

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey for US 176 (Main Street) at SC 357 (Depot Street/Holly Springs Road) Intersection Improvements, Campobello, Spartanburg County, South Carolina

DATE OF RESEARCH: October 16, 2019

COUNTY: Spartanburg

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Tracy Martin, Rebecca Shepherd

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: David Kelly

PROJECT: US 176 (Main Street) at SC 357 (Depot Street/Holly Springs Road) Intersection Improvements

DESCRIPTION: The SCDOT proposes to make improvements to the intersection of US 176 (Main Street) at SC 357 (Depot Street/Holly Springs Road) (**Figure 1**). The project involves moving SC 357 slightly east in order to improve the skew of the intersection, allow for additional clearance for turns onto Holly Springs Road, and provide additional sight distance at the intersection. A small amount of new right-of-way (ROW) will be required to complete the project. The intersection improvement project area extends approximately 400 feet along Holly Springs Road south of the intersection with Main Street and approximately 100 feet along the south side of Main Street on the east side of Holly Springs Road. The area of potential effect (APE) for archaeological resources for the project consists of land that will be acquired as new right-of-way (ROW) as well as those areas within the existing ROW that might be affected by the undertaking. The APE for architectural resources consists of a 200 foot buffer around the archaeological APE (**Figure 2**).

LOCATION: The project area is located in the northwestern portion of Spartanburg County in the town of Campobello.

USGS QUADRANGLE: Campobello

DATE: 1983

SCALE: 7.5'

UTM: WGS84

ZONE: 17

EASTING: 391537.98

NORTHING: 3886378.91

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. Land in the project area consists of commercially developed areas and landscaped lawns. **Figures 3 – 6** show examples of how the project area looked at the time of the cultural resources survey.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: The closest water source to the project area is South Pacolet River, approximately 2,400 feet to the northeast.

SOIL TYPE: The most abundant soil type is Cecil sandy loam with 6 to 10 percent slopes. This soil is well drained and comprises 92.2 percent of the project area. The second most abundant soil is Cecil-Bethlehem complex with 10 to 15 percent slopes. This soil type is moderately eroded and well drained and makes up 6 percent of the project area. Well drained Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes comprises 1.8 percent of the project area.

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION: Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed [10/16/2019].

GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY: 1-25% X 26-50% ___ 51-75% ___ 76-100% ___

CURRENT VEGETATION: Vegetation throughout the project area consists of manicured lawns with sparse pine and hardwood trees.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION: Prior to the field investigation the online GIS database (ArchSite) was examined to determine if any previously identified archaeological sites, standing structures or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites were present in or near the project area. No previously recorded cultural resources were found to be present within or within a quarter mile of the project area. (**Figure 7**).

Maps and historic aerials dating to between 1907 and 1964 were also examined to determine if any no-longer-extant structures or architectural features could be identified that might presently be manifested as archaeological sites within the project area (USGS 1907, 1964, 1964, and 1983). Historic imagery shows the project area has been part of the Campobello town limits since at least the mid-twentieth century. **Figures 8 and 9** show the project area as it looks on a 1961 topographic map and a 1964 aerial photograph (USGS 1961 and 1964).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted October 7, 2019 and consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire project area. The project area was found to be heavily disturbed by buried utilities and commercial and residential development. No shovel test pits were excavated. See Figures 3 – 6 for examples of disturbance within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS: No shovel test pits were excavated and no archaeological resources were recorded.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: A historical resources reconnaissance of the project area was conducted on October 7, 2019. Survey methods consisted of a visual examination of all buildings within the Architectural APE. Sixteen (16) new resources were documented (site #s 1470 – 1482; see **Figure 10**).

Table 1. Newly Recorded Historic Resources.

Site Number	Address	Description	Year Built	Tax Map No.	NRHP Eligibility
1470	105 N. Main Street	Commercial	1900	1-26-04-023.00	Eligible
1471	8541 Highway 357	Utility	c. 1955	1-26-04-024.00	Not Eligible
1472	8531 Highway 357	Residential	1947	1-26-04-026.00	Not Eligible
1473	8521 Highway 357	Residential	1910	1-26-04-027.00	Not Eligible
1473.01	8521 Highway 357	Garage	c. 1950	1-26-04-027.00	Not Eligible
1474	8511 Highway 357	Residential	1936	1-26-04-028.00	Eligible
1475	10 Lude Johnson Blvd	Residential	1947	1-26-04-047.00	Not Eligible
1476	12 Lude Johnson Blvd	Residential	1910	1-26-04-045.00	Not Eligible
1477	11 Lude Johnson Blvd	Residential	1963	1-26-04-038.00	Not Eligible
1478	51 S. Main St.	Commercial	1955	1-26-04-033.00	Not Eligible
1478.01	51 S. Main St.	Commercial	1955	1-26-04-033.00	Not Eligible
1479	204 Depot St.	Commercial	1900	1-27-01-003.01	Not Eligible
1480	100 N. Main St.	Commercial	1919	1-26-04-012.00	Not Eligible
1481	204 N. Main St.	Commercial	1954	1-26-04-014.00	Not Eligible
1482	203 N. Main St.	Residential	1930	1-26-04-021.00	Not Eligible
1482.01	203 N. Main St.	Garage	1930	1-26-04-021.00	Not Eligible

