

**CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT
COUNTRY CLUB ROAD CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to improve the Country Club Road (S-42-47) corridor in Spartanburg County. The SCDOT has contracted with AECOM to complete the planning and design for this project, and this Cultural Resources survey was completed in support of the Environmental Assessment (EA) being prepared.

The project is located along Country Club Road in Spartanburg County and extends from the intersection of Country Club Road (S-42-47) and Union Street (SC-56) northeast for approximately 3.3 miles on Country Club Road (S-42-47) to where it terminates at the concrete-girder Glendale bridge that carries Clifton Glendale Road over Lawson's Fork Creek (Figure 1). It is located less than five miles southeast of the city center of Spartanburg and intersects the Mary Black Rail Trail, South Pine Street, Old Petrie Road, and Hilton Street, as well as numerous residential side streets. The linear alignment connects East Spartanburg to Glendale and is located along a ridge between Lawson's Fork Creek to the north and Fourmile Branch to the south.

The existing corridor is currently a two-lane roadway that provides a vital connection in the City of Spartanburg from Union Street (SC 56) east to Clifton Glendale Road. The proposed project plans to widen the existing roadway to meet current design standards, provide operational and safety improvements at key intersections, and provide a combination of multi-use path, on-street bicycle facilities, and sidewalk to promote bicycle and pedestrian activity. Detailed mapping of the proposed improvements is provided in Attachment A. As these maps depict, there are two options being considered at the east end of the project at Glendale.

AECOM conducted a cultural resources study of the project, including review of the SC ArchSite database for information on recorded architectural and archaeological resources, as well as review of available mapping and aerial photography followed by vehicle and pedestrian reconnaissance of the corridor to assess current land use and landscape modifications. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined by the limits of the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) boundaries. As is described in more detail in this report, the background research and field reconnaissance provided information sufficient to conclude that there were no undisturbed portions of the APE with potential to contain significant archaeological sites, so systematic field survey was not required.

Based on consultation with SCDOT staff, the architectural history APE was defined as a zone extending 300 feet to either side of the center line of the existing roadway. Resources in this corridor with views of the project area that are obstructed by buildings along Country Club Road were excluded from the APE. At the east, the APE was terminated where Emma Cudd Road terminates at Hilton Street, about 50 feet west of the metal truss Glendale Bridge, the Glendale Dam, and Lawson's Fork. The architectural history survey included additional background research into local histories, maps, tax records, newspapers, etc., followed by fieldwork to photograph approximately 100 resources that were believed to be 50 years old or older and which fell within the APE.

State inventory forms were completed for all of the inventoried resources. None of these resources appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, five resources—the Walter Reaves, Sr. Lunch Room (site #1637.01), the Claude Reaves Store (site #1638), the LeMaster (later Hopper's) Grocery (site #1647), Dillard's Meat Market (site #1648), and Reaves Barber Shop (site #1649)—are recommended as contributing to an extension of the NRHP-eligible Glendale Mill Village. Attachment B includes copies of the inventory forms, a table summarizing all of the resources inventoried, and detailed maps depicting the location of these properties and their relationship to the APE.

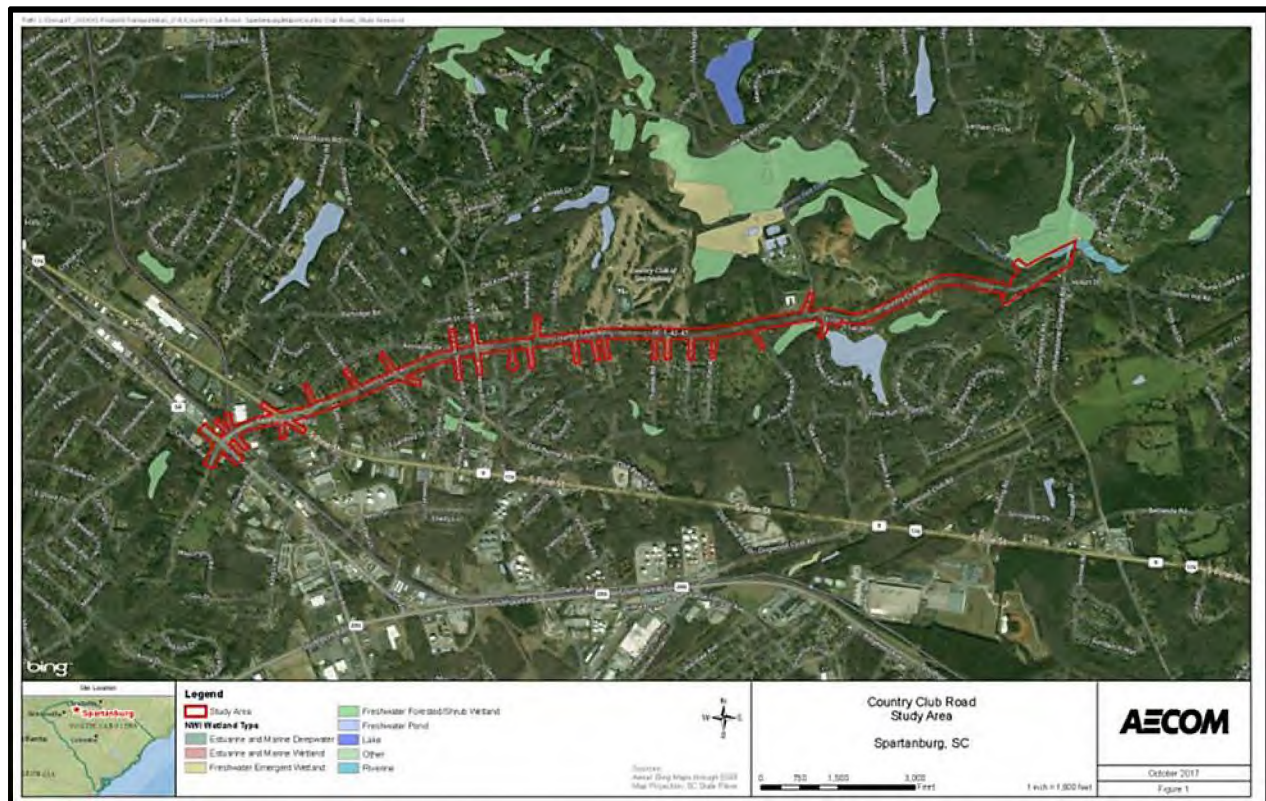


Figure 1. Location and General Configuration of the Initial Project Study Area (see Attachment A for more detailed proposed plans)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PROJECT SETTING

The project is located along Country Club Road in Spartanburg County and extends from the intersection of Country Club Road (S-42-47) and Union Street (SC-56) north for approximately 3.3 miles on Country Club Road (S-42-47) to where it terminates at the concrete-girder Glendale bridge that carries Clifton Glendale Road over Lawson's Fork Creek. It is located less than five miles southeast of the city center of Spartanburg and intersects the Mary Black Rail Trail, South Pine Street, Old Petrie Road, and Hilton Street, as well as numerous residential side streets. The linear alignment is located along a ridge between Lawson's Fork Creek to the north and Fourmile Branch to the south.

Spartanburg is located in the upstate of South Carolina, which is the westernmost part of South Carolina at the foothills of the Appalachian mountain range. The study area lies within the Piedmont physiographic province. It is generally hilly, with thin, stony clay soils. This is a rolling to hilly upland with a well-defined drainage pattern. Streams have dissected the original plateau, leaving narrow to fairly broad upland ridgetops and short slopes adjacent to the major streams (USDA NRCS 2006). Within the study area, elevations range from 195 feet at the crossing of Country Club Road with Fourmile Branch to 240 feet msl at the crossing of Country Club Road with the Mary Black Rail Trail.

The uplands in this area generally support a mixture of hardwoods and pine. Loblolly pine, slash pine, white oak, red oak, gum, yellow-poplar, and sycamore are the principal species. The understory includes dogwood, honeysuckle, pinehill bluestem, and briars. Sixty-five percent of the soils within the study area are classified as Urban Land-Cecil complex by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), another 12 percent are moderately to severely eroded, and seven percent are frequently flooded, indicating overall low potential for significant archaeological resources. Soils types intersected by the Proposed Project and their characteristics are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Soil Types in the Study Area.

Soil Acronym	Soil Type	Hydric Rating	Acres	Percent Cover
CcB	Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not hydric	10.05	16.87
CeB2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not hydric	1.62	2.72
CfC3	Cecil clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not hydric	2.31	3.88
CmE2	Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not hydric	1.43	2.40
CuE2	Cecil-Urban Land complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Not hydric	0.93	1.6
CwA	Chewacla loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Hydric	4.37	7.34
PdE3	Pacolet clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not hydric	1.43	2.40
UcC	Urban Land-Cecil complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Not hydric	37.42	62.82

III. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

There are no previously recorded architectural and archaeological resources within the APE, but three National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible historic properties have been documented near the east end of the project corridor: the metal truss Glendale Bridge, the Glendale Dam, and the industrial section of the Glendale Mill Village. Additionally, the Bivings-Converse House was listed in the NHRP in 1995 (see Section VII, below).

Positioned within the Glendale Mill Village District, archaeological site 8SP0113 is located approximately 800 meters east of the east end of the project corridor. This site is the general location of an eighteenth-century industrial operation known as Buffington's or Wofford's Iron Works. No archaeological investigations have been conducted, but construction associated with the Glendale mill in the early twentieth century reportedly uncovered iron slag and iron artifacts. Its NRHP status remains undetermined.

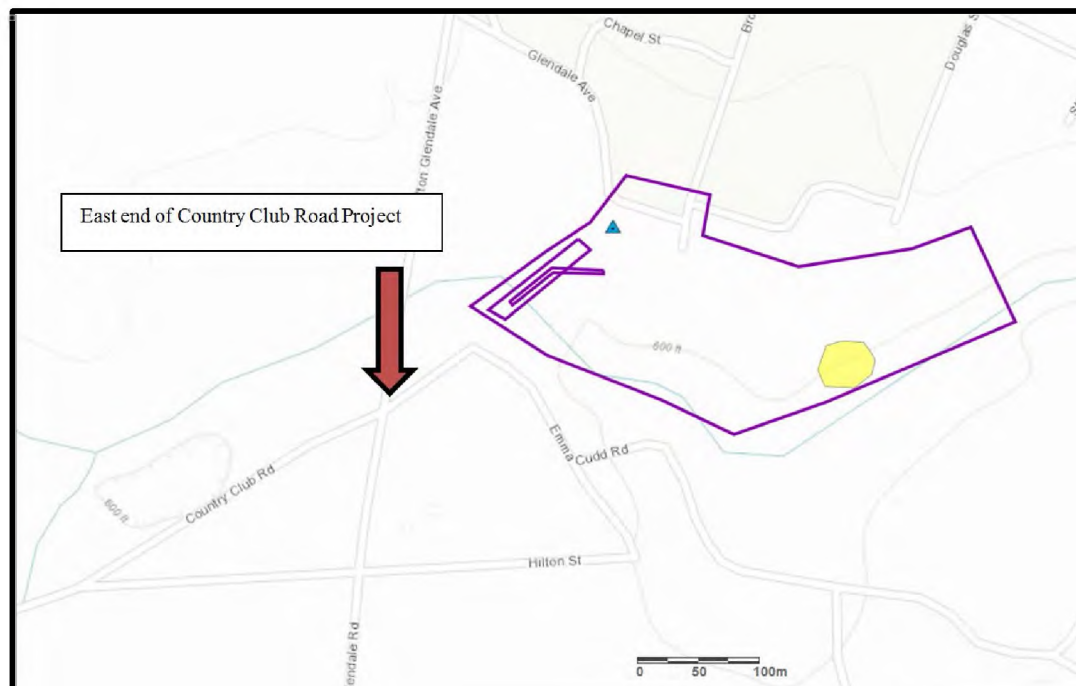


Figure 2. Previously recorded cultural resources near the project area; purple outlines and a blue triangle locate architectural historical properties and a yellow polygon locates archaeological site 8SP0113 (source: SC ArchSite (GIS))

IV. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

South Carolina has been inhabited for at least 12,000 years and has experienced several major changes in the cultural traditions of its residents. The discussion that follows is a brief outline of the major recognized periods in South Carolina.

Pre-Clovis Occupations in the Southeast (ca. pre-12,000 BP)

For the past several decades, the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania has been an anomalous site with intriguing evidence indicative of early human occupations predating the classic Clovis Paleoindian assemblages that have long been thought to be the first inhabitants of North America (Adovasio et al. 1999:427-428). However, within the past decade, data from several Southeastern sites has begun to convince many archaeologists that there may have been a pre-Clovis occupation that predates 12,000 Years Before Present (BP) by several thousand years. Both the Topper Site in South Carolina (Chandler 2001) and the Cactus Hill site in southern Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997) have produced well-documented pre-Clovis assemblages. The Saltville site in Smyth County, Virginia has produced possible pre-Clovis artifacts associated with Pleistocene faunal remains (McDonald 2000). Although distinct diagnostic artifacts for these assemblages have not yet been defined, there are indications that large and small blades, and possibly triangular and lanceolate point forms may be associated with the early, pre-Clovis occupations.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,500-10,000 BP)

The first relatively well-documented inhabitants of eastern North America have been termed Paleoindians by archaeologists. This cultural period corresponds with the early postglacial period in eastern North America, and is marked by the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet. The end of the Paleoindian period coincides with the Pleistocene/Holocene epoch transition, which in most areas of the southeast is estimated to be ca. 10,000 BP. Paleoindians are presumed to have been fairly mobile hunters and gatherers. High concentrations of Paleoindian sites along the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers has prompted Anderson (1990, 1996) to suggest that these major rivers provided a route for initial populations to enter the Eastern Woodlands, and provided these groups with staging areas “where at least some of these initial populations slowed their movement, settling in for greater or lesser periods of time” (Anderson 1996:36). Such a decrease in mobility would have allowed these groups “to familiarize themselves with the resources available in their new homeland” (Anderson 1996:36). These initial settlements are presumed to be the core from which later regional cultural traditions would emerge in the Middle and Late Paleoindian subperiods (Anderson 1996:37).

The Paleoindian tool kit was based on a highly refined flake and blade technology as well as a significant bone, wood and antler assemblage as evidenced by material recovered from waterlogged sites in Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Paleoindians exhibited a marked preference for the use of high-quality, cryptocrystalline lithic materials for the fashioning of their tools, and this suggests that many of these groups focused their seasonal settlement/subsistence activities around quarries (Gardner 1981). Base camps tied to traditional access rights to quarry material may have contributed to increasing differentiation in projectile point forms as well as tribal distinctiveness and culturally circumscribed territoriality. This would set the stage for many of the trends associated with the subsequent Archaic culture period. Key diagnostics of the Paleoindian period are fluted, and later, unfluted lanceolate projectile points. Over the course of the Paleoindian period, fluted point forms underwent a general reduction in size, and true fluting gave way to basal thinning. A wide range of Paleoindian lithic implements have been recovered from sites in North America, reflecting associations with discrete functions and activities: unspecialized flake tools, formal side and end scrapers, graters, denticulates,

hafted unifacial knives, and bifacial knives (Gardner 1979). There have been several finds of worked ivory (Goodyear 1999).

While the hunting of late Pleistocene megafauna, specifically mammoth, mastodon, bison, and other now extinct species is possible, evidence for Paleoindian period exploitation of animals of any kind is rare in the Southeast. Equivocal associations of artifacts with mammoth remains have been reported from Florida (Hoffman, 1983), and less equivocal associations of fluted points with elephants have been reported from eastern Missouri (Graham et al. 1981; Meltzer 1988:23). More secure associations with bison, *Bison antiquus*, and giant land tortoise, *Geochelone crassiscutata* (Clausen et al. 1979; Webb et al. 1984) have also been reported from Florida. Within the past few decades, though, broad re-evaluations of Paleoindian subsistence economies have tended to de-emphasize the “big game” hunter model commonly associated with these groups and have identified a more broad spectrum resource utilization that includes significant botanical exploitation (Meltzer 1988:5-6). The economic focus of Paleoindian groups in the east most likely emphasized the hunting of herd animals such as caribou, though solitary animals such as elk or moose were likely hunted, as well as some reliance on small game, fish, and wild plants (Gardner 1981). The Little Salt Spring site in Sarasota County, Florida has also revealed that a large variety of fish, plants, small mammals, and reptiles were significant constituents of the Paleoindian diet in that region (Clausen et al. 1979).

Settlements are thought to include small temporary camps and less common base camps that were occupied by loosely organized bands. However, most of our knowledge about the earlier part of the Paleoindian period in the Southeast, when fluted points were the dominant form, has come from surface finds rather than from controlled excavations (Ward and Davis 1999:29). As a result, interpretation of fluted-point Paleoindian occupations locally is difficult. Many Paleoindian sites in the Southeast appear to be associated with riverine rather than upland locations, suggesting an aquatic orientation. In addition, the climate was essentially Holocene in the lower south from 12,500 BP (Daniel 1998:3; Delcourt 1985:19), again arguing for an early adjustment to Holocene forest rather than Pleistocene steppes.

Overall population density during the Paleoindian period is often thought to have been fairly low. Ward (1983:64) has suggested that the spatially restricted site distribution and the low density of cultural materials suggest a low level of sociopolitical information. In reality, fairly sophisticated information exchange and mating networks would have had to exist for such low density populations to even remain reproductively viable (Anderson and Hanson 1985; Wobst 1974), suggesting a greater complexity for these societies than is traditionally inferred. Based on a decline in the numbers of projectile points between Clovis and full-fluted post-Clovis projectile point types (e.g., Cumberland), Anderson et al. (2009) has suggested a population decline occurred during the initial Middle Paleoindian subperiod. Later in the Middle Paleoindian subperiod, and continuing into the Late Paleoindian (and beyond), population appears to have increased, though. In the South, large numbers of sites in the late Paleoindian period, and evidence for territories discovered in several regions, indicates relatively rapid population evolutions (Gunn and Brown 1982).

Climate and vegetation were changing rapidly at this time, as the continental ice sheets retreated to the north. Initial Paleoindian groups inhabiting the Coastal Plain of South Carolina probably encountered a mixed deciduous forest, dominated by beech and hickory, also with oak, elm, maple, and walnut present. The retreat of the glaciers in the north coincided with a marked rise in sea level, resulting in the flooding of large areas of the Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983:22).

In general, the Paleoindian Period is divided into three units: Early Paleoindian (11,500-11,000 BP), Middle Paleoindian (11,000-10,500 BP), and Late Paleoindian (10,500-9900 BP) (cf. Anderson 1990:201; Ward and Davis 1999:Figure 1.5, 29-32). The Early Paleoindian is marked by the presence of fluted projectile points, “very similar to the classic Clovis points of the West” (Ward and Davis 1999:29). Variants of the Clovis projectile point have been found throughout much of the eastern United States (Justice 1987:17-23). Significant, formal variation in Clovis forms becomes evident by about 11,000 BP,

most likely due to an increasing restriction in band movement and the formation of traditional social networks associated with discrete resource zones (Anderson 1996). Sites dating to the Early Paleoindian subperiod are widely distributed in the southeast; however, there are a few areas that have produced few, if any, Early Paleoindian artifacts. In particular, the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains and southern Florida “appear not to have been occupied at all, or only briefly visited” (Ward and Davis 1999:29-31).

Beginning in the Middle Paleoindian, regional differentiation of point types becomes manifest, and these point types are often found in environmental zones that lack Early Paleoindian evidence, suggesting a movement beyond the initial staging points posited by Anderson (1990, 1996) discussed above. Thus various fluted types (e.g., Cumberland, Gainey, and Redstone), and later, unfluted types (e.g., Suwannee and Simpson), mark Middle Paleoindian occupations. Despite the differences in fluting or not, all of these types from the Middle Paleoindian subperiod share two fundamental characteristics—large, lanceolate forms, and a narrowing or “waisting” at the base, leading to an eared form.

Dalton points (Goodyear 1982) and several varieties of the Dalton point type, such as the Hardaway-Dalton type—broad, thin, triangular bifaces with deeply concave bases and shallow side notches (Coe 1964:64)—are diagnostic markers of Late Paleoindian assemblages. The Hardaway-Dalton complex is thought to represent “a regionalized technological modification of Paleoindian projectile point style” (Oliver 1985:197).

