

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION**

SCDOT

TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed S-51 Over Gills Creek Bridge Replacement, Lancaster County, South Carolina

DATE OF RESEARCH: June 12, 2018

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CONSULTING FIRM: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

COUNTY: Lancaster **PROJECT:** SC 51 Over Gills Creek Bridge Replacement, Lancaster County, SC

F. A. No.:

File No.

PIN: P028383

DESCRIPTION:

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to replace the existing S-51 (Camp Creek Road) bridge over Gills Creek in Lancaster County, South Carolina. The project is located approximately 2.6 miles northeast of Lancaster, South Carolina. The proposed project would replace the existing bridge with a new bridge consisting of two 12-foot travel lanes with 8-foot shoulders. The proposed bridge would be replaced in place and traffic would be detoured during project construction. The existing right-of-way (ROW) and proposed ROW have an approximate width of 75 feet, 37.5 feet from the center line of the road in both directions. The total length of the ROW expansion will be .25 miles with the bridge as the center point.

The area of potential effect (APE) includes the existing and proposed right-of-way and areas of easement, within which all construction and ground-disturbing activity would be confined, with the center point of the APE being the bridge. The archeological resources APE measures 0.73-kilometer or 0.45-mile long and has a width of 60 meters or 200 feet. The architectural resources APE includes the archeological resources APE and expands to include all architectural resources located within the viewshed of the proposed project, which is about 500 feet for this project.

LOCATION:

The project is located where Gills Creek and S-51 (Camp Creek Road) intersect, approximately 2 kilometers (1.1 miles) northeast of the Town of Lancaster in Lancaster County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2).

USGS QUADRANGLE: Antioch, SC

DATE: 1969

SCALE: 7.5'

