

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey for SC 72 (Saluda Road) and S-329 (McCandless Road) Intersection Improvement, Chester County, South Carolina (Revised Alignment)

DATE OF RESEARCH: June 14, 2018

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Tracy Martin, Bill Jurgelski

COUNTY: Chester

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: David Kelly

PIN: 27980

PROJECT: SC 72 and S-329 Intersection Improvement

DESCRIPTION: The SCDOT proposes to make improvements to the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Road) and S-329 (McCandless Road) northeast of the town of Chester (**Figure 1**). The proposed improvements include adding a left turn lane to the northwest-bound lane of McCandless Rd at the SC 72 and S-329 intersection and a left turn lane to the southwest-bound lane of Saluda Rd at this intersection. This report comprises an addendum to an earlier report for this project (Jurgelski and Kelly 2016) that described cultural resources investigations for improvements to the SC 72 and S-329 intersection as previously proposed. That report is attached at the end of the current document. The previously proposed improvements required the acquisition of land to the north of the SC 72 and S-329 intersection. In response to landowner objections, a revised alignment has been proposed in which project impacts are shifted to the south side of SC 72. The revised project area stretches approximately 4,800 feet along SC 72 and about 900 feet along S 329. A small amount of new right of way will be required to complete the project (**Figure 2**). The APE (Area of Potential Effect) for archaeological resources for the revised project consists of land that will be acquired as new right of way as well as those areas within the existing right of way that might be affected by the undertaking. The APE for architectural resources consists of a 300 foot buffer around the archaeological APE (**Figure 3**). The cultural resources survey reported on in the present report covers those portions of the current APE that were not examined during the 2016 survey.

LOCATION: The project area is centered at the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Rd) and S-329 (McCandless Rd) approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the town of Chester, SC.

USGS QUADRANGLE: Chester

DATE: 1983

SCALE: 7.5'

APE Centroid:

UTM: WGS 84

ZONE: 17

EASTING: 483261.69

NORTHING: 3843098.66

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The project area is in a suburban/rural area in the Piedmont region of South Carolina. Local topography consists of gently sloping terrain. The majority of the project area consists of lawns and active or fallow agricultural fields. Small forested areas surrounding drainages are located in the southwestern and northeastern portions of the project area.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: The project area is located approximately .5 miles south of Rocky Creek.

SOIL TYPE: Three soil types are present within the current APE. The largest category is Vance sandy loam, 2 – 6 percent slopes, which makes up 58 percent of the project area. This is followed by Iredell fine sandy loam, 1 – 6 percent slopes, comprising 31.4 percent of the project area, and Wilkes sandy loam, 6 – 15 percent slopes, which makes up 11 percent of the project area.

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION: Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.gov.usda.gov/>. Accessed [6/15/2018].

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

CURRENT VEGETATION: Vegetation consists primarily of active and fallow agricultural fields, intermixed with yard areas, sections of overgrown roadway right of way, and small patches of hardwood forest.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION: Prior to the field investigation the online GIS database (ArchSite) was examined to determine if any previously identified archaeological sites, standing structures or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites were present in or near the project area. The only resources present are those recorded during the original survey for these intersection improvements. These include one historic structure (No. 0292) and two historic areas (Nos. 0293 and 0294). Resource No. 0292 is listed as not eligible for the NRHP, while Resources No. 0293 and 0294 are described as eligible for the NRHP (**Figure 6**).

Maps and historic aerials dating to between 1912 and 1969 were also examined to determine if any no-longer-extant structures or architectural features could be identified that might presently be manifested as archaeological sites. No structures were clearly discernable within the archaeological APE on any of the maps or photos that were examined. Several structures are mapped on the north side of SC 72 adjacent to the project area on the 1912 USDA Chester County Soil Survey Map (McLendon and Crabb 1912), with a notable cluster adjacent to but outside the project area at its southwest end (**Figure 7a**). The 1942 and 1958 Chester County Highway Maps (SCSHD 1942 and 1958) show a line of structures opposite the current location of the S-329 and SC 72 intersection (**Figures 7b and 8a**). The 1958 map shows two additional structures, one fairly substantial, to the southwest of the intersection. Most of the structures depicted on the 1958 highway map cannot be seen on the 1961 USGS aerial (USGS 1961). However, the locations of the structures recorded during the previous cultural resources investigation can be seen on the northwest side of SC 72 (**Figure 8b**). The 1968 Chester County Highway Map shows only five structures in the vicinity of the revised project area (SCSHD 1968) (**Figure 9a**). Based on the 1969 topographic map of the area (USGS 1973), the project area had reached the amount of development it currently possesses by the last quarter of the 20th century (**Figure 9b**).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: An archaeological survey of the revised intersection improvement project area was conducted on June 14, 2018. Survey methods consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area augmented by the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) in areas of poor ground visibility. STPs were not excavated in areas that were heavily disturbed, steeply sloping, or within obvious wetlands. STPs averaged about 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated until sterile subsoil was encountered or further excavation was impractical due to the presence of rocks or large roots. The fill from the STPs was screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any artifacts that might be present.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS: A total of 29 STPs were excavated on the northwest and southeast sides of SC 72 northeast of the intersection. This included 18 on the southeast side (not including one that was unexcavated due to slope) and 11 along the northwest side. Both original STPs and new STPs are shown on **Figure 10**. The portion of the new project area on the southeast side of SC 72 southwest of the SC 72 and S-329 intersection was a cultivated agricultural field with 80 – 100 percent surface visibility (**Figure 11a**). This area was visually inspected for artifacts. The portions of the revised project area on the northwest side of SC 72 southwest of the intersection and along McCandless Road were found to be heavily disturbed, most notably by underground utility lines, including a buried telephone line and a buried high pressure gas line (**Figures 11b – 12a**). Steep road berms and cut banks were also present in portions of project area, most notably in the area northwest of the intersection (**Figure 12b**). No artifacts or surface-level archaeological features were noted during the survey.

Soils throughout the project area were generally found to consist of about 15 to 20 centimeters of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) compact sandy loam overlying very compact yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) to dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay. In general, soils in the STPs conformed to the mapped soil types for the project area.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: A historical resources survey of the project area was conducted on June 14, 2018. Site survey methods consisted of a visual examination of all buildings within the Architectural APE that were not recorded during the original survey. Two (2) resources (site #s 0295 and 0296) within the Architectural APE were evaluated to be survey-eligible. **Figure 13** shows the location of the two newly recorded architectural resources.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS: Two (2) newly-identified resources (site #s 0295 and 0296) were identified within the Architectural APE. Site # 0295 is a circa 1950 motor court or lodging and entertainment complex with assorted buildings that appear to have contained lodging facilities, an office, management/owner lodging, and a bar/restaurant building (**Figures 14 – 16a**). Site # 0296 is a circa 1940 residence (**Figures 16b – 17**). After consideration under all the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) neither site is

recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site # 0295 appears to lack integrity and does not currently convey a sense of an intact or significant motor court facility. Site # 0296 has had minor alterations (vinyl siding, etc.) but still conveys its historic appearance. However, it does not appear to have sufficient merit under the most likely criterion (Criterion C for architecture) to be considered NRHP eligible, as it is a good but otherwise unexceptional example of a colonial revival house.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: The cultural resources survey for the proposed revised improvements to the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Road) and S-329 (McCandless Road) in Chester County resulted in the identification of two additional architectural resources. Both of the architectural resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. No historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking. No additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

References Cited

Jurgelski, Bill and David Kelly

- 2016 Cultural Resources Survey – SC 72 (Saluda Rd) and S-329 (McCandless Rd) Intersection Improvement, Chester County, South Carolina. South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina.

McLendon, W.E. and G.A. Crabb

- 1912 Soil Survey of Chester County, South Carolina, United States Department of Agriculture. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Digital Collections, Historical Soil Survey Maps of South Carolina.
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South Carolina State Highway Department (SCSHD)

- 1942 General Highway and Transportation Map of Chester County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections, South Carolina Department of Transportation County Maps.
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- 1958 General Highway Map of Chester County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections, South Carolina Department of Transportation County Maps.
<<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/372/rec/7>>
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United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1961 1961 Aerial Photo Single Frames. Entity ID ARB610360080447, Project 61036, Roll 000008, Frame 447, Scale 60,000, Retrieved from USGS Earth Explorer
<<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>>.
- 1973 1969 Chester 1:24,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1991 1983 Chester 1:24,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.