It should be noted that some researchers are more inclined to include the Dalton Complex in the succeeding Early Archaic (cf. Daniel 1998:3). In general, arguments for Dalton as an Early Archaic complex are based on radiocarbon dates from the Midwest coupled with the manufacture of at least the Hardaway-Dalton type locally “from a greater variety of raw materials than the earlier fluted points” (Ward and Davis 1999:42). This latter characteristic has been argued as more “Archaic-like” than Paleoindian (cf. Daniel 1994, 1998; Goodyear et. al. 1989). Regardless of whether the Dalton complex is a Late Paleoindian and/or Early Archaic culture, researchers agree that the remainder of the lithic tool kit (sans projectile points) is similar to earlier Paleoindian tool kits (Ward and Davis 1999:42). Given that Dalton tool kits are much like earlier Paleoindian tool kits, coupled with a more diversified raw material usage observed more intensively in the Archaic period, it may be best to simply view the Dalton complex as a Late Paleoindian-Early Archaic transition.

Archaic Period (ca. 10,000-3000 BP)

In its most classic expression, the Archaic period is viewed as one in which the predominantly big-game hunting of the Paleoindian period was replaced by a more generalized or diffuse hunting and gathering way of life (Cleland 1976; Griffin 1967). However, as discussed above, it is unclear if such a shift actually occurred in the Southeast between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic, since Paleoindians of the region seem to have already been engaged in a more diffuse hunting and gathering subsistence regime. As such, the Archaic period formally begins with the onset of Holocene, post-glacial, climatic conditions in the east, and has been subdivided by archaeologists into three sub-periods: Early Archaic (10,000-8000 BP), Middle Archaic (8000-6000 BP), and Late Archaic (6000-3000 BP). The Archaic was a relatively long and successful foraging adaptation—the longest major adaptation in pre-contact South Carolina—with subsistence based on hunting, fishing, and the collection of wild plant resources with minor horticultural gardening practiced in some locales in the Late Archaic.

The Archaic period exhibits an increase in the density and horizontal dispersal of archaeological remains. It is characterized by a reliance on both animals and wild plant resources, which became increasingly stabilized and broad based over time. Group organization was presumed to be still fairly mobile, making use of seasonally available resources in different areas of the Southeast. Caldwell (1958) has termed the maximizing adaptation (scheduled hunter-forager) to the environment in the Eastern woodlands during the Archaic period “primary forest efficiency.” Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex society in the Late Archaic. Regional differentiation in projectile point

and other artifact styles also occurs, suggesting the emergence and elaboration of local cultures or cultural traditions. This cultural variability is thought to be partially related to localized differences in environment and subsistence resources, and to an increasing regional population base, with a concomitant circumscription of group territories and mobility (Ford 1974). The basic cultural framework for the following cultural periods had been established by the end of the Archaic.

The technology of the Archaic peoples of the Southeast appears to have been progressively more diverse than that of Paleoindians. Over the course of the Archaic, for example, increasing numbers of artifact and tool types appear, such as groundstone woodworking and plant processing implements, carved and polished stone bowls, atlatl weights, and stone pipes and beads (Griffin 1967; Jennings 1975:127-129). Furthermore, regional differentiation in the types of materials used for lithic tools is evident, with a preference for locally-available stone types dominating some Middle and Late Archaic cultures (cf. Bass 1977). Diagnostic markers of the Archaic period include a variety of notched projectile point types, which are subsequently followed by bifurcates, and later stemmed projectile point types (Coe 1964; Oliver 1985). By the Middle Archaic, groundstone items such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones become more commonplace. In portions of the Southeast, changes occur during the Terminal Archaic, including an increased focus on riverine resources and the introduction of ceramic vessels (fiber-tempered wares) and soapstone vessels. There is an increasing localization of artifact styles by the end of the Archaic; this trend subsequently becomes more pronounced. Villages (reflected by increasing site size) become more common in the Late Archaic.

Early Archaic (ca. 10,000-8000 BP)

During the Early Archaic, the vegetation matrix of mixed coniferous forest was replaced by mixed hardwood communities dominated by oak, hemlock, beech, and maple (Claggett and Cable 1982:212). A modern faunal assemblage was also in place by this time. The Early Archaic is subdivided into earlier Corner Notched (ca. 10,000-9000 BP) and later Bifurcate (ca. 9000-8000 BP) traditions, named for the shapes of the projectile points used to recognize these occupations. Corner Notched tradition components are identified by the presence of Palmer and Kirk projectile points, while Bifurcate tradition assemblages are identified by a range of bifurcate-based forms, including the succeeding St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types (Chapman 1975; Claggett and Cable 1982; Gardner 1974).

In the initial Early Archaic, during the Palmer phase, end scrapers were much like earlier Paleoindian types—small and well-made. Later, during the Kirk phase, end scrapers were “more crudely made and [varied] greatly in size and form” (Ward and Davis 1999:55). Adzes, gravers, drills, and perforators were also added to the lithic tool kit during the Early Archaic. River cobbles were utilized for a variety of tasks, including as hammers and anvils for stone working as well as grinding implements for plant processing; although “ground-stone tools have rarely been found in an Early Archaic context (Coe 1964; Daniel 1994, 1998)” (Ward and Davis 1999:55).

Low regional population density, coupled with a continued high degree of group mobility, is inferred for this period, although the nature of settlement patterns and technological organizational strategies remains the subject of some discussion (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Claggett and Cable 1982; Daniel 1998). Like the preceding Paleoindian period, social organization patterns during the Early Archaic are uncertain. Numerous Early Archaic settlement models have been proposed (see Anderson and Sassaman 1996 for a summary of proposed settlement models). Two such patterns based on data from the Carolinas have been suggested, though—the Band-Macroband model (Anderson and Hanson 1988) and the Allendale-Uwharrie Settlement model (Daniel 1998).

The Band-Macroband settlement model (Anderson and Hanson 1988) suggests that peoples in Georgia and the Carolinas lived in band-sized units of about 50 to 100 people that were geographically confined to a major river basin. At certain times of the year, these bands would coalesce into macrobands for a limited period of time for food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates, information, and materials.

These short-term gatherings likely occurred near the fall line at the heads of rivers, or possibly at the mouths of rivers at the coast. From south to north in South Carolina, bands are posited to occupy the Savannah, the Saluda/Broad (Congaree), the Wateree/Santee, and the Peedee River valleys (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Anderson 1996).

Daniel (1998) disagrees with this settlement pattern based on the fact that lithic raw material sources in the region are widely separated—Allendale chert along the Savannah River (Georgia/South Carolina border) and Uwharrie rhyolite along the Yadkin/Pee Dee River of North Carolina. Since these two sources were so widely separated, many of the bands in Anderson and Hanson's (1988) model would not have direct access to lithic raw material. Daniel's (1998) model, the Allendale-Uwharrie settlement model, proposes there were two bands that occupied several river basins centered on a reliable lithic resource. Thus, the Allendale Band occupied eastern Georgia and southern South Carolina while the Uwharrie Band occupied central North Carolina and northern South Carolina. Between these two bands' territories was an aggregation zone near the fall line where the two bands would congregate for ritual and exchange purposes.

While it is uncertain how Early Archaic peoples were socially organized, researchers believe that they occupied small, short-term camps and large, densely occupied base camps. The former camps were likely special activity sites while the latter were possibly aggregation sites, and/or year round habitation sites from which specialized forays would be staged. Some archaeologists have suggested Early Archaic lifestyles based on modern hunter-gatherer groups (cf. Anderson and Hanson 1988; Claggett and Cable 1982); however, others (cf. Daniel 1998; Ward 1983; Ward and Davis 1999:57) disagree with these analogies since they are based on modern groups living in marginal environments. In sharp contrast to these groups, "all evidence suggests that the Piedmont provided a varied, and relatively evenly distributed, resource base throughout the Early Archaic period" (Ward and Davis 1999:57). By extension of the inferred mobility ranges of Early Archaic peoples, this would also likely apply to the Coastal Plain. Oaks, hickories, and other mast-producing tree species would have provided ample nut resources; other floral species would have provided various fruits and berries. White-tail deer was likely the mainstay of the diet, but this would have been supplemented with a wide variety of other animal species including bear, turkey, numerous small mammals, and migratory fowl. Aquatic resources were also extensively utilized, including fish, turtles, and fresh water shellfish (Ward and Davis 1999:57).

Middle Archaic (ca. 8000-6000 BP)

During the Middle Archaic, the cool, moist conditions of the Early Holocene gave way to the warmer, drier climate of the Middle Holocene, known as the Holocene Climate Optimum (also known as the Altithermal, Hypsithermal, Holocene Thermal Maximum, and by other names). This climatic event spans the timeframe of the Middle Archaic—ca. 9000-5000 BP—and also appears to span much of North America (cf. Gunn 1997), although is less evident as one moves southward. The Holocene Climate Optimum led to long, hot, dry summers and long, frigid, snowy winters (Gunn 1997:143). This pattern may be reversed at higher altitudes. The depletion of overall moisture resulted in the drying up of marshes and swamps, but also led to a rise in sea level perhaps as early as 8000 BP during a Middle Holocene sea level high stand, but certainly by around 4500 BP. The oak-hickory forest was replaced by a southern hardwoods-pine forest characterized by the species occupying the region today (Carbone 1974; Claggett and Cable 1982:212-216; Delcourt and Delcourt 1983).

Archaeologically, the transition from the Early Archaic to the Middle Archaic is characterized by the appearance of stemmed rather than notched projectile points, and an increased incidence of groundstone tools including atlatl weights, axes, grinding implements (e.g., mortars/pestles, manos/metates), and nutting stones. The latter two categories of artifacts indicate an increasing role for plant resources in the diet of Middle Archaic peoples (Ford 1977). Continuing a pattern observed during the latter portion of the Early Archaic, stone tools during the Middle Archaic were even more frequently of an expedient nature, with few formal tools recovered from Middle Archaic sites. Typically, flakes were removed and used as

expedient tools, with little to no sharpening or shaping, and then almost immediately discarded (Ward and Davis 1999:63).

Three subperiods within the Middle Archaic are recognized in some regions, based on the presence of distinctive projectile point forms. The three subperiods are: Stanly Stemmed (ca. 8000-7000 BP), Morrow Mountain I and II (ca. 7000-6200 BP), and Guilford Lanceolate (ca. 6200-5500 BP), following the classic Archaic sequence first identified by Coe (1964).

Subsistence during the Middle Archaic likely was a continuation of Early Archaic practices utilizing a wide variety of terrestrial floral and faunal resources and marine/aquatic resources when available. Likewise, settlement patterns during the Middle Archaic probably still followed the small specialized camp—large base camp dichotomy seen in earlier times. Individual group sizes of 25 to 50 individuals likely moved frequently about the landscape, keeping few social obligations to other groups in order to minimize restrictions on movement and fissioning and/or fissioning of groups (Sassaman 1993). Some have suggested that such movements occurred within a more circumscribed area due to population expansion, though, intensifying settlement movement within a specific physiographic region, rather than cross-cutting multiple regions as seen in the Early Archaic and Paleoindian periods (cf., Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Sassaman et al. 1990). Others (cf., Goodyear et al. 1989) have suggested that mobility in general was reduced during the Middle Archaic, leading to residential base camps occupied year-round (or nearly so). In general, the scheduled hunter-forager system seen in earlier times seems to have shifted to a more diffuse hunter-forager system (Ward and Davis 1999:63-64).

Late Archaic (ca. 6000-3000 BP)

During the Late Archaic period, population appears to have grown markedly and to have concentrated in riverine and estuarine settings. In the Piedmont, Ward and Davis (1999:64) note that “it is difficult to walk over any plowed field with a nearby source of water and not find evidence of a Late Archaic campsite.” More substantial Late Archaic sites are found along the coast (marine shell middens) as well as along major inland rivers such as the Tennessee and Savannah (freshwater mollusk middens).

Climatic conditions after the Holocene Climate Optimum were warm, moist, and unusually stable, with minor fluctuations occurring about every 100 years (Gunn 1997:146). The sea level appears to have been relatively stable, rising to within about two-to-four meters of its present stand; only minor fluctuations on the order of one to a few meters occurred (Colquhoun and Brooks 1987). Palynological data suggest that another change to the landscape occurred during the Late Archaic, but one that is human-induced rather than a result of natural climatic changes—land clearing for agricultural pursuits. These apparent clearing activities have been documented in Kentucky by 3000 BP (Delcourt et al. 1998), in Tennessee as early as 2800 BP (Delcourt et al. 1986), and in Mississippi by 2400 BP (Whitehead and Sheehan 1985); however, such data have not been generated to determine if (or when) such activities may have occurred in central or western South Carolina.

Grinding implements, polished stone tools, and carved soapstone bowls become fairly common, suggesting even more increased use of plant resources, and possibly changes in subsistence strategies and cooking technologies. Some researchers suggest that it is during the Late Archaic when cooking techniques underwent a transition from indirect to direct cooking methods (Coe 1964:123; Ward and Davis 1999:65-66). This transition may be as early as 4900 BP in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (Sanborn and Abbott 1999:13). Perforated soapstone slabs have been documented at several Late Archaic sites, and are interpreted as stone boiling objects used for indirect cooking (Ward and Davis 1999:65-66). Conversely, the presence of soapstone bowls and fiber-tempered pottery (largely confined to coastal regions during the Late Archaic – see below) are interpreted as used for cooking directly over a fire. Although evidence is minimal, the first experiments with horticulture probably occurred at this time, with the cultivation of plants such as squash, sunflower, and *Chenopodium* (Cowan 1985; Ford 1981; Gremillion 1996; Smith 1989). In general, though, researchers agree that by the end of the Late Archaic

period, it appears that previous Archaic subsistence and settlement strategies are continued, but with the addition of pottery and horticulture in *some* locations.

Sites dating to the Late Archaic period are found in a wide range of environmental zones, with major settlements in riverine bottoms, suggesting intensive use of a wide range of resources (Phelps 1983:22; Ward and Davis 1999:72). Settlements appear to have been occupied for longer periods of time than in earlier periods, as evidenced by thick midden zones and pit features (e.g., stone-lined pit hearths) at such sites as Doerschuk and Lowder's Ferry, even though these sites lack the large shell middens observed elsewhere in the southeast (Ward and Davis 1999:66). In addition, the existence of formal residential base camps occupied seasonally or longer is inferred, together with a range of smaller resource exploitation sites such as hunting, fishing, or plant collecting stations (Claggett and Cable 1982; Ward 1983).

The Late Archaic has been divided into a series of subperiods or phases, identified primarily by the presence of diagnostic projectile points – primarily Savannah River Stemmed and Otarre Stemmed. Savannah River points are large and generally not marked by impact flakes, and were likely used as hafted knives (Claflin 1931:35; House and Ballenger 1976:73; Sassaman and Anderson 1995:33). Soapstone artifacts, hematite drills, and Stallings fiber-tempered pottery are recorded at these sites. Otarre Stemmed points are reported to resemble a diminutive Savannah River point usually made from quartz (Keel 1976; Elliott et al. 1994). A reduction in the size of these stemmed forms, on the average, is clearly indicated over the course of the Late Archaic/Early Woodland in the region (Oliver 1981, 1985).

Soapstone vessels are in use during the Late Archaic and in some areas, particularly along the Atlantic coast, pottery appears. Two early ceramic series along the Atlantic Coast have been well defined—Stallings and Thom's Creek. Two other series—Hamp's Landing and New River—may also have their beginnings in the Late Archaic; however, these two ceramic series have only been recently defined (Hargrove 1993 for Hamp's Landing) and/or recently refined in regards to temporal affiliations (Herbert 2002:299 and 2003:180 for New River). The Stallings and Thom's Creek series are both well documented throughout the Coastal Plain of South Carolina (cf. Cable 1995, 2002; Saunders 2002); however, the same cannot be said about the latter two types. In fact, Cable's (1995, 2002) work in the Francis Marion Forest and at the Mattassee Lake sites, as well as Saunders' (2002) work correlating the lower Savannah River area and the central coast of South Carolina region do not list the Hamp's Landing or New River ceramic series as significantly present in those regions.

Stallings ceramics are fiber tempered wares found along the South Carolina coast and extending northward into North Carolina and southward into Georgia (and even further into northeastern Florida where fiber tempered ceramics are termed the Orange series). The series generally dates to between 4200 and 3000 BP (Sassaman 1993). Stallings vessels are lump molded into shallow open bowls with straight to slightly incurvate sides and slightly rounded to flat bases. Surfaces are plain/smooth and exhibit a variety of punctate and incised decorations.

Thom's Creek series ceramics are similar in visual appearance to Stallings, but are sand rather than fiber tempered. Various Thom's Creek typologies have been proposed by numerous researchers including the first definition of the type by Griffen (1945), and later subdivisions and refinements proposed by Waddell (1963), Phelps (1968), South (1976), and Trinkley (1976). Regardless of the specific subdivisions proposed by others, in general, Thom's Creek ceramics are tempered with low amounts of fine sand, or are considered "temperless." Plain surfaces are sometimes decorated with various punctate and incised methods. Cable (2002) has suggested that earlier Thom's Creek assemblages contain about 50 percent decorated specimens while late assemblages contain 25 percent or less decorated wares. The temporal affiliation of Thom's Creek is another debated topic, with some researchers placing it after the Stallings series and others believing the two overlap in time, possibly for even a millennium. Cable (2002) temporally associates Thom's Creek ceramics with the ca. 3900-3000 BP timeframe.

Woodland Period (ca. 3000-1000 BP)

Across the eastern United States, the Woodland period is marked by the appearance of widespread pottery use, a greatly increased role for horticulture in subsistence economies, and an elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism, including the appearance of burial mounds (Griffin 1967:180). In the greater Southeast, the Woodland period began with a transition from the Late Archaic that was marked by increasing sedentism and changes in food storage and preparation technologies. Subsistence strategies were a continuation of earlier hunter-forager ways, with an increased reliance on the cultivation of native plants. Religious life, as evidenced by increased ceremonialism and the development of burial mounds and more complex mortuary practices, became more sophisticated during the Woodland period. Triangular projectile points are diagnostic of the Woodland period. Ceramics became more refined and regional differentiation of wares, particularly with respect to temper, paste, and surface decoration, became manifest during the period. In general, subsistence practices gradually increased in the reliance of cultivated foods, but still relied heavily on hunting and gathering. Settlement patterns slowly changed from dispersed hamlets to small, nucleated villages.

Early Woodland (ca. 3000-2400 BP)

Initial Woodland occupations in the area are thought to reflect a more or less unchanged continuation of preceding Late Archaic lifeways, but with the expansion of ceramic technology and the introduction of the bow and arrow. Early Woodland archaeological sites are typically small and contain few features, possibly suggesting single family and/or short term occupations. Brooks et al. (1989) and Colquhoun et al. (1980) suggest that continually rising sea levels during the Early Woodland disrupted traditional reliance on aquatic resources such as shellfish and forced the adoption of new lifeways.

In the Piedmont, ceramics of the Early Woodland are associated with the Badin series first defined by Coe (1964:27-32). Badin ceramics, much like the coastal types just described, are identified by coarse sand tempering and cord-marked or fabric-impressed surfaces. Badin projectile points are large, triangular, and “crudely flaked” (Coe 1964:45).

Middle Woodland and Late Woodland (ca. 2400-1000 BP)

The Middle Woodland is often characterized by an intensification of long-distance trade throughout the eastern Woodlands. However, evidence for direct participation of groups in the Piedmont or Coastal Plain of South Carolina in the classic Hopewell interaction sphere exchange network remains minimal. Elsewhere, horticulture is thought to have become increasingly important, and the cultivation of maize may have been initiated at this time. It is unlikely that maize agriculture was practiced in the project area during the Middle Woodland, though (Gremillion 2002; Ward 1983:72-73). Like the Early Woodland period, we know little about Middle Woodland lifeways. Large and small sites have been found dating to this period, suggesting periodic aggregation and dispersion, or some kind of village/base-camp—specialized resource extraction station settlement dichotomy. In general, though, the Middle Woodland data suggests that a continuation of earlier Early Woodland (or even Late Archaic) lifeways, characterized by high mobility and the dispersed settlement of small family groups, continued into the Middle Woodland.

