The garage is frame construction with a gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The exterior walls are clad in vertical siding.

The resource is located near rural residential development with open fields. The building sits on a large lot with informal landscaping and sparse tree coverage, and there are planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3903

Resource 3903 is a Minimal Traditional, built circa 1940, located at 2091 SC 557 (see Figure 25b). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan, vinyl siding, and a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and has a double gable on the front facade. The resource has two porches, the front porch has a front gable roof supported by plain posts while the east elevation porch has a lateral gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. There is one interior brick chimney and one brick chimney on the west elevation. The windows are vinyl replacement one-over-one double hung sash windows.

Figure 25.
Resources 3902 and 3903



a. Resource 3902, Oblique in Setting



b. Resource 3903, Front Elevation

The building sits on a moderate size lot with some landscaping and sparse tree coverage. There are planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations. The driveway approaches from the west to the rear of the property. The resource is located near rural residential development with open fields. The viewshed of the resource has not been drastically compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the road ways.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3904

Resource 3904 is a Minimal Traditional house, built circa 1950, located at 2054 SC 557 (Figure 26a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan on a concrete block foundation and has a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad with composition shingles and the exterior is clad in dutch lap siding. The front entry has concrete steps that are covered by a gable roof supported by brackets. There is a secondary side entrance on the east elevation. The windows on the west side of the front elevation are original two-over-two double hung wood sash windows, while those on the east side are non-historic, vinyl one-over-one double hung sash windows.

The resource is located near rural residential development with open fields. The resource is located on a small size lot with minimal landscaping, including planted bushes and sparse tree coverage. There are several small unknown structures on the property built of frame and clad in pressboard.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3905

Resource 3905 is a commercial gas station, built circa 1960, located at 2045 SC 557 (see Figure 26b). The resource is a concrete block building with a front gable roof that extends slightly over the front façade. The gable end of the roof is clad in vinyl siding as is the canopy covering the gas pumps. The storefront features large, fixed sash windows in metal casing and the front entrance is a plain glass door reinforced with metal bars.

Figure 26.
Resources 3904, 3905 and 3906



a. Resource 3904, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3905, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3906, Front Elevation with Visible Garage

The building sits at angle to SC 557 facing southeast. The resource is located near rural residential areas and the Griggs Road Elementary School sits across the road to the south of the resource.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 3906 AND 3906.01

Resource 3906 is a Minimal Traditional House, built circa 1940, located at 2026 SC 557 (see Figure 26c). The resource is a one-story, rectangular residence on a brick foundation that is clad in vinyl siding and has a gable roof clad in composition shingles. The house has two porches: the front porch has an aluminum awning roof supported by decorative metal posts and the east elevation has a screened-in-porch. The resource also has an interior brick chimney and two side exterior brick chimneys. The windows are non-historic six-over-six double hung vinyl sashes, topped by aluminum awnings. The resource has additions on its west and rear elevations. There is a non-historic portable aluminum shed located behind the resource.

Resource 3906.01 is a detached, one car garage located on the east rear corner of the property. The resource is a front gable rectangular building on a slab foundation. The resource is frame construction clad in weatherboard.

The building sits on a moderate size lot with some landscaping and sparse tree coverage. There are planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations. The driveway approaches from the east and leads to the garage. The Griggs Road Elementary School is located across SC 557 from the resource. The resource is located near rural residential development. The viewshed of the resource has been altered by civic development and previous improvements to the road ways.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 3907, 3907.01, 3907.02, AND 3907.03

Resource 3907 is a 1.5-story Bungalow residence, built circa 1930, located at 187 Glenn Road (Figure 27a). The resource has a rectangular plan that sits on a brick foundation, clad in vinyl siding and has a hip roof clad with composition shingles. The resource has a central roof dormer on the front elevation with three sets of three-light wood windows. The engaged front porch is supported by battered columns with brick piers. The resource also has a side porch on the south elevation and two brick chimneys, one on the south elevation and one on the north elevation. The windows are replacement one-over-one double hung vinyl sashes covered with storm windows.

Three agricultural outbuildings are located on the property. Resource 3907.01 is a front gable barn with metal roof. It is constructed of wood construction and clad in weatherboard (see Figure 27b). The resource is located at the north rear corner of the property.

Resource 3907.02 is a tall wood frame smokehouse (Figure 28a). The resource is frame construction. The exterior is clad with roughhewn wood siding. The roof is gable and is clad in metal sheeting. The resource is propped up with wood brace framing. It is located just behind the house.

