

A photograph of a grassy field with commercial signs in the background. On the left, a tall sign for McDonald's and a Citgo sign are visible. In the center, a utility pole with vines growing on it stands near a small building. On the right, a tall sign for Waffle House is visible. The sky is clear and blue.

# **Addendum Report for the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 12 Miles of IMPROVEMENTS ALONG I-85**

CHEROKEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

**NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.**

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# **Addendum Report for the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 12 Miles of Improvements Along I-85**

Cherokee County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

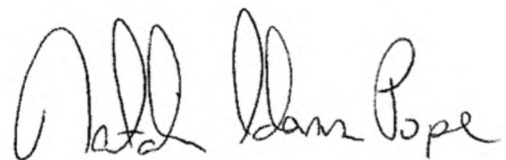
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Report prepared by:

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" being more prominent than the last name "Pope".

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Natalie Adams Pope – Principal Investigator

Susan Olin – Archaeologist and Co-Author

Kristina Poston – Historian and Co-Author

August 8, 2018 • **Revised Draft Report**  
New South Associates Technical Report #2866

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
RESULTS.....	4
ARCHAEOLOGY .....	4
ARCHITECTURE.....	6
RECOMMENDATIONS .....	8
REFERENCES CITED .....	9

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of the 2017 Project Area and the Current Project Area ADE and APE .....	3
Figure 2. Field Conditions in the ADE .....	5
Figure 3. Resource 0272 (856 N. Mountain Street).....	7

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2015 and 2016, New South Associates, Inc (New South) performed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of improvements along a section of I-85 in Cherokee County, South Carolina. Proposed improvements will begin from approximately one mile north of SC 18 (Exit 96) (near the Gaffney Ferry Road entrance slip ramp) to the South Carolina/North Carolina State Line (Figure 1) (Pope et al. 2017). The project includes adding a travel lane in each direction, improving various interchanges and exit ramps, and replacing overpass bridges.

The original project corridor measured 75 feet outside of the existing right-of-way (ROW) along the mainline/frontage road, including the median. In addition, four interchanges were surveyed and are described below:

- Area around S-83 (Blacksburg Highway) interchange with I-85 would extend 2,100 feet west and 1,500 feet east from the center of the median of I-85 along S-83 and 2,300 feet south and 800 feet north from the centerline of S-83;
- Area around SC 5/198 (North Mountain Street) interchange with I-85 would extend 3,200 feet west and 2,000 feet east of the center of the median of I-85 along SC 5/198 and 1,400 feet south and 1,500 feet north from the centerline of SC 5/198;
- Area around S-99 (Tribal Road) interchange with I-85 would extend 2,000 feet west and 2,000 feet east from the center of the median of I-85 along S-99 and 1,800 feet south and 2,400 feet north from the centerline of S-99; and
- Area around U.S. 29 (East Cherokee Street) interchange with I-85 would extend 1,600 feet west and 2,300 feet east from the center of the median of I-85 and 300 feet south and 1,500 feet north from the centerline of U.S. 29.

Since the completion of that survey, the project has undergone redesign. Some areas of the proposed redesign were examined by the previous 2015 and 2016 investigations done by New South. The areas that were not examined by those surveys are described below:

- Area around SC 5/198 (North Mountain Street) interchange with I-85 would extend another 530 feet east of U.S. 28 to the North of I-85 and south of White Farm Road. Also, another 65 feet of proposed ROW was added along Holly Grove Road.

- An area along SC-S-11-73 (White Farm Road), north of I-85, and just east of the Blacksburg Welcome Center would extend 270 feet northwest trending along existing ROW and vary in width from 65 to 142 feet.
- Area around S-99 (Tribal Road) interchange with I-85 extended the project area from 2,400 to 2,800 feet north from the centerline of S-99 on the south side of I-85.
- Area around U.S. 29 (East Cherokee Street) interchange with I-85 added an area that extends 700 feet north and 270 feet east on the northwestern side of the interchange; another 430 feet west by 600 feet south along the southwestern side of the interchange; and 100 feet along Wendy Drive.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the Area of Direct Effects (ADE) and the viewshed. For transportation related projects, the viewshed is typically defined as 300 feet from existing ROW. In areas away from existing ROW, a 300-foot buffer was applied to the ADE.

