

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT  
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



**TITLE:** Cultural Resources Survey for the North Randolph Avenue Pedestrian Safety Project, Spartanburg County, South Carolina

**DATE OF RESEARCH:** October 16, 2019

**COUNTY:** Spartanburg

**PIN:** P030744

**ARCHAEOLOGIST:** Tracy Martin, Rebecca Shepherd

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:** David Kelly

**PROJECT:** North Randolph Avenue Pedestrian Safety Project

**DESCRIPTION:** The SCDOT proposes to increase safety along North Avenue (S-1734) with the addition of sidewalks. (**Figure 1**). The sidewalk will run along the north side of North Avenue from Dodd Street to Boyd Street in the city of Landrum for approximately 1,750 feet. Approximately 80 feet of sidewalk will extend north up West Simmons Street. A small amount of new right-of-way (ROW) is required to complete this project. The area of potential effect (APE) for archaeological resources for the project consists of land that will be acquired as new right-of-way (ROW) as well as those areas within the existing ROW that might be affected by the undertaking. The APE for architectural resources consists of a 200 foot buffer around the archaeological APE or those resources within visual range of the proposed project (**Figure 2**).

**LOCATION:** The project areas are located in the extreme northwestern portion of Spartanburg County in the town of Landrum.

**USGS QUADRANGLE:** Landrum

**DATE:** 1983

**SCALE:** 7.5'

**UTM:** WGS84

**ZONE:** 17

**EASTING:** 390738.54

**NORTHING:** 3893582.07

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:** The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. The project area consisted of residential areas and landscaped lawns. **Figures 3 – 8** show examples of how the project area looked at the time of survey.

**NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:** The closest water source to the project area is Spivey Creek, approximately 1,000 to 1,200 feet to the southwest.

**SOIL TYPE:** The most abundant type is Urban Land-Cecil complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes. This soil is well-drained and comprises 99 percent of that project area. The remaining 1 percent of soil is the well-drained Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes.

**REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:** Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed [10/21/2019].

**GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY:** 1-25% X 26-50% \_\_\_ 51-75% \_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_

**CURRENT VEGETATION:** Vegetation throughout the project area consists of manicured lawns with sparse pine and hardwood trees.

**BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION:** Prior to the field investigation the online GIS database (ArchSite) was examined to determine if any previously identified archaeological sites, standing structures or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites were present in or near the project area. No previously recorded cultural resources are present within the areas of proposed new ROW and no resources are within a quarter of a mile (**Figure 9**).

Maps and historic aerials dating to between 1907 and 1983 were also examined to determine if any no-longer-extant structures or architectural features could be identified that might presently be manifested as archaeological sites within the areas of proposed new ROW (USGS 1907, 1964, and 1983). Historic imagery shows the project area has

been a residential part of Landrum since at least the mid-twentieth century. **Figures 10 and 11** show the project area as it looked on a 1961 topographic map and in 1964 (USGS 1961 and 1964). This imagery also showed that there was a high likelihood that cultural resources would be identified during the survey.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:** An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted October 7, 2019 and consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire APE. The project area was found to be heavily disturbed by buried utilities and residential development. No shovel test pits were excavated. See Figures 3 – 6 for examples of disturbance within the project area.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS:** No shovel test pits were excavated and no archaeological resources were recorded.

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY:** A historical resources reconnaissance of the project area was conducted on October 7, 2019. Site survey methods consisted of a visual examination of all buildings within the Architectural APE. Twelve (12) new resources and sub-numbers within the Architectural APE were documented (site #s 1483 – 1494; see **Figure 12**).

Table 1. Newly Recorded Historic Resources.