Resource 3907.03 appears to be a residence (see Figure 28b). The resource has a rectangular plan and lateral gable. The building is frame construction on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. There are two entrance on the front elevation and no windows. The resource is located on the northern property line and is not historic to the house.

The resource is located near rural residential and pasture land. The building is located on a large size lot with some landscaping including planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible or collectively, as an agricultural complex, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3908

Resource 3908 is a Minimal Traditional house, built circa 1940, located at 1693 Bate Harvey Road (Figure 29a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan that sits on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding and has a central cross gable. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The front entry has a Greek revival surround and has concrete steps with

Figure 27.
Resources 3907 and 3907.01



a. Resource 3907, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3907.01, Outbuilding, Oblique

Figure 28.
Resources 3907.02 and 3907.03



a. Resource 3907.02, Outbuilding, Oblique



b. Resource 3907.03, Outbuilding, Oblique

Figure 29.
Resources 3908 and 3909



a. Resource 3908, Front Elevation



b. Resource 3909, Setting

decorative metal railings as well as a side screened-in-porch on the east elevation. The windows on the central and west bays of the front elevation are non-historic eight-over-eight vinyl sashes and the east bay has non-historic six-over-six vinyl sash windows. The resource also has one interior brick chimney and a brick chimney on the east elevation.

The resource is located near rural residential development and north of the Griggs Road Elementary School. The building sits on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping that include planted bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3909

Resource 3909 is a Minimal Traditional house, built circa 1950, located at 1849 SC 557 (see Figure 29b). The resource was built as a one-story residence but is currently used as a dog training facility. It has a rectangular plan that sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The building has a front gable porch which is supported by decorative metal posts that lead to the front door. The windows are non-historic vinyl one-over-one double hung sashes.

The resource is located near rural residential development with pasture fields. The building sits on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping including bushes along the front façade and around the other elevations.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 3910 AND 3910.01

Resource 3910 is a one-story residence, built circa 1950, located at 1824 SC 557 (Figure 30a). The resource has a rectangular plan clad in vinyl siding and a cross gable roof that is clad with composition shingles. The resource has an exterior brick chimney and shed roof screened porch on the east elevation. The windows are six-over-six double hung sash windows.

Figure 30.
Resources 3910 and 3911



a. Resource 3910 and 3910.01, Setting



b. Resource 3911, Front Elevation

Resource 3910.01 is a barn located to the east of the house. The resource is a front gable barn that is constructed of wood framing and has a gable roof. The roof is clad in metal sheeting and the exterior walls are clad in vertical weatherboard. The resource has a central entrance with barn doors. Other outbuildings were located beyond the tree line out of vision.

The resource is located near mostly residential development and grass fields. The building is located on a large size lot at the end of a long private driveway surrounded by fields.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3911

Resource 3911 is a Colonial Revival style Ranch House built circa 1960 located at 110 Lawson Lake Drive (see Figure 30b). The resource is a one-story rectangular house clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof that is covered in composition shingles. The gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The front porch has a gable roof supported by fluted columns and has denticulated molding around the eaves. The west elevation has an attached garage. The resource also has one interior brick chimney, and the windows are non-historic vinyl six-over-six double hung sashes.

The resource is located near a late 1970s residential development along Lawson Lake Drive and the surrounding area is a mixture of open fields and wooded areas. The building is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping with planted bushes along the right front façade and around the right elevation.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3912

Resource 3912 is a country store, built circa 1930, located at 2402 SC 557 (Figure 31). The resource is a Transitional Auto-centric Store with a rectangular plan that is clad in brick veneer and has a jerkinhead roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and it has an engaged canopy supported by brick columns. The resource has a symmetrical façade with a central entrance flanked on either side by windows which are boarded over. The exterior of the resource is now clad in vinyl siding. There is an addition with a metal shed roof on the west elevation that has collapsed. The remainder of a metal sign posts stands in front of the resource.

Figure 31.
Resource 3912, Front Elevation



The resource is located on the same parcel as Resource 3894. The resource is located near rural residential development with fields and heavily wooded lots and sits on a heavily overgrown lot.

With its replacement siding and boarded windows, this resource has diminished integrity of design and materials. Therefore, this resource is not a significant example of a rural country stores found in South Carolina, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 3913

Resource 3913 is a road marker located between 6788-6798 on the southeast side of SC 557 (Figure 32). The marker is associated with address 6595 W. H. Stowe Road as identified on the York County Land assessor map. The marker is most probably associated with Armstrong Road as depicted on the 1825 Robert Mills map of York District (Figure 33a). This road historically ran from Yorkville to Lincolnton, North Carolina. This route is still visible through 1910 on the Jones and Walker York County Map of that year (see Figure 33b). The old Armstrong Road follows the present-day Lincoln Road which is located to the south of State Highway 55. North of Highway 55, Armstrong Road appears to be mostly eradicated by farm land and alterations to SC 557 and North Parklane Road (see Figure 33c). The location of the marker was identified on the 1961 Highway and Transportation map of York County (Figure 34). The current stretch of SC 557 located between North Parklane Road and Cross Road is most probably the remnant of Armstrong Road which would suggest that the marker is in its approximate original location. The maps confirm that the roadbed of Armstrong Road has been drastically altered since the extension of SC 557 in recent years.