UTM: NAD 27

ZONE: 17

EASTING: 524793

NORTHING: 3843470

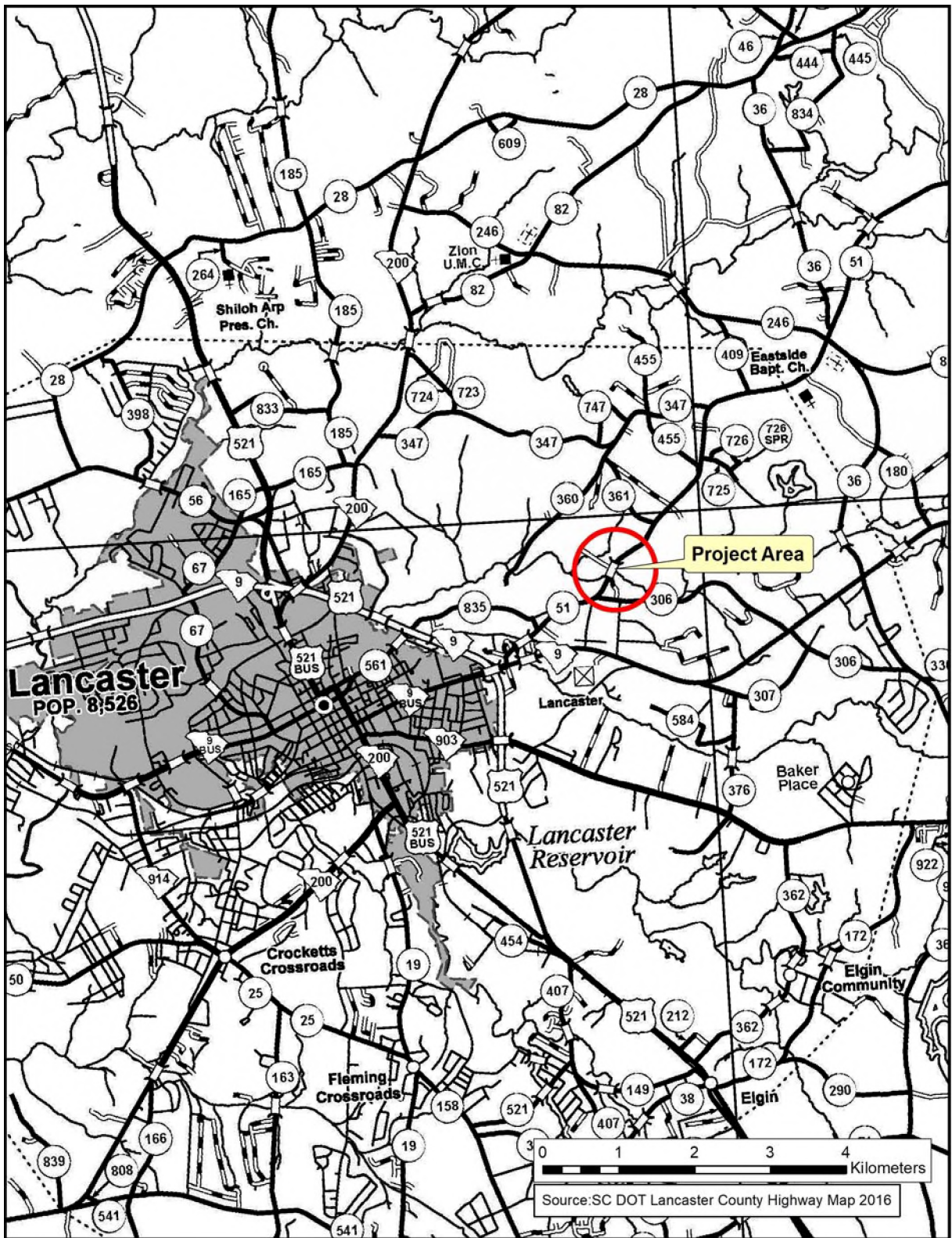
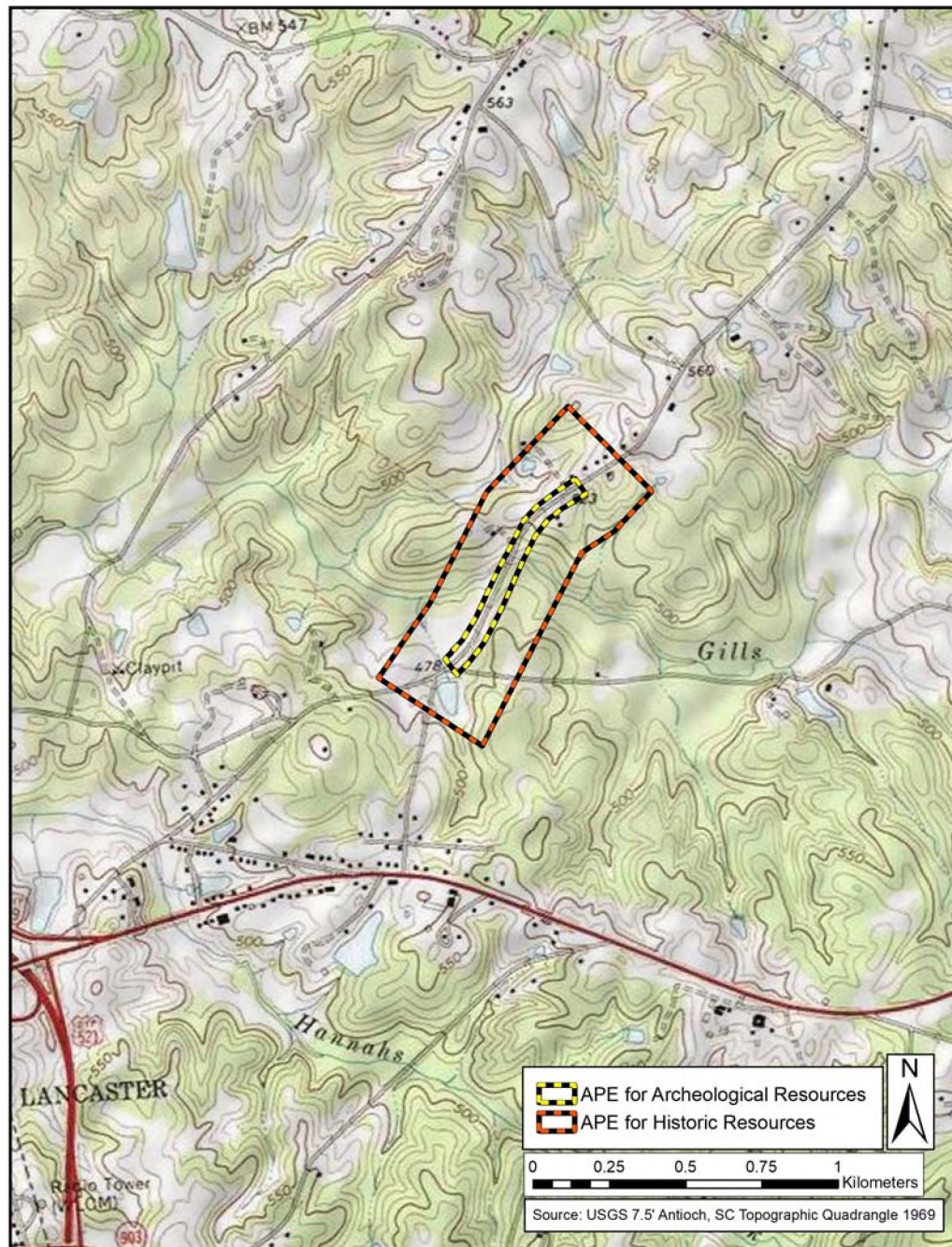


