



PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS AT SC 9 (Boiling Springs Road) and 4th Street/Shoally Creek Road

SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Intersection Improvements at SC 9 (Boiling Springs Road) and 4th Street/Shoally Creek Road

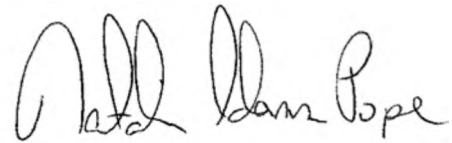
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" and last name "Pope" being more distinct than the middle name "Adams".

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ABSTRACT

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to widen SC 9 (Boiling Springs Road) by adding a third travel lane in each direction from I-85 to 4th Street/Shoally Creek Road and improve/reconfigure several intersections along SC 9 (Boiling Springs Road) in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The project area is defined as the segment of SC 9 beginning just north of I-85 and extending north 0.50 mile to just beyond Rogers Commerce Boulevard. The project area also includes the roadway approaches to intersections with SC 9 at Candlenut Road, Northbrook Street, Shoally Road, Shoally Creek Road, and 4th Street. Including work along intersecting roads, the project area measures a combined length of 1.84 miles. The project area includes 150 feet to either side of the centerline of SC 9 and the intersecting roads. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes a 300-foot buffer from the existing right-of-way (ROW). The archaeological survey covered the project area, while the architectural survey was conducted within the entire APE.

New South Associates Inc. (New South) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of these intersections between September 27 and 28, 2018 and a survey of additional work in February 18, 2019. This investigation sought to identify significant archaeological and historic architectural resources located in its APE and to assist SCDOT in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

The archaeological survey did not identify any archaeological sites. The area had consistently eroded soils and disturbed areas. These disturbed areas were caused by commercial and residential development and previous road improvements. The historic architectural survey identified 20 historic resources. None of the surveyed resources are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

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I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to widen SC 9 (Boiling Springs Road) by adding a third travel lane in each direction from I-85 to 4th Street/Shoally Creek Road and improve/reconfigure several intersections along SC 9 (Boiling Springs Road) in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The project area is defined as the segment of SC 9 beginning just north of I-85 and extending north 0.50 mile to just north of Rogers Commerce Boulevard. The project area also includes the roadway approaches to intersections with SC 9 at Candlenut Road, Northbrook Street, Shoally Road, Shoally Creek Road, and 4th Street. Including work along intersecting roads, the project area measures a combined length of 1.84 miles (Figure 1). The project area includes 150 feet to either side of the centerline of SC 9 and the intersecting roads.

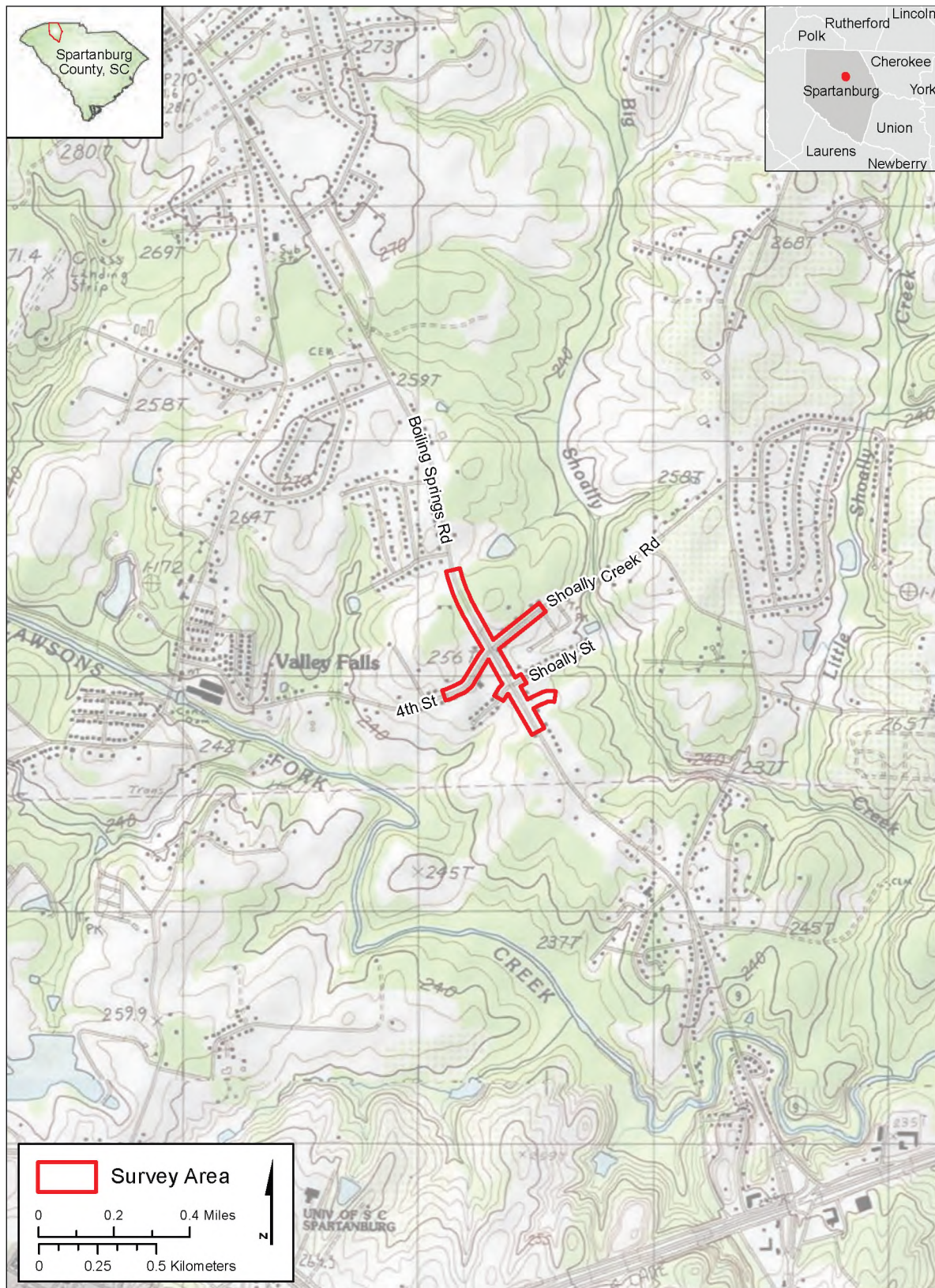
This project consisted of background research, archaeological field survey, architectural field survey, and assessment of all archaeological sites and architectural resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The work performed by New South complied with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the current South Carolina Standards and Guidelines of Archaeological Investigations (2018), and the South Carolina Department of Transportation On-Call Archaeological Services Scope of Work (2007).

The area of potential effects (APE) was defined as those areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. These included locations inside existing and new right-of-way (ROW), as well as areas that would be visually affected, defined as 300 feet beyond the existing ROW. While the historic architectural survey covered the entire APE, the archaeological survey focused on the project area.

Fieldwork was conducted on September 27 to 28, 2018 and February 18, 2019. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator and Tina Poston served as Field Director and Architectural Historian. Natalie Adams Pope assisted with the archaeological fieldwork.

