

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT

### SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



**TITLE:** Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Tabernacle Road (S-83) Improvements

**DATE OF RESEARCH:** 7/30/2019

**ARCHAEOLOGIST:** Sarah Stephens

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:** Tina Poston

**COUNTY:** Lancaster

**PROJECT:** Tabernacle Road (S-83) Improvements

**F. A. No.:**

**File No.**

**PIN:**

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to improve Tabernacle Road (S-83) in Lancaster County. The project includes the widening of the two-lane rural collector to a three-lane rural collector roadway. The project will provide for separate left turn lanes for new driveways to Buford Middle School and Buford High School, improving mobility and safety. The project area encompasses an approximately 160-foot wide corridor centered along Tabernacle Road between North Rocky River Road (SC Route 522) and Smokey Starnes Road (S-29-302) (Figure 1). The total length of the project area is 2,370 feet. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of a 300-foot viewshed buffer from Tabernacle Road.

#### **LOCATION:**

The project area is located between the Tabernacle Road/North Rocky River Road intersection and the Tabernacle Road/Smokey Starnes Road intersection, approximately 10 miles northeast of the City of Lancaster in Lancaster County. (see Figure 1).

**USGS QUADRANGLE:** Unity, SC & Tradesville, SC

**UTM:** WGS 84 **ZONE:** 17N

**DATE:** 1988 & 1971 **SCALE:** 7.5'

**EASTING:** 534192 **NORTHING:** 3846329

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:**

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic region. Topography is generally flat with elevations ranging from 670 to 700 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The majority of the project area is occupied by middle and high schools (Figure 2). The northeastern corner of the study area also encompasses residential lawns and in the southwestern end of the study area is a mixed wooded area and wetland.

#### **NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:**

The closest water source is North Branch Wildcat Creek is located approximately 438 feet (133 m) southeast of the southwestern project area.

#### **SOIL TYPES:**

**Georgeville (GgB3 and GgV3)** silty clay loams, severely eroded, are well drained and form on hill slopes with grades of 2-10 percent slopes. **Georgeville (GgB2)** silt loam, 2-6 percent slopes, moderately eroded, is well drained and occurs on interfluvial and ridges. **Herndon (HdB2)** silt loam, eroded, are also considered well-drained and form on hillslopes with 2-6 percent slopes.

#### **REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:**

USDA-NCRS Soil Survey Division, Custom Soil Resource Report ([websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov](http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov))

**GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY:** 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-100% ☐

#### **CURRENT VEGETATION:**

The project area is mostly occupied by manicured lawns. Dense mixed hard and soft woods are located near the southwestern edge of the project area (see Figure 2).

### **INVESTIGATION:**

Background research was previously conducted by New South in July, 2019 as shown in the Original Lit Search in Appendix A (Adams Pope 2019). No previous cultural resource surveys or archaeological sites were identified within a half a mile of Tabernacle Road. Six previously recorded architectural resources are listed in the SC ArchSite database (0460, 0488, 0489, 0490, 0491, and 0492) (Figure 3). Of these, one is within the visual APE (0492) and is further discussed in the Architectural Survey section below. A review of historic maps and aerial photography was also conducted and identified no known cultural resources of significance within the project area (Adams Pope 2019).

### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

The archaeological survey was conducted July 30, 2019. The majority of the project area has been disturbed from previous and active development, including grading and underground utilities (Figure 4). Additionally, the wooded area in the southeastern portion of the project area exhibited signs of disturbance with push piles and modern debris, primarily asphalt.

Forty-eight shovel tests were placed at 100-foot (30-m) intervals along one transect on each side of the road. Twenty shovel tests were not excavated due to exposed subsoil or pavement (see Figure 2). Systematic shovel testing exposed evidence of disturbance and poor soil integrity. The majority of excavated shovel tests (n=19) exhibited reddish clay subsoil (B horizon) or fill deposits immediately below surface (Figure 5). A typical intact soil profile consisted of 5 centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam A horizon over yellowish red (5YR 5/8) rocky clay B horizon (subsoil) (see Figure 5A). No archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

### **ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

Resource 0492 is a residence located at 4259 Tabernacle Road and was built in 1941 (Figure 6A). The resource was originally surveyed in 1983 during a county wide survey and reevaluated by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff in 2007. The resource is a square core single family residence with two flanking cross gable wings. It is covered by a hip roof clad in composition shingles. The front porch rests between the two front flanking wings with a flat roof capped by a plain wood balustrade. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a concrete floor with stone steps. The windows are three-over-one wood sashes throughout and on the facing wings are half-circle windows with four panes. On the north elevation is an attached porch with a gable roof, stone walls and open arches.