The marker is carved granite stone which stands approximately 10.8 inches tall and 6.5 inches across (Figure 35). Etched into the eastern face is YV 11, representing the distance to Yorkville (now York). On the western face is etched L (Lincolnton) and 32. The marker appears to be in its original location and a road bed is not clearly discernible near the marker. In Figure 36, the old roadbed may have run from the north side of the road marker towards the existing power line visible in the picture. Also visible in Figure 36, the current road carrying SC 557 and North Parklane Road, respectively, has been built up and, therefore, altering the surrounding landscape. The lot containing the marker was drastically landscaped sometime after 1972 as evident in the 1972 aerial which shows a heavily wooded lot. The existing house on the lot is also not constructed at this time (Figure 37) but occurred sometime after 1972.

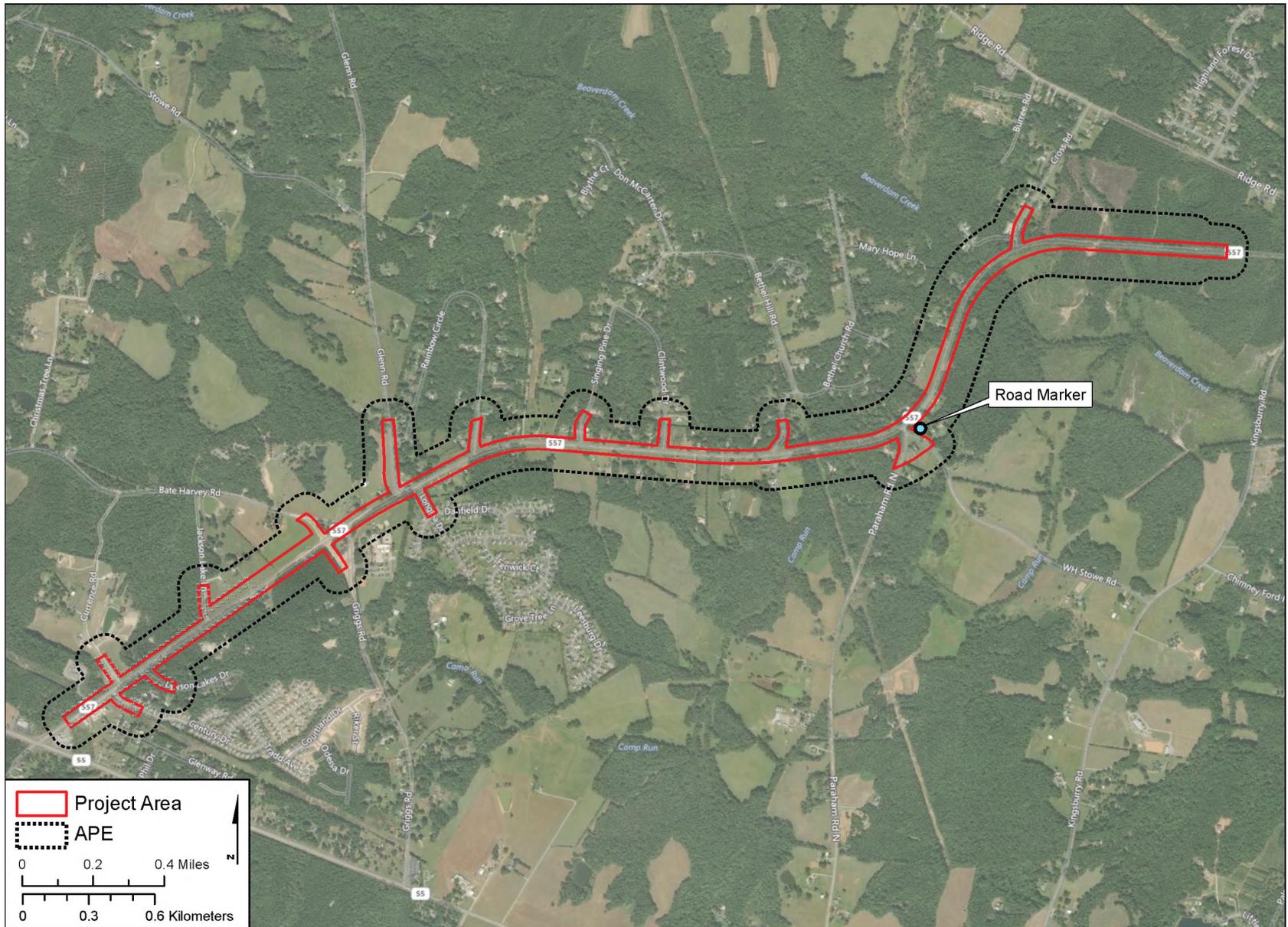
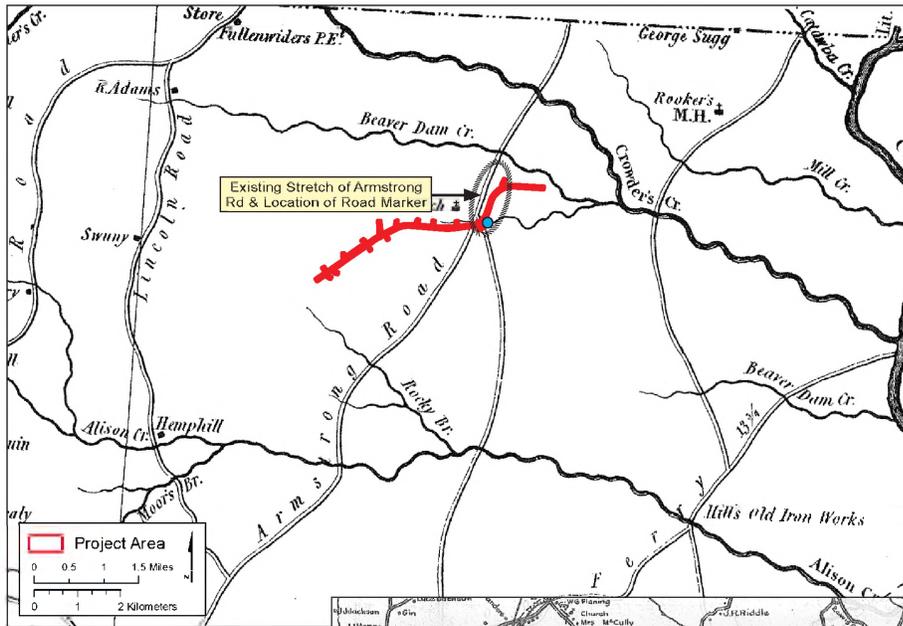