Figure 1: Project Location, 2016 Highway Map.



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

The project corridor is located in a rural setting of rolling hills with minimal residential development along S-51. Gills Creek bisects the middle of the project area with woods, a pasture, and manicured lawns along the survey area. On the east side of S-51 the primary land use is residential. The west side of S-51 along the project area is less developed; north of the creek on this side of the road there is residential development and south of the creek is a pasture. Figure 3 and Figure 4 provide representative views of the project area. An aerial view of the project area can be seen in Figure 5.



Figure 3: Representative Photo of the North Portion of the Survey Area, facing southwest.



Figure 4: Representative Photo of the South Portion of the Project Area, facing southwest.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:

The nearest water source is Gills Creek that flows through the middle of the project area. Water from Gills Creek flows into the Catawba River, which lies approximately 8 miles southwest of the project corridor at its closest point.

SOIL TYPE: There are nine distinct soil types within the survey area: Chewacla (Ch) soils, Enon loam (EnB2), 2 to 6 percent slope; Georgeville (GeC2) silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slope; Georgeville (GgB3) silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slope; Georgeville (GgC3) silty clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slope; Herndon (HdB2) silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slope; Herndon (HdC2) silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slope; Herndon (HeC3) silty clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slope; and Wehadkee and Chewacla (We) soils. The soils are found on two landform settings: flood plains (Ch and We) and hill slopes (EnB2, GeC2, GgB3, GgC3, HdB2, HdC2, HeC3, and We). All the soils are poorly drained except for Ch and We which are well drained. Ch and HdB2 soils are classified as prime farmland whereas EnB2, GeC2, and GgB3 are classified as farmland of statewide importance, and the remaining soils are classified as not prime farmland soils (GgC3, HdC2, HeC3, and We).

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

2017 *Soil Survey of Lancaster County, South Carolina*. USDA Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C. Electronic document;
<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, accessed June 19, 2018.

GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY: 0% ___ 1-25% X 26-50% ___ 51-75% ___ 76-100% ___

CURRENT VEGETATION: Undeveloped sections consist mostly of pasture and hardwood forests. The residential properties have grasses and ornamental trees, and native hardwoods.

INVESTIGATION: On May 15, 2018, the State Site Files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were consulted and it was learned that there are no recorded sites within a 1-kilometer radius of the project area. Also, there are no recorded architectural resources within a 1-kilometer radius of the project area.

On June 12, 2018, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed bridge replacement at S-51 over Gills Creek in Lancaster County, South Carolina. The survey or study area was defined as the Area of Potential Effect (APE) outlined in the detailed project description included above.

The testing strategy within the survey area included pedestrian survey of all exposed ground as well as a subsurface survey consisting of shovel tests dug at 30 meter intervals along transects that were spaced no more than 30 meters apart. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were dug to a depth of 80 centimeters below surface or until sterile clay subsoil was encountered. All material was sifted through 0.25 centimeter hardware mesh screens and all paperwork, maps, and data were transported back to the EPEI office in Smyrna, Georgia.

A total of 50 potential shovel test locations were examined, but only 48 shovel tests were excavated within the survey area. Two of the 50 potential shovel test locations were marked as no digs and were not dug due to placement on pavement or in the creek (Figure 5). All the shovel tests were negative for cultural material. Soil profiles were fairly shallow throughout the project area. A typical profile included two layers. The first layer extended from approximately 0-30 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and generally

consisted of some variation of the following three soils: 10YR 5/3 brown loam, 10YR 6/3 pale brown loam, or 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand. The second layer was either a 10R 4/8 red clay or a 10YR 3/3 brown clay subsoil; the tests were terminated between 20-40 cmbs. Redeposited fill soils and mottled layers of clay subsoil were also found throughout the project area. No sites or isolated finds were discovered during the survey for this project.

