

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION**



TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. 301 Bridge over the North Edisto River

DATE OF RESEARCH: 5/10/2019

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Rebecca Shepherd

COUNTY: Orangeburg

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: Katie Quinn

PROJECT: U.S. 301 Bridge over the North Edisto River

PIN: 0036985

DESCRIPTION: The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) has identified improvements to the U.S. 301 bridge and overflow bridge over the North Edisto River in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The proposed project will replace the existing U.S. 301 bridge over the North Edisto River and U.S. 301 overflow bridge over the North Edisto Swamp with newly constructed bridges. The project sites are located due west of the City of Orangeburg, South Carolina. These bridges have exceeded a 50-year design life and are not candidates for rehabilitation. Both bridges have been surveyed as a result of this report and are discussed in more detail in the “Architectural Results” section.

The proposed roadway alignment for the replacement of these two U.S. 301 bridges is located approximately 50 feet south of the existing bridges and away from Edisto Memorial Gardens. During preliminary design, three Alternative Alignments were evaluated and eliminated from further consideration due to large environmental impacts and conflicts during construction that rendered them unbuildable. It is anticipated that the new river bridge will be approximately 355 feet in length and the overflow bridge will be approximately 120 feet in length.

The proposed new alignment will maintain four lanes. Beginning west of the overflow bridge, the proposed alignment will diverge from the existing alignment, running south of and roughly parallel to the existing alignment. As the alignment runs east, it will straighten and overlap with the existing alignment between the existing bridges, although it will continue to run slightly south of the existing alignment. It will transition back onto the existing alignment east of the U.S. 301 bridge over the North Edisto River, near SC 33 (Russell Street). Four travel lanes will be maintained during construction. This proposed alignment will involve minor environmental impacts and right-of-way (ROW) acquisition. A raise in the proposed profile grade will be required at the intersection with the existing alignment. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of the viewshed, which is defined at 300 feet beyond the existing ROW. The Area of Direct Effects (ADE) had not been determined prior to our fieldwork. However, the project area provided by the client was used as the possible ADE. The architectural survey examined the entire APE, while the archaeological survey focused on the ADE.

LOCATION: The APE is located in Orangeburg County, approximately 1.2 miles west-southwest of the city of Orangeburg (Figure 1).

USGS QUADRANGLE: Cordova

DATE: 1979

SCALE: 7.5'

Orangeburg South

1982

UTM: NAD83

ZONE: 17N

EASTING: 511699

NORTHING: 3704823

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The APE is located in the Middle Coastal Plain physiographic region. Elevations within the APE range from approximately 154 to 190 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The APE is situated just outside of the town of Orangeburg and contains both heavy commercial development, graded surfaces, landscaped gardens, and wooded wetland areas.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: The North Edisto River crosses the APE.

SOIL TYPE:

Four soil types are found within the APE, the majority of which are poorly drained or indicative of disturbed areas. The soil types present include: Byars loam (By), which occurs on depressions and is very poorly drained (0.1 percent of APE); Lumbee loamy sand - frequently flooded (Lu), which occurs in floodplains and is poorly drained (39.4 percent of APE); Neeses loamy sand - 10-15 percent slopes (NeD), which occurs on marine terraces and is well drained (4.3 percent of APE); and Udorthents, loamy (Ud), which occurs on marine terraces and is moderately well drained (56.6 percent of APE). Udorthents soils typically include fill material or disturbed soils where the upper soil material has been removed, or graded to a depth of greater than two feet.

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:

USDA-NCRS Soil Survey Division, Custom Soil Resource Report (websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov)

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

CURRENT VEGETATION: Vegetation within the wooded sections of the APE consists of a dense canopy of mixed of hardwoods, primarily cypress and water tupelo, typical of a floodplain forest (Figure 2). The understory is open, consisting of a light covering of various grasses and vines. Surface visibility is less than 25 percent and is limited due to dense leaf litter. The non-wooded sections of the APE contains areas of heavy commercial development, including shopping centers with paved parking lots, a park and disc golf course with a graded landscape, and the Edisto Memorial Gardens (Figure 3).

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION:

Background research was conducted remotely by accessing the ArchSite GIS database housed at the University of South Carolina. No previous cultural resource surveys have been completed within 0.25 miles of the APE and no previously recorded cultural resources are located within 0.25 miles of the APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

The archaeological survey was conducted on May 10, 2018. Rebecca Shepherd served as Field Director. She was assisted in the field by David Amrine. The survey consisted of placing single transects with shovel test locations placed at 30-meter (100-ft.) intervals along either side of U.S. 301. The majority of the eastern half of the APE exhibited significant disturbance from commercial development and was subject to surface inspection and judgmental shovel testing instead of regular interval testing (Figure 4). Field notes were kept and indicated if a shovel test was excavated or not and why. Shovel tests were not excavated on steep slope or in wetlands. In addition, shovel tests were not excavated when there was pavement, utilities, or where the landscape was clearly altered. Notes on soil profiles were made on those tests excavated.

A total of 40 shovel test locations were investigated, of which 27 were not excavated, due to the presence of wetland soils. All of the excavated shovel tests were negative for cultural material. A typical shovel test profile within the floodplain areas generally consisted of approximately 30 centimeters of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand, followed by a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam to 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs). These soils were oxidized and reduced. Shovel tests placed within the developed areas generally consisted of 10-20 centimeters of strong brown (5YR 4/6) loamy clay mottled with a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, indicative of Udorthent soils. Udorthents consist of areas where the soil material has been deposited, disturbed, or removed to a depth of more than two feet. As a result of this survey, no archaeological sites were identified.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY:

On May 22 and 29, 2018, Katie Quinn conducted an architectural survey of the APE to identify unrecorded historic resources 50 years of age or older. The APE for the architectural survey was defined as a 300-foot buffer from existing ROW. Resources more than 50 years in age were surveyed in accordance with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* using a handheld tablet device.

They were photographed using a digital camera. The information was recorded using FileMaker Pro. Resources were evaluated following the NRHP criteria and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP-listed or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility. South Carolina State Intensive Survey Forms were prepared for all individual resources.

The northeast end of the APE is heavily developed with a mix of urban commercial, residential, and civic buildings with some building and lot vacancies. The APE along Russell Street and Elmwood Avenue SW contains almost entirely historic development including Edisto Memorial Gardens, a large city-owned park. The eastern section of U.S. 301 within the APE contains primarily modern commercial development including strip malls and was developed in the 1980s. Development along the western portion of the project area is more sparse, due in part to the low-lying wetlands surrounding the North Edisto River and overflow swamp. Some auto-centric development such as gas stations is located at the intersection of U.S. 301 and Cannon Bridge Road SW. This intersection was developed in the 1970s.