Figure 32.
 Google Earth Viewing Showing Location of 3913

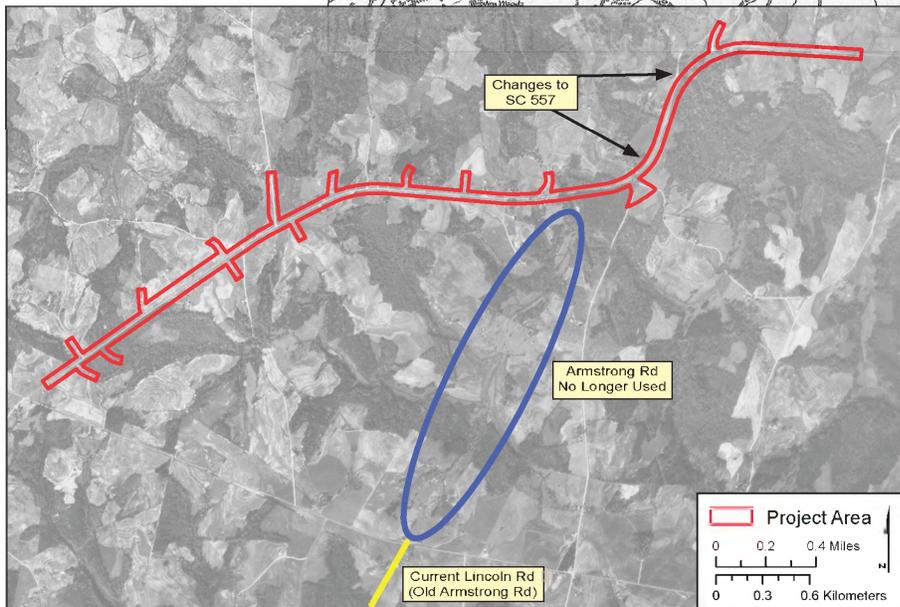
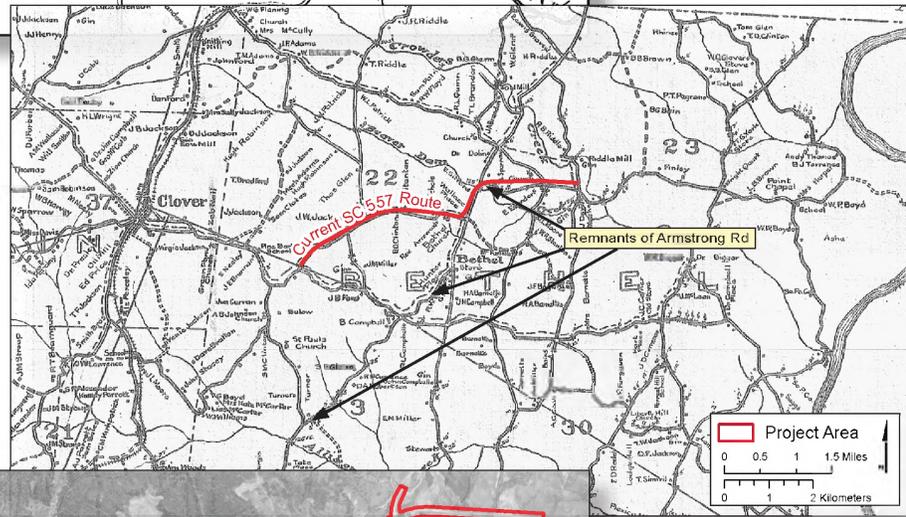
Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