Site Number	Address	Description	Year Built	Tax Map No.	NRHP Eligibility
1483	313 N. Randolph Ave	Landrum Springs Baptist Church	c. 1960	1-07-04-068.01	Not Eligible
1484	401 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1965	1-07-04-068.01	Not Eligible
1485	403 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1966	1-07-04-065.00	Not Eligible
1486	405 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1952	1-07-04-064.00	Not Eligible
1487	513 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1960	1-07-04-056.00	Not Eligible
1488	515 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1950	1-07-04-054.01	Not Eligible
1489	521 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1950	1-07-03-017.02	Not Eligible
1490	527 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1950	1-07-03-018.00	Not Eligible
1491	404 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1940	1-07-04-094.00	Not Eligible
1492	402 N. Randolph Ave	Residential	1940	1-07-04-092.00	Not Eligible
1493	108 Dodd St	Residential	1933	1-07-04-091.00	Not Eligible
1494	107 Dodd St	Residential	1940	1-07-04-089.00	Not Eligible

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS:** The 12 aboveground resources documented during project investigations consist of one church built around 1960 (site number 1483) and 11 residential buildings built between 1933 and 1966 (site numbers 1483 – 1494) (**Table 1; Figure 12**). A cemetery is located northwest of resource 1483. The cemetery is associated with the Landrum Springs Baptist Church (1483) and is situated on a landscaped terrace. There is a sign denoting that the area was the site of Mt. View School from 1917 to 1953. This school was one of the first Rosenwald Schools in Spartanburg County. None of the grave markers appear to be older than 50 years.

All of these resources have been evaluated to lack significance and integrity and do not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, or C (**Figures 13 – 24**). Therefore, none of the aboveground resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

**REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:** The cultural resources survey for the proposed sidewalks to increase safety along North Avenue (S-1734) was found to be disturbed by buried utilities, slope, and graded lawn. No shovel test pits were excavated and no archaeological resources were identified. However, the survey resulted in the identification of 12 new architectural resources (site numbers 1483 – 1494). All of the properties have been recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking. No additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

## References Cited

### United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1907 1907 Saluda 1:125,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer < <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1961 1961 Inman 1:62,500 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer < <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1964 1964 Aerial Photo Single Frame. Entity ID ARB650106506319, Project VEAY0, Roll 000065, Frame 6319, Scale 30,000, Retrieved from USGS Earth Explorer < <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>>.
- 1976 1976 Aerial Photo Single Frame. Entity ID AR1VEAY00010038, Project 65010, Roll 000001, Frame 38, Scale 33,000, Retrieved from USGS Earth Explorer < <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>>.
- 1983 1983 Landrum 1:24,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer < <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.



Figure 1. Project Area Showing Plans.