Ten newly identified architectural resources/resources complexes greater than 50 years of age and located within the project APE were surveyed and evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Table 1). Four of the resources contribute to a residential corridor and are discussed as a group. Figure 5 shows the locations of newly surveyed architectural resources in relation to the APE. The Orangeburg Pecan Company (Resource 0334-0334.05) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Edisto Memorial Gardens (0336-0336.05) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. All of the other newly surveyed resources are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 1. Newly Surveyed Architectural Resources within the APE

Site No.	Address	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Recommendation
0334	Orangeburg Pecan Company - Main Building - 751 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1940	Eligible
0334.01	Orangeburg Pecan Company - Concrete Block Building - 815 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1960	Eligible
0334.02	Orangeburg Pecan Company - Stucco Storefront - 791 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1945	Eligible
0334.03	Orangeburg Pecan Company - Double Storefront - 781 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1960	Eligible
0334.04	Orangeburg Pecan Company - Single Storefront - 771 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1960	Eligible
0334.05	Orangeburg Pecan Company - Office - 761 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1950	Eligible
0335	A and A Lock and Key - 809 Russell Street	Commercial	1950	Not Eligible
0336	Edisto Memorial Gardens - 200 Riverside Drive SW	Civic	Circa 1920	Eligible
0336.01	Edisto Memorial Gardens - Lady Fountain	Civic	Circa 1928; 1950	Eligible
0336.02	Edisto Memorial Gardens - Albergotti Playground	Civic	1922; 1950	Eligible
0336.03	Edisto Memorial Gardens - Albergotti Playground Picnic Shelter	Civic	1950	Eligible
0336.04	Edisto Memorial Gardens - Picnic Shelter	Civic	Circa 1950	Eligible
0036.05	Edisto Memorial Gardens - Natural Gas Building	Civic	1955	Eligible
0337	144 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1919	Not Eligible
0338	160 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1919	Not Eligible
0339	178 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1948	Not Eligible

Site No.	Address	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Recommendation
0340	202 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1952	Not Eligible
0341	Red Hat Feeds - 812 Russell Street	Commercial	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0341.01	812 Russell Street - Warehouse	Commercial	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0342	Bridge Carrying U.S. 301 over North Edisto River	Structure	1922; 1954	Not Eligible
0343	Bridge Carrying U.S. 301 over North Edisto Swamp	Structure	1954; 1968	Not Eligible

Orangeburg Pecan Company (0334-0334.05)

The Orangeburg Pecan Company is a complex of six buildings located at the corner of Russell Street, Riverside Drive SW, and Seaboard Street NW. The complex is owned by the Orangeburg Pecan Company, which has been operated by the Felder family in Orangeburg since 1939. However, the company moved into Resource 0334 and began construction of the current complex of buildings in circa 1945 (Felder 2018). According to owner Freddie Felder, the company constructed more buildings on Russell Street as it grew. Today, the Orangeburg Pecan Company owns every building on the north side of Russell Street between Riverside Drive SW and Seaboard Street NW with the exception of 809 Russell Street (0335).

Orangeburg became notable for its association with the pecan industry starting in the 1910s and 1920s (Staff Writer 1919). Pecans are native to the southeast and local growers in Orangeburg came to realize that the production of pecans could be a lucrative avenue (Taylor 2008). By 1925 investors from outside South Carolina were interested in the growing pecan business in Orangeburg and by 1931 Orangeburg pecans were being consumed as far afield as England and France (Staff Writer 1925; Associated Press 1931).

Marion H. Felder, founder of the Orangeburg Pecan Company, was involved in various business enterprises in Orangeburg as early as 1928, when he is described as a wholesale produce merchant in a newspaper article (Staff Writer 1928). He founded the Orangeburg Pecan Company in 1939. He was not in the business of growing pecans himself but operated a nut shelling plant which processed pecans produced by local growers. The first location of the Orangeburg Pecan Company was across from the Coca-Cola bottling plant in Orangeburg (Orangeburg Pecan Company 1940). Within three years the Orangeburg Pecan Company grew to be the largest pecan shelling plant in South Carolina, and it moved to its current location in 1945 (Orangeburg Pecan Company 1943). By 1950, the Orangeburg pecan industry was in full swing, with the city hosting the first statewide pecan auction. Marion Felder's business flourished accordingly; he purchased the largest lot of pecans at the auction (Associated Press 1950). While much of the pecan industry subsequently shifted to Georgia, the Orangeburg Pecan Company remained in business, often sourcing nuts from Georgia and Texas (Felder 1959). The Orangeburg Pecan Company was the most significant nut shelling and packing company in Orangeburg throughout much of the Orangeburg pecan boom and continued operations long after most of the nut business had migrated elsewhere. It remains open for business today.

The largest and oldest building in the complex is the main factory building, Resource 0334 (Figures 6-7). Resource 0334 was constructed in circa 1940 and is located at 751 Russell Street, on the northeast corner of Russell Street and Riverside Drive. It is the only building on the block that predates the Orangeburg Pecan Company. This building has undergone a number of additions and alterations, but the historic core is rectangular and one oversized story tall with a front-gabled asphalt roll roof. It is composed of five-to-one common bond brick and faces south towards Russell Street. The main elevation features a simple parapet with a brick cap and an inset portion where signage for the Orangeburg Pecan Company is painted. It is accessed via a wood panel barn door with a concrete loading ramp and a single wood panel personnel door with a blind transom. A single wood frame six-over-six double-hung sash window is located to the west of the door and a hyphen with double wood panel and glass doors has been added to connect Resource 0334 with Resource 0334.05 on the eastern side. The west and rear (south) elevations of the building have been added to multiple times. A shed roofed addition and a hipped addition with brick veneer are located on the west elevation.

This portion of the building features a partially engaged porch with square wooden supports and aluminum frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Further additions to the rear of the building include two concrete block portions with corrugated metal shed roofs and a corrugated metal-clad cupola to house tall equipment. A large five-to-one common bond brick portion with an arched asphalt roll roof extends to the rear and east of the building. Resource 0334 is connected to Resource 0334.02 via this rear extension.

Resource 0334.01 is located near the eastern end of the block and is the only freestanding building in the complex (Figure 8). Resource 0334.01 is plain single block commercial building. It is rectangular, one oversized story tall, and is composed of stack bond concrete blocks. It has a flat corrugated metal roof and simple attached buttresses on the east and west side elevations. It is accessed via a raised concrete block platform on the south elevation. The front door is historic wood with a three-pane wood frame window. To the west of the door lie two fixed aluminum frame picture windows. A loading dock is located on the west elevation with a concrete block ramp and a flat-roofed porch with round metal supports. The resource is surrounded by paved parking areas on the south, east, and west sides. This resource is used primarily for storage.

Resource 0334.02 is a single block commercial building located at 791 Russell Street (Figure 9). This circa 1945 building is rectangular in plan and is clad in rusticated stucco. It has a front-gabled corrugated metal roof that is concealed by a simple stepped parapet. There is an inset portion on the parapet for painted signage but it is currently not in use. The front elevation is symmetrical with a deeply inset front door. The door is a replacement and has an arched wood surround which appears to have once contained sidelights and a transom. Two arched windows flank the inset doorway. The windows are arched with vertical two-over-one double-hung sashes and stone sills. The glass panes of the windows have been painted over. This resource appears to be vacant or used for storage. It is attached to Resource 0035 on the east side and Resource 0034.03 on the west side.

Resource 0334.03 is a plain double block commercial building located at 781 Russell Street (Figure 10). This circa 1960 building is rectangular in plan and is one story tall. It is clad in brick veneer and has a flat asphalt roll roof that is concealed behind a low flat parapet with aluminum coping at the roofline. Both storefronts have full-light wood and glass doors with simple transoms flanked by fixed two-pane picture windows. The far west window has been replaced with synthetic siding. A wood panel loading door is located on the west elevation within a courtyard at the rear of the building. The foundation is concealed. This resource appears to be vacant or used for storage. Resource 0334.03 is connected to Resource 0334 at the rear of the building and 0334.02 on its east elevation.

Resource 0334.04 is a plain single block commercial building located at 771 Russell Street (Figure 11). This circa 1960 building is rectangular in plan and one story tall. It is clad in brick veneer and has a flat built-up roof concealed behind a flat parapet with a concrete cap. Fenestration on the symmetrical front elevation is similar to that of Resource 0334.03 and consists of a wide central wood and glass door with a simple transom flanked by large fixed picture windows. A wood panel garage door is located on the east elevation and faces into a rear courtyard. The foundation is concealed. This resource appears to be used for storage. Resource 0334.04 is attached to Resource 0334.05 on its east elevation.

