

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey for Intersection Improvements at S-485(Old Cherokee Road) and S-408 (Pilgrim Church Road), Lexington County, South Carolina

DATE OF RESEARCH: August 20, 2019

COUNTY: Lexington

PIN: P029661

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ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: David Kelly

PROJECT: Intersection Improvements at S-485(Old Cherokee Road) and S-408 (Pilgrim Church Road)

DESCRIPTION: The SCDOT proposes to make safety improvements to the intersections of S-485 (Old Cherokee Road) and S-408 (Pilgrim Church Road) (**Figure 1**). Improvements will consist of the addition of left turn lanes and a recreation of the current intersection by rerouting Catawba Trail and S-485. New right-of-way (ROW) will be required. The archaeological area of potential effect (APE) runs approximately 160 meters along Old Cherokee Road and Pilgrim Church Road. The project area extended approximately 360 meters along Catawba Trail and continuing to Old Cherokee Road for the planned rerouting S-485 and Catawba Trail (**Figure 2**). The APE for archaeological resources for the project consists of land that will be acquired as new right-of-way (ROW) as well as those areas within the existing ROW that might be affected by the undertaking. The APE for architectural resources consists of a 300 foot buffer around the archaeological APE (**Figure 3**).

LOCATION: The project area is located in the northeastern portion of Lexington County and approximately 2 miles northwest of the town of Lexington.

USGS QUADRANGLE: Irmo

DATE: 1971

SCALE: 7.5'

UTM: WGS84

ZONE: 17

Centroid of APE: EASTING: 477562.87

NORTHING: 3763371.12

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The areas of proposed new ROW are located in the Piedmont physiographic province. The western half of the project area consists of commercial and residential development. The eastern half of the project area consisted of mixed pine and hardwood forest and grassy fields.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: The closest water source to the project area is unnamed tributary of Fourteenmile Creek, approximately 140 meters to the southeast. Lake Murray is approximately 340 meters north of the project area.

SOIL TYPE: The project area contains five different soil types. The most abundant is Pelion loamy sand (PeB) with 2 to 6 percent slopes. This soil is moderately well drained and comprises 33 percent of the project area. Dothan loamy sand (DoB) with 2 to 6 percent slopes comprises 28.4 percent of the project area, while Georgeville very fine sandy loam (GeC) with 6 to 10 percent slopes comprises 19.4 percent and Tarrus silt loam (TaE) with 15 to 25 percent slopes comprises 14.5 percent. These three soils are well drained. The remaining 4.7 percent of the project area contains Blaney-Vaucluse complex (BoE) with 10 to 25 percent slopes, which is also well drained.

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 [8/20/2019].

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

CURRENT VEGETATION: Vegetation within the project area includes mixed pine and hardwood forest with a moderate understory of briars and saplings, lawns, and grassy road ROW. **Figures 4 – 7** show the typical vegetation within the project area.

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. One previous cultural resources study was conducted within a half mile of the project area, an archaeological investigation of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project Area completed by S&ME in 2007. No previously recorded cultural resources are present within the areas of proposed new ROW, but two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a half mile radius of the project area (**Figure 8**). Site 38LX277 is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter that was considered not eligible for the NRHP (Martin, et al. 1987). Site 38LX276 is a non-diagnostic lithic scatter and is not eligible for the NRHP (Martin et al. 1997).

Maps and historic aerials dating to between 1904 and 1990 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 (USDA 1925; USGS 1904, 1961, and 1990). Historic imagery shows that the area of proposed intersection improvements has remained largely undeveloped over the last hundred years. Historically much of the project area was used for agricultural purposes or was forested. **Figures 9 – 11** show the project area through historic maps and aerials. The 1904 (USGS 1904) topographic show the earliest structures in the project area, which also appear on a 1925 Lexington County soil map (USDA 1925). The 1961 aerial shows the land use of the area. 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 July 25, 2019. Survey methods consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire APE augmented by the excavation of 30x30 centimeters shovel test pits (STPs) within area of new ROW. A total of 47 STP locations were investigated. Out of these, 35 were not excavated due to buried utilities or ground disturbance. The majority of the project area was severely disturbed from buried sewer, electric, and gas utilities as well as roadside drainage ditches. No STPs were excavated in these areas. Additionally, no STPs were excavated in where there was excessive slope or in areas of greater than 50 percent surface visibility.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS: A total of 47 STP locations were investigated in the project area (**Figure 12**). Thirty-five STPs were not excavated due to buried utilities, slope, ground disturbance, or surface visibility. The majority of the project area was very narrow in width and was heavily disturbed by buried utilities, roadside ditches, and other ground disturbance or exhibited areas with greater than 50 percent surface visibility. In areas that were not shovel tested, the surface was inspected for historic resources or artifacts present on the ground surface. **Figures 13 – 16** show buried utilities and other ground disturbance within the project area. A typical shovel test profile consisted of approximately 15 centimeters of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand over a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and pale brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay subsoil.

One archaeological site (38LX680) and one isolated find was identified during this survey.

38LX680

Site 38LX680 is a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farm complex situated on a ridge top on the north side of Pilgrim Church Road approximately 200 meters east of the intersection of Pilgrim Church Road with Catawba Trail (**Figure 17**). It measures approximately 135-x-70 meters in size and includes the remains of several heavily overgrown and dilapidated structures. The standing structures present include an I-house, two barns, three unidentified outbuildings that were probably used for storage and livestock, and a circular stone food/water trough (**Figure 18**). The yard area is scattered with piles of architectural debris, possibly representing previous standing structures, as well as various piles of mid-twentieth century trash, including wagon wheel fragments, pieces of farm machinery, and building debris (**Figure 19**). See Figures 20 – 28 in the Architectural Description for structure photographs and a more detailed description. The farm complex is visible on 1961, 1964, and 1971 aerial photographs. A possible structure is visible on the 1971 aerial where collapsed structure debris was present.

This site was located outside of the current project's archaeological APE, therefore it was not subject to shovel testing. Site boundaries were drawn based on based on the observed above ground features and architectural remains, as well as historical maps and aerial photographs. As the site has not been shovel tested, its eligibility under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is considered unassessed. The above ground resources present at this site were also recorded as structure numbers 0995, 0995.01, 0995.02, 0995.03, 0995.04, and 0995.05, which are discussed in more detail in the architectural survey results below.