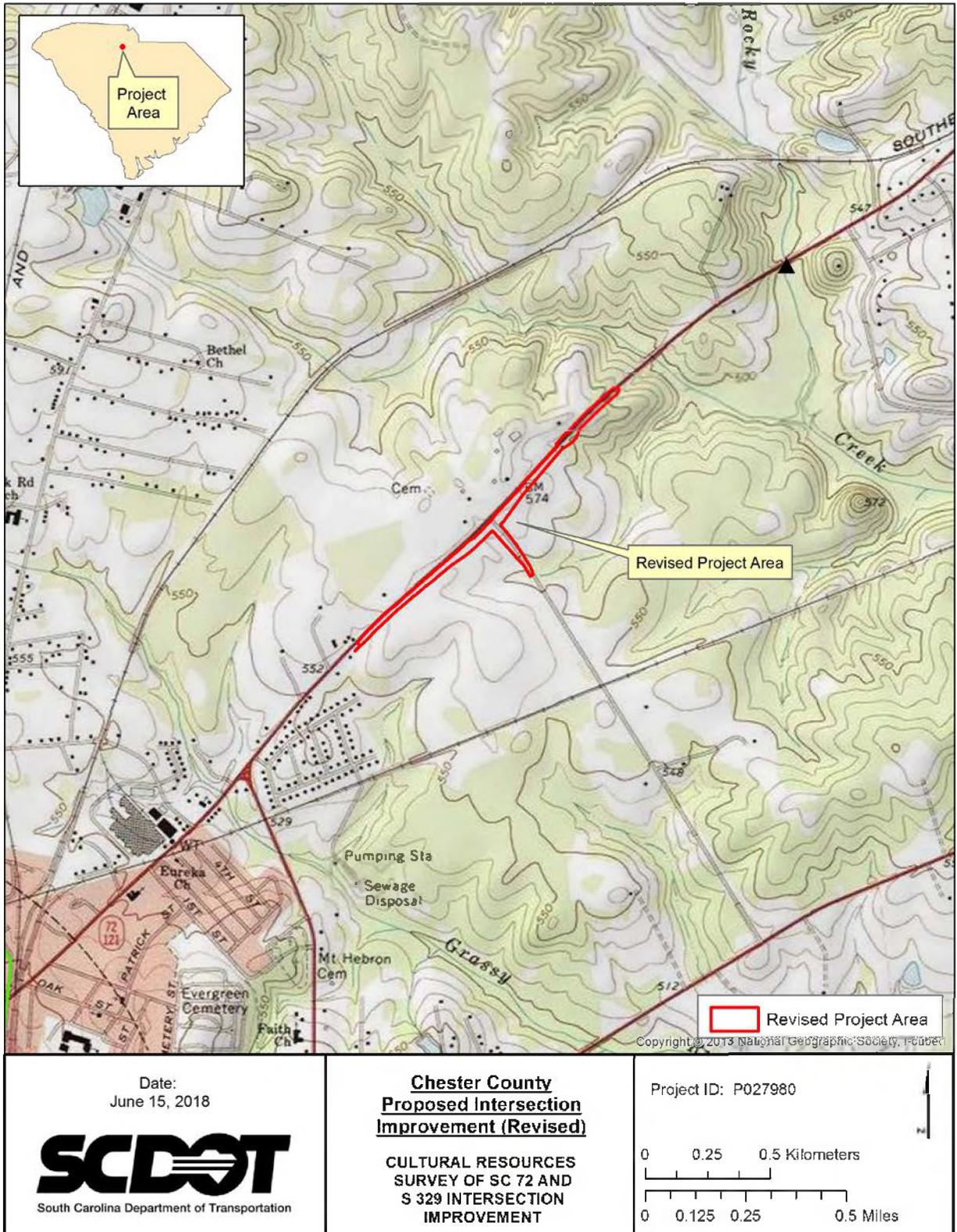


Figure 1. Project Area, 1983 Chester, SC, 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (USGS 1991).

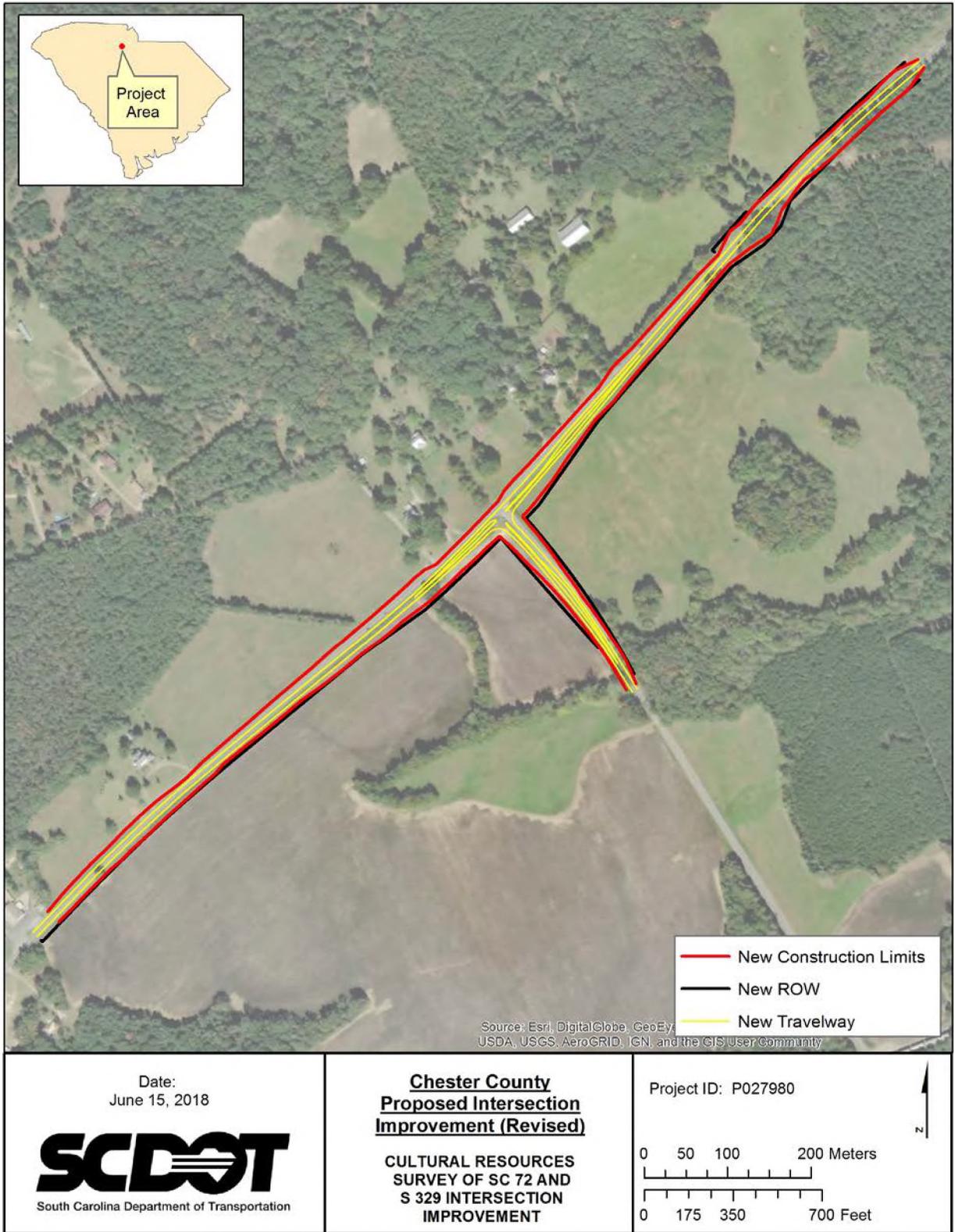


Figure 2. Intersection Improvement Plans for SC 72 and S-329.

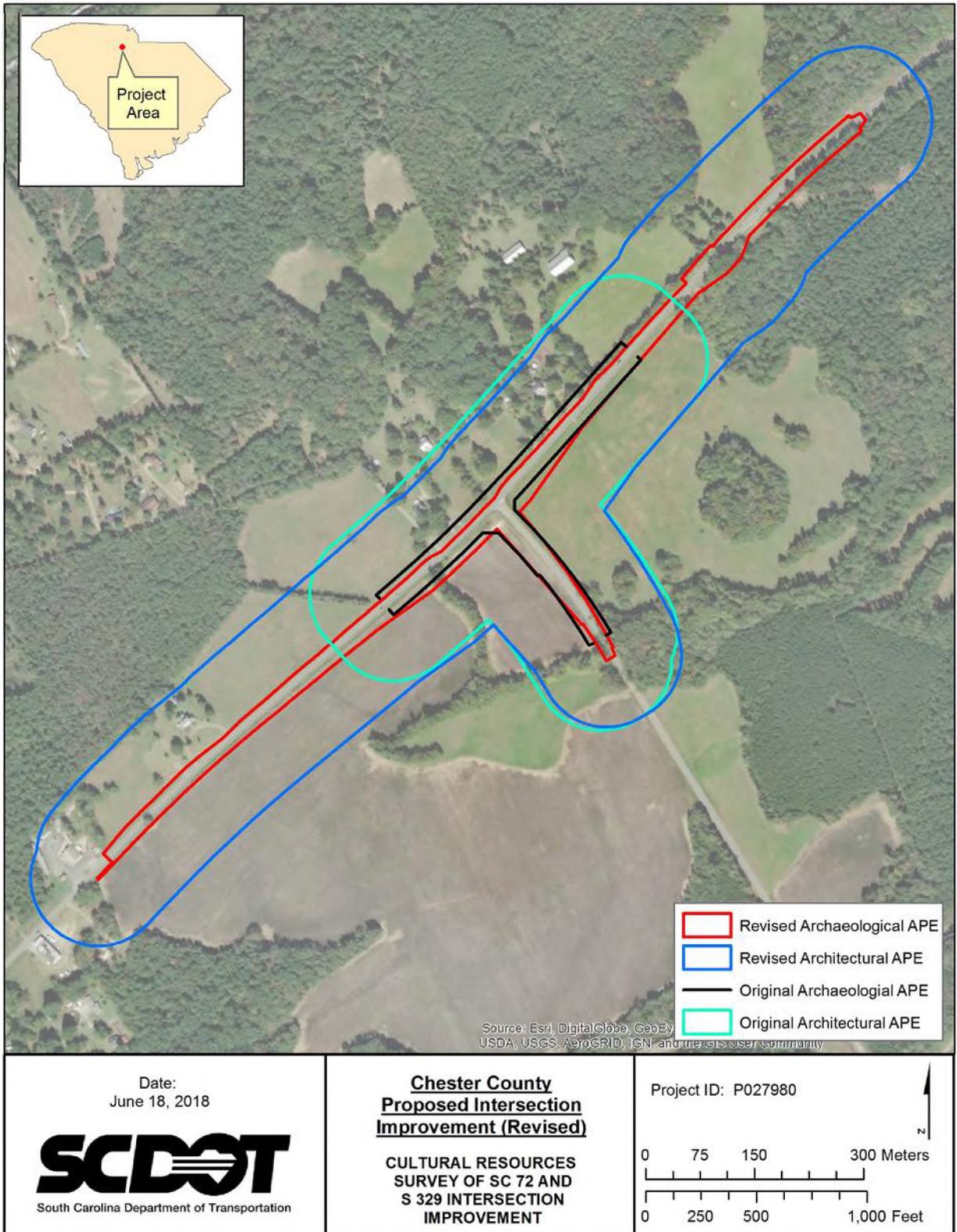


Figure 3. Archaeological and Architectural APEs, Revised and Original.