Figure 33.
Approximate Location of Armstrong Road on Historic Maps



A. 1820 Moore's Map
Source: Mills 1980

B. 1910 Map
Location of Roads
Source: Jones & Walker 1910



C. 1949 Aerial Photograph
Showing Road Changes
Source: USGS Earth
Explorer 1949

Figure 35.
Resource 3913



A. Eastern Face



B. Western Face

Figure 36.
Views from Marker Along Old Road Bed



A. Northwestern View from Marker



B. Southeastern View from Marker

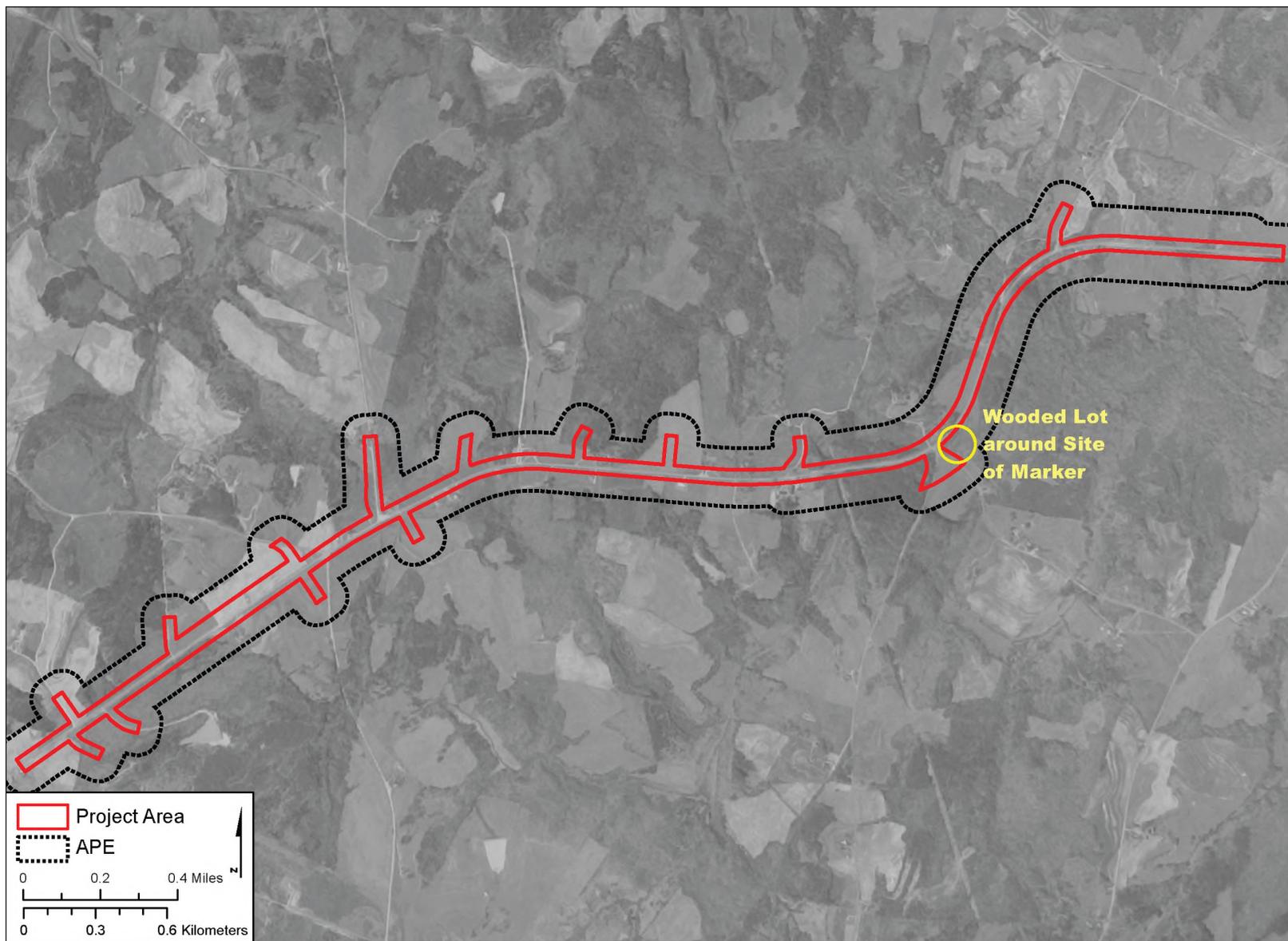


Figure 37.
Location of the Marker on a 1972 Aerial Photograph

Source: USGS (1972)

Due to the changes in the roadways and landscaping that have occurred, the setting around the resource has been substantially altered. The original roadbed is most probably eradicated by the current landscaping or encapsulated under the current roadway of SC 557. The resource was also not associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

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VII. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the cultural resources survey, one previously unrecorded archaeological site (38YK605) and two previously unrecorded isolated archaeological finds was identified. Site 38YK605 is a historic artifact scatter dating to the mid twentieth century, which local informants thought may have been associated with a tenant farming family. Because of the significant disturbance across the site within the project area, it lacks significant research potential. However, because it was not fully investigated outside of the project area, is considered unevaluated for its NRHP eligibility. Additional research and/or testing is necessary to determine its eligibility outside of the project area. The two isolated finds fail to meet the standard of a site and are, therefore, not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