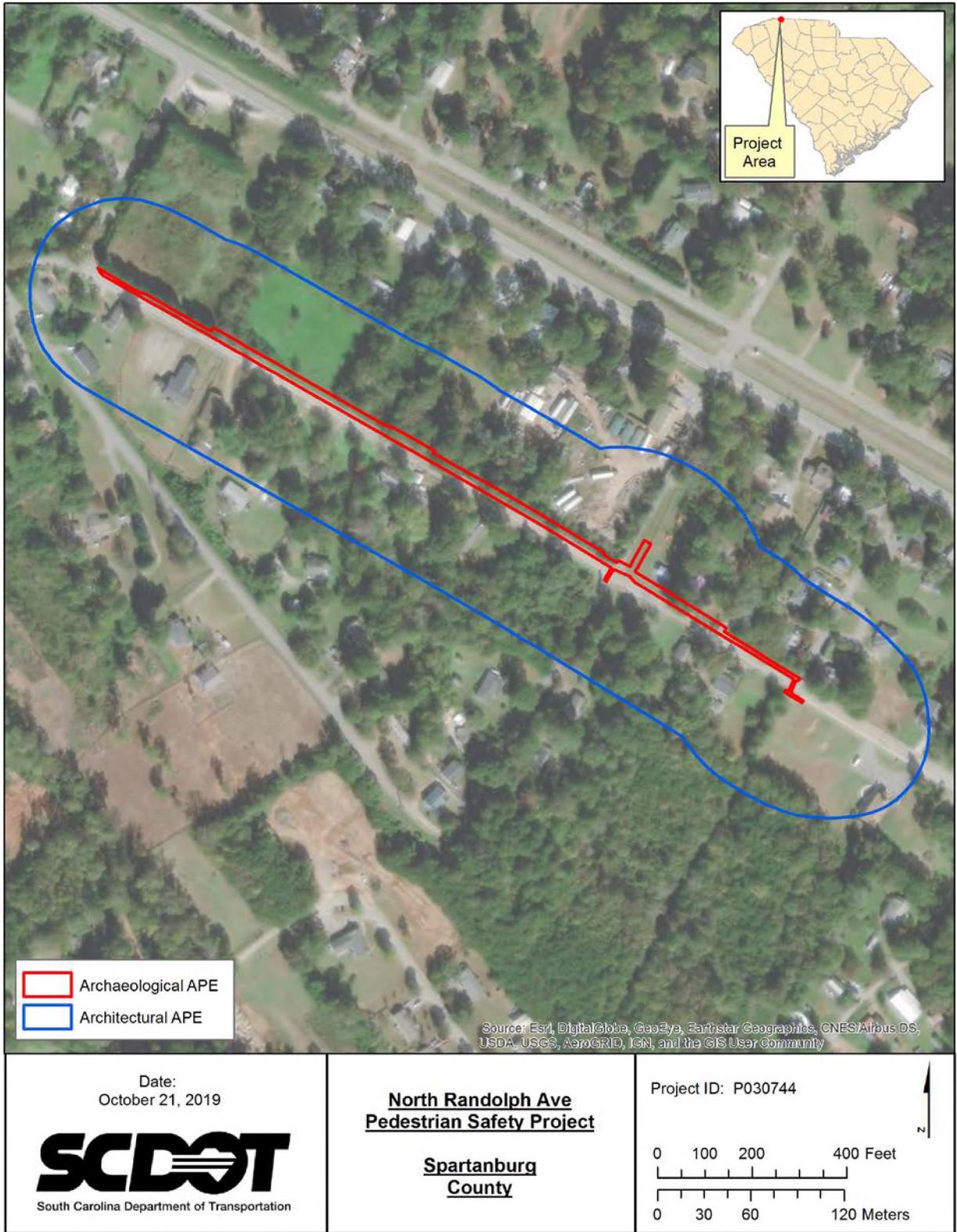


Figure 2. Archaeological and Architectural APEs.



Figure 3. General View of the Project Area, Facing Northwest Along North Randolph Ave.



Figure 4. General View of Project Area, Facing North Along North Randolph Ave Showing Disturbance.



Figure 5. General View of the Project Area, Facing Southeast Along North Randolph Ave.



Figure 6. General View of the Project Area, Facing Northwest Along North Randolph Ave.



Figure 7. General View of the Project Area, Showing Buried Utilities in the APE.



Figure 8. General View of the Project Area, Showing Buried Utilities in the APE.