From the right-of-way (ROW) a barn was visible and recorded as 0492.01 (see Figure 6B). It is a two-story front gable barn with metal sheathing. It is unclear if it is historically associated with the house or a newer construction.

Resource 0492 was found not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1983 and again in 2007. While the resource has not been subject to alterations, it does not embody any notable characteristics of a specific house type, historic period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. The resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, Resource 0492 and 0492.01 are recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### **REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

No archaeological sites were identified in the project area. The architectural survey identified one previously recorded historic resource, 0492. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, and D. No further work is recommended.

**SIGNATURE:**



**DATE:** 8/21/2019

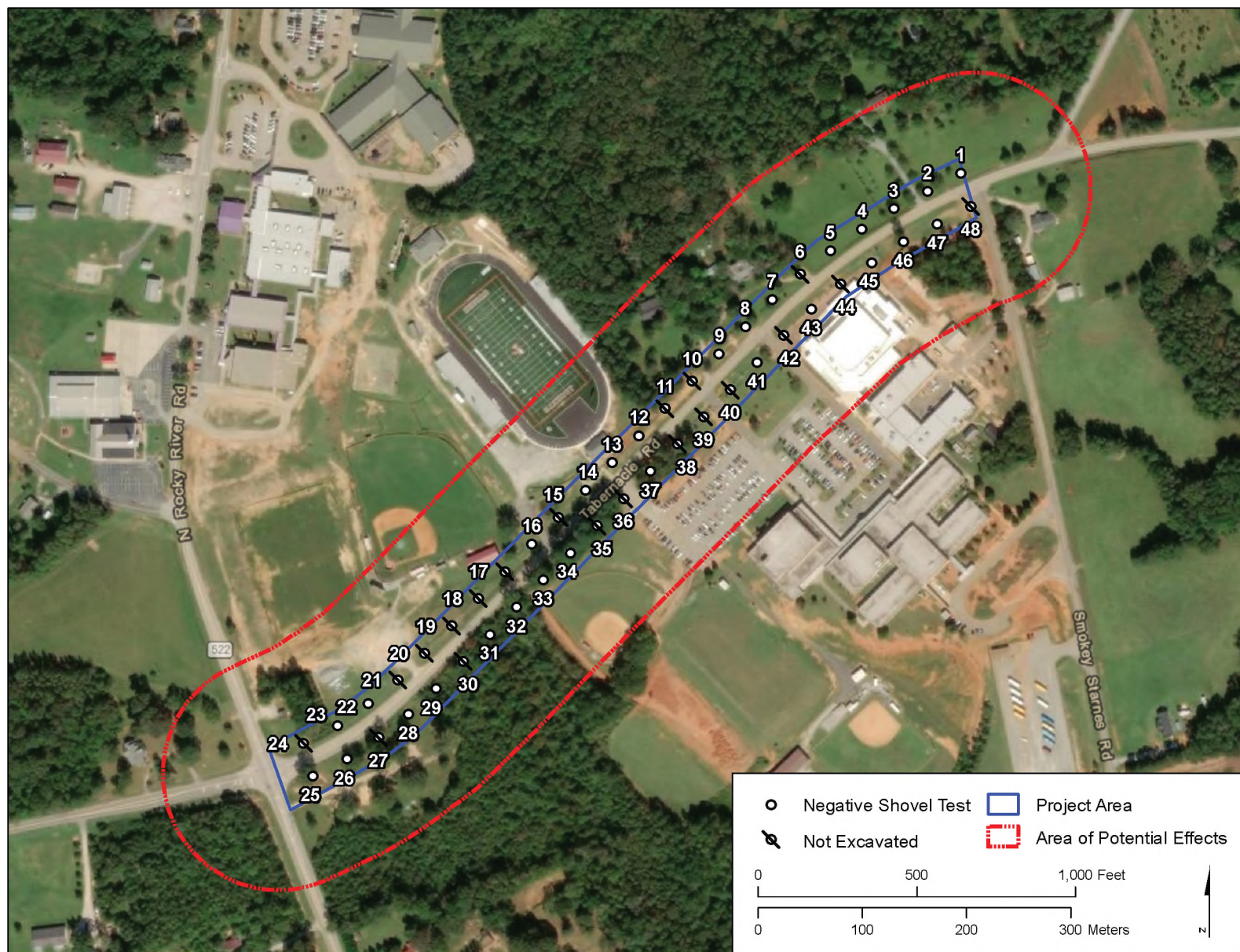
**REFERENCES CITED:**

Adams Pope, Natalie

2019 Literature Search for Tabernacle Road (S-83) Improvements. Letter. Lancaster County, South Carolina.



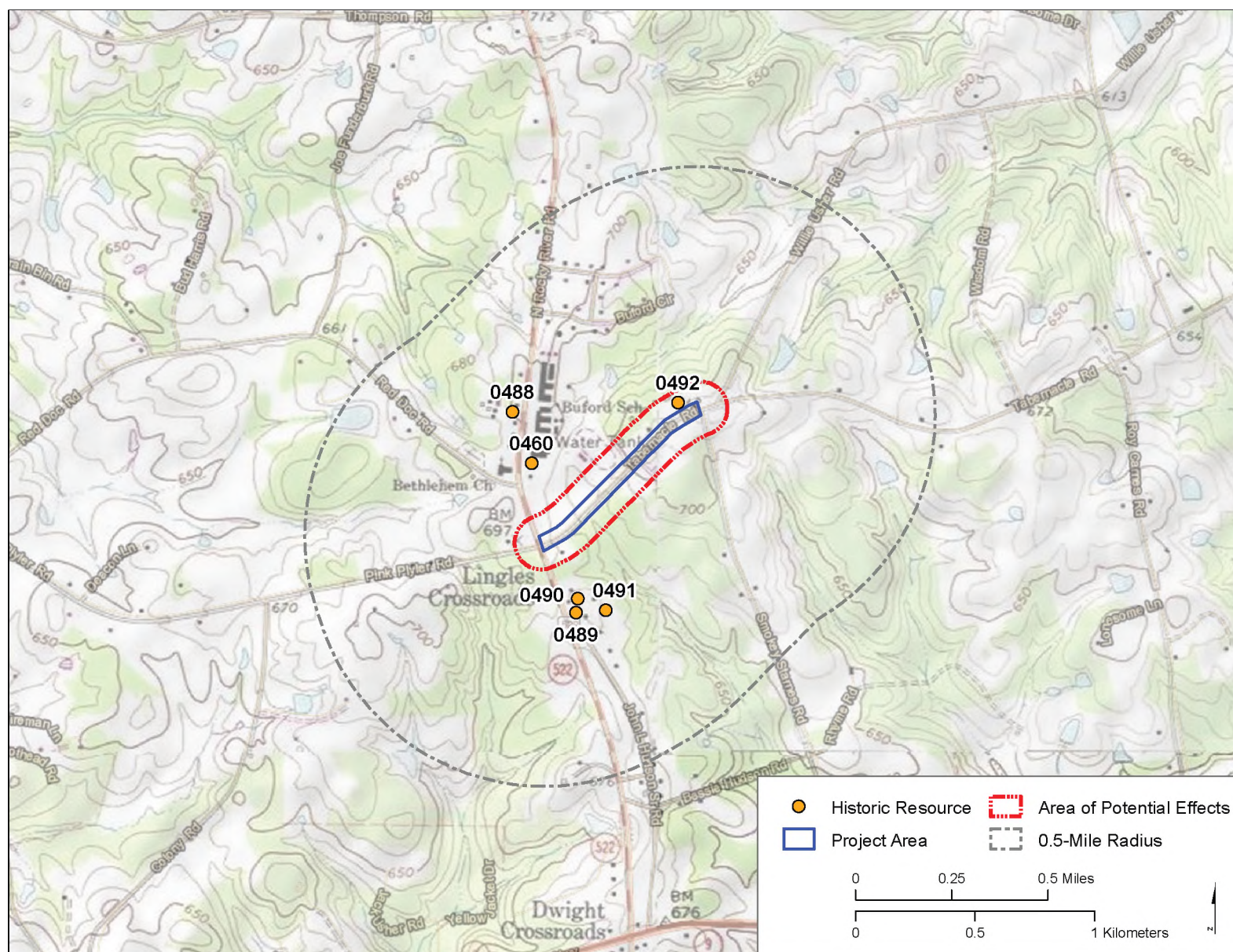




ESRI World Imagery

Figure 2.  
Aerial Photograph with Shovel Tests





USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Unity, Tradesville, Antioch, and Taxahaw, South Carolina

Figure 3.  
Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile of the Project Area



Figure 4.  
View of the Project Area



A. Western Portion, View Southwest



B. Eastern Portion, View Southwest



Figure 5.  