Following the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland traditions such as McClellanville (ca. 1550-1350 BP) and Santee (ca. 1350-1150) mark occupations in the central coastal region of South Carolina (Cable 1995, 2002; Trinkley 1981). Based on work at the Mattassee Lake Sites (cf. Anderson 1982; Cable 2002), the McClellanville phase includes ceramics from the sand tempered Cape Fear, crushed quartz tempered Yadkin, and clay/grog tempered Wilmington series (Anderson 1982:Table 63). Plain, fabric impressed, and cord marked surface treatments are present on these wares. The terminal Late Woodland phase is the Santee I phase of ca. 1300 to 1100 BP (ibid). This phase includes the ceramic types Santee simple

stamped (fine sand tempered), Cape Fear fabric impressed and cord marked (sand tempered), and Wilmington heavy cord marked and plain (clay/grog tempered).

In the Piedmont, Middle Woodland ceramics of the Yadkin series are temporally diagnostic markers. Yadkin ceramics are tempered with crushed quartz “grit” temper (Coe 1964:30; Ward and Davis 1999:83-84). The presence of cord marked and fabric impressed surfaces indicate continuity with the preceding Badin wares, but the introduction of three stamped surfaces indicates a greater level of influence from cultures to the south (e.g., Cartersville in Georgia). The three stamped treatments include linear check stamped (Coe 1964:32), check stamped, and simple stamped (Ward and Davis 1999:83).

Middle Woodland projectile points generally include large and small triangular varieties; the smaller stemmed types observed in the Early Woodland appear to have ceased to be used by the Middle Woodland. The Yadkin projectile point is similar to the preceding Badin type; however, it is “well made” as opposed to “crudely made” (Coe 1964:45). Yadkin points in general have a concave base, giving some an almost eared appearance.

Mississippian Period (ca. 1000-400 BP)

In the Southeast in general, the period after about 1000 BP up to about 400 BP is referred to as the Mississippian period. The Mississippian period is characterized by increased ceremonialism as evidenced by more complex mortuary practices and more pronounced architecture in the form of platform mounds with associated religious complexes. Mississippian culture is the term coined to describe the most complex and hierarchical Pre-Contact cultural development recorded in the southern United States. In terms of subsistence, the continuation and intensification of horticultural and agriculture practices continued to replace hunting and gathering. Mound centers were located on major river drainages, as the floodplains offered better conditions for agriculture. These mound centers represent major political centers. Smaller satellite villages were situated along the river drainage system adjacent to the mound center. Hally (1993, 1994, 1996) suggests that the influence of an individual Mississippian mound center extended up to 25 miles (40 kilometers) on the river system. The upland areas between the drainages are thought to represent boundaries or buffer zones between political groups, and there is evidence the upland locations were still targeted for resource exploitation (Anderson 1989).

In the Carolinas and Georgia, evidence of Mississippian occupation is found in the Piedmont, Fall Line, Coastal Plain, and the Coastal Zone. As mentioned previously, sites occur within major river valleys with extensive floodplains, occurring both on the main river channel and smaller tributaries. Boudreaux’s (2007) recent re-analysis of the Town Creek Indian Mound site in south-central North Carolina has provided an updated perspective for that manifestation of the South Appalachian Mississippian culture. Boudreaux (2007:Figure 1.4) includes the Mulberry Mound group near present day Columbia, South Carolina within the Pee Dee cultural territory, which extends from south-central North Carolina southward to the central coast of South Carolina. Based on work at the Mattassee Lake Sites, the Santee II phase has been defined for the Early Mississippian (Anderson 1982:Table 63; Cable 2002). Santee simple stamped and Wilmington cord marked and plain ceramics are present in Santee II assemblages. The distinguishing ceramic difference of Santee I and Santee II is the absence of Cape Fear specimens in the latter.

The Mulberry Mound group is thought to represent Cofitachequi, the paramount Mississippian chiefdom in central South Carolina (Hudson et al 1987). The site was documented by two Spanish expeditions, Juan Hernando de Soto in 1543 and Juan Pardo in 1566-68. Both expeditions documented large ceremonial mounds and temples, as well as the presence of European trade goods (metal knives, glass beads, and rosaries). The trade goods most likely originated from trade with European groups living on the Atlantic coast.

Contact Period (c.a. 400-290 BP)

The Contact period in the Fall Line area of South Carolina is characterized by increased interaction between native peoples and European settlers. European interest in the South Carolina area focused on attempts at coastal settlements, primarily by the Spanish and the French. The Spanish explorer Lucas Vazquez de Allyon attempted an unsuccessful coastal settlement (San Miguel de Guadalupe) in 1526, presumably north of Winyah Bay (Quattlebaum 1956). The French attempted to establish the coastal colony of Charlesfort in 1562 under the direction of Jean Ribault, but were unsuccessful as well. Ultimately the settlement of Santa Elena on Parris Island was moderately successful, and was occupied by the Spanish from 1566–1587.

In 1543, Juan Hernando de Soto led an expedition into the South Carolina interior and encountered many different large scale Native American towns and chiefdoms. One in particular, Cofitachequi, was located on the Wateree River and may be the Mulberry Mound site discussed in the previous section.

Where the Woodland Period is seen as a long period of slow change, the Mississippian and Contact Periods were seen as just the opposite—a short period of significant changes. This is not to say that all aspects of Native American life change drastically during the Contact period, though. Certain aspects like settlement patterns and mortuary practices undergo major changes while other aspects such as subsistence change very little. Artifact assemblages from this time period exhibit great changes because of newly available European goods. However, artifact assemblages also exhibit great continuity with respect to locally produced items like ceramics and stone tools, which are still a major part of Native American lifeways during this time.

Mortuary practices show the greatest changes during the Contact period. Aboriginal grave goods are quickly replaced with their European counterparts during the Contact period. For example, brass and copper beads and ornaments, and later, glass beads, replace shell beads and ornaments. Burials of the Late Contact period (330-290 BP) are often placed in segregated cemeteries, rather than associated with houses, as was the case in the Woodland Period (Eastman 1999; Ward and Davis 1993, 1999). Many researchers interpret the segregation of burials into cemeteries during this time as a result of new European diseases. Eastman (1999:311) considers the segregation of burials into cemeteries, coupled with evidence for removal and rebuilding of communal structures, as evidence of ritual cleansing and purification, one of several ways Native Americans would have responded to the new threat of population pressures caused by European diseases.

Subsistence is the least changed aspect of Native American life during the Contact period. Subsistence remains from this period indicate that Native Americans continued to rely almost exclusively on hunting, gathering, and agriculture, with the latter still only comprising about half of the subsistence base. With the exception of peaches and a few other European cultigens, Old World foods were not incorporated into the Native subsistence regime. Meat was still obtained from wild sources rather than domesticated animals, and foods from plants continued to come from wild plants and New World cultigens rather than Old World crops (Ward and Davis 1993, 1999).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Spartanburg County

Spartanburg County was originally part of Ninety Six District in the northwest corner of South Carolina (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The first non-natives in the district were hunters, trappers, and traders engaged in the fur trade, who frequented it no later than the first quarter of the eighteenth century. According to Greene (1978:5), “More than any other enterprise, it was the Indian trade that opened the South Carolina backcountry to permanent settlement.”

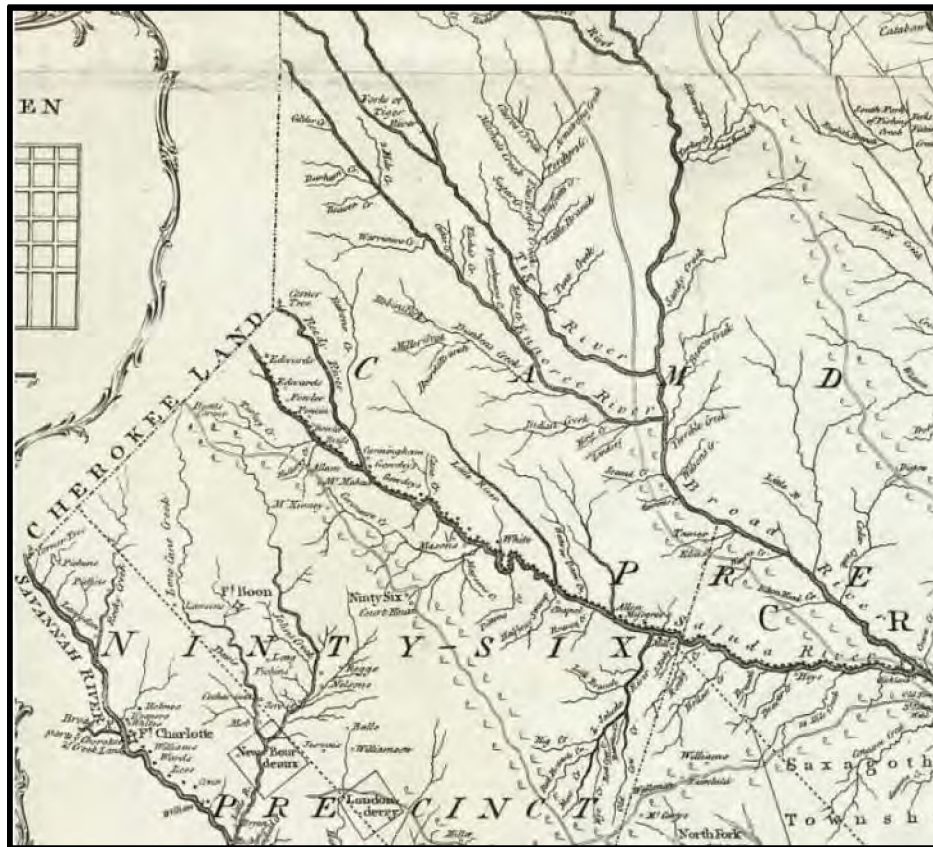


Figure 3. Portion of Cook's 1773 *A Map of the Province of South Carolina* showing "Ninty-Six Precinct" (source: Teaching American History in South Carolina)

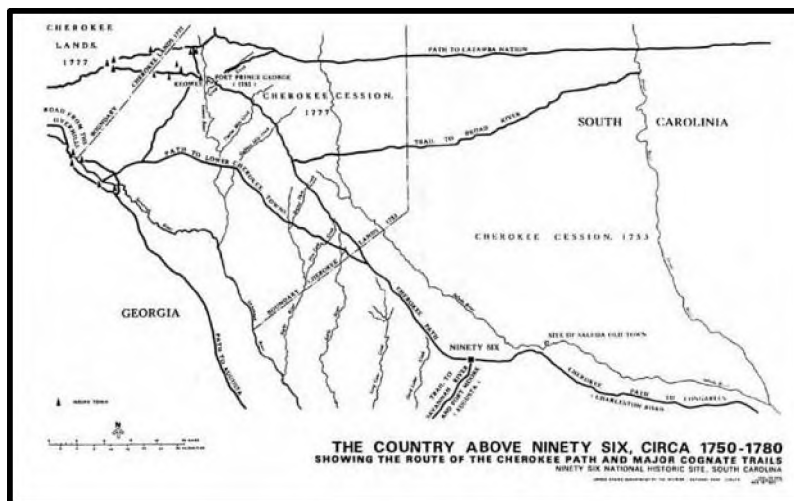


Figure 4. Modern map of the "Country above Ninety Six, circa 1750-1780," in Greene (1978:283)

In the 1750s settlers began to occupy newly granted lands on the Saluda River and its tributaries north and east of the village of Ninety Six. Many were individuals of Scots-Irish descent who migrated down from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. They were subsequently joined by immigrants from Ireland (Greene 1978:8). Settlers who arrived later in the century also included individuals with ethnic Germanic roots, who built homes near the Broad River north of the Saluda (Greene 1978:7-8; see also Bass 1978:19-27, Landrum 1897:9, and Foster and Montgomery 1998:28-29).

Following conflicts with the Cherokee in the 1750s and early 1760s (Greene 1978:11-40), settlement increased more rapidly in the district:

Many of the newcomers who penetrated the South Carolina frontier were from the northern provinces, were of Scotch-Irish descent, and numbered, by the mid-1700s, over 30,000 people. For the most part, they operated small subsistence farms with diversified crops. Occasionally, groups of settlers would congregate in particular places, forming the nucleus of towns and hamlets such as at Waxhaws, Long Canes, and Congarees. By 1765 there were approximately 185 land warrants for some 35,000 acres along Saluda River. Fully one-sixth of the warrants represented claims on Ninety Six Creek for both old residents and new (Greene 1978:41).

In 1769 the South Carolina Assembly set up seven judicial districts in the state, including Ninety Six. In 1785 the state divided Ninety Six into six counties. These included Spartanburg, Laurens, and Newberry. They also included Abbeville and Edgefield, out of which Greenwood County was carved in 1897 (Greene 1978:49-50, 179; Watson 1970:9-10; Landrum 1897:2) (Figure 5).

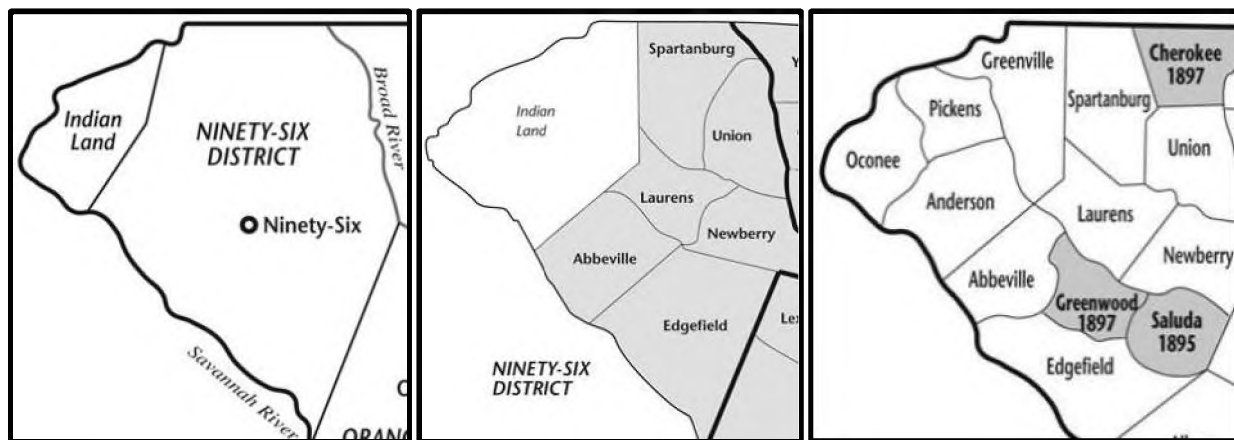


Figure 5. Northwest corner of South Carolina in 1769-84 at left, in 1785 at center, and in 1878-1907 at right (source: South Carolina Department of Archives and History)

Robert Mills' map of 1825 identifies a small number of roads, houses, taverns, and mills in the Spartanburgh District (Figure 6). Prior to the Revolutionary War, the county's farmers relied on subsistence crops. After the war cash crops, including corn and tobacco, were being grown. Farmers also raised livestock. During the antebellum period Spartanburg County farmers grew a mix of crops, including tobacco, wheat, and corn. The importance of grains such as wheat and corn is apparent from the large number of grist mills identified on the Mills' map throughout the county. In the 1840s farmers began to rely more on one cash crop—cotton (Norris 2014:8-9; Charles and Reynolds 2000:12; Kovacic and Winberry 1987). The reliance on cotton, a labor-intensive crop, helps explain the rise in the numbers and percentage of slaves in the county from 1790 through 1860. The slave population rose from 10% in 1790 to 20% in 1820 to over 30% in 1860.



Figure 6. Robert Mills' map of *Spartanburgh District, South Carolina*, 1825 (source: South Carolina Department of Archives and History)

Following the Civil War, most slaves and many white farmers as well continued to cultivate crops, generally as sharecroppers or tenant farmers. Cotton continued to dominate as the cash crop, but prices remained low (Norris 2014:8-9; Charles and Reynolds 2000:12; Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

After World War I, cotton prices declined and the crop was further challenged by the boll weevil. Difficulties came to the county in 1920s and continued through the Great Depression. However, textile mills (as discussed at Section V, below) continued to provide jobs for county residents. Into the late 1960s, the county remained largely farmland with peaches, cotton, and livestock a focus of its production and the textile industry provided numerous jobs (Norris 2014:8-9; Charles and Reynolds 2000:13; Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Salo 2005:24; Foster and Montgomery 1998:463; United States Department of Agriculture 1921).

V. LOCAL HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY REVIEW

Project Vicinity: Glendale and Spartanburg County

The first portion of the general project area to appear clearly in the historical record is not the community of Spartanburg, the county's seat and largest city, but the east end near Lawson's Fork Creek and Bivingsville, which later became Glendale. Between 1773 and 1776, Joseph Buffington erected an ironworks on the creek. About 1776 William Wofford built a separate ironworks elsewhere, but nearby. According to Brooks (2010:7), "One was located at the former old Georgia Road through Lawson's Fork Creek, the other downstream closer to Glendale at the bridge." The works drew upon three critical elements: the materials to make iron; the waters of Lawson's Fork; and the proximity of the Old Georgia Road. The exact locations of the works and the Old Georgia Road are not known, but a 1976 photograph of an area south of the project area reportedly captures the road (Figure 7). (The Georgia [or Federal] Road was built through the Cherokee Lands of Spartanburg County, beginning about 1803, to connect Athens, Georgia with Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee (Rozema 2007:22-23)).

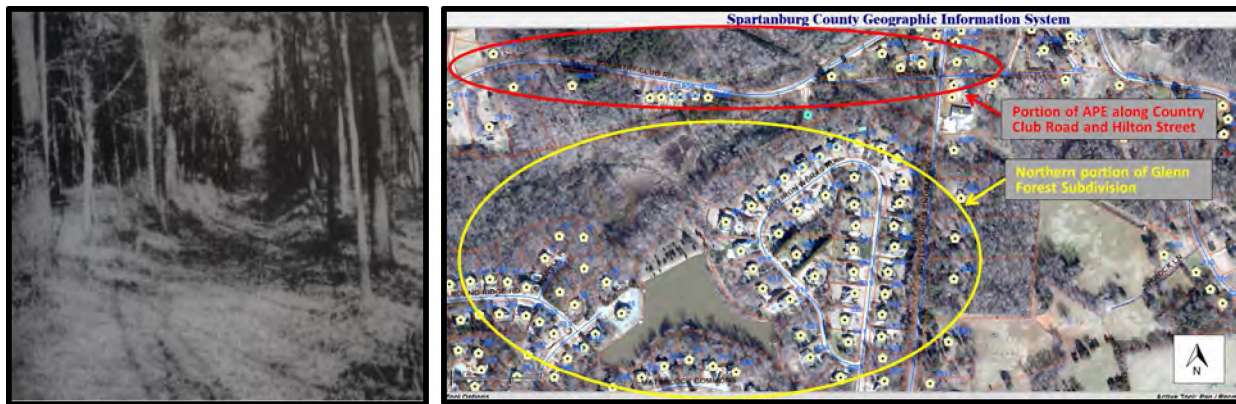


Figure 7. At left, 1976 photograph of purported section of the Old Georgia Road within then-undeveloped Glenn Forest subdivision property (source: Hembree and Crocker, *Glendale: A Pictorial History*); at right modern map locating portions of Glenn Forest Subdivision and APE (source: Spartanburg County GIS)

In 1779 a series of Revolutionary War battles in the Spartanburgh District included a skirmish near the ironworks. The precise location of this encounter has not been determined (Racine 1980:14-15; Hembree and Crocker 1994:7-8). Following the war, the Bagwell brothers, William (1762-1834) and Littleton (ca.1755-?), relocated from North Carolina to the Glendale area. William's plantation reportedly grew to over 1,000 acres by his death in 1834. Littleton's plantation is said to have encompassed nearly as much property. William Bagwell's grave is among the 15 marked burials in the Bagwell family cemetery within the Glenn Forest subdivision. (Hembree and Crocker 1994:7-8; Crocker 2013b).