Isolated Find

One isolated find was identified at Shovel Test Pit (STP) 4-2. The find sits at the crest of a gently sloping hill in a fallow agricultural field. One quartz biface and one piece of Bristol glaze stoneware were recovered from Stratum I between 0-10 centimeters below surface. The resource was delineated on a 15 meter grid. Four STPs within the delineation grid were excavated. Four STPs were not excavated due to ground disturbance, the presence of fill dirt, or exposed ground surface visibility. No additional artifacts were found during the delineation efforts. **Figure 20** shows the location of the Isolated Find within the project area.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: A historical resources reconnaissance of the project area was conducted on July 25, 2019. Site survey methods consisted of a visual examination of all buildings within the Architectural APE. Twelve (12) new resources within the Architectural APE were documented (site numbers 0995, 0995.01 – 0995.05, 1002, 1002.01 – 1002.03, 1003, and 1003.01, see **Figure 21**).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS: A total of 12 aboveground resources were documented during these investigations. The first historic resource consists of one residential structure and five outbuildings. All of the structures are part of a heavily overgrown and dilapidated historic farmstead. The residence (site no 0995) is a vacant I-house constructed ca. 1880. The house is south facing and two-stories. It features a lateral gable roof with chimneys on either end, a brick pier foundation, a full façade shed porch, and weatherboard siding. The front door is left of center and features sidelights and a transom. The house has most likely had three rear additions. These include a north facing shed roofed addition on the back left side, a two-story shed roofed addition on the back right side, and a third addition built onto the second addition extending the plan view of the house into an L shape. The third addition is asymmetrically gabled with both an interior and an exterior chimney. The research of Mr. J.R. Fennell (personal communication) found that the core of the house was constructed circa 1850 by the Wingard family, who still own it. The I-house appearance was found to be from later redesign, most likely late 1800s. **Figures 22 – 25** show the house as it looked at the time of survey.

Resource 0995.01 is a two-story barn built around 1920. It is rectangular with both weatherboard and raised seam metal siding and features a lateral gabled roof covered with raised seam metal. The interior contains multiple livestock stalls. **Figure 26** shows this resource as it looked at the time of survey. Resource 0995.02 is a dilapidated barn built around 1920 (**Figure 27**). It is sided with weatherboard and raised seam metal and features an end-to-front gabled roof covered with raised seam metal. There is a bay on the north side covered with a shed roof. Both of the barns are surrounded by extremely dense vegetation. Resource 0995.03 is an end-to-front gabled, one-story storage building built about 1920 (**Figure 28**). It features weatherboard siding with additional raised seam metal siding along the side elevations. The front of the building features an engaged overhang over the door. The left elevation features a bay with a shed roof. Resource 0995.04 is a dilapidated rectangular outbuilding constructed about 1920 (**Figure 29**). It has a gabled end-to-front roof covered in raised seam metal and an engaged overhang covering the front façade. Resource 0995.05 was mostly likely built about 1920 (**Figure 30**). It is a dilapidated rectangular shaped outbuilding with a raised seam metal shed roof. The walls of the building are weatherboard.

The house and the outbuildings should be considered a single complex. Although the construction dates of the outbuildings are later than that of the original house, the buildings themselves contribute to the look of the feel of the site as a whole. Resource number 0995 was evaluated and recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture embodying distinctive characteristics of a type or time period. Resources 0995.01 – 0995.05 were also evaluated and recommended eligible under Criterion C. Although lacking individual distinction, the outbuildings were found to contribute to the significance of the site.

Resource 1002 is an I-house that, according to tax records, was built in 1890. The north facing house is laterally gabled with two stories and has a two-story front porch with a balustrade. The original core of the house contains two chimneys, one each on the east and west elevations. The house has been heavily altered with multiple additions on the south elevation, composition shingles, and synthetic siding. Historic aerial photographs indicate that the additions are middle-to late-twentieth century. **Figures 31 – 34** show the resource as it looked at the time of survey. Resource 1002.01 is a north facing middle-twentieth century two-story outbuilding with weatherboard siding and a raised seam metal roof. It has a gable roof and features additions built onto the east and south elevations (**Figure 35**). Resource 1002.02 is a small gabled outbuilding with a raised metal seam roof and weatherboard siding (**Figure 36**).

Resource 1002.03 is a wooden frame shelter covering a stone well. The roof is hipped and is covered by a raised seam metal roof (**Figure 37**). This resource was evaluated to lack historical integrity due to the amount of renovation done during the twentieth century. It lacks significance under NRHP criteria A, B, and C. Therefore this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Resource 1003 (c. 1930) is a south facing residential structure with a raised metal seam hipped roof. The structure is one-story and features a shed roofed porch, which covers the full façade of the structure. The house contains two interior chimneys and brick foundation. Additions have been added to the northern elevation of the structure (**Figure 38**). Resource 1003.01 is a small end over front gabled outbuilding. The resource has weatherboard siding. An addition has been added to the east elevation that features a shed roof (**Figure 39**). This resource was evaluated to lack significance under NRHP criteria A, B, and C. Therefore it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: The cultural resources survey for improvements to the intersection of S-485 (Old Cherokee Road) and S-408 (Pilgrim Church Road) resulted in the identification of one new archaeological resource (38LX680) and 12 new historic resources (site numbers 0995, 0995.01 – 0995.05, 1002, 1002.01 – 1002.03, 1003, and 1003.01). Site 38LX680 is an archaeological component associated with historic resources 0995 and 0995.01 – 0995.05. As the site was outside of the current archaeological APE, it was not shovel tested and its eligibility is unassessed. Resources 1002 and 1003 as well as the sub-numbers associated with them are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site number 0995 consists of a main farmhouse, several dependent structures, and the associated farm landscape. The site is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. SCDOT’s project will require ROW from the eligible boundary of this resource. However, the necessary ROW will be on the periphery of the property, will not result in impacts to any structures, and will not significantly change the characteristics of the complex crucial to its NRHP eligibility. SCDOT has minimized ROW acquisition in the portion of the complex containing eligible/contributing structures so that no new ROW will be acquired adjacent to those structures (see attached figures). SCDOT therefore recommends that the proposed project would have no adverse effect upon the Wingard Farm complex and that the project as a whole would in turn have no adverse effect to historic resources. Based on SHPO concurrence with the proposed project’s effect determination Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) intends to make a de minimis finding regarding impacts to this site, thus satisfying the requirements of Section 4(f). No additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: August 30, 2019

References Cited

- Martin, Debra K., Susan H. Jackson, and Lesley M. Drucker
1987 Archaeological Inventory Survey of the West Water Treatment Plant, Lexington County South Carolina. Carolina Archaeological Services. Columbia, South Carolina.
- United State Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1925 Soil Survey of Lexington County, South Carolina. Retrieved from USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture,
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/south_carolina/lexingtonSC1925/lexingtonSC1925.pdf>.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1904 1904 Columbia 1:125,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer < <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.
- 1961 1964 Aerial Photo Single Frame. Entity ID ARB610360060295, Project 61036, Roll 000006, Frame 295, Scale 60,000, Retrieved from USGS Earth Explorer
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- 1990 1971 Irmo 1:24,000 Scale Topographic Quadrangle. Retrieved from USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer < <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>.

