

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT  
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



**TITLE:** Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed SC 72 Over Stony Fork Creek Bridge Replacement, York County, South Carolina

**DATE OF RESEARCH:** June 11 — 12, 2018

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**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:** David Adair

**CONSULTING FIRM:** Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

**COUNTY:** York      **PROJECT:** SC 72 Over Stony Fork Creek Bridge Replacement, York County, SC

**F. A. No.:**

**File No.**

**PIN:** P028384

**DESCRIPTION:**

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to replace the existing SC 72 (Saluda Road) bridge over Stony Fork Creek in York County, South Carolina approximately 6.4 miles south of Rock Hill, South Carolina. The proposed project would replace the existing bridge with a new bridge consisting of two 12-foot travel lanes with 10-foot shoulders. The proposed bridge alignment would be shifted approximately 50 feet south of the existing bridge alignment. The new bridge will be approximately 90 feet in length by 50 feet wide. Due to the limited and lengthy detour options, staged construction would be used to construct the proposed bridge.

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 0.88-kilometer or 0.55-mile long and has a width of 35 to 50 meters or 114 to 164 feet. The architectural resources APE includes the archeological resources APE and expands to include all architectural resources located within the view shed of the proposed project, which is about 350 feet for this project.

**LOCATION:** The project is located in the north-northeastern portion of York County, South Carolina, just south of the North Carolina state line. More specifically, the project is located where the Stony Fork Branch Creek and SC 72 intersect, approximately 8.8 kilometers (5.50 miles) southwest of the City of Rock Hill (Figures 1 and 2).

