

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey for Intersection Improvements at US 301 and SC 403, Florence County, South Carolina

DATE OF RESEARCH: September 19, 2018

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COUNTY: Florence

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PIN: P030235

PROJECT: Intersection Improvements at US 301 and SC 403

DESCRIPTION: The South Carolina Department of Transportation proposes to make improvements to the intersection of US 301 and SC 403 in Florence County, South Carolina (**Figure 1**). The proposed improvements include relocating the intersection slightly to the southwest and installing a roundabout (**Figure 2**). The intersection improvements project area extends 444 meters west to east along US 301 and 335 meters south to north along SC 403. The area of potential effect (APE) for archaeological resources for the project consists of land that will be acquired as new right-of-way (ROW) as well as those areas within the existing ROW that might be affected by the undertaking. The APE for architectural resources consists of a 300 foot buffer around the archaeological APE (**Figure 3**).

LOCATION: The project area is located in the southwestern portion of Florence County near the Sumter/Florence County border and approximately 3 miles northeast of the town of Olanta.

USGS QUADRANGLE: Olanta

DATE: 1990

SCALE: 7.5'

UTM: WGS84

ZONE: 17

Center of APE: EASTING: 601111.88

NORTHING: 3760332.43

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The US 301 and SC 403 intersection improvement project area is located in the Middle Coastal Plain physiographic province. The majority of the project area consists of agricultural and commercial land. **Figures 4 – 7** show examples of how the project area looked at the time of the survey.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: The closest water source is an unnamed tributary of Lynches River located approximately 400 meters to the southeast of the eastern end of the project area.

SOIL TYPE: There are three soil types within the APE. The most abundant is Norfolk loamy sand, 0 – 2 percent slopes, which comprises 71 percent to the APE. Norfolk loamy sand, 2 – 6 percent slopes comprises 28.1 percent of the APE. Both of these soils are well-drained. Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 – 2 percent slopes is a somewhat poorly drained soil that makes up less than one percent of the APE.

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 [9/21/2018].

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

CURRENT VEGETATION: Vegetation in the southern and northern portions of the APE along SC 403 consists of agricultural fields and grassy roadside margins. Buildings and paved and gravel parking areas are present around the US 301 and SC 403 intersection. Vegetation to the east and west of the intersection along US 301 consists primarily of narrow strips of lawn intermixed with parking lots.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION: Prior to the field investigation the online GIS database (ArchSite) was examined to determine if any previously identified archaeological sites, standing structures or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites were present in or near the project area. No previously recorded cultural resources are present within the project area. The closest historic resource is the Mott House, located approximately 150 meters northwest of the northern end of the project area, on the northeast side of SC 403. This structure is identified in

ArchSite but is not shown to have been assigned a resource number. The house is described as having been built prior to 1880 (**Figure 8**).

Maps and historical aeriels dating to between 1914 and 1973 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 archaeological APE (SCSHD 1938, 1954, 1964, and 1973; USASCS 1969; USDA 1914 and 1949; USGS 1946, and 1957). Historical images show a lot of change in land use at this intersection. Numerous structures are shown to have been located at the intersection and subsequently replaced or built over. Several structures are clearly discernable within the architectural APE on many of the maps and aerial photographs that were examined. **Figures 9 – 12** show the project area through historic maps and aeriels. The 1914 soil map shows structures that likely predate anything currently located near the intersection. The 1946 topographic map appears to show some of the structures present in the APE today, although some of the structures depicted may be earlier incarnations of the buildings that are currently present. The 1957 aerial shows that the currently extant hotel and corner store were in place at that time, and that a church building was located where the present Bethel Baptist Church structure stands today. A structure is visible in the northwest part of the architectural APE on the east side of SC 403. The structure is visible on the 1957 historic aerial as well as the modern aerial (see Figures 12 and 22) and Google Streetview imagery. However, this structure was no longer visible at the time of this survey and no extant remains of it were present.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on September 19, 2018. Survey methods consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire APE. Ground surface visibility was between 50 – 75 percent so shovel testing was not implemented.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS: Much of the western side of the project area was located in agricultural fields, which provided ample ground surface visibility. The remaining project area was fairly narrow and disturbed from paved parking and commercial development. **Figures 13 – 20** show typical ground surface visibility, parking areas, and ground disturbance within the project area.

One archaeological site (38FL501) was identified during the survey. The site consists of a light surface scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts located in the northwestern corner of the intersection just outside of the archaeological APE. The artifact scatter was noted in a plowed agricultural field where there was approximately 75 percent surface visibility at the time of the survey. It is approximately 50 x 26 meters in size as recorded, but as it was found outside the APE its exact dimensions were not determined. The site has been heavily disturbed by plowing. Additional disturbances that may have impacted the site include a deep drainage trench to the north, a gravel parking area to the south, and roadside trenching, underground utilities, and other road-related disturbances to the east. Although no artifacts were found within project APE, the site may have extended into the APE before being disturbed by the construction of the road.