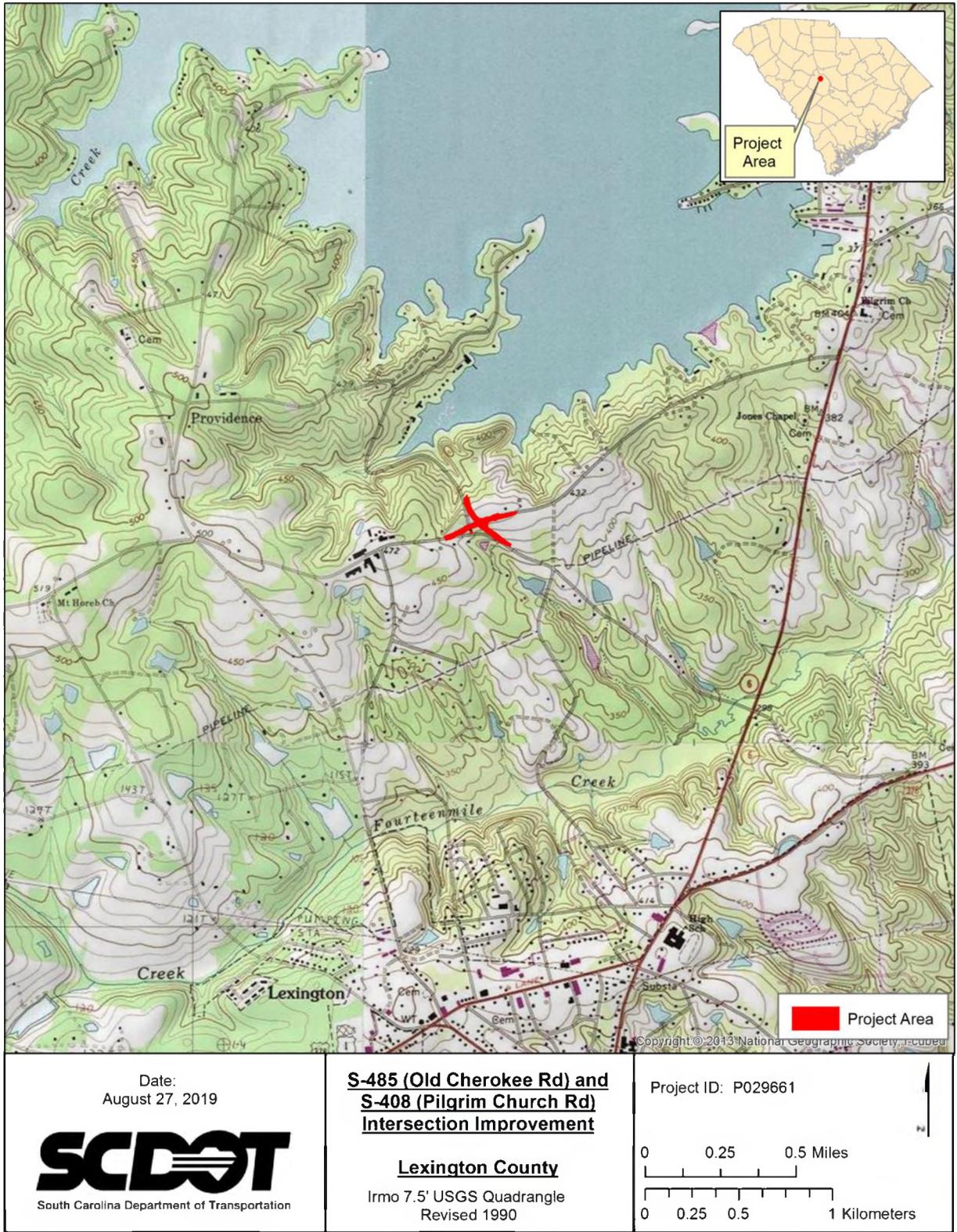


Figure 1. Project Area, 1990 Irmo, SC, 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (USGS 1990).

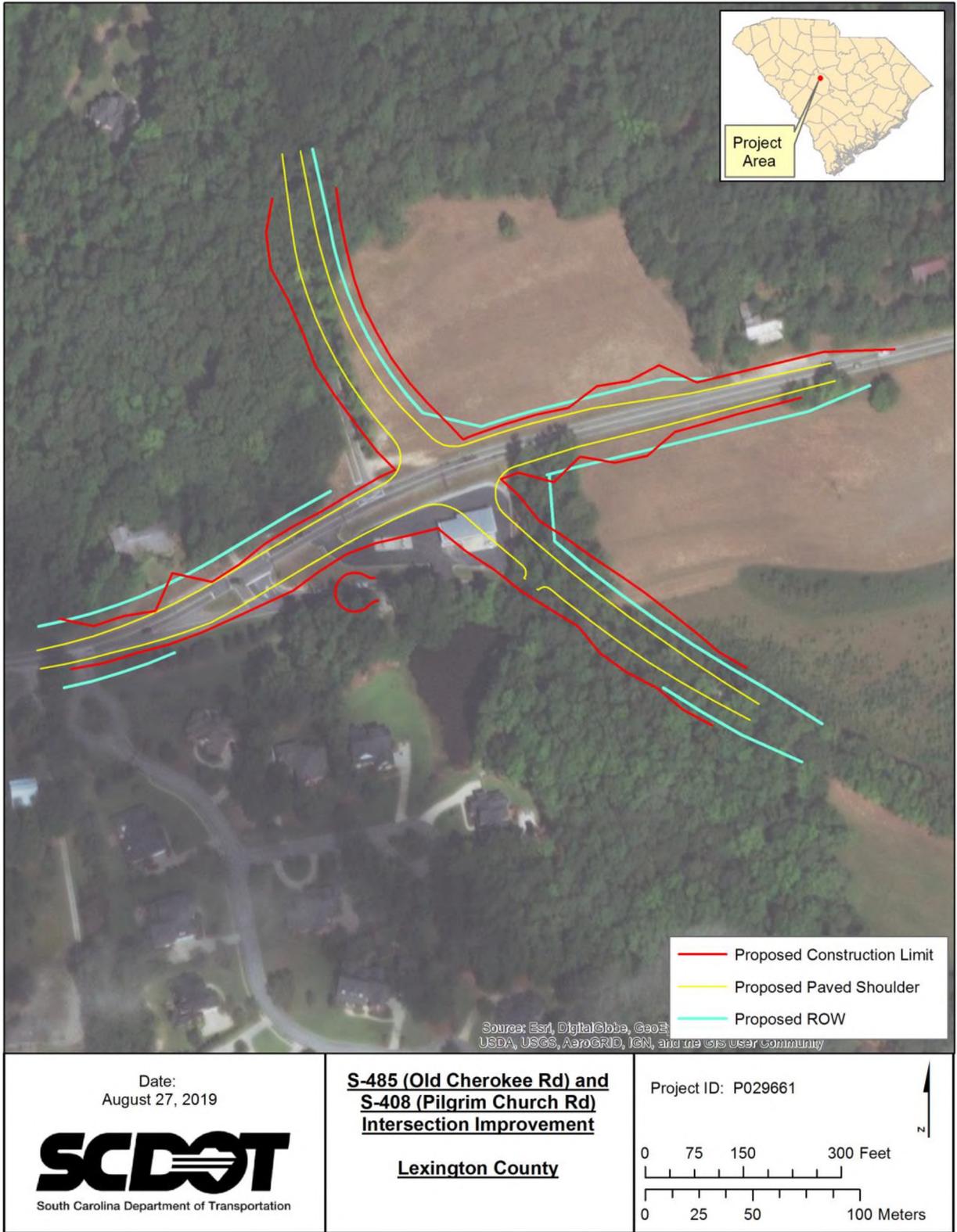


Figure 2. Intersection Improvement Plans.