Figure 4a. General View of APE Facing Northeast along SC 72 in the Northeast Part of the APE.



Figure 4b. General View of APE Facing Southwest along SC 72 in the Northeast Part of the APE.



Figure 5a. General View of APE Facing Northeast towards the Intersection of SC 72 and S-329.



Figure 5b. General View of APE Facing Southwest along SC 72 in the Southwest Part of the APE.

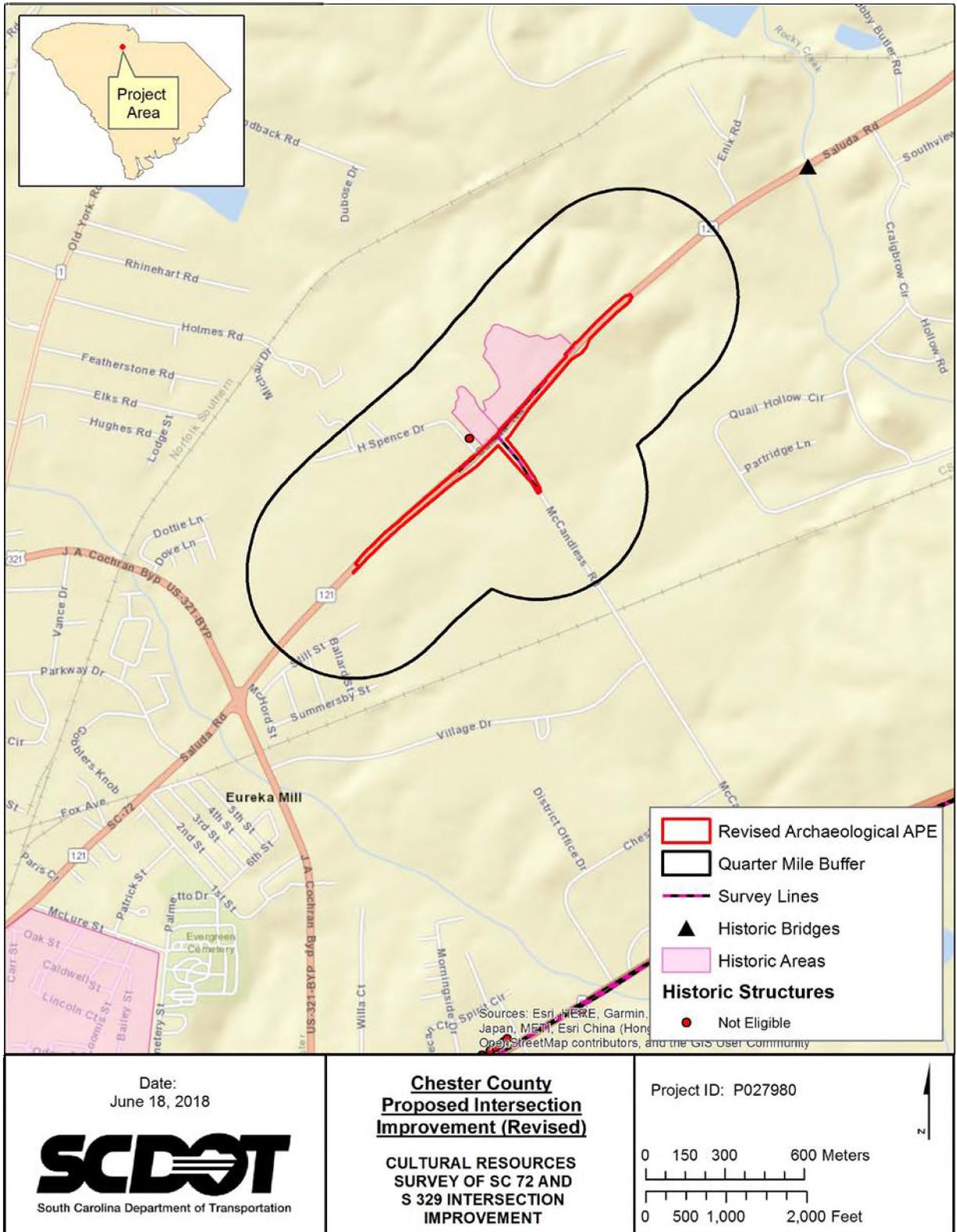


Figure 6. Archaeological APE and Quarter Mile Buffer Showing Previously Recorded Resources.

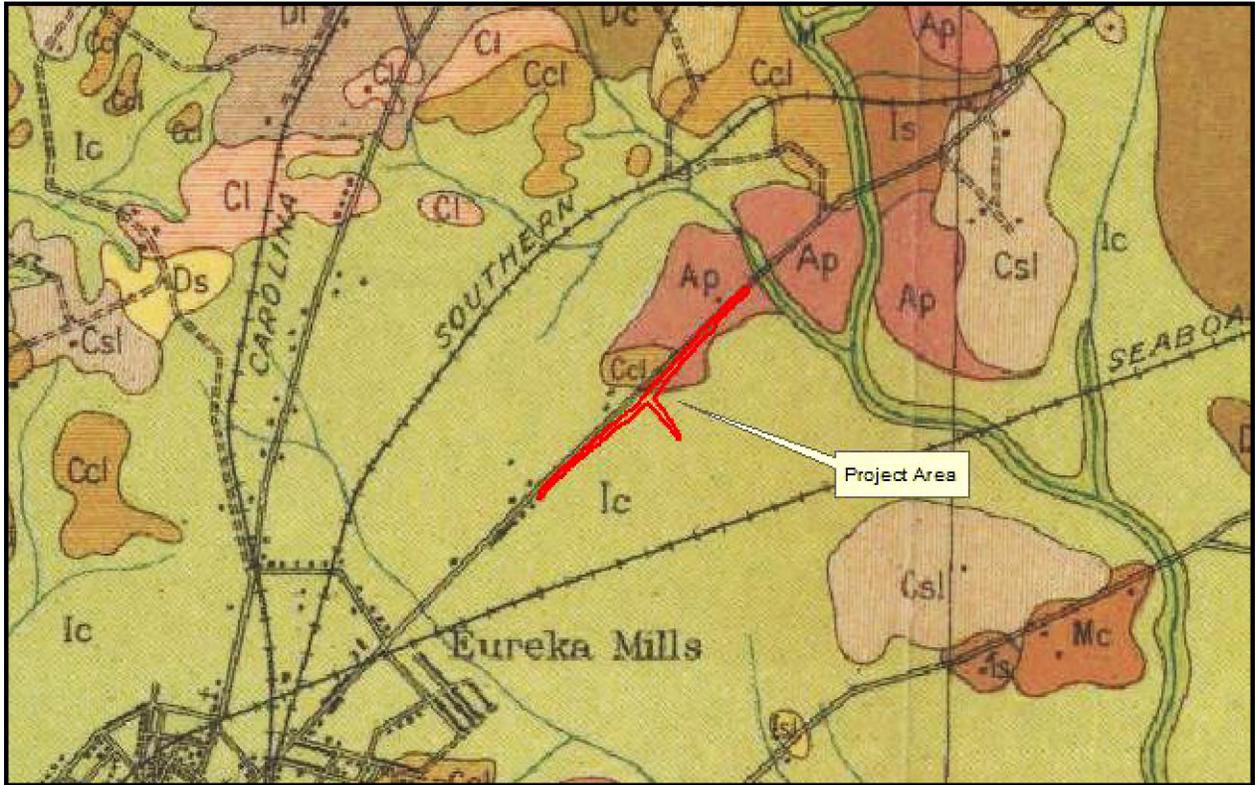


Figure 7a. 1912 Chester County Soil Survey Showing Project Area (McLendon and Crabb 1912).