Artifacts recovered from or noted on the site include very fine sand tempered body sherds with coarse inclusions and plain surface treatment (n=4), very fine sand tempered body sherds with coarse inclusions and weathered surface treatment (n=2), one medium sand tempered body sherd with coarse inclusions and a possible cord marked surface treatment, rhyolite flakes (n=4), rhyolite flake fragments (n=1), a quartzite flake fragment, a quartz projectile point base, and a quartz Yadkin Eared projectile point. Historic artifacts consisted of a light scatter of milk glass lid liner fragments, only one of which was collected, and a few small brick fragments (none collected).

The artifacts collected from site 38FL501 suggest that it has a prehistoric component dating to the Middle to Late Woodland Period and a historic component dating to the 19th – 20th centuries. The site boundary is based on the observed distribution of artifacts on the surface. Because no subsurface testing was conducted and the exact dimensions of the site were not ascertained the national register eligibility of the site was not determined. However, based on the disturbance from plowing, road construction, and drainage ditch excavations, and the limited quantity of artifacts observed, it is unlikely that the site holds significant information about the prehistoric and historic occupation of the region. The site should not be impacted by the anticipated improvements to the US 301 and SC 403 intersection, and unless project designs change no additional work on the site is recommended as part of the current undertaking.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: A historical resources reconnaissance of the project area was conducted on September 19, 2018. Site survey methods consisted of a visual examination of all buildings within the architectural APE. Five (5) new resources were documented (site #s 0497—0501).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS: The five aboveground resources documented during the project investigations consist of one motel (0501), one country crossroads store (0497), and one church complex comprised of three separate resources (0498-0500). All of these resources were evaluated to lack significance under NRHP criteria A, B, and C. Additionally, the resources were determined to lack the necessary cohesion and/or association to qualify as a NRHP-eligible district. Therefore, none of the aboveground resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: The cultural resources survey for the proposed improvements to the intersection of US 301 and SC 403 resulted in the identification of one new archaeological site (38FL501) and five new aboveground historical resources. Site 38FL501 is outside of the current APE and provided that the plans don't change the site will not be affected by the proposed intersection improvements. If the current plans undergo any change additional work may be required on this site. The five new historical resources are all recommended not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking. No additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.

SIGNATURE: Jeffery A Craver **DATE:** 10/10/2018

References Cited

South Carolina State Highway Department (SCSHD)

- 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/286/rec/1>>.
- 1954 General Highway and Transportation Map of Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/365/rec/4>>.
- 1964 General Highway and Transportation Map of Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/203/rec/6>>.
- 1973 General Highway and Transportation Map of Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/176/rec/10>>.

United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (USASCS)

- 1969 Aerial Photograph Index, Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/scai/id/1018/rec/6>>.

United State Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1914 Soil Survey of Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina University Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/HSSM/id/19/rec/20>>.
- 1949 Aerial Photograph Index, Florence County, South Carolina. Retrieved from University of South Carolina Libraries, Maps Department, Digital Collections <<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/scai/id/1454/rec/2>>.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1946 1946 Lake City 1:62,500 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1957 1957 Aerial Photo Single Frame. Entity ID AR1VOK000030704, Project VOK00, Roll 000003, Frame 704, Scale 24,000, Retrieved from USGS Earth Explorer <<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>>.
- 1990 1990 Olanta 1:24,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.