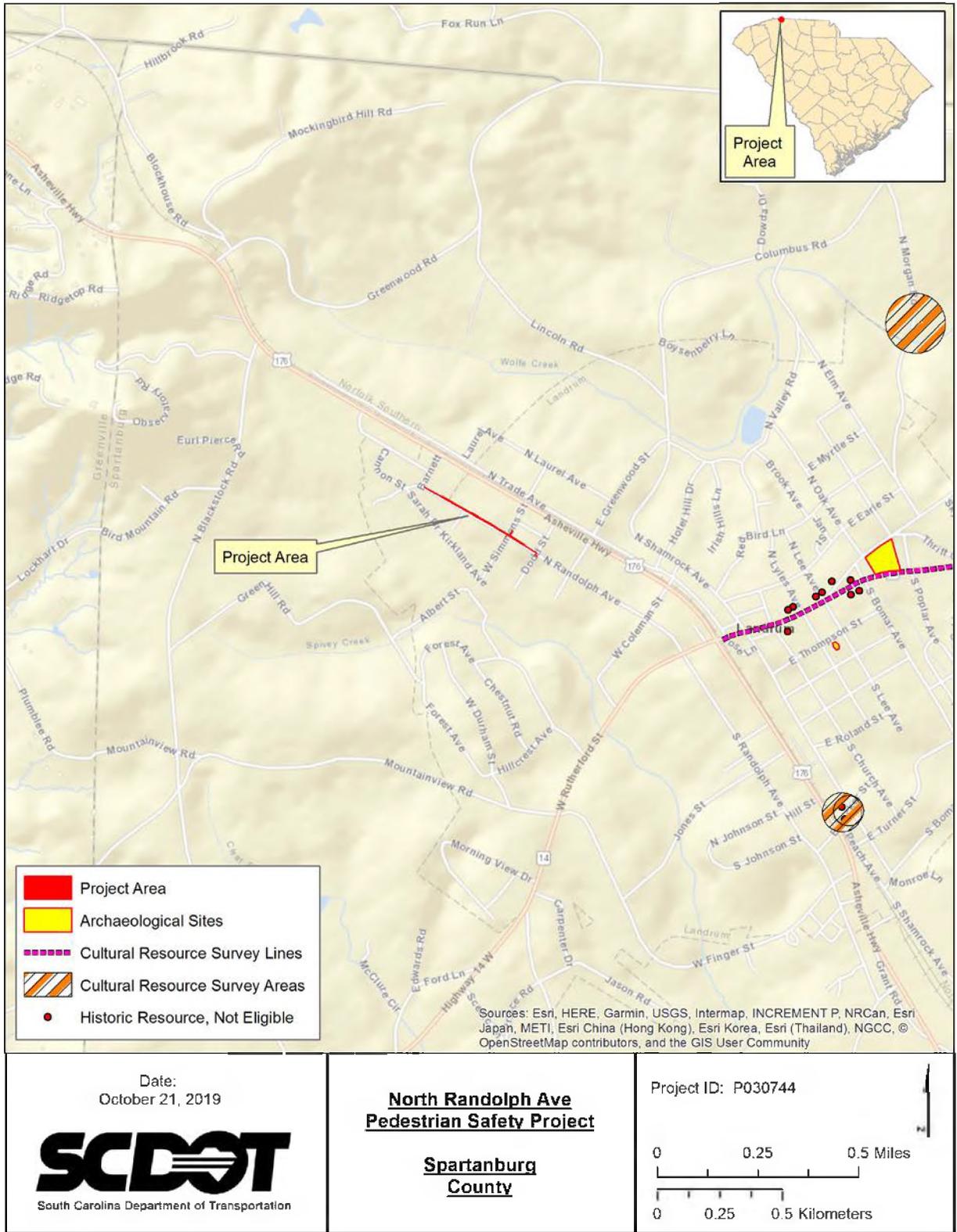


Figure 9. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Area.