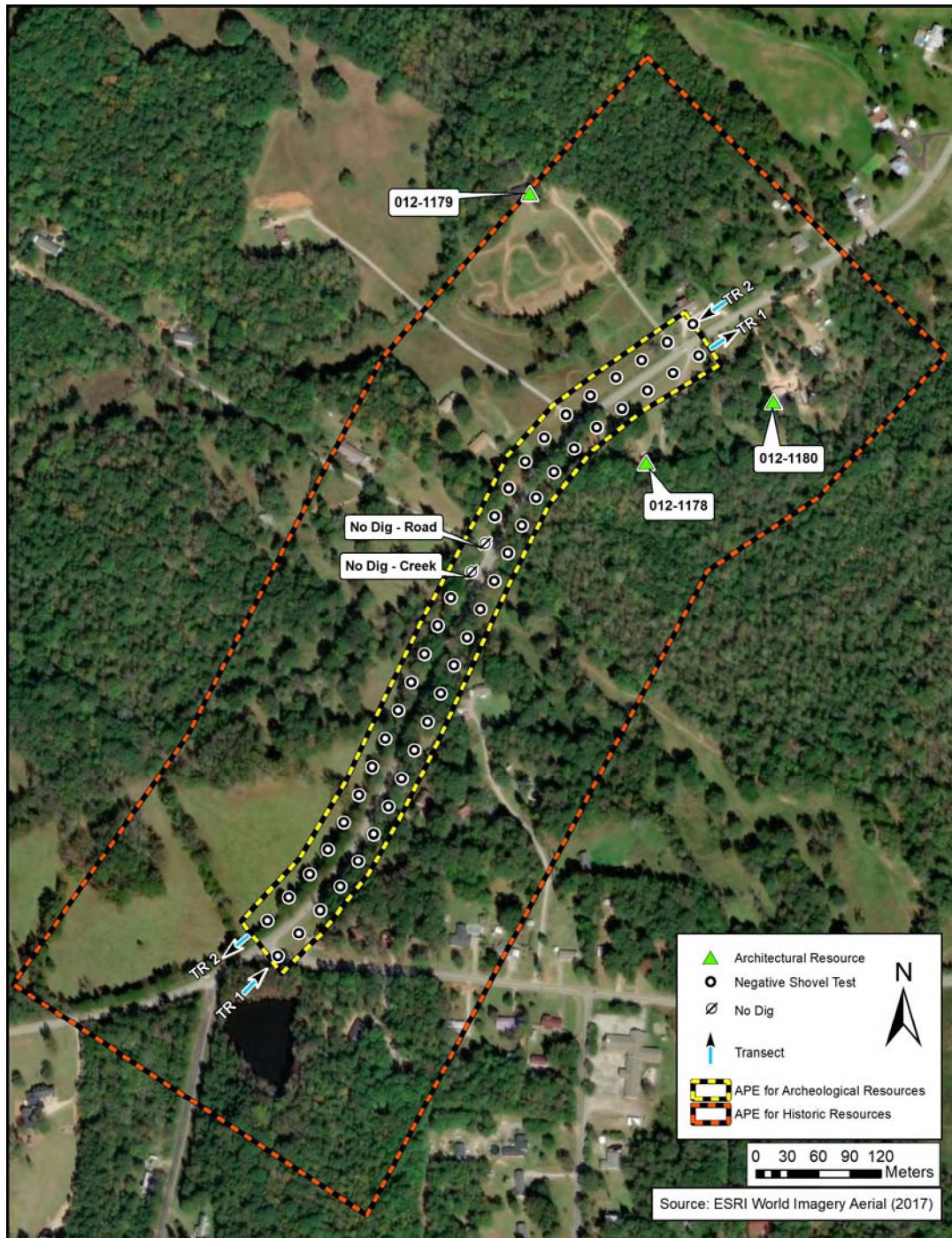


Figure 5: Shovel Test Results and Location of the Newly Recorded Architectural Resources Discovered During the Survey.