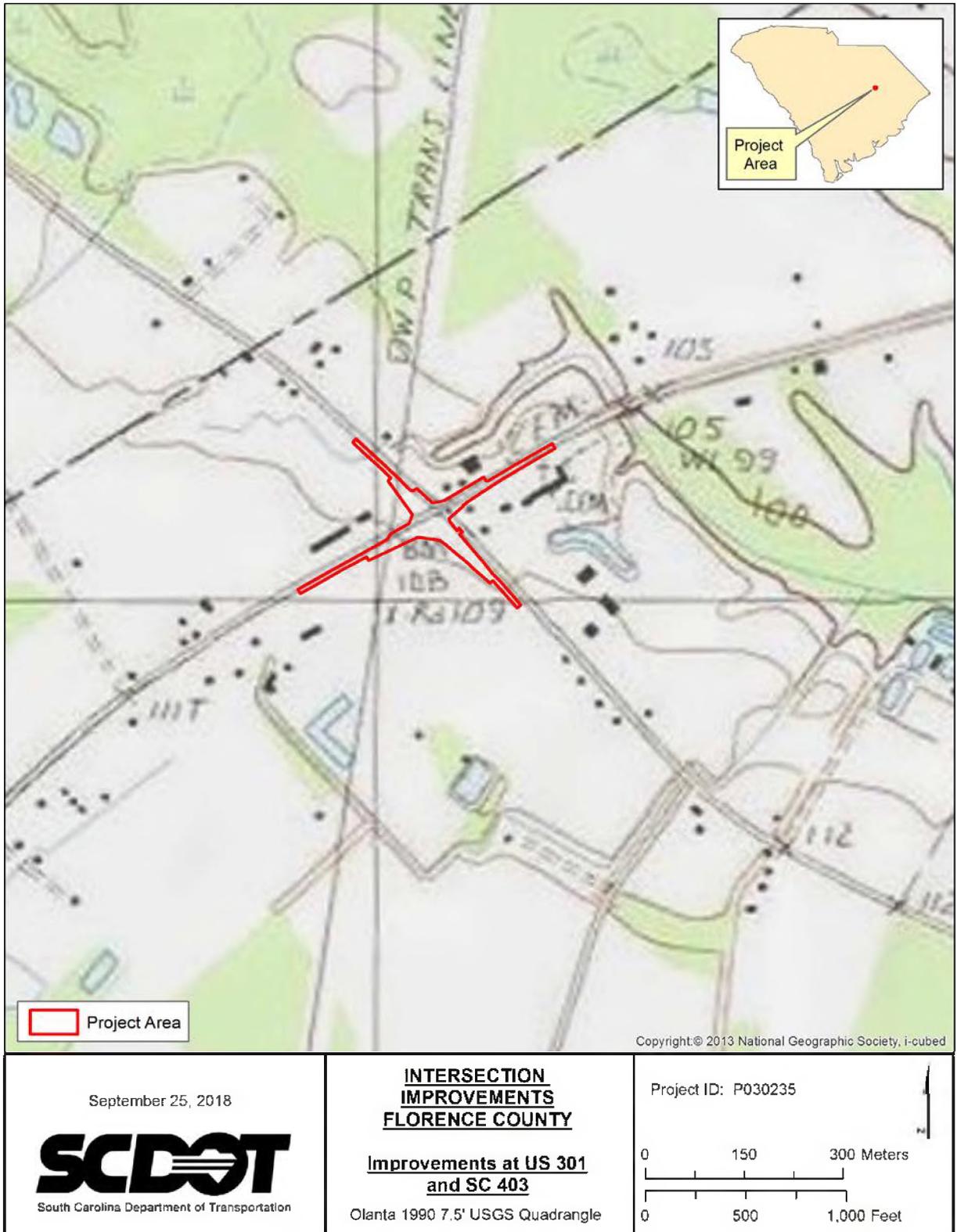


Figure 1. Project Area, 1990 Olanta, SC, 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (USGS 1990).

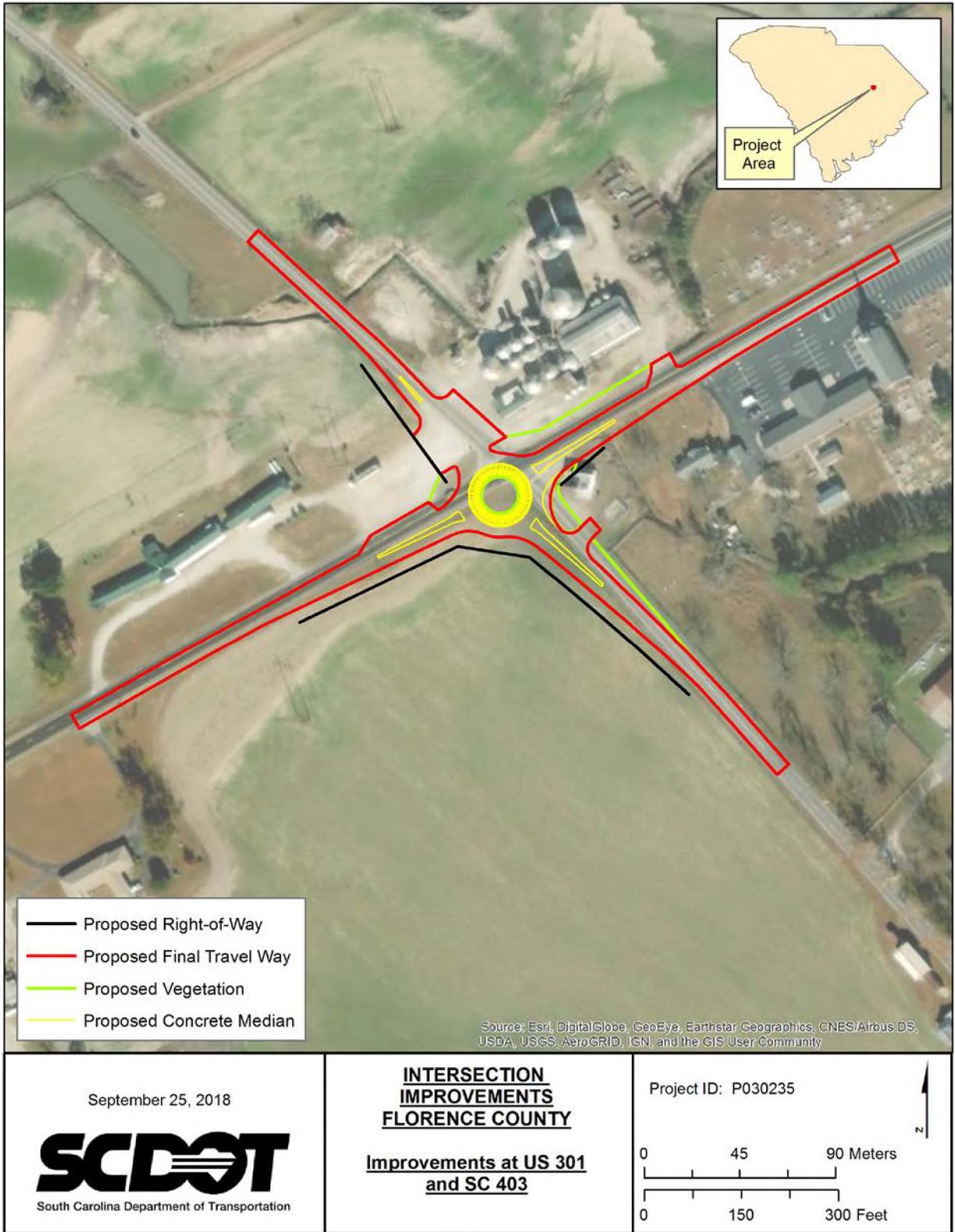


Figure 2. Intersection Improvement Plans.