Resource 0334.05 is a plain single block commercial building located at 761 Russell Street (Figure 12). This circa 1950 building is rectangular in plan and one story tall. It houses the sales office for the Orangeburg Pecan Company. It is clad in brick veneer and has a flat built-up roof concealed behind a flat parapet with a concrete cap. Fenestration on the symmetrical front elevation is similar to that of Resource 0034.04 and consists of a wide central wood and glass door with a simple transom flanked by large fixed picture windows. Resource 0334.05 is attached to Resource 0334 on its west side via a hyphen but has a smaller setback on Russell Street. There is a fixed wood frame window on the exposed portion of the west elevation. The foundation is concealed. Resource 0334.05 is attached to 0334 on the west and 0334.04 on the east.

Resources 0334 through 0334.05 collectively form a unique extant example of a mid-twentieth-century agricultural business. The complex retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Some alterations have been made to the buildings, such as the variety of additions to Resource 0334. Additionally, many of the storefronts have been repurposed for use as storage facilities, which negatively affects integrity of feeling. The eastern portion of the block does not evoke the feeling of a mid-twentieth-century nut cracking business as effectively as the western portion of the block does. However, the complex as a whole still successfully conveys as a mid-twentieth-century nut cracking business, and it is particularly noteworthy that the business has retained the

same purpose, name, and owners since it was established at this location in 1945. All but one of the buildings was constructed by the Orangeburg Pecan Company during the mid-twentieth-century. There is no similar agricultural business on the NRHP in Orangeburg County. The Orangeburg Pecan Company complex is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of industry during the mid-twentieth century in Orangeburg. It is recommended eligible under Criterion A on the local level with the development of industry as the area of significance and a period of significance from circa 1945, when the company moved into this location, until circa 1960, when the last building of the complex was constructed. The proposed NRHP boundary follows the property line and is delineated in Figure 13.

The Orangeburg Pecan Company complex retains adequate integrity to be eligible under Criterion A, but lacks the architectural distinction necessary to be eligible under Criterion C. Eligibility under this criterion is also negatively impacted by additions and alterations to Resource 0334. The resources are collectively and individually recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The Orangeburg Pecan Company is associated with the Felder family, beginning with its founding by Marion H. Felder in 1939 (Felder 2018). The Felder family does not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. The resources are collectively and individually recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

A AND A LOCK AND KEY - 809 RUSSELL STREET (0335)

Resource 0335 is a small commercial building of no distinct style or type located at 809 Russell Street (Figure 14). According to Orangeburg County records, it was constructed in 1950. This one-story, concrete block building has a composition shingle shed roof and faces south towards Russell Street. The building is accessed via a metal and glass door on the east side elevation. A fixed picture corner window with heavy metal framing is located on the southeast corner of the building and an additional picture window is located on the east elevation. A flat parapet with simple brick trim conceals the roof from the front elevation of the building. Resource 0335 abuts Resource 0334.02 on the west side. The foundation is not visible.

Resource 0335 is located on Russell Street in the midst of a complex of buildings owned by the Orangeburg Pecan Company. The block is urban with sidewalks and relatively dense historic development, although most of the storefronts are used for storage rather than being open to the public. Resource 0335 is surrounded by pavement. Resource 0335 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

EDISTO MEMORIAL GARDENS (0336-0336.05)

Edisto Memorial Gardens is an approximately 175-acre garden and wildlife park owned and operated by the City of Orangeburg. The park was constructed starting in 1926 with the planting of a five-acre azalea garden along the banks of the North Edisto River. While the azaleas proved to be a major tourist attraction when in bloom, the park itself languished somewhat until Park Superintendent Andrew Dribble took over management in 1937. Throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s, Dribble worked to establish the expanded and more organized gardens which exist today. Components of the park which date to Dribble's tenure include a rose garden and adjacent water garden; the repurposing and placement of the Lady Fountain (0336.01); the relocation of Albergotti Playground (Resource 0336.02); the original park office; and the picnic shelter located adjacent to a pathway to the North Edisto River (Resource 0336.04).

The park is shaped somewhat like a horseshoe with the rose garden and water garden located to the south and Albergotti Playground located to the north. The azalea gardens and Horne Wetland Park connect the two halves and run parallel to the North Edisto River, which skirts the western side of the park. Riverside Drive SW, a two-lane road, runs through the park from north to south to the east of the river. The park is almost bisected by the City of Orangeburg Public Works complex, a group of historic and modern brick buildings which are not open to the public and are not components of the park. A large modern complex called the Centennial Park is located on the southern half of the horseshoe and contains a children's memorial and an amphitheater.

Figure 15 shows an aerial image of the gardens and a proposed NRHP boundary for the site. The NRHP boundary does not follow the parcel boundary, which extends far beyond the bounds of the park and includes the Public Works complex. Rather, the NRHP boundary was established via a 1964 aerial photograph of the area and includes all sections of the park that were developed historically. Figure 16 shows the 1964 aerial photograph along with one from 1974 as well.

The first portion of the gardens to be planted was the azaleas which date to 1927 according to a plan for the gardens drawn by Dribble in 1960 (Dribble 1960). The azaleas were planted interspersed amongst extant cypress trees and walkways were created along the North Edisto River. The azalea gardens are located in the rough center of the park, on the central leg of the horseshoe west of Riverside Drive SW. Today, the azalea gardens blend with the Horne Wetland Park, which was established in 1992. Many of the original paths in the park were replaced with raised wooden boardwalks during the 1990s. Figure 17 shows an early photograph of the azalea gardens that predates the tenure of Andrew Dribble as well as a view down into the azalea gardens from the park office. Figure 18 shows a circa 1953 and a modern image of the same pathway through the azalea garden to the North Edisto River.

Resource 0336.04 is a circa 1950 picnic shelter that is located on the pathway shown in Figure 18. The building is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a composition shingle gabled roof. It is constructed of logs and is open on all four sides. It has simple, rustic log brackets and wood shingles in the gable ends. The floor is paved with flagstones. A historic image of the picnic shelter can be seen in Figure 18 and Figure 19 shows the resource today.

The water garden is located directly to the south of the azaleas. The artificial lake was constructed in 1939-1940 as a Works Progress Administration project (Atkinson 2001). This portion of the park retains much of its historic character, although today the lake is dominated by a large central modern fountain and plantings around the periphery such as irises and other water-loving species have been somewhat reduced. Modern statues of a family fishing have been added to the pond. Figure 20 shows a circa 1950 and a modern image of the lake area of the park.

Resource 0336.05 is a small utility building located approximately 300 feet southwest of the artificial lake. It is sited in a small grass clearing and is placed unobtrusively to avoid foot traffic within the park. It was constructed in 1955 and houses the natural gas system for the City of Edisto. It is rectangular in plan and one story tall with a front gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 21). It is composed of five-to-one common bond brick and has a fairly heavy wood cornice at the roofline that returns. It is accessed on the north and south elevations via slightly inset metal personnel doors. There are louvered metal windows in the gable ends. A steel frame four-over-two double-hung sash window is located on the west elevation. The foundation is slightly raised and is a continuous poured in place concrete slab.

The rose garden is located adjacent to and east of the water garden. It was established in 1950-1951 and retains largely the same layout today as it did historically, with long rectangular beds of roses punctuated by two groups of four circular beds (Dribble 1960). The rose garden is located directly to the southeast of the azalea gardens and is bounded on the south and east sides by Russell Street and Riverside Drive SW respectively. Since the 1970s the Edisto Memorial Gardens have been testing gardens for different rose societies and each of the beds contains a grouping of one individual type of rose. The types of roses grown have varied throughout the years. Figure 22 shows a circa 1953 photograph of the rose garden as well as a modern image.