Methodist bishop Francis Asbury passed through or close to the project area in 1796. He reports in part in his journal entry of Monday, April 4 (Asbury 1998):

Since I came into South Carolina I have ridden through Newbury, Spartanburg, Union, and Lawrence [sic] counties. There is a general complaint of the want of corn in these parts; and no wonder, when we consider the great storm which they have had, and the number of stills in the country: the people here drink their bread as well as eat it. . . . I crossed Lawson Fork at the high shoals a little below the Beauty Spot. I could not but admire the curiosity of the people—my wig was as great a subject of speculation as some wonderful animal from Africa and India would have been. . . .

(The corn mentioned here likely refers generally to grain, rather than specifically to sweet corn. In 1857 Obadiah Haggis of Newbury, describing a trip from Spartanburg to Cowpens, wrote of “farms, in the vicinity of Lawson's Fork and the Pacolet . . . flourishing with waving corn” (Bearss 1974:175). This likely refers to the crop that Americans now universally know of as corn.)

Asbury's early description of the region is a rarity (Bearss 1974:175). Of the project area it is unique, if he indeed crossed the creek at the shoals in Glendale. (If the “high shoals” refer to the “upper shoals” of Lawson's Creek, then they are likely located about 0.35 miles west of the shoals at Glendale, outside of the project area (Taylor and Henderson 2000:84).)

The Buffington and Wofford ironworks had ceased operations before the end of the eighteenth century. Iron production returned to the area, however, in 1855 when John Bomar rented a “cupola furnace” likely designed to melt pig iron for foundry work, rather than to extract iron from ore. By 1858 John Brooks operated the furnace, which he utilized to produce knives for the Confederacy during the Civil War (Brooks 2010:1-7, 52-53). The Glendale area from the mid-nineteenth century to the close of the twentieth was known not for iron, but for textiles.

About 1836, Dr. James Bivings relocated from Lincolnton, North Carolina, where he operated a textile mill, to Lawson's Creek in current Glendale. There he and his partners established his Bivingsville Cotton Manufacturing Company “for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and wool.” Local farmers reportedly brought their sheep to the mill, which sheared them and purchased the wool. Concurrently with constructing his mill, Bivings erected on the property an imposing Greek Revival-style mansion complete with a full-width and -height pedimented portico (Figure 8). Prior to 1854, when he erected a house in Spartanburg, Bivings sold the mill. The community by that time was called Bivingsville (Hembree and Crocker 1994:12; *Charlotte Observer* 1895; *Fayetteville Weekly Observer* 1833; Meek and Power 1995; Willis 2002:23-26).

In 1856 the mill, no longer in Bivings' hands, was purchased at bankruptcy by John Bomar and Company. The company designated Dexter Edward (D.E.) Converse, one of its shareholders, as its operation's manager. A year earlier, Converse had moved to the area to be the mill's manager and taken up residence in Bivings' former residence. (Under the name Bivings-Converse House, the still-extant dwelling was listed in the National Register in 1995.) During the Civil War, the Bomar mill produced cloth for military use. In 1864 it reportedly also machined 600 wooden shoe soles a day for the military (Hembree and Crocker 1994:16; Meek and Power 1995; Willis 2002:23-26).

Following John Bomar's death in 1868, D.E. Converse purchased the mill with financial assistance from his brother-in-law, Albert H. Twichell. (Twichell's house, opposite the Bivings-Converse House, also still stands in the village.) He renamed it the D.E. Converse Mill and changed the community's name from Bivingsville to Glendale. In 1873 Converse manufactured sheetings and yarn in Glendale. He subsequently erected three additional mills along the Pacolet River. D.E. Converse died in Spartanburg in 1899 at the age of 72. The *Charlotte Observer* noted that he was orphaned young, but nonetheless built a textile empire in Spartanburg County and established Converse College in Spartanburg to educate young women. At his death, the paper reported, he was the wealthiest man in the state outside of Charleston (Hembree and Crocker 1994:16; *Charlotte Democrat* 1873; Racine 1980:66; *Charlotte Observer* 1899; Willis 2002:23-26).



Figure 8. James Bivings antebellum residence, now known as the Bivings-Converse House, undated image (source: Racine, *Seeing Spartanburg* and the *Herald-Journal* Willis Collection, Spartanburg County Public Libraries).

Founded in 1831, long after the ironwork activity near Glendale and just before Bivings built his textile mill, Spartanburg quickly became the county's principal village. By the end of the 1850s, Spartanburg—both town and county—remained a rural community. However, after a tripling of its population during the 1870s, from around 1,000 to 3,000, Spartanburg officially became a city in 1880 (Racine 1980:23-27, 37). In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, supported by a booming textile industry throughout the county, it “acquired many of the trappings of the larger cities it emulated” and truly developed into a city (Racine 1999:61).

McCollough's county map of 1887 depicts the late-nineteenth-century growth of Spartanburg city proper (Figure 9). Within and near the project area, however, no road and no communities were in place between the city and Glendale. Only a pair of residences—those of Dr. Russell and a G. Cannon—are identified between the two on the map.

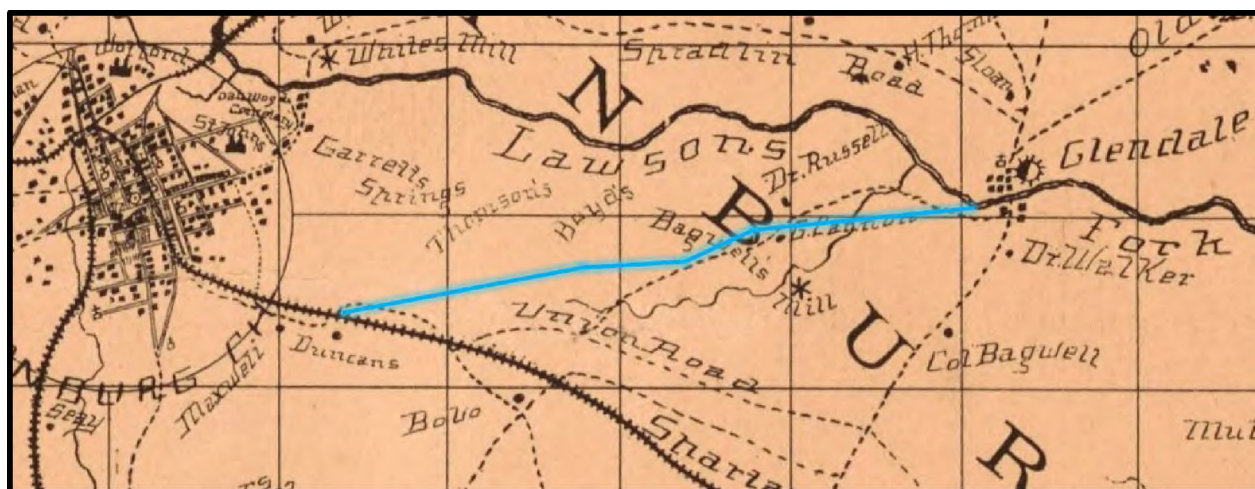


Figure 9. Portion of E.H. McCollough, “Map of the County of Spartanburg,” 1887, with approximate location of Country Club Road superimposed in blue (source: Library of Congress).

In 1892 the Spartanburg Railway Gas and Electric Company began to build a system of electric trolley lines in the city. One line extended southeast into an area known as East Spartanburg, just beyond the

western edge of the project area. In 1900 the company erected a trolley line that ran from East Spartanburg, effectively parallel to Country Club Road, out to Glendale, bringing the two communities closer together. Not surprisingly, D.E. Converse was one of the incorporators (Racine 1980:37-38, 115; Foster and Montgomery 1998:274). The *Greenville News* (July 18, 1900) described the cars and Glendale line upon its completion:

Three of the coaches for the electric line are on the track ready for the button to be touched. They are all closed coaches with no side platforms. By crowding the front and rear platforms and the aisle sixty persons may ride on one. They expect to be running in a few days. The track has been finished to Glendale and the road will soon be finished [on] to Clifton. Three other coaches will soon [sic] be set up ready for service.

This line was located within or close to the project's APE throughout nearly its entire length (Figure 10).

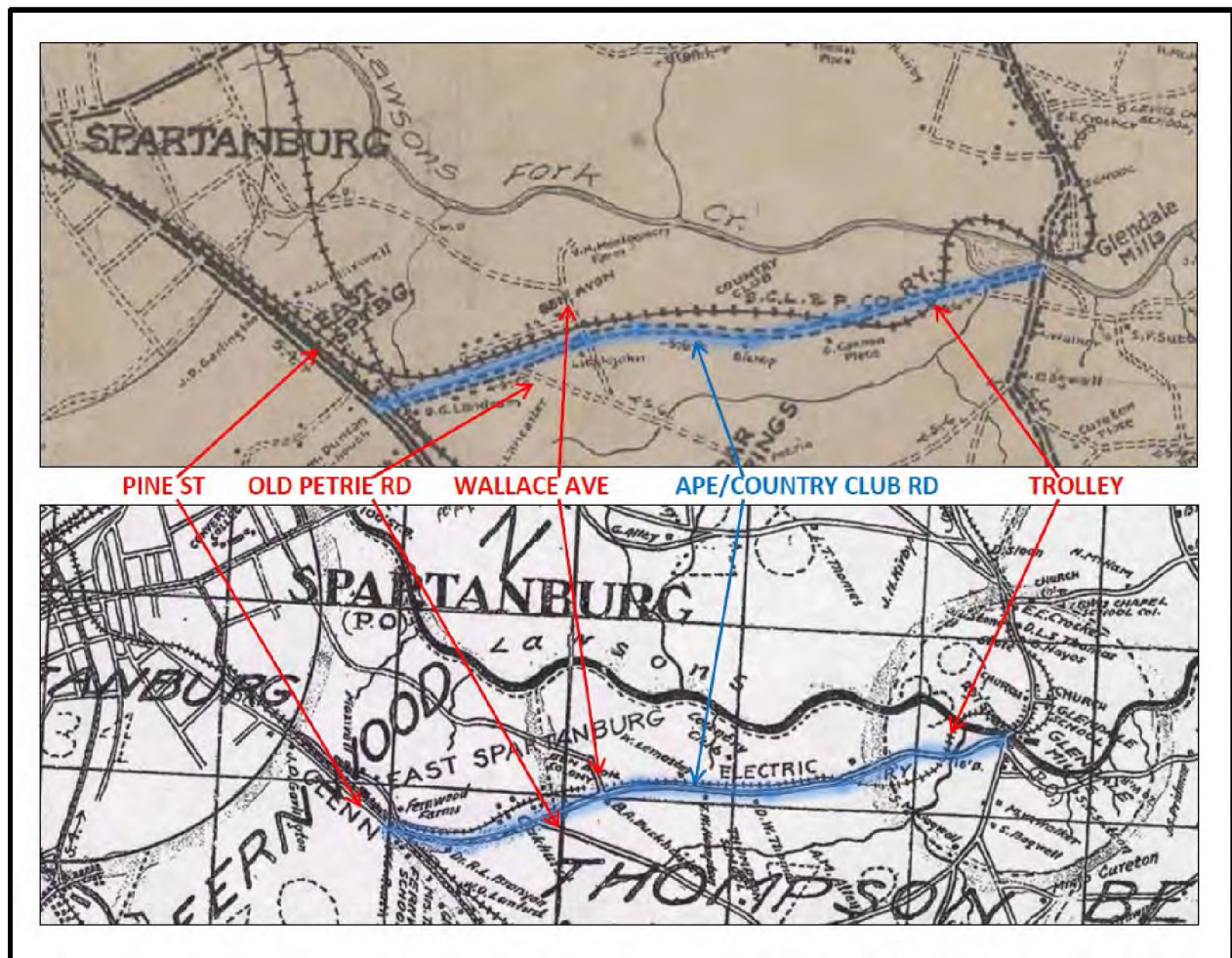


Figure 10. Stribling's Spartanburg County map—1910 version at top, 1927 at bottom—with approximate locations of roads, APE, and former trolley line marked (source: Spartanburg County Public Libraries)

The trolley carried freight as well as passengers. It included siding for unloading goods at Glendale and also on the Clifton Glendale Road (Hembree and Crocker 1994:21). Additionally it carried visitors to Glendale Park, which stood in the early twentieth century north of the current Clifton Glendale Road, beyond the project area. As shown on the pair of Stribling maps above (Figure 10), the trolley looped north out of the APE before reaching Clifton Glendale Road, and crossed Lawson's Fork west of the Glendale shoals before looping south again into the mill village opposite the mill (Figure 11 and Figure

12). The trolley line from East Spartanburg to Glendale started its run west by passing down Carline (later Avondale) Drive, a block north of Country Club Road. Its path down the middle of Avondale, after the line's 1935 closure, was converted into a grassy median that continues to bisect the road. West of the current site of the Ben Avon Methodist Church (site #1586), it curved south to a point just north of Country Club Road at Wallace Avenue (Figure 13). The trolley then continued west until crossing south over Country Club Road at the site of the modern, aptly named Trolley Car Way, opposite the current house at 2760 Country Club (site #1618). It remained on the south of Country Club, more than 450 feet distant, until it passed behind the site of the house at 3025 Country Club (site #1632), where it angled up again toward the road. It crossed Country Club for the final time about a half-mile west of Clifton Glendale Road, looped north across the upper shoals of Lawson's Fork, and came down into the mill village along or adjacent to the northern end of Glendale Avenue, well north of the project area (Figure 14).



Figure 11. Glendale mill village with mill at right, mill houses at left, and trolley stop and siding at center and foreground, 1905 (source: Spartanburg County Public Libraries)



Figure 12. Ca. 1906 postcard and 1903 photograph (with trolley at top) of trolley line crossing Lawson's Creek west of Glendale shoals (sources: Spartanburg County Public Libraries, at left, and J.W. Simpson, *Spartanburg City and Spartanburg County*, at right)



Figure 13. Left, looking west, from near Shoemaker Street, down Avondale Drive and median that once held trolley line; right, looking west from Wallace Avenue down Country Club Road at left, grassy trolley median at center, and end of Avondale Drive at right

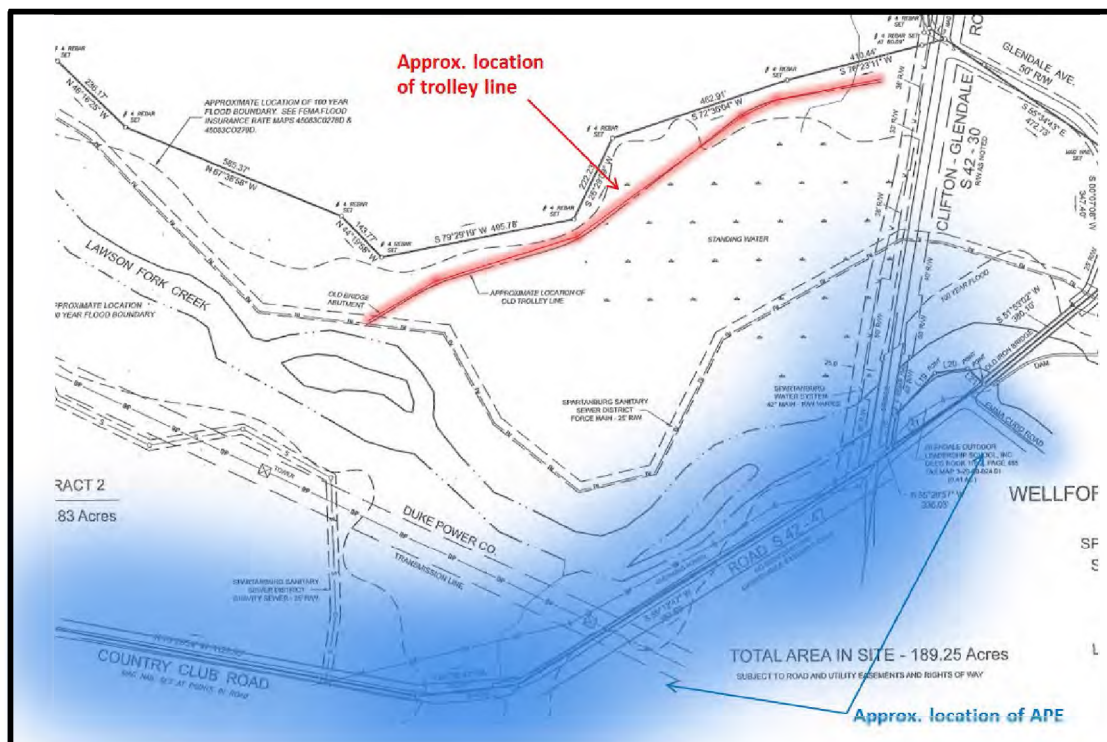


Figure 14. Route of the trolley line approaching the Glendale mill village, north and west of the APE (source: Spartanburg County Plat Book 173/Page 856 (2018))

Hand in hand with the construction of the trolley line went the building of a new Glendale mill. In 1903 the D.E. Converse Company completed the construction of a new 20,000-spindle facility. A large brick store, which still stands within the village, was also erected that year, along with 70 company-owned houses. The new mill apparently escaped the destructive flooding of Lawson's Fork and the Pacolet River in June 1903 (*Spartanburg Journal* 1903a and 1903b; Foster and Montgomery 1998:285-286).

Beginning in the late 1920s, Spartanburg's trolley service was supplanted by buses. The last surviving line was the one to Glendale and then on to Clifton. The final trolley ran on that line in late April, 1935, when it too was replaced by bus service (*Spartanburg Herald* 1935a and 1935b).

Reflecting the elevated importance of automotive travel, in 1928 the late-nineteenth-century, single-lane, metal truss bridge over Lawson's Fork in Glendale was replaced by the extant two-lane, two-span, Pratt through-truss bridge (site #1040) over the shoals. The new bridge was wider and stronger, capable of supporting such heavy vehicles as the new buses (Figure 15). Built with a pedestrian lane, the bridge was reduced entirely to foot traffic when supplanted in 1977 with the current steel-girder bridge to its west that now carries Clifton Glendale Road over Lawson's Fork (Craver 2012; Hembree and Crocker 1994:44) (Figure 16).

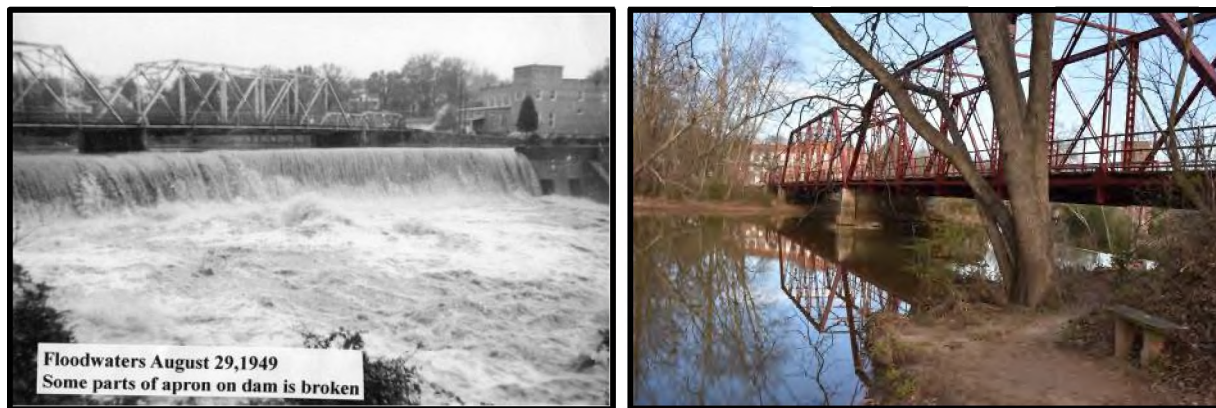


Figure 15. Glendale Bridge in 1949 (source: Crocker, "Glendale's Dams") and in November 2018



Figure 16. Current bridge carrying Clifton Glendale Road across Lawson's Fork, under construction in 1977 (source: Hembree and Crocker 1994:44) and November 2018

In 1946 J.L. Stifel & Sons purchased the mill property. The West Virginia firm began remodeling the mill houses two or three years later. By 1951 they had completed work—which included the addition of bathrooms, water heaters, and new "tile" siding—on 110 of 160 houses. In that year the village housed about 1,600 people and the mill employed about 800 workers. The company also built a new sewage system and modernized and expanded the mill. They produced broadcloth, print cloth, sheeting, drill, and moleskin at the facility, which they sent on to Wheeling for finishing (*Spartanburg Herald* 1951).