This report is organized into six chapters including this introduction. Chapters II and III provide an environmental and historical context for the area. Chapter IV outlines the methods used during fieldwork. Chapter V contains the results, while Chapter VI contains the conclusions.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Valley Falls, SC (1984)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is in the Piedmont Physiographic Province of South Carolina. The Piedmont consists of a moderately dissected and intensely metamorphosed plain consisting of thick saprolite, continental sediments, and accreted terranes (McNab and Avers 1994). The surface has been extensively eroded and degraded (Camp 1968:79). More specifically, the project area is in the Southern Outer Piedmont, which is characterized by mostly irregular plains and less relief than adjacent part of the region (Griffith et al. 2002). The project area contains slightly rolling topography with sharper slopes at intermittent and ephemeral drainages. Elevations within the project area range from 800 to 950 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The Southern Outer Piedmont is underlain by gneiss, schist, and granite covered with deep saprolite. Subsoil is mostly red clayey material (Griffith et al. 2002). Bedrock consists of metamorphosed crystalline rocks associated with the Laurens thrust stack (Willoughby et al. 2005). Also called the Laurens thrust sheet, this formation is composed of biotite gneiss interlayered with biotite-sillimanite schist, amphibolite, and marble that probably developed from a combination of sedimentary and volcanic material (Nelson 1988:7; Nelson et al. 1998:4). Generally, quartz is the dominant lithic raw material in the Piedmont used for Native American flaked tool industries, and tends to occur as widely distributed fragments. The rocks associated with the Laurens thrust sheet are not typically associated with stone tool manufacture.

The project area is drained by Lawsons Fork Creek, which is located 0.4 mile to the west. Lawsons Fork Creek drains into the Pacolet River approximately 8 miles east-southeast of the project area.

The Piedmont has been extensively eroded by historic land use practices. In the 1930s, Lowry (1934) found that significant portions of Spartanburg County suffered from severe sheet erosion and occasional gullies. Trimble (1974:15) found that nearly 0.9 foot of soil had been lost to erosion, primarily as a result of postbellum cotton agriculture.

Soils mapped in the project area include Cecil Sandy Loam and Urban Land Cecil (Camp 1968). The Cecil Series consists of well drained clayey soil found on backslopes, shoulders, and summits. In the project area, these soils consist of sandy loam and clay loam, have a 2 to 10 percent slope, and are classified as moderately to severely eroded. The Urban Land Cecil series consists of well drained sands found on shoulders, backslopes, and summits. These soils found within the project area have a 2 to 10 percent slope. The soils are typically well drained.

Overall, soils exceeding 10 percent slope were classified as moderately eroded and some soils that were less than 10 percent slope were classified as moderately to severely eroded.

Spartanburg County has a temperate climate characterized by mild to cold winters and warm muggy summers. During most of the year, the weather is primarily controlled by the west-to-east movement of fronts and air masses. The air exchange is less frequent in the summer and tropical maritime air can stay in the region for relatively long periods. Precipitation averages 50 inches and is evenly distributed throughout the year (Camp 1968).

Forests in the Piedmont generally belong to the Oak-Hickory formation (Braun 1950; Griffith et al. 2002; McNab and Avers 1994). White, black, and red oaks are common, although other species such as hickories, loblolly and shortleaf pines, and black and sweet gums may be found. Evergreen forest, containing equal areas of cold-deciduous broad-leaved forest with evergreen needle-leaved trees are also common. Animal species with potential economic value to past human populations include white-tailed deer, black bear, bobcat gray fox, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, dove, and quail (McNab and Avers 1994).

The project area is primarily commercial with a few residential developments. Most of the APE contains businesses such as restaurants, gas stations, offices, and associated parking lots. Mostly landscaped and altered areas exist along the edges of the major roadways and associated intersections. These areas exhibited significant disturbance from development and erosion.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.) is archaeologically expressed by the presence of fluted and unfluted, lanceolate projectile points (Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton) side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The Clovis occupation in the Southeast is believed to span from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. Smaller fluted points and unfluted lanceolates such as the Simpson and Suwannee types replaced the Clovis in the subsequent 500 years. The last Paleoindian phase is the Dalton horizon, which dates to 10,500 to 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

Paleoindians occupied North America during the last glacial epoch. Continental climates were quite different than the present, being cooler and moister, with less seasonal variation. Forests more likely resembled those found in northern Canada and supported large, now extinct fauna, such as mastodon, or animals like caribou that are no longer native to the southeast. Settlement/subsistence strategies have been viewed as highly mobile and focused on the exploitation of megafauna. Anderson (1989a) proposed that Paleoindians arriving in the Southeast settled in key locations that became "staging areas" for population expansion.

Most reported Paleoindian sites consist of surface finds of lanceolate points with very few having well-preserved contexts. Because this period is best known through distinctive stone tools, the chief data sources for interpreting Paleoindian lifeways are changes in tool forms, the intersite composition of tool kits, and the geographic range of raw materials (Sassaman et al. 1990).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Early Archaic period (9,900 to 8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental changes (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). Early Archaic points are notched and diagnostic types include Taylor side-notched, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Chapman 1985; Coe 1964; Goodyear et al. 1979; Michie 1966). These point types are much more abundant than the Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population was in place by the tenth millennium B.P.

Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Claggett and Cable (1982) concluded that technological changes from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic

periods reflect new settlement strategies that emerged in response to post-Pleistocene warming. They argued that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous, leading to settlement strategies emphasizing residential mobility rather than logistic mobility. This change was manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology. Data in support of this model was later corroborated by Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983), who examined Early Archaic assemblages from various areas of the South Atlantic Slope.

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) found numerous Early Archaic Palmer sites on ridgetops dividing major watersheds. Although most artifacts were made of the local quartz, some were fashioned from metavolcanics, Coastal Plain chert, and Ridge and Valley chert. The diversity of raw material provided information regarding their "mobility patterns and regions of interactions" (Goodyear et al. 1979:198).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic period (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.) include stemmed points such as Kirk, Stanly, and Morrow Mountain, as well as the lanceolate Guilford type. For this period, Morrow Mountain and Guilford points are the most common in South Carolina.

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were highly mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks in a pattern corresponding to Binford's (1980) foraging model. Binford proposed that foragers moved residential camps often to take advantage of dispersed but similar resource patches. Cable's (1982) investigations in the Haw River area of North Carolina suggested similar conclusions. Cable argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging. Sassaman (1983) also noted that a collector system could arise under any conditions that restricted hunter-gatherer residential mobility. Sassaman's (1983) "Adaptive Flexibility" model suggests that environmental homogeneity allowed for a high degree of social flexibility, which enabled frequent resettlement when needed.

During their work on the Laurens-Anderson bypass, Goodyear et al. (1979) found that the Middle Archaic was the most commonly represented time period. As with the Early Archaic, sites were found on ridges separating watersheds. However, the nearly complete reliance on local quartz separates the Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases sharply from the earlier Palmer phase. Goodyear et al. (1979:207) suggested that the large number of Middle Archaic sites dominated by quartz artifacts in the interriverine zones was evidence of frequent movement and activity throughout the Piedmont.

The Late Archaic period (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The archaeological record suggests certain geographical variations in material culture at this time. Generally, the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point characterizes the period, along with the development of fiber-tempered pottery known as

Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5,000 to 3,100 B.P.) and later sand-tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000 to 2,900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities, and have a great deal of chronological overlap. However, they first emerged in the Coastal Plain, around the same time as the first use of freshwater shellfish in the region (about 4,500 B.P.), while there was a time delay before these developments emerged above the Fall Line after 3,700 B.P. (and fresh-water shellfish exploitation only took place in the Savannah River Valley). Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools (heating stones and, later, bowls), which could account for the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman 1993).