Resource 0336.01 is a circa 1928 fountain located at the northeast corner of Russell Street and Riverside Drive SW. The two directions of traffic on Riverside Drive SW split as they approach the intersection and the fountain is located in this grassy median. The fountain is directly adjacent to the southeastern corner of the rose garden. The central portion of the fountain is painted bronze and is Classically-inspired with four female figures (Figure 23). The central figure is raised on a pediment and is wearing a laurel leaf crown. Three kneeling figures encircle the round central pediment. All figures are clad in togas. This portion of the fountain dates to circa 1928 and was purchased in New York by City Councilman John Sifly to be placed in front of the new City Hall. Originally the fountain was surrounded by swan statues and two goldfish pools (see Figure 23C). The fountain was dismantled and placed in storage in circa 1948 but was resurrected in circa 1951 for use in the entrance to Edisto Memorial Gardens, this time as a memorial for local soldiers lost during the Second World and Korean Wars (Brown 2014). The fountain was reconstructed with a new hexagonal base of concrete and Roman brick veneer. Stone plaques are located on each side of the hexagonal base. The fountain was refurbished in 1992, although further research is necessary to determine what the refurbishment entailed.

Figure 24 depicts the circa 2011 park office. This building is located up a hill on the east side of Riverside Drive SW, approximately 350 feet northeast of the rose garden and directly across the street from the azaleas. The building is a partial reconstruction of a 1939 building that was destroyed in a fire in 2010. The original building was a rectangular one-story log cabin with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and an open breezeway on the east and west side elevations (see Figure 24B). It had an exterior stone chimney on the north elevation and a series of vertical slats on the south. It was constructed with cypress wood harvested from the gardens and had exposed rafter tails. The modern reconstruction resembles the original building. The chimney on the modern building is decorative and does not pierce the roofline as it did on the historic building. The slats on the south elevation are missing and the building itself is constructed of commercial lumber. It is sited on a poured concrete slab.

The reconstructed park office is located adjacent to a sensory garden which is modern (Figure 25A). Additionally, a large parking lot is located to the east of the park office. The sensory garden and parking lot replaced a daylily garden which was planted in 1958 (Dribble 1960). However, a koi pond and water feature near the park office is historic, and the pathway through the office retains its original shape. Water from the koi pond cascades down an artificial waterfall into the pond below. A small bridge rises over the water feature and allows a good view of the azaleas (see Figure 17B). This portion of the park was developed in 1940-1941 and retains the feel of the park in the mid-twentieth century even though the park office is not historic (Dribble 1960).

To the northwest of the park office and sensory garden lie two large modern park features. The Angel of Hope statue and surrounding area were constructed in 2009 as a memorial to local children that have passed away (see Figure 25B). It is one of a series of statues across the United States. A modern pathway leads north from the Angel of Hope to the Centennial Park area, which was developed in 1998 (see Figure 25C). This large area includes a multi-level amphitheater, a large plaza with a fountain, and a Japanese serenity garden. No portion of the Centennial Park area is historic.

Resource 0336.02 is the Albergotti Playground, which was originally constructed in 1922. The Albergotti Playground was the first playground in Orangeburg and was originally located where the rose garden currently is. The playground was moved to its current location approximately 0.3 mile to the northwest of the rose garden in 1950 (Atkinson 2001). It forms the northern leg of the horseshoe. While the 1950-era playground equipment no longer exists, the 1950 location of the playground remains. Additionally, tennis courts were installed as a component of the 1950 playground and remain today, although the fencing surrounding the court has been replaced. A plaque honoring the history of the playground was installed in 1965. The Albergotti Playground picnic shelter dates from 1950 and is discussed below as Resource 0336.03. The site is landscaped with mature pines, palms, and live oaks which likely are historic and date from the period of significance. Figure 26 shows a circa 1953 and modern image of Resource 0336.02.

Resource 0336.03 is a concrete block picnic shelter located within the Albergotti Playground. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a hipped composition shingle roof. It is open on the north, west, and south elevations with heavy concrete block supports. The east elevation is partially enclosed with two vertical two-over-two double-hung metal sash windows and two open doorways. Figure 27 shows a circa 1953 and modern image of Resource 0336.03.

Edisto Memorial Gardens has been a cornerstone for recreation and tourism in Orangeburg for decades. While it was founded in the 1920s, most of the major components of the gardens were not constructed until the tenure of Andrew Dribble, who was park superintendent from 1937 until 1964 (Atkinson 2001). Extant features of the park that were developed under Dribble include the rose garden, water garden, hillside waterfall area, portions of the azalea gardens, and the Albergotti Playground. While portions of the gardens are new such as Centennial Park, the Angel of Hope, and the sensory garden, the overall landscape of Edisto Memorial Gardens retains much of the character of its mid-twentieth-century design. The gardens have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association over roughly 80 percent of the property. In general, the gardens successfully convey as a mid-twentieth-century park with garden, wildlife, and playground components.

Edisto Memorial Gardens is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A on a local level under the entertainment and recreation area of significance for its association with the development of large-scale mixed parks during the mid-twentieth-century. The gardens have been a major tourist destination for those visiting Orangeburg since the 1930s and are the site of the first playground in Orangeburg. It is also recommended eligible

for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture with a local level of significance. The gardens are an excellent representative example of mid-twentieth-century mixed recreational landscape architecture and would be the only such property on the NRHP in Orangeburg County. The gardens are most prominently associated with park superintendent Andrew Dribble. Dribble is not noteworthy for any reason beyond his management of the gardens. Edisto Memorial Gardens is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B.

ELMWOOD AVENUE RESIDENTIAL CORRIDOR (0337 - 0340)

Table 2. Elmwood Avenue Residential Corridor Architectural Resources

Site No.	Address	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Recommendation
0337	144 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1919	Not Eligible
0338	160 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1919	Not Eligible
0339	178 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1948	Not Eligible
0340	202 Elmwood Avenue SW	Residential	1952	Not Eligible

The Elmwood Avenue Residential Corridor is a small residential corridor that extends approximately 500 feet down the west side of Elmwood Avenue for one block from Russell Street on the north to U.S. 301 on the south. The proposed boundary for the district is delineated in Figure 28. All resources within the district are single-family homes and the period of significance for the district is 1919-1952. The residential corridor consists of a small and distinct grouping of dense single family residential development surrounded by undeveloped and sparsely developed commercial development. House types that are represented within the district are Bungalows, a Central Hallway Cottage, and a Minimal Traditional (Figures 29-31). The buildings are clad in weatherboard or wood German novelty siding. Roofs are front gabled, laterally gabled, or hipped and are either composition shingle or standing seam metal. All resources are rectangular and are one story tall with continuous concrete block or brick pier with fill foundations. Window types are all double-hung sashes, including wood frame two-over-two and six-over-six windows as well as one-over-one aluminum frame replacement windows. All four houses have either interior or external brick chimneys. Three of the resources have additions to the rear of the building. Decorative elements include exposed rafter tails, an added dormer, turned wood porch supports, and perforated concrete block used in the foundation.

All of the resources are sited on fairly standard-sized lots and have setbacks of approximately 20 feet from Elmwood Avenue SW, which is a narrow residential street with vacant space on the east side. Landscaping includes grass lawns, swept yards, bushes, shrubs, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the properties. No individual resource was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Some resources are negatively impacted by the use of replacement windows and by alterations visible from the front elevation. No individual resources are known to be associated with any significant person or event, and therefore are not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The district as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, but contains no noteworthy examples of two very common house types in South Carolina. The district as a whole does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

812 RUSSELL STREET (0341 and 0341.01)

Resource 0341 is a circa 1960 vacant warehouse located at 812 Russell Street. It used to house Red Hat Feeds and signage for the company still remains. The resource is rectangular in plan and is one story tall with a front gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 32). It is clad in V-crimp metal siding. The foundation is a combination of concrete block piers, continuous brick, and continuous concrete block. The south end of the building is largely intact, with a metal door and louvered metal windows in the gable end. The long east and west side elevations contain fenestration for doors and windows which are missing. The north end of the building has sustained fire damage and is open to the elements. It appears that the roofline extended to create a front-gabled porch at this end of the building prior to the fire.