Representative Shovel Tests



A. Intact Profile



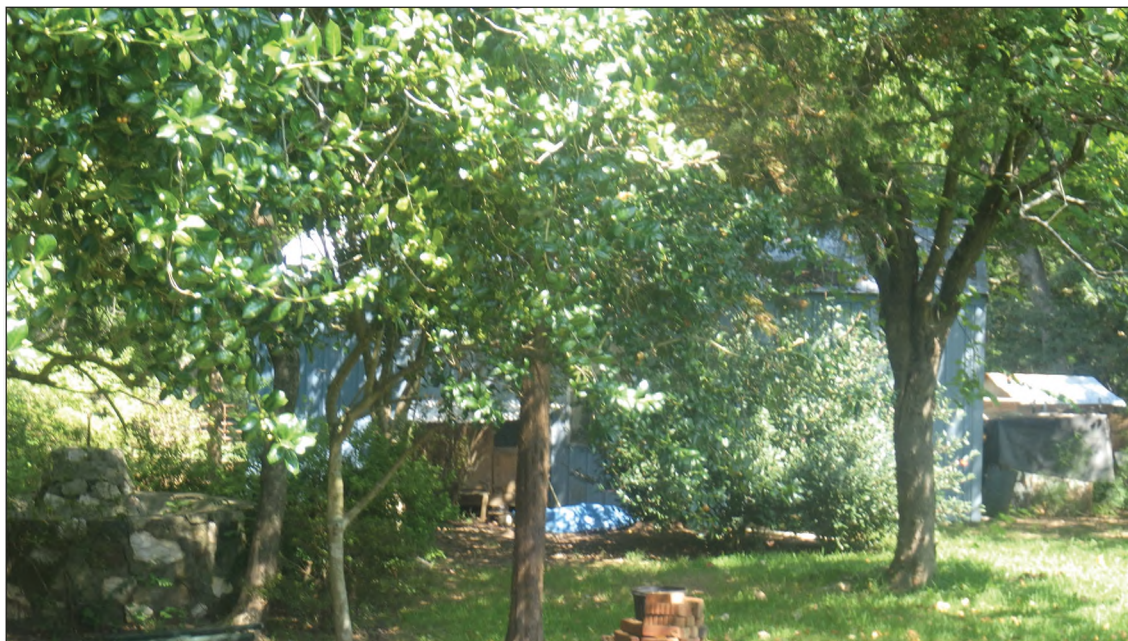
B. Subsoil Immediately Below Surface



Figure 6.  
Resources in Project Area



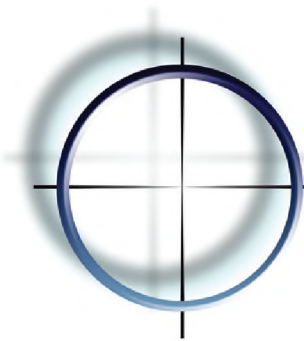
A. Resource 0492



B. Resource 0492.01

**APPENDIX A:**  
**ORIGINAL LIT SEARCH LETTER**





# NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

July 18, 2019

Mr. Rob Walsh  
Campco Engineering, Inc.  
156 Oakland Avenue  
Rock Hill, SC 29730

Dear Mr. Walsh,

New South Associates is pleased to provide the results of our literature search for 0.38 miles of Tabernacle Road (S-83) in Lancaster County, SC. The level of effort is consistent with what is required as part of a Categorical Exclusion under NEPA. The project area is located approximately 10 miles east of the City of Lancaster (Figure 1).