Architectural Survey

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. personnel conducted a review of existing information on previously-identified historic architectural resources that revealed that no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed properties, proposed NRHP nominations, National Historic Landmarks, or bridges determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the updated South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey were identified within the proposed project's APE. The bridge to be replaced was included in the historic bridge survey, but it was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The evaluation of the bridge from the bridge survey is as follows:

The 2-span, 80'-long, T-beam bridge was built in 1925 with an 18'-wide roadway and widened with slab extensions to both sides in 1957 for a 30'-wide roadway. The original railings were replaced with standard concrete 1-bar, cantilevered, off-brush curb railings when the bridge was widened. The original interior 4 lines of beams are supported on reinforced concrete bents and abutments that were extended for the widened bridge.

The 1925 bridge is among the 30 remaining T-beam bridges built by Lancaster County during the 1920s as part of a road improvement campaign. The reinforced concrete T-beam bridge is believed to have been used in South Carolina prior to 1910. It could easily be standardized for relatively short span lengths, and the fledgling state highway commission issued a set of standard plans for T-beams in 1917 (Standard Nos. S-201 to 204) with examples built starting in 1920 remaining. Lancaster County was following a well-established state and national trend when it started building T-beam bridges. All had 2-rail-high concrete railings, 4 lines of straight beams, and 18'-wide bridge decks. The most common span lengths are 32' or 42', and most bridges are one or two spans. Most of the surviving Lancaster County examples, like 1920s T-beam bridges throughout the state, have either been widened or have lost all or most of their original railings. A few relatively complete 1924 and 1925 Lancaster County examples survive, but they are not historically or technologically significant. The bridges are examples of what by 1924 was a well-established bridge type in the state and the nation. T-beams quickly emerged as one of the most popular of the state's standardized bridge types and were common by the middle of the 1920s. The standards were updated for wider roadways in the late 1920s, and T-beam bridges became ubiquitous through the 1930s and continued to be one of the Department's workhorse standards through the 1950s.

The review of existing information also revealed that no historic resources were identified in the *Lancaster County Historical and Architectural Inventory* conducted by Preservation Consultants in 1986 or included in the SC ArchSite database reviewed on the www.scarchsite.org website are in the vicinity of the proposed project.

Aerial photography dated 1964 available on the <https://historicaerials.com> website, and the USGS Antioch, SC topographic map dated 1969 available on the <https://nationalmap.gov/historical/> website were reviewed to identify buildings and structures approximately 50 years of age or older located within the APE of the proposed project. Additional background research on resources determined to be approximately 50 years of age or older was conducted using records in the Lancaster County Tax Assessor's office and the Lancaster County Register of Deeds office.

Following the review of existing information on previously-identified historic properties and the completion of background research, a historic architectural resources field survey was conducted in June 2018. The field survey identified three (3) architectural resource 50 years of age or older within or near the APE of the proposed project.

The newly-identified architectural resources are listed in Table 1 below, which provides a NRHP eligibility recommendation. As the newly-identified architectural resources are not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the proposed project would not affect any historic architectural resources. The locations of the newly-identified resources are depicted on Figure 5. A detailed description and NRHP eligibility evaluation for the resources follows Table 1.

Table 1. Architectural Resources Identified within APE of Proposed Project

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status	Project Effect
012-1178	1882 Camp Creek Road	1958	Unidentified Residence	Not Eligible	N/A
012-1179	1897 Camp Creek Road	1957	Unidentified Residence	Not Eligible	N/A
012-1180	1918 Camp Creek Road	1947	Unidentified Residence	Not Eligible	N/A

Resource 012-1178 (1882 Camp Creek Road)

Resource 012-1178 is located at 1882 Camp Creek Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 540 feet northeast of the intersection of Camp Creek Road and Honeycutt Road in Lancaster County (refer to Figure 5). The Lancaster County tax assessor's record has a 1958 date of construction for the resource. This date of construction appears to be accurate as the resource appears on the earliest aerial photograph (dated 1964) available on the <http://historicaerials.com> website, and the earliest topographic map (dated 1969) available on the <https://nationalmap.gov/historical/> website.