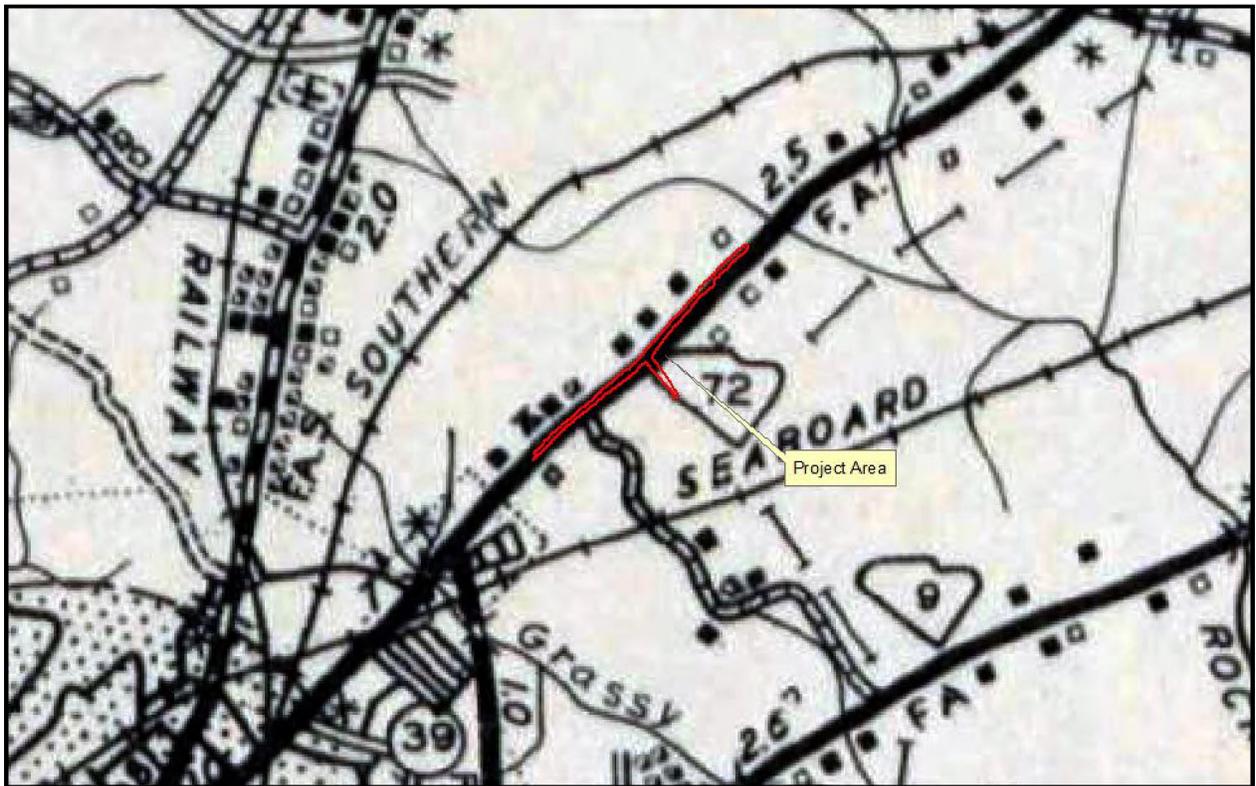


Figure 7b. 1942 Chester County Highway Map Showing Project Area (SCSHD 1942).



Figure 8a. 1958 Chester County Highway Map with Project Area (SCSHD 1958).

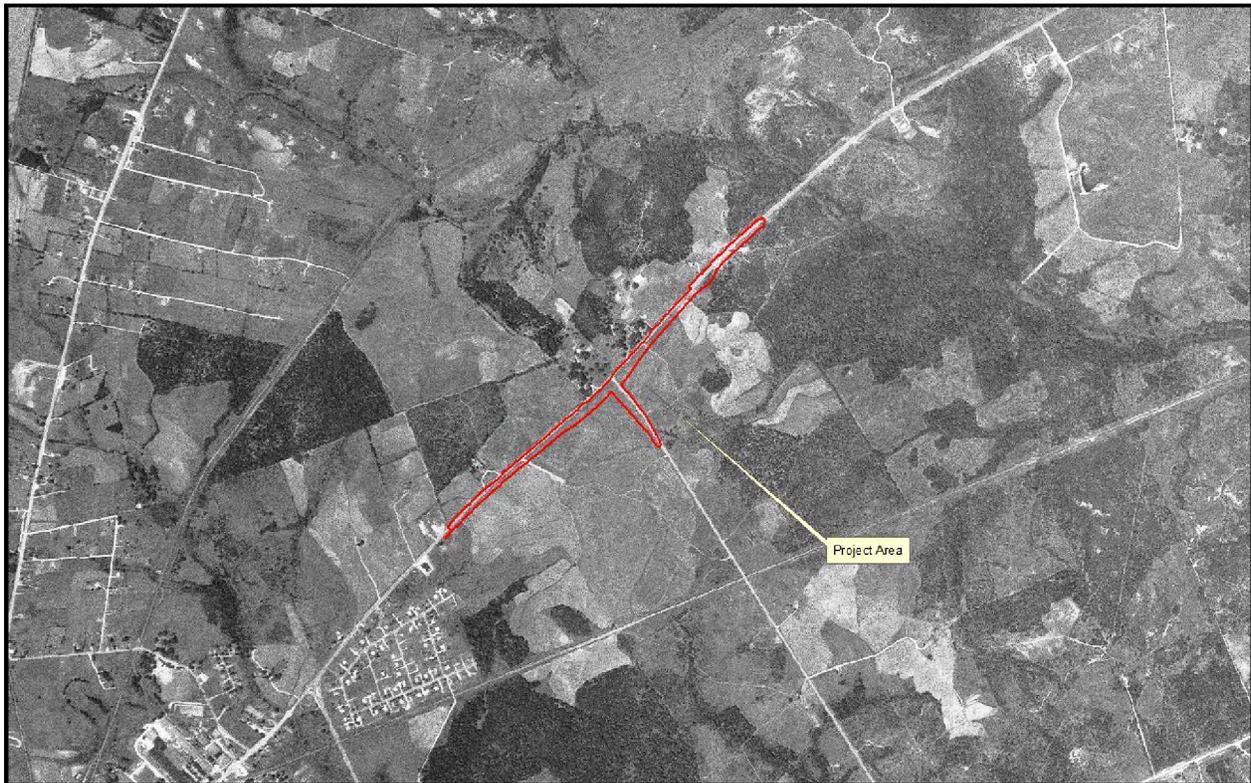


Figure 8b. 1961 Aerial Photo Showing the Project Area (USGS 1961).



Figure 9a. 1968 Chester County Highway Map with Project Area (SCSHD 1968).

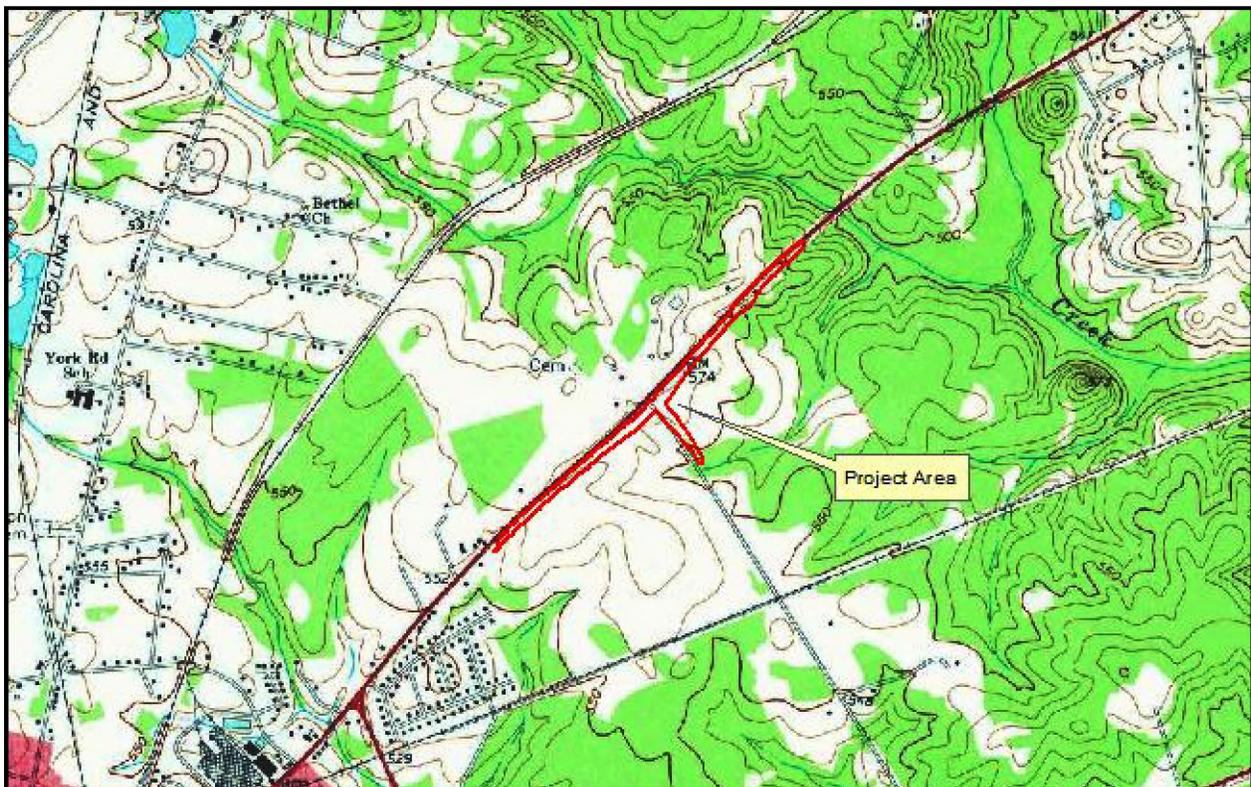


Figure 9b. 1969 Chester 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Showing Project Area (USGS 1973).