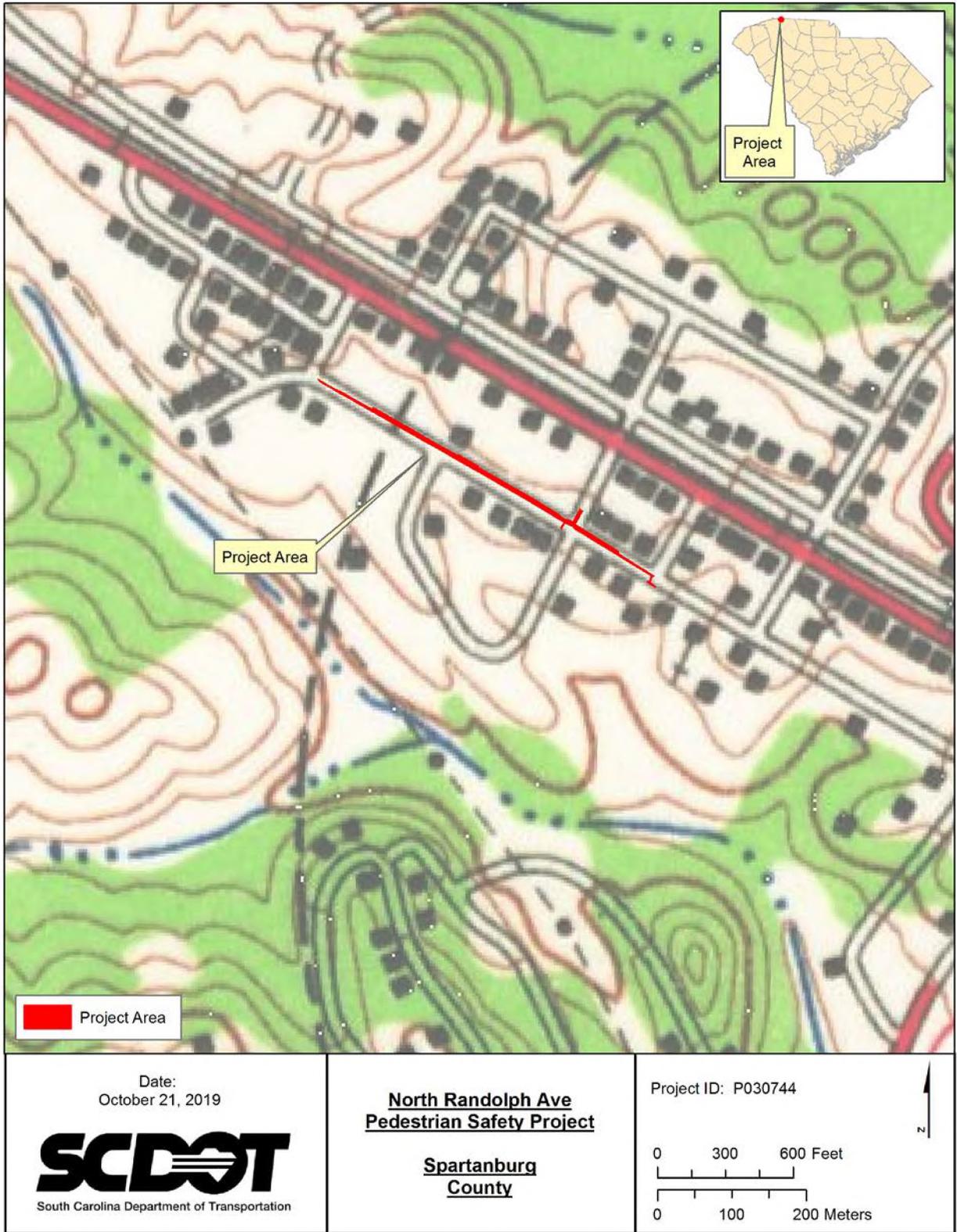


Figure 10. 1961 Inman Topographic Quadrangle Showing Project Area (USGS 1961).