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) documented significant differences between sites located in river valleys and those in interriversine zones during the Late Archaic. The assemblages at riverine sites were diverse and included ground stone tools, net sinkers, atlatl weights, and chipped stone drills. In contrast, artifacts found at upland sites were almost entirely chipped stone bifaces and debitage.

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Early Woodland period (3,000 to 2,450 B.P.) is characterized by Dunlap and Swannanoa ceramics in the Spartanburg County vicinity. The Dunlap series consists of a medium to coarse sand paste exhibiting fabric impressions. Vessel forms include simple jars or cups. Swannanoa ceramics contain heavy crushed-quartz temper, and are most often cord marked or fabric impressed. Simple stamped, check stamped, and smoothed plain surface treatments also occur. Conoidal jars and simple bowls are common vessel types (Keel 1976:230). Early Woodland projectile points consist of Savannah River Stemmed and Swannanoa Stemmed.

In the upper Piedmont area, Goodyear et al. (1979) found extensive Early Woodland use of interriversine zones. Two sites located on south-facing slopes adjacent to springs contained dense archaeological deposits. Goodyear et al. (1979) interpreted the sites as fall-winter occupations, with subsistence activities oriented toward gathering nuts and deer hunting. If the sites represent seasonal base camps, then they indicate a break with the Late Archaic subsistence/settlement strategies focused on the exploitation of interriversine resources (Goodyear et al. 1979:230).

The Middle Woodland period (2,450 to 1,450 B.P.) in the upstate is characterized by Pigeon and Cartersville pottery. Pigeon is quartz-tempered with check stamped, simple stamped, and brushed surfaces. Cartersville ceramics are sand or grit-tempered that display cord marked surfaces and occasionally simple- and check-stamping. The Cartersville series is thought to be closely related to the Deptford series found closer to the coast. Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983:720) suggested that Cartersville continues into the Late Woodland period. Projectile points associated with the period include Pigeon side-notched and corner-notched types. Goodyear et al. (1979) and Wood and Gresham (1982) have found Cartersville components in the area, but little is known about the nature of Middle Woodland occupations.

Connestee pottery, which is thin-walled and sand-tempered, appeared during the second half of the Middle Woodland period (Trinkley 1990). Keel (1976) placed its temporal range between about 1,900 and 1,400 B.P. Most often, surface treatments are brushed, simple stamped, and cord marked (Keel 1976:222). Tommy Charles (2001) examined a Connestee phase site in neighboring Greenville County on a rise within the floodplain of the Pacolet River. After stripping the plow zone, numerous post-holes, pit features, and pot busts were identified. Radiocarbon dating of organic samples associated with Connestee pottery yielded a date of around A.D. 480, (ca. 1,500 B.P.), which placed the site near the end of the Middle Woodland and about mid-way through the Connestee phase (Charles 2001).

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) found one densely occupied site in a large floodplain of a Rank 2 stream. Its location and apparent function as a residential site suggested a possibility that cultivation of plants motivate the apparent orientation of Middle Woodland sites to floodplain environments (Goodyear et al. 1979:230–231).

The Late Woodland period (1,450 to 800 B.P.) is defined by the presence of Napier pottery, a fine sand-tempered ware with fine complicated-stamped designs (Trinkley 1980; 1990). Projectile points are typically small and triangular. The Late Woodland period also showed a decline Deptford wares (Trinkley 1990). Although Cartersville ceramics might have persisted into the Late Woodland period, archaeological surveys in the Piedmont have not found appreciable amounts of this type. Generally, the scarcity of Late Woodland ceramics may reflect the relatively limited archaeological study in the Piedmont, and it is possible that Native American population areas and distributions may have time depth not presently recognized (see Trinkley 1980:24).

As Sassaman et al. (1990:14–15) noted, the Late Woodland is difficult to distinguish from the Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods, and in some respects represents the continued evolution of Woodland culture into the Mississippian.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period (800 to 350 B.P.) is characterized by sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1989b). Pee Dee pottery is characteristic of Mississippian sites in the region. Vessels frequently exhibit complicated stamping, usually in conjunction with reed punctation and/or nodes, pellets, or narrow rim strips below the vessel lip. Spartanburg County is located near the southern periphery of Pisgah influence. Pisgah phase pottery, which is common in the Appalachian summit area, is tempered with fine to coarse sand. Surface treatments consist of complicated stamping, check stamping, and plain (Dickens 1970; Holden 1966).

Sites are typically more elaborate and contain diverse feature types and artifacts. The Blair Mound site in Fairfield County, for example, contained early to middle Mississippian features, including structures and burials (Teague 1979). This site and the nearby McCollum Mound site (Ryan 1971), both yielded Pee Dee and Pisgah-like ceramics. In addition, Ryan (1971) found some Savannah phase ceramics at McCollum Mound. Another large and interesting site dating to the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods is the Tyger Village Site, located on a floodplain of the Tyger River. The site contains a mussel shell midden, numerous sherds, and small triangular projectile points. Investigation revealed basin shaped pits and post-holes outlining a rectangular house (Elliott 1984).

Mississippian populations lived in ranked societies supported by a mix of agriculture and collecting wild plant and animal foods. Settlement was adapted to linear, environmentally circumscribed floodplain habitats. Mississippian settlements on floodplains were positioned to provide access to well-drained, easily tilled soils suitable for horticulture as well as rich protein resources of fish and waterfowl in channel-remnant oxbow lakes (Smith 1978:486, 488).

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

The Lower Cherokee territories have been described as "comparatively flat lands on the banks of the Tugaloo and Keowee Rivers and their branches in what is now northwestern South Carolina" (Fogelson and Kutsche 1961:88–89). Swanton (1946) listed a number of Lower Cherokee towns in Oconee and Pickens counties, but none in more eastern counties. The Cherokee used South Carolina's Upper Piedmont as hunting area with the eastern limits defined by the presence of the Catawba Indians, primarily in the York, Chester, and Lancaster county area (Mabrey 1981).

Artifacts indicative of Cherokee occupations include Qualla and Lamar ceramics, small triangular projectile points, and imported European items. Several sites in Oconee County have produced remains of historic Cherokee occupations. These include Tomassee, Estatoe, Chauga, and Chattooga (Egloff 1967; Kelly and DeBaillou 1960; Schroedl and Riggs 1989; Smith et al. 1988).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Comprised of only 31,113 square miles, modern South Carolina is a fraction of its original size. In 1665, a charter granted to eight Lords Proprietors described the boundaries of the province of Carolina, from which South Carolina was eventually carved, as reaching from the current southern boundary of Virginia to just below present-day Daytona Beach, Florida. The claimed width of the province brazenly stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The current boundaries of South Carolina gradually dwindled over a period of more than 300 years and in 1990, the state reached its current size (Edgar 1998:1).

In 1670, the English established a permanent settlement on the west bank of the Ashley River on Albemarle Point. The Lord Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1720, were in search of a staple crop that would provide great wealth in the mercantile system. By 1680, the settlement moved across the river to the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers and became modern-day Charleston. This position provided better defense, as well as a more healthful climate. In addition, it was convenient for settlers to bring their crops to market since the settlement was situated between two major rivers.