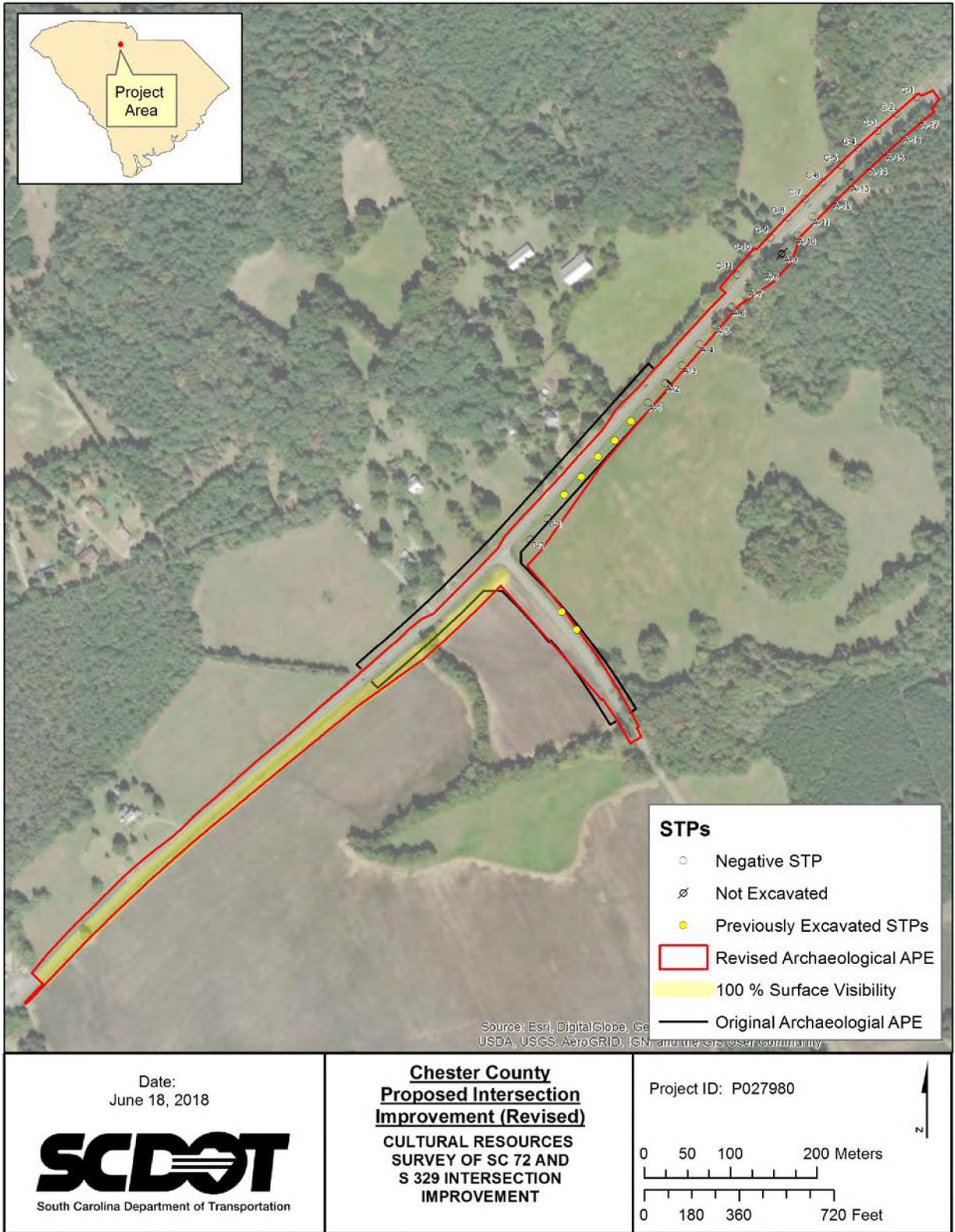


Figure 10. Map Showing Shovel Test Locations and Original and Revised Project Areas.



Figure 11a. Surface Visibility in Cultivated Field Facing Northeast Along SC 72.



Figure 11b. General View of Disturbance in Project Area, Utilities and Road Cut, North Along SC 72.



Figure 12a. Close-Up View of Buried Utilities in the Project Area.



Figure 12b - General View of Disturbance in Project Area, Road Berm, Facing Northeast From STP A-6.

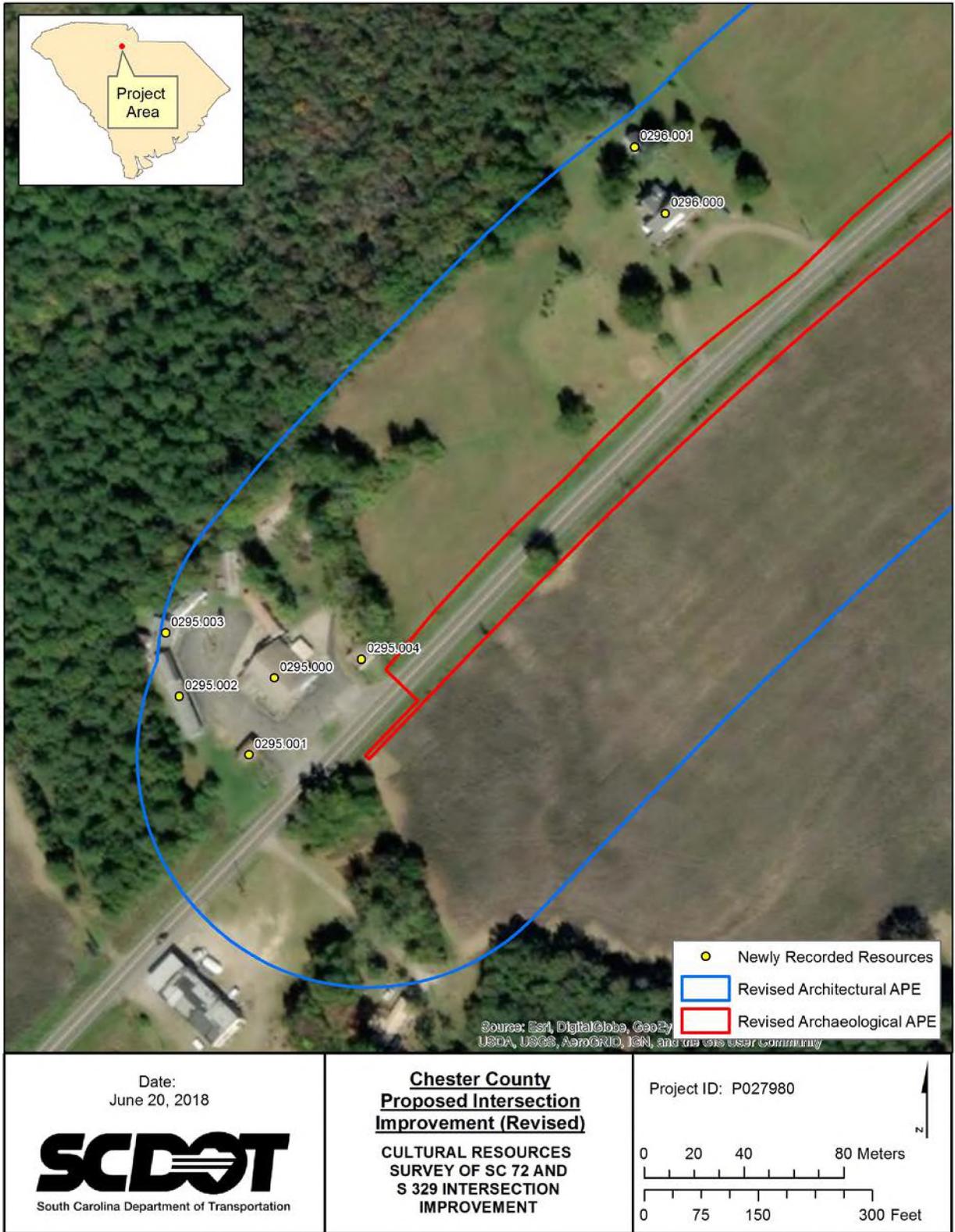


Figure 13. Map Showing Newly Recorded Historic Resources.



Figure 14a. Site Number 0295.000, Facing North.



Figure 14b. Site Number 0295.001, Facing South.



Figure 15a. Site Number 0295.002, Facing West.



Figure 15b. Site Number 0295.003, Facing West.



Figure 16a. Site Number 0295.004, Facing North.



Figure 16b. Site Number 0296.000, Facing Northwest.



Figure 17a. Site Number 0297.000, Facing North.



Figure 17b. Site Number 0297.001, Facing Northwest.

CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey – SC 72 (Saluda Rd) and S-329 (McCandless Rd) Intersection Improvement, Chester County, South Carolina.

DATE OF RESEARCH: November 18, 2016

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Bill Jurgelski **ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:** David Kelly

COUNTY: Chester

PROJECT: SC 72 and S-320 Intersection Improvement

F. A. No.:

PIN: 27980

DESCRIPTION: SCDOT proposes to make improvements to the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Rd) and S-329 (McCandless Rd) northeast of the town of Chester (**Figure 1**). The principal improvements will consist of adding a left turn lane to the northwest-bound lane of McCandless Rd at the SC 72 and S-329 intersection and a left turn lane to the southwest-bound lane of Saluda Rd at this intersection. A small amount of new right of way will be required, averaging approximately 30 feet beyond the existing right of way (**Figure 2**). The project APE (Area of Potential Effect) for archeology is equivalent to the area of direct effects for the project, which consists of the area between the new right of way limits and the existing roadway. On SC 72 (Saluda Rd) the archaeological APE consists of approximately 50 feet from the edge of existing pavement on both sides of the road for a distance of approximately 675 feet to the southwest of the SC 72 - S-329 intersection and 925 feet to the northeast of this intersection. On S-329 (McCandless Rd) the archaeological APE consists of approximately 50 feet from the edge of existing pavement on both sides of the road for a distance of approximately 875 feet to the southeast of the SC 72 - S-329 intersection. The project APE for architectural resources consisted of all areas within 300 feet of the edge of the archaeological APE (**Figure 3**). However, several buildings on the northwest side of SC 72 that are beyond this distance were recorded because they were within view of the road or were parts of farmstead complexes that had elements close to the road as well as some distance from it.