The historic architectural survey identified 23 historic resources and revisited six previously recorded resources during the fieldwork. The newly recorded resources included 22 buildings and one road marker. None of the 23 newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Four of the previously identified resources were determined not eligible in the initial survey conducted in 1992. Resource 1369 was recommended eligible in the initial survey, while the Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery was recommended eligible and listed on the NRHP in 1980. The reassessment of the six previously recorded resources concur with the original findings.

The 23 newly identified resources are not individually eligible and the viewshed has already been compromised with modernized and expanded roadways. Therefore, the impacts due to proposed intersection improvements are foreseen to be minimal given the modernization of roadways and loss of historic viewshed. Only the Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and Resource 1369, a residence, may be affected by the project undertaking.

The proposed project has the potential to have an adverse effect on Resource 1369. The project area extends into the eligible boundary, setting the house and outbuilding closer to the road and impact landscape elements, such as trees, the driveway, and other plantings. Project implementation has the potential to adversely effect the location, setting, design, feeling, and association of Resource 1369.

The proposed project also would have an adverse effect on the NRHP-listed Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, as the project area extends into the NRHP boundary. The southern boundary of the project area falls within a few feet from the front of the church building and has the potential to cause a physical adverse effect. Project implementation has the potential to adversely affect the location, setting, design, feeling, and association of the Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery. It is recommended that the proposed project corridor is realigned in order to completely avoid both properties; however, if it cannot be avoided, then a mitigation plan would need to be developed in order to ameliorate the project's effects (Figure 38).

