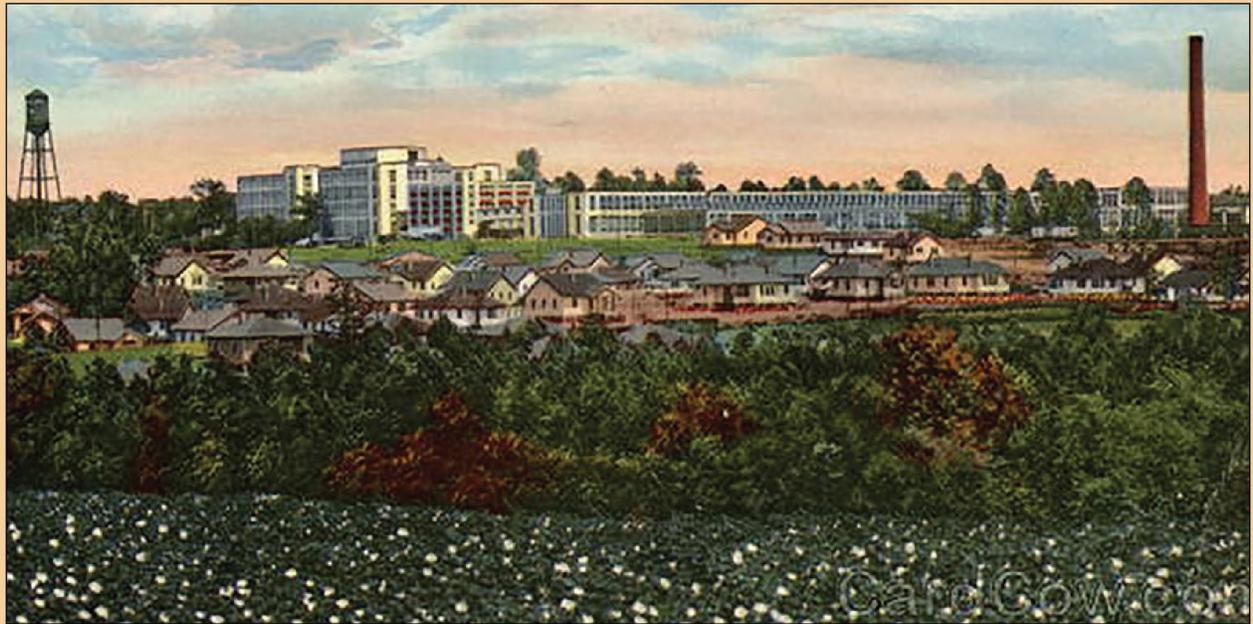


Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Intersection Improvements U.S. 29 at Pine Ridge Road, SC 358 at Pine Ridge Road, and SC 129 at Holly Springs Road

Spartanburg County, South Carolina



New South Associates, Inc.

**Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed
Intersection Improvements
U.S. 29 at Pine Ridge Road,
SC 358 (Holly Springs Road) at Pine Ridge Road, and
SC 129 at Holly Springs Road and US 29 at SC 292**

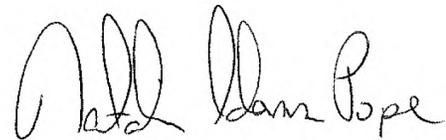
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May 22, 2019 • **Final Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 2905

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ABSTRACT

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to three intersection areas in the town of Lyman, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. These changes will take place along the intersections of U.S. 29 and Pine Ridge Road; SC 358 (Holly Springs Road) and Pine Ridge Road; and SC 129 and Holly Springs Road and U.S. 29 at SC 292. The proposed project includes the following elements: signalizing the intersection and adding left turn lanes on Pine Ridge Road and Holly Springs Road; lengthening the left-turn lanes on U.S. 29, adding a right-turn lane to eastbound U.S. 29, and adding left-turn lanes on Pine Ridge Road; lengthening existing left-turn lanes and adding other auxiliary lanes at the SC 129 and Holly Spring Road and U.S. 29 at SC 292 intersections, and introducing access management strategies, such as adding concrete medians and removing/relocating driveways to improve the overall operation of the intersections. Additionally, sidewalks will be added near the three intersection areas.

New South Associates Inc. (New South) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of these intersections between September 27 and 28, 2018 and on February 18, 2019 to incorporate areas added to the project area. This investigation sought to identify significant archaeological and historic architectural resources located in the projects area of potential effect (APE) and to assist SCDOT in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

The archaeological survey did not identify any archaeological sites. The area had consistently eroded soils and disturbed areas. These disturbed areas were due to commercial development and previous road improvements.

The historic architectural survey identified 57 previously unrecorded historic resources and revisited 7 historic resources that had previously been identified. None of the newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Of the previously identified resources, five were identified as contributing to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills District. The Pacific Mills District was identified in 1995 and reassessed in a 2012 SCDOT reconnaissance.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to three intersection areas in the town of Lyman, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. These changes will take place along the intersections of U.S. 29 and Pine Ridge Road; SC 358 (Holly Springs Road) and Pine Ridge Road; and SC 129 and Holly Springs Road and U.S. 29 at SC 292. The proposed project includes the following elements: signalizing the intersection and adding left turn lanes on Pine Ridge Road and Holly Springs Road; lengthening the left turn lanes on U.S. 29, adding a right turn lane to eastbound U.S. 29, and adding left turn lanes on Pine Ridge Road; lengthening existing left-turn lanes and adding other auxiliary lanes at the SC 129 and Holly Spring Road and U.S. 29 at SC 292 intersections, and introducing access management strategies, such as adding concrete medians and removing/relocating driveways to improve the overall operation of the intersections. Additionally, sidewalks will be added near the three intersection areas.

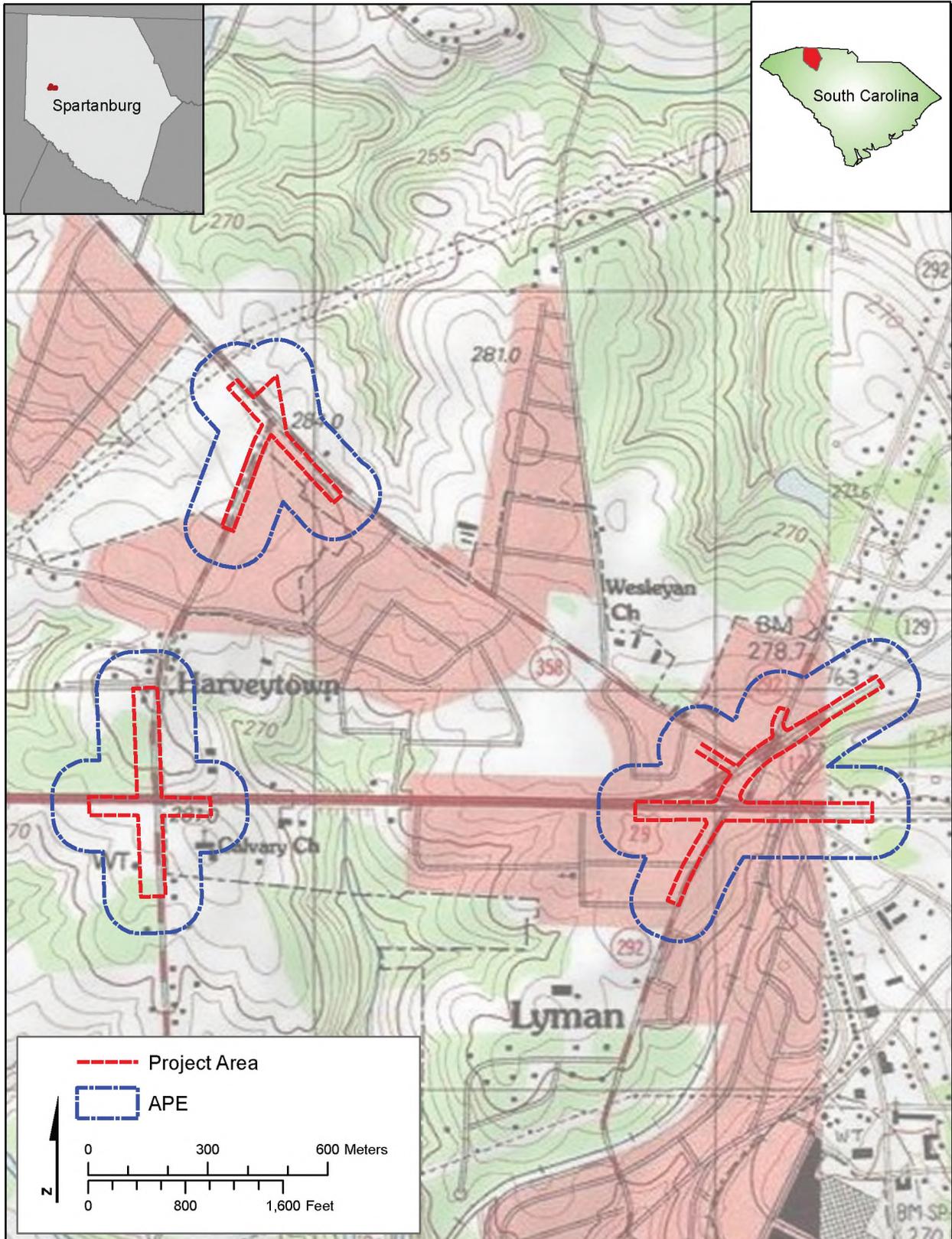
This project consisted of background research, archaeological field survey, architectural field survey, and assessment of all archaeological sites and architectural resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The work performed by New South complied with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the current *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines of Archaeological Investigations* (2018), and the South Carolina Department of Transportation On-Call Archaeological Services Scope of Work (2007).

The area of potential effects (APE) was defined as those areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. These included locations inside existing and new right-of-way (ROW), as well as areas that would be visually affected, defined as 300 feet beyond the existing ROW. While the historic architectural survey covered the entire APE, the archaeological survey focused on the ROW (the project area).

Fieldwork was conducted on September 27 and 28, 2018 and February 18, 2019 to incorporate areas added to the project area. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator, and Tina Poston served as Field Director. Ms. Poston conducted the archaeological and architectural survey fieldwork.

This report is organized into six chapters including this introduction. Chapters II and III provide an environmental and historical context for the area. Chapter IV outlines the methods used during fieldwork. Chapter V contains the results, while Chapter VI contains the conclusions. References that were cited are at the end.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: USGS Greer and Wellford, South Carolina Quadrangles

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in the Piedmont Physiographic Province of South Carolina. The Piedmont consists of a moderately dissected and intensely metamorphosed plain consisting of thick saprolite, continental sediments, and accreted terranes (McNab and Avers 1994). The surface has been extensively eroded and degraded (Camp 1968:79). More specifically, the project area is in the Southern Outer Piedmont, which is characterized by mostly irregular plains and less relief than adjacent parts of the region (Griffith et al. 2002). The project area contains slightly rolling topography with sharper slopes at intermittent and ephemeral drainages. Elevations within the project area range from 800 to 950 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The Southern Outer Piedmont is underlain by gneiss, schist, and granite covered with deep saprolite. Subsoil is mostly red clayey material (Griffith et al. 2002). Bedrock consists of metamorphosed crystalline rocks associated with the Laurens thrust stack (Willoughby et al. 2005). Also called the Laurens thrust sheet, this formation is composed of biotite gneiss interlayered with biotite-sillimanite schist, amphibolite, and marble that probably developed from a combination of sedimentary and volcanic material (Nelson 1988:7; Nelson et al. 1998:4). Generally, quartz is the dominant lithic raw material in the Piedmont used for Native American flaked tool industries, and tends to occur as widely distributed fragments. The rocks associated with the Laurens thrust sheet are not typically associated with stone tool manufacture.

The project area lies in the Middle Tyger River drainage basin. The principal drainage in the area is the Middle Tyger, which flows southeast parallel to Holly Springs Road approximately 2.5 miles to the southwest.

The Piedmont has been extensively eroded by historic land use practices. In the 1930s, Lowry (1934) found that significant portions of Spartanburg County suffered from severe sheet erosion and occasional gullies. Trimble (1974:15) found that nearly 0.9 foot of soil had been lost to erosion, primarily as a result of postbellum cotton agriculture.

Soils mapped in the project area include Cecil Sandy Loam, Cecil Clay Loam, Chewacla Loam, and Urban Land Cecil (Camp 1968). The Cecil Series consists of well drained clayey soil found on backslopes, shoulders, and summits. In the project area, these soils consist of sandy loam and clay loam, have a 2 to 10 percent slope, and are classified as moderately to severely eroded. The Chewacla Loam complex consist of somewhat poorly drained, frequently flooded soils found

along toe slopes and floodplains. These are loam to sandy clay loam and have a 0 to 2 percent slope. The Urban Land Cecil series consists of well drained sands found on shoulders, backslopes, and summits. These soils found within the project area have a 2 to 10 percent slope. Overall, soils exceeding 10 percent slope were classified as moderately eroded and some soils that were less than 10 percent slope were classified as moderately to severely eroded.

Spartanburg County has a temperate climate characterized by mild to cold winters and warm-muggy summers. During most of the year, the weather is primarily controlled by the west-to-east movement of fronts and air masses. The air exchange is less frequent in the summer and tropical maritime air can stay in the region for relatively long periods. Precipitation averages 50 inches and is evenly distributed throughout the year (Camp 1968).

Forests in the Piedmont generally belong to the Oak-Hickory formation (Braun 1950; Griffith et al. 2002; McNab and Avers 1994). White, black, and red oaks are common, although other species such as hickories, loblolly and shortleaf pines, and black and sweet gums may be found. Evergreen forest containing equal areas of cold-deciduous broad-leaved forest with evergreen needle-leaved trees are also common. Animal species with potential economic value to past human populations include white-tailed deer, black bear, bobcat, gray fox, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, dove, and quail (McNab and Avers 1994).