After the establishment of Charles Town in 1670, South Carolina was divided into manageable territorial units. Present-day Spartanburg County was contained in the largest of these units, known as Colleton County. For nearly a century after the establishment of Charles Town, the land that became Spartanburg County remained outside the permissible area of British settlement. The signing of a treaty with the Cherokees in 1755 made land grants available to British settlers, and the subsequent defeat of the Cherokees in 1761 made settlement more secure. About this time Scots-Irish settlers from Pennsylvania moved into the region, settling along the bottomlands of the Tyger, Enoree, and Pacolet rivers (Mills 2016).

By the mid-1770s, the Upcountry population was quite diverse in its ethnic, religious, and political background. In Spartanburg County, the Revolutionary War period was dominated by American interests. However, during the Revolutionary War, some settlers remained loyal to Britain. They were the recipients of royal land grants and lacked the grievances of coastal planters and merchants. Fighting in the area resembled a civil war between the Patriots and Loyalists. As the war moved into the backcountry in 1780, two Spartanburg County battles (the second Battle of Cedar Spring and the Battle of Musgrove's Mill) helped to instill new life into the patriot cause at a critical time. Still more important was the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781, where American forces defeated an army of British regulars and altered the course of the war in the South (Mills 2016).

Although the Circuit Court Act of 1769 had provided circuit courts and sheriffs, the Upcountry was still suffering from ineffective local government after the American Revolution. The newly formed legislature divided the 96 District into six counties in 1785, and it was in that year that Spartanburg County emerged as a discrete geographic entity.

Early settlers were mostly farmers with small landholdings who engaged in subsistence agriculture. They raised grains and vegetables. Hogs were the principal livestock and source of meat. Iron making was one of the earliest industrial efforts. The largest ironworks was probably the Wofford/Berwick Iron Works located at present-day Glendale on Lawson's Fork Creek. The area became part of what later was dubbed the "Old Iron District" (Mills 2016).

Because there was no consistently profitable staple crop, the Upcountry focused on the production of subsistence crops until the early 1800s after the introduction of the cotton gin and

the rise of English textile mills. Cotton production spread quickly during the first decade of the eighteenth century and by 1811, the Upcountry exported over 30 million pounds of short-staple cotton (Ford 1988:7). Even yeomen farmers could participate in cotton agriculture since it required little capital outlay, and this promoted tremendous growth in the area. Although there were some large plantations, most of the cotton producers were small farmers with few or no slaves. However, the number of slaves rose as the century progressed and by 1850, enslaved African Americans composed almost one-third of the county population. Transportation was made easier in 1859 with the completion of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

After the Civil War, cotton prices rose, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again in the hopes of making up for losses that occurred during the war. Between 1870 and 1900, large mills were built throughout the county, making Spartanburg an important textile center in the state and the nation. Growth in manufacturing was accompanied by a rapid increase in population. By 1907, there were 24 cotton mills in operation in Spartanburg County, the most in the entire state, and just ahead of Greenville County, which had 19 (Watson 1908).

Mill villages became an important facet of the culture of the Piedmont. Large mill villages were self-contained. Their isolation meant that mill owners provided residents with all necessities, ranging from housing and sustenance to medical care, education, and recreation (Cooper 2000:93–96). Additionally, having the entire family living near the mill typically resulted in the entire family working in the mill in various capacities, including the children. Concerns relating to the quality of life in mill villages ranged from issues of child labor to the prevalence of diseases such as pellagra and hookworm among mill workers.

The textile industry kept Spartanburg County afloat throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. During World War I, the Piedmont experienced a decline in cotton demand and shortly after there was a boll weevil infestation that decimated cotton crops. These attacks on the local industry hurt the area considerably (Edgar 1998). The onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s also had a great effect on the area. By the 1940s and the onset of World War II, Spartanburg began to see an industrial shift as more manufacturing companies were moving to the Piedmont. By the end of the 1950s, Spartanburg saw a dramatic and diverse growth in manufacturing. Industry leaders such as Kohler Company and other Swiss and German manufactures were the leading employers in the area. The Milliken Research Group and the W.R. Grace Company aided to the further industrial development throughout the mid-twentieth century. These industries have lead to the success of Spartanburg County and its growth (Edgar 2006).

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IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research consisted of an examination of the state archaeological site files, the NRHP files, and standing structure files on record at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The goal of the background research was to identify previously identified cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area. Historic maps were also examined to assist in identifying potential unidentified cultural resources. Maps reviewed for this survey included Mills' *Atlas of South Carolina* (Mills 1980), the 1887 McCullough Map of Spartanburg County, the 1910 Stribling Map of Spartanburg County, the 1921 Spartanburg County Soil Survey, and the 1938 Greer U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. These maps are available online through the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper Library or the Historical Digital Collection of the Spartanburg County Library. Additionally, research was conducted at the Spartanburg County Register of Deeds and Probate offices.

FIELD METHODS

ARCHAEOLOGY

The objective of the archaeological fieldwork was to identify significant archaeological resources in the project's area of direct effects. This entailed systematic shovel testing combined with pedestrian survey. Transects were located on each side of the roads to be affected by proposed improvements. Shovel test spacing was 30 meters. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated by hand to culturally sterile subsoil. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. Notes were kept on the location of each shovel test, the conditions in the immediate area, and the results of excavation. Soils encountered in shovel tests were described using a Munsell soil chart for color and standard terminology for texture.

Shovel test locations were recorded as "not excavated" if it was impossible to dig or conditions at the location suggested it would not produce useful information. Such locations consisted of those exhibiting substantial disturbance. Areas excluded from shovel testing were documented in field notes.

A site was defined if artifacts from the same, broad cultural period were recovered in a) a 30-meter (100-ft.) diameter area yielding three or more artifacts; and/or b) visible or historically recorded surface features (e.g., wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters). The presence of only one or two artifacts within a 30-meter (100-ft.) radius was considered an isolated find (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013).

If identified, sites would be shovel tested on a 15-meter (50-ft.) grid. The goal of the supplemental testing was to delineate the site boundaries, to collect data on site chronology and function, and to assess the site for its NRHP eligibility. Where possible, supplemental testing would continue until two sterile shovel tests or a natural boundary (e.g., excessive slope, disturbance) were reached. A sketch map would be prepared for each site, and photographs would be taken of site conditions and features.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS METHODS

Since no archaeological sites were identified, laboratory analysis methods are not presented in this report.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Buildings, structures, and sites 50 years in age or older were surveyed and assessed for their NRHP eligibility in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)-produced *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. They were photographed using a digital camera. Properties were evaluated with reference to the NRHP criteria and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE (including areas of direct or indirect effect) that was listed on the NRHP or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Cultural resources were evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources were defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or

- C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D. In order to evaluate a resource under Criterion D, the *National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Archeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000) lists five primary steps to follow:

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information;
2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archaeological framework in which to evaluate the property;
3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address;
4. Taking archaeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions; and
5. Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