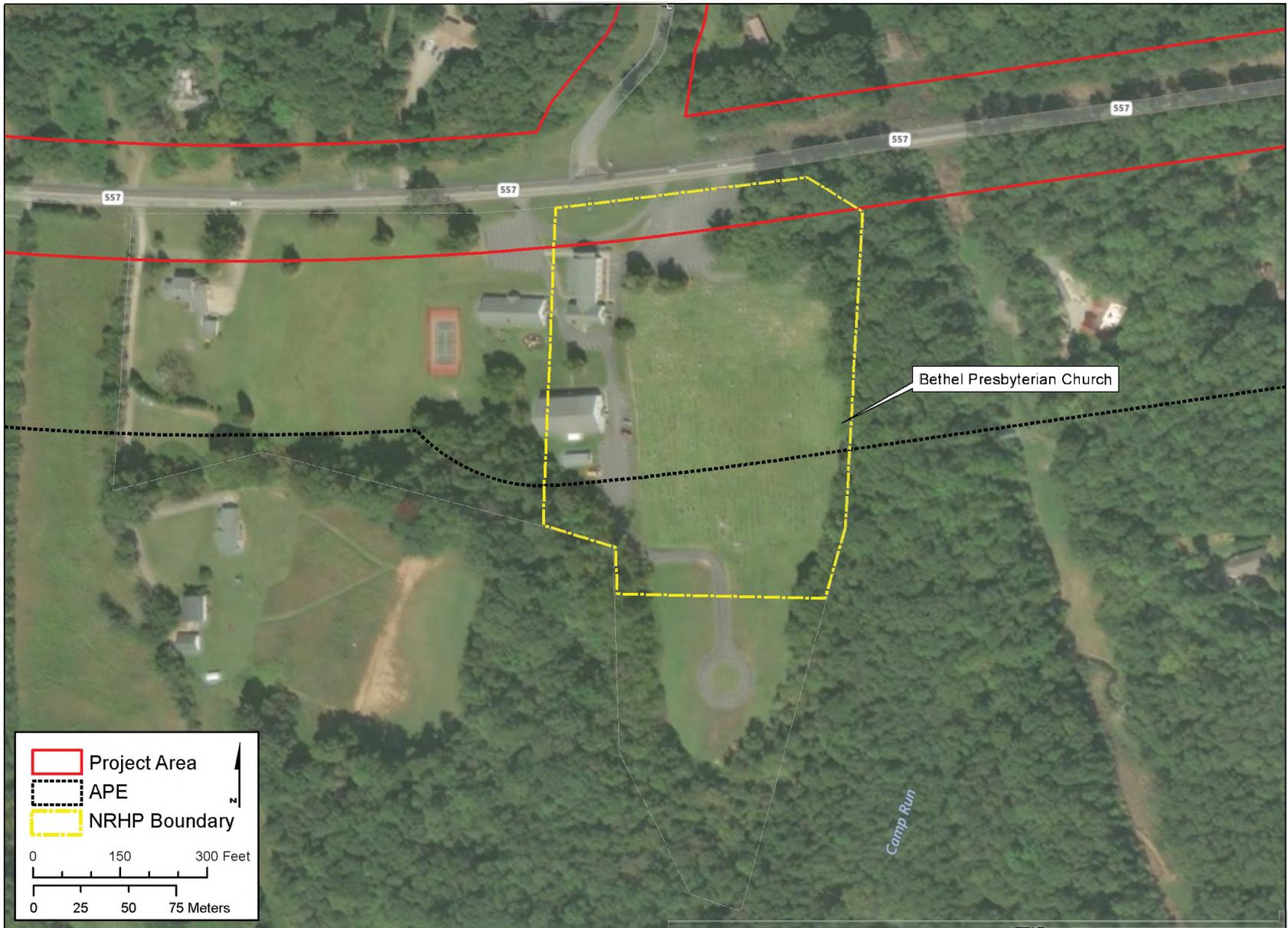


Figure 38.
NRHP Boundary of the Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

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APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

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Final 5392 SC 557 York County

County: York County
 State: South Carolina
 Project: SC 557 Survey

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Find 1	38YK00-IF1	1	STP 376	N500 E500	5-15 cmbs. Stratum I	2 (0.9g)	Quartz. Flake-General	10/19/18
Find 3	38YK00-IF2	2	STP 452	N500 E500	0-10 cmbs. Stratum I	2 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass. Body. Unidentified	10/23/18
Find 3	38YK00-IF2	2	STP 452	N500 E500	0-10 cmbs. Stratum I	1 (4.1g)	Stoneware. Alkaline Glazed	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	3	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface. Stratum I	1 (18.1g)	Container Glass. Aqua	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	3	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface. Stratum I	2 (4.5g)	Container Glass. Clear	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	4	STP 41	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I & II	1 (4.3g)	Container Glass. Amethyst Color	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	5	STP 549	N530 E470	Surface. Stratum I	3 (24.3g)	Container Glass. Milk Glass	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	5	STP 549	N530 E470	Surface. Stratum I	5 (35.7g)	Container Glass. Clear	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	6	STP 40 E10	N500 E480	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I	1 (12g)	Container Glass. Amber	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	6	STP 40 E10	N500 E480	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I	1 (1g)	Container Glass. Amethyst Color, embossed: 'york'	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	6	STP 40 E10	N500 E480	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass. Aqua	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	6	STP 40 E10	N500 E480	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I	5 (29.6g)	Container Glass. Clear	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	7	STP 40 W10	N500 E460	0-10 cmbs. Stratum I	5 (9.8g)	Container Glass. Clear	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	8	STP 41 W10	N500 E490	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I	3 (4.5g)	Container Glass. Clear	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	8	STP 41 W10	N500 E490	0-15 cmbs. Stratum I	3 (11g)	Container Glass. Milk Glass	10/30/18
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	1 (11.7g)	Porcelain. Polychrome Decal	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	1 (10.2g)	Container Glass. Light Green, embossed: 'contents'	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	1 (17g)	Whiteware. Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/ Black Or Brown, red	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	2 (41.95g)	Brick. Unidentified	10/23/18