The project area is primarily commercial with a few residential developments. Most of the APE contains businesses, such as restaurants, gas stations, offices, and associated parking lots. Mostly landscaped and altered areas exist along the edges of the major roadways and associated intersections. These areas exhibited significant disturbance from development and erosion.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.) is archaeologically expressed by the presence of fluted and unfluted, lanceolate projectile points (Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton) side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The Clovis occupation in the Southeast is believed to span from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. Smaller fluted points and unfluted lanceolates such as the Simpson and Suwannee types replaced the Clovis in the subsequent 500 years. The last Paleoindian phase is the Dalton horizon, which dates to 10,500 to 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

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

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).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Early Archaic period (9,900 to 8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental changes (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). Early Archaic points are notched and diagnostic types including Taylor side-notched, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Chapman 1985; Coe 1964; Goodyear et al. 1979; Michie 1966). These point types are much more abundant than the 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) concluded that technological changes from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic periods reflect new settlement strategies that emerged in response to post-Pleistocene warming. They argued that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous, leading to settlement strategies emphasizing residential mobility rather than logistic mobility. This change was manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology. Data in support of this model was later corroborated by Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983), who examined Early Archaic assemblages from various areas of the South Atlantic Slope.

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) found numerous Early Archaic Palmer sites on ridgetops dividing major watersheds. Although most artifacts were made of the local quartz, some were fashioned from metavolcanics, Coastal Plain chert, and Ridge and Valley chert. The diversity of raw material provided information regarding their "mobility patterns and regions of interactions" (Goodyear et al. 1979:198).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic period (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.) include stemmed points such as Kirk, Stanly, and Morrow Mountain, as well as the lanceolate Guilford type. For this period, Morrow Mountain and Guilford points are the most common in South Carolina.

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were highly mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks in a pattern corresponding to Binford's (1980) foraging model. Binford proposed that foragers moved residential camps often to take advantage of dispersed but similar resource patches. Cable's (1982) investigations in the Haw River area of North Carolina suggested similar conclusions. Cable argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging. Sassaman (1983) also noted that a collector system could arise under any conditions that restricted hunter-gatherer residential mobility. Sassaman's (1983) "Adaptive Flexibility" model suggests that environmental homogeneity allowed for a high degree of social flexibility, which enabled frequent resettlement when needed.

During their work on the Laurens-Anderson bypass, Goodyear et al. (1979) found that the Middle Archaic was the most commonly represented time period. As with the Early Archaic, sites were found on ridges separating watersheds. However, the nearly complete reliance on local quartz separates the Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases sharply from the earlier Palmer phase. Goodyear et al. (1979:207) suggested that the large number of Middle Archaic sites dominated by quartz artifacts in the interriverine zones was evidence of frequent movement and activity throughout the Piedmont.

The Late Archaic period (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The archaeological record suggests certain geographical variations in material culture at this time. Generally, Savannah River Stemmed projectile points characterize the period, along with the development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5,000 to 3,100 B.P.) and later sand-tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000 to 2,900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities, and have a great deal of chronological overlap. They first emerged in the Coastal Plain, around the same time as the first use of freshwater shellfish in the region (about 4,500 B.P.), while there was a time delay before these developments emerged above the Fall Line after 3,700 B.P. (and fresh-water shellfish exploitation only took place in the Savannah River Valley). Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools (heating stones and, later, bowls), which could account for the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman 1993).

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) documented significant differences between sites located in river valleys and those in interriverine zones during the Late Archaic. The assemblages at riverine sites were diverse and included ground stone tools, net sinkers, atlatl weights, and chipped stone drills. In contrast, artifacts found at upland sites were almost entirely chipped stone bifaces and debitage.

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Early Woodland period (3,000 to 2,450 B.P.) is characterized by Dunlap and Swannanoa ceramics in the Spartanburg County vicinity. The Dunlap series consists of a medium to coarse sand paste exhibiting fabric impressions. Vessel forms include simple jars or cups. Swannanoa ceramics contain heavy crushed-quartz temper, and are most often cord marked or fabric impressed. Simple stamped, check stamped, and smoothed plain surface treatments also occur. Conoidal jars and simple bowls are common vessel types (Keel 1976:230). Early Woodland projectile points consist of Savannah River Stemmed and Swannanoa Stemmed.

In the upper Piedmont area, Goodyear et al. (1979) found extensive Early Woodland use of interriverine zones. Two sites located on south-facing slopes adjacent to springs contained dense archaeological deposits. Goodyear et al. (1979) interpreted the sites as fall-winter occupations, with subsistence activities oriented toward gathering nuts and deer hunting. If the sites represent seasonal base camps, then they indicate a break with the Late Archaic subsistence/settlement strategies focused on the exploitation of interriverine resources (Goodyear et al. 1979:230).

The Middle Woodland period (2,450 to 1,450 B.P.) in the upstate is characterized by Pigeon and Cartersville pottery. Pigeon is quartz-tempered with check stamped, simple stamped, and brushed surfaces. Cartersville ceramics are sand or grit-tempered and display cord marked surfaces or occasionally simple or check stamping. The Cartersville series is thought to be closely related to the Deptford series found closer to the coast. Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983:720) suggested that Cartersville continues into the Late Woodland period. Projectile points associated with the period include Pigeon side-notched and corner-notched types. Goodyear et al. (1979) and Wood and Gresham (1982) have found Cartersville components in the area, but little is known about the nature of Middle Woodland occupations.

Connestee pottery, which is thin-walled and sand-tempered, appeared during the second half of the Middle Woodland period (Trinkley 1990). Keel (1976) placed its temporal range between about 1,900 and 1,400 B.P. Most often, surface treatments are brushed, simple stamped, and cord marked (Keel 1976:222). Tommy Charles (2001) examined a Connestee phase site in neighboring Greenville County on a rise within the floodplain of the Pacolet River. After stripping the plow zone, numerous post-holes, pit features, and pot busts were identified. Radiocarbon dating of organic samples associated with Connestee pottery yielded a date of around A.D. 480, (ca. 1,500 B.P.), which placed the site near the end of the Middle Woodland and about mid-way through the Connestee phase (Charles 2001).

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) found one densely occupied site in a large floodplain of a Rank 2 stream. Its location and apparent function as a residential site suggested a possibility that cultivation of plants motivated the apparent orientation of Middle Woodland sites to floodplain environments (Goodyear et al. 1979:230–231).

The Late Woodland period (1,450 to 800 B.P.) is defined by the presence of Napier pottery, a fine sand-tempered ware with fine complicated-stamped designs (Trinkley 1980; 1990). Projectile points are typically small and triangular. The Late Woodland period also showed a decline in Deptford wares (Trinkley 1990). Although Cartersville ceramics might have persisted into the Late Woodland period, archaeological surveys in the Piedmont have not found appreciable amounts of this type. Generally, the scarcity of Late Woodland ceramics may reflect the relatively limited archaeological study in the Piedmont, and it is possible that Native American population areas and distributions may have time depth not presently recognized (see Trinkley 1980:24).

As Sassaman et al. (1990:14–15) noted, the Late Woodland is difficult to distinguish from the Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods, and in some respects represents the continued evolution of Woodland culture into the Mississippian.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period (800 to 350 B.P.) is characterized by sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1989b). Pee Dee pottery is characteristic of Mississippian sites in the region. Vessels frequently exhibit complicated stamping, usually in conjunction with reed punctation and/or nodes, pellets, or narrow rim strips below the vessel lip. Spartanburg County is located near the southern periphery of Pisgah influence. Pisgah phase pottery, which is common in the Appalachian summit area, is tempered with fine to coarse sand. Surface treatments consist of complicated stamping, check stamping, and plain (Dickens 1970; Holden 1966).

Sites are typically more elaborate and contain diverse feature types and artifacts. The Blair Mound site in Fairfield County, for example, contained early to middle Mississippian features, including structures and burials (Teague 1979). This site and the nearby McCollum Mound site (Ryan 1971), both yielded Pee Dee and Pisgah-like ceramics. In addition, Ryan (1971) found some Savannah phase ceramics at McCollum Mound. Another large and interesting site dating to the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods is the Tyger Village site, located on a floodplain of the Tyger River. The site contains a mussel shell midden, numerous sherds, and small triangular projectile points. Investigation revealed basin shaped pits and post-holes outlining a rectangular house (Elliott 1984).

Mississippian populations lived in ranked societies supported by a mix of agriculture and collecting wild plant and animal foods. Settlement was adapted to linear, environmentally circumscribed floodplain habitats. Mississippian settlements on floodplains were positioned to provide access to well-drained, easily tilled soils suitable for horticulture as well as rich protein resources of fish and waterfowl in channel-remnant oxbow lakes (Smith 1978:486, 488).

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

The Lower Cherokee territories have been described as "comparatively flat lands on the banks of the Tugaloo and Keowee rivers and their branches in what is now northwestern South Carolina" (Fogelson and Kutsche 1961:88–89). Swanton (1946) listed a number of Lower Cherokee towns in Oconee and Pickens counties, but none in more eastern counties. The Cherokee used South Carolina's Upper Piedmont as hunting area with the eastern limits defined by the presence of the Catawba Indians, primarily in the York, Chester, and Lancaster county area (Mabrey 1981).

Artifacts indicative of Cherokee occupations include Qualla and Lamar ceramics, small triangular projectile points, and imported European items. Several sites in Oconee County have produced remains of historic Cherokee occupations. These include Tomassee, Estatoe, Chauga, and Chattooga (Egloff 1967; Kelly and DeBaillou 1960; Schroedl and Riggs 1989; Smith et al. 1988).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The project area is in what is now known as Spartanburg County. It is located in the Upcountry of South Carolina, often referred to as the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Spartanburg County was defined by the 1785 General Assembly, which created six counties in the state of South Carolina. Prior to 1785, the area had previously been referred to as 96 District.

Comprised of only 31,113 square miles, modern South Carolina is a fraction of its original size. In 1665, a charter granted to eight Lords Proprietors described the boundaries of the province of Carolina, from which South Carolina was eventually carved, as reaching from the current southern boundary of Virginia to just below present-day Daytona Beach, Florida. The claimed width of the province brazenly stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The boundaries of South Carolina gradually dwindled over a period of more than 300 years and in 1990, the state reached its current size (Edgar 1998:1).

In 1670, the English established a settlement on the west bank of the Ashley River on Albemarle Point. The Lord Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1720, were in search of a staple crop that would provide great wealth in the mercantile system. By 1680, the settlement moved across the river to the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers and became modern-day Charleston. This position provided better defense, as well as a more healthful climate. In addition, it was convenient for settlers to bring their crops to market since the settlement was situated between two major rivers.

After the establishment of Charles Town in 1670, South Carolina was divided into manageable territorial units. Present-day Spartanburg County was contained in the largest of these units, known as Colleton County. For nearly a century after the establishment of Charles Town, the land that became Spartanburg County remained outside the permissible area of British settlement. The signing of a treaty with the Cherokees in 1755 made land grants available to British settlers, and the subsequent defeat of the Cherokees in 1761 made settlement more secure. About this time Scots-Irish settlers from Pennsylvania moved into region, settling along the bottomlands of the Tyger, Enoree, and Pacolet rivers (Mills 2016).

By the mid-1770s, the Upcountry population was quite diverse in its ethnic, religious, and political background. In Spartanburg County, the Revolutionary War period was dominated by American interests. However, during the war, some settlers remained loyal to Britain. They were the recipients of royal land grants and lacked the grievances of coastal planters and merchants.

Fighting in the area resembled a civil war between the Patriots and Loyalists. As the war moved into the backcountry in 1780, two Spartanburg County battles (the second Battle of Cedar Spring and the Battle of Musgrove's Mill) helped to instill new life into the Patriot cause at a critical time. Still more important was the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781, where American forces defeated an army of British regulars and altered the course of the war in the South (Mills 2016).

Although the Circuit Court Act of 1769 had provided circuit courts and sheriffs, the Upcountry was still suffering from ineffective local government after the American Revolution. The newly formed legislature divided the 96 District into six counties in 1785, and it was in that year that Spartanburg County emerged as a discrete entity.

Early settlers were mostly farmers with small landholdings who engaged in subsistence agriculture. They raised grains and vegetables. Hogs were the principal livestock and source of meat. Iron making was one of the earliest industrial efforts. The largest ironworks was probably the Wofford/Berwick Iron Works located at present-day Glendale on Lawson's Fork Creek. The area became part of what later was dubbed the "Old Iron District" (Mills 2016).

Because there was no consistently profitable staple crop, the Upcountry focused on the production of subsistence crops until the early 1800s after the introduction of the cotton gin and the rise of English textile mills. Cotton production spread quickly during the first decade of the nineteenth century and by 1811, the Upcountry exported over 30 million pounds of short-staple cotton (Ford 1988:7). Even yeomen farmers could participate in cotton agriculture since it required little capital outlay, and this promoted tremendous growth in the area. Although there were some large plantations, most of the cotton producers were small farmers with few or no slaves. However, the number of slaves rose as the century progressed and by 1850, enslaved African Americans composed almost one-third of the county population. Transportation was made easier in 1859 with the completion of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

After the Civil War, cotton prices rose, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again in the hopes of making up for losses that occurred during the war. Between 1870 and 1900, large mills were built throughout the county, making Spartanburg an important textile center in the state and the nation. Growth in manufacturing was accompanied by a rapid increase in population. By 1907, there were 24 cotton mills in operation in Spartanburg County, the most in the entire state, and just ahead of Greenville County, which had 19 (Watson 1908).