In 1955 Stifel gave employees the opportunity to purchase the houses. Two years later they sold the plant to Indian Head Mills, which discontinued manufacturing in 1961 (*Spartanburg Herald* 1961; Waldrep 2002:231). Mike Cicora's Anderson-based Glendale Development Corp. owned the 250,000-square-foot mill in 2004 when it burned, leaving only walls and towers behind. Several companies were leasing storage space in the building at the time (source: *Spartanburg Herald* 2004). The mill buildings disappeared spectacularly on March 2004, when they were engulfed by fire (Figure 17). The remaining walls were subsequently pulled away, leaving only the stair towers and a few other secondary resources.



Figure 17. Glendale mill in flames, 2004 (source: *Spartanburg Herald*, March 21, 2004)

Project Area: East Spartanburg, Ben Avon, and other communities

Little is known of the historic appearance of the project area between its west end at East Spartanburg and its east end opposite the Glendale mill village. The 1887, 1910, and 1927 historic maps, coupled with some historic images and accounts, suggest that it was largely rural in spite of the presence of Country Club Road and the trolley. The scarcity of pre-World War II standing resources within the project area supports this suggestion. Further bolstering this are many individual mid-century plat maps. These indicate that the numerous houses erected within the APE from the mid-1940s through the mid-1960s rose on subdivided rural properties and farm land. Planned communities or subdivisions within and near the project area were few and, if any were successful, have largely disappeared (Figure 18).

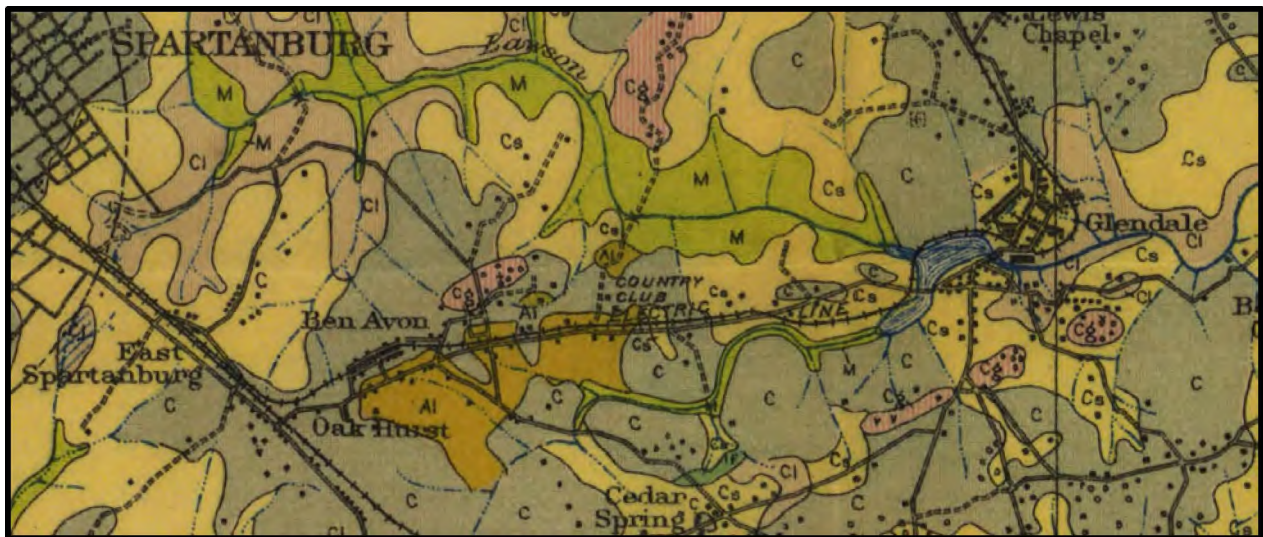


Figure 18. Spartanburg County Soil Map, 1921 (source: United States Department of Agriculture, “Soil Survey”)

Three community names are labeled on one or more of the Spartanburg County maps of 1910, 1921, and 1927: East Spartanburg, Oak Hurst (or Oakhurst), and Ben Avon (Figure 10 and Figure 18, above). East Spartanburg is identified on all three maps, but it appears to have strictly been a geographic designation rather than a separate community. Other sources, primary and secondary, make little reference to the community. Two images survive, however, of resources identified as located there in the early twentieth century—a trolley car barn and greenhouses—both standing just northwest of the project area (Figure 19). The Oakhurst Green Houses were likely located at the site labeled “Fernwood Farms” in 1927, near the intersection of South Pine Street and Country Club Road. They reportedly stood very close to the car barn (Foster and Montgomery 1998:329-331; Willis 1999:112). Neither resource survives.



Figure 19. Trolley barn in East Spartanburg, 1919 (source: Foster and Montgomery, *Spartanburg: Facts*), and Oakhurst Green Houses, East Spartanburg, ca.1912 (source: Spartanburg County Public Libraries)

Oakhurst is identified near the western end of the project area on the 1924 and 1927 maps. Little is known of the neighborhood other than map references and its appearance in plat maps, most notably in 1913, when it was platted as a subdivision by the Oakhurst Development Company (Figure 20). Some houses erected in the 1910s and 1920s survive in the neighborhood, but many more were added in subsequent years and at some point much of it was disturbed or demolished when Pine Street was extended further south diagonally through its center (Figure 21 and Figure 22).

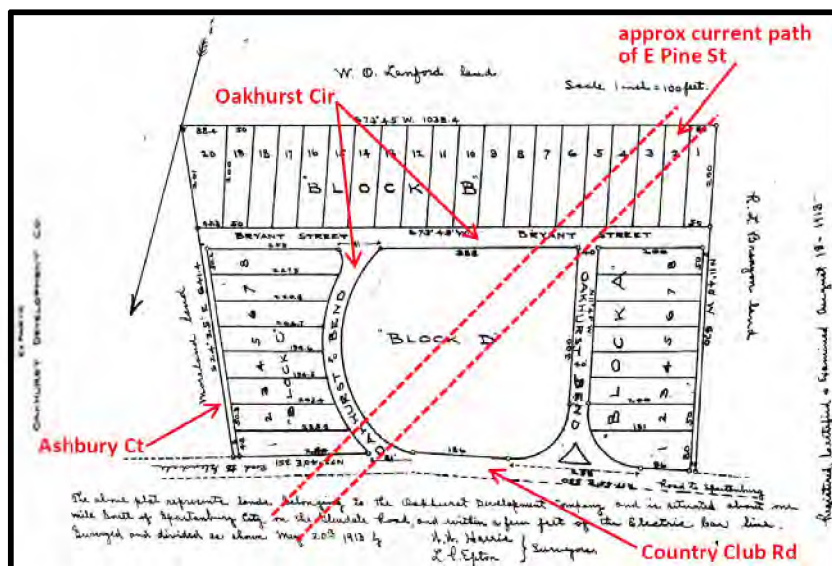


Figure 20. 1913 plat of Oakhurst subdivision with the road between Spartanburg and Glendale at its north (at the bottom of the image) (source: Spartanburg County Plat Map 4/Page 37)



Figure 21. Left, view north along Ashbury Court toward Country Club Road with 2175 (site #1554) at center and 2185 (site #1553) at right; right, view south down Oakhurst Circle with modern development at Country Club Road intersection



Figure 22. Left, ca. 1950s houses on north side of former Bryant Street (now Oakhurst Circle) within planned park area; right, modern terminus of former Bryant Street where Pine Street bisects plat

A subdivision named Fernwood Heights had been laid out just east of Oakhurst in 1907, on the south side of Country Club Road (labeled Glendale Street on Figure 23). None of its early houses, if any were built, appear to have survived. The four surveyed houses on the plat map's lots 5 through 8—2231 (site #1560; ca. 1920), 2237 (site #1562; ca. 1943), 2249 (site #1566; ca. 1958), 2245 (site #1565; ca. 1960), and Country Club Road—were each built in a different decade between 1920 and 1960. The neighborhood's houses south of Country Club date from the 1950s/1960s and its western end, which once held houses, is now vacant lots (Figure 24).

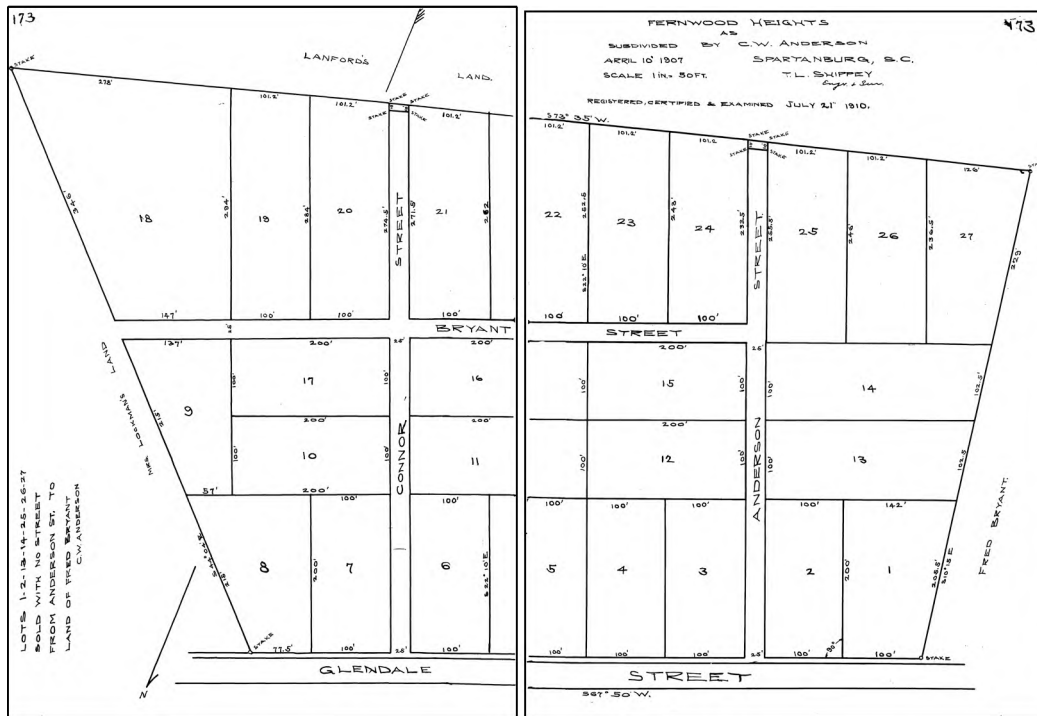


Figure 23. Fernwood Heights, drawn in 1907, with Glendale Street (now Country Club Road) on north at bottom of image and Anderson (now Clyde) Street on west at right (source: Spartanburg County Plat Map 2/Pages 173 (1910))



Figure 24. Left, west side of Connor Street south of Country Club Road (former Fernwood Heights lots 11, 16, and 21); right, view of east side of Clyde (former Anderson) Street showing vacant lots 1, 2, 13, and 14, which retain the footprints of former houses

The Ben Avon neighborhood's precise location cannot be ascertained from the historic county maps and the numerous individual plat maps that reference it. The county maps place it north of Country Club, near the western portion of the project area, at either Avondale Road or Wallace Avenue. Its 1910 plat map places it on both sides of Wallace Avenue, extending toward Spartanburg beginning a block north of Country Club Road (Figure 25). This boundary is at the edge of the project's APE. Other individual plat maps locate it on the south side of Country Club Road (see, for example, Spartanburg County Plat Book 34/Page 79 (1944)) and, conversely, the north side of the road (Plat Book 17/Page 73 (1941)). Secondary sources provide little information on the neighborhood, except that it was likely named by Benjamin Buckheister, the superintendent of the city railway system (*Spartanburg Herald* 1999).

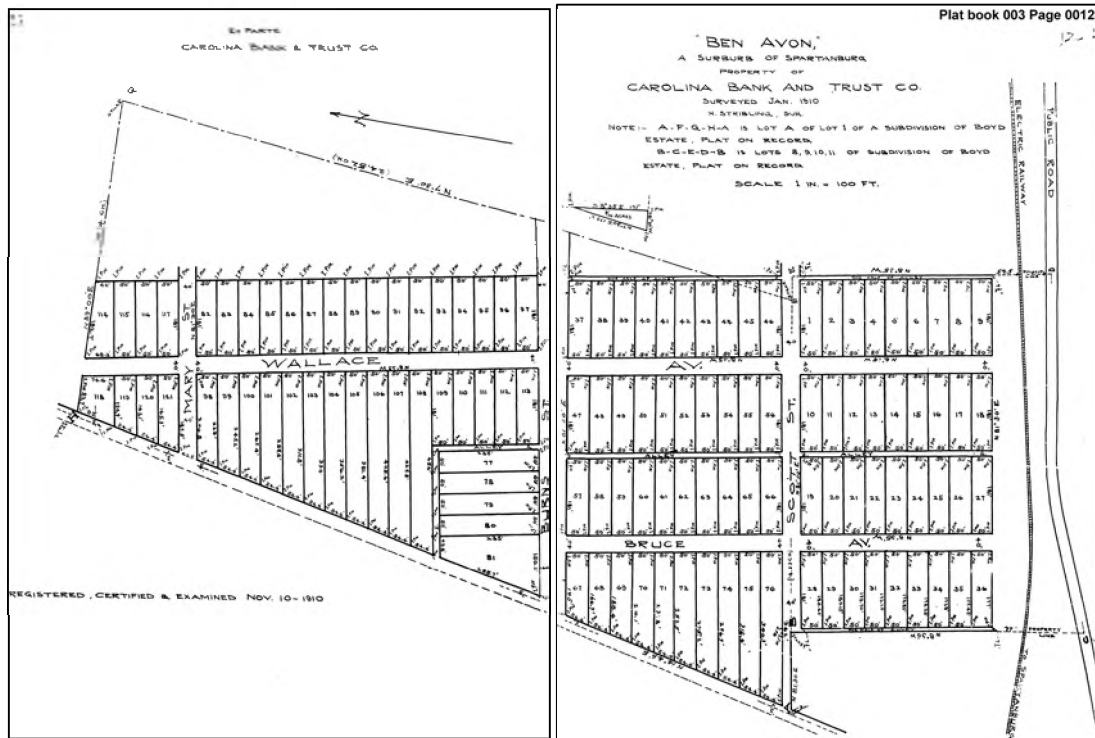


Figure 25. 1910 plat of Ben Avon subdivision with patted southern terminus, at right, located north of Country Club Road and the trolley line (source: Spartanburg County Plat Map 3/Pages 11-12)

The two Spartanburg churches bearing the neighborhood's name—Ben Avon Methodist and Ben Avon Baptist are located one to two blocks north of Country Club Road. Ben Avon Methodist Church (site #1586) built its first church at its current site in 1948 at 2362 Avondale Avenue, which it had to replace the following year after fire destroyed it. Due to serious structural issues, the congregation had to demolish this building in 1962 and replace it the following year (*Spartanburg Herald* 1962, 1963a, and 1963b). (The church, discussed further below, is included within the APE due to its view of Country Club Road across its parking lot.) According to a date stone, the Ben Avon Baptist Church, north of the APE at 2443 Wallace, was founded in 1919, rebuilt in 1947, and remodeled in 1968. The concentration of houses dating from ca. 1910 to 1940 (according to physical appearance and tax dates) along Wallace Street north of the APE indicates the subdivision first grew largely on the north (Figure 26).



Figure 26. At left (from left to right), 2446 (ca. 1925), 2450 (ca. 1965), and 2452 (ca. 1977) Wallace Avenue north of Scott Street; at right (from left to right), 2414 (ca. 1910), 2426 (ca. 1958), and 2430 (ca. 1933) Wallace Avenue

The 1921 soil map suggests that by that date, Ben Avon may have been considered to extend along Carline (later Avondale) Drive, a block north of Country Club Road, along the trolley line. The 1951 Spartanburg city directory identifies this street as Carline within Ben Avon. It also places Country Club Road within Ben Avon, further indicating that the name spread beyond the original platted subdivision. According to later directories, Carline was renamed Avondale between 1957 and 1960 (Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1951, 1956, 1961, and 1968). Avondale Drive has a small number of houses that were likely erected in between ca. 1900 and ca. 1920, due to the presence of the trolley. However, based on appearance and tax records, most of the houses on the street appear to date from the 1950s, 1960s, and later. Avondale is screened from the project area by the houses on the north side of Country Club and therefore not included within the APE. It was accordingly not inventoried, but its wide mix of houses erected throughout the twentieth century, coupled with alterations, suggest it lacks the significance and integrity to comprise a historic district, either in association with Ben Avon or separately (Figure 27 and Figure 28).



Figure 27. At left (from left to right), 2320 (ca. 1980) and 2322 (ca. 1920) Avondale Drive and 2354 Boyd (ca. 1950); at right (from right to left), 2312 (ca. 1962), 2308 (ca. 1960), and 2298 (ca. mid-1960s) Avondale Drive, with former trolley line median dividing road at upper left



Figure 28. From left to right, 2279 (ca. 1910s), 2275 (ca. 1954), and 2265 (ca. 1910s) Avondale Drive

Aside from neighborhoods near the west end of the project area, some information survives on individual resources erected near the general center of the project corridor, both east and west of the Country Club of Spartanburg. The most notable one of these is the Country Club itself (site #1612). The Club bears its founding date of 1908 on its insignia, although it did not open until 1910. Its location between Spartanburg and Glendale, just north of Country Club Road and the trolley line, is no surprise. One of its principal founders was Albert H. Twichell, the brother-in-law and partner of D.E. Converse in the

Glendale mill. The Club originally had nine holes, but added a second nine in 1928 (*Spartanburg Herald* 2002). Its first clubhouse was a modest, Craftsman-style, one-story building. This was replaced by a larger, brick, Colonial Revival-style building in 1929 after the first club house burned. This building was in turn reworked in an apparently minor fashion in 1937 and was greatly enlarged and otherwise altered in 1965 (Figure 29). Spartanburg architect J. Thomas Hollis drew the plans for the 1965 improvements to the clubhouse (*Spartanburg Sunday Herald-Journal* 1937; *Spartanburg Herald* 1965).

Figure 29. Country Club of Spartanburg's 1929 clubhouse in ca. 1937 postcard (source: Spartanburg County Public Libraries) and, as heavily altered in 1965, at present



Figure 30. Montgomery Dairy farm, no date (source: Racine *Spartanburg County* and Mrs. Victor Montgomery); portion of plat map depicting house and no-longer-extant poultry barn opposite Country Club (source: Plat Book 18/Page 155 (1944))

Perhaps the most telling images of what at least some houses near the project area looked like—before it was filled with tidy, middle-class dwellings—accompany an account of a pair of 1942 axe murders. Multiple views of the dilapidated frame home of Columbus and Ida Petrie of the “Ben Avon Area” are included in an account of their murder and that of another pair of individuals who lived in a farmhouse off of Fernwood-Glendale Road (also described as within the Ben Avon area). The Petries’ small, one-

story, single-pile house presents a starkly different view of living conditions than that modeled by the standing early- to late-twentieth-century houses along Country Club Road (Crocker 2013a; Foster and Montgomery 1998:496) (Figure 31).



Figure 31. Scrapbook snapshots of Petrie House in the “Ben Avon Area” taken the day after the 1942 murder (source: Crocker 2013a and Jessie Paige photo album)

Almost all of the inventoried resources within the project area are residential. However, two pre-1950 commercial buildings survive within the central section of the APE. One, at 2317 (site #1580) Country Club Road—now used as a residence—is a typical one-story, frame, gable-front store building. Tax records date it to 1948, but its basic form suggests it may have been erected a few decades earlier (Figure 32). The other—at 2798 (site #1620) Country Club Road—is a functional, masonry, former auto repair shop. Its parapet-front brick block may date from its tax-record date of 1930; its gable-roofed, concrete-block, service bays wing was a later addition. Alternatively, the building’s brick section may date from 1937, when Country Club’s path was shifted a few hundred feet to the south, placing the shop’s lot on the north rather than south side of the road (Spartanburg Plat Book 13/Page 121) (Figure 33).