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS: The 16 aboveground resources documented during project investigations consist of six commercial buildings built between 1900 and 1955 (site numbers 1470, 1478, 1478.01, 1479, 1480, and 1481), one utility building built circa 1955 (site number 1471), seven early to mid-twentieth century residential structures (site numbers 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, and 1482), and two garages (site numbers 1473.01 and 1482.01) (**Table 1; Figure 10**).

Two resources are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The first, site number 1470, is a 1900 brick two-part commercial building (**Figure 11 – 15**). The building features inset doors and wood frame picture windows including two-pane transoms. Six bays run across the second story of the front elevation with replacement double hung sashes. Side and rear elevations have arched lintels. A parapet conceals the roofline and is flat across the front elevation and stepped on the sides. There is decorative brickwork including the corbeling at the parapet and inset panels above the second story fenestration, and cogging below the second story windows. An addition has been added to the north elevation consisting of a two-part commercial building with unsheltered double wood doors flanked by fixed wood frame picture windows, all with vertical three-frame transoms. The second story fenestration runs four-bays across with continuous brick sill and separate jack arches over each window. At the top is a tile-capped parapet flat across the front elevation and stepped on the sides. There is decorative brickwork, including corbeling at the parapet, and inset panels above the second story fenestration. The side elevation features original 4/4 wood double hung sash and arched windows. The footprint of the building is shown on a 1958 Sanborn

Fire Insurance Company Map and shows an iron-clad door joining the main building with the addition (**Figure 16**). Because so little of the building's character has been altered, site 1470 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture embodying distinctive characteristics of a type or time period.

Site number 1474 is a 1936 brick Tudor revival house (**Figures 17 and 18**) The house features half timbering details in the front and side gables, an arched front door, and tripartite windows with flat arches. The chimney is engaged and tapered. The side elevation has a gabled side porch with battered wood posts for decorative detail. The front gable features an arched vent. The property edge features stone retaining walls and stone steps. This house is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture embodying distinctive characteristics of a type or time period.

The remaining resources (1471 – 1473, 1473.01, 1475 – 1478, 1478.01, 1479 – 1482, and 1482.01; Table 1) consist of a circa 1955 brick utilities building (1471), five commercial buildings dating between 1900 and 1955 (site numbers 1478 – 1481), and six residences (1472, 1473, 1475, 1476, 1477, and 1482) dating to between 1910 and 1963. Two of these resources are associated with garages (1473.01 and 1482.01). All of these resources are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C (**Figures 19 – 32**).

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: The cultural resources survey for intersection improvements at US 176 (Main Street) at SC 357 (Depot Street/Holly Springs Road) resulted in the discovery of no new archaeological sites. However, the survey resulted in the identification of 16 new architectural resources. Two of these resources (1470 and 1474) are recommended eligible for the NRHP. A small amount of new ROW will be taken (.01 acres) at the southwest corner of site number 1470. However, the necessary ROW will be on the edge of the property and will not result in impacts to any structure, and will not significantly change the characteristics contributing to site number 1470's eligibility. SCDOT recommends that the proposed project would have no adverse effect upon resource number 1470. See **Figure 33** for detailed plans in the vicinity of resource number 1470. Based on State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurrence with the proposed project's effect determination Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) intends to make a de minimis finding regarding impacts to this site, thus satisfying the requirements of Section 4(f). No additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.


SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: October 25, 2019

References Cited

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company

- 1958 Campobello (unpublished). Retrieved from University of South Carolina, Digital Collections, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps <<https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/SFMAPS/id/3508>>

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1907 1907 Saluda 1:125,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1961 1961 Inman 1:62,500 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1964 1964 Aerial Photo Single Frame. Entity ID ARB650106506217, Project 65010, Roll 000065, Frame 6217, Scale 30,000, Retrieved from USGS Earth Explorer <<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>>.
- 1983 1983 Campobello 1:24,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.