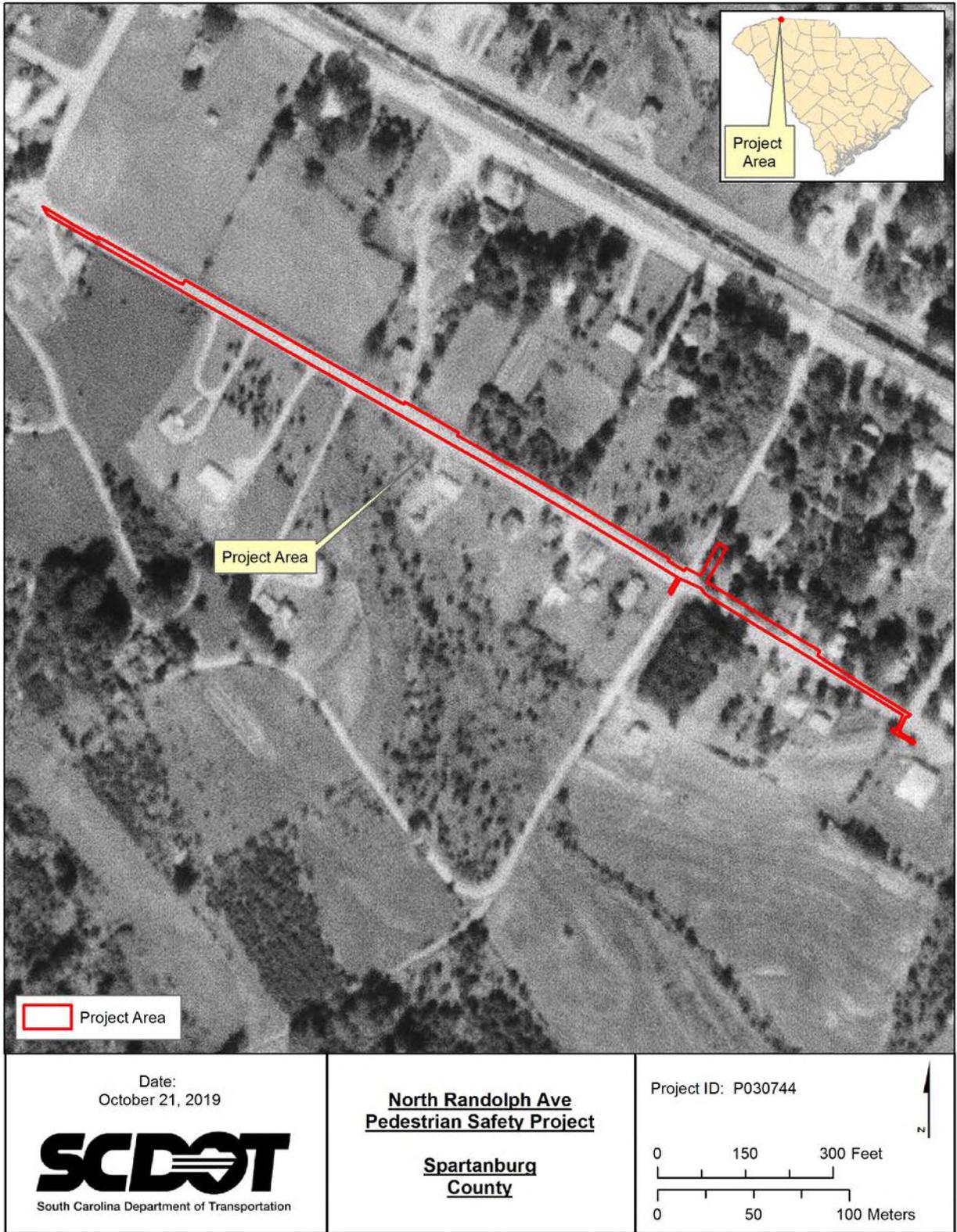


Figure 11. 1964 Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological and Architectural APE (USGS 1964).