LOCATION: The project area is centered at the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Rd) and S-329 (McCandless Rd) approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the town of Chester, SC.

USGS QUADRANGLE: Chester, SC **DATE:** 1969 **SCALE:** 7.5'

UTM: **ZONE:** 17 (NAD 27) **EASTING:** 483246.86 **NORTHING:** 3842870.25

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The project area is in a suburban/rural area in the Piedmont region of South Carolina. Local topography consists of gently sloping terrain. The majority of the project area consists of lawns and active or fallow agricultural fields. Small forested areas surrounding drainages are located in the southwestern and southeastern portions of the project area.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: The project area is located approximately .5 miles south of Rocky Creek.

SOIL TYPE: VaB—Vance sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.

IdB—Iredell fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes

In general, soils in the project area consist of a shallow well drained to somewhat poorly drained sandy loam Ap horizon overlying clay (**Figure 4**).

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed [2/8/16].

GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY: 0% ___ 1-25% ___ 26-50% x 51-75% ___ 76-100% ___

CURRENT VEGETATION: Vegetation consists primarily of active and fallow agricultural fields, intermixed with yard areas, sections of overgrown roadway right of way, and small patches of hardwood forest.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION: Prior to the field investigation the online GIS database (ARCHSITE) was examined to determine if any previously identified archaeological sites, standing structures or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites were present in or near the project area. No such sites were identified within one half mile of the SC 72 and S-329 intersection.

Historical maps dating to between 1912 and 1986 were also examined to determine if any no-longer-extant structures or architectural features could be identified that might presently be manifested as archaeological sites within the APE, and to learn more about the landscape history of the project area. No structures were clearly discernable within the archaeological APE on any the maps that were examined. A possible dot indicating a structure was noted on the south side of SC 72 near the east end of the project area on the 1912 USDA Chester County Soil Survey Map, but it is not clear if this dot actually indicates a structure or is simply a blemish formed where multiple lines on the map join. No archaeological remains corresponding to this dot/blemish were found within the APE. Dots indicating structures are clearly visible on the north side of SC 72 on the 1912 soil survey map. These dots probably correspond with Resource #'s 0293 and 0294, discussed below. In general, the maps examined for this study suggest continuity in the landscape within the project area during the period of coverage, with the exception that McCandless Rd (S-329) is not shown on the 1912 soil survey map. This may indicate that the road was not yet constructed at that date, but could also indicate that the road was too minor to be indicated on the map at that time (**Figures 5 – 8**).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on November 18, 2016. Survey methods consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire project area augmented by the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) in areas of poor ground visibility. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas that were heavily disturbed, steeply sloping, or within obvious wetlands. Shovel tests averaged about 30 centimeters in diameter, and were excavated until sterile subsoil was encountered or further excavation was impractical due to the presence of rocks or large roots. All of the fill from the STPs was screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any artifacts that might be present (**Figure 9**).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS: No artifacts or surface-level archaeological features were noted during the pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area. Throughout the project area the ground immediately adjacent to the existing road, within the current right of way, was found to be heavily disturbed by grading and roadside ditches. The portion of the APE along the north side of SC 72 was found to be heavily disturbed by underground utility lines, including a buried telephone line and most notably a buried high pressure gas line (**Figure 10**). For this reason shovel testing was not conducted in this part of the project area. The APE on the southeast side of SC 72 southwest of the SC 72 and S-329 intersection and the APE on the southwest side of S-329 southeast of the intersection was under cultivation at the time of the survey. The crop had recently been gleaned, affording excellent surface visibility in these areas. This obviated the need for subsurface testing in these areas (**Figure 11**). The APE on the northeast side of S-329 and the southeast side of SC 72 was not cultivated at the time of the survey, and ground surface visibility was generally poor due to a thick growth of grass. Portions of the APE in the area are too steeply sloping to be the likely locus of buried cultural resources, and the southeastern portion of the APE on northeast side of S-329 passes into a low lying area adjacent to an intermittent drainage. STPs were excavated at 30 meter intervals in the remaining areas. A total of five shovel tests were excavated on the southeast side of SC 72 northeast of the SC 72 and S-329 intersection, and two additional STPs were excavated on the northeast side of S-329 southeast of the intersection (**Figure 12**). Soils in the STPs typically consisted of an approximately 15 centimeter thick layer of 10YR4/4 (dark yellowish brown) compact sandy loam overlying very compact 5YR5/6 (yellowish red) to 10YR4/6 (dark yellowish brown) sandy clay (**Figure 13**). In general, soils in the STPs conformed to the mapped soil types for the project area. All of the STPs were negative for cultural resources.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: A cultural resources survey of the project area was conducted on November 18, 2016. Site survey methods consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of areas within three hundred (300) feet of the proposed project area.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS: Three newly-identified structures (site #s 0292 – 0294) were identified within the APE. **Site # 0292 (Figure 15)**, a mid-20th century residence of no historic or architectural significance, was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. Both sites 0293 and 0294 are recommended eligible for the NRHP. **Site # 0293 (Figure 16)** is the “Spence House” (named after longtime owner—information provided Gina White, Winthrop University Archivist) and is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C as an example of the Early Classical Revival style. Although the accepted date range for Early Classical Revival would suggest this is an antebellum house, this report recommends that the house was built

circa 1890. Many buildings in the upstate regions of South Carolina were built in styles that were anachronistic at the time of their construction. That trend, and the presence of brick rather than stone piers on this building, suggests that the building is late- rather than mid-19th century in origin. **Site # 0294 (Figure 17)** is the McCandless House (Gina White, Winthrop University Archivist) and is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A for Agriculture and Criteria C for Architecture. This house is a mixture of styles with elements of Italianate, Colonial, and Craftsman styles in prominence. The house was designed by local architect Alfred Gilchrist and is a replica of his design for the remodeled President's House at Winthrop University. The surrounding property includes a massive barn (site # 0294.01, see **Figure 18**) that predates the house by roughly a decade and was associated with the original McCandless House on this property (now ruins). Both sites 0293 and 0294 include outbuildings (all of which are considered to contribute to the eligibility of their associated primary resource) and surrounding landscape area in their recommended eligible boundary areas (see **Figure 14**) as both resources were related to agriculture and the outbuildings and open land around them adds to their "sense of place" and helps establish a proper physical context for their historical significance

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: No new archaeological sites were discovered during the cultural resources survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this project. Three (3) new aboveground resources were documented during project investigations. Two of these resources (sites 0293 & 0294) are recommended eligible for the NRHP. The proposed project will require small amounts of right-of-way from the street-front (abutting SC 72) eligible boundary areas of both resources. However, the amount and area of the right-of-way to be acquired will not affect the eligible resources to an extent that diminishes the qualities which make them eligible (which are largely based on the architecture of the structures). The effects of the proposed project to sites 0293 and 0294 will be to the landscape of these resources. However, that effect is not considered adverse as it is minimal and does not substantially diminish the character, feel, setting, or association that the landscape of these resources provides. It is therefore recommended that the proposed project will have no adverse effect to historic resources. Based on SHPO concurrence with the proposed project's effect determination the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) intends to make a de minimis finding regarding impacts to these resources, thus satisfying the requirements of Section 4(f).