Resource 0341.01 is a circa 1960 vacant storage shed located at 812 Russell Street, approximately 30 feet southwest of Resource 0341. This building is one story tall, roughly rectangular in plan, and appears to have been constructed in three parts (see Figure 32). It has an asymmetrically pitched, laterally gabled V-crimp metal roof and is clad in sheet metal siding. The east elevation of all three portions is open to the air and the building is supported by a concrete block pier foundation. There is no fenestration with the exception of the open east elevation.

Both resources are sited on a large lot which contains deteriorating paved parking areas and sparse grass lawn. It is encircled by a chain link fence. Resources 0341 and 0341.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not collectively or individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

BRIDGE CARRYING U.S. 301 OVER THE NORTH EDISTO RIVER (0342)

Resource 0342 is a nine-span T-beam bridge that carries U.S. 301 over the North Edisto River (Figure 33). The bridge was constructed in 1922 and is 293 feet long. The superstructure includes haunched beams and a state-standard concrete balustrade. The substructure includes concrete bents with arched caps. The bridge was widened on one side in 1954 when U.S. 301 was widened as it passes through Orangeburg. The new portion constructed in 1954 was designed to match the older section (Lichtenstein Consulting Services 2005).

Resource 0342 was evaluated during the 2005 Lichtenstein Consulting Services *South Carolina State Bridge Survey* and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. This report concurs with that assessment. The bridge is of a common type constructed throughout the state. It is one of hundreds of similar bridges in South Carolina and its integrity has been negatively impacted by major alterations. It is not architecturally or technologically significant and is not recommended as eligible under Criterion C. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

BRIDGE CARRYING U.S. 301 OVER THE NORTH EDISTO SWAMP (0343)

Resource 0343 is a T-beam bridge that carries U.S. 301 over the North Edisto Swamp (Figure 34). It is located approximately 1,000 feet to the west of Resource 0342. It was constructed in 1954 and was widened on both sides in 1968. The added portions of the superstructure are of slab construction with a modern concrete balustrade and the bridge is supported by concrete bents. The only visible historic fabric is located in the central portion of the substructure under the bridge.

Resource 0343 was evaluated during the 2005 Lichtenstein Consulting Services *South Carolina State Bridge Survey* and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. This report concurs with that assessment. The bridge is of a common type constructed throughout the state. It is one of hundreds of similar bridges in South Carolina and its integrity has been negatively impacted by major alterations which leave no historic fabric visible from the road. It is not architecturally or technologically significant and is not recommended as eligible under Criterion C. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

As a result of this survey, no archaeological resources were identified. Ten architectural resources were recorded. Two architectural resources, the Orangeburg Pecan Company (0334-0334.05) and Edisto Memorial Gardens (0336-0336.05) are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Portions of the proposed boundaries for both resources are located within the survey area for the project as provided by the client. It is recommended that the project avoid impacting the boundaries of both eligible resources to avoid an adverse effect. This potential adverse effect appears unlikely, as the project area that was provided for use during the survey was larger than the anticipated final area. Since the survey was conducted, the area has been refined. The preferred alternative alignment runs approximately 50 feet to the south of the current alignment when passing by the Edisto Memorial Gardens. Thus, there is no anticipated loss of ROW for this project on the north side of U.S. 301 in this area. Additionally, the Orangeburg Pecan Company is now located approximately 600 feet to the east of the refined project area. While both resources

are within the larger APE, neither will be directly affected by the undertaking. Given this project area refinement, the only predicted negative impacts on these resources are indirect, such as the destruction of historic viewshed, increased traffic, and increased noise. U.S. 301 is currently a busy highway in this portion of the project area. The historic setting and viewshed of the two resources has already been adversely affected by the busy highway, and the slight increase in traffic or noise that could result from this project will not significantly affect the integrity of either resource. Given the above stipulations, there is a finding of no historic properties affected for this project.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: 5-10-19

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: 5-10-19

REFERENCES CITED

Atkinson, Gene

2001 *Orangeburg*. Indians of North America. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.

Brown, Martha Rose

2014 100 Objects/Day 2: “Lady Fountain” Once Was Downtown and Source of Controversy. *The Times and Democrat*, June 17, 2014, Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dribble, Andrew

1960 General Landscape Plan - Edisto Memorial Gardens. On file at City of Orangeburg Parks and Recreation Department, August, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Felder, Fred, Jr.

2018 Orangeburg Pecan - Our Company History. Electronic document, <https://uspecans.com>, accessed May 31, 2018.

Lichtenstein Consulting Services

2005 *South Carolina State Bridge Survey*. On file at the South Carolina Division of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

National Park Service

1985 Orangeburg Downtown Historic District - South Carolina Inventory Form for Historic Districts and Individual Properties in a Multiple Property Submission.