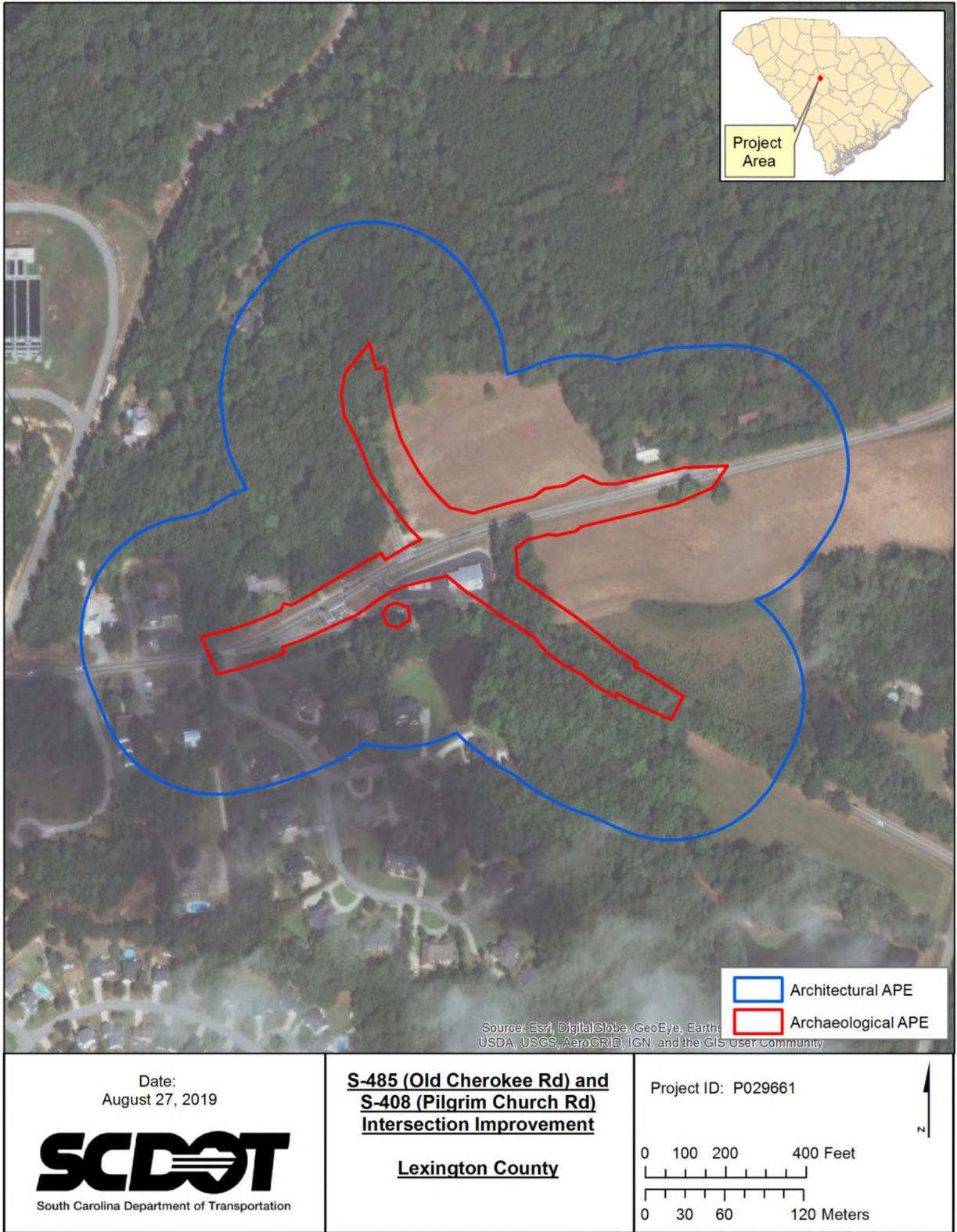


Figure 3. Archaeological and Architectural APEs.



Figure 4. General View of the Project Area, Old Cherokee Road Facing Southeast.



Figure 5. General View of the Project Area, Old Cherokee Road Facing West.



Figure 6. General View of the Project Area, South Side of Pilgrim Church Road Facing East.



Figure 7. General View of the Project Area, North Side of Pilgrim Church Road Facing West.