SIGNATURE: David P. Kelly **DATE:** February 3, 2017

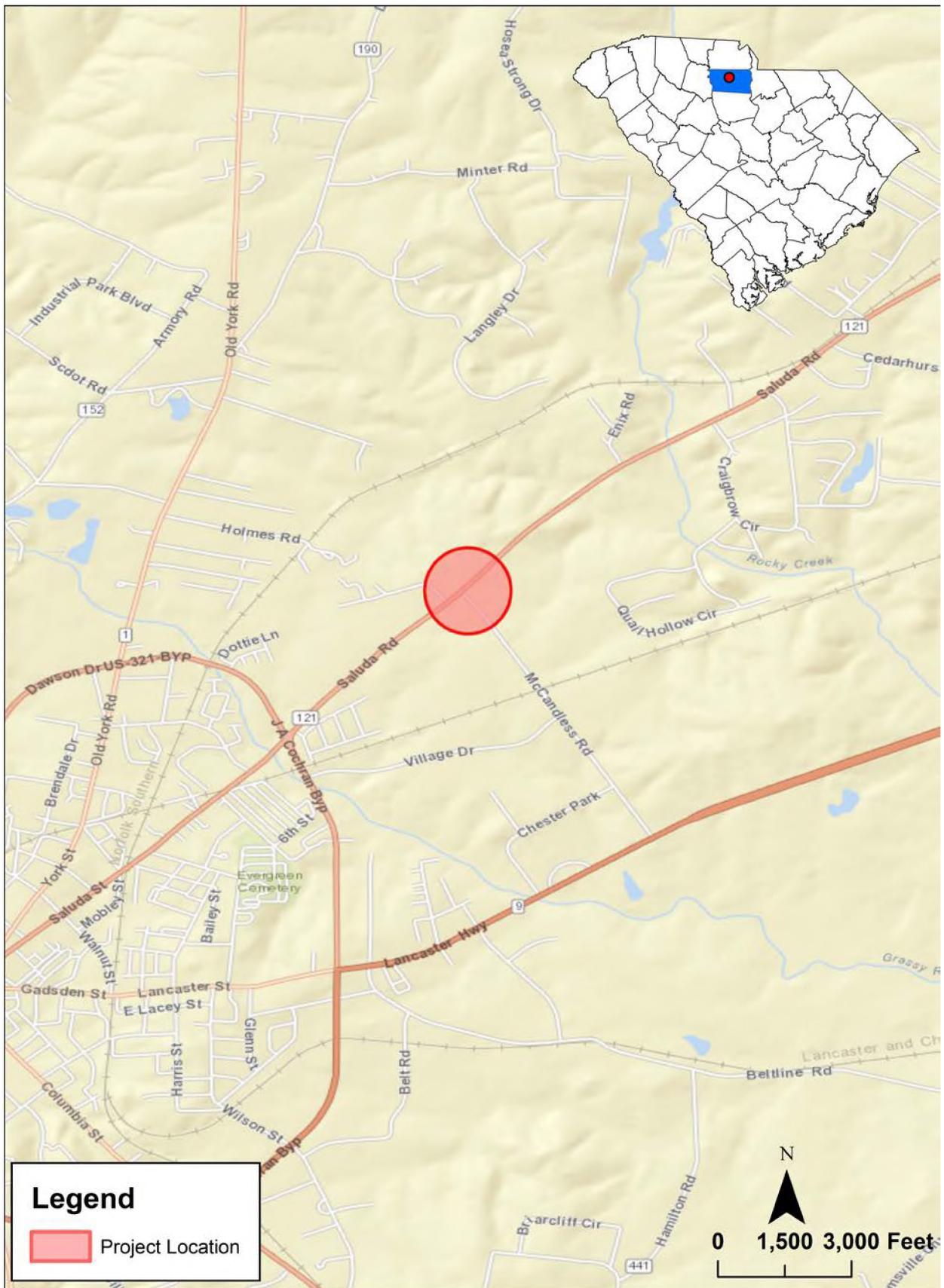


Figure 1 – Location of Project Area.

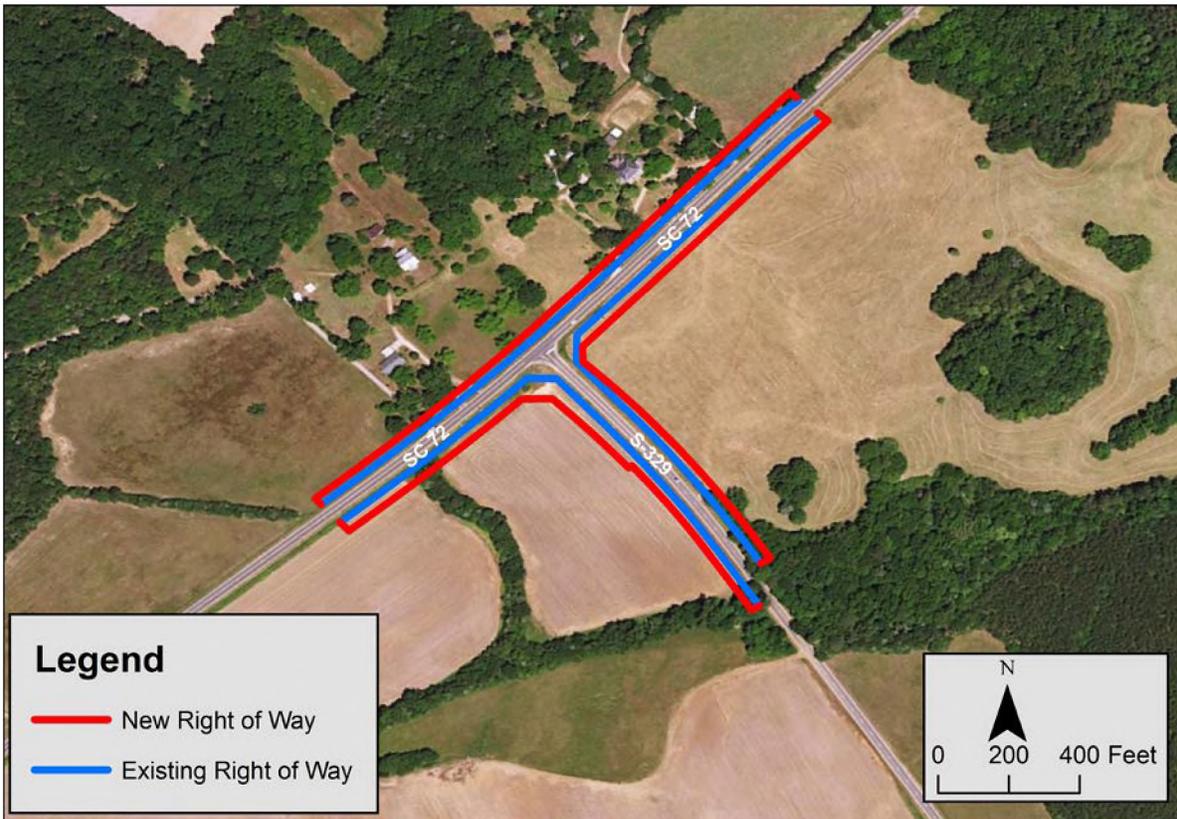


Figure 2 – Location of New Right of Way.

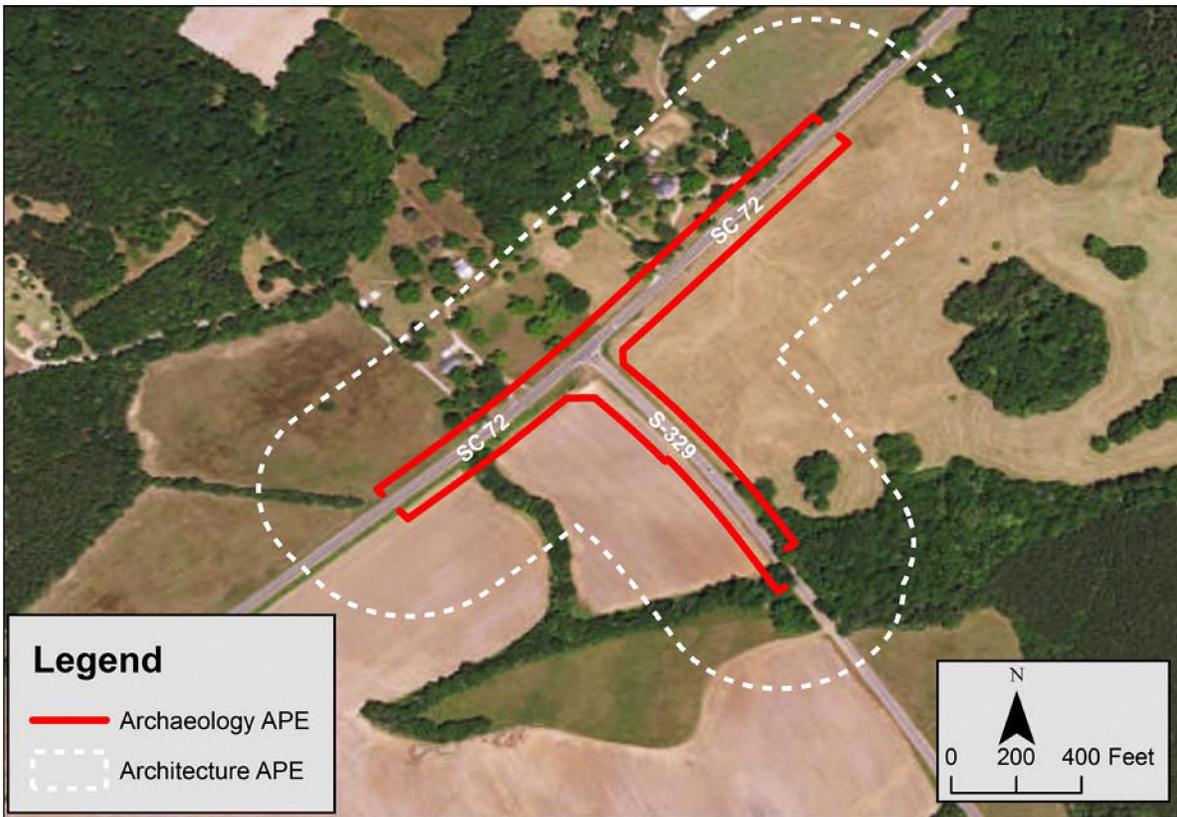


Figure 3 – Project APE.