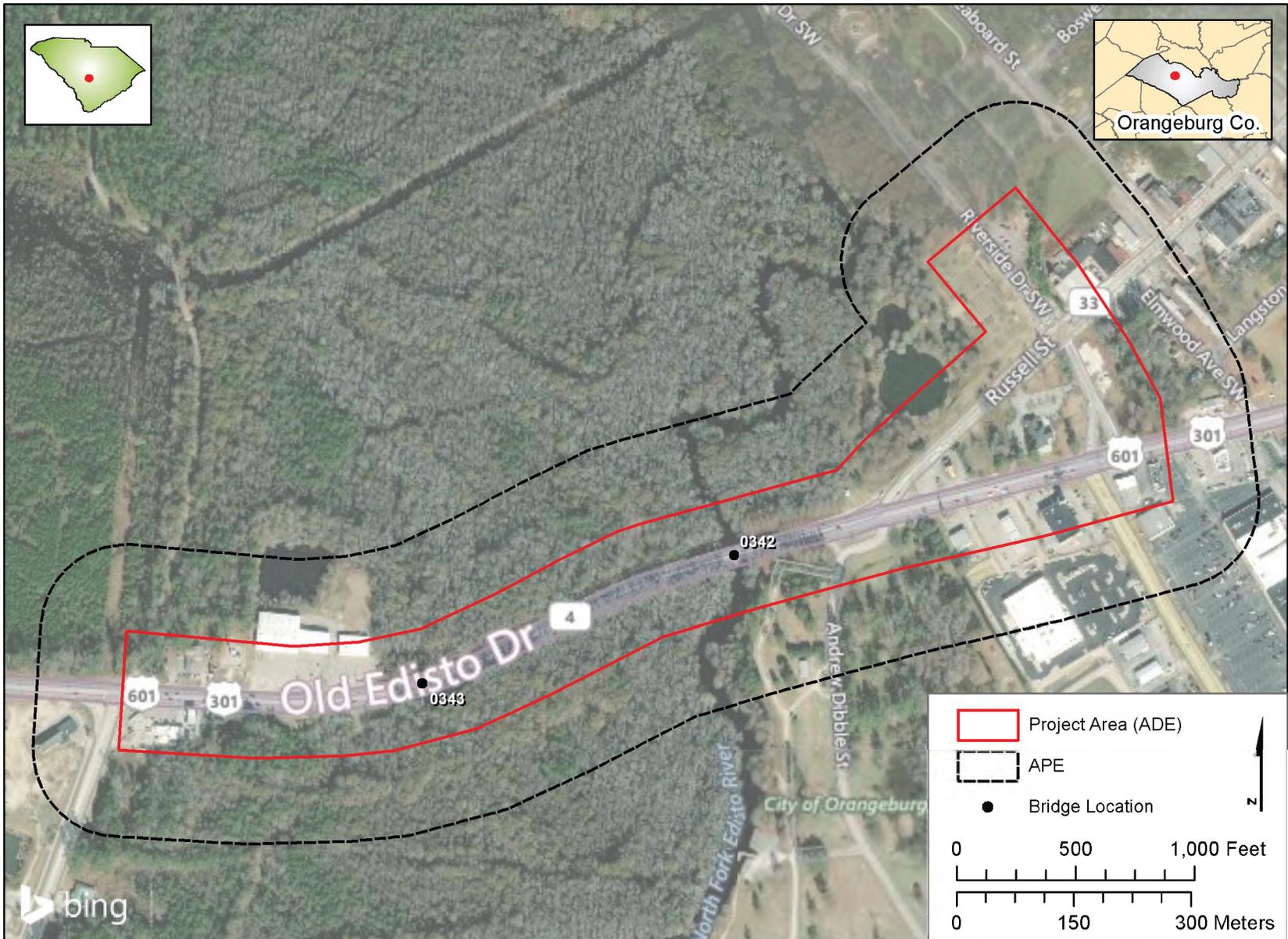


Figure 1.
Project Location Map

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 2.
Typical Vegetation within the APE



A. Looking West of the Bridge



B. Looking East of the Bridge

Figure 3.
Development within the APE



A. Looking West along U.S. 301 toward the Western end of the APE



B. Looking East from the Intersection of Riverside Drive with U.S. 301



C. Looking East from the Intersection of Riverside Drive with Russell Street



D. Looking West along the Northern Side of U.S. 301 into the Edisto Memorial Gardens

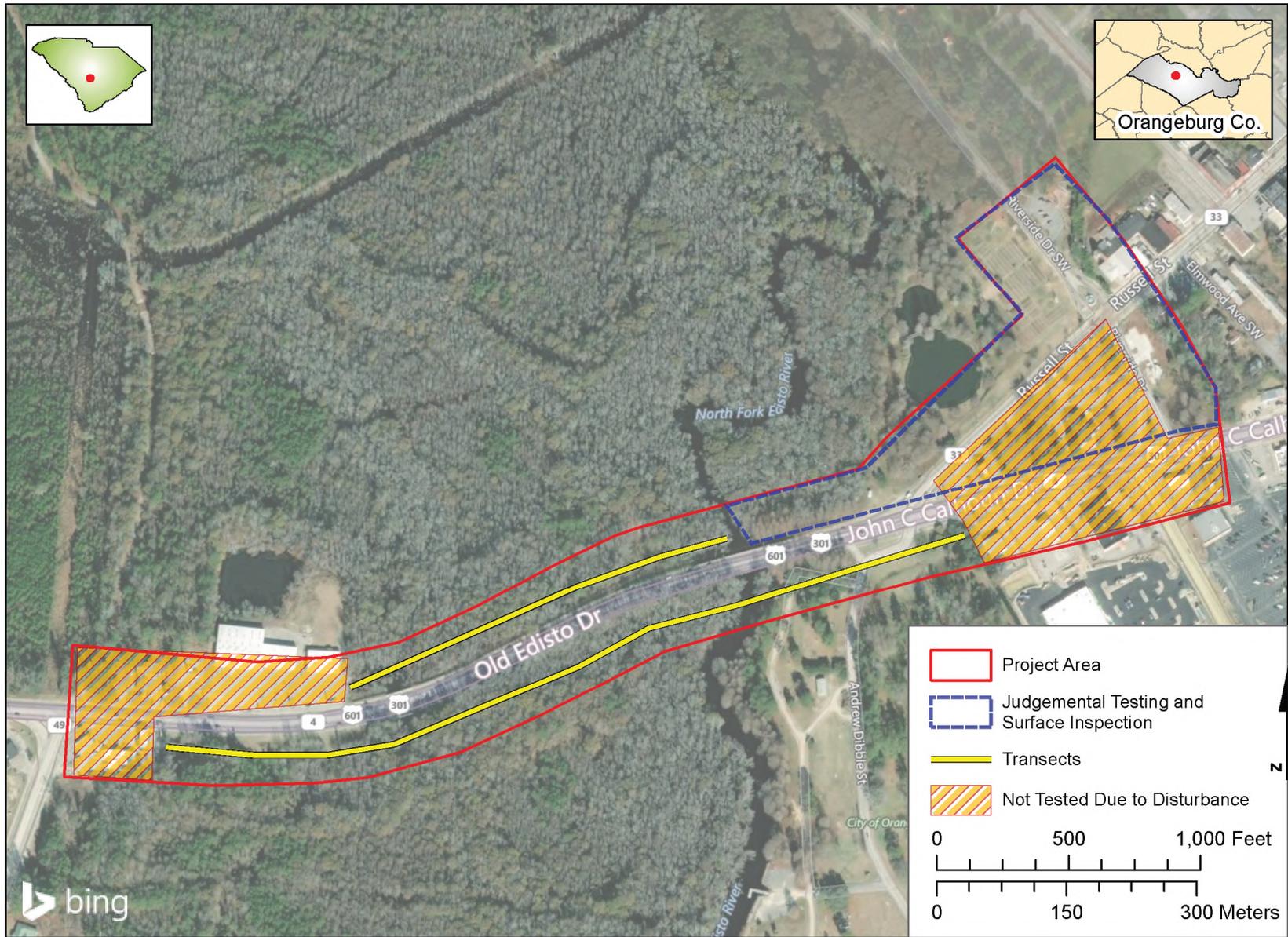
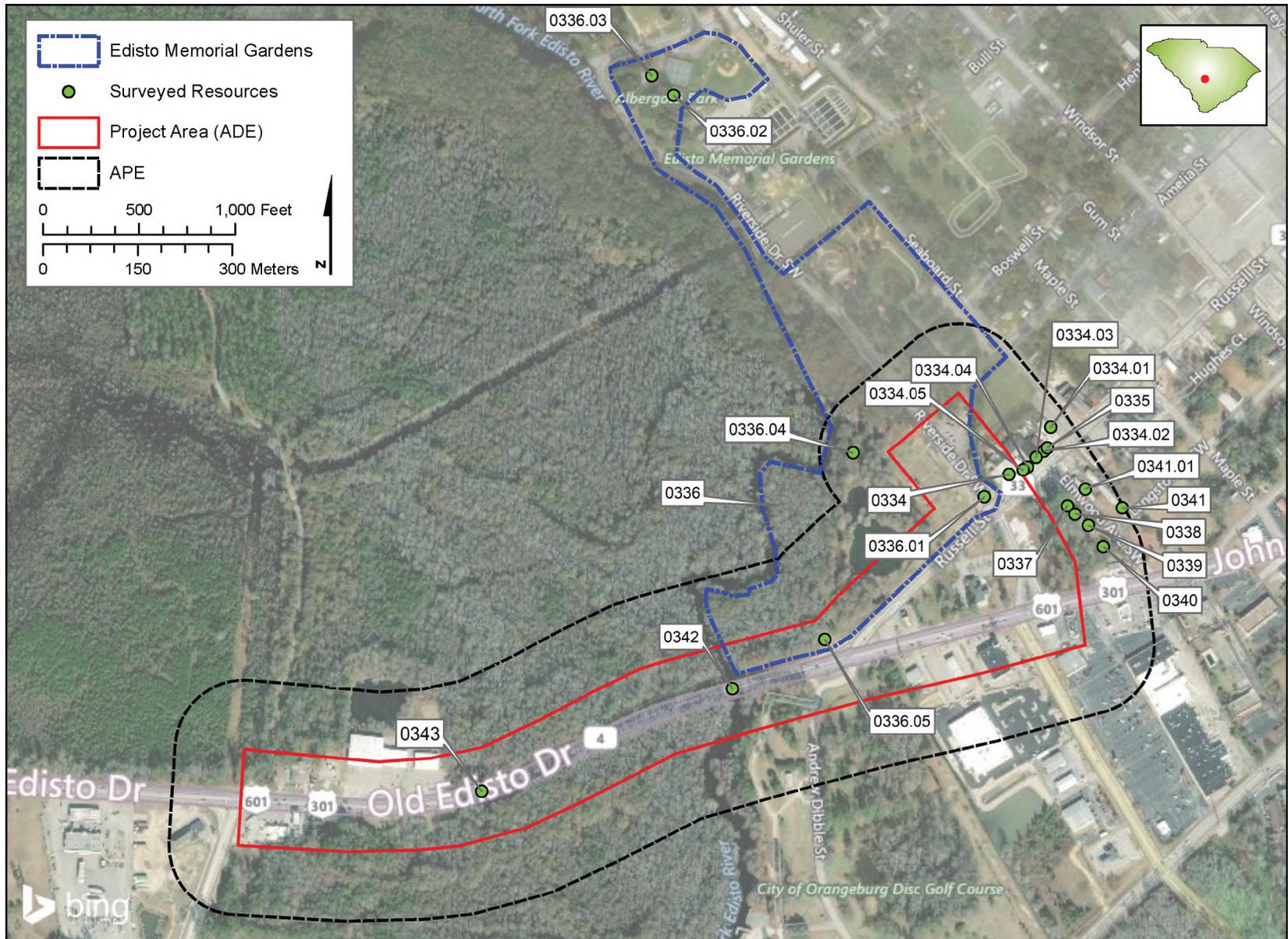