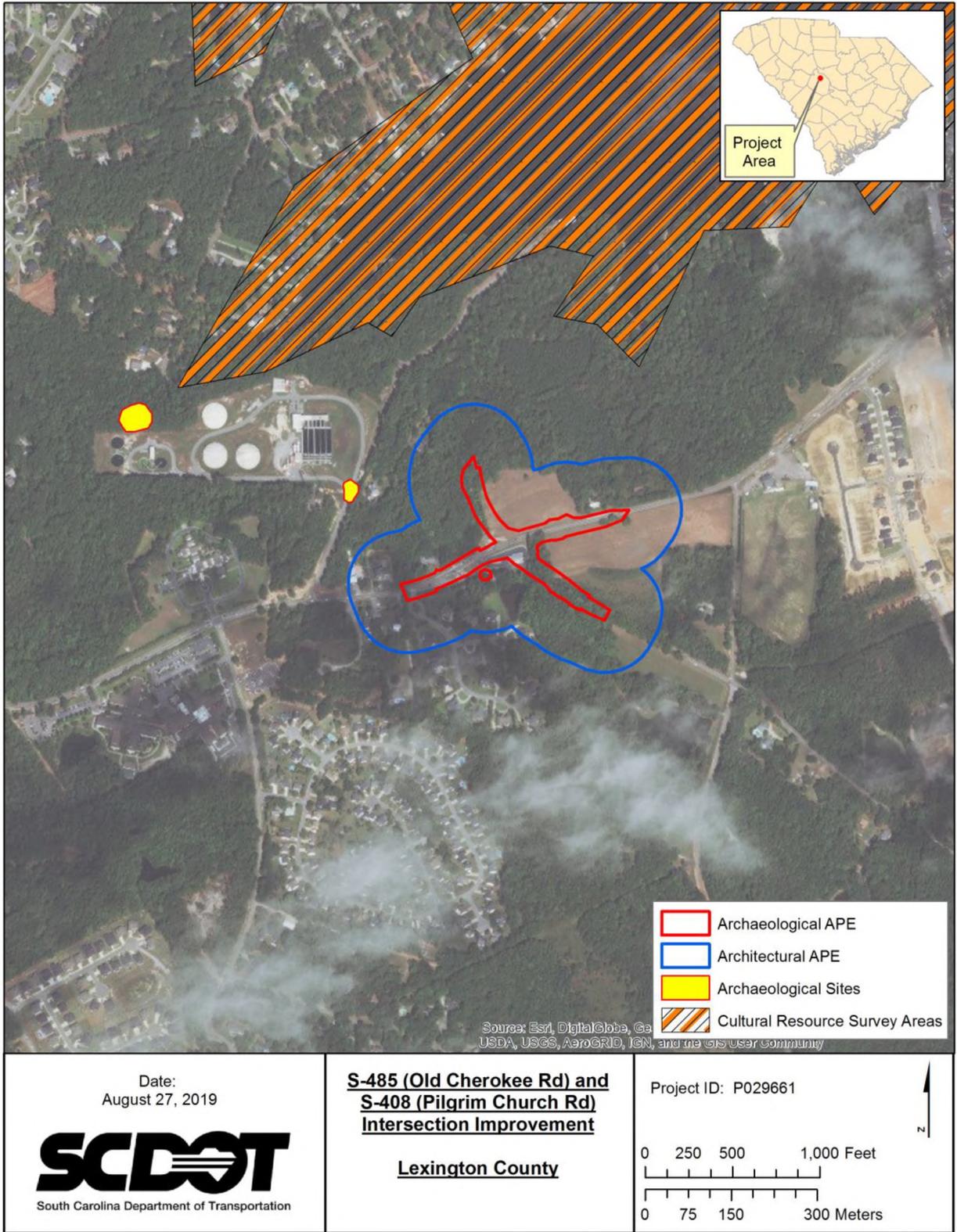


Figure 8. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Area.

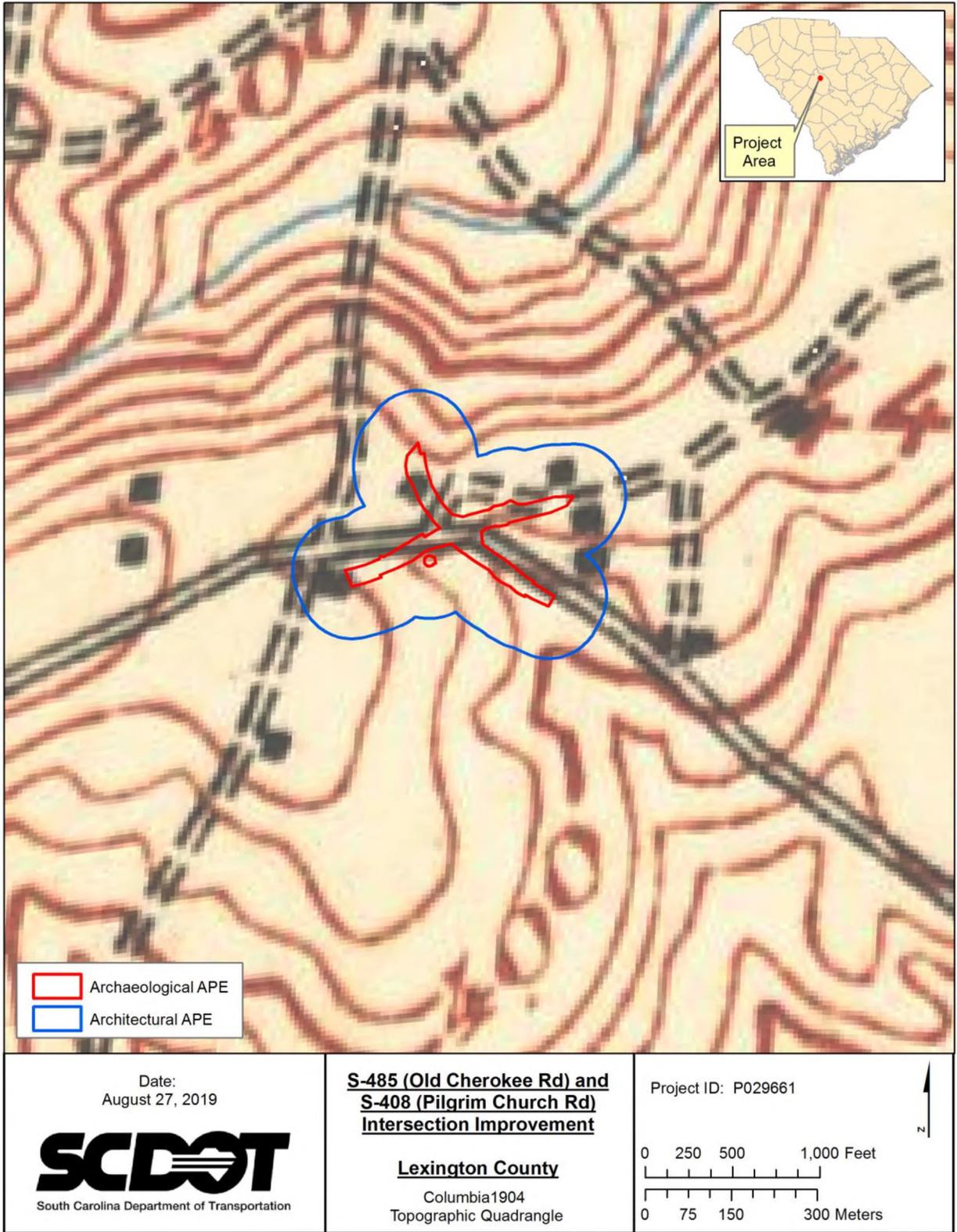


Figure 9. 1904 Columbia Topographic Quadrangle Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (USGS 1904).