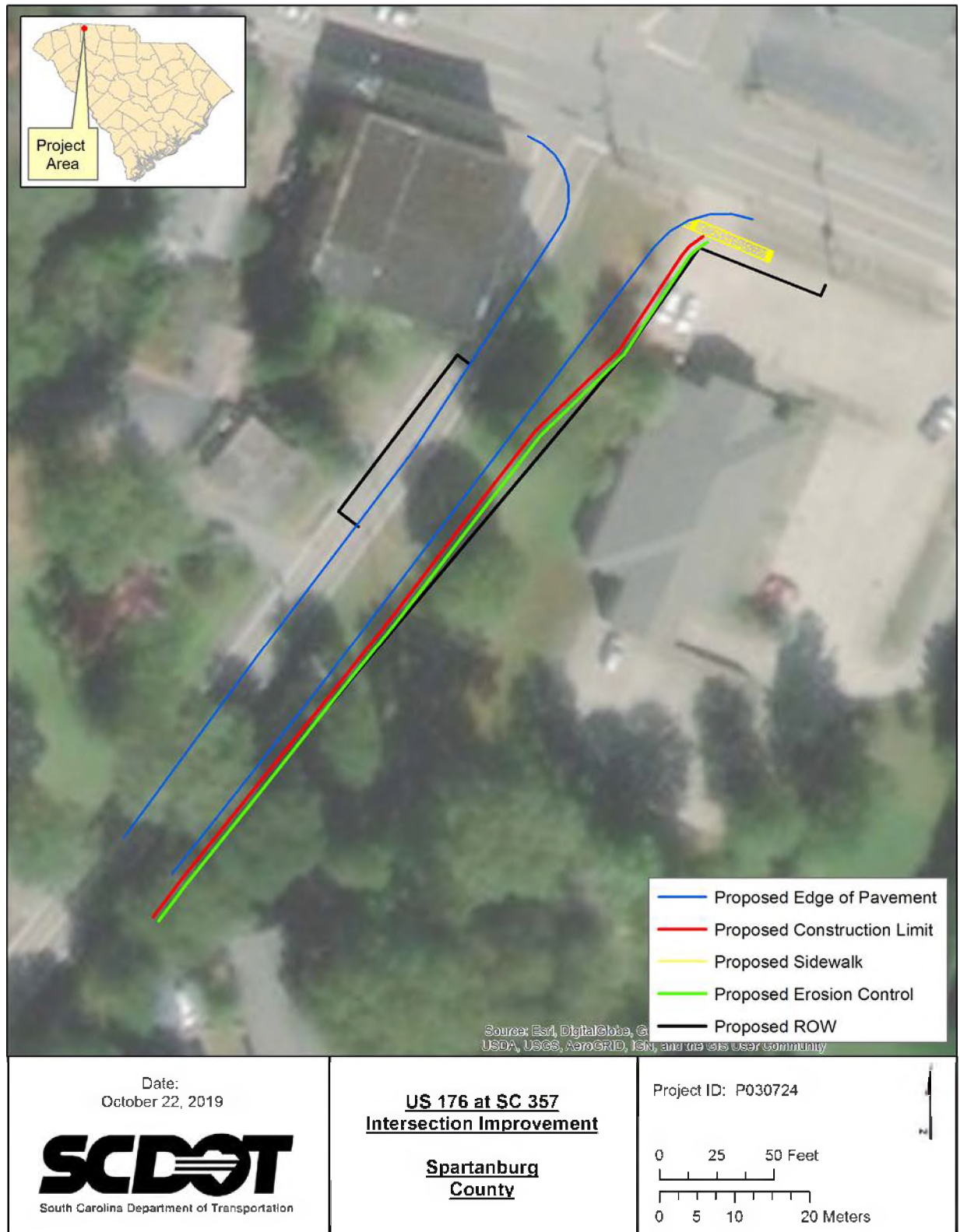


Figure 1. Project Area Showing Plans.