Susan Olin served as Archaeologist and Kristina Poston served as Architectural Historian. The fieldwork was performed between June 18-20, 2018. This addendum report includes this introduction and a discussion of the results and recommendations. The 2017 report should be consulted for discussions of environmental context, cultural context and methods; as well as results and recommendations from that initial work (Pope et al. 2017).

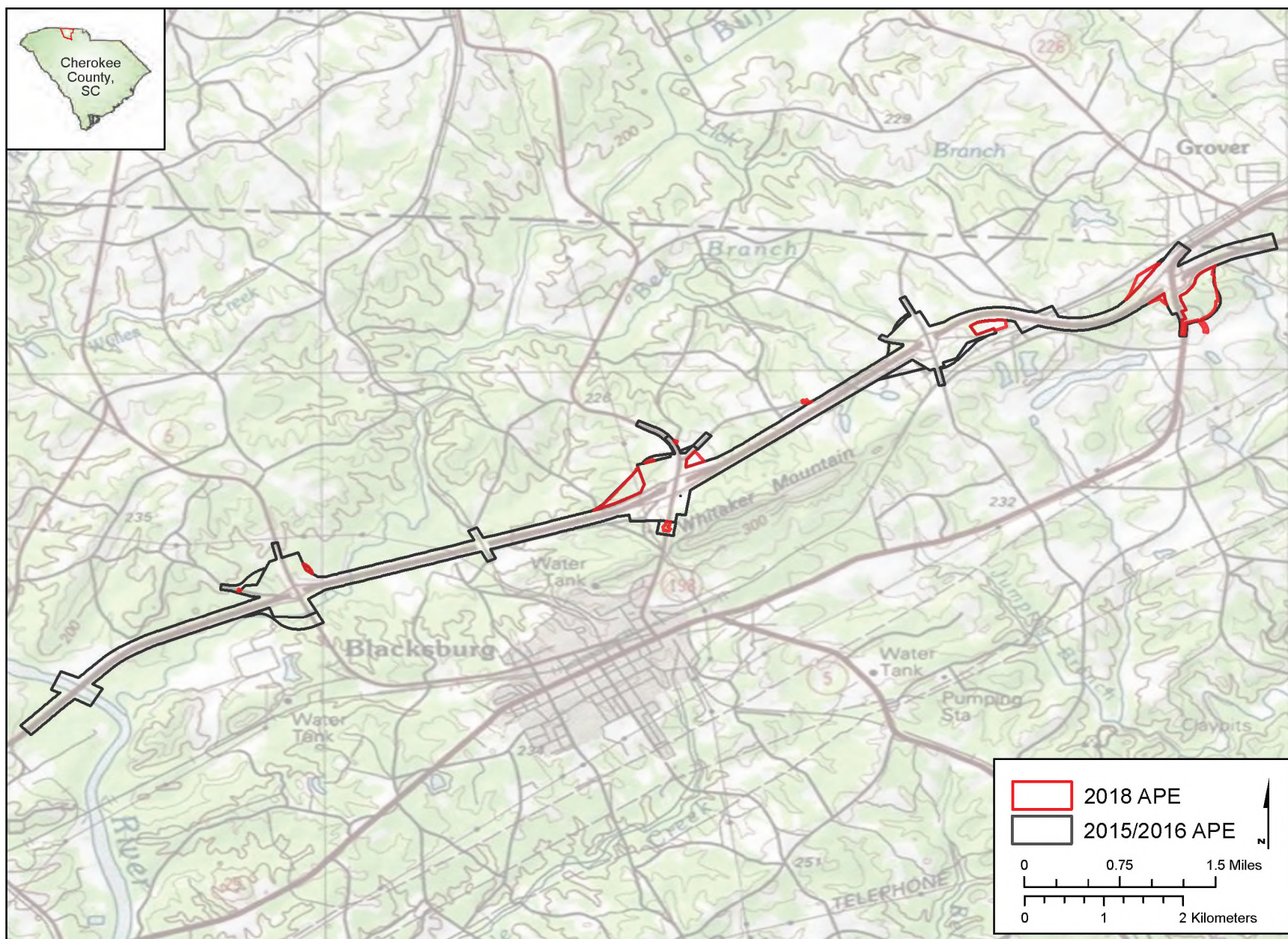


Figure 1.  
Location of the 2015 and 2016 Project Area and the Current Project Area APE