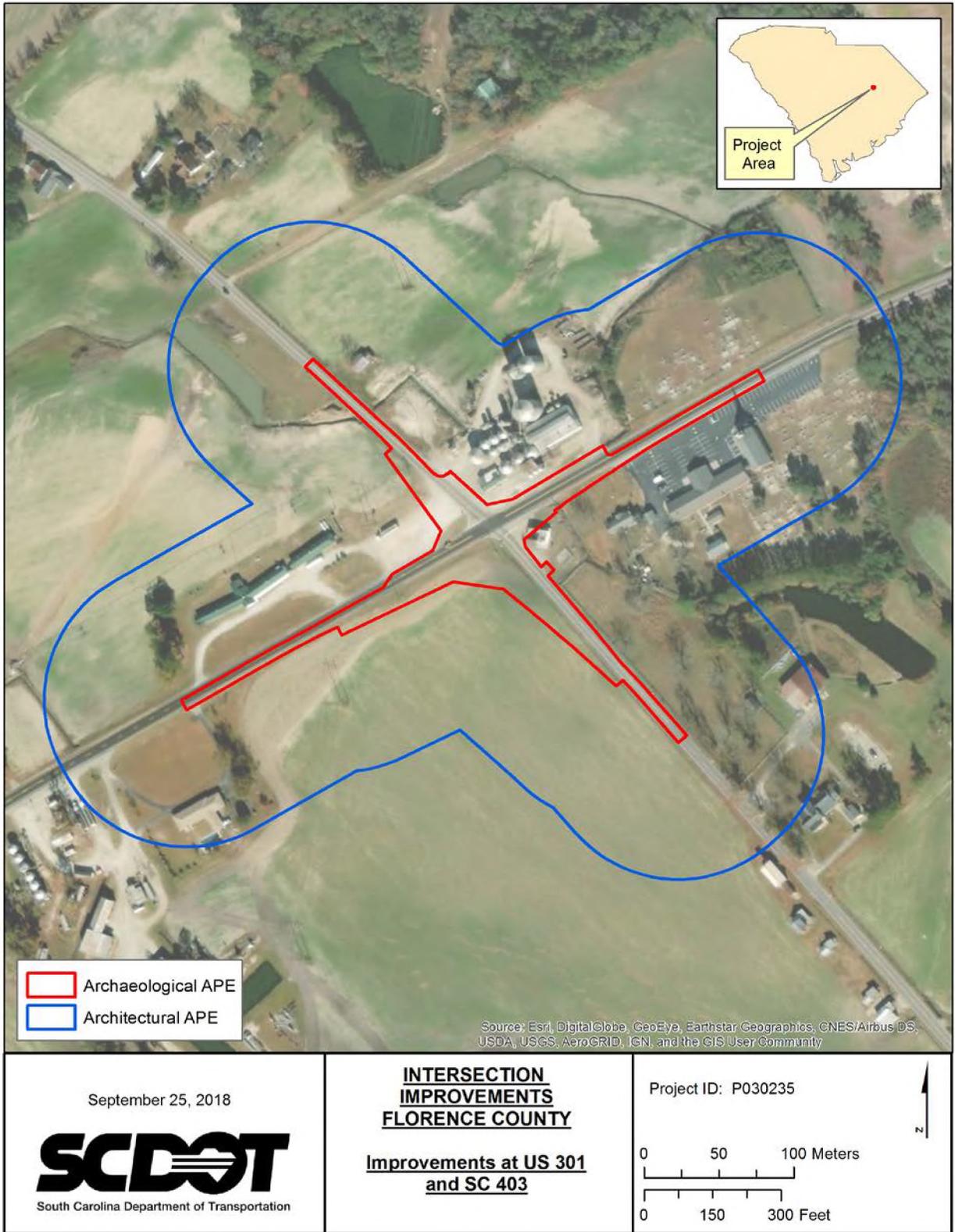


Figure 3. Archaeological and Architectural APEs.



Figure 4. General View of Project Area, Facing Southeast Along SC 403 From South of Intersection.



Figure 5. General View of Project Area, Facing Northeast Along SC US 301 From Intersection.



Figure 6. General View of Project Area, Facing Southwest Along US 301 From Bethel Church East of Intersection.



Figure 7. General View of Project Area, Facing Northwest toward SC 403.