**USGS QUADRANGLE:** Edgemoor

**DATE:** 1982

**SCALE:** 7.5'

**UTM:** NAD 27

**ZONE:** 17

**EASTING:** 492711

**NORTHING:** 3857220

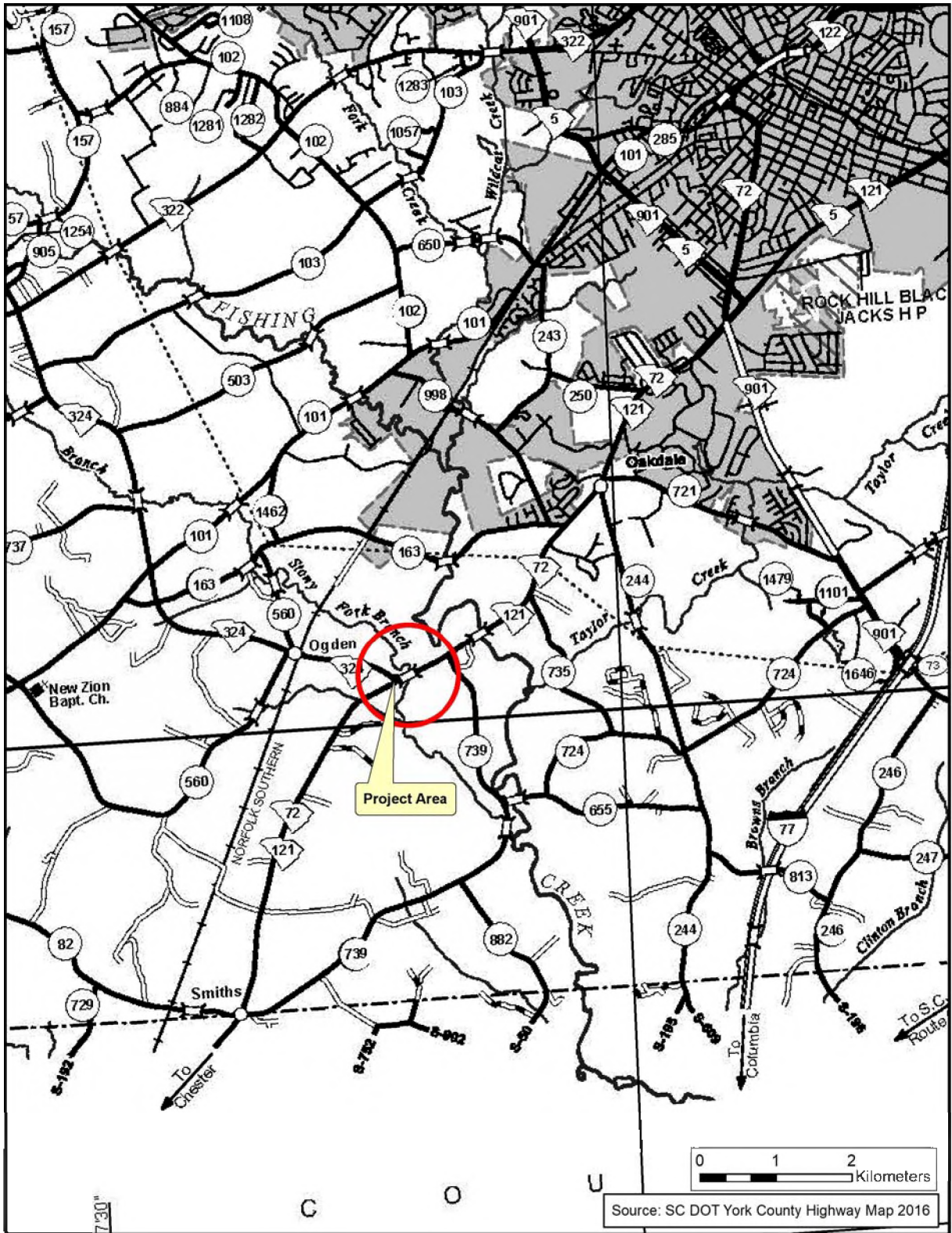
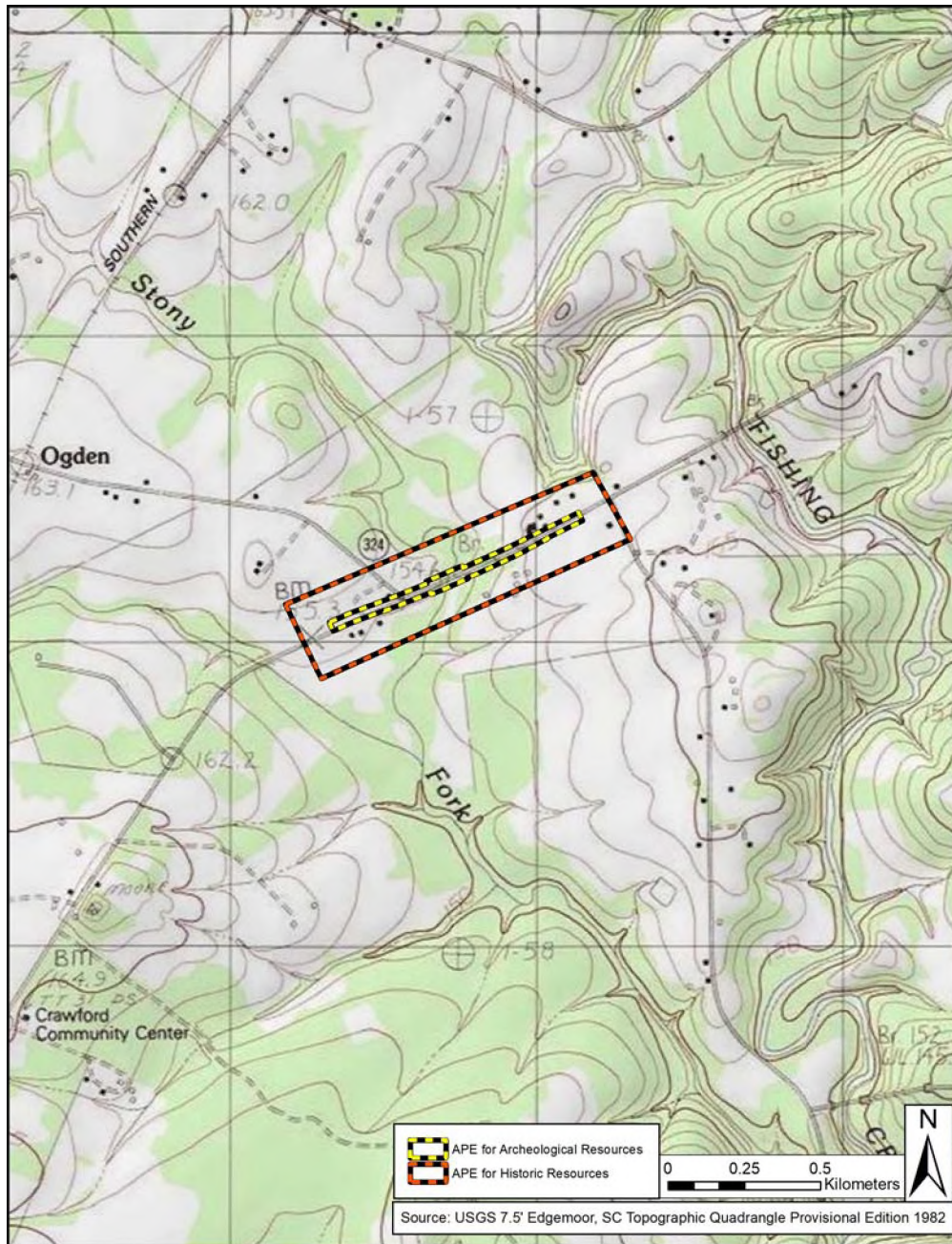