Mill villages became an important facet of the culture of the Piedmont. Large mill villages were self-contained. Their isolation meant that mill owners provided residents with all necessities, ranging from housing and sustenance to medical care, education, and recreation (Cooper 2000:93–96). Additionally, having the entire family living near the mill typically resulted in the family

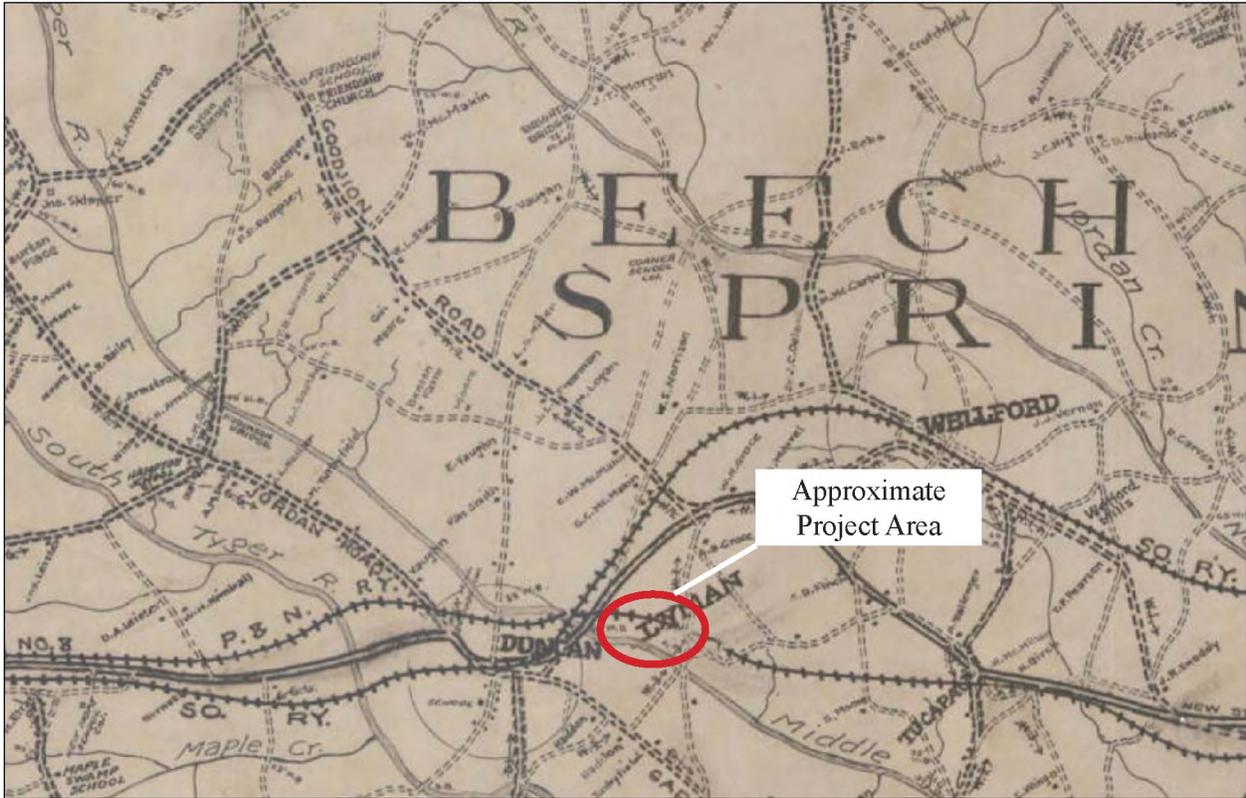
working in the mill in various capacities, including the children. Concerns relating to the quality of life in mill villages ranged from issues of child labor to the prevalence of diseases such as pellagra and hookworm among mill workers.

As textile production spread in the region, the Pacific Mill Company, owners of Whaley Mills in Columbia, bought property in Spartanburg County along the Middle Tyger River. Spartanburg County leaders encouraged the establishment of mills in the area (Edwards 2004). The textile company purchased approximately 700 acres from the Groce Family. The area was originally known as Groce's Stop after the general store that Agnus Belton Groce operated in the community. In 1927, the town name was changed to Lyman after the president of the Pacific Mills branch in Spartanburg County (Figure 2a).

The mill began operations around 1923 and ran until Pacific Mill ownership ended in 1954. Pacific Mills constructed around 375 houses for its workers, a school, a community center, and stores (see Figure 2b). The architects hired to build the mill complex were the well-known firm of Lockwood Greene, based out of the Greenville, South Carolina branch. The architect firm was known for building textile mills since their establishment in 1882 in New England. The architect firm had branched farther south as the textile industry began to prosper (Bainbridge 2016; Edwards 2004; Ramsey-Styer 1995; Wells 2009).

The mill remained economically important to the City of Lyman throughout the years. In the 1960s, the new owners of the mill, Lowenstein and Sons, constructed a water treatment plant for the mill and mill village. It was not until the late 1980s and early 1990s that the mill began to decline (Ramsey-Styer 1995). In 1996, the owners of the mill, Springs Industries, turned over the water treatment plant to the city and the mill eventually shut down in 2005.

Figure 2.
Map of Lyman and Drawing of Pacific Mills



A. Map of Lyman



B. Drawing of Pacific Mills

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IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research consisted of an examination of the state archaeological site files, the NRHP files, and architectural survey files on record at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The goal of the background research was to identify previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area. Historic maps were also examined to assist in identifying potential unidentified cultural resources. Maps reviewed for this survey included Mills' *Atlas of South Carolina* (Mills 1980), the 1887 McCullough Map of Spartanburg County, the 1910 Stribling Map of Spartanburg County, the 1921 Spartanburg County Soil Survey, and the 1938 Greer U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. These maps are available online through the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper Library or the Historical Digital Collection of the Spartanburg County Library. Additionally, research was conducted at the Spartanburg County Register of Deeds and Probate offices.

FIELD METHODS

ARCHAEOLOGY

The objective of the archaeological fieldwork was to identify significant archaeological resources in the project's area of direct effects. The fieldwork entailed systematic shovel testing combined with pedestrian survey. Transects were located on each side of the roads to be affected by proposed improvements. Shovel test spacing was 30 meters. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated by hand to culturally sterile subsoil. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. Notes were kept on the location of each shovel test, the conditions in the immediate area, and the results of excavation. Soils encountered in shovel tests were described using a Munsell soil chart for color and standard terminology for texture.

Shovel test locations were recorded as “not excavated” if it was impossible to dig or conditions at the location suggested it would not produce useful information. Such locations consisted of those exhibiting substantial disturbance. Areas excluded from shovel testing were documented in field notes.

A site was defined if artifacts from the same, broad cultural period were recovered in a) a 30-meter (100-ft.) diameter area yielding three or more artifacts; and/or b) visible or historically recorded surface features (e.g., wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters). The presence of only one or two artifacts within a 30-meter (100-ft.) radius was considered an isolated find (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013).

If identified, sites would be shovel tested on a 15-meter (50-ft.) grid. The goal of the supplemental testing was to delineate the site boundaries, to collect data on site chronology and function, and to assess the site for its NRHP eligibility. Where possible, supplemental testing would continue until two sterile shovel tests or a natural boundary (e.g., excessive slope, disturbance) were reached. A sketch map would be prepared for each site, and photographs would be taken of site conditions and features.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS METHODS

Since no archaeological sites were identified, laboratory analysis methods are not presented in this report.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Buildings, structures, and sites 50 years in age or older were surveyed and assessed for their National Register eligibility in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)-produced *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. They were photographed using a digital camera. Properties were evaluated with reference to the NRHP criteria and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE (including areas of direct or indirect effect) that was listed on the NRHP or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Cultural resources were 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 were defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or
- 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) yield, or are 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. 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; and
5. Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

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V. RESULTS

SURVEY CONDITIONS

Development was found along all interchanges and the intersecting streets (Figures 3 and 4). The APE at the intersections of SC 129, Holly Springs Road, U.S. 29, and SC 292 is predominately commercial with some residential areas. The APE at the intersection of Holly Springs and Pine Ridge roads is more residential with a mixture of Ranch houses and modern suburban development. The APE for the SC 29 and Pine Ridge Road intersection is all commercial (Figure 5). Much of the project area at all three intersections had been modified during development or contained underground utility lines.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Seven previously recorded architectural resources were identified within the APE (see Figure 5; Table 1). Five (0076-0080) are located within the boundary of the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills District. The Pacific Mills District is eligible for the NRHP as a historic district with a local level of significance under Criteria A and C, with a period of significance of 1923 to 1954. These seven resources are discussed further in this chapter, as they were reevaluated as part of this survey.

One archaeological site (38SP279) was previously identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (see Figure 5). It was identified as an archaeological component associated with a nineteenth-century farm house. During the 1995 survey of the site, nineteen shovel tests were excavated but the soils were found to be heavily eroded and the site highly disturbed. The survey recommended the site as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to its poor integrity. At the time of the initial survey, the farm house was under orders for demolition and is currently no longer standing (Ramsey-Styer 1995).

Table 1. Previously Surveyed Resources

Site Number	Resource Type	Build Date/Component	Current NRHP Determination	Identified District
38SP0279	Historic Farm Site	19th Century	Not Eligible	N/A
0076	House/Building	1924	Non-Contributing	Pacific Mill Historic District
0077	House/Building	1924	Non-Contributing	Pacific Mill Historic District
0078	House/Building	1924	Non-Contributing	Pacific Mill Historic District
0079	House/Building	1924	Non-Contributing	Pacific Mill Historic District
0080	House/Building	1924	Non-Contributing	Pacific Mill Historic District
0086	House/Building	C1930	Not Eligible	No
0087	House/Building	C1930	Not Eligible	No

Figure 3.
Representative Photographs of the Development in the APE, 1 of 2



A. Development along W. Greenville at U.S. 29 Intersection



B. Intersection of SR 292 and U.S. 29, Facing South

Figure 4.
Representative Photographs of the Development in the APE, 2 of 2

A. Development Along
Spartanburg Highway,
Facing West



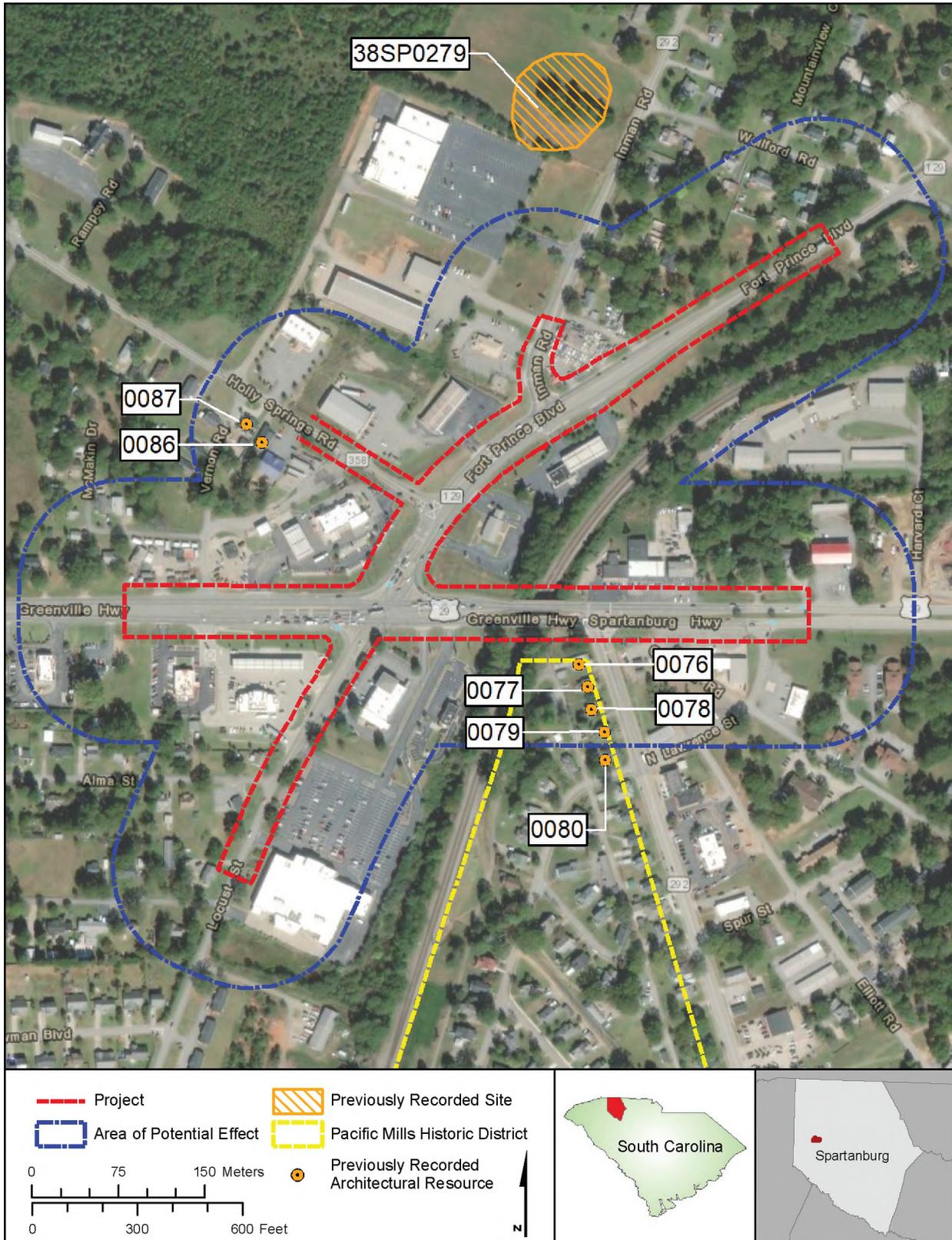
B. Residential
Development and
Buried Utilities, Facing
Northwest Along Holly
Springs



B. Photographs of the
Development in the
APE



Figure 5.
Map of Previously Identified Resources



Source: Bing Maps (2019)

The Pacific Mills District encompasses approximately 200 acres, bounded by the Southern Railroad line to the west and south, on the east by Groce Road, and to the north by Spartanburg Highway (U.S. 29). Identified in a 1995 survey by Darwin Ramsey-Styer, the mill complex contained its industrial buildings, mill village, and community buildings. Over the years, the industrial buildings have been demolished, leaving only the mill housing and some civic buildings. There were 375 mill houses constructed, along with several municipal, educational, and civic buildings, between 1923 to 1924. The library and community center are still extant but are not located within the current APE. A complete inventory of extant houses has not been conducted and this survey only reevaluated those resources that fell within the APE. These five resources are discussed following the archaeological survey results.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Phase I Archaeological Survey involved systematic shovel testing in the project area to identify significant archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified.