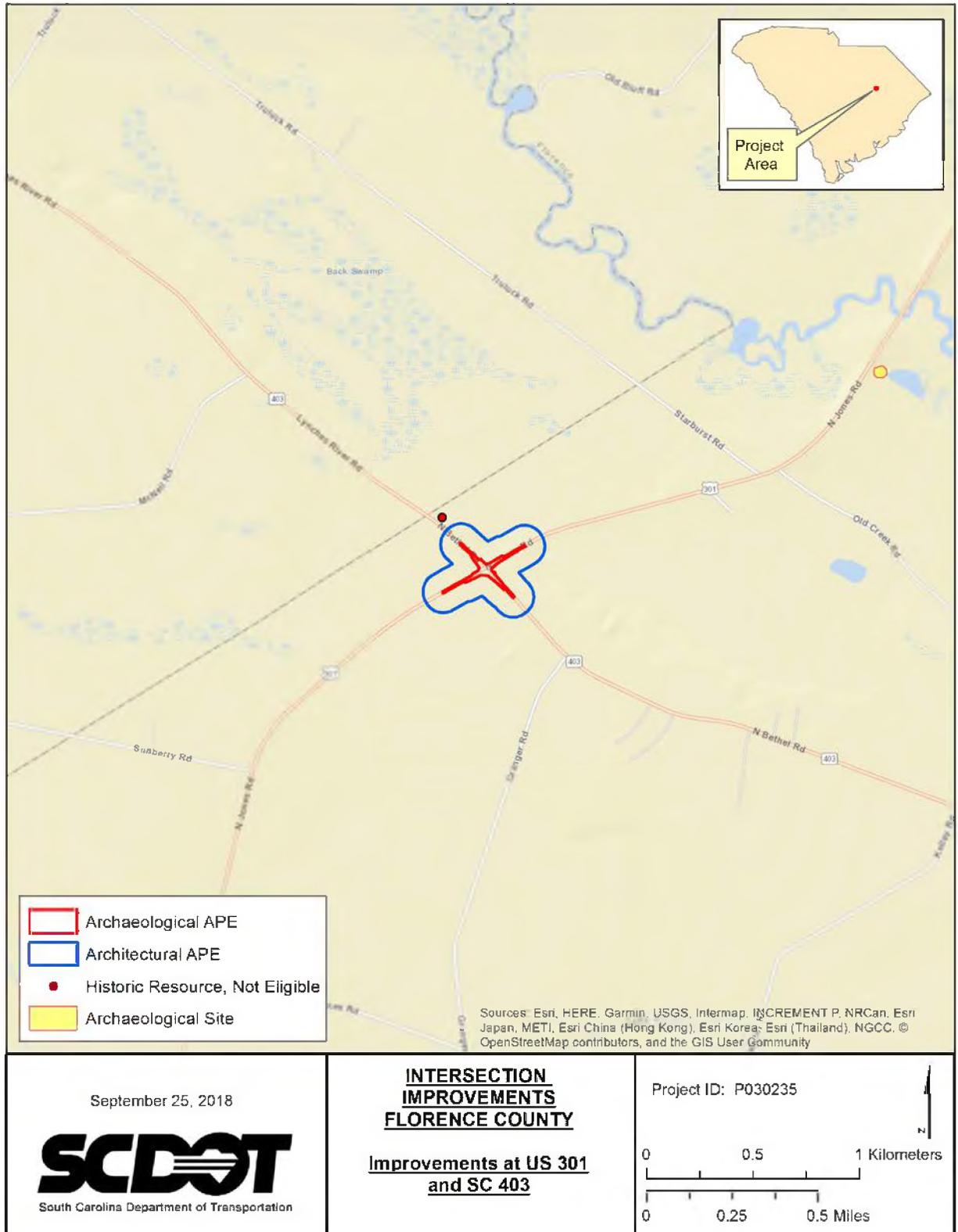


Figure 8. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Area.