Figure 1: Project Location, 2016 Highway Map.





**Figure 2: Project Location, USGS Topographic Map.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:** The project corridor is located in a rural setting in flat areas with minimally developed residential/commercial lots along SC 72. Stony Fork Creek bisects the project area with woods surrounding the creek. Along with the wooded area there are also areas of pasture and manicured lawns. Current land use includes commercial and residential development, mostly on the north side of SC 72. The south side of SC 72 in the project area is less developed (residential development restricted to the end margins of the project) and contains wooded areas and a hay pasture. Also, an aerial cable corridor is located on the south side of SC 72 paralleling the road and Transect 2. Figures 3-5 provide representative views of the project area. An aerial view of the project area can be seen in Figure 7.





**Figure 3: Representative Photo of the West Portion of the Survey Area, facing northeast.**



**Figure 4: Representative Photo of the Central Portion of the Survey Area, facing southwest.**

**NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:** The nearest water source is Stony Fork Branch Creek, which flows through the middle of the project area. Stony Fork Branch Creek intersects with Fishing Creek and then eventually Fishing Creek flows into the Catawba River, which lies approximately 11 miles east of the project corridor at its closest point.



**Figure 5: Representative Photo of the East Portion of the Project Area, facing southwest.**

**SOIL TYPE:** There are four distinct soil types within the survey area: Armenia loam (ArA), 0 to 2 percent slope; Brewback (BbA) fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slope; Brewback (BbB) fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slope; and Wynotte-Winnesboro complex (WyC2), 6 to 10 percent slopes. The soils are found on two landform settings: drainage ways (ArA) and interfluvies (BbA, BbB, and WyC2). All of the soils are well drained except for WyC2, which has poor drainage. ArA and WyC2 soils are classified as not prime farmland whereas BbA and BbB are classified as farmland of statewide importance.

**REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:**

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

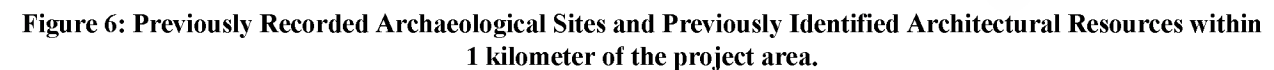
**GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY:** 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100% ☐

**CURRENT VEGETATION:** Undeveloped sections are either wooded areas covered in mixed pine-hardwood forest or in pastures covered in native grasses. Nearly all of the commercial and residential properties have been graded, filled, or landscaped and contain manicured lawns with ornamental trees and shrubs.

**INVESTIGATION:** On May 15, 2018, the State Site Files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were consulted. One previously recorded archaeological site (38YK006) was found to have been recorded within a 1-kilometer radius of the project area. This site is located .5 kilometers to the northeast of the project area and well outside the APE (Figure 6).



SITE	PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC	TIME PERIOD	ELIGIBILITY
38YK006	X		Late Archaic / Woodland	Unknown