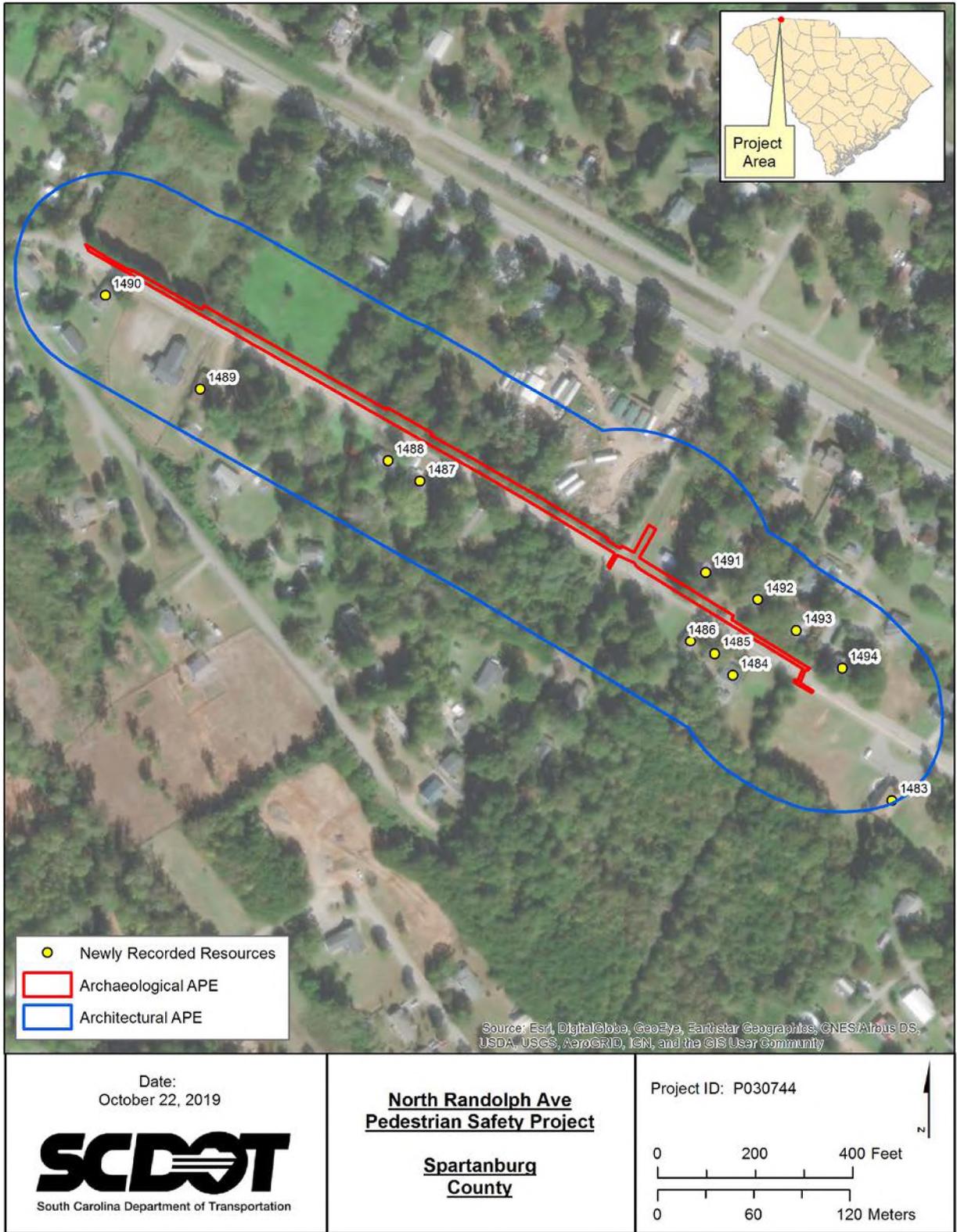


Figure 12. Newly Recorded Historic Resources.



Figure 13. Historic Resource Number 1483, Facing Southeast.



Figure 14. Historic Resource Number 1484, Facing West.



Figure 15. Historic Resource Number 1485, Facing Southwest.



Figure 16. Historic Resource Number 1486, Facing Northwest.



Figure 17. Historic Resource Number 1487, Facing Southwest.



Figure 18. Historic Resource Number 1488, Facing South.



Figure 19. Historic Resource Number 1489, Facing West.



Figure 20. Historic Resource Number 1490, Facing South.



Figure 21. Historic Resource Number 1491, Facing East.



Figure 22. Historic Resource Number 1492, Facing Northeast.



Figure 23. Historic Resource Number 1493, Facing Northeast.



Figure 24. Historic Resource Number 1494, Facing Northeast.