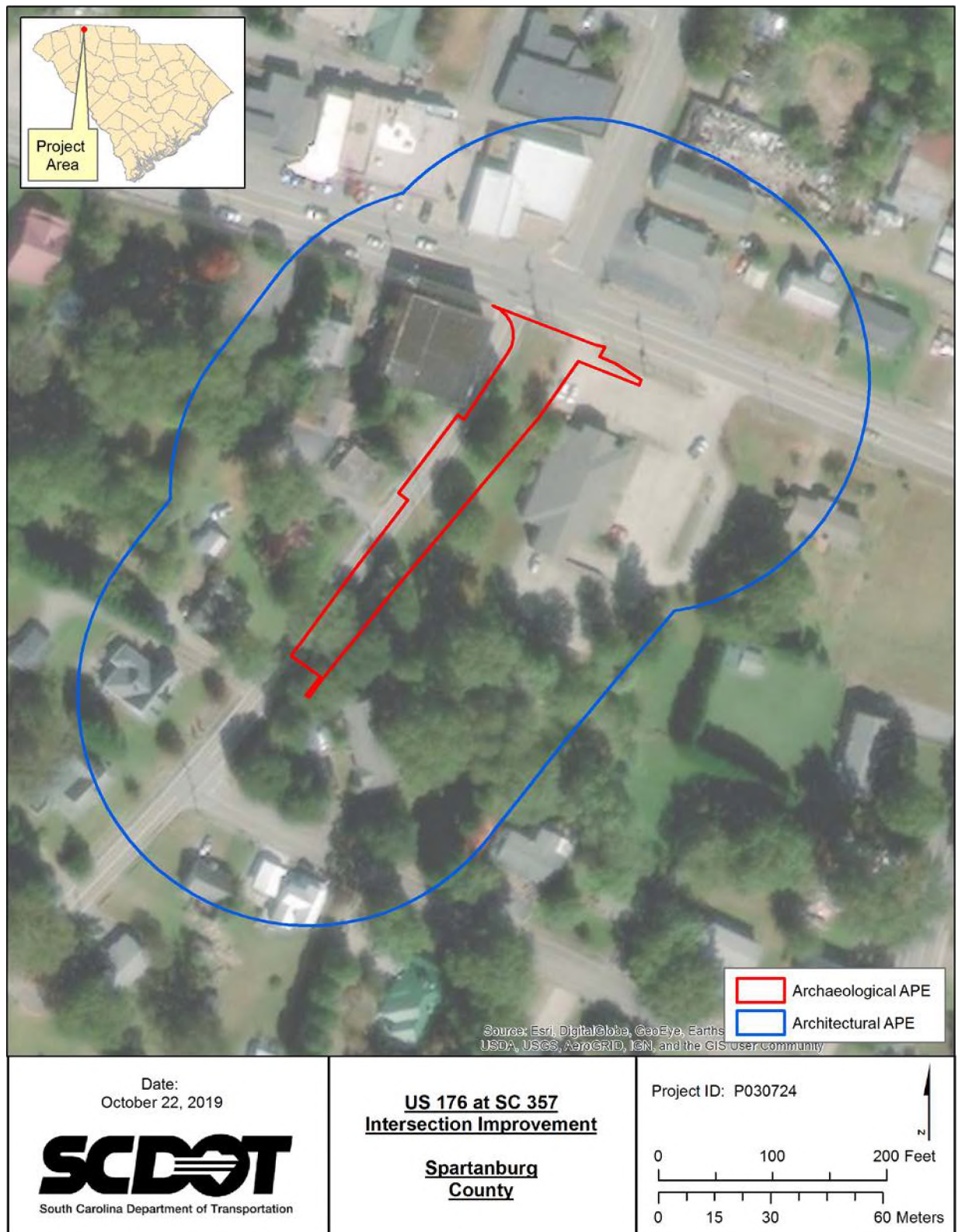


Figure 2. Archaeological and Architectural APEs.



Figure 3. General View of the Project Area, Facing Northeast Along SC 357, Showing Lawn and Utilities.



Figure 4. General View of Project Area, Facing Northwest on South Side of US 176, Showing Commercial Area .



Figure 5. General View of the Project Area, Facing Southeast Along US 176, Showing Disturbance.



Figure 6. General View of the Project Area, Facing Southwest Along SC 357, Showing Slope, Lawn, and Utilities.