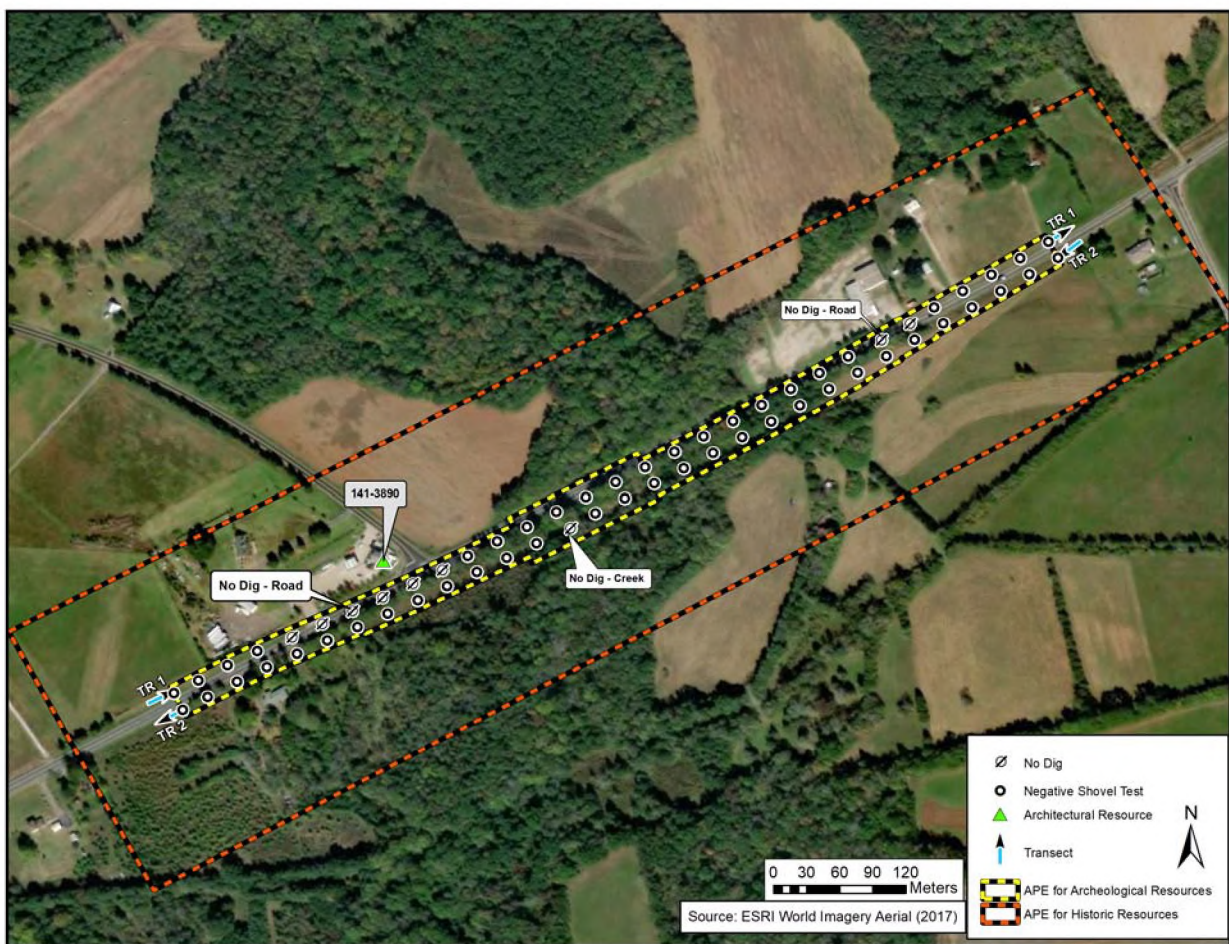




On June 11 and 12, 2018, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed bridge replacement at SC 72 over Stony Fork Creek in York County, South Carolina. The survey or study area was defined as the Area of Potential Effect (APE) outlined in the detailed project description included above.

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 62 potential shovel tests locations were examined within the survey area. Of that number 53 were excavated and 9 were not dug due to placement on pavement or in the creek (Figure 7). All of the shovel tests were negative for cultural material. Soil profiles were fairly shallow throughout the project area. A typical profile included an approximately 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs) layer of 10YR 5/3 brown or 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown loamy sand, overlying 10R 4/8 red clay subsoil. Most tests were terminated between 30 and 50 cmbs. Redeposited fill soils and dolomitic gravel were encountered as well throughout the project area. No sites or isolated finds were discovered during the survey for this project.



**Figure 7:** Shovel Test Results and Location of the Newly Recorded Architectural Resource 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 bridge carries a two-lane road over a stream in a wooded rural setting. The three-span, 84'-long T-beam bridge was built in 1929 and widened with T-beam extensions to both sides in 1949. Original railings were replaced with concrete one-bar, cantilevered-off-brush-curb railings. The bridge is supported on reinforced concrete bents. The original 1929 T-beam bridge, an example of one of the most frequently used early state highway department standard designs, was widened on both sides with T-beam extensions in 1949. The bridge is an altered example of a common bridge type. It has the appearance of a modern bridge, and the original span, which is only visible in the middle of the underside of the bridge, does not have the aspects of integrity. The bridge is not historically or technologically significant.