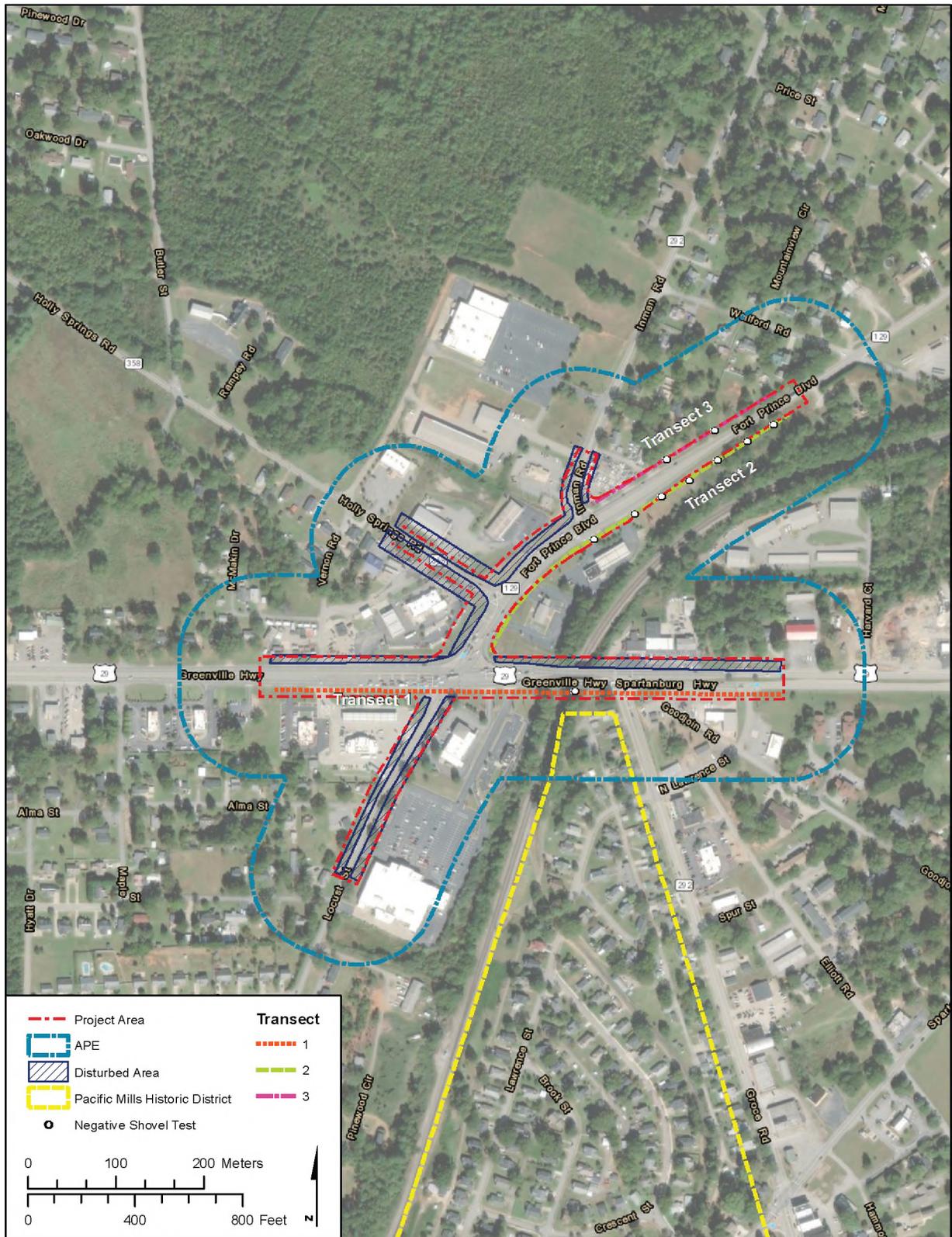
The survey involved placing a single transect on either side of the roadways within the project area. Shovel tests were excavated along the transects at 30-meter intervals in areas having no obvious disturbance (Figures 6-8). Areas omitted from systematic shovel testing included those with paved surfaces, buried utilities, locations of clear landscape alteration (e.g., road berms or cuts), and slopes in excess of 10 percent. Six transects were placed throughout the project area, but all sections were traversed on foot for a visual assessment of disturbed areas.

Transect 1 was located on the south side of U.S. 29 running 0.37 mile through the intersection with Charlotte Highway (SC 192). This section of the project area was not as heavily developed. Some buried utilities were noted running parallel to the road, indicating further disturbance near the main intersection (Figure 9). Due to the buried utilities at this transect, only one shovel test was excavated and the soil was heavily disturbed.

Transect 2 was placed on the east side of Charlotte Highway. It began on the northeastern side of the intersection with U.S. 29 and continued for 0.28 mile to just south of Wellford Road. To the northwest of Transect 2, along Wellford road, were more residential areas. Driveways, parking lots, and intersections also contributed to no shovel testing in those areas (Figure 9B). Seven shovel tests were excavated in this transect and none contained artifacts. Some surface visibility showed eroded soils and modern trash was evident along the transect.

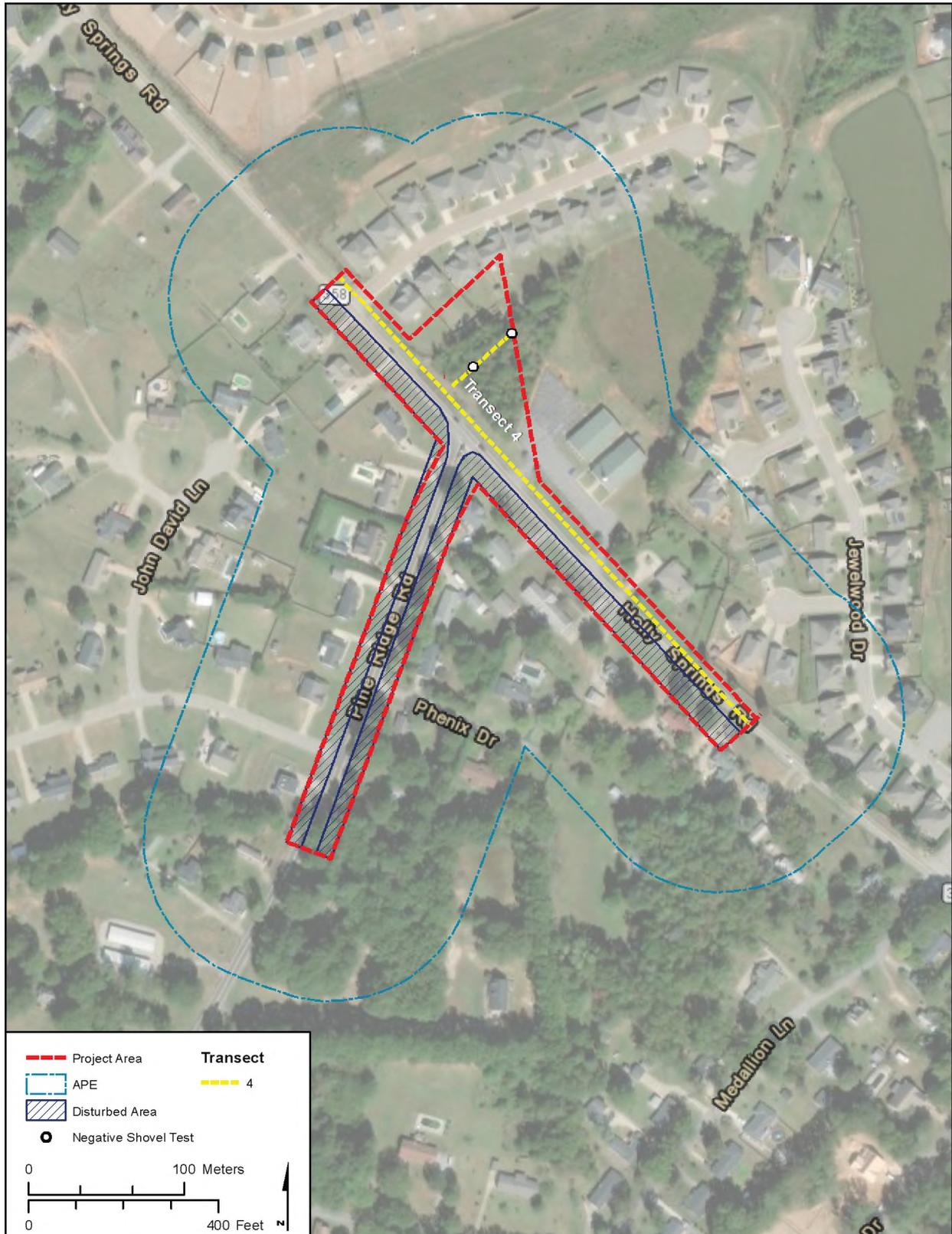
Transect 3 was placed on the west side of Charlotte Highway. It ran for 0.15 mile southwest towards SC 292 (Inman Road) (see Figure 9C). The majority of this transect was located along residential private property on the northern end and commercial development to the south. Two shovel tests were excavated in this transect and they did not contain artifacts.

Figure 6.
Survey Coverage Map, 1 of 3



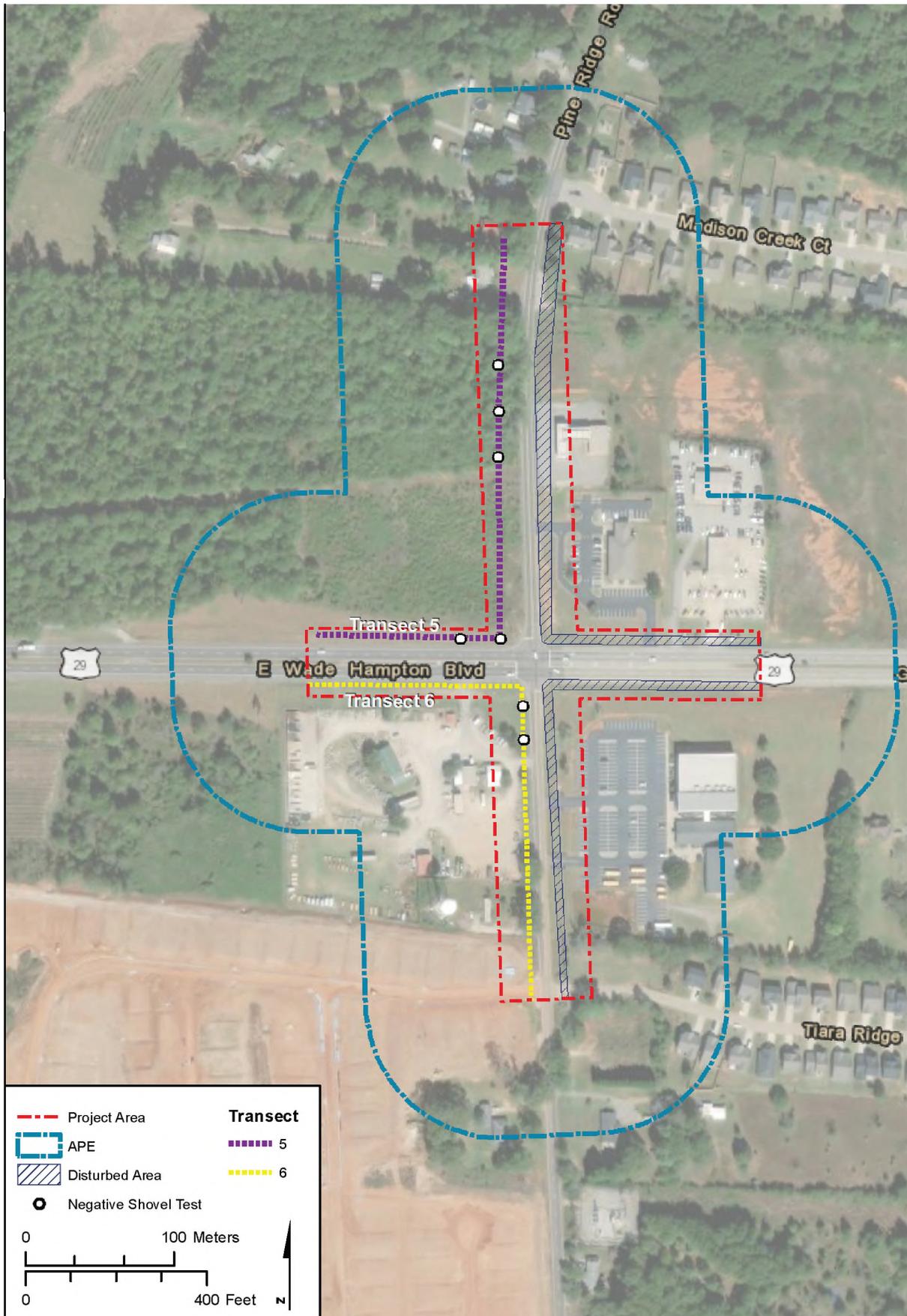
Source: Bing Maps 2018

Figure 7.
Survey Coverage Map, 2 of 3



Source: Bing Maps 2018

Figure 8.
Survey Coverage Map, 3 of 3



Source: Bing Maps 2018

Figure 9.
Photographs of the Surveyed Areas, 1 of 2



A. Development along Pine Ridge towards Intersection with Greenville Highway



B. U.S. 29 Intersection at Pine Ridge from Post Office

Transect 4 was placed on Holly Springs Road (SC 129) at the intersection with Pine Ridge Road. The transect ran for 0.24 mile and was also extended to provide coverage of a 1.19-acre parcel located on the north side of the road roughly opposite the intersection with Pine Ridge Road. The parcel is currently undeveloped and planted with pines. The portion of the transect along Holly Springs Road was heavily disturbed by buried utilities and residential development (Figure 10A). As a result, no shovel tests were excavated in this portion of the transect. Two shovel tests were excavated within the 1.9 acre parcel but both contained no artifacts.