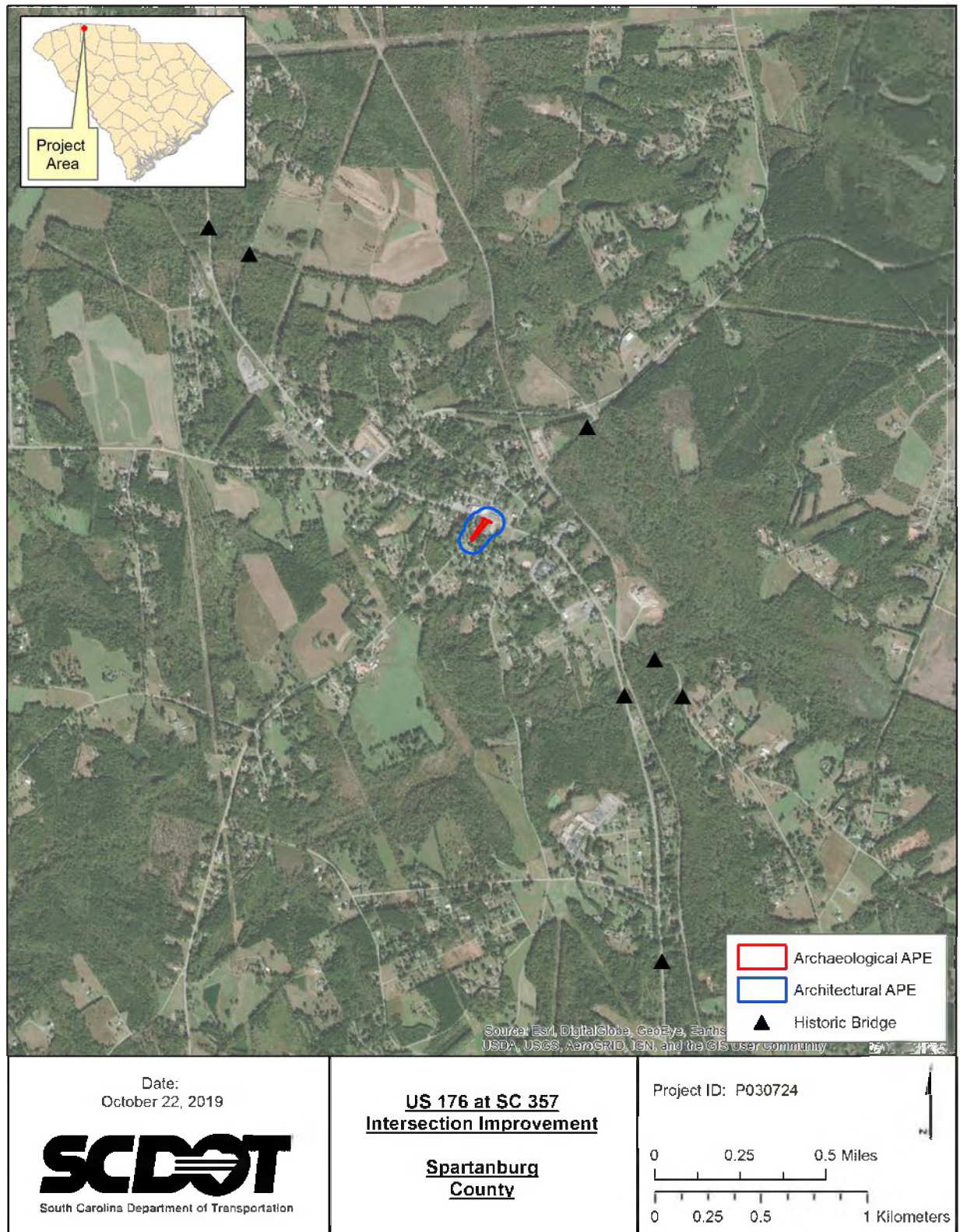


Figure 7. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Project Area Vicinity.