The review of existing information also revealed that two previously-identified historic resources (141-1401 and 141-1410) were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project. These sites are identified as an unidentified residence constructed ca. 1900 (141-1401) that was previously located on the north side of SC 72 (Saluda Road) opposite the intersection with Strait Road outside the APE of the proposed project, but is no longer extant; and an unidentified residence constructed ca. 1880 (141-1410) that is located within the APE of the proposed project on the south side of SC 72 (Saluda Road) approximately 735 feet east of the bridge to be replaced. These resources were identified and recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report* prepared by The Jaeger Company 1991-1993. The resources are described in Table 2 below and their locations are depicted on the previously recorded archaeological sites and previously identified architectural resources map, Figure 6.

**Table 2. Previously-Identified Architectural Resources within Vicinity of Proposed Project**

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status
141-1401	North side of SC 72 (Saluda Road) opposite the intersection with Strait Road	ca 1900	House - Unidentified	Not Eligible. No longer extant.
141-1410	South side of SC 72 (Saluda Road) approximately 1,000 feet southwest of the intersection with Strait Road	ca 1880	House - Unidentified	Not Eligible

Aerial photography available on the <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov> website and USGS Edgemoor, SC topographic maps available on the <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/> website were reviewed to identify buildings and structures approximately 50 years of age or older located within the APE of the proposed project. The earliest available topographic map was dated 1949 and the earliest available aerial photograph was dated 1964. Additional background research on resources approximately 50 years of age or older was conducted using records in the York County Tax Assessor's office and the York 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 May 2018. The field survey identified one (1) additional architectural resource 50 years of age or older within or near the APE of the proposed project.

The newly-identified architectural resource is summarized in Table 3 below, which provides a NRHP eligibility recommendation. The location of the newly-identified resource is depicted on Figure 7. Because previously-identified site 141-1410 is located within the APE of the proposed project and was originally surveyed over 15 years ago, a revisit was conducted and the site was reevaluated. A detailed description and NRHP eligibility evaluation of the previously-identified site and the newly-identified resource follow the table. Because the previously-identified resource and the newly-identified architectural resource are not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the proposed project would not affect any historic architectural resources.

**Table 3. Architectural Resources Identified within APE of Proposed Project**

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status	Project Effect
141-3890	3622 Saluda Road	ca. 1930	Community Store	Not Eligible	N/A

**Resource 141-1410 (South side of Saluda Road Approximately 0.21 Mile Southwest of Strait Road Intersection)**

Previously recorded resource 141-1410 is located on the south side of Saluda Road approximately 0.21 mile southwest of the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Road) and Strait Road in York County (refer to Figure 6). This resource was previously identified in the *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report* prepared by The Jaeger Company 1991-1993 and was recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. A revisit of the site was conducted because of the length of time since the previous survey was conducted. The York County tax assessor's record does not have an estimated date of construction for the house or the two extant barns located to the south and the southwest of the house. The South Carolina Survey Site form for the property indicated a ca 1880 date of construction and that appears to be accurate.

The resource consists of a vacant one-story, side-gabled residence identified as site 141-1410; a large gambrel-roofed barn of frame construction identified as site 141-1410.01; and a front-gabled outbuilding of unknown original use identified as site 141-1410.02. The buildings and structures are overgrown with vegetation on all sides and have been vacant and unused for many years. The house is of frame construction with a side-gabled metal roof; rolled asphalt exterior siding; a partially-collapsed, partial-width, hipped-roofed porch supported by turned posts on the façade; a six-panel entry door; and wood-framed 6/6-light double-hung sash windows (see Figures 8-11). The porch floor is rotted away and most of the window glass and many of the window frames have been removed due to lack of maintenance, neglect, and vandalism. The large barn has a gambrel metal roof, hayloft opening on the upper level of the façade, and weatherboard exterior (see Figure 10). The second outbuilding of unknown original use has a gabled metal roof, metal sheet exterior siding, and a full-width shed-roofed shelter on the east side elevation.

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 in the 1992-1993 York County survey of historic and architectural resources and was determined to be Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The integrity of the resources in the areas of setting, design, materials, and workmanship has further deteriorated in the approximately 25 years since that survey due to lack of maintenance and neglect and vandalism and the resource cannot convey significance in the areas of agriculture or architecture. Therefore, the previous determination that Resource 141-1410 was **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP is considered still accurate.