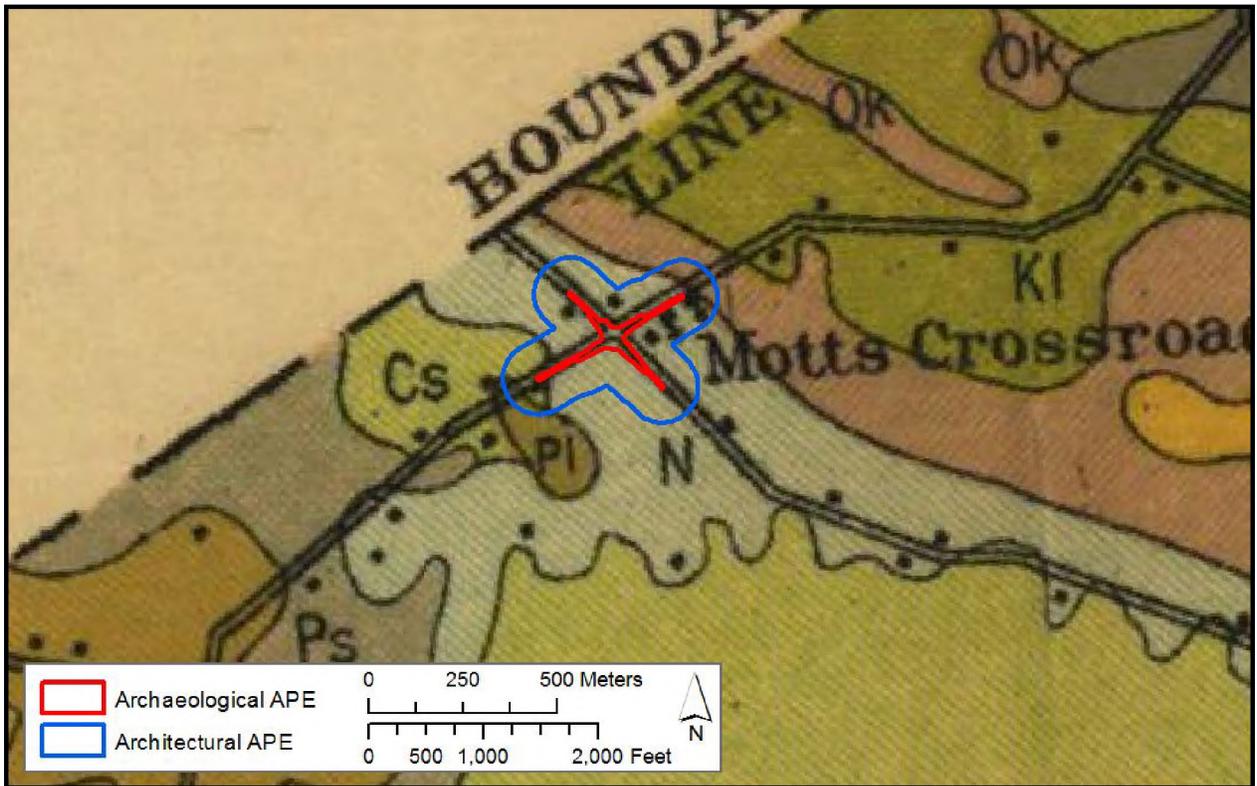


Figure 9. 1914 Florence County Soil Map Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (USDA 1914).

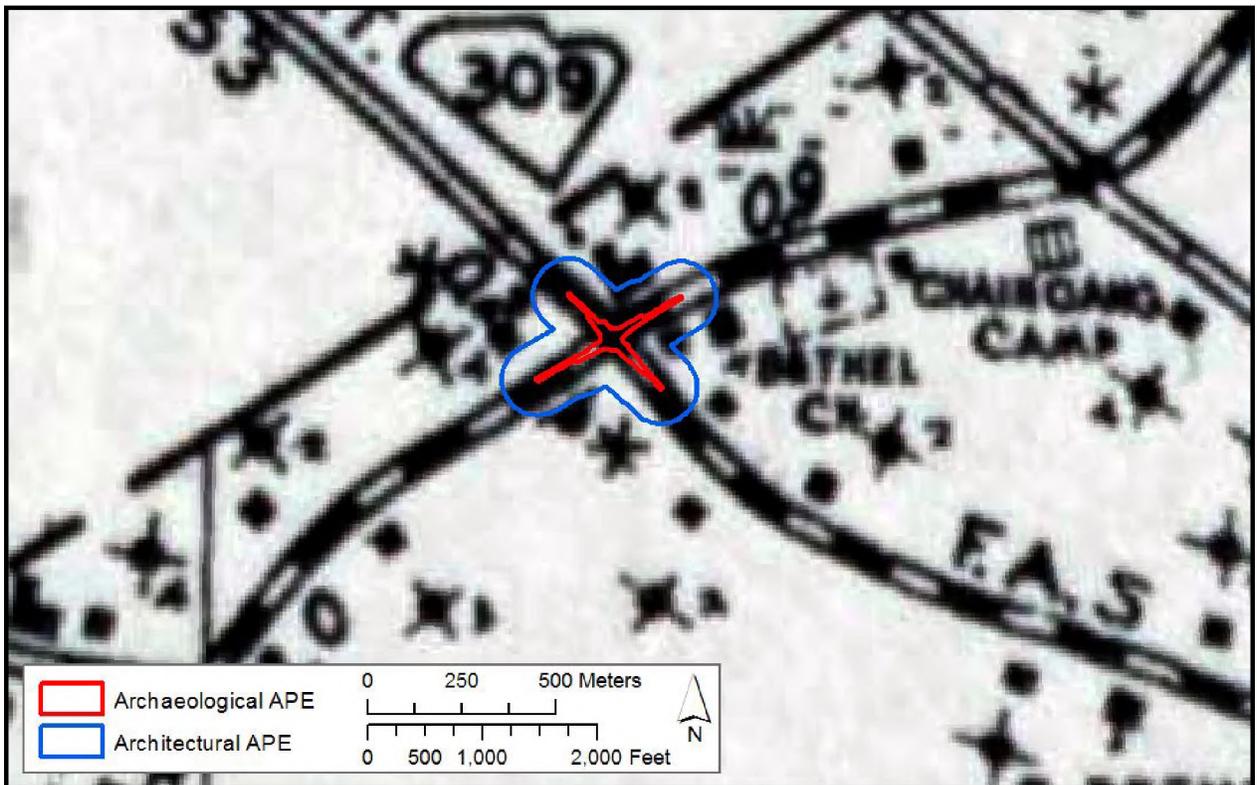


Figure 10. 1938 Florence County Highway Map Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (SCSHD 1938).