The Tabernacle Road improvement project will widen the road from a two-lane rural collector to a three-lane rural collector roadway. The project will provide for separate left turn lanes for new driveways to Buford Middle School and Buford Elementary School, improving mobility and safety for the travelling public, including school-bound traffic.

The proposed improvements will be implemented by constructing a continuous three lane facility, beginning approximately 0.06 miles east of the S-83 intersection with SC Route 522, and continuing for approximately 0.38 miles. The new three-lane roadway will be striped to provide one through lane in each direction and a paved median section delineated with dedicated left turn lanes at the school entrances.

Current SCDOT design standards for a 35 mph collector facility will be followed to develop shoulder and ditch improvements and to improve vertical and horizontal alignments to current requirements.

Our literature research consisted of an examination of the state's cultural resource database, known as Archsite. It also included an examination of historic maps and changing land use to determine if there is the potential for significant intact cultural resources to be affected by any proposed improvements. If the research suggested that

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there was a potential for significant intact cultural resources, a field reconnaissance would occur.

Examination of historic maps indicates that in the early nineteenth century, North Rocky River Road was in place, but Tabernacle Road did not exist. The 1820 Boykin Map show "Flin's Store" in the vicinity of the project area and on the west side of North Rocky River Road (Figure 2a). Sometime between 1820 and 1904, Tabernacle Road was in place. It appears on the 1904 Lancaster County soil survey, but no buildings or place names are shown in the vicinity.

In the 1930's the intersection of Tabernacle Road and North Rocky River Road was referred to as Lingle's Crossroads (Figure 2b). There were a number of buildings at or near the intersection, including Buford School. By 1958, it is clear that there was increasing development in the area, but on both maps there are no buildings shown further down Tabernacle Road towards Smokey Starnes Road (Figure 3a). Currently, Lingle's Crossroads and the 0.44 mile section of Tabernacle Road are now occupied by newer school construction including Buford Elementary and Middle School along North Rocky River Road and Buford High School along Tabernacle Road (Figure 3b).

The original Buford school was located approximately 400 feet north of Tabernacle Road on the east side of North Rocky River Road (Resource 0460). The Archsite database indicates that the school is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, the school no longer stands there. The database shows a second location referred to as Buford School further to the north on the west side of North Rocky River Road, also indicating that it is eligible (Resource 0488). Both locations are situated outside of the viewshed of Tabernacle Road, as they are 770 and 1,200 feet to the north (Figure 4).

Four other architectural resources are also listed in the database within 0.25 miles of Tabernacle Road (Resources 0489, 0490, 0491, and 0492). They have all been determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

No archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of Tabernacle Road. It is interesting to note, however, that the site of Buford's Massacre is located about 0.85 miles south of Lingle's Crossroads near the intersection of North Rocky River Road and SC 9 (Pageland Highway). This location was made infamous during the American Revolution when British troops under Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton overtook Lt. Col. Abraham Buford's retreating Virginia Continentals, who had arrived too late to aid in the defense of Charleston. Although the battle was said to be an impressive display of Tarleton's tactical ability, the Patriots remembered it for the brutal slaughter of Buford's defeated troops. This slaughter aroused a spirit of vengeance among the Patriots, and "Tarleton's Quarter" became the word for no quarter. Over 100 American soldiers are said to be buried there in mass graves at the site. Figures 2a, 2b, and 3a all show the battle's location, indicating its importance. The battle site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

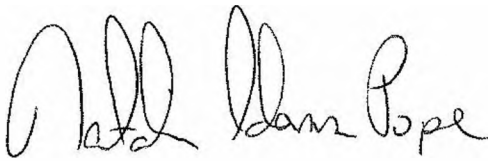


Based on a review of historic maps, modern aerial photography, and the state's cultural resource database known as Archsite, there are no known cultural resources of significance that will be affected by improvements to the 0.38 mile section of Tabernacle Road. Additionally, it does not appear that there is potential for any intact significant cultural resources due to modern development. As a result, no field reconnaissance was performed.

Please let us know if you need anything else or have questions.