Transect 5 ran for 0.24 mile along the north side of East Wade Hampton Boulevard (US29) and the west side of Pine Ridge Road north of the US 29 and Pine Ridge Road intersection. The area was a heavily vegetated parcel and was highly eroded with no topsoil (see Figure 10B). The area was highly eroded with no topsoil. Scatters of gravel and pavement were also visible. Five shovel tests were excavated in this transect and all were negative for artifacts.

Transect 6 ran for approximately 0.20 mile along the south side of East Wade Hampton Boulevard (US 29) and the west side of Pine Ridge Road south of the US 29 and Pine Ridge intersection. The portion of the transect along East Wade Hampton Boulevard was severely eroded, while most of the portion along Pine Ridge Road was disturbed by modern development (see Figure 10C). Two shovel tests were excavated along this transect and both contained no artifacts.

All excavated shovel tests were negative for cultural material and no archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Soils in the project area were consistently highly eroded with little to no top soil. Most shovel tests revealed no more than five centimeters of reddish brown (5YR 5/8) sandy clay with a mix of red (10R 4/8) clay subsoil and gravel below.

Certain portions of the project area were not excavated due to buried utilities and evidence of significant disturbance. No shovel tests were excavated on either side of Locust Street, nor any along the south side of Holly Springs Road and Inman Road, or along the north side of Greenville/Spartanburg Highway (see Figure 6, Map 1). In addition, no shovel tests were excavated on the southwest side of Holly Springs Road and its intersection along Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 6, Map 2). Also, no shovel tests were excavated along the eastern side of the intersection of Pine Ridge Road with East Wade Hampton Boulevard/Greenville Highway (see Figure 6, Map 3). All of these locations were heavily disturbed or developed throughout. These alignments were subjected to pedestrian survey, but no transect numbers were assigned since no shovel tests were excavated.

Figure 10.
Photographs of the Surveyed Areas, 2 of 2

A. View along
Transect 4



B. View along
Transect 5



C. View along
Transect 6



ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

In addition to the seven previously recorded resources, 57 additional resources were located within the APE (Figures 11 - 13; Table 2). Of the 57 resources, none are recommended individually eligible for the NRHP and were not found to contribute to a district. Five of the previously recorded resources were reevaluated to assess their inclusion in and were found to contribute to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. This finding differed from the initial survey in 1995. The justification for this change is discussed below. The remaining previously recorded resources are also discussed below. This survey concurred with the initial finding of the 1995 survey and Resource 0086 and 0087 are not eligible.

Table 2. Architectural Surveyed Resources

Resource Number	Location	Resource Use	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
0076	1 Groce Road	Domestic	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0077	3 Groce Road	Domestic	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0078	5 Groce Road	Domestic	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0079	7 Groce Road	Domestic	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0080	1 Lawrence Street	Domestic	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0086	205 Holly Springs Road	Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0087	207 Holly Springs Road	Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1366	303 Holly Springs Road	Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1367	113 Vernon Street	Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1368	401 Charlotte Highway	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1369	200 Inman Road	Commercial	1960	Not Eligible
1370	202 Inman Road	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1371	204 Inman Road	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1372	206 Inman Road	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1373	104 Wellford Road	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1374	106 Wellford Road	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1375	108 Wellford Road	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1376	109 Vernon Road	Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
1377	101 Charlotte Highway	Unknown	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1378	12223 West Greenville Highway	Domestic	1940	Not Eligible
1379	12206 West Greenville Highway	Domestic	1940	Not Eligible
1380	12208 West Greenville Highway	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible

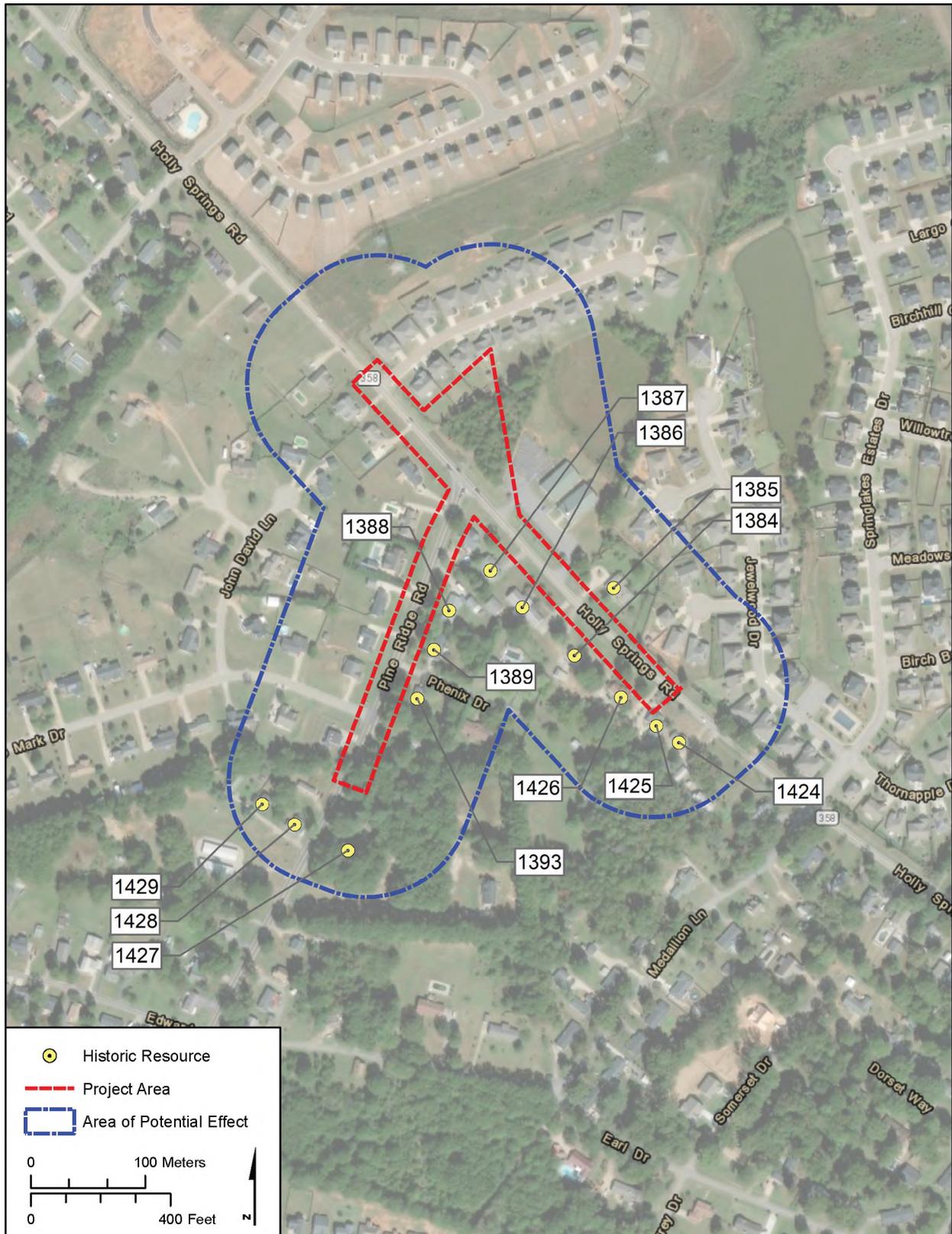
Table 2. Architectural Surveyed Resources

Resource Number	Location	Resource Use	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
1381	12210 West Greenville Highway	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1382	East Greenville Highway Bridge Over Southern Railway	Transportation	1941	Not Eligible
1383	109 Spartanburg Highway	Commercial	1960	Not Eligible
1384	613 Holly Springs	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1385	612 Holly Springs	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1386	615 Holly Springs	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1387	619 Holly Springs	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1388	101 Pine Ridge	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1389	103 Pine Ridge	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1390	490 Charlotte Highway	Commercial	1955	Not Eligible
1391	106 Alma Street	Domestic	1930	Not Eligible
1392	201 Alma Street	Domestic	1950	Not Eligible
1393	109 Pine Ridge Road	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1394	115 Spartanburg Highway	Domestic	1960	Not Eligible
1395	105 Spartanburg Highway	Commercial	ca.1950	Not Eligible
1396	107 Spartanburg Highway	Commercial	ca.1950	Not Eligible

RESOURCE 0076

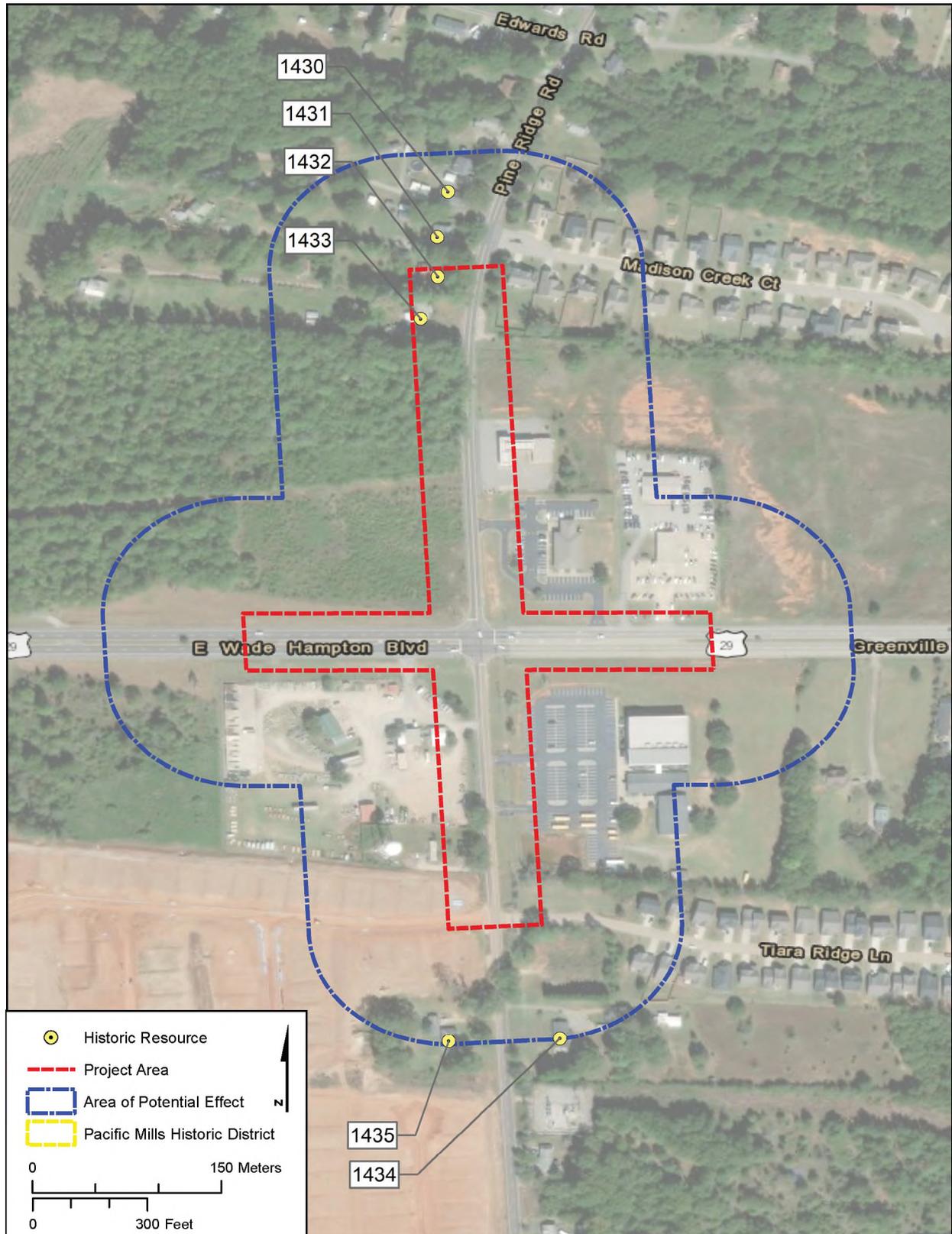
Resource 0076 is a one-story frame mill house, built in 1923, located at 1 Groce Road. The resource is a one-story Bungalow with a rectangular plan, clad in vinyl siding, and a lateral gable roof (Figure 14a). The front porch has a gable roof and has been enclosed. On the left elevation is a bay window cased in vinyl with all other windows being replacement one-over-one double hung sash set in vinyl sashes. The resource also has an exterior brick chimney on its south elevation. The resource has a non-historic detached garage that is frame constructed and clad with pressboard located at the rear of the lot.

Figure 12.
Map of Architectural Resources 2 of 3



Source: Bing Maps 2018

Figure 13.
Map of Architectural Resources, 3 of 3



Source: Bing Maps 2018

Figure 14.
Photographs of Resources 0076 and 0077



A. Resource 0076, Front Elevation



B. Resource 0077, Front Elevation

The resource is located at the head of the residential development along Groce Road where it intersects with East Greenville Highway. The building is located on a moderate size lot with minor landscaping that includes planted bushes along the front façade of the resource.

In the 1995 survey, Resource 0076 was identified as non-contributing to the Pacific Mills Historic District due to alterations. The alterations identified at the time were a minor addition to the rear of the building, porch alterations, and the replacement of the original cypress siding with vinyl siding (Ramsey-Styer 1995). The current survey found that these alterations do not detract from the original character and plan of the resource as it pertains to its contribution to a historic district.

The resource is not recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C but contributes to the eligible district as having an intact sense of place and character. The Pacific Mills village was based upon a plan and physical development designed by Lockwood Greene architects in 1923. As this resource is linked to that plan and shares physical attributes with the surrounding architecture, it is recommended as a contributing element to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. The minor alterations to the exterior do not deflect from the history and sense of community that contributes to the Pacific Mill District, or the overall integrity of the district.