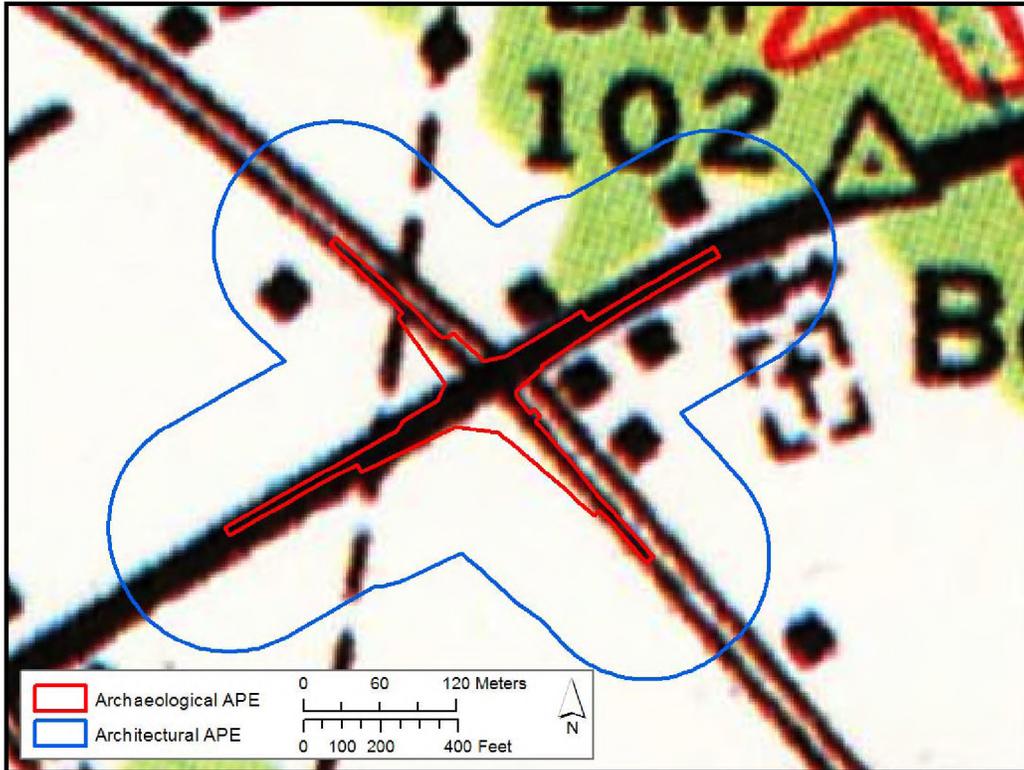


Figure 11. 1946 Lake City Topographic Quadrangle Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (USGS 1946).

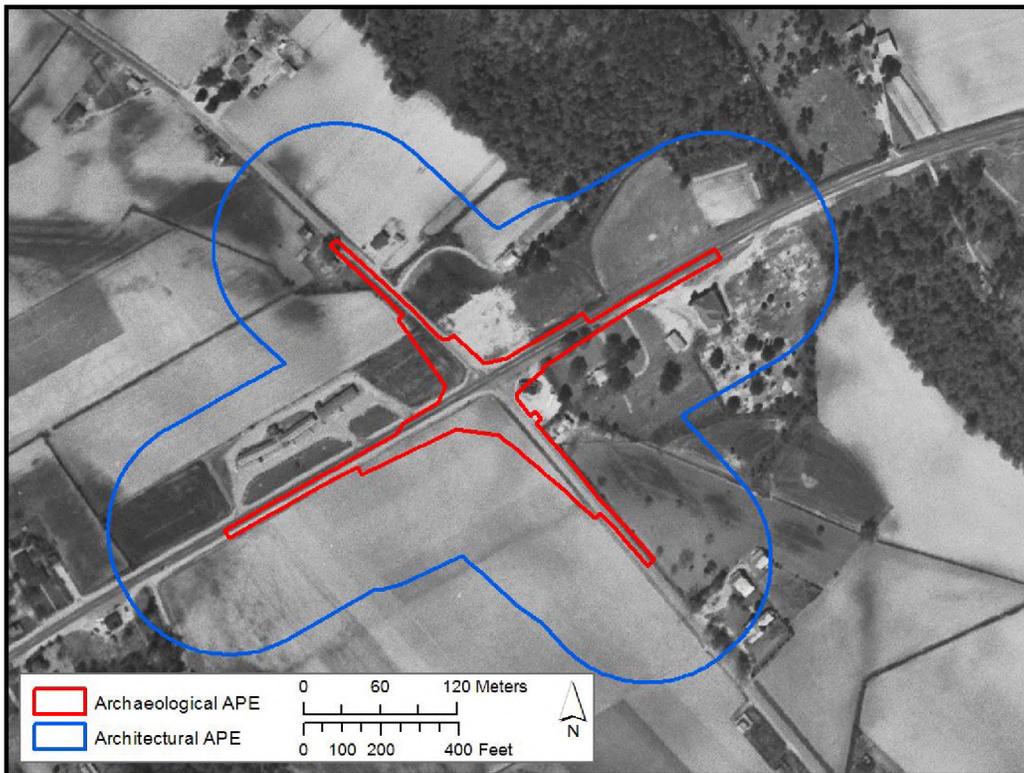


Figure 12. 1957 Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (USGS 1957).



Figure 13. General View of Exposed Agricultural Field in Southwestern Corner of Project Area.



Figure 14. General View of Exposed Agricultural Field in Southwestern Corner of Project Area, Facing Southwest.



Figure 15. General View of Exposed Agricultural Field in Northwestern Corner of Project Area, Facing Northwest.



Figure 16. General View of Gravel Parking Area, Facing West.