Final 5392 SC 557 York County

County: York County
 State: South Carolina
 Project: SC 557 Survey

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	2 (24.1g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	1 (4.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	10/23/18
Find 4	38YK605	9	STP 40	N500 E470	Surface	2 (18.1g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass, molded, burned/ stained	10/23/18

APPENDIX B:
SHPO CONCURRENCE LETTER

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July 9, 2019

Kally McCormick
Civil Engineering Consulting Services
2000 Park Street, Suite 201
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: SC 557 Widening
York County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0234

Dear Kally McCormick:

Our Office received documentation on June 10, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the *Section 106 Project Review Form*, map, and draft report, *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of SC 557 from SC 55 to West of Kingsbury Road Project York County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The proposed project is defined as the widening of SC 557 from two to three lanes. Additionally, a new bridge over Beaver Dam Creek and the replacement or extension of a 4-ft-x-4-ft culvert is proposed. The project area is defined as approximately 3.9 miles.

The intensive cultural resource survey of the project area included an archaeological and historic architectural survey. No previously recorded and one newly recorded archaeological site (38YK0605) was identified within the project area. The portion of site 38YK0605 within the project area is recommended as lacking significant research potential. As site 38YK0605 was not fully delineated outside of the project area, it is recommended as unevaluated, requiring additional research and/or testing to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP outside of the project area. Our office concurs with this recommendation.

Six previously recorded (SHPO Site Nos. 1369-1371, 1577, 1578 and 1580) and twenty-three newly recorded historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 3891-3913) were identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Bethel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, SHPO Site No. 1370, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. SHPO Site No. 1369 was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office requires additional information to determine the eligibility of the remaining resources (Please see *Technical Comments*).

If the SC 557 were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that:

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey are not needed.
- Additional information on the potential effect of the project on SHPO Site No. 1369 and Bethel Church and Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1370) be provided.

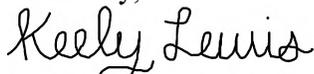
The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when evaluating the project and will determine if additional work will be required.

Please address the attached technical comments in a revised final report to be submitted to this office.

The State Historic Preservation Office will provide comments regarding historic architectural and archaeological resources and effects to them once the federal or state agency initiates consultation. Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our Office's role in the compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0234 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

Technical Comments

Please see the [*Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual*](#) (Revised, 2018) for the required documentation for revisits to previously recorded properties and newly recorded properties. Properties previously recorded 15 or more years ago should be revisited and reevaluated. Survey forms and photographs are required for all revisits and newly recorded properties. Please see the Survey Report Requirements (p. 20) for additional information.

p. 42, pp. 3- Please correct reference from 1578 to 1577.

p. 42, pp. 2-4-TYPO: “It is also not know[n] to be”. Please correct.

p. 42- Additional information is needed for the revisits to SHPO Site Nos. 1371, 1577, 1578 and 1580 to concur with the reevaluation of these resources as they were originally recorded more than 15 years ago. Please provide information regarding the construction date of these resources and additional description regarding the noted alterations (i.e. what material was used for replacements) as it is not evident from the photos provided.

p. 68, Resource 3912- Please see [*Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina’s Country Stores, 1850-1950*](#) for evaluating the eligibility of country stores for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. A country store is eligible in the area of architecture if it retains its location; essential character-defining features; most of its historic building materials; evidence of its workmanship; and its setting, feeling, and association.

p. 70, Resource 3913- The evaluation states that the resource is both “is in its original location” and that the “setting and location have been substantially altered”. Please clarify. Please also clarify what is meant by stating that the resource “was not found to have representation of feeling or time.” Additional research and/or testing is needed to determine whether or not the original roadbed is intact, whether more markers are intact along the roadbed, and the date of construction for the resource in order to fully evaluate its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

p. 77, pp. 1- Instead of stating that the NRHP eligibility of 38YK605 is unknown please clarify that it is considered unevaluated, requiring additional research and/or testing to determine its eligibility for the NRHP outside of the project area.