RESOURCE 0077

Resource 0077 is a one-story frame mill house, built in 1923, located at 3 Groce Road. The resource is a one-story Bungalow that has a rectangular plan with a front gable roof (see Figure 14b). The south and north elevations are clad with Dutch lap siding while the front porch façade is covered with a stone veneer, and the front gable and front façade is clad with wood shingle-style siding. The porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. On the south elevation is a bay window and all other windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sashes. The rear elevation has a deck addition, and there is one interior brick chimney.

The resource is located on the edge of the residential development along Groce Road where it intersects with East Greenville Highway. The building is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the front façade of the resource.

In the 1995 survey, Resource 0077 was identified as non-contributing due to alterations. The alterations identified at the time were minor additions to the rear of the building, porch alterations, and the replacement of the original cypress siding with vinyl siding (Ramsey-Styer 1995). The current survey found that these alterations do not detract from the original character or design of the district.

The resource is not recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C but contributes to the eligible district as having an intact sense of place and character. The Pacific Mills village was based upon a plan or physical development designed by Lockwood Greene architects in 1923. As this resource is linked to that plan and shares physical attributes with the surrounding architecture, it is recommended as a contributing element to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. The minor alterations to the exterior do not deflect from the history and sense of community that contributes to the Pacific Mill District, or the overall integrity of the district.

RESOURCE 0078

Resource 0078 is a one-story frame mill house built in 1923 located at 5 Groce Road. The resource is a one-story rectangular Bungalow, clad in vinyl siding, and has a hip roof clad in composition shingles (Figure 15a). The partial front porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The resource has a bay window and all windows have been replaced with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes.

The resource is located on the residential development along Groce Road where it intersects with East Greenville Highway. The building is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the front façade of the resource

In the 1995 survey, Resource 0078 was identified as non-contributing due to alterations. The alterations identified at the time were minor additions to the rear of the building, porch alterations, and the covering of the original cypress siding with vinyl siding (Ramsey-Styer 1995). The current survey found that these alterations do not detract from the original character of the building.

The resource is not recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C but contributes to the eligible district as having an intact sense of place and character. The Pacific Mills village was based upon a plan or physical development designed by Lockwood Greene architects in 1923. As this resource is linked to that plan and shares physical attributes with the surrounding architecture, it is recommended as a contributing element to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. The minor alterations to the exterior do not deflect from the history and sense of community that contributes to the Pacific Mill District, or the overall integrity of the district.

Figure 15.
Photographs of Resources 0078 and 0079



A. Resource 0078, Front Elevation



B. Resource 0079, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 0079

Resource 0079 is a one-story frame mill house built in 1923 located at 7 Groce Road. The resource is a rectangular Bungalow, clad in vinyl siding, with a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles (see Figure 15b). The front porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. On the left elevation is a bay window and all windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The resource has two interior brick chimneys and on the rear elevation is a deck addition.

The resource is located on the residential development along Groce Road where it intersects with East Greenville Highway. The building is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the front façade of the resource.

In the 1995 survey, Resource 0079 was identified as non-contributing due to alterations. The alterations identified at the time were the porch alterations, and the replacement of the original cypress siding with vinyl siding (Ramsey-Styer 1995). The current survey found that these alterations do not detract from the original character of the district.

The resource is not recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C but contributes to the eligible district as having an intact sense of place and character. The Pacific Mills village was based upon a plan or physical development designed by Lockwood Greene architects in 1923. As this resource is linked to that plan and shares physical attributes with the surrounding architecture, it is recommended as a contributing element to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. The minor alterations to the exterior do not deflect from the history and sense of community that contributes to the Pacific Mill District, or the overall integrity of the district.

RESOURCE 0080

Resource 0080 is a one-story frame mill house built in 1923 located at 1 Lawrence Road (Figure 16a). The resource has a U-plan clad in vinyl siding with a hip roof clad in composition shingles. There are two front projecting porches covered by half-hip roofs and the east porch shelters the off-center front entrance, while the west porch would have had a side entrance along the west elevation. The resource also has two interior brick chimneys and the windows have non-historic six-over-six double-hung vinyl sashes.

The resource is located on the residential development along Lawrence Road where it intersects with Groce Road. The building is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

In the 1995 survey, Resource 0080 was identified as non-contributing due to alterations. The alterations identified at the time were the porch alterations and the replacement of the cypress siding with vinyl siding (Ramsey-Styer 1995). The current survey found that these alterations do not detract from the original character of the building.

The resource is not recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C but contributes to the eligible district as having an intact sense of place and character. The Pacific Mills village was based upon a plan or physical development designed by Lockwood Greene architects in 1923. As this resource is linked to that plan and shares physical attributes with the surrounding architecture, it is recommended as a contributing element to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. The minor alterations to the exterior do not deflect from the history and sense of community that contributes to the Pacific Mill District, or the overall integrity of the district.

RESOURCE 0086

Resource 0086, a front-gabled Bungalow built ca. 1930, is located at 205 Holly Springs Road (see Figure 16b). The resource is a one-story residence that has a rectangular plan with a front-gable roof and sits perpendicular to the street. The resource is clad in painted brick veneer and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by battered columns over brick piers and the gable end of the porch is clad with vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one double hung sash windows.

The resource is located close to commercial development near Inman Road and farther northeast, Holly Springs Road is more residential in character. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping, including bushes along the front façade of the resource.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district and Resource 0086 does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 16.
Photographs of Resources 0080 and 0086



A. Resource 0080, Front Elevation



B. Resource 0086, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 0087

Resource 0087, a residence with no identified style or type, was built ca. 1930, and is located at 207 Holly Springs Road (Figure 17a). The resource is a one-story rectangular plan residence with a front-gable roof. The exterior is clad with vinyl siding and the house sits on stone veneer foundation. The front porch has a shed roof supported by plain wood posts and has a concrete slab floor. The windows have been replaced with vinyl double-hung sashes and several alterations have been made to all elevations, including rear additions.

The resource is located near commercial development towards Inman Road and directly across from the resource but farther northeast along Holly Springs Road is more residential development. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore does not embody a distinctive representation of any 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district and Resource 0087 does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1366

Resource 1366 is a Bungalow house, built ca. 1930, located at 303 Holly Springs Road (see Figure 17b). The resource is a one-story rectangular house that sits on a brick foundation, clad with vinyl siding, and has a lateral gable roof. The front porch has a gable roof supported by battered columns over brick piers. The windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

The resource is located near mostly residential development with a vacant grass field on the opposite side of the road. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping, including planted bushes, along the right front façade and around the right elevation of the resource.

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.

Figure 17.
Photographs of Resources 0087 and 1366



A. Resource 0087, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1366 Oblique

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1367

Resource 1367 is a front-gable Bungalow residence, built ca. 1930, and is located at 113 Vernon Street (Figure 18a). The resource is a one-story residence that has a rectangular plan and is clad with vinyl siding. The house sits on a concrete block foundation with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The front porch has a hip roof supported by decorative metal posts and railings. The windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one double-hung sash windows and the resource has a rear addition with a secondary entrance topped by an aluminum awning.

The resource is located near residential development with commercial development farther south along Vernon Street towards West Greenville Highway. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping

The resource was found to be slightly altered and 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1368

Resource 1368, a circa 1950, one-story, cross-gable residence of no particular style or type, is located at 401 Charlotte Highway (see Figure 18b). The resource has rectangular massing and is oriented to the south, almost parallel to Charlotte Highway. The building is clad with brick veneer and sits on a raised basement foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The front porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts and railings. The resource has an interior brick chimney. The windows have been replaced with vinyl double-hung sash windows and there is a deck addition on the east elevation.

The resource is located near a mixture of residential and commercial properties. The informal landscaping includes trees and minimally planted vegetation in the surrounding yard and a circular drive.

Figure 18.
Photographs of Resources 1367 and 1368



A. Resource 1367 Oblique



B. Resource 1368 Oblique

The resource was found to have minor alterations and 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1369

Resource 1369 is a one-part commercial block building that was built circa 1960. It is located at 200 Inman Road (Figure 19a). The resource is a mid-century gas station and automotive repair shop. It has a square plan faced with porcelain enamel and a flat roof. The roof line extends over the front office, sheltering the entrance bay, which has glass windows in metal frames. The resource has double garage bay entrances on the west elevation. These have multi-light garage doors. There is a recessed brick veneer-clad addition on the west end of the building. This resource serves as an automotive repair shop. It has no existing historical signage or fuel pumps that lead to its original ownership. The resource is located near commercial development along the surrounding intersections and sits on a corner lot with paved asphalt parking lot.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but is not found to embody a distinctive representation of its building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1370

Resource 1370 is a Minimal Traditional house, built circa 1930, and located at 202 Inman Road (see Figure 19b). The resource is a one-story residence that has a rectangular plan. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick foundation. It has a lateral gable roof that is clad in composition shingles and the eaves have exposed wood rafter tails. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and there is an addition on the north elevation.

Figure 19.
Photographs of Resources 1369 and 1370



A. Resource 1369 Oblique



B. Resource 1370, Front Elevation

The resource is located near commercial development towards the intersection of Inman Road and Charlotte Highway with more residential areas farther north along on Inman Road. There are planted bushes along the left front façade of the resource with minimal landscaping overall.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1371

Resource 1371 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1930, and is located at 204 Inman Road (Figure 20a). The resource has a one-story rectangular plan, clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The front entry porch is sheltered by a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The north elevation has an enclosed porch clad with pressboard and large sliding windows. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows.

The resource is located near commercial development towards the intersection of Inman Road and Charlotte Highway with more residential areas farther north along Inman Road. There are small plants along the front façade, and there is some moderate tree coverage at the lot boundary of the resource.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 20.
Photographs of Resources 1371 and 1372



A. Resource 1371, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1372, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 1372

Resource 1372 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1930, and located at 206 Inman Road (Figure 20b). The resource is a one-story, side-gable frame house that sits on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts and there is a side entrance off the south elevation porch. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows have been replaced with vertical fixed-sash vinyl windows.

The resource is located near commercial development towards the intersection of Inman Road and Charlotte Highway with more residential areas farther north along Inman Road. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1373 AND 1373.01

Resource 1373 is a Minimal Traditional house, built circa 1930, and located at 104 Wellford Road (Figure 21). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan. It is clad in asbestos siding and rests on a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The central front entry is contained within a projecting front-gable vestibule section. A metal awning supported by plain metal brackets shelters the entry.

The east elevation entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows have been replaced throughout with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows. There have also been additions to the rear of the resource.

Resource 1373.01 is a historic one-car garage associated with the main resource. The garage is a front-gable frame building with a brick foundation. It is clad in weatherboard siding. Two shed-roof additions have been added to the side elevations.

The resources are in a residential area along Wellford Road. The house is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

Figure 21.
Photographs of Resources 1373 and 1373.01



A. Resource 1373, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1373.01 Garage

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1374

Resource 1374 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1950 and located at 106 Wellford Road (Figure 22a). The resource has a Rectangular shaped plan, is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The lateral-gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The recessed front porch has a shed roof supported by plain wood posts. The front entry contains a historic three-light wood door and aluminum storm door. The resource also has two interior brick chimneys and the windows have been replaced throughout with vinyl six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A large picture window is on the projecting front-gable section that projects in front of the front elevation.

The resource is located in a residential area along Wellford Road. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping including planted bushes along the front façade and there is some moderate tree coverage.

The resource's materials have been altered and it does not embody a distinctive representation of a 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 22.
Photographs of Resources 1374 and 1375



A. Resource 1374, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1375 Oblique

RESOURCE 1375

Resource 1375 is a residence with no distinct type or style that was built ca. 1950; it is located at 108 Wellford Road (see Figure 22b). The one-story resource's historic core is a rectangular plan. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is covered with non-historic metal panels. The front entry is sheltered by a small gable-roof porch supported by plain wood posts. The resource has two interior brick chimneys and the windows have been replaced with six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows. The resource has a two-story addition on the south side, with a two-car garage on the front elevation.

The resource is located in a residential area along Wellford Road. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1376

Resource 1376 is a Bungalow house built circa 1930 and located at 109 Vernon Road (Figure 23a). The resource has a rectangular plan and is clad with vinyl siding. The house sits on a brick foundation. The front-gable roof is clad in composition shingles with the gable ends clad vinyl siding. The front porch has a gable roof supported by square wood columns atop brick piers. The windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

The resource is located mostly near residential development with commercial development farther south of Vernon Road along West Greenville Highway. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Figure 23.
Photographs of Resources 1376 and 1377



A. Resource 1376, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1377 Oblique

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1377

Resource 1377 is a commercial building that was built circa 1950 and is located at 101 Charlotte Highway (see Figure 23b). The resource has a Rectangular plan of concrete block construction with a gable-on-hip roof. The storefront has fixed single pane picture windows set in metal frames. The windows and the front entrance are sheltered by aluminum awnings. The resource has a rear shed-roof addition.

Commercial development is prevalent along West Greenville Highway towards its intersection with SC 292 and SC 190. The resource is located on a large paved lot at a slight angle to West Greenville Highway.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1378

Resource 1378 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1940, and located at 12223 West Greenville Highway (Figure 24a). The resource was built as a residence but is currently used as a commercial office space for State Farm Insurance Company. It is a one-story cross-gable frame house clad with vinyl siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the house sits on a brick foundation. The front entrance is slightly recessed and is sheltered by a cloth awning.

There is a prominent exterior brick chimney on the front elevation. Alterations to the resource include the multi-light front door with side lights and replacement one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows.

Commercial development is prevalent along West Greenville Highway towards its intersection with SC 292 and SC 190. Some planted bushes are on the lot with minimal tree coverage at the rear and side property boundaries and the front lot is reserved for parking spaces.