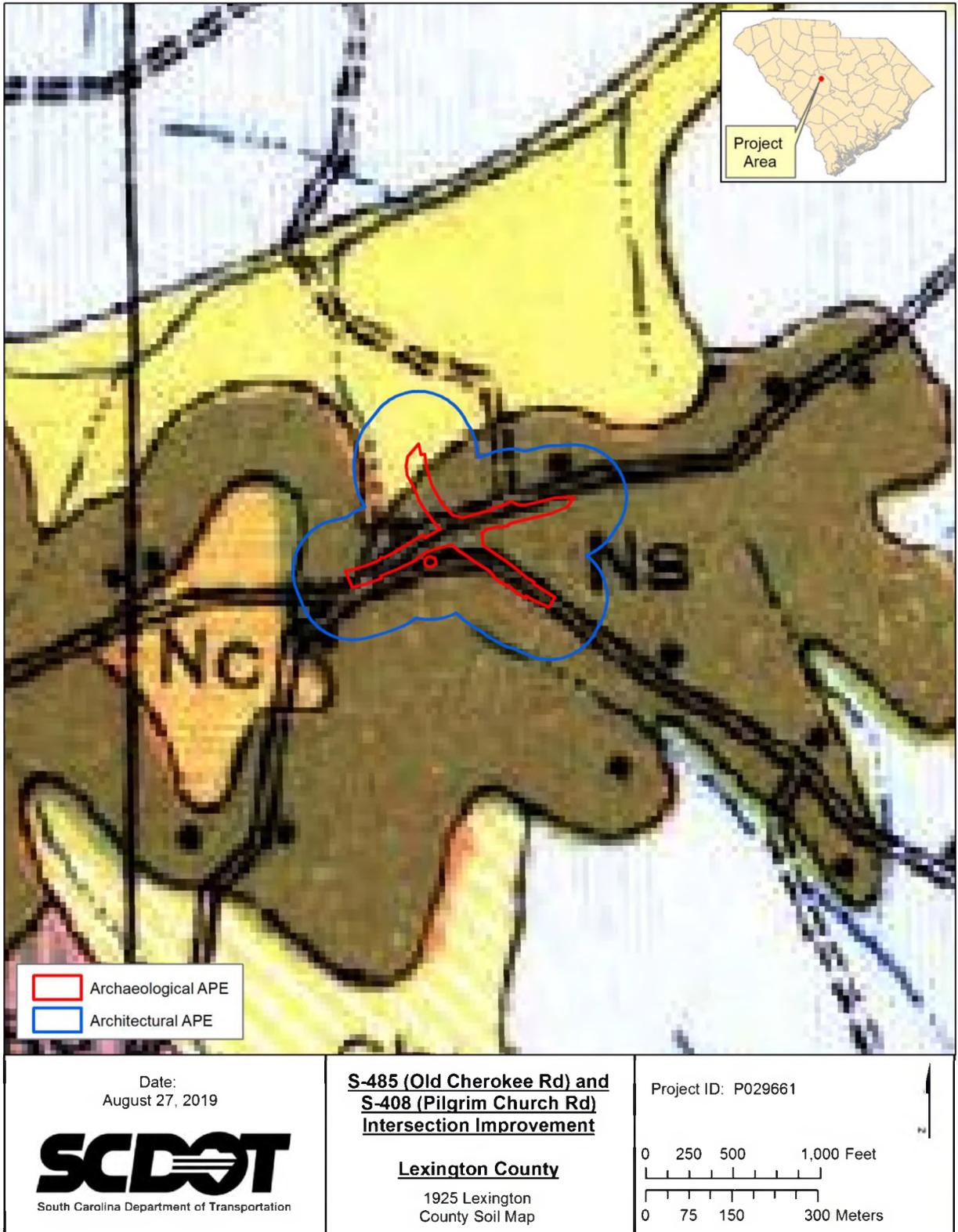


Figure 10. 1925 Lexington County Soil Map Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (USDA 1925).

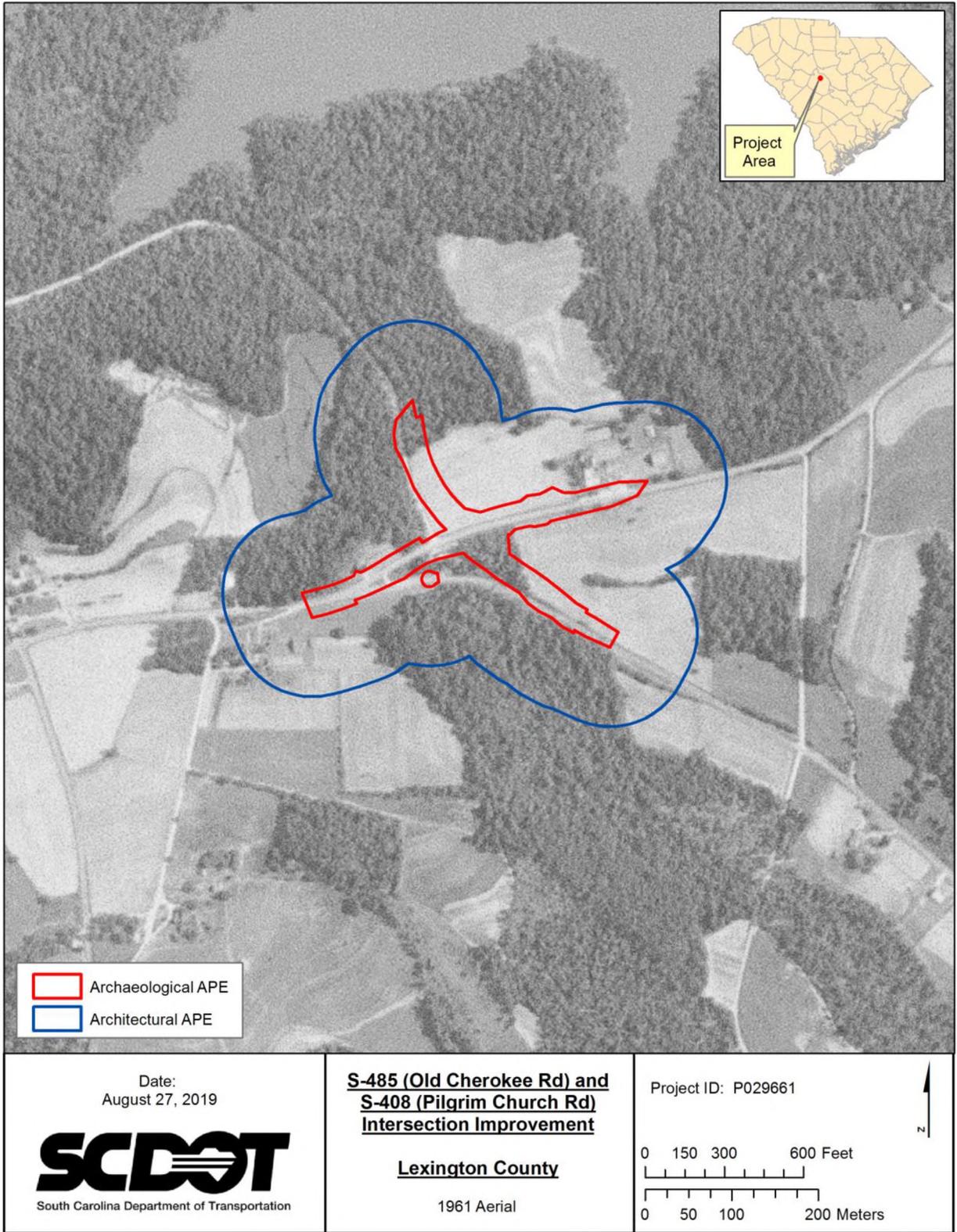


Figure 11. 1961 Aerial Photograph Showing Archaeological and Architectural APEs (USGS 1961).