Figure 4.
Survey Coverage within the APE

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 5.
Newly Surveyed Architectural Resources within the APE

Figure 6.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Main Building (Resource 0334)



A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Southwest Oblique, Addition Detail

Figure 7.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Main Building (Resource 0334)



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Rear L, View North



C. Courtyard Detail, View West

Figure 8.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Concrete Block Building (Resource 0334.01)



A. Southeast Oblique



B. South Elevation Detail

Figure 9.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Stucco Storefront Building (Resource 0334.02), South Elevation



Figure 10.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Double Storefront Building (Resource 0334.03)



A. South Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique

Figure 11.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Single Storefront Building (Resource 0334.04)

A. South Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique

C. Northeast Oblique



Figure 12.
Orangeburg Pecan Company – Office Building (Resource 0334.05)

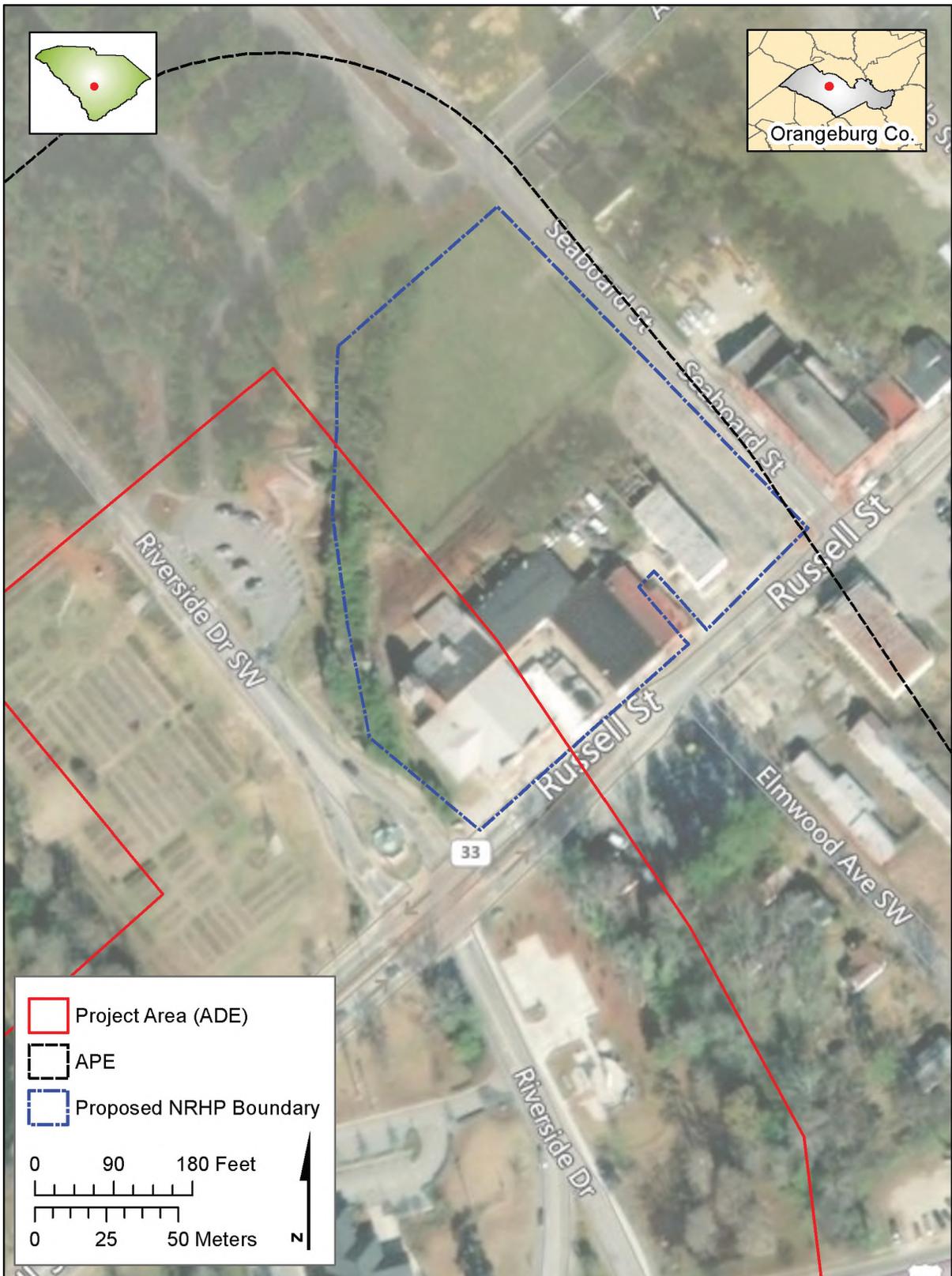


A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation

Figure 13.
Proposed NRHP Boundary for Orangeburg Pecan Company

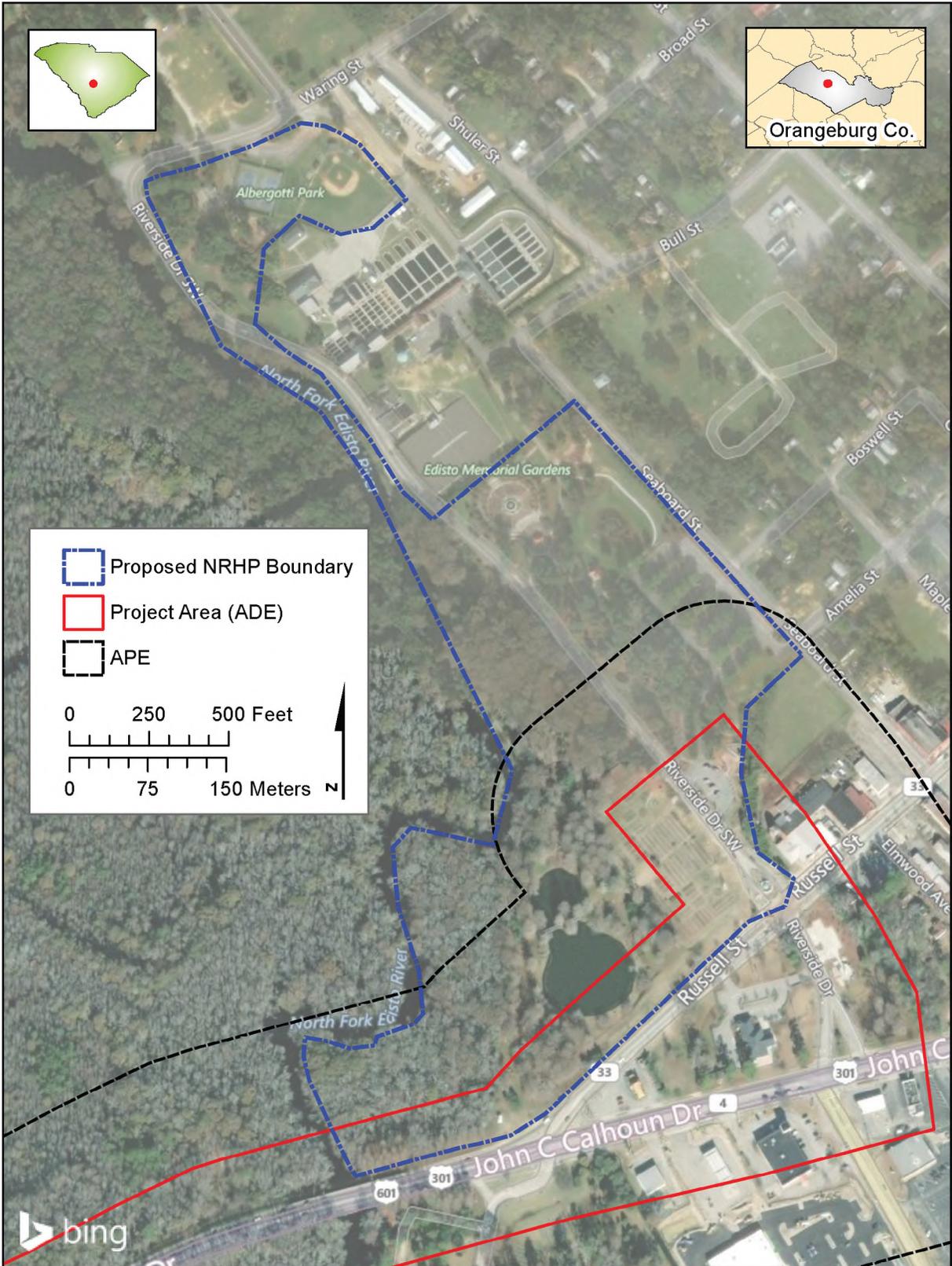


Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 14.
A and A Lock and Key Service – 809 Russell Street (Resource 0335), Southeast Oblique



Figure 15.
Proposed NRHP Boundary for Edisto Memorial Gardens



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 16.
Historic Aerials of Project Area



A. 1964 Aerial Photograph



B. 1974 Aerial Photograph

Figure 17.
Edisto Memorial Gardens - Azaleas (Resource 0336)



A. Azaleas, Circa 1930

Courtesy: Addie Stewart Felkel



B. View West from Park Office

Figure 18.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Azaleas (Resource 0336)



A. View East on Pathway to North Edisto River, Circa 1953
Courtesy: Orangeburg Chamber of Commerce



B. View West on Pathway to North Edisto River

Figure 19.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Picnic Shelter (Resource 0336.04), Northwest Oblique



Figure 20.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Lake Area (Resource 0336)