Figure 32. Left, residence and store mapped on south side of Country Club Road just east of intersection with early Old Union or Old Petrie Road (source: Spartanburg Plat Book 37/Page 447 (1958)); right, store and residence at 2317 (site #1580) and 2315 (site #1578) Country Club Road

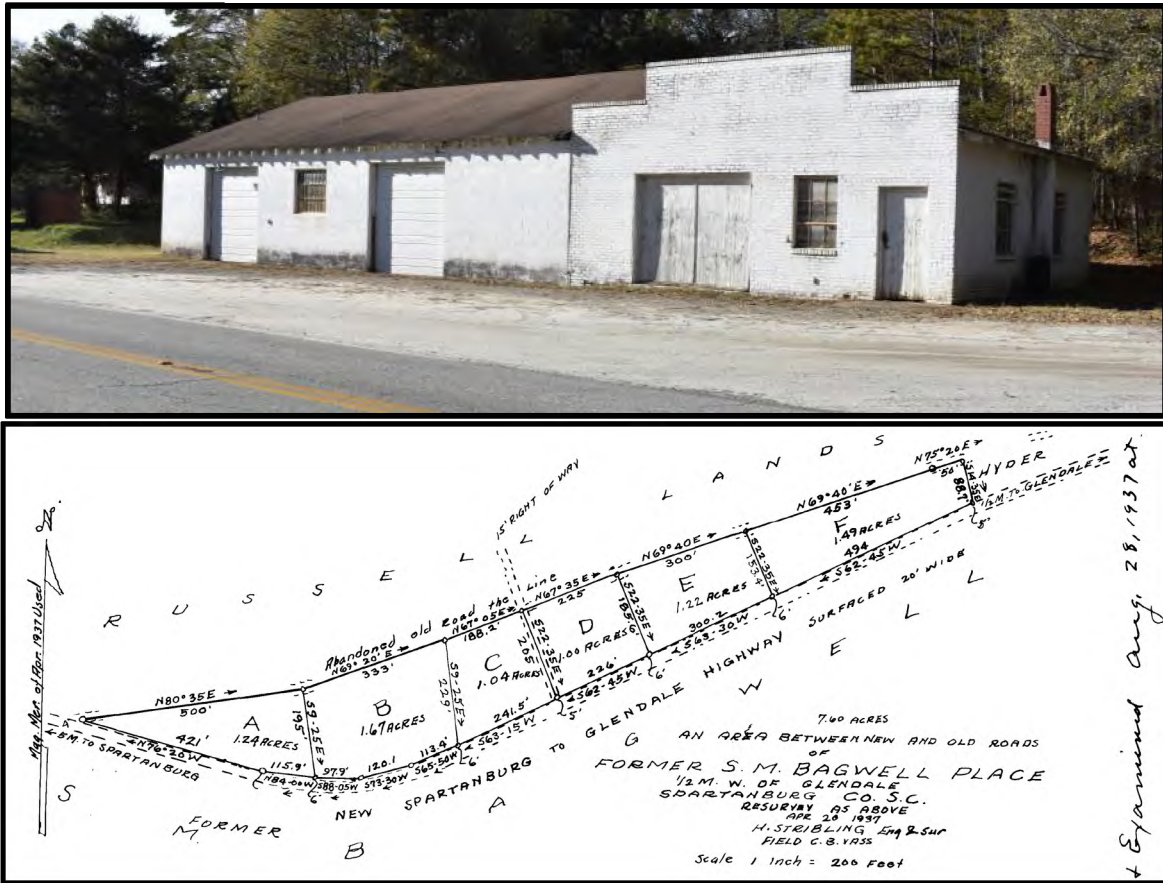


Figure 33. Former auto repair shop at 2798 (site #1620) Country Club Road and 1937 map showing shifting of road at its site on lot C (source: Spartanburg County Plat Book 13/Page 121)

Not surprisingly, a small commercial section was developed in the early twentieth century opposite the Glendale mill village, at the east end of the project corridor. Located on the west side of Lawson's Fork, these resources were privately owned, providing an alternative for local residents to the large company-owned store within the village. Four small store buildings, standing side-by-side, once fronted Emma Cudd Road (Figure 34 and Figure 35). All four had stuccoed stone ground levels. One, the former Claude Reaves Store (site #1638), had a business in its ground story and a second story that at one time held Reaves' home. The tall Reaves Store and the roofed one-story store to its west, once Dillard's Meat Market (site #1648), survive somewhat intact. The stores that stood to either side of them—LeMaster (later Hopper's) Grocery (site #1647) on the west and Reaves Barber Shop (site #1649) on the east—have been reduced to stone walls lacking windows, doors, and roofs (Hembree and Crocker 1994:48-49).



Figure 34. Hopper's Grocery at left (east) closest to bridge; two-story Claude Reaves Store at center; and currently standing one-story Dillard's Meat Market and adjacent collapsed Reaves Barber Shop at right, ca. 1940s (source: Hembree and Crocker 1994:48-49)



Figure 35. Left, walls of Hopper's Grocery and adjacent two-story Claude Reaves Store; right, Dillard's Meat Market at center with adjacent walls of Reaves Barber Shop to right

A last surviving commercial building stands just east of the group of four stores, barely visible in Figure 34 beyond the car at the far right. Now vacant but largely intact, it held a variety of different businesses. These included the Walter Reaves, Sr. Lunch Room in the late 1930s and 1940s, the Hilltop Cafe in the 1940s and 1950s and, finally, Jett's Barber Shop (site #1637.01) (Hembree and Crocker 1994:48-49; Crocker 2010a and 2010b; Crocker n.d.). It is located at 108 Emma Cudd Road near the junction of Whitestone Glendale Road (Figure 36 and Figure 37).



Figure 36. Reaves Lunch Room (site #1637.01) with Glendale truss bridge at left distance, late 1930s or 1940s (source: Crocker, “Glendale Fast Foods”); same, in 1950s, under the name Hilltop Cafe (source: Hembree and Crocker, *Glendale: A Pictorial History*)



Figure 37. Site #1637.01 as Jett's Barber Shop, 2010 (source: Crocker, “Glendale Barbers and Barber Shops”), and at present

VI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

What is the potential for archaeological resources in the project area?

The majority of the improvements are planned within existing right-of-way (ROW) between the western terminus and Farragut Drive (circa western two-thirds of project). From Farragut Drive to the eastern terminus of the project, minor amounts of additional ROW, usually less than 20 feet, will need to be acquired. The crossing of Four Mile Branch requires additional ROW for realignment of the road. Further, two options are under consideration at the eastern end including realignment of Country Club Road along existing Hilton Street (Alternative #1) or upgrade of existing Country Club Road (Alternative #2). This section will be discussed in more detail below.

The western one-third of the project, between the western terminus and approximately the Andrews Road/Wallace Avenue intersection (see Attachment A, page 1) is marked by dense residential development with some commercial development interspersed throughout (Figure 38). Lots in this portion are generally smaller and structures are comparatively smaller and set closer to the existing street. (Figure 39). The existing ROW, where the majority of the project is planned, consists of cut/fill from construction of the road and/or residential/commercial lots, drainage ditches and underground culverts for storm water management, and both underground and overhead utility easements (Figure 40). The NRCS maps soils throughout the western third as Urban Land-Cecil Complex, 2-10% slopes—a soil series predominantly disturbed where natural soil stratigraphy has generally been removed or obliterated.



Figure 38. Example of developed lots adjacent to Country Club Road near Ashbury Court



Figure 39. View of typical lots on north side of Country Club Road near Middle Drive



Figure 40. Drainage ditch on south side of Country Club Road near Middle Drive

The central third of the project, between about the Andrews Road/Wallace Avenue intersection and Farragut Drive intersection (see Attachment A, page 2), is also densely developed with residential homes. The Spartanburg Country Club complex is immediately adjacent to the existing Country Club Road (on the north side) within this section (Figure 41). Lots and homes in the central portion of the project are frequently larger in size and situated on larger lots (Figure 42). Many of the homes along this section are newer construction (post-2000). Much like the western third of the project, this stretch of Country Club Road is marked by cut/fill from construction of the road and/or residential lots, drainage ditches and underground culverts for storm water management, and both underground and overhead utility easements (Figure 43 and Figure 44). Almost all improvements here are planned within the existing ROW.

The eastern third of the project, generally east of Farragut Road, is residential in nature, but less densely developed than the western portions of the project. Proposed plans for this section of the project will require some additional ROW acquisition (see Attachment A, page 3). Although less developed, the existing ROW is marked by cut/fill disturbance, drainage ditches and culverts, and underground and overhead utilities. Erosion and exposed bedrock are common in this section (Figure 45). These disturbances continue beyond the existing ROW, impacting most of the area where additional ROW is required. Soils in the eastern portion of the project are primarily mapped as Urban Land-Cecil Complex 2-10% slopes and Chewacla Loam 0-2% slopes Frequently Flooded, which is poorly drained, with a high water table.



Figure 41. Entrance to Spartanburg Country Club



Figure 42. Typical residential lot at Bagwell Farm Road intersection (house at 2760 Country Club Road (site #1617))



Figure 43. Drainage feature at intersection with Farragut Drive



Figure 44. Buried drainage features east of Bagwell Farm Road intersection



Figure 45. Example of exposed bedrock on north side of Country Club Road east of Farragut Road

Near the eastern terminus of the project, two alternatives are under consideration. Alternative #1 would realign Country Club Road along existing Hilton Street to Whiteside Glendale Road (Figure 46). The existing Country Club Road would be turned into a side street and terminated before reaching Clifton Glendale and Whiteside Glendale roads, and a path would be installed on the north side of the roadway. Alternative #1 includes acquisition of additional ROW south of Country Club Road at the Four Mile Branch crossing for bridge construction and tie-in to Hilton Street. Alternative #2 would upgrade existing Country Club Road and would install a path on the north side of the street (Figure 47).

Field inspection documented that under Alternative #1, the new bridge over Four Mile Branch will be constructed just south of the existing bridge in an area of wetlands and poorly drained soils with no archaeological potential (Figure 48). The path along the north edge of Country Club Road would run along the berm of the existing roadway for most of the way between Hilton Road and Whiteside Glendale Road, with an expansion outside the existing ROW to go under the Clifton Glendale Road bridge on an alignment along an existing sewer line (Figure 49).

The north side of Hilton Street is developed residential lots (Figure 50). A masonry retaining wall is present within the existing ROW on the north side of Hilton Street at the residences at 202 Hilton Street and 210 Hilton Street (Figure 51). The retaining wall is mortared and includes a mixture of natural stones, bricks, and some cement blocks (Figure 52). It appears to represent a non-historic landscaping feature.

Alternative #2 would stay along the Country Club Road corridor and avoids any changes to Hilton Street. A new bridge over Four Mile Branch just north of the existing bridge would carry the road and the path, and this is also located in an area confirmed by field inspection to be wetlands and poorly drained soils (Figure 53) in the active and frequently flooded floodplain. Additional ROW would be required along the north edge of Country Club Road for path installation, but this falls along the same disturbed sewer line corridor as mentioned for Alternative #1 (Figure 54).

Overall, the existing ROW and areas immediately outside existing ROW are marked by cut/fill from construction of the road and/or residential/commercial lots, drainage ditches and underground culverts for storm water management, and both underground and overhead utility easements. Erosion and exposed bedrock are also common in the area. Urban soils dominate the western and central portions of the project. It is unlikely that significant archaeological deposits exist within the current ROW or within areas where additional ROW is required.

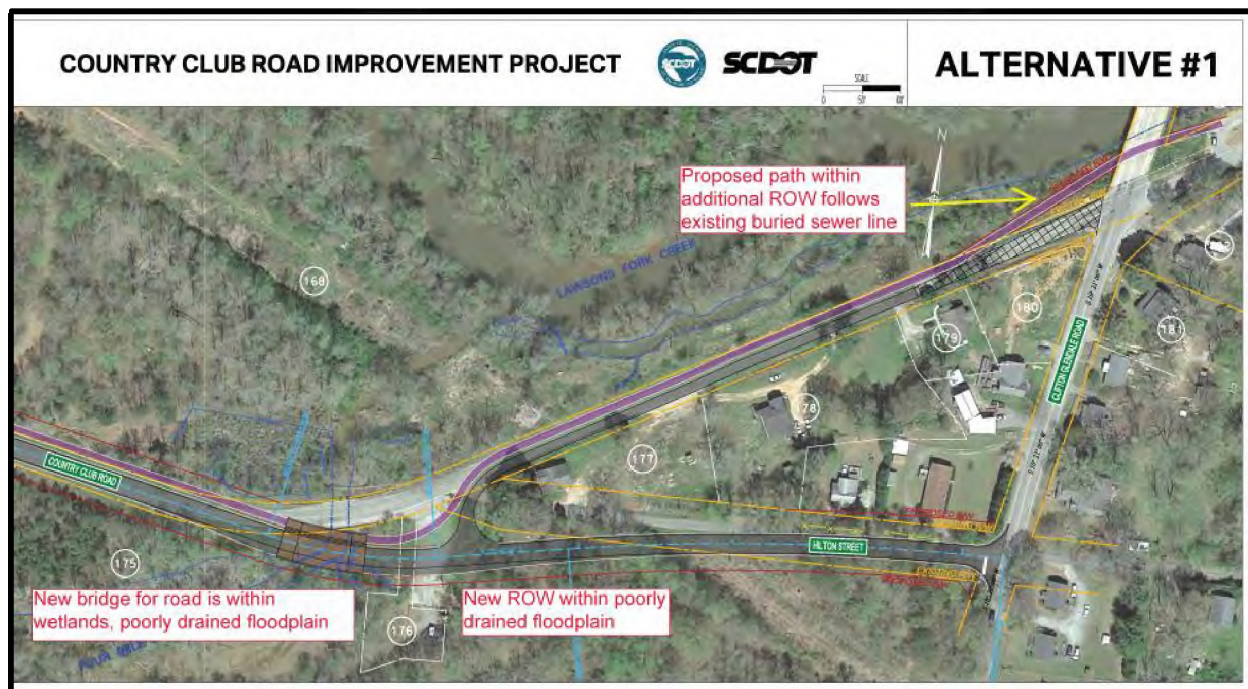


Figure 46. Map of Alternative 1 showing realignment of Country Club Road along Hilton Street

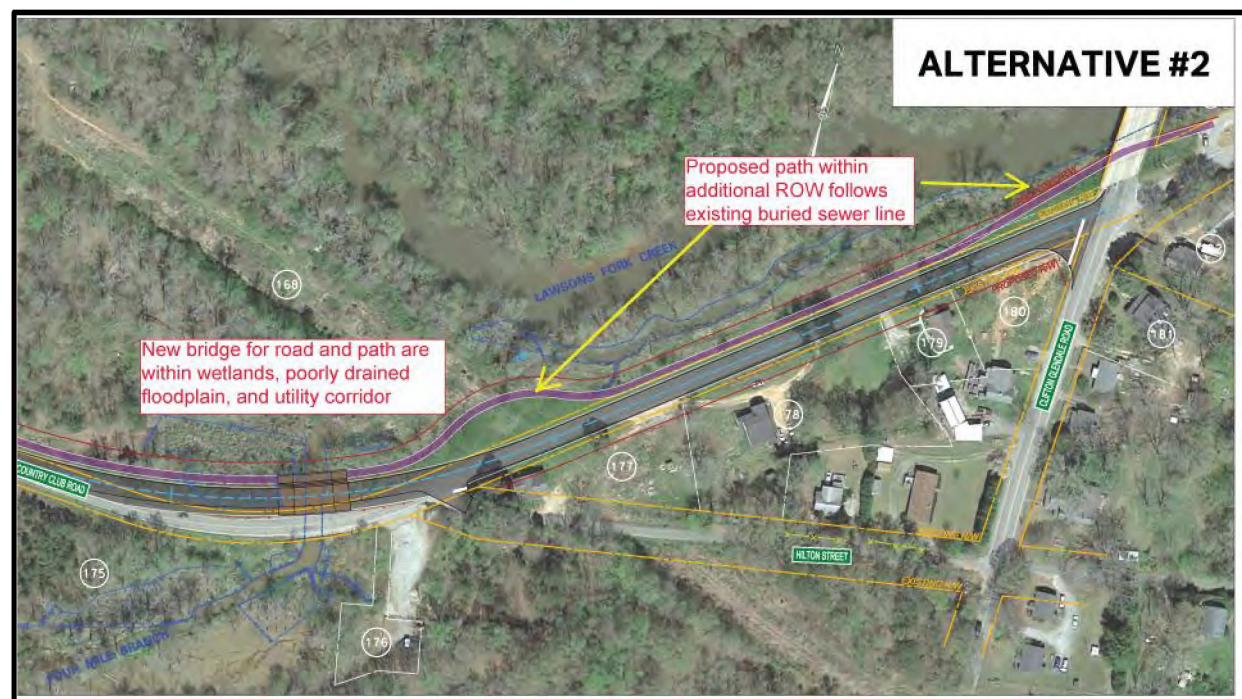


Figure 47. Map of Alternative 2 showing new bridge over Four Mile Branch and path along Lawson's Fork Creek



Figure 48. View of Four Mile Branch floodplain on the south side of Country Club Road bridge



Figure 49. View of proposed path of ROW along Lawson's Fork Creek underneath existing Clifton Glendale Road bridge



Figure 50. View east along Hilton Street



Figure 51. View of retaining wall on Hilton Street



Figure 52. Detail of mixed masonry in retaining wall on Hilton Street



Figure 53. View of Four Mile Branch road berm and floodplain on the north side of Country Club Road bridge



Figure 54. View of proposed path of ROW along Lawson's Fork Creek west of existing Clifton Glendale Road bridge; note sewer manhole structure in utility corridor

VII. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Resources

No known NRHP-listed or –eligible archaeological resources are located within the APE. A combination of environmental background, mapping, and field inspection data confirmed that the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological resources is very low and therefore the project should not directly impact any NRHP-eligible sites.

Historic Architectural Resources

No historic resources within the APE are listed or have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Beyond the eastern bounds of the APE, there are four historic properties within and east of Lawson's Fork Creek. The Glendale Bridge (site #1040) was determined individually NRHP-eligible in 2013 (purple rectangle on Figure 55). The industrial section of the Glendale Mill Village (no site #) was determined NRHP-eligible in the early 2000s (large purple polygon on Figure 55). Its contributing resources include the bridge, concrete spillway, wooden dam, mill ruin, mill office, and post office. The houses and church within the residential section of the village (to the north) were determined to require further NRHP evaluation. The small V-shaped purple outline on Figure 55 locates the contributing Glendale Dam (site #1055). The Bivings-Converse House (site #0006), listed in the NRHP in 1995, stands about 1,000 feet east of the APE, at the site marked by the red arrow on the figure (Figure 56).