The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, hipped-roof bungalow of frame construction without stylistic features. The resource has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with little eave overhang; running bond brick veneer exterior; single and paired 2/2-light double-hung sash windows with metal canopy awnings; and a partial-width, integral porch on the façade supported by a single decorative metal post (see attached Figures 6-8). The front entrance accesses the porch and is perpendicular to the façade. It is suspected that the brick veneer is a later addition over original wooden exterior siding based on how deep the windows are recessed and the narrow eaves.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Whether or not the brick exterior is a later alteration that has affected the integrity of the resource in the areas of materials and workmanship, the resource is a plain and undistinguished example of a common architectural building type. Therefore, Resource 012-1178 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Resource 012-1179 (1897 Camp Creek Road)

Resource 012-1179 is located at 1897 Camp Creek Road on the west side of the roadway approximately 875 feet northeast of the intersection of Camp Creek Road and Honeycutt Road in Lancaster County (refer to Figure 5). The Lancaster County tax assessor's record has a 1957 date of construction for the resource. This date of construction appears to be accurate as the resource appears on the earliest aerial photograph

(dated 1964) available on the <http://historicaerials.com> website, and the earliest topographic map (dated 1969) available on the <https://nationalmap.gov/historical/> website.

The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, Ranch without stylistic features. The resource has a low-pitched, hipped, asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves; running bond “Roman” brick exterior; a partial-width, integral porch on the façade supported by three decorative metal posts; a tripartite window on the façade comprised of a large, square, four-light fixed window flanked by smaller 2/2-light double-hung sash windows; a tripartite window on the east side elevation comprised of a large, square, four-light fixed window flanked by smaller 2/2-light double-hung sash windows; single and paired 2/2-light double-hung sash windows; and two brick interior chimneys on the rear roof slope (refer to Figures 9-10). There are no evident exterior alterations or additions to the resource.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource was evaluated under Criterion C in the area of architecture and is not considered to be a significant example of the Ranch type. While it retains a high degree of integrity in all aspects, the resource is a plain and undistinguished example of its architectural type. Also, the resource lacks an integral carport or garage and a variety of decorative window types, which are identified as significant characteristics and features of the Ranch type by the SC SHPO in their guidance entitled *Guidelines for Surveying Post-World War II Neighborhoods and Residences*. Therefore, Resource 012-1179 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Resource 012-1180 (1918 Camp Creek Road)

Resource 012-1180 is located at 1918 Camp Creek Road on the east side of the roadway approximately 1,360 feet northeast of the intersection of Camp Creek Road and Honeycutt Road in Lancaster County (refer to Figure 5). The Lancaster County tax assessor’s record has a 1947 date of construction for the resource. The owner of the property, who was interviewed at the time of the historic resources field survey, stated that her late husband moved the house from a location in the city limits of Lancaster to its present site ca 1970. The review of historical aerial photography and topographic maps supported this information as the resource is not depicted in its current location on an aerial photograph dated 1964 or a topographic map dated 1969 reviewed on the <http://historicaerials.com> and the <https://nationalmap.gov/historical/> websites respectively.

The resource is a one-story, asymmetric, cross-gabled residence of frame construction without stylistic features. The resource has a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof; a continuous concrete block foundation; aluminum exterior siding; single and paired replacement metal-framed vinyl 1/1-light double-hung sash windows; a partial-width, integral porch on the façade supported by three wooden posts; a non-historic second entrance with a gabled roof on the façade; a near-full-width, shed-roofed addition on the rear elevation; and a brick interior chimney on the rear roof slope (refer to Figures 11-13).

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there is no indication that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. Due to the

movement of the resource and significant exterior alterations, the resource has lost integrity in the areas of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 012-1180 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



Figure 6: Resource 012-1178 (1882 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 7: Resource 012-1178 (1882 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 8: Resource 012-1178 (1882 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 9: Resource 012-1179 (1897 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 10: Resource 012-1179 (1897 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 11: Resource 012-1180 (1918 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 12: Resource 012-1180 (1918 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 13: Resource 012-1180 (1918 Camp Creek Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. performed Phase I surveys for archaeological and historic architectural resources within the defined study area for the proposed replacement of the existing bridge on SC 72 (Camp Creek Road) over Gills Creek in Lancaster County. As a result of the archaeological survey, no sites or isolated finds were recorded.

EPEI identified three (3) newly-identified architectural resources within the APE of the proposed project during this Phase I survey. The newly-identified architectural resources are a hipped-roofed bungalow without stylistic features (012-1178), a Ranch without stylistic features (012-1179), and a cross-gabled residence of frame construction without stylistic features (012-1180). Due to a lack of any special historic or architectural significance and a lack of architectural integrity in the case of two of the three resources, these resources have been recommended **Not Eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, because there are no NRHP listed or eligible resources within the APE of the proposed project, a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is made and no additional work is recommended.

SIGNATURE:  **DATE:** 7/20/2018

REFERENCES CITED

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NETR

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