Sincerely,

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" written in a stylized, looped manner, followed by "Adams" and "Pope".

Natalie Adams Pope, RPA  
Executive Vice President, SC Branch Manager

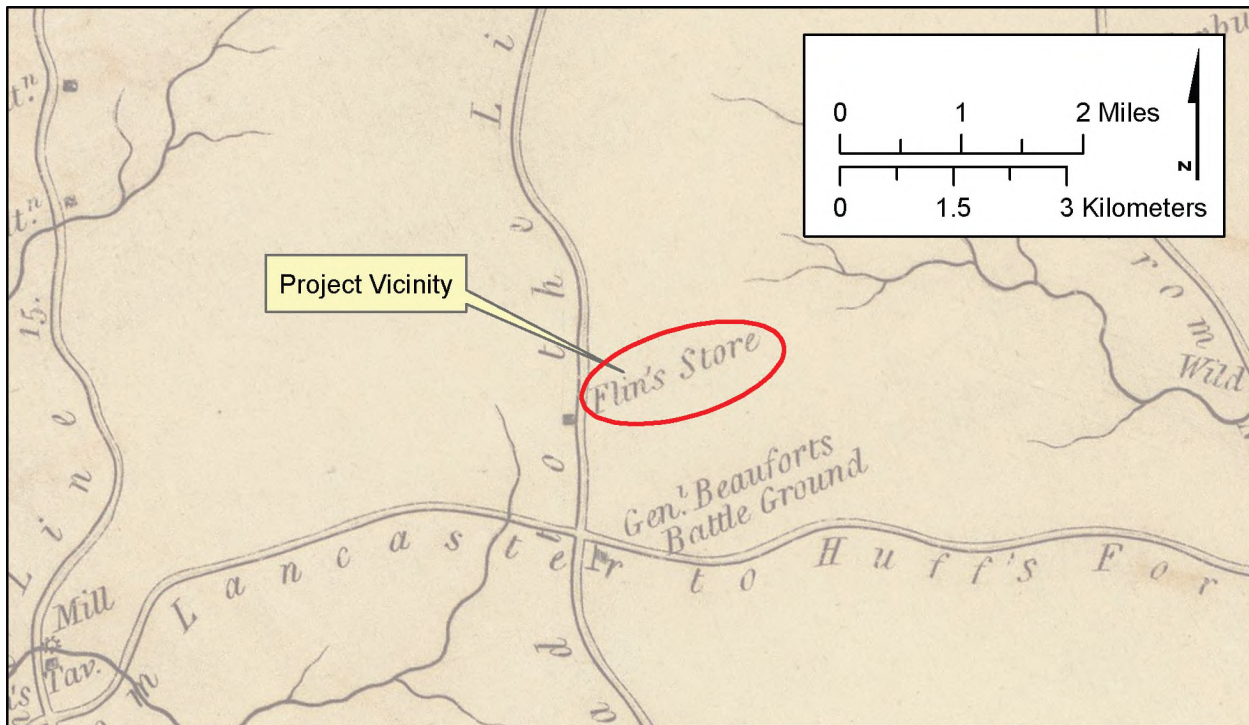


Figure 1.  
Project Location Map

Source: Lancaster County Highway Map (2016)