A. View West, Circa 1950

Courtesy: Orangeburg Chamber of Commerce



B. View East

Figure 21.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Natural Gas Building (Resource 0336.05)



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Plaque Detail

Figure 22.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Rose Garden (Resource 0336)

A. View North Circa 1953
Courtesy: Orangeburg Chamber of Commerce



B. View South

C. View West



Figure 23.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Lady Fountain (Resource 0336.01)

A. View South



B. Detail



C. Original Location, Circa 1940
Courtesy: Louis Boone

Figure 24.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Park Office (Resource 0336)



A. View East



B. View Northwest Circa 1952

Courtesy: Orangeburg Chamber of Commerce

Figure 25.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Modern Portions (Resource 0336)

A. Sensory Garden, View North



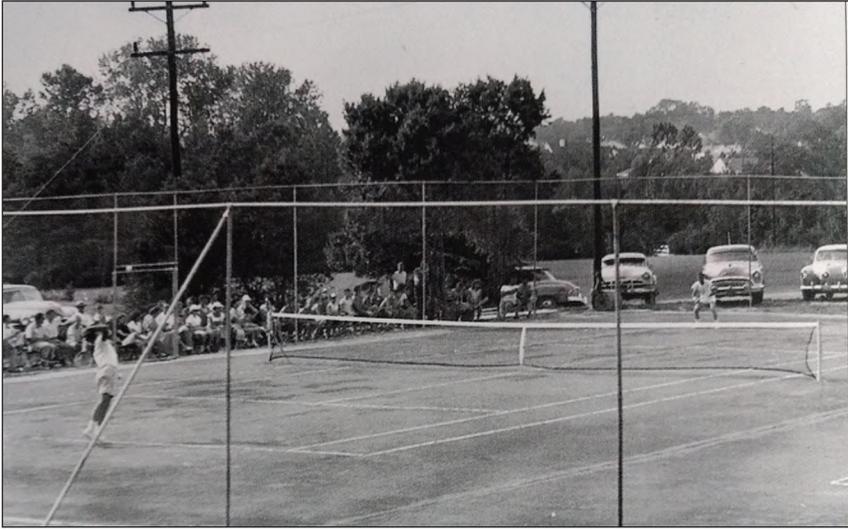
B. Angel of Hope, View South

C. Centennial Park, Plaque Detail



Figure 26.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Albergotti Playground (Resource 0336.02)

A. Tennis Courts Circa 1953
Courtesy: City of Orangeburg



B. View East

C. View South with Plaque



Figure 27.
Edisto Memorial Gardens – Albergotti Playground Picnic Shelter (Resource 0336.03)

A. Southwest Oblique
Circa 1953



Courtesy: City of Orangeburg



B. South Elevation

C. West Elevation



Figure 28.
Proposed Boundary for Elmwood Avenue Residential Corridor



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 29.

144 Elmwood Avenue SW (Resource 0337) and 160 Elmwood Avenue SW (Resource 0338)



A. Resource 0337, Northeast Oblique



B. Resource 0338, East Elevation

Figure 30.
178 Elmwood Avenue SW (Resource 0339)



A. East Elevation



B. Northeast Oblique

Figure 31.
202 Elmwood Avenue SW (Resource 0340)



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique

Figure 32.
812 Russell Street (Resource 0341 and 0341.01)

A. Resource 0341, Southwest Oblique



B. Resource 0341.01, Northeast Oblique

C. Contextual, View Southwest



Figure 33.
U.S. 301 over North Edisto River Bridge (Resource 0342)

A. View Northwest



B. Substructure Detail, Facing North

C. Balustrade Detail, Facing East



Figure 34.
U.S. 301 over North Edisto Swamp Bridge (Resource 0343)

A. View Southeast



B. Substructure Detail, Facing South

C. Balustrade Detail, Facing East