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V. RESULTS

SURVEY CONDITIONS

Development was found along the SC 9 corridor and the intersecting streets (Figures 2 and 3). The APE is situated within an area of substantial commercial development north of the I-85 highway interchange, while there are residential areas located along the major intersecting roads. Most of the APE contains businesses, such as restaurants and gas stations, offices, and associated parking lots. Roadside settings along SC 9 and the intersecting roads exhibited significant disturbance from development and erosion. Residential areas also contributed to some ground disturbance in the project area (Figures 4 and 5). Much of the area of direct effects at all three intersections had been modified during development or contained underground utility lines.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Background research was conducted through the ArchSite GIS database maintained by the University of South Carolina. There are nine previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.5 mile of the project area. Only one of the sites, 38SP0045 is within the APE. There are no previously recorded architectural resources within the APE (Figure 6, Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Identified Resources

Site No.	Site Type	Component	Current NRHP	Reference
38SP0045	Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible	Trinkley 1978
38SP0090	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible	Caballero and Trinkley 1983
38SP0091	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible	Caballero and Trinkley 1983
38SP0092	Lithic and Historic Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric and Historic	Not Eligible	Caballero and Trinkley 1983
38SP0101	Farm Site	Historic	Mitigated	Joseph et al. 1991
38SP0102	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible	Caballero and Trinkley 1983
38SP0103	Tenant Site	Historic	Unknown	Caballero and Trinkley 1983
38SP0104	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible	Caballero and Trinkley 1983
38SP0108	Lithic and Historic Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric and Historic	Not Eligible	Caballero and Trinkley 1983

The one site located inside the APE, Site 38SP0045, was recorded by SCDOT archaeologist Mike Trinkley as a precontact artifact scatter during a survey for the SC 9 road widening project. It was in an eroded field approximately 30 feet northwest of the intersection of 4th Street and SC 9.

Figure 2.
Photographs of the Development in the APE, 1 of 2

A. North End of
Project Area, Facing
North from 4th Street



B. 4th Street, Facing East



Figure 3.
Photographs of the Development in the APE, 2 of 2



A. Facing South from the West Side of SC 9



B. South End of Project Area, Facing South from Candlenut Lane

Figure 4.
View of Residential Areas, 1 of 2



A. Northbrook Street, Facing East



B. Shoally Creek, Facing West from South Side

Figure 5.
View of Residential Areas, 2 of 2



A. Shoally Street, Facing West



B. Shoally Creek
Road, Facing West

Figure 6.
Previously Recorded Resources Map



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

Artifacts consisted of a few quartzite flakes and ceramic sherds. Due to the disturbance at the time of discovery, the site was determined not eligible for the NRHP (Trinkley 1978). Based on the current survey conditions, it appears that the site was destroyed by commercial development and a retention pond.

Site 38SP0090 is an Early Archaic lithic scatter identified during the I-85 Northern Alternative Survey in 1983. The survey produced a small sample of quartz flakes and one Palmer Corner Notch point. Due to the low density of artifacts and a lack of integrity, the site was considered to lack any further research potential (Caballero and Trinkley 1983).

Site 38SP0091 was also recorded during the Northern Alternative Route for I-85. The site was recorded as an undiagnostic precontact lithic scatter in an extremely eroded area and was determined not eligible for the NRHP (Caballero and Trinkley 1983).

Site 38SP0092 contains a precontact lithic scatter and a later historic component. The prehistoric artifacts consist of six quartz Guilford Lanceolate points, one chert Morrow Mountain point, a Savannah River Point fragment, three quartz bifaces, and 28 quartz flakes. The historic scatter included whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, glass, and an aquiculture iron tool. Due to the extreme erosion of the site it was determined not eligible for the NRHP (Caballero and Trinkley 1983).

Site 38SP0101 represents the historic Finch Farm, which is comprised of a farm house, tenant house, historic artifact scatters, and other outbuildings. The site was identified during the survey for the Northern Alternative route for I-85 and subjected to Phase II testing by New South Associates. It was recommended eligible for the NRHP and data recovery followed in 1989-1990 (Joseph et al. 1991). The site was fully mitigated and the I-85 corridor currently runs through its location.

Site 38SP0102 is a precontact component found within the Finch Farm complex. The site was identified as a lithic scatter in a highly disturbed context and was therefore not eligible for the NRHP (Caballero and Trinkley 1983).

Associated with the Finch Farm site is a tenant site located 0.12 mile west of 38SP0101 (Caballero and Trinkley 1983). Although site 38SP0103 was determined potentially eligible for the NRHP, no further study of it was ever conducted.

Site 38SP0104 was a precontact lithic scatter located on eroding soils in a highly disturbed context. It was determined not eligible for the NRHP (Caballero and Trinkley 1983).

Site 38SP0108 contained a precontact lithic scatter and historic ceramics. The site was significantly disturbed and determined not eligible for the NRHP (Caballero and Trinkley 1983).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Phase I Archaeological Survey involved systematic shovel testing in the project area to identify significant archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified.

The survey involved placing a single transect on either side of the roadways within the project area. Shovel tests were excavated along the transects at 30-meter intervals in areas having no obvious disturbance (see Figures 2 and 3). Areas omitted from systematic shovel testing included those with paved surfaces, buried utilities, locations of clear landscape alteration (e.g., road berms or cuts), and slopes in excess of 10 percent. Areas along the intersections of SC 9 with 4th Street, Candlenut Lane, Northbrook Street, Shoally Road, and Shoally Creek Road were excluded from shovel testing because of obvious severe disturbance, slopes, berms, and residential landscaping.

Eight shovel tests were excavated during the survey. All excavated shovel tests were negative for cultural material and no archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Soils in all the shovel tests were generally shallow and revealed no more than five centimeters of reddish brown (5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil interspersed with gravel.

Transect 1 was located on the west side of SC 9 running 0.75 mile from the intersection with I-85 to the project terminus just north of Rogers Commerce Boulevard. This section of the project area was heavily developed by commercial properties. Buried utilities ran parallel to the road, indicating further disturbance. Shovel tests were also omitted along this transect because of buried utilities, driveways, parking lots, and intersections. Four shovel tests were excavated along this transect (Figures 7a and Figure 8).

Transect 2 was located on the east side of SC 9 running 0.75 mile from the intersection with I-85 to the project terminus just north of Rogers Commerce Boulevard. This section of the project area was also heavily developed by commercial properties. Disturbances in the area were buried utilities, parking lots, paved driveways, and road berms (Figures 7b and Figure 8). Transect 2 bisected the previously recorded archaeological site 38SP0045. The location of the site was identified between the parking lot of the McDonald's and the western edge of SC 9 in a retention pond. The site has been completely eradicated by the construction of both the McDonald's and the retention pond. Two shovel tests were excavated along this transect.

Transect 3 was located on the north side of 4th Street running 0.16 mile from the intersection with SC 9 to the project terminus just east of Sherland Drive. This section of the project area was disturbed by both buried utilities, road construction, commercial and residential development (Figures 7c and Figure 8). Two shovel tests were excavated along this transect.