Figure 24.
Photographs of Resources 1378 and 1379



A. Resource 1378 Oblique



B. Resource 1379, Front Elevation

The resource was found to be minimally altered and therefore 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1379

Resource 1379 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1940 and located at 12206 West Greenville Highway (see Figure 24b). The resource is a one-story residence clad in asbestos siding and rests on a brick foundation. It has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front entry porch has a gable roof that shelters a brick floor and steps. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six double-hung sash windows with a large picture window with diamond-shaped panes on the front elevation. Landscaping is informal, with planted bushes along the front foundation, and there is some moderate tree coverage at the lot boundaries of the resource.

Commercial development is prevalent along West Greenville Highway towards the intersection of SC 292 and SC 190 and to the west of the resource, along West Greenville Highway, is a mixture of commercial and residential development.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1380

Resource 1380 is a Minimal Traditional House built circa 1940 and located at 12208 West Greenville Highway (Figure 25a). The resource is a one-story frame house clad in asbestos siding. It has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by a decorative metal posts and railings and there is a side

porch on the east elevation that is also supported by decorative metal posts. There is one interior brick chimney and the windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows. Landscaping is informal, with some planted bushes along the front foundation, and there is some moderate tree coverage.

Commercial development is prevalent along West Greenville Highway towards the intersection with SC 292 and SC 190 and to the west of the resource, along West Greenville Highway, is a mixture of commercial and residential development.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and Resource 1367 does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1381

Resource 1381 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1950 and is located at 12210 West Greenville Highway (see Figure 25b). The resource is a one-story frame house clad with brick veneer and has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front entry porch has a shed roof the side porch is supported by brick columns. There is one interior brick chimney and the windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows. The resource also has an addition on the west elevation that has a brick skirt wall with vinyl siding above. Landscaping around the house is informal, with some planted bushes along the front façade, and there is some moderate tree coverage.

Commercial development is prevalent along West Greenville Highway towards the intersection with SC 292 and SC 190 and to the west of the resource, along West Greenville Highway, is a mixture of commercial and residential development.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Figure 25.
Photographs of Resources 1374 and 1375



A. Resource 1380, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1381, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1382

Resource 1382 is the U.S. 29 (Greenville Highway) Bridge over the Southern Railway built in 1941 (Figure 26a). The bridge runs east-west, carrying Greenville Highway across Southern Railway for approximately 250 feet. The bridge is located roughly near the Groce Road intersection with East Greenville Highway to the east and the U.S. 29 intersection with Locust Street and Charlotte Highway to the west. The structure is a concrete channel beam bridge with concrete railing along the road (Parsons Brinckeroff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005). Aluminum guard rails have been added in the past 10 years. Minor repairs have been conducted on the bridge over the years.

While the resource has not been subject to major alterations, as a common bridge type, it 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 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 1383

Resource 1383 is a commercial building that was built circa 1950 and is located at 109 Spartanburg Highway Street (Figure 26b). The one-story, side-gable masonry building has a rectangular footprint, clad in stuccoed masonry. The gable ends are clad with asbestos shingles and the front façade is sheltered by a shed roof. The building is divided into three storefront bays located along the west, center, and east portions of the front facade. The storefronts have non-historic windows and doors.

The left bay has a fixed picture window cased in metal with a glass door to the east of the windows; the central bay has a central glass door flanked by a fixed picture window cased in metal; and the eastern-most bay has a glass door entrance with a fixed picture window cased in metal on the east corner. The resource also has an interior brick chimney and is located on a sloping lot that has a basement foundation.

The resource is located within the commercial development of Spartanburg Highway near its intersection with Groce Road.

Figure 26.
Photographs of Resources 1382 and 1383



A. Resource 1382 View West



B. Resource 1383 Oblique

The resource, with its replacement storefront elements, was found to lack integrity. The building does not embody a distinctive representation of a mid-twentieth-century small-scale commercial building. 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1384

Resource 1384, a Minimal Traditional house, was built circa 1950 and is located at 613 Holly Springs Road (Figure 27a). The resource is a one-story residence clad with asbestos siding and rests on a brick foundation. It has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front entry is sheltered by a shed roof supported by decorative metal posts. The resource has one exterior brick chimney on the front elevation and one interior brick chimney that pierces the ridgeline of the roof. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows which are sheltered by aluminum awnings. Landscaping surrounding the house is informal, with planted bushes along the front façade of the resource. The resource is located near other residential areas along Holly Springs Road.

With its replacement windows, the house's integrity has been slightly diminished. Although the resource was not found to be significantly altered, it 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1385

Resource 1385 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1960 and located at 612 Holly Springs Road (see Figure 27b). The resource has a one-story house is faced with brick veneer and has a hip roof clad in composition shingles. The engaged front porch is supported by plain columns. It has an integral two-car garage on the west elevation. The windows, which include horizontal banded windows and a large picture window, have been replaced with non-historic vinyl sash windows.

Figure 27.
Photographs of Resources 1384 and 1385



A. Resource 1384 Oblique



B. Resource 1385, Front Elevation

The recessed front entry, located under a hip-roof projecting section along the façade, has been replaced with a non-historic door. Landscaping surrounding the house includes ornamental plantings along the foundation. The resource is located near residential areas along Holly Springs Road. With its replacement non-historic windows and door, the house has diminished integrity of design and materials. As a result, it 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1386

Resource 1386 is a Colonial Revival Style Linear Ranch House built circa 1960 and located at 615 Holly Springs Road (Figure 28a). The resource is a one-story residence faced with brick veneer and a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in flushboard. The front porch has a gable roof supported by plain columns and the paneled wood front door has a Colonial Revival-style surround with side lights. The resource also has an integrated single car garage on the east elevation. There is one interior brick slab chimney and the windows retain their original six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows. The house is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping, including planted bushes along the front walkway leading to the front porch. The resource is located near residential areas along Holly Springs Road.

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. Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1387

Resource 1387 is a Linear Ranch House with Colonial Revival-style elements built circa 1960 and located at 619 Holly Springs Road (see Figure 28b). The one-story house has a brick veneer and a three-tiered lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front entry contains a historic

Figure 28.
Photographs of Resources 1386 and 1387



A. Resource 1386, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1387, Front Elevation

wood paneled door and is sheltered by an integral shed-roof porch supported by round wood columns. The central portion of the façade under the shed-roof porch is clad with vinyl siding. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows. The house has an attached, single car garage on its east elevation that contains a non-historic roll-up door. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping and is located near residential areas along Holly Springs Road.

With its replacement windows, doors, and siding, the resource has diminished integrity of design and materials nor does the house appear to embody a distinctive representation of circa 1960s Ranch House. 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1388

Resource 1388 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1960 and located at 101 Pine Ridge Road (Figure 29a). The one-story residence is clad with brick veneer and has a lateral gable roof covered in composition shingles. The recessed front porch is supported by wood spindle posts. The resource has an integral single-car garage on the north elevation. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The resource has a non-historic detached garage located to the rear of the house. It is of frame construction with a cement block foundation. The house is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping and tree coverage. The property is located near residential areas along Pine Ridge Road and Holly Springs Road.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 29.
Photographs of Resources 1388 and 1389



A. Resource 1388 Oblique



B. Resource 1389 Oblique

RESOURCE 1389

Resources 1389 is a Linear Ranch House with Colonial Revival-style elements built circa 1960 and located at 103 Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 29b). The one-story house has brick veneer siding and a lateral gable roof covered in composition shingles. The upper gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The front porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. Windows throughout the house retain their original two-over-two-light horizontal wood sashes. An integral single-car garage is located on the south elevation. The house is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping and tree coverage. The property is near residential areas along Pine Ridge Road and Holly Springs Road.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1390

Resource 1390, located at 490 Charlotte Highway, is a commercial building that was built in 1955 (Figure 30a). The resource is one-part commercial block building that is faced with brick veneer and has a flat roof with a front parapet. The front entrance contains a metal door with a six-light window and remaining windows are single pane fixed-sashes set in metal frames. The resource has an east elevation addition clad with vinyl siding with a garage door. The building is situated on a large size lot with a substantial set back with substantial tree coverage. The property is located near residential areas along Charlotte Highway

The resource was found to be minimally altered and to not embody a distinctive representation of a mid-twentieth-century small-scale commercial building. 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 30.
Photographs of Resources 1390 and 1391



A. Resource 1390, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1391, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 1391

Resource 1391, located at 104 Alma Street, is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1930 (see Figure 30b). The one-story frame house is clad with vinyl siding and rests on masonry foundation. It has a lateral gable roof that is covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The central multi-light front door is sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by wood spindle posts with a stuccoed masonry foundation. The windows are non-historic six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows and a one-story gable-roof addition, set back slightly from the façade, is located on the right elevation. The house is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping. The property is located near commercial and residential development along Locust Street with more dense developmental growth towards Greenville Highway.

With its replacement siding and windows, the house has diminished integrity of materials and design. Nor does it appear to 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1392

Resource 1392 is a Compact Ranch House built circa 1950 and located at 201 Alma Street (Figure 31a). The resource was originally built as a residence but is currently used as a commercial space. The one-story frame house is clad with vinyl siding and sits on brick foundation. The hip roof is covered in composition shingles. The recessed front porch is supported by plain wood posts and shelters the front door, which contains a non-historic door.

The windows have non-historic one-over-one double hung vinyl sash windows. The property is located near commercial and residential development along Locust Street. The resource is located on a moderate size lot and sits at an angle at the intersection of Locust Street and Alma Street

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Figure 31.
Photographs of Resources 1392 and 1393



A. Resource 1392, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1393, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1393

Resource 1393 is a Linear Ranch House with Colonial Revival-style elements built circa 1960 and located at 109 Pine Ridge Road (Figure 31b). The one-story house has brick veneer siding and a side-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The engaged front entry porch is supported by spindle posts. The windows have one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes with decorative wood paneling below. The resource has an integral single-car garage on the north elevation. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping and substantial tree coverage. The property is near residential areas along Pine Ridge Road and Holly Springs Road.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1394

Resource 1394 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1960 and located at 115 Spartanburg Highway (Figure 32a). The one-story frame house is clad with random ashlar stone veneer with portions of the façade clad with fiberboard. The gable-roof is covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in shiplap siding. The house has two engaged porches that are sheltered by aluminum awnings and have decorative metal posts and railings. There is one interior stone chimney and the windows are non-historic six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows. In addition to the windows, other alterations include the enclosed carport that is clad in fiberboard and has non-historic sliding glass doors. The house is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping that includes a stone lined walkway that leads to the front porch. The property is located near sparse commercial and residential development along Spartanburg Highway.

Figure 32.
Photographs of Resources 1394 and 1395



A. Resource 1394, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1395 Oblique

With its alterations, the resource was found to have diminished integrity and 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1395

Resource 1395 is a commercial strip building built circa 1950 and located at 105 Spartanburg Highway (see Figure 32b). The building has a flat roof with a mansard-roof addition on the south side that is clad with composition shingles. There are two entrances on the front elevation that have been replaced with non-historic aluminum framed doors that have a nine-light window. The windows on the front façade are fixed-sash picture windows cased in metal while the windows on south elevation have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes.

The resource is located in the commercial development of Spartanburg Highway across from the intersection with Groce Road. Resource 1395 is located on a large lot with two adjacent commercial properties and directly to the west of the resource is the Southern Railway line.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore does not embody a distinctive representation of its building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1396

Resource 1396 is a commercial building that was built circa 1950 and is located at 107 Spartanburg Highway (Figure 33a). The building has long rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a brick parapet. The façade has a shed roof sheltering the shop entrances. The building is divided into three store fronts located along the west, center, and east bays. The west bay store has fixed single rectangular pane windows with a glass door to the east of the windows. The middle bay has a central glass door flanked by a large rectangular single pane window on the west and square single pane window on the east. The eastern-most bay has a glass door entrance with no visible window on the façade.

Figure 33.
Photographs of Resources 1396 and 1411



A. Resource 1396 Oblique



B. Resource 1411, Front Elevation

The resource is located on the commercial development of Spartanburg Highway across from the intersection with Groce Road. The resource is flanked by Resources 1396 and 1383 and the majority of the lot is paved and used for parking spaces.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore does not embody a distinctive representation of its building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1411

Resource 1411 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1950 and located at 203 Maple Street (see Figure 33b). The one-story side-gable frame house is clad in synthetic siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles and the front entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The resource has non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows. The house is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near a residential area along Maple Street.

With its replacement siding and windows, the resource has diminished integrity of materials and design nor 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1412

Resource 1412 is a Bungalow house, built circa 1950, located at 204 Maple Street (Figure 34a). It is a one-story, front-gable, frame house that sits on a concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts.

Figure 34.
Photographs of Resources 1412 and 1413



A. Resource 1412 Oblique



B. Resource 1413, Front Elevation

The windows are non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows except for those on the front portion of the south elevation that are paired fixed awning windows cased in aluminum. The house is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping. The property is near a residential area along Maple Street.

With its replacement siding and windows, this house has diminished integrity of materials and design. Nor does it embody a distinctive representation of Bungalow. 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1413

Resource 1413 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1955 and located at 206 Locust Street (see Figure 34b). The one-story house has a four-bay façade and is clad in brick veneer. The cascading gable roof has two-tiers, with a slightly raised tier on the north side. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the gable ends have been clad in vinyl siding. Alterations to the resource include the one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows and an enclosed porch on the south elevation that is clad in vinyl siding. The house is located on a moderate size lot and has minimal landscaping. The property is near commercial and residential development along Locust Street.

Alterations to this house have diminished its integrity and it does not appear to embody a distinctive representation of a 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1414

Resource 1414 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1950 and located at 201 Maple Street (Figure 35a). The one-story frame house is clad in fiberboard siding and sits on a stuccoed masonry foundation. The lateral gable roof is covered in composition shingles. The front entry porch has a shed roof supported by decorative metal posts. The porch on the east elevation has been completely enclosed. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows are one-over-one double-hung replacement vinyl sashes. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping in a residential area along Maple Street.