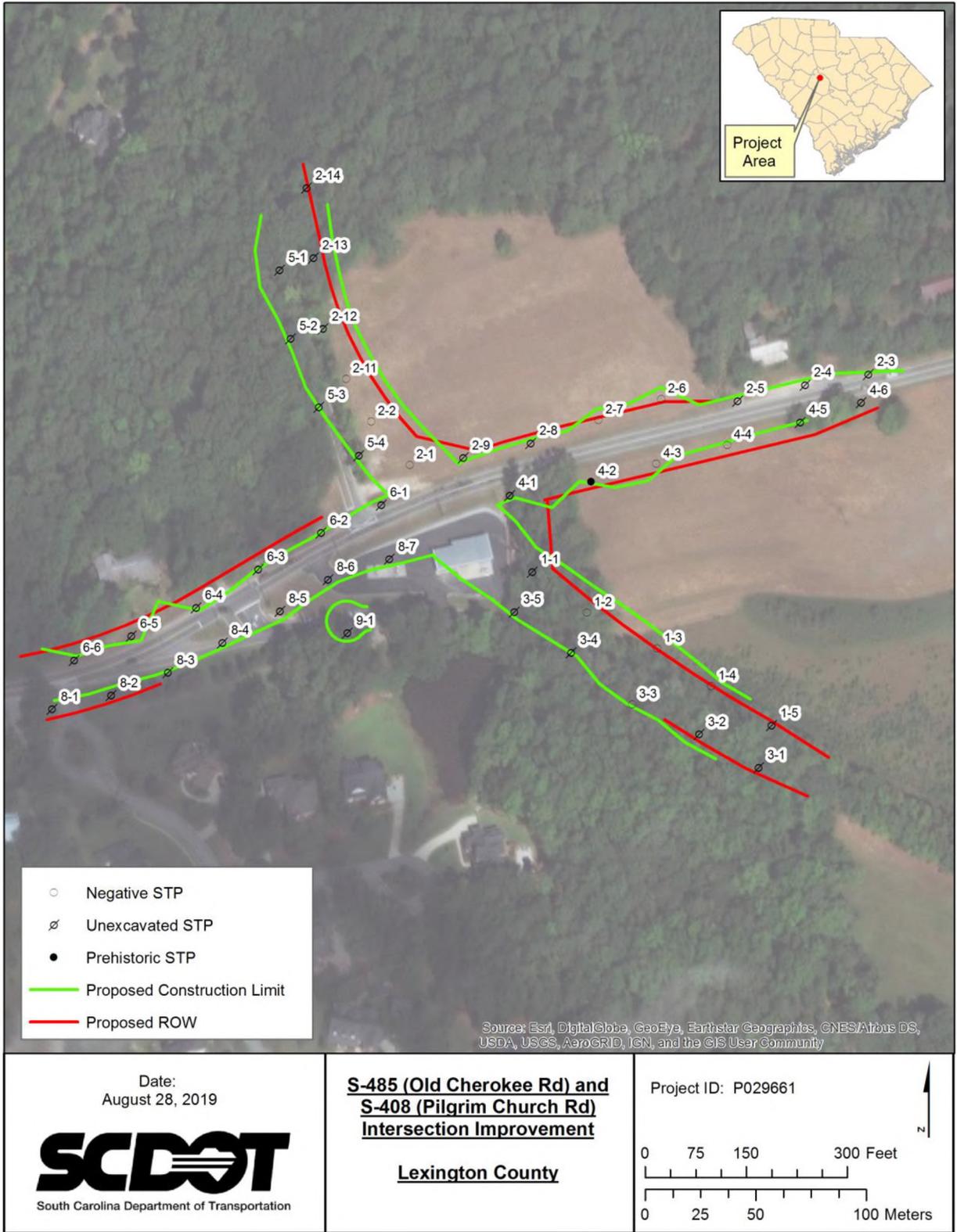


Figure 12. Map Showing Shovel Test Pits and Newly Recorded Resources in the Project Area.



Figure 13. View of Buried Utilities in Woods North of Old Cherokee Road.



Figure 14. View of Ground Disturbance Along Old Cherokee Road, Facing West.



Figure 15. View of Ground Disturbance Facing East Along Pilgrim Church Road.



Figure 16. View of Ground Disturbance Facing East Along the North Side of Pilgrim Church Road.



Figure 17. Site 38LX680 Boundary and Project Construction Limits and Proposed New ROW.



Figure 18. Stone Water or Feeding Trough at Site 38LX680, Facing West.



Figure 19. Wagon Wheel at Site 38LX680, Facing North.