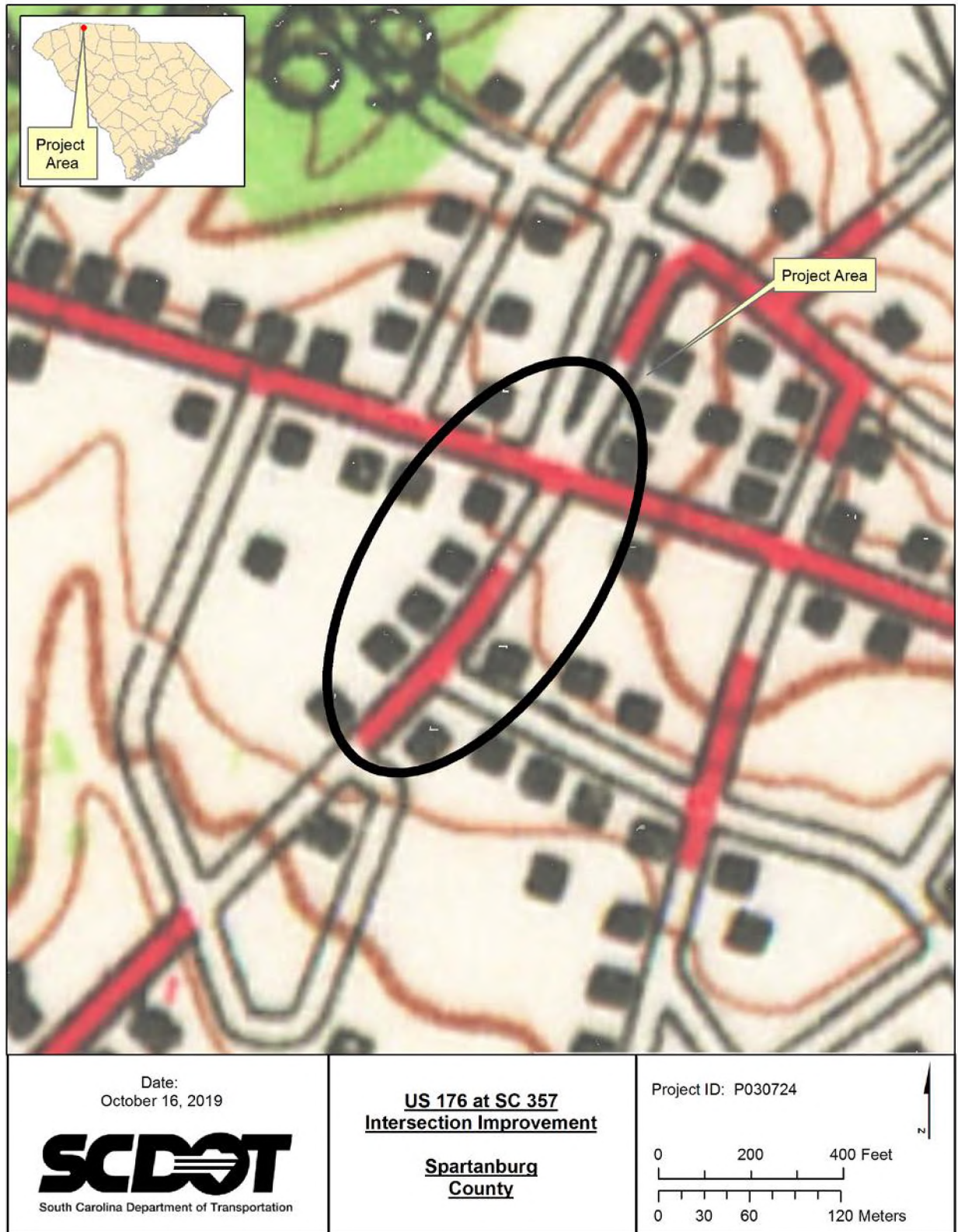


Figure 8. 1961 Inman Topographic Quadrangle Showing Project Area (USGS 1961).