Figure 7.
Photographs of the Transects, A, B, C

A. Transect 1, Facing North
from the East Side of SC 9

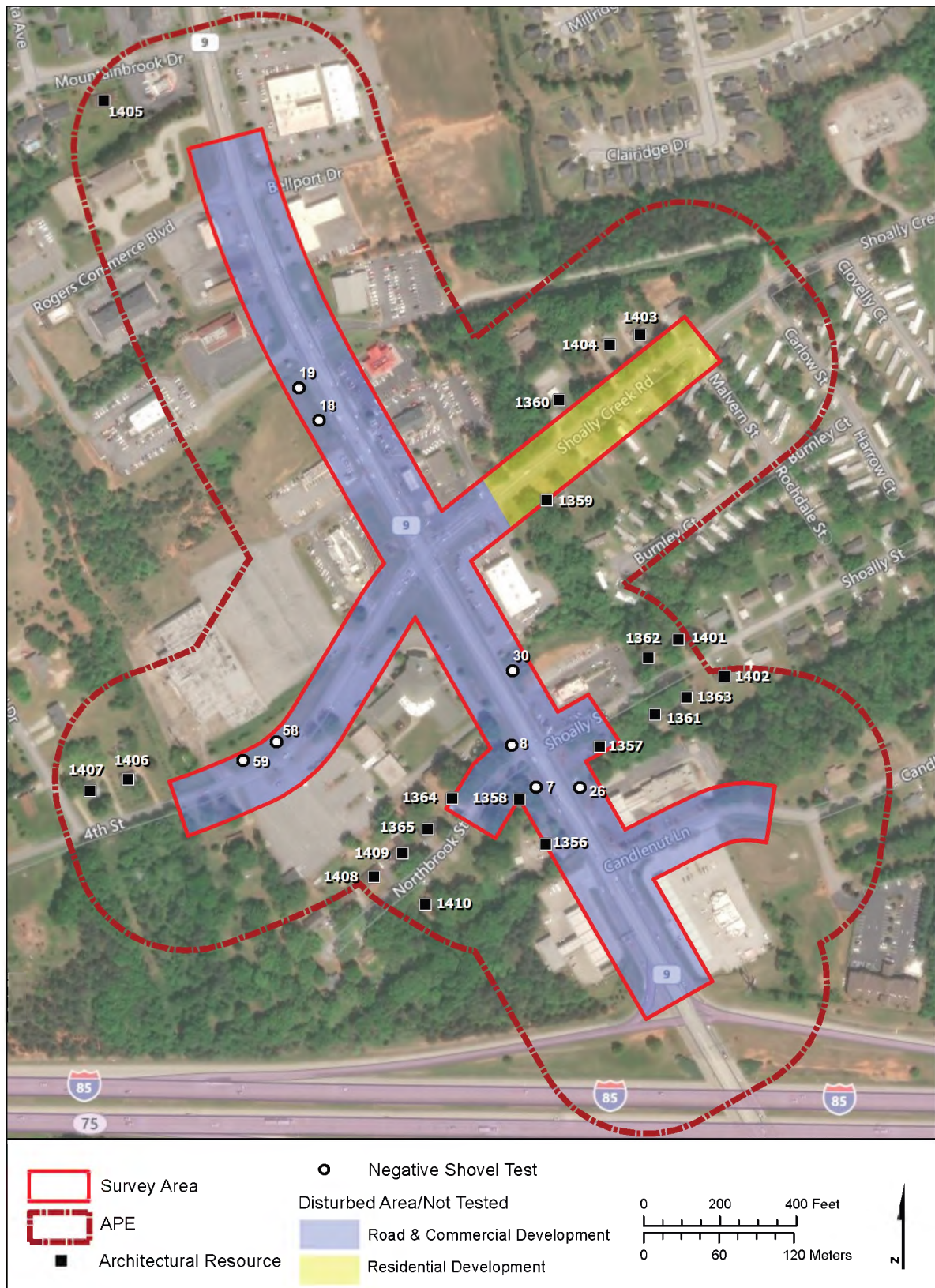


B. Transect 2, Facing South from Terminus



C. Transect 3, from
Terminus, Facing East

Figure 8.
Survey Coverage and Results Map



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

No shovel tests were excavated on the south side of 4th Street west of SC 9, nor along Shoally Creek Road east of SC 9. In addition, no shovel tests were excavated along Shoally Street, Northbrook Street, or Candlenut Lane. All of these locations were heavily disturbed or developed. These alignments were subjected to pedestrian survey, but no transect numbers were assigned since no shovel tests were excavated.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

Twenty architectural resources were identified within the APE (see Figure 8; Table 2). Of the 20 resources, none are recommended individually eligible for the NRHP. None of the resources were found to contribute to an NRHP-eligible District.

Table 2. Identified Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Address	Current Name	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Eligibility
1356	1707 Boiling Springs Rd		Domestic	1964	Not Eligible
1357	1714 Boiling Springs Rd	(Commercial Space)	Domestic	1945	Not Eligible
1358	1807 Boiling Springs Rd		Domestic	1967	Not Eligible
1359	1210 Shoally Creek Rd		Domestic	1955	Not Eligible
1360	1223 Shoally Creek Rd	The Ponytail Palm Salon	Domestic	1949	Not Eligible
1361	102 Shoally Rd		Domestic	1969	Not Eligible
1362	105 Shoally Rd		Domestic	1964	Not Eligible
1363	106 Shoally Rd		Domestic	1962	Not Eligible
1364	102 Northbrook St		Domestic	1967	Not Eligible
1365	110 Northbrook St		Domestic	1967	Not Eligible
1401	109 Shoally Rd		Domestic	1964	Not Eligible
1402	110 Shoally Rd		Domestic	1963	Not Eligible
1403	1237 Shoally Creek Rd		Domestic	1954	Not Eligible
1404	1229 Shoally Creek Rd		Domestic	1945	Not Eligible
1405	603 Mountainbrook Dr		Domestic	1968	Not Eligible
1406	124 4th St		Domestic	1968	Not Eligible
1407	128 4th St		Domestic	1957	Not Eligible
1408	118 Northbrook St		Domestic	1968	Not Eligible
1409	114 Northbrook St		Domestic	1968	Not Eligible
1410	111 Northbrook St		Domestic	1970	Not Eligible

RESOURCE NUMBER 1356

Resource Number 1356 is a Linear Ranch built in 1964 at 1707 Boiling Springs Road (Figure 9). It has a lateral gable roof covered in composition shingles with the gable ends clad in vinyl siding. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the foundation was not visible. The front porch has a gable roof supported by plain columns. The front entrance is centrally located on the porch and has been updated with a new door flanked by side lights. The windows have been updated and replaced with six-over-six-light vinyl double-hung sashes. The attached carport has been enclosed and is clad with vinyl siding. The carport has a central entrance flanked by vinyl double-hung sash windows. The alterations to Resource Number 1356 have changed its original appearance.

The resource has a minimal set back on a slightly sloping lot and sits at approximately two feet below the street level. The building occupies a moderate size lot with some landscaping. Two large oak trees face the property. Planted bushes hide the lower right side of the building. Commercial development is prominent along the project area and two modern gas stations are located immediately south of the property on both sides of SC 9. Directly across from the resource are additional commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been compromised by this commercial development.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 Criteria A, B, or C.

The commercial development surrounding the area has altered the setting of the resource. The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1356 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1357

Resource Number 1357 is a residence constructed in 1945 with no identified type or style and located at 1714 Boiling Springs Road (see Figure 9). The resource is currently used as a commercial space. It is a one-story house with a rectangular core and irregular floor plan. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a stone foundation. The resource has one exterior brick chimney located on its south elevation. The front porch has a shed roof that leads into a projecting front-gable section and is supported by plain columns that rest on a concrete slab floor. The front

Figure 9.
Architectural Resources, 1 of 10



A. Resource No. 1356, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1357, Front Oblique

entrance is accessed from the front-gable section of the porch and the door has been replaced with a non-historic wood panel door with an oval window. The windows along the front elevation have been rearranged and updated with vinyl windows. Replacement of the siding and windows, along with the additions to the building, have slightly altered the appearance of this resource.