#### **Resource 141-3890 (3622 Saluda Road)**

Resource 141-3890, a newly recorded architectural resource, is located at 3622 Saluda Road in the northwest corner of the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Road) and SC 324 in York County (refer to Figure 7). The York County tax assessor's record has a 1947 date of construction for the resource, but the unusual brick bond pattern suggests an earlier date of construction. The current owner of the property suggested an early 20<sup>th</sup>- century date of construction and the resource is estimated to have been constructed ca 1930.

The resource is a two-story, asymmetric, two-part community store building of masonry construction with a non-historic, wrap-around, shed-roofed addition on the north and east side elevations. The primary façade appears to have been changed from the south elevation (which faces SR 72/Saluda Road), to the north elevation (which faces the gas pumps and paved parking area). The resource has a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof; an unusual variation in the common bond brick exterior with a seemingly random number of stretcher courses between the header courses; the original windows have been replaced with non-historic 1/1-light windows with metal frames; and shed-roofed additions have been constructed on the south and east side elevations (see Figures 12-14). Vinyl exterior siding has been applied in the gables. A former window opening on the second story of the east side elevation has been converted to a doorway and an external stairway and projecting gabled roof has been constructed over the landing. Additional window openings on the east and west side elevations have been covered with plywood sheet. No evidence of historic pump islands or store signage was observed.

The resource was evaluated for NRHP eligibility in accordance with the guidance in *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950*. 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 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 is located at the intersection of SC 72 (Saluda Road) and SC 324 in an unincorporated community identified as Smith on topographic maps. The community appears to be comprised of widely dispersed historic and non-historic residential properties, and does not contain any other commercial or institutional buildings. Therefore, the resource does not appear to have been the impetus for further development of the local area. The resource lacks many of the fundamental and defining characteristics of the two-part store type identified in the country store context. The primary façade appears to have been changed from the south to the north elevation, there is not a clearly defined entrance, no display windows, and no entrance porch. In addition, the integrity of the resource in the areas of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling has also been diminished by the construction of the non-historic, wrap-around, shed-roofed addition on the north and east side elevations; and by the large area of concrete paving, large concrete parking lot, and the non-historic, large, canopied, multi-pump fuel islands to the north and northwest of the resource. Therefore, Resource 141-3890 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of commerce, and under Criterion C in the area of architecture.





**Figure 8: Resource 141-1410 (South side of Saluda Road 0.21 mile SW of Strait Road) – Oblique view of the façade and west side elevation facing southeast.**



**Figure 9: Resource 141-1410 (South side of Saluda Road 0.21 mile SW of Strait Road) – Oblique view of the façade and east side elevation, facing southeast.**





**Figure 10: Resource 141-1410.01 (South side of Saluda Road 0.21 mile SW of Strait Road) - Oblique view of façade and west side elevation, facing southeast.**



**Figure 11: Resource 141-1410.02 (South side of Saluda Road 0.21 mile SW of Strait Road) – Oblique view of the façade and east side elevation, facing southwest.**





Figure 12: Resource 141-3890 (3622 Saluda Road) - View of the façade facing southwest.



Figure 13: Resource 141-3890 (3622 Saluda Road) - View of the east side elevation facing southeast.



**Figure 14: Resource 141-3890 (3622 Saluda Road) – Oblique view of west side elevation facing northwest.**

#### **REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. performed a Phase I survey for archaeological and historic architectural resources within the study area for the proposed bridge replacement at SC 72 (Saluda Road) over Stony Fork Creek. As a result of the archaeological survey, no sites or isolated finds were recorded.

EPEI identified one (1) previously-identified architectural resource and one (1) newly-identified architectural resource within the APE of the proposed project during this Phase I survey. The previously-identified architectural resource (141-1410), a ca 1880 farm house with associated outbuildings was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report* prepared by The Jaeger Company 1991-1993. The newly-identified architectural resource (141-3890) is a two-story vernacular community store commercial building. Due to a lack of any special historic or architectural significance and a lack of architectural integrity, this resource has 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:** Lisa M. Jennings **DATE:** 7/20/2018



## REFERENCES CITED

### Lichtenstein Consulting Services

- 2005 *South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey*. South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina.

### NETR

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### New South Associates

- 2013 *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950*. South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina.

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- 2018 *Survey Manual – South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. Columbia, South Carolina.

### The Jaeger Company

- 1993 *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report*. Gainesville, Georgia.

### United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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