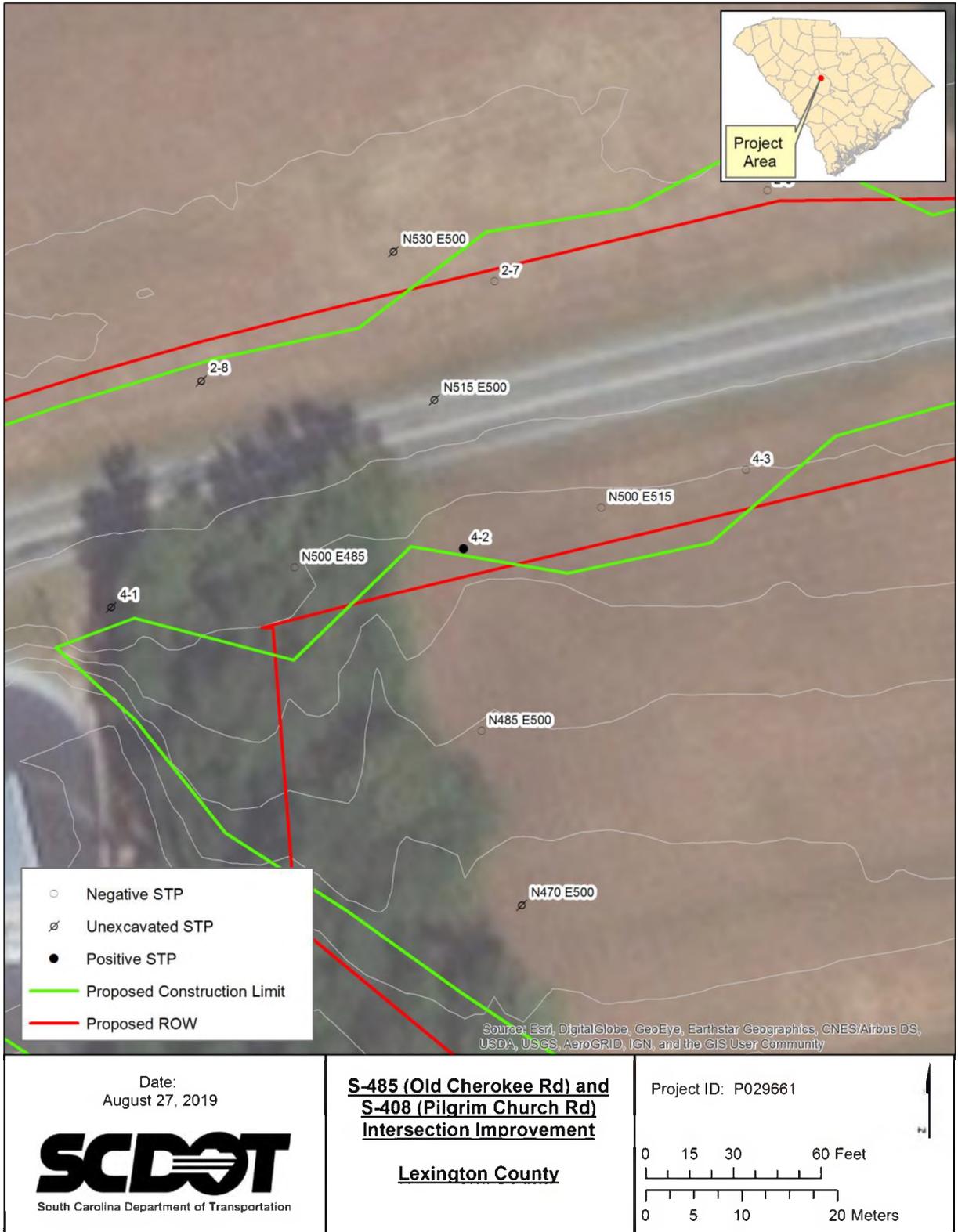


Figure 20. Map Showing Location of Isolated Find 1 Within the Project Area.

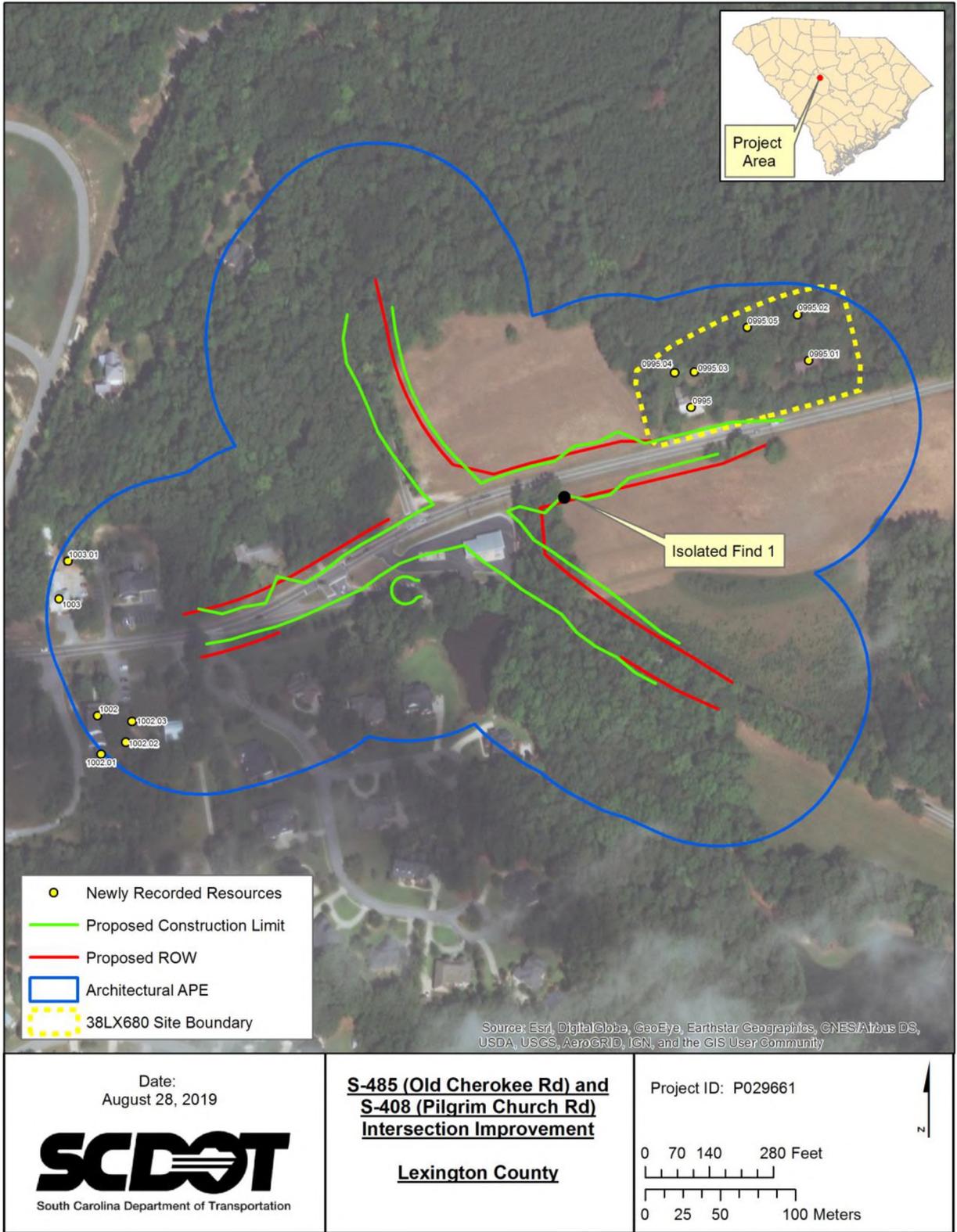


Figure 21. Map Showing Newly Recorded Historic and Archaeological Resources.



Figure 22. View of Resource 0995, Facing North.



Figure 23. View of Resource 0995, Facing Northwest.



Figure 24. View of Resource 0995, Facing Southeast.



Figure 25. View of Resource 0995, Facing Southeast.



Figure 26. View of Resource 0995.01, Facing East.



Figure 27. View of Resource 0995.02, Facing Southwest.



Figure 28. View of Resource 0995.03, Facing North.



Figure 29. View of Resource 0995.04, Facing North.



Figure 30. View of Resource 0995.05, Facing South.



Figure 31. View of Resource 1002, Facing South.



Figure 32. View of Resource 1002, Facing Southwest.



Figure 33. View of Resource 1002, Facing Southeast.



Figure 34. View of Resource 1002, Facing Northeast.



Figure 35. View of Resource 1002.01, Facing East.



Figure 36. View of Resource 1002.02, Facing East.



Figure 37. View of Resource 1002.03, Facing South.



Figure 38. View of Resource 1003, Facing North.



Figure 39. View of Resource 1003.01, Facing North.