Resource Number 1357 has a large set back from Boiling Springs Road. The front of the property has been paved for parking, while part of the rear and north side yards are planted with grass. There are few trees on the property. A residential area is located across SC 9 from the resource, while land use to the north and south is mostly commercial development.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 Criteria A, B, or C.

The commercial development surrounding the area has altered the setting of the resource. The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1357 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found to suggest a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1358

Resource Number 1358 is a Compact Ranch constructed in 1967 and is located at 1807 Boiling Springs Road (Figure 10). It has a linear massing and sits on a raised brick foundation. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the lateral gable is clad with composition shingles. The gable ends are covered in vinyl siding. The front elevation has an asymmetrical appearance with an off-center entry porch covered by a cross-gable roof supported by plain columns. The front door is a replacement non-historic wood panel door with an oval window centrally located under the porch. The north bay has two sets of paired two-over-two-light wood double-hung sash windows. The south bay has a four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two double hung sash windows. The resource has a gabled entry porch on the left elevation which leads to a deck addition. The resource has one interior brick chimney. Alterations to the siding and windows, in combination with the additions to the building, have slightly changed the character of Resource Number 1358.

Figure 10.
Architectural Resources, 2 of 10



A. Resource No. 1358, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1359, Front Elevation

The rear of the lot has moderate vegetation and landscaping. Planted bushes line the façade of the resource. With the commercial development to the north of the resource, the view shed has been compromised.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 Criteria A, B, or C.

The commercial development surrounding the area has altered the setting of the resource. The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1358 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1359

Resource Number 1359 is a Minimal Traditional house constructed in 1955 and is located at 1210 Shoally Creek Road (see Figure 10). The resource is a one-story vacant dwelling. It has a rectangular plan with a hip roof clad in composition shingles. The resource sits on a concrete block foundation and the exterior is covered in vinyl siding. It has an asymmetrical façade and the windows and doors are boarded over. The front porch has a hip roof supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab floor. Located on the west side of the building is a two-car garage built of concrete block. The gable ends of the garage roof are faced with pressboard and the garage doors are metal. Alterations have slightly affected the appearance of Resource Number 1359.

A concrete driveway approaches from the east and leads to the garage. The front yard has a concrete path leading to the front of the house from the road. The lot is covered with grass and has some tree coverage. The surrounding landscape includes mostly mobile homes to the east, while the commercial area along Boiling Springs Road is to the west.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. While it has not undergone many alterations, it has lost its windows and front door. Therefore, the resource and its associated garage is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1359 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1360

Resource Number 1360 is a Bungalow constructed in 1949 and located at 1223 Shoally Creek Road (Figure 11). Originally a residence, it is currently used as a commercial space. The resource is a one-story building with a front-gable roof. It has a rectangular massing that is situated perpendicular to the street. The exterior siding is vinyl and the building sits on a concrete block foundation. The front porch has a gable roof with plain wood posts and railings, along with concrete steps. The windows have been replaced with vinyl six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. The front entrance has been altered and sits off-center. The front entry has a multi-light door set in a vinyl frame. Located at the rear of the resource is a vinyl-clad addition. Replacement of the siding and windows, along with the additions to the building, have slightly altered the appearance of Resource Number 1360.

The resource sits atop a slight slope facing the roadway. At the Shoally Creek Road ROW, there are concrete steps leading up to a concrete walkway. Since the resource is used as a commercial property, a portion of the lot has been converted to paved parking spaces. The unpaved areas are maintained lawns. The surrounding landscape includes mostly residential mobile homes to the east and a commercial area along Boiling Springs Road to the west.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has also been altered in ways that have slightly changed its appearance. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1360 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

Figure 11.
Architectural Resources, 3 of 10



A. Resource No. 1360, Front Oblique



B. Resource No. 1361, Front Elevation

RESOURCE NUMBER 1361

Resource Number 1361 is a Plain Linear Ranch house built in 1962 and is located at 102 Shoally Road (see Figure 11). It has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The front porch has a cross-gable roof supported by decorative metal posts resting on a concrete slab. The gable end of the porch roof is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are wood two-over-two double-hung sash. The front door is original to the building and has a newer storm door. Resource Number 1361 has not undergone any major renovations that have altered its appearance.

The resource has moderate tree coverage on a grassy lot. Approaching the building from the right is a gravel driveway that leads to the rear of the building. The streetscape is composed of residential properties. To the west towards and along Boiling Springs Road, most of the development is commercial.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1361 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is also not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1362

Resource Number 1362 is a Compact Ranch house constructed in 1967 at 105 Shoally Road (Figure 12). The front elevation has a brick skirt wall with vertical wood weatherboard above. The foundation is not visible. The front entrance is covered by a shed roof that projects from the main roof line and covers a small concrete slab floor. The front door is a replacement wood panel type but still retains its original screen door. The resource has an engaged carport on its west elevation which has been boarded up but not fully enclosed. The visible windows have wood two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. The resource has one interior brick chimney. The modifications to the resource are minimal and do not alter the appearance of Resource Number 1362.

Figure 12.
Architectural Resources, 4 of 10



A. Resource No. 1362, Front Oblique



B. Resource No. 1363, Front Elevation

It has moderate tree coverage on a grassy lot and some planted vegetation surrounding the building. A paved driveway leads to the carport. Resource Number 1362 is located within the same residential development as Resource Number 1361.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1362 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1363

Resource Number 1363 is a Compact Ranch house built in 1962 and is located at 106 Shoally Road (see Figure 12). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan that rests on a brick foundation. It has a lateral gable roof covered with composition shingles and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The front porch has an engaged shed roof supported by decorative metal post and railings. The front elevation has an asymmetrical façade with an off-center door located under the porch line. The windows are replacement vinyl six-over-six double hung sash. The resource has one interior brick chimney. Alterations to the siding and windows have only slightly changed the appearance of Resource No. 1363.

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot. A paved driveway leads to a non-historic carport. Resource Number 1363 is located within the same residential development as Resource Numbers 1361 and 1362.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1363 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1364

Resource Number 1364 is a Compact Ranch constructed in 1967 and is located at 102 Northbrook Street (Figure 13). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan and an engaged carport on the west elevation. The front elevation has an asymmetrical façade with wood two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The resource has a lateral gable roof covered with composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the foundation is not visible. The resource has a front entrance and a side entrance off the engaged carport. The front entrance is covered by the cross-gable porch supported on decorative metal posts. The front entry has the original aluminum door with a diamond window. The engaged carport is supported on its open side by decorative iron posts. Located to the rear of the carport is an enclosed storage closet typical of the style. Resource Number 1364 has undergone few modifications, none of which alter its appearance.

The resource occupies a grassy lot with minimal tree coverage. A gravel driveway leads to the engaged carport. The streetscape is moderately narrow and contains residential properties. The houses along Northbrook Street were constructed during the 1960s and 1970s.

Resource Number 1364 was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1364 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

Figure 13.
Architectural Resources, 5 of 10



A. Resource No. 1364, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1365, Front Elevation

RESOURCE NUMBER 1365

Resource Number 1365 is a 1967 Ranch House at 110 Northbrook Street (see Figure 13). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular plan. It has a lateral gable roof covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. Located on the left elevation is an enclosed carport with vinyl siding and a single, one-over-one vinyl double-hung sash window. The front porch has a cross gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. The asymmetrical façade has windows with two-over-two-light vinyl double-hung sashes. Changes to the siding and the enclosed carport have slightly altered the appearance of Resource Number 1365.