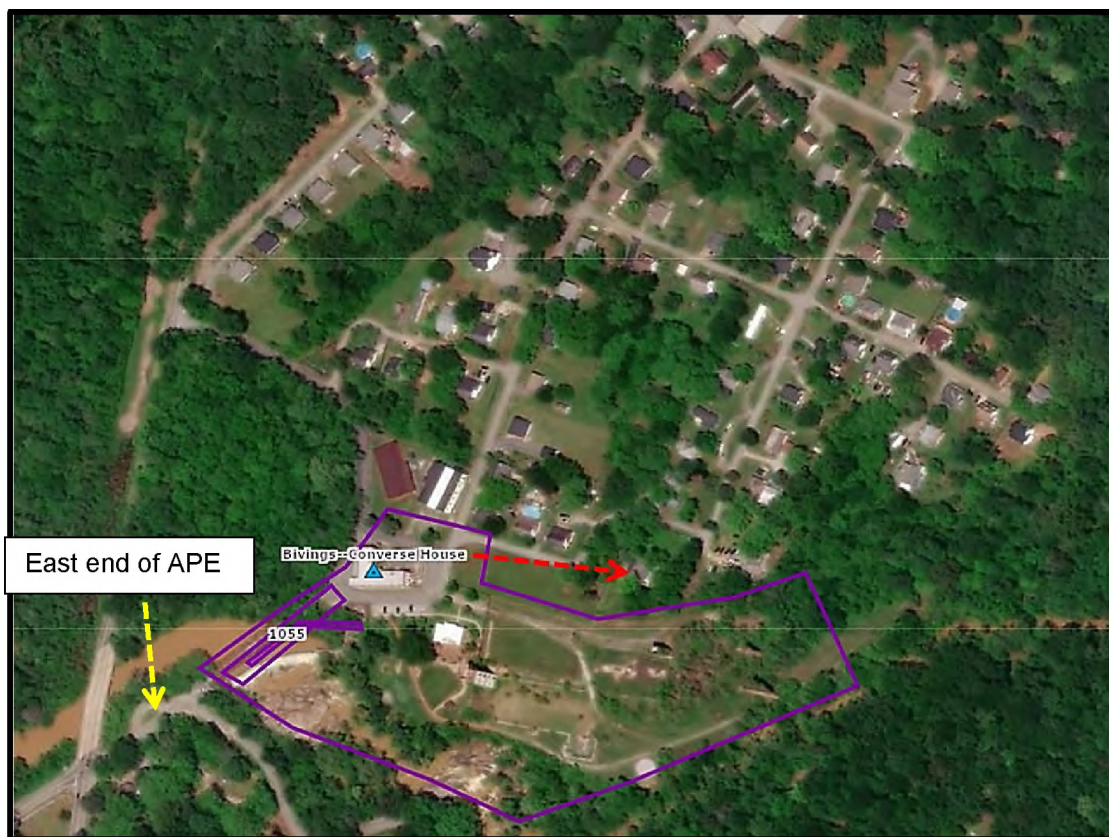


Figure 55. South Carolina SHPO locations of NHRP-eligible Glendale Bridge, Glendale Mill Village (industrial section), and Glendale Dam (all outlined in purple) and NRHP-listed Bivings-Converse House (with correct location marked by added red arrow); residential portion of mill village extends to north



Figure 56. Left, looking east across Glendale Dam (site #1040) at mill buildings, with Bivings-Converse House (site #0006) at center left distance; right, looking northwest at Glendale Bridge (site #1055)

As a result of the survey and research completed for this project, no resources within the APE are recommended as individually NRHP-eligible. However, five resources—the Walter Reaves, Sr. Lunch Room (site #1637.01), the Claude Reaves Store (site #1638), the LeMaster (later Hopper's) Grocery (site #1647), Dillard's Meat Market (site #1648), and Reaves Barber Shop (site #1649)—are recommended as contributing to the NRHP-eligible Glendale Mill Village. These are discussed below in the assessment of non-residential resources. A total of 101 architectural historic resources that appeared to be 50 years old or older were recorded within the APE, including two sets of building wall remnants outside of the archaeological APE (maps depicting the location of all inventoried resources are at the end of this report in Attachment B). After consultation with SCDOT, it was determined that all such resources should be recorded, even those that retained little integrity. (County tax records appeared generally consistent with the apparent ages of the resources and as a result all resources carrying a tax date of 50 years or older were recorded.) The possibility does exist that a few recorded resources are in fact less than 50 years.

The numerous potentially historic resources within the APE were erected incrementally throughout the twentieth-century; some built one after the other. However, they were not built as part of any planned subdivisions or building programs, but rather in response to the presence of the Spartanburg-to-Glendale trolley line and Country Club Road. Their construction was part of Spartanburg's reaction to the general loss of farms as the city's population climbed and expanded during the century. None of these resources as a group are believed to have sufficient significance to constitute an NRHP-eligible historic district.

The individual resources—about 85% of which are residential and 15% non-residential—also lack significance and, often, integrity to merit individual NRHP eligibility. Most are undistinguished versions of common house types built between the 1930s and the 1960s. The most common types are Minimal Traditional (28), Period Revival cottages (18), and single-family Ranch houses (18). The totals for these groupings by type are not necessarily precise, for a number of resources exhibit attributes of more than one style. Basic Period Revival cottages merge with and, in the 1940s, transform into Minimal Traditional houses, and Minimal Traditional houses expand during the 1950s into longer Ranch houses. Following these three typologies, the next most common building styles within the APE are ten Traditional houses and seven Bungalows. The remaining resources are classified as Foursquares (three) and Colonial Revival-style houses (two). One duplex was recorded.

Residential Resources

The 18 houses identified as Period Revival cottages range in date from 1931 to 1950. They are built of frame or brick or stone (the Walter D. and Ginette Reaves House, site #1621). They are modest in scale and one-story tall. As is typical of the type, they evoke European—generally early English—styles, through the use of irregular massing, decorative chimneys (sometimes displayed on the front facade), high-pitched roofs, and multiple gables, usually broad at their front elevations. A few even have round-headed openings. The less elaborate houses make use of gable-front facades and basic Craftsman features

such as triangular knee braces and exposed rafter tails. The six examples depicted in Figure 57 through Figure 59 include three that are largely intact: the brick house at 3004 Country Club Road (site #1623) (1947), the stone Reaves House (1947), and the brick house with round-arched openings at 2385 Country Club Road (site #1593) (1942), which has some altered sash at its front elevation and a rear addition. The other three—the Maybin and William Turner House at 2236 Country Club Road (site #1561) (1940), 3006 Country Club Road (site #1625) (1948), and 2316 Country Club Road (site #1579) (1944)—have diminished integrity through such alterations as artificial siding and later sash, enlarged window openings, and later-enclosed porches. None of these houses are believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their type under NRHP Criterion C and are not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 57. Left, 3004 Country Club Road (site #1623), 1947; right, Reaves House at 3000 Country Club Road (site #1621), 1947



Figure 58. Left, Turner House at 2236 Country Club Road (site #1561), 1940; right, 3006 Country Club Road (site #1625), 1948

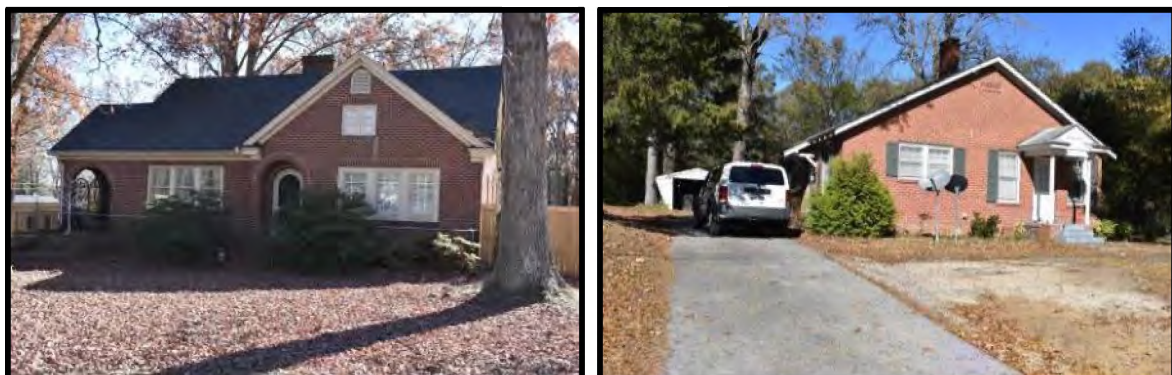


Figure 59. Left, 2385 Country Club Road (site #1593), 1942; right, 2316 Country Club Road (site #1579), 1944

Approximately 28 houses within the APE are identified as Minimal Traditional. They date from the late 1930s to the mid-1950s. Again, as they fall on a continuum, some could be classified as basic Period Revival cottages and other as Ranch houses. Likely due to their original modest sizes and plain finishes, none retain a substantial amount of integrity. Most are heavily altered through the addition of artificial siding, the replacement of windows and doors, and the extension of side wings. Two of the more intact (Figure 60) are the Elmer E. Burch House at 2224 Country Club Road (site #1557) (1952) and the Hydrick U. Brown House at 2405 Country Club Road (site #1596) (1943), a rare brick example within the APE. Even these, though, have altered sash, later siding, and enclosed or added porch wings. The houses depicted at Figure 61 and Figure 62, each with multiple alterations to sash, siding, and entries, are much more typical in their lack of integrity. None are believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their type under NRHP Criterion C. Therefore they are not significant and not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 60. Left, Burch House at 2224 Country Club Road (site #1557), 1952; right, Brown House at 2405 Country Club Road (site #1596), 1943



Figure 61. Left, Kermit Barnette House at 2175 Ashbury Court (site #1554), 1942; right, Winfield Ingram House at 2288 Country Club Road (site #1576), 1937



Figure 62. Left, 2490 Country Club Road (site #1608), 1954; right, 2382 Country Club Road (site #1592), 1942

The APE's 18 Ranch houses are typical, modest examples of the type, long and low and one-story tall. All but a few are brick. Shallow gable-end or hipped roofs top each one. Their windows can be single, paired, or tripled. A few have picture windows. Front entries are generally recessed by themselves or as part of a longer porch area. Their chimneys are understated rather than prominent. A few have a horizontal band beneath the bays of their facades, and a few have carports. Due to their brick construction, their shells remain intact, but alterations are apparent at almost all, including—as depicted below at Figure 63 through Figure 65—replacement of sash, doors, and porch posts; the addition of later artificial siding; and the enclosure of carports. None are believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their type under NRHP Criterion C. Therefore they are not significant and not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 63. Left, 2228 Country Club Road (site #1559), 1961; right, Fred and Merle Bagwell, Jr. House at 2249 Country Club Road (site #1566), 1958



Figure 64. Left, 2205 Aleaf Terrace (site #1567), 1955; right, Marvin E. Tolliver House at 2231 Country Club Road (site #1583), 1960



Figure 65. Left, Laurence E. Tolleson House at 2333 Country Club Road (site #1587), 1960; right, Frank M. Dennis House at 2468 Country Club Road (site #1603), 1964

The seven bungalows within the APE are typical of the type. They are small or moderately sized and one-story tall (with the exception of the one-and-a-half-story house at 3091 Whitestone Glendale Road (site #1646)). All but one are frame (the exception is the brick Humphries House at 2244 Country Club Road (site #1564)). Their roofs are either gable-front or gable-end, underpinned by exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. The porches are also typical, with tapered or squared posts supported by tall brick piers. Sash, where intact, is four long vertical panes over one. They range in date from the early twentieth century into the 1940s, according to tax records. The two bungalows pictured at Figure 66—2496 (site #1610) (1923) and 3018 (site #1631) (1949 or earlier) Country Club Road—are intact. The two at Figure 67 are much altered. The sash, porch, siding, knee braces, and eaves of the James and Ida Bagwell House at 2414 Wallace Avenue (site #1599) (1946 or earlier) do not remain intact. The Edward and Kathleen Milan House at 2256 Country Club Road (site #1569) (1930) retains its sash, but its porch, siding, knee braces, and eaves are altered. None of the recorded bungalows are believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their type under NRHP Criterion C. They are therefore not significant and not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 66. Left, 2496 Country Club Road (site #1610), 1923; right, 3018 Country Club Road (site #1631), 1949 or earlier



Figure 67. Left, Bagwell House at 2414 Wallace Avenue (site #1599), 1946 or earlier; right, Milan House at 2256 Country Club Road (site #1569), 1930

Ten houses dating from the close of the nineteenth century through about the 1920s are identified as Traditional types, due to their basic, almost vernacular, forms. They are frame, generally with minimal or no adornment. All but one is one story tall. They are single pile and gable end (with an exception). Some have additional narrow front wings that give them an L-shaped footprint. All have been notably altered. Five representative examples are depicted at Figure 68, Figure 69, and Figure 70.

One house was identified in tax records as nineteenth century, 2425 Country Club Road (site #1598), and may indeed date from 1890. It is frame, three bays wide, and double-pile with a high hipped roof and facade gable. Beyond its form, though, it is heavily altered at its sash, entry, openings, siding, and rear

elevation. More typical is the single-pile, gable-end, frame house in Glendale at 210 Hilton Street (site #1640) (1910), which has artificial siding and replacement sash and porch. Also in Glendale are the much-altered Reaves House at 108 Emma Cudd Road (site #1637) (ca. 1900-1920) and the house at 3080 Whitestone Glendale Road (site #1645) (1900), both frame, one-story, and L-plan. The Reaves House appears to retain little original fabric, excepting its form and stone foundation. The house on Whitestone Glendale Road retains weatherboards and some cornice returns, wide plain friezeboards, and cornerboards, but has altered sash, eaves, and porch, and has been extended to the rear. The two-story, frame, L-plan house at 3061 Whitestone Glendale Road (site #1643) (1900) is larger than the rest and seemingly more ornate, but its weatherboards have been replaced, most of its sash has snap-in inserts, its pedimented wall dormers and Victorian-detailed porch are not original, and it has a substantial later ell to its rear. None of the recorded Traditional houses are believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their type under NRHP Criterion C and are therefore not significant and not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 68. Left, 2425 Country Club Road (site #1598), 1890; right, 210 Hilton Street (site #1640), 1910



Figure 69. Left, Walter Reaves, Sr. House at 108 Emma Cudd Road (site #1637), ca. 1900-1920; right, 3080 Whitestone Glendale Road (site #1645), 1900



Figure 70. 3061 Whitestone Glendale Road (site #1643) (1900)—west front and south side elevations, at left, and south side and west rear elevations, at right

The remaining residential types found within the APE consist of three Foursquares, one being a one-story Workingman's Foursquare, two large Colonial Revival-style houses from the 1950s, and a nondescript 1940 duplex (site #1607). The two-story Foursquares and the one-story Workingman's Foursquare are all boxy, frame houses topped by high-hipped roofs. They have altered sash, exterior finishes, and later enclosed porches. The house at 2460 Country Club Road (site #1602) (1942) and the Smith House at 2750 Country Club Road (site #1574) (1937) are representative (Figure 71). The expansive, brick, Colonial Revival-style houses stand on large lots just west of the Country Club of Spartanburg (Figure 72). The one-story house at 2650 Country Club (site #1616), built in 1952, is long with projecting end bays that mimic dependencies, dentils, and a central full-height portico. Its neighbor at 2700 Country Club (site #1617), built of brick in 1955, is one and two stories tall with gable-end roofs and a one-story portico and porch supported by Tuscan columns. Both are basically unaltered.

The three Foursquares (and the duplex) have been much altered. Further, they are not believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their types under NRHP Criterion C. They are therefore not significant and not NRHP-eligible. The two Colonial Revival-style residences are intact. However, they too are not believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their types and are accordingly not significant and not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 71. Left, 2460 Country Club Road (site #1602), 1942; right, Wilburn P. Smith House at 2750 Country Club Road (site #1574), 1937



Figure 72. Left, 2650 Country Club Road (site #1616), 1952; right, 2700 Country Club Road (site #1617), 1955

Non-Residential Resources

The non-residential resources within the APE consist of ten commercial buildings, two churches, a country club, and a stone garage (site #1636.01). Of the commercial buildings, two are service stations—one an operating, but altered, mid-century-modern building (Marathon Oil at 2440 Country Club Road

(site #1620) (1965)) (Figure 72), the other a functional brick gas station and vacant garage at 2798 Country Club Road (site #1620) (1930) (see Figure 33, above). A functionally fashioned former paper company building at 1321 Union Street (site #1552) (1957) retains a brick parapet front with altered bays, while a nearby concrete block and brick, former laundry at 2170 Country Club Road (site #1555) (1957) remains more intact, but is nonetheless not notable (Figure 73). An earlier, gable-front, frame, former store—converted into a residence—survives at 2317 Country Club Road (site #1580) (1948) (see Figure 32, above). None of these are believed to embody the distinctive characteristics of their types. They are therefore not significant and not NRHP-eligible.



Figure 73. Left, 2460 Country Club Road (site #1602), 1942; right, Wilburn P. Smith House at 2750 Country Club Road (site #1574), 1937

Five other former store buildings stand at the east end of the APE opposite the Glendale mill on Emma Cudd Road. Two are reduced to stone walls, the former LeMaster Grocery (site #1647) and Reaves Barber Shop (site #1649). Three still stand, the two-story former Claude Reaves Store (site #1638), the one-story former Dillard's Meat Market (site #1648), and the former Walter Reaves, Sr. Lunch Room (site #1637.01). All five are depicted as they once looked, and in their current state, at Figure 34 through Figure 37, above. Figure 74 through Figure 76 include additional images, and Figure 77 provides a map depicting their locations. The standing buildings are not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support individual eligibility under Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of their type. They are therefore not individually significant and not eligible for NRHP listing as individual resources. The stores were built privately and never part of the Glendale mill. However, they were erected in large part to serve the needs of the hundreds of mill workers and their family members. They are therefore intimately connected with the history of the mill and its village, and are recommended as contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible Glendale Mill Village (no site #). They join the bridge, concrete spillway, wooden dam, mill ruin, mill office, and post office as contributing resources.



Figure 74. Left, interior of former Walter Reaves, Sr. Lunch Room (site #1637.01), ca. 1900-1920; right, former Claude Reaves Store (site #1638), ca. 1900-1920



Figure 75. Former Dillard's Meat Market (site #1648), interior and exterior, ca. 1900-1920; front wall of former Reaves Barber Shop (site #1649) stands adjacent to market building at far right



Figure 76. Left, front wall of former LeMaster (later Hopper's) Grocery (site #1647) with corner of Claude Reaves Store at far right

The proposed expansion of the Glendale Mill Village Historic District's NRHP-eligible boundary is depicted by a dotted yellow line on Figure 77. The expansion encompasses all of four parcels: #3-23-00.026.00 (vacant lot); #3-23-00.025.04 (vacant lot); #3-23-00.026.01 (site #1647); and #3-23-00.025.03 (site #1638). It also encompasses an L-shaped portion of parcel #3-23-00.025.02 along Emma Cudd Road, which holds sites #1648, #1649, and #1637.01. The two residential resources and garage (sites #1636, #1636.01, and #1637) on the remaining portion of that parcel, which are not believed to contribute to the historic district, are excluded from the proposed boundary expansion. The boundary includes two vacant lots and a section of Hilton Street in order to provide a sufficient setting for the five new contributing resources and to avoid a discontinuous boundary.

The proposed extension of the Glendale Mill Village Historic District lies within the eastern end of the project APE defined for above-ground historic resources, which was defined as extending out 300 feet from the center line of the project corridor along Country Club Road and then terminating at the intersection of Emma Cudd Road and Hilton Street. As currently proposed, plans for modifications to the Country Club Road corridor will not alter Emma Cudd Road adjacent to the district extension.