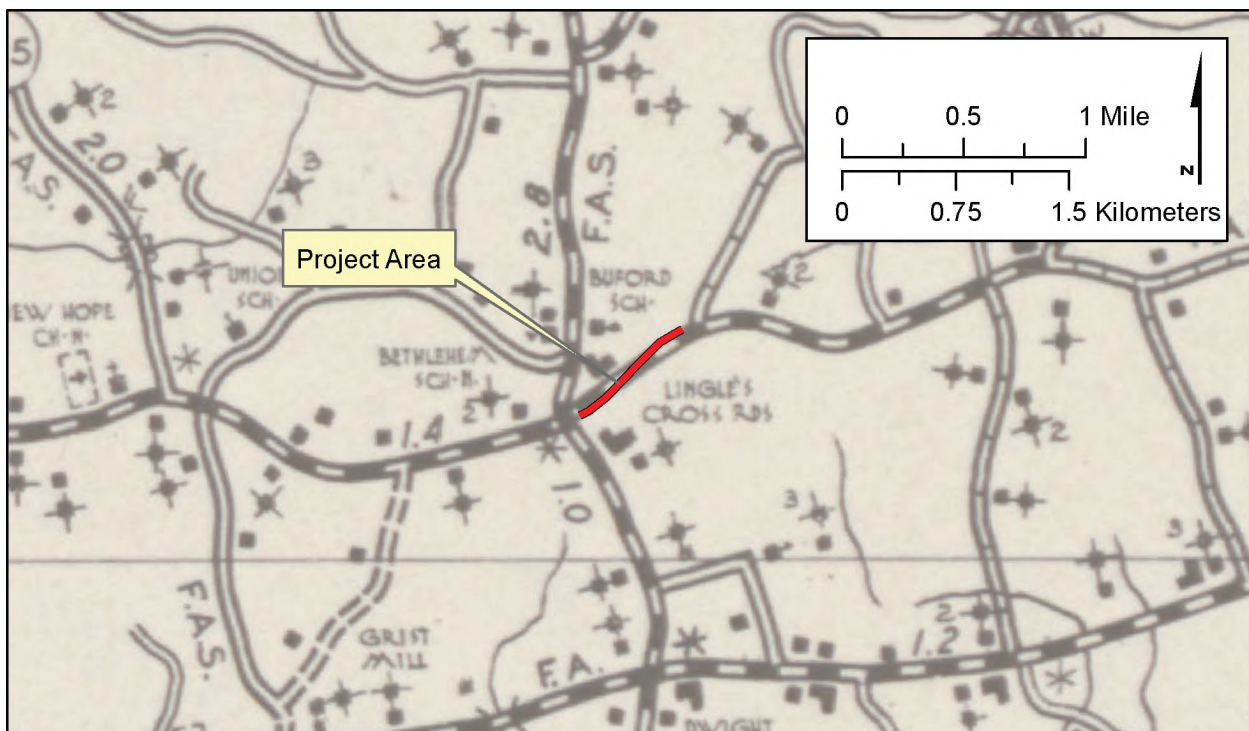


Figure 2.  
Historic Maps of the Area



A. 1820 Boykin Map from Mills' Atlas of South Carolina

Source: Mills 1825

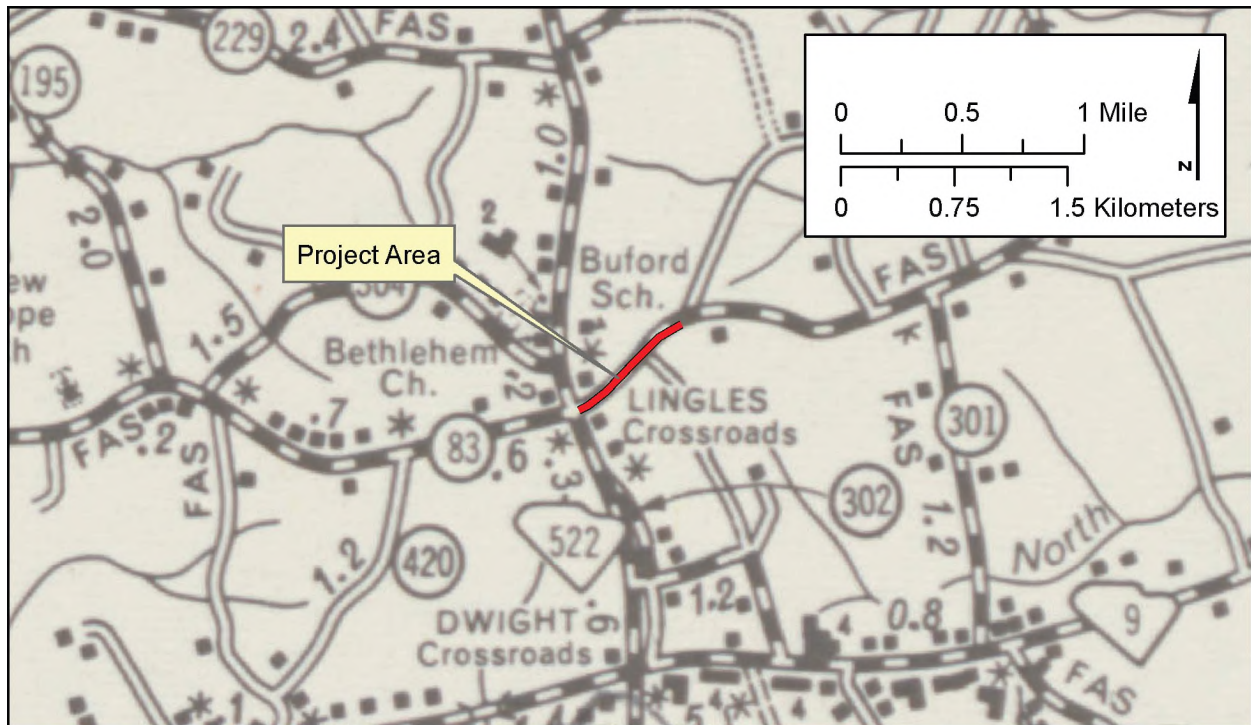


B. 1939 Lancaster County Highway Map

Source: SCDOT

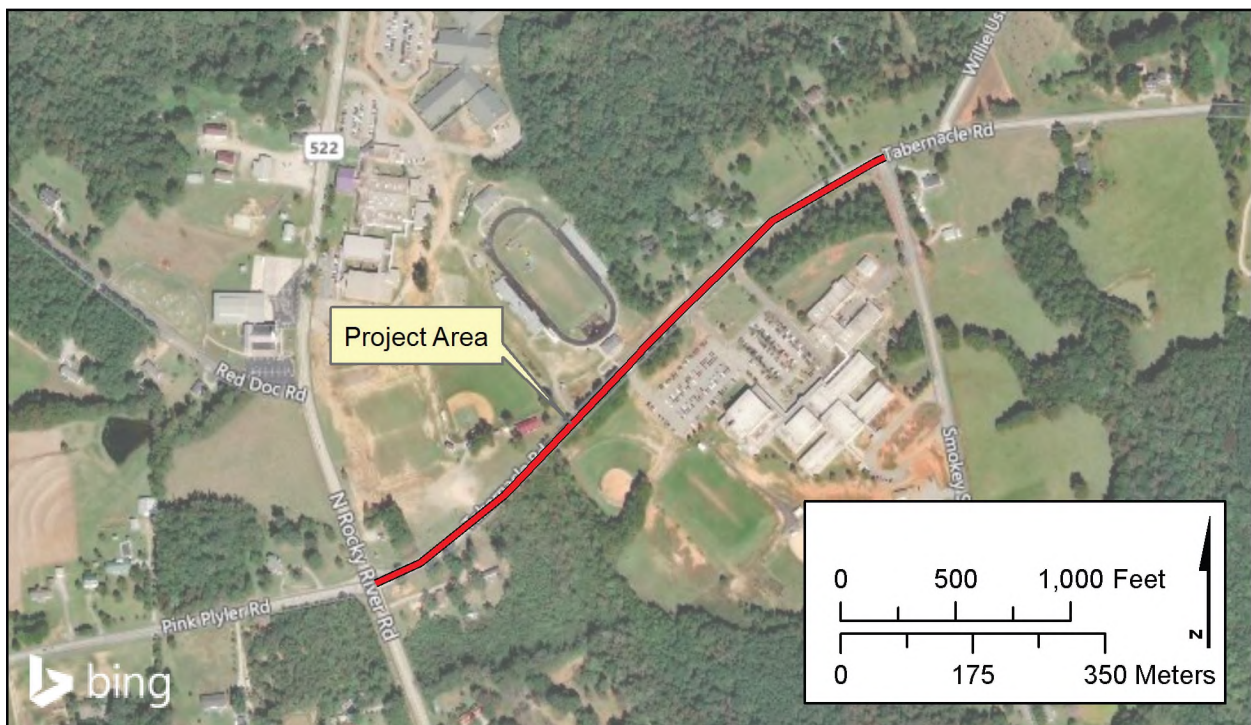


Figure 3.  
Historic and Modern Maps of the Area



A. 1958 Lancaster County Highway Map

Source: SCDOT



B. Modern Aerial Photograph of Project Area

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2018)



Figure 4.  
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Project Vicinity



Source: ESRI Open Street Map (2018)