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the front façade. A concrete driveway leads to the enclosed carport.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1365 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1401

Resource Number 1401 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1964 and is located at 109 Shoally Road (Figure 14). It has a rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingle and the gable ends are clad in pressboard. The front elevation of the resource has a brick skirt wall with vertical shiplap siding above while the side elevations are clad in asbestos shingles. The resource has an engaged carport on its west elevation. The carport is open sided and supported by decorative metal posts. The front entrance is covered by a shed roof and concrete slab flooring. There is one visible interior brick chimney along the roof line. The windows have paired two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes.

Figure 14.
Architectural Resources, 6 of 10



A. Resource No. 1401, Front Oblique



B. Resource No. 1402, Front Elevation

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the front façade. A driveway is overgrown that leads to the engaged carport on the west elevation.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1401 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1402

Resource Number 1402 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1963 and is located at 110 Shoally Road (see Figure 14). The resource has a rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The exterior of the resource is faced in brick veneer and the foundation is not visible. The resource has an engaged carport on its west elevation. The carport is open sided and supported by decorative metal posts. The front porch has a gable roof with an added aluminum awning. The roof of the porch is supported by decorative metal posts and only covers the front entrance. The windows have paired two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. There is one visible interior brick chimney along the center roof line.

The resource has no tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the front façade. A gravel driveway leads to the engaged carport on the west elevation.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1402 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1403

Resource Number 1403 is a Bungalow Style Ranch house, built in 1954 and is located at 1237 Shoally Creek Road (Figure 15). The resource has a slightly rectangular plan with a hip roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior walls are faced with asbestos shingles. The front porch has a hip roof supported by decorative metal posts. The steps and porch flooring are constructed of concrete. The resource has two-over-two-light double-hung sash wood windows throughout. On the front elevation is a four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two-light windows. One interior brick chimney is visibly off-center of the roof line.

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the front façade. A concrete gravel driveway approaches to the west elevation.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1403 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1404

Resource Number 1404 is a Bungalow built in 1945 and is located at 1229 Shoally Creek Road (Figure 15). The resource has rectangular plan with a front-facing gable roof. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles and the gable ends have boxed returns. The exterior of the resource

Figure 15.
Architectural Resources, 7 of 10



A. Resource No. 1403, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1404, Front Oblique

is clad in asbestos shingles and the house sits on a concrete block foundation. The front porch has a gable roof that sits below the main roof line. The porch is enclosed with screens and sits on a concrete block foundation with concrete steps that lead to the entrance. There is one visible interior brick chimney located along the main roof line.

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and has no planted vegetation.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1404 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1405

Resource Number 1405 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1968 and is located at 603 Mountainbrook Drive (Figure 16). The resource has a rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in fiberboard. The exterior of the resource is faced in brick veneer and the foundation is not visible. The resource has an attached carport on the west elevation. The carport is open sided with a rear utility closet and is supported by decorative metal posts. The windows have replacement six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes and the center bay has an eight-over-eight-light window flanked by four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows.

The resource has no tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the front façade. A concrete driveway leads to the engaged carport on the west elevation.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 16.
Architectural Resources, 8 of 10



A. Resource No. 1405, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1406, Front Oblique

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1405 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1406

Resource Number 1406 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1968 and is located at 124 4th Street (Figure 16). The resource has a rectangular massing with a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is faced in asbestos shingles. The resource sits on a brick foundation on a slightly sloping lot. The front elevation is unadorned and has an uncovered front entry porch. The porch steps are concrete and have wood railings for supports. The windows have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes with a four-light fixed window flanked by two-over-two-light windows. There is a second entrance on the east elevation covered by an aluminum shed awning.

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the front façade.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1406 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1407

Resource Number 1407 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1957 and is located at 128 4th Street (Figure 17). The resource has a rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof and sits on a parged masonry foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is faced with asbestos shingles. The front porch covers the entry and central bay with a shed roof supported by decorative metal posts. The windows have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes with a four-light fixed window flanked by two-over-two-light windows.

Figure 17.
Architectural Resources, 9 of 10



A. Resource No. 1407, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1408, Front Elevation

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the façade.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the community. Resource Number 1407 did not exhibit characteristics that would relate it to the surrounding structures. It also is not connected to the surrounding area based upon a plan or physical development. As no continuity or link to the other sites was found leading to a sense of time and place, the resource was not considered NRHP-eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1408

Resource Number 1408 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1968 and is located at 118 Northbrook Street (see Figure 17). It has a rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof. The roof is covered in composition with the gable ends clad in vinyl siding. The exterior is faced with brick veneer and the foundation is not visible. The resource has an engaged carport on its east elevation. The carport is open sided with a rear utility closet and is supported by decorative metal posts. The front porch covers the front entrance with a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. The windows have replacement two-over-two-light double-hung sashes set in vinyl frames.

The resource has no tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the façade. An asphalt driveway leads to the engaged carport on the east elevation.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1408 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive

characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1409

Resource Number 1409 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1968 and is located at 114 Northbrook Street (Figure 18). The resource has a rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is faced with brick veneer. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts and railings along the brick steps. The windows have paired two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The resource has one visible interior brick chimney off center of the roof line.

The resource has minimal tree coverage on a grassy lot and minimal planted vegetation along the façade. An asphalt driveway approaches from the west side.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1409 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

RESOURCE NUMBER 1410

Resource Number 140 is a Linear Ranch house built in 1970 and is located at 111 Northbrook Street (Figure 18). The resource has rectangular plan with a lateral gable roof. The façade has six bays and the side elevations have two bays. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The exterior is faced with brick veneer and the foundation is obscured. The front porch covers the eastern three bays with a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. On the eastern elevation is an exterior brick slab chimney. The windows have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes.

Figure 18.
Architectural Resources, 10 of 10



A. Resource No. 1409, Front Elevation



B. Resource No. 1410, Front Elevation

The resource has moderate tree coverage on a grassy lot and some ornamental planted vegetation in the front yard. An asphalt driveway approaches the east side of the property through decorative wood fencing.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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. The resource has undergone some minor alterations to its façade. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. Resource Number 1410 exhibits some characteristics that relate it to the surrounding residences. It is similar to the other Ranch Houses along the road in appearance and layout, suggesting a coordinated development dating to the 1960s. However, it is not recommended NRHP-eligible as it does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also 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 potential district appears to lack significance needed under Criteria A, B, or C for NRHP eligibility.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological resources were identified as a result of this survey. One previously recorded archaeological site in the APE has been destroyed by modern development. Twenty architectural resources were identified within the APE during the survey. The architectural resources were assessed individually and as districts. None of these resources were recommended to be eligible for the NRHP. The resources, as a collective, do not represent a linked sense of time and place or share a planned development. Based upon the survey conducted, no cultural or historical resources will be affected by the proposed project. The viewshed along Boiling Springs Road is mostly compromised and the level of traffic passing through the area is already high, with roadways that have been modernized and expanded since the construction of the resources. As a result of this survey, it is New South's recommendation that no historic properties will be affected during this project.

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