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Blacksburg, SC 1982

## RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGY

Background research indicated that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the ADE. A three-person crew, consisting of 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 a 30-meter interval grid. Shovel tests were not excavated in developed areas, highly disturbed areas, areas of standing water, areas of greater than 15 percent slope, and in areas of good surface visibility. 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.

At the SC 83 interchange, the area between White Farm Road and I-85 was a mix of residential development and an undeveloped field. Shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals in areas that were not disturbed by the residential development. There were two shovel test locations placed on either side of Holly Grove Road. However, one was not excavated due to the presence of bulls in the field.

At the area along SC-S-11-73/White Farm Road near the Blacksburg Welcome Center, most of the area along the north side of the road was steeply sloped, eroded, and gullied. The southern side of the road was severely eroded and had subsoil visible at the surface. Judgmental shovel testing was performed here.

At the S-99/Tribal Road interchange, the terrain consisted of relatively flat, undeveloped woods. Shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals.

Finally, at the U.S. 29/East Cherokee Street interchange the wooded areas on the northwest and southwest sides of the interchange were sloped and eroded and had visible subsoil at the surface. The area along Wendy Drive was severely eroded and had visible subsoil at the surface. Judgmental shovel testing was performed here.

There were no archaeological sites or isolated finds identified within the ADE.

Figure 2.  
Field Conditions in the ADE



A. Project Area Overview Facing South, Showing Level Grass Pasture near White Farm Road



B. Project Area Overview Facing Southwest, Showing Wooded Area near U.S. 29



C. Project Area  
Overview Showing  
Exposed Subsoil and  
Graded Area near  
Blacksburg Welcome  
Center

## ARCHITECTURE

On June 19, 2018, a survey was conducted of the APE to identify unrecorded historic resources 50 years of age or older and evaluate those resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Resources more than 50 years in age were surveyed in accordance with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* using a handheld tablet device and were photographed using a digital camera. Resources were evaluated following the NRHP criteria and South Carolina State Intensive Survey Forms were prepared for all individual resources.

As a result of the survey of the expanded project area, one new architectural resource was identified.

### *Resource 0272*

Resource 0272 is located at 856 N. Mountain Street in Blacksburg, South Carolina (Figure 3). It is a split-level house built in 1965. The exterior is clad in brick veneer with vinyl siding located on the upper level façade. The resource has a cross gable with the main roof line running parallel to the street. It has a raised basement on the lower level with a street-facing garage. There is a large brick chimney located on the exterior of the right elevation. The dual front steps, leading to the entry porch, is faced with stone veneer. The porch is partially engaged with decorative metal railings along the perimeter. There is a partial retaining wall in front of the lower level that is also faced with stone veneer. The windows are two-over-two double hung sash windows with aluminum casing. There is a large picture window flanked by two large single pane windows on the right bay.

The resource is located within the APE on a small rise and faces southwest along N. Mountain Street (Figure 3). The lot is partially wooded and has an unmaintained landscape. There is a small cement block shed located on the property that is not historic and therefore not considered a contributing part to this 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. The resource has also been slightly altered which has changed the appearance of the building. 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.

Figure 3.  
Resource 0272 (856 North Mountain Street)



A. Front Elevation



B. View West towards North Mountain Street

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

As a result of this addendum survey, one architectural resource was recorded and evaluated. The architectural resource (Resource 0272) is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No archaeological resources were identified.

## REFERENCES CITED

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

2013 South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations. South Carolina Department of Archives & History.

Pope, Natalie Adams, Laura Kate Schnitzer, Rebecca Shepherd, Patrick Sullivan, and Katie Dykens

2017 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 12 Miles of Improvements Along I-85*. Report prepared for ICA Engineering, Columbia, South Carolina. Report available from New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

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