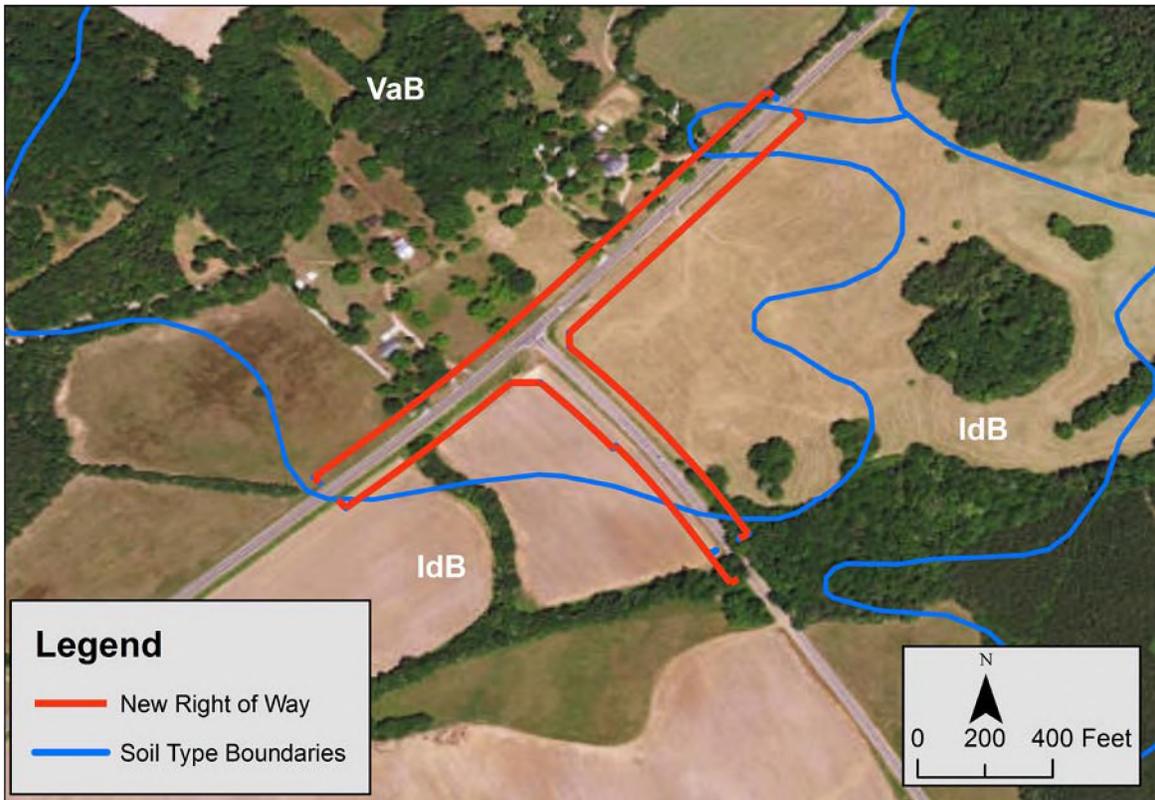


Figure 4 – Soils in the Project Area.

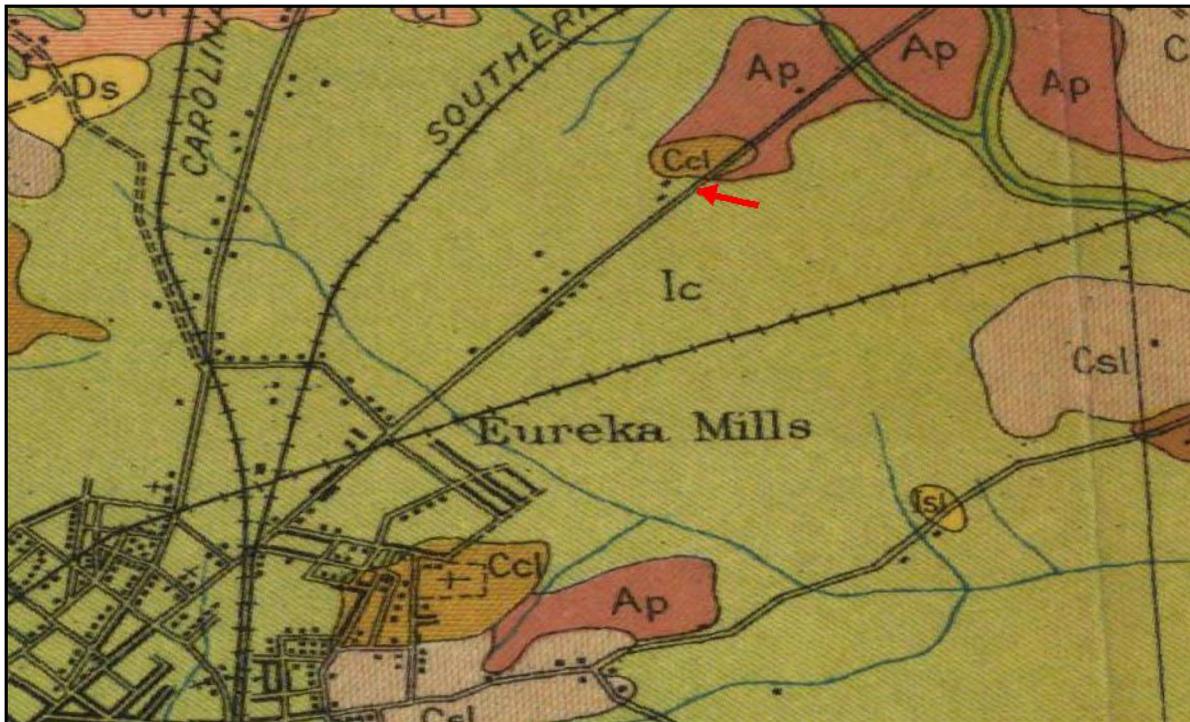


Figure 5 – Clip of the section of the 1912 Chester County USDA Soil Survey Map showing the project area. The red arrow indicates the approximate location of the present SC 72 - S-329 intersection.



Figure 6 – Clip of the section of the 1941 Spartanburg, SC 1:24000 topo map showing the project area.
The red arrow indicates the location of the SC 72 - S-329 intersection.



Figure 7 - Clip of the section of the 1953 Spartanburg, SC 1:24000 topo map showing the project area.
The red arrow indicates the location of the SC 72 - S-329 intersection.



Figure 8 - Clip of the section of the 1964 Spartanburg, SC 1:24000 topo map showing the project area. The red arrow indicates the location of the SC 72 - S-329 intersection.



Figure 9 – Screening a shovel test pit within the SC 72 - S-329 project area.



Figure 10 – High pressure gas pipeline located on the northwest side of SC 72 within the SC 72 - S-329 project area.



Figure 11– Project APE on the southeast side of SC 72 southwest of the SC 72 - S-329 intersection. Photograph shows the roadside disturbance within the existing right of way and the cleared agricultural field at the southeastern edge of the APE in this portion of the project area.

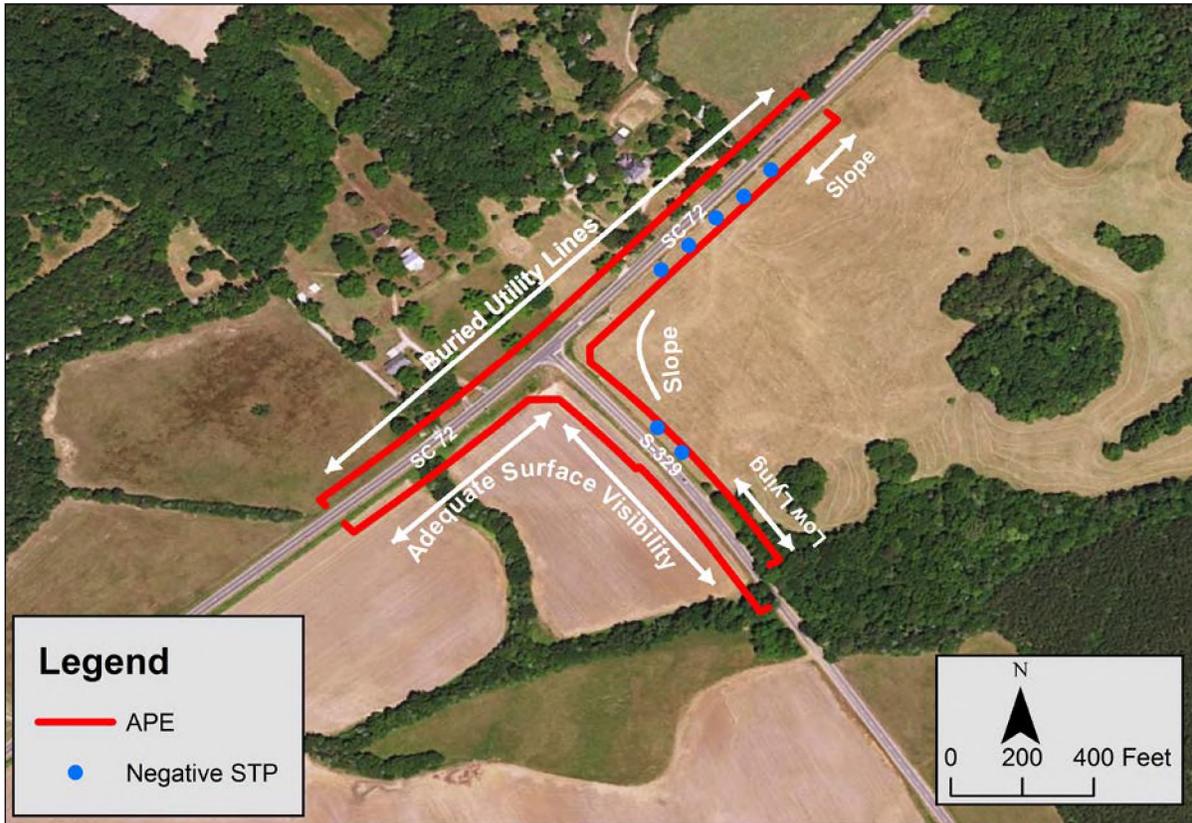


Figure 12 – Schematic of survey strategies employed and location of shovel test pits excavated within the SC 72 - S-329 project area.



Figure 13 – Typical shovel test pit within the SC 72 - S-329 project area.



Figure 14 – Location of sites recorded during the architectural resources survey.



Figure 15 – Site # 0292



Figure 16 – Site # 0293, “The Spence House”



Figure 17 – Site 0294, “The McCandless House”



Figure 18 – Site 0294.01 “McCandless House Barn”