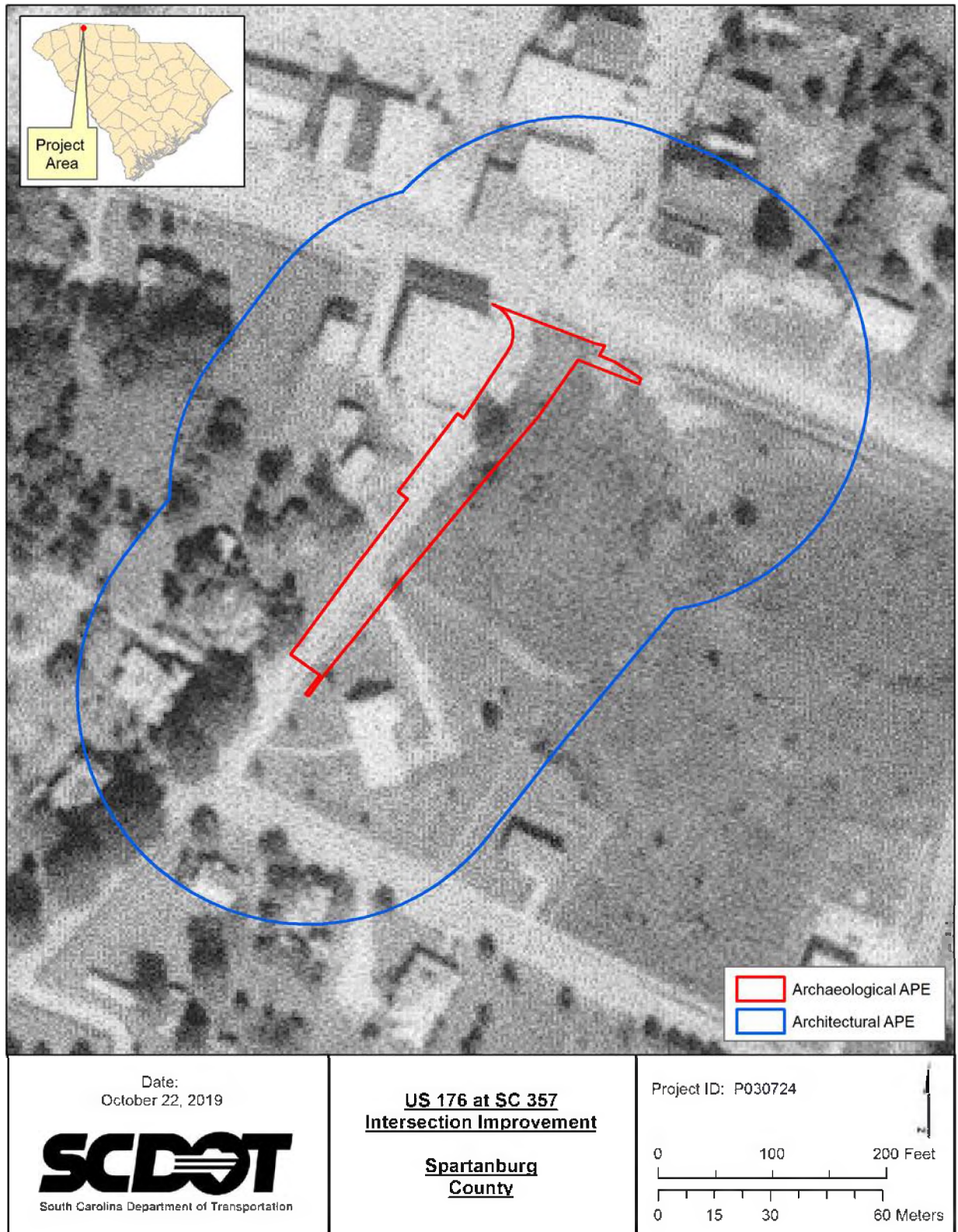


Figure 9. 1964 Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological and Architectural APE (USGS 1964).

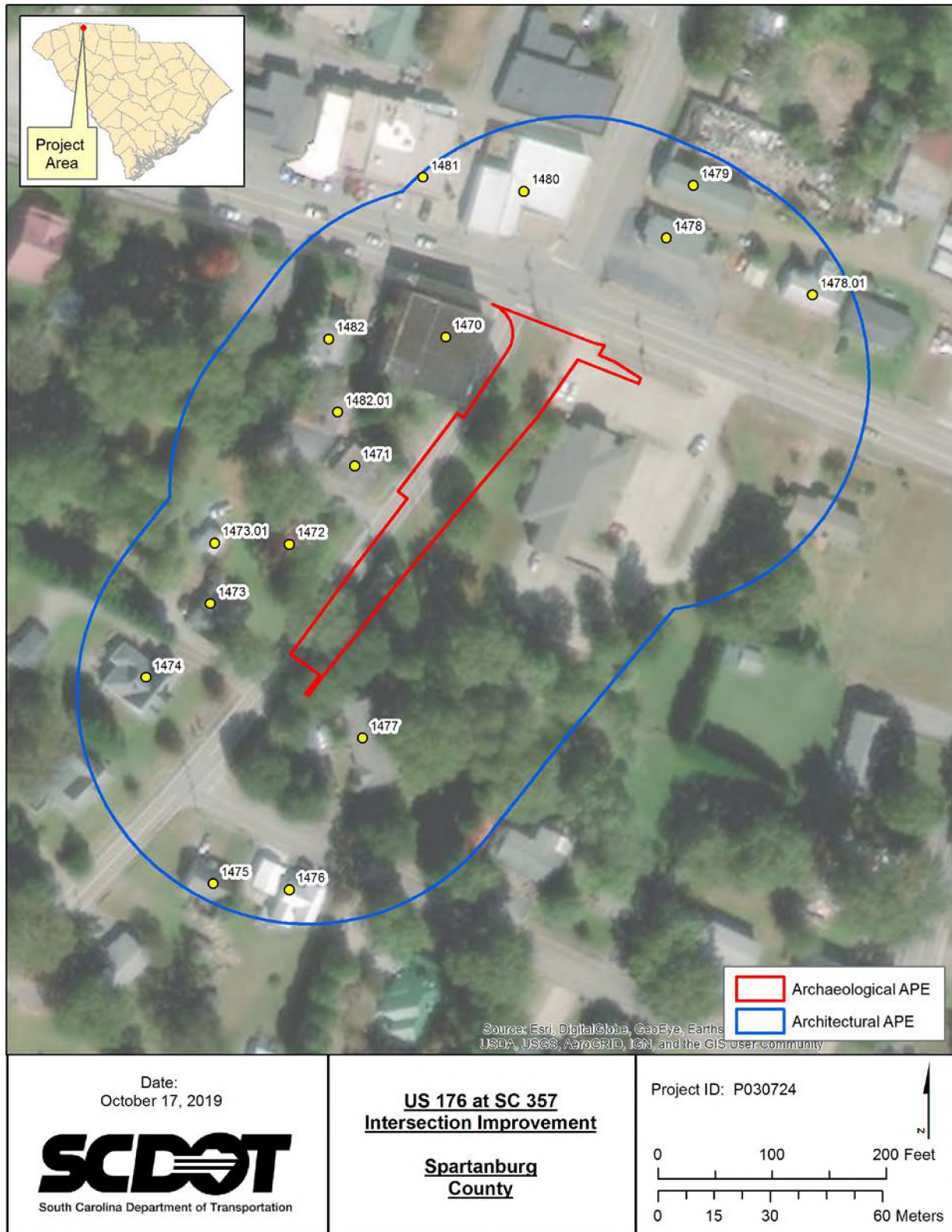


Figure 10. Newly Recorded Historic Resources.