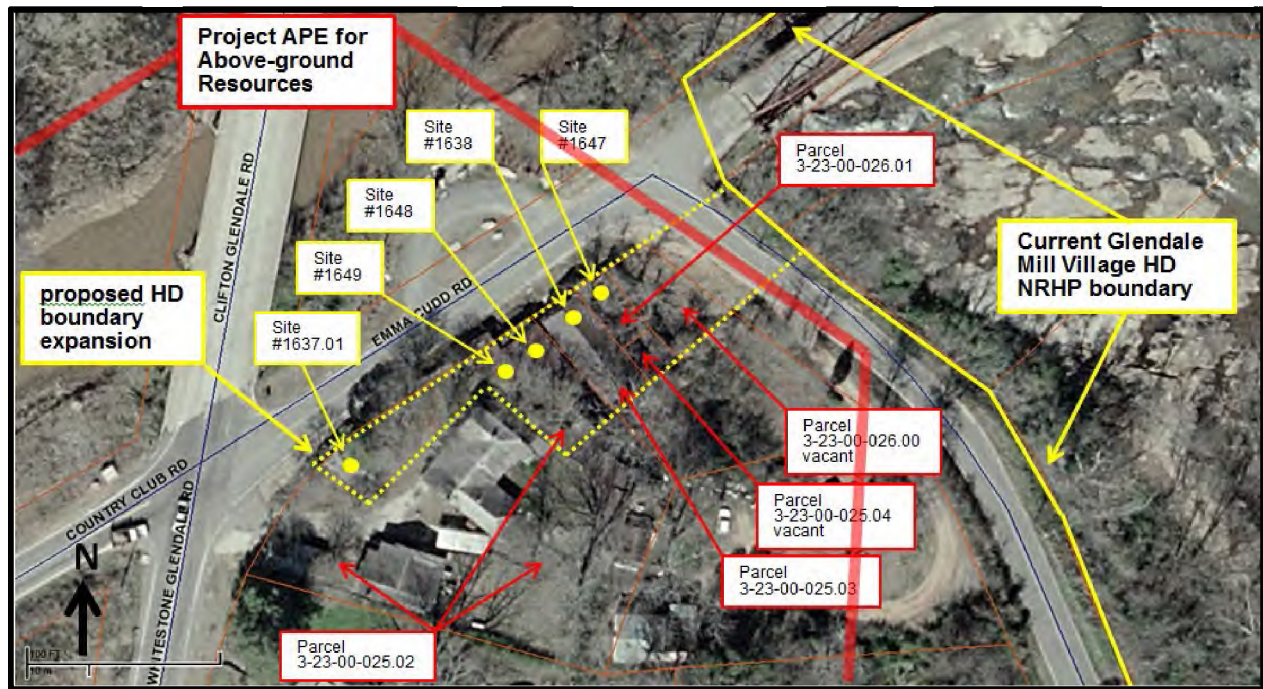


Figure 77. Proposed expansion of Glendale Mill Village HD boundary identified by dotted yellow line and current western portion of boundary identified by solid yellow line; parcel boundaries are marked on base map by thin coral lines and contributing resources by yellow dots (source: Spartanburg County GIS)

The two churches within the APE are not architecturally notable church buildings (Figure 78). The former Routh Memorial Presbyterian Church (now Solid Rock Church) (site #1551) (1950) is an uninspired example of a 1950s/1960s Colonial Revival-style church with flat unaccented brick walls, a straightforward steeple and square-columned portico, and ornament only at the pediment of principal entry. The Ben Avon Methodist Church is also a workmanlike building that, reflecting its 1963 construction. It features minimally utilized modernist elements at its flat expanses of unadorned wall, which shield a straightforward rectilinear church and office building to their rear. It was designed by Spartanburg architects Prather and Thomas, to replace the former church building, which had to be demolished in 1963 due to loss of structural integrity (*Spartanburg Herald*, February 9, 1963). (The educational building at the rear was left standing.) The architects' other known commissions are the standardized National Guard armory buildings they shepherded through construction at Pacolet Mills (1962), Spartanburg (1963), and Greenwood (1964) (<https://www.seguard.com/armories/pacolet-mills/>; <https://www.seguard.com/armories/spartanburg/>; and <https://www.seguard.com/armories/greenwood-complex/>). Their minimal entries at the historic American Institute of Architects directories, which they apparently did not respond to, and John William Prather, Jr.'s April 2016 obituary (<https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/blueridgenow/obituary.aspx?n=john-william-prather&pid=174673109&fhid=5719>) identified no other projects, nor did research at the Spartanburg Public Library and online uncover any additional commissions of theirs. No obituary for J. Thomas Hollis could be located. The firm is not believed be significant under the NRHP Criteria. The architect of the former Routh Memorial Presbyterian Church was not identified.



Figure 78. Left, former Routh Memorial Presbyterian Church at 1326 Union Street (site #1551) (1950); right, Ben Avon Methodist Church at 2362 Avondale Drive (site #1586), 1963 and later

The current clubhouse at the Country Club of Spartanburg at 2500 Country Club Road (site #1612) was erected in 1929, reworked in 1937, and much enlarged and altered in 1965 (see Figure 29, above, for historic image). Spartanburg architect J. Thomas Hollis drew the plans for the 1965 improvements to the grounds and the clubhouse (*Spartanburg Sunday Herald-Journal* 1937; *Spartanburg Herald* 1965). Like fellow Spartanburg architects Prather and Thomas, Hollis did not send the names of projects to the AIA for inclusion in its directories. Research identified two of his commissions beyond his work at the Country Club, however. He designed the Spartanburg County Library, which opened in Spartanburg in 1961. An article in the *South Carolina Librarian* (1961:11-12) reported at its dedication that the “33,000 square foot, glazed brick, glass and steel structure consists of one story in the wings and two floors in the center.” The mid-century-modern building no longer stands. Hollis also designed the mid-century-modern Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, which opened in 1960 and still stands in Gaffney (*Gaffney Ledger*, July 30, 1960) (Figure 79).



Figure 79. Left, Country Club of Spartanburg clubhouse (site #1612) as redesigned in 1965; right, J. Thomas Hollis-designed Episcopal Church of the Incarnation at 308 College Drive in Gaffney, 1960 (source: GoogleMaps May 2018)

The Club’s golf course originally had nine holes, but added a second nine in 1928 (*Spartanburg Herald* 2002). The course’s architect is not known. Its design is uncomplicated and an article that rates South Carolina’s golf courses does not include it among the top 50 of the state’s public courses and only ranks it 42nd out of the state’s private courses (<https://discoversouthcarolina.com/articles/sc-golf-ratings-panel-names-its-top-50-courses>). It has never hosted a major tournament, although since 1995 it has been home to the Bobby Chapman Junior Invitational Tournament (Figure 80).



Figure 80. Left, Country Club of Spartanburg golf course (site #1612)

J. Thomas Hollis is not believed be significant under the NRHP Criteria and the clubhouse does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of its type. The golf course also does not appear to embody the significant characteristics of its type or to be a notable work of a master. The Country Club of Spartanburg is therefore not significant and not NRHP-eligible.

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**ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT PLANS FOR
COUNTRY CLUB ROAD CORRIDOR UPGRADES**

(see attached PDF file)

ATTACHMENT B
SUMMARY TABLE & LOCATION MAPS FOR HISTORIC
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYED RESOURCES
(INVENTORY FORMS & PHOTOGRAPHS PROVIDED AS DIGITAL
FILES)

Table B-1. Structures Inventoried for the Country Club Road Improvement Project.

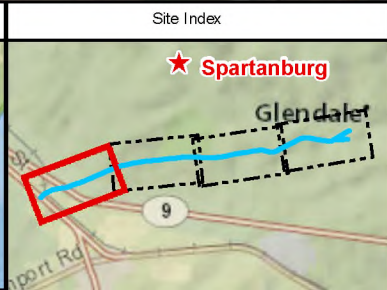
SC Site #	Parcel #	Address	Historic Name	Type or Style	Tax Date	NRHP Status
1551	7-17-10-002.00	1326 Union St	Routh Memorial Presbyterian Church	Church	1950	Not Eligible
1552	7-17-06-007.00	1321 Union St	Southeastern Paper Co Inc	Commercial	1957	Not Eligible
1553	7-17-06-054.00	2185 Ashbury Ct	Guy H. Wyatt House	Minimal Traditional	1945	Not Eligible
1554	7-17-06-053.00	2175 Ashbury Ct	Kermit Barnette House	Minimal Traditional	1942	Not Eligible
1555	7-17-06-013.00	2170 Country Club Rd	Mayfield Rug Cleaners	Commercial	1957	Not Eligible
1556	7-17-06-015.00	2190 Country Club Rd	William Murray House	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
1557	7-17-06-048.01	2224 Country Club Rd	Elmer E. Burch House	Minimal Traditional	1952	Not Eligible
1558	7-17-06-047.00	2226 Country Club Rd	Hobson and May Franks House	Ranch	1959	Not Eligible
1559	7-17-06-046.00	2228 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1961	Not Eligible
1560	7-17-06-079.00	2231 Country Club Rd	Lillie M. Finney House	Traditional	1920	Not Eligible
1561	7-17-06-046.01	2236 Country Club Rd	Maybin and William Turner House	Period Cottage	1940	Not Eligible
1562	7-17-06-080.00	2237 Country Club Rd	George J. Hawkins House	Foursquare	1943	Not Eligible
1563	7-17-06-042.02	2240 Country Club Rd	William E. Robinson House	Traditional	1935	Not Eligible
1564	7-17-07-027.00	2244 Country Club Rd	Lox W. Humphries House	Bungalow	1945	Not Eligible
1565	7-17-06-073.00	2245 Country Club Rd	Chastain Family House	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
1566	7-17-07-074.00	2249 Country Club Rd	Fred and Merle Bagwell Jr. House	Ranch	1958	Not Eligible
1567	7-17-07-025.00	2205 Aleaf Rd	House	Ranch	1955	Not Eligible
1568	7-17-07-075.00	2253 Country Club Rd	Carl C. Mabry House	Period Cottage	1932	Not Eligible
1569	7-17-07-024.00	2256 Country Club Rd	Edward and Kathleen Milan House	Bungalow	1930	Not Eligible
1570	7-17-07-077.00	2259 Country Club Rd	Edgar L. Allen House	Ranch	1958	Not Eligible
1571	7-17-07-078.00	2263 Country Club Rd	William L. Wolfe	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
1572	7-17-07-023.00	2264 Country Club Rd	Lewis and Marie Lockman House	Minimal Traditional	1937	Not Eligible

SC Site #	Parcel #	Address	Historic Name	Type or Style	Tax Date	NRHP Status
1573	7-17-07-022.00	2272 Country Club Rd	William M. Baldwin House	Minimal Traditional	1941	Not Eligible
1574	7-17-07-079.00	2275 Country Club Rd	Wilburn P. Smith House	Workingman's Foursquare	1937	Not Eligible
1575	7-17-07-021.00	2280 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1937	Not Eligible
1576	7-17-07-020.00	2288 Country Club Rd	Winfield Ingram House	Minimal Traditional	1937	Not Eligible
1577	7-17-07-028.00	2308 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1942	Not Eligible
1578	7-17-07-047.00	2315 Country Club Rd	Alex B. Pettit House	Minimal Traditional	1948	Not Eligible
1579	7-17-07-033.01	2316 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1944	Not Eligible
1580	7-17-07-047.00	2317 Country Club Rd	House	Commercial	1948	Not Eligible
1581	7-17-07-033.00	2324 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1944	Not Eligible
1582	7-17-07-051.00	2327 Country Club Rd	Kenneth D. Bible House	Ranch	1962	Not Eligible
1583	7-17-07-052.00	2331 Country Club Rd	Marvin E. Tolliver	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
1584	7-17-07-031.00	2332 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1943	Not Eligible
1585	7-17-07-032.00	2310 Boyd Rd	House	Period Cottage	1948	Not Eligible
1586	7-17-07-035.00	2362 Avondale Dr	Ben Avon Methodist Church	Church	1963 and later	Not Eligible
1587	7-17-07-053.00	2333 Country Club Rd	Lawrence E. Tolleson House	Ranch	1960	Not Eligible
1588	7-17-07-054.00	2335 Country Club Rd	John R. Kilian House	Ranch	1962	Not Eligible
1589	7-17-07-043.00	2364 Country Club Rd	Edgar Huff House	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
1590	7-17-07-044.00	2372 Country Club Rd	Wallace B. Taylor House	Minimal Traditional	1942	Not Eligible
1591	7-17-07-045.00	2380 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1942	Not Eligible
1592	7-17-07-046.00	2382 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1942	Not Eligible
1593	7-17-07-057.00	2385 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1942	Not Eligible
1594	7-17-07-038.00	2300 Bruce Ave	Rupert M. Henderson House	Period Cottage	1931	Not Eligible
1595	7-17-07-127.00	2395 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1952	Not Eligible

SC Site #	Parcel #	Address	Historic Name	Type or Style	Tax Date	NRHP Status
1596	7-17-07-128.00	2405 Country Club Rd	Hydrick U. Brown House	Minimal Traditional	1943	Not Eligible
1597	7-17-07-129.00	2415 Country Club Rd	John E. McLean House	Ranch	1957	Not Eligible
1598	7-17-07-130.00	2425 Country Club Rd	House	Traditional	1890	Not Eligible
1599	7-17-07-117.00	2414 Wallace Ave	James and Ida Bagwell House	Bungalow	1946	Not Eligible
1600	7-17-07-126.00	2440 Country Club Rd	Gas station	Commercial	1965	Not Eligible
1601	7-17-07-123.00	2460 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1942	Not Eligible
1602	7-17-08-001.00	2466 Country Club Rd	House	Foursquare	1900	Not Eligible
1603	7-17-08-001.01	2468 Country Club Rd	Frank M. Dennis House	Ranch	1964	Not Eligible
1604	7-17-08-002.00	2470 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1954	Not Eligible
1605	7-17-04-025.00	2476 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1953	Not Eligible
1606	7-17-04-026.00	2478 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1953	Not Eligible
1607	7-17-08-127.00	2483-87 Country Club Rd	House	Duplex	1940	Not Eligible
1608	7-17-04-033.00	2490 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1954	Not Eligible
1609	7-17-08-119.00	2491 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1950	Not Eligible
1610	7-17-04-035.04	2496 Country Club Rd	House	Bungalow	1923	Not Eligible
1611	7-17-08-017.02	2497 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
1612	7-17-00-002.00	2500 Country Club Rd	Country Club of Spartanburg	Country Club/Golf Course	1910 and later	Not Eligible
1613	7-17-00-011.01	2503 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1955	Not Eligible
1614	7-17-00-012.00	2507 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
1615	7-19-00-029.00	2645 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1950	Not Eligible
1616	7-18-00-002.00	2650 Country Club Rd	House	Colonial Revival	1952	Not Eligible
1617	7-18-00-003.00	2700 Country Club Rd	House	Colonial Revival	1955	Not Eligible
1618	7-18-00-005.01	2760 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1950	Not Eligible

SC Site #	Parcel #	Address	Historic Name	Type or Style	Tax Date	NRHP Status
1619	7-18-02-008.00	2791 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
1620	7-18-00-008.00	2798 Country Club Rd	Garage/auto repair shop	Commercial	1930	Not Eligible
1621	7-18-00-009.00	3000 Country Club Rd	Walter D. and Ginette Reaves House	Period Cottage	1947	Not Eligible
1622	7-18-02-003.00	3001 Country Club Rd	House	Bungalow	1927	Not Eligible
1623	7-18-00-010.00	3004 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1947	Not Eligible
1624	7-18-02-002.00	3005 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
1625	3-23-00-007.00	3006 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1948	Not Eligible
1626	7-18-02-001.00	3007 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1953	Not Eligible
1627	3-23-02-001.00	3009 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1951	Not Eligible
1628	3-23-00-006.00	3010 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
1629	3-23-00-005.00	3012 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1950	Not Eligible
1630	3-23-02-003.00	3013 Country Club Rd	House	Ranch	1950	Not Eligible
1631	3-23-00-004.01	3018 Country Club Rd	House	Bungalow	1949	Not Eligible
1632	3-23-00-012.00	3025 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1935	Not Eligible
1633	3-23-00-015.01	3995 Country Club Rd	House	Period Cottage	1948	Not Eligible
1634	3-23-00-015.00	3997 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1948	Not Eligible
1635	3-23-00-016.00	4095 Country Club Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	none (ca. 1900-20)	Not Eligible
1636	3-23-00-025.02	102 Emma Cudd Rd	House	Traditional	none (ca. 1900-20)	Not Eligible
1636.01	3-23-00-025.02	102 Emma Cudd Rd	Garage	Garage	none (ca. 1900-20)	Not Eligible
1637	3-23-00-025.02	108 Emma Cudd Rd	Walter Reaves Sr. House	Traditional	none (ca. 1900-20)	Not Eligible
1637.01	3-23-00-025.02	108 Emma Cudd Rd	Walter Reaves Sr. Lunch Room	Commercial	none (ca. 1900-20)	Eligible as contributing resource to Glendale Mill Village HD

SC Site #	Parcel #	Address	Historic Name	Type or Style	Tax Date	NRHP Status
1638	3-23-00-025.03	0 Emma Cudd Rd	Claude Reaves Store	Commercial	none (ca. 1900-20)	Eligible as contributing resource to Glendale Mill Village HD
1647	3-23-00-026.01	0 Emma Cudd Rd	LeMaster (later Hopper's) Grocery	Stone remains of former store	none (ca. 1900-20)	Eligible as contributing resource to Glendale Mill Village HD
1648	3-23-00-025.02	108 Emma Cudd Rd	Dillard's Meat Market	Commercial	none (ca. 1900-20)	Eligible as contributing resource to Glendale Mill Village HD
1649	3-23-00-025.02	108 Emma Cudd Rd	Reaves Barber Shop	Stone remains of former store	none (ca. 1900-20)	Eligible as contributing resource to Glendale Mill Village HD
1639	3-23-00-044.00	165 Hilton St	House	Traditional	1910	Not Eligible
1640	3-23-00-19.02	210 Hilton St	House	Traditional	1910	Not Eligible
1641	3-23-00-043.00	2997 Whitestone Glendale Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1948	Not Eligible
1642	3-23-00-043.00	2999 Whitestone Glendale Rd	House	Minimal Traditional	1948	Not Eligible
1643	3-23-00-022.00	3061 Whitestone Glendale Rd	House	Traditional	1900	Not Eligible
1644	3-23-00-023.00	3079 Whitestone Glendale Rd	House	Traditional	1900	Not Eligible
1645	3-23-00-018.00	3080 Whitestone Glendale Rd	House	Traditional	1900	Not Eligible
1646	3-23-00-024.00	3091 Whitestone Glendale Rd	House	Bungalow	1900	Not Eligible



Legend

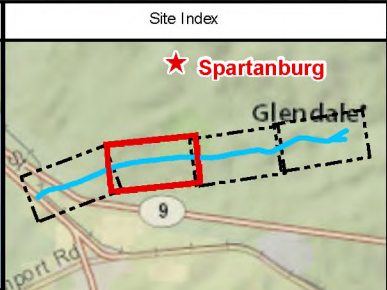
- Project Centerline
- Parcels
- Area of Potential Effects
- South Carolina Site #

Sources:
Aerial: Bing Maps through ESRI
Map Projection: SC State Plane

Location of Inventoried Properties
Country Club Road
Spartanburg, SC

0 150 300 600 Feet

1 inch = 300 feet



Legend

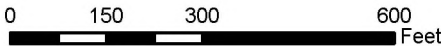
- Project Centerline
- Parcels
- Area of Potential Effects
- South Carolina Site #



Sources:
Aerial: Bing Maps through ESRI
Map Projection: SC State Plane

Location of Inventoried Properties

Country Club Road
Spartanburg, SC



1 inch = 300 feet

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Legend

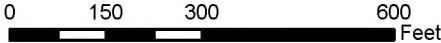
- Project Centerline
- Parcels
- Area of Potential Effects
- 1636 South Carolina Site #



Sources:
Aerial: Bing Maps through ESRI
Map Projection: SC State Plane

Location of Inventoried Properties

Country Club Road
Spartanburg, SC



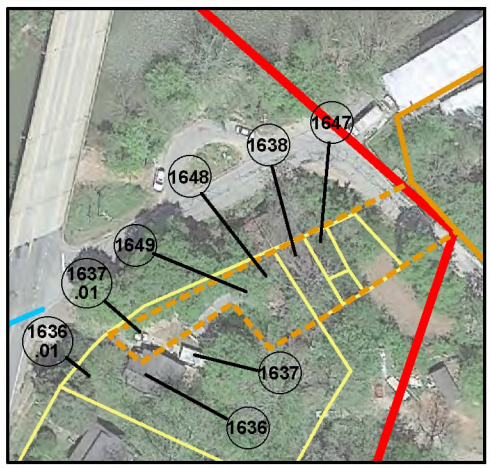
1 inch = 300 feet

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Legend

- Project Centerline
- Parcels
- Area of Potential Effects
- South Carolina Site #
- Current Glendale Mill Village HD NRHP Boundary
- Proposed HD Boundary Expansion

Sources:
Aerial: Bing Maps through ESRI
Map Projection: SC State Plane

Location of Inventoried Properties

Country Club Road
Spartanburg, SC

0 150 300 600 Feet

1 inch = 300 feet

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South Carolina Department of Transportation

February 2019

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