With its replacement windows and enclosed side porch, this house's integrity of materials and design has been diminished. Neither does the house 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1415

Resource 1415 is a Minimal Traditional House built circa 1945 and located at 206 Alma Street (see Figure 35b). The one-story, side-gable, frame house is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is covered in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by a decorative metal posts and there is an enclosed side porch on the west elevation. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows have replacement sliding vinyl sashes with a single-light picture window on the front elevation. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping near a residential area along Alma Street with commercial areas farther north along Locust Street.

With its replacement siding and windows, this house has diminished integrity of design and materials. The house does not appear to 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 35.
Photographs of Resources 1414 and 1415



A. Resource 1414, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1415 Oblique

RESOURCE 1416

Resource 1416 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1945 and located at 207 Alma Street (Figure 36a). The one-story, side-gable, frame house is clad in fiberboard siding and sits on a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by a decorative metal posts and there is an enclosed side porch on the west elevation. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows are one-over-one-light double-hung replacement vinyl sashes. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping near a residential area along Alma Street with commercial areas farther north along Locust Street.

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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1417

Resource 1417 is a commercial building, built circa 1950, located at 275 North Lawrence Street (see Figure 36b). It is currently used as a laundromat called J and E Coin Laundry. The resource is a one-story rectangular-shaped building with a metal-clad mansard roof. The building is constructed of concrete block and has large storefront windows cased in metal. The building is located on a moderate size lot with paved parking along the commercial development of North Lawrence Road where it intersects with Groce Road.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of a building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 36.
Photographs of Resources 1416 and 1417



A. Resource 1416, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1417 Oblique

RESOURCE 1418

Resource 1418 is a one-story residence built circa 1950 and located at 121 Spartanburg Highway (Figure 37a). It is currently used as a commercial office space for Making the Grade Landscaping. It is a side-gable house constructed of concrete block with a rectangular footprint. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The resource has one exterior brick chimney and the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash vinyl windows. The front entrance contains a non-historic paneled door. The resource is located on the commercial development of Spartanburg Highway.

With its replacement siding and windows, this house has diminished integrity of design and materials. The house is not a significant example of a historic house type or style 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1419

Resource 1419 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1963 and located at 117 Spartanburg Highway (see Figure 37b). The one-story frame house is clad in fiberboard and sits on a brick foundation. It has a hip roof covered in composition shingles. The front entrance contains a non-historic door and is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by plain wood posts. A porch on the west elevation has a hip roof supported by plain wood posts. The resource has two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with a fixed four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two double-hung sash windows on the front elevation. The resource has an interior brick chimney and two additions on the east elevation. The house is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping near the commercial development of Spartanburg Highway.

With its side addition and other alterations, this house has diminished integrity of design and materials. Nor does it appear to embody a distinctive representation of a Ranch House. 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.

Figure 37.
Photographs of Resources 1418 and 1419



A. Resource 1418, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1419, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic houses. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1420

Resource 1420 is currently the location of Hodge Auto Sales. It was built circa 1956 and is located at 2 Groce Road (Figure 38a). The resource is a one-story concrete block commercial building that has a small rectangular footprint and a lateral gable roof. The original commercial use of the building is unknown. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in fiberboard. The west elevation has a window that wraps around the corner, while the east elevation has a window that is covered with business signage. The resource has a west elevation entrance and an interior brick chimney. The property is located in the commercially developed corridor of Spartanburg Highway at the intersection with Groce Road.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of a building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1421

Resource 1421 is a one-story residence built circa 1930 and located at 113 Wellford Road (see Figure 38b). The resource is a Central Hall house with a historic rear ell addition that forms a T-shaped footprint. The house has a brick foundation and a gable roof covered in non-historic raised seam metal. The shed-roof front porch is supported by plain wood posts and shelters the central front entrance containing a non-historic door. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the windows are non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl sashes. The house is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping in the residential area of Wellford Road.

With its replacement siding, windows and door, this house has diminished integrity of design and materials. The resource was not found to 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.

Figure 38.
Photographs of Resources 1420 and 1421



A. Resource 1420 Oblique



B. Resource 1421, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1422

Resource 1422 is a one-story residence, built circa 1945, located at 111 Wellford Road (Figure 39a). The resource has an L-shaped plan and sits on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the cross-gable roof is covered in composition shingles. The front porch has a shed roof supported by plain wood posts and railings. The resource also has an exterior brick chimney and the windows are eight-over-eight double-hung vinyl sash windows. The house is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping in a residential area on Wellford Road.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore does not embody a distinctive representation of a 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1423

Resource 1423 is a Minimal Traditional house built circa 1950 and located at 109 Wellford Road (see Figure 39b). The one-story frame house sits on a brick foundation and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is covered in composition shingles and there is a projecting front-gable section with a bay window flanked by diamond-paned windows. The front entrance has a shed-roof porch that shelters the brick stoop and steps accessing the door. The porch deck extends from the front entrance to the west side's gable-roof porch supported by plain wood posts. The house features a prominent exterior brick chimney adjacent to the front entrance. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof's ridgeline. Windows have been replaced throughout the house with one-over-one-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The house is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping in a residential area along Wellford Road.

With its replacement siding and windows this house's integrity of design and materials has been diminished and it does not appear to be a distinctive representation of a Minimal Traditional house. 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.

Figure 39.
Photographs of Resources 1422 and 1423



A. Resource 1422, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1423, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1424

Resource 1424 is a one-story residence built circa 1950 and located at 607 Holly Springs Road (Figure 40a). The side-gable frame house sits on a concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in fiberboard and the roof is clad in composition shingles. The front porch has an integral roof and is enclosed with screen. The windows on non-historic are one-over-one double hung vinyl sash and there is one interior brick chimney.

The west and east bay are additions with different roof lines. The resource is located near residential areas along Holly Springs Road. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping.

The house was found to be minimally altered and it does not embody a distinctive representation of a 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1425

Resource 1425 is a Linear Ranch House built circa 1950 and located at 609 Holly Springs Road (see Figure 40b). The one-story frame house has a rectangular footprint and is clad in brick veneer. The lateral gable roof is covered in composition shingles. The gable-roof front porch is supported by square wood posts and has decorative metal railings. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl sashes. A bay window is on the east addition. The resource has two interior brick chimneys and there are additions to the rear of the house. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping including near residential areas along Holly Springs Road.

This 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.

Figure 40.
Photographs of Resources 1424 and 1425



A. Resource 1424, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1425, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1426

Resource 1426 is a Minimal Traditional House, built circa 1955, located at 611 Holly Springs Road (Figure 41a). The one-story residence has a rectangular plan clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts and there is a prominent exterior brick chimney on the front elevation. It has one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows and a picture window on the front elevation. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with informal landscaping near residential areas along Holly Springs Road.

The resource was found to be a modest representation of a Minimal Traditional house and 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. Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1427

Resource 1427 is a Minimal Traditional House, built circa 1935, located at 115 Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 41b). The resource is a one-story residence that has a rectangular plan that sits on a brick foundation and a side gable roof. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The front porch has gable roof with an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts and the side porch is supported by decorative metal posts. The windows are non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash with decorative inlay on top window, all other windows plain one-over-one double hung vinyl sash windows. The resource has two interior brick chimneys. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping, near a residential area.

This Minimal Traditional House was found to be minimally altered and not 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.

Figure 41.
Photographs of Resources 1426 and 1427



A. Resource 1426, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1427, Front Elevation

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1428

Resource 1428 is a Minimal Traditional House, built circa 1968, located at 114 Pine Ridge Road (Figure 42a). The resource is a one-story rectangular plan that sits on a concrete block foundation that has a lateral gable roof. The exterior is clad in fiberboard and the roof is clad in composition shingles. The front porch has gable roof supported by plain metal posts with brick piers. The resource has an interior brick chimney and two-over-two double hung wood sash windows. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near a residential area.

The resource was found to be minimally altered and 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1429

Resource 1429 is a one-story residence that was built in 1962 and is located at 118 Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 42b). The resource has a rectangular plan that sits on a concrete block foundation clad that is clad in fiberboard and has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts with wood railings. The windows have six-over-six double-hung vinyl sashes. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near a residential area.

The resource was found to be minimally altered and does not embody a distinctive representation of a 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 42.
Photographs of Resources 1428 and 1429



A. Resource 1428, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1429, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 1430

Resource 1430 is a Bungalow built circa 1937 and located at 210 Pine Ridge Road (Figure 43a). The resource is a one-story, front-gable frame house that sits on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The resource has a side elevation interior brick chimney and the windows are paired sliding sashes cased in vinyl. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near residential area.

The resource was found to be significantly altered and therefore 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district and Resource 1367 does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1431

Resource 1431 is a Minimal Traditional House, built circa 1960, located at 212 Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 43b). The resource is a one-story rectangular residence that sits on a brick foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. It has a lateral gable roof covered in composition shingles and there are two interior brick chimneys. The front porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts and railings. The resource has paired fixed pane windows and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows on the side addition. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near a residential area.

This Minimal Traditional House was found to be minimally altered and not 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 43.
Photographs of Resources 1430 and 1431



A. Resource 1430 Oblique



B. Resource 1431 Oblique

RESOURCE 1432

Resource 1432 is a Bungalow residence built circa 1925 and located at 214 Pine Ridge Road (Figure 44a). The resource is a rectangular, one-story, front-gable Bungalow that sits on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The front porch has a gable roof supported by battered columns above brick piers. The resource has non-historic one-over-one double-hung aluminum sash windows. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near a residential area.

The resource was not found to be a distinctive representation of a Bungalow 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1433 AND 1433.01

Resource 1433 is a Minimal Traditional House that was built circa 1935 and is located at 220 Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 44b). The house was heavily overgrown with vegetation at the time of the survey, which obstructed a full identification of all features. It is a one-story rectangular-shaped house with a side-gable roof. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in composition shingles. There appears to be an aluminum shed awning over the collapsed front porch. There was one interior brick chimney observed and what appears to be four-over-one windows sheltered by aluminum awnings.

Resource 1433.01 is a single car garage with front elevation single entrance. It has a front gable on a rectangular concrete block construction. The gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. Resource 1433.01 is a later addition to the property and is not historic to the house.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of a Minimal Traditional 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.

Figure 44.
Photographs of Resources 1432, 1433 and 1433.01

A. Resource 1432
Oblique



B. Resource 1433
Oblique



C. Resource 1433.01
Garage



Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1434

Resource 1434 is a Linear Ranch House, built circa 1964, located at 317 Pine Ridge Road (Figure 45a). It is a one-story house clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. It has a front entry sheltered by the overhanging roofline and has decorative metal railings. The resource has one interior brick chimney and the windows are six-over-six double-hung vinyl sashes. The resource is located on a moderate size lot with minimal landscaping near a residential area.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered and does not embody a distinctive representation of a Linear Ranch 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1435 AND 1435.01

Resource 1435 is a Linear Ranch House, built circa 1962 and located at 320 Pine Ridge Road (see Figure 45b). It is a one-story house clad in brick veneer with a hip roof clad in composition shingles. The resource has a prominent exterior brick chimney on the front elevation and the windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sashes with a fixed four pane window with two-over-two-light double-hung windows on the rest of the front elevation.

Resource 1434.01 is a two-car garage with a lateral gable roof. The exterior is clad in vertical shiplap siding. The resource is non-historic and therefore does not contribute to the house.

The resource was not found to be significantly altered but is a modest example of a Linear Ranch House and therefore is not 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.

Figure 45.
Photographs of Resources 1434, 1435 and 1435.01



A. Resource 1434, Front Elevation



B. Resource 1435 and 1435.01, Oblique with Garage

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

RESOURCE 1436

Resource 1436 is a commercial auto shop, Ward Automotive, that was built circa 1950. It is located at 102 Spartanburg Highway (Figure 46). The building is a rectangular commercial block building with a flat roof. The facade has large storefront corner windows on the western end of the building and there are three garage door bays on east side. The resource has an addition on the east side which has a front-gable roof with garage doors and the exterior is clad in metal sheeting. It is located on a moderate size lot with paved parking near the commercial development of Spartanburg Highway. The resource serves as an automotive repair shop and no evidence of historical signage or fuel pumps are extant.

The resource was found to be minimally altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its building 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.

Additionally, the resource was assessed for its potential to contribute to a district, and it does not appear to have been part of a planned development or a part of a cohesive collection of neighboring historic buildings. Therefore, it was not evaluated for its potential to contribute to a district.

Figure 46.
Photograph of Resource 1436, Front Elevation



Front Elevation

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VI. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the cultural resources survey, no archaeological sites were identified. Fifty-seven architectural resources were recorded and seven previously recorded architectural resources were reevaluated. None of the 57 newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. None of the seven previously identified resources are recommended individually eligible for the NRHP, though five are recommended as contributing to the NRHP-eligible Pacific Mills Historic District. While this district has been recommended as eligible in the past and SHPO has concurred, it is not currently listed.

Resources 0076-0080 were originally identified during the 1995 survey and were found to not contribute to the Pacific Mills Historic District based on alterations. The alterations were minor additions to the rear of the buildings, porch alterations, and the replacement of the original cypress siding with vinyl siding (Ramsey-Styer 1995). This current survey concludes that these alterations do not alter the original character of the district as it relates to the surrounding mill village. Therefore, they are found to contribute to the Pacific Mills Historic District.

The other two previously identified resources, 0086 and 0087, were recommended as not eligible. New South concurs with the original 1995 survey recommendations.

The Pacific Mills Historic District is located approximately 30 feet from the end of the project area along East Greenville Highway. The boundary of the district reaches from East Greenville Highway south towards the Southern Railway line. It is bounded on the west by the Southern Railway line and on the east by Groce Road. Five contributing resources within the eligible district are located within the APE. The impacts due to the proposed intersection improvements are foreseen to be minimal given the current modernization of roadways and loss of historic viewshed. As a result of this survey, it is New South's opinion that no historic properties will be adversely affected during this project.

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