Figure 11. Historic Resource Number 1470, Facing South.



Figure 12. Historic Resource Number 1470, Facing Southeast.



Figure 13. Historic Resource Number 1470, Facing Northwest.



Figure 14. Historic Resource Number 1470, Facing North.



Figure 15. Historic Resource Number 1470, Showing Interior.

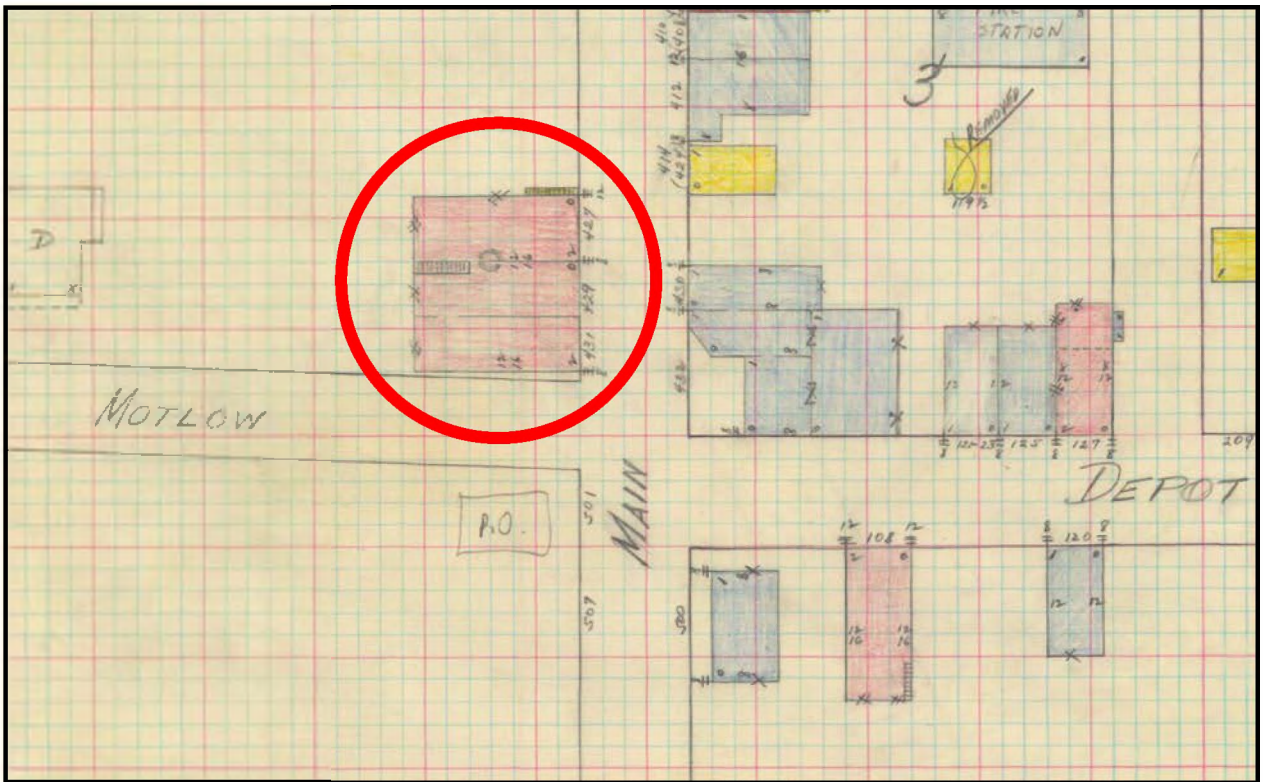


Figure 16. 1958 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Plans (Unpublished) (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1958).



Figure 17. Historic Resource Number 1474, Facing Northwest.



Figure 18. Historic Resource Number 1474, Facing West.



Figure 19. Historic Resource Number 1471, Facing North.



Figure 20. Historic Resource Number 1472, Facing Northwest.



Figure 21. Historic Resource Number 1473, Facing Northwest.



Figure 22. Historic Resource Number 1473.01, Facing Northwest.



Figure 23. Historic Resource Number 1475, Facing South.



Figure 24. Historic Resource Number 1476, Facing South.



Figure 25. Historic Resource Number 1477, Facing Northwest.



Figure 26. Historic Resource Number 1478, Facing Northeast.



Figure 27. Historic Resource Number 1478.01, Facing Northeast.



Figure 28. Historic Resource Number 1479, Facing Northeast.



Figure 29. Historic Resource Number 1480, Facing Northwest.



Figure 30. Historic Resource Number 1481, Facing North.



Figure 31. Historic Resource Number 1482, Facing Southwest.



Figure 32. Historic Resource Number 1482.01, Facing South.