Figure 17. General View of Paved Over Parking Area, Facing East from SC 403.



Figure 18. General View of Paved Over Parking Area, Facing Southeast from US 301.



Figure 19. View of the Typical Buried Utilities Observed Within the APE, Facing Southwest.



Figure 20. View of the Typical Buried Utilities Observed Within the APE, Facing Southwest.



Figure 21. Site 38FL501 Boundary and Archaeological APE.

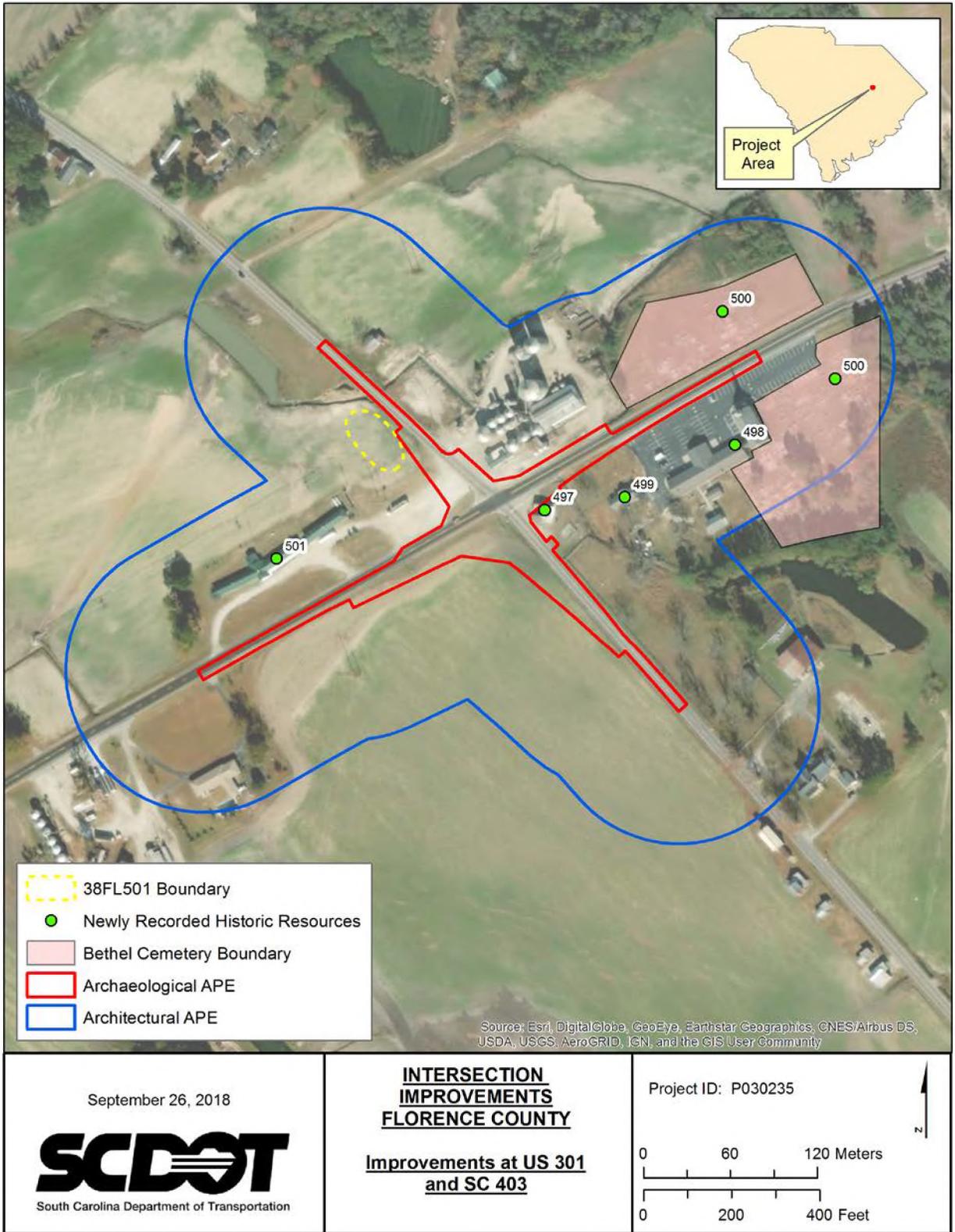


Figure 22. Map Showing Newly Recorded Historic and Prehistoric Resources.



Figure 23. Historic Resource Number 497, Facing Southeast.



Figure 24. Historic Resource Number 497, Facing Northeast.



Figure 25. Historic Resource Number 498, Sanctuary, Facing East.



Figure 26. Historic Resource Number 498, Bethel Baptist Church and Fellowship Hall, Facing East.



Figure 27. Historic Resource Number 499, Bethel Church Parsonage, Facing Southeast.



Figure 28. Historic Resource Number 499, Bethel Church Parsonage, Facing Northeast.



Figure 29. Historic Resource Number 500, Bethel Church Cemetery, North Side of SC 301, Facing North.



Figure 30. Historic Resource Number 500, Bethel Church Cemetery, South Side of SC 301, Facing Southeast.



Figure 31. Historic Resource Number 501, Hotel, Facing North.



Figure 32. Historic Resource Number 501, Hotel, Facing Northeast.