

Appendix H: Cultural Resources Report



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

RECEIVED
NOV 01 2019

BY: 2020-66-S

October 29, 2019

Joseph E. Wilkinson
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

RECEIVED

DEC 10 2019

Environmental Management
SCDOT

RE: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Route of the Woodruff Road Parallel Project, Greenville County, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Please find attached a copy of the above-referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for the preferred route of the proposed Woodruff Road Parallel, a multilane, new location roadway with multi-use path projected to be constructed between Verdae Boulevard and Miller Road in the city of Greenville in **Greenville County**, South Carolina. During the investigations an approximately 115 acre area was examined for archaeological and above ground resources. The areas examined included sections of proposed new right of way as well as areas adjacent to existing roadways and intersections where improvements associated the project are anticipated.

The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of no new sites or isolated finds. During the survey it was observed that a majority of the preferred alignment had been disturbed by previous and ongoing construction activities.

The above ground resources survey resulted in the identification of two new historic resources. These resources included a historic neighborhood, the Pine Forest neighborhood, and a historic railroad spur.

The Pine Forest neighborhood (Resource # 3961) contains approximately 100 Ranch and Split-Level type houses dating to the 1960s and 1970s. A representative sample of structures was recorded in the neighborhood as part of the cultural resources investigation. As a whole, the neighborhood was evaluated as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The historic railroad spur (Resource # 3284) is a spur line that leads from the General Electric Gas Turbine Plant located near the project area to the nearby CSX rail line, passing through the Woodruff Road Parallel project area. The rail line was constructed in 1967, concurrently with the construction of the GE plant. The spur line was evaluated as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In addition to these resources, background research conducted for the project identified the location of a historic (ca 1880s – 1970s) cemetery and associated church, the Fair Forest church, adjacent to the project APE. The place where the church and cemetery were located is currently a mall parking lot. The cemetery is believed to have been moved sometime in the 1970s, although no documentation that this occurred was found. However, overlays of historic maps and aerial photos

showing the church/cemetery location indicate that it is outside the area of potential ground disturbance associated with the Woodruff Road Parallel project.

Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, the Department has determined that **no historic properties will be affected** by the proposed undertaking.

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,

Bill Jurgelski

Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

WMJ:wmj

Enclosures: Cultural resources report

I (~~do not~~) concur in the above determination.

Signed: *Wenonah G. Haire* Date: 11/18/17

cc: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Russell Townsend, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Stephen J. Yerka, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation
LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Karen Pritchett, United Keetoowah
Charlotte Wolfe, United Keetoowah

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation
Keith Derting, SCIAA

File: ENV/WMJ



GWYJ DBF
CHEROKEE NATION®
P.O. Box 948 • Tahlequah, OK 74465-0948
918-453-5000 • www.cherokee.org

Office of the Chief

Chuck Hoskin Jr.
Principal Chief

Bryan Warner
Deputy Principal Chief

November 27, 2019

Bill Jurgelski
South Carolina Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 191
Columbia, SC 29202-0191

Re: Project PO28743 for Woodruff Road Parallel Project

Mr. Bill Jurgelski:

The Cherokee Nation (Nation) is in receipt of your correspondence about and related report for **Project PO28743 for Woodruff Road Parallel Project**, and appreciates the opportunity to provide comment upon this project. Please allow this letter to serve as the Nation's interest in acting as a consulting party to this proposed project.

The Nation maintains databases and records of cultural, historic, and pre-historic resources in this area. Our Historic Preservation Office reviewed this project, cross referenced the project's legal description against our information, and found no instances where this project intersects or adjoins such resources. Thus, the Nation does not foresee this project imparting impacts to Cherokee cultural resources at this time.

However, the Nation requests that the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) halt all project activities immediately and re-contact our Offices for further consultation if items of cultural significance are discovered during the course of this project.

Additionally, the Nation requests that SCDOT conduct appropriate inquiries with other pertinent Tribal and Historic Preservation Offices regarding historic and prehistoric resources not included in the Nation's databases or records.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me at your convenience. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Wado,

Elizabeth Toombs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cherokee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office
elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org
918.453.5389

October 29, 2019

Joseph E. Wilkinson
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

RE: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Route of the Woodruff Road Parallel Project, Greenville County, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Please find attached a copy of the above-referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for the preferred route of the proposed Woodruff Road Parallel, a multilane, new location roadway with multi-use path projected to be constructed between Verdae Boulevard and Miller Road in the city of Greenville in **Greenville County**, South Carolina. During the investigations an approximately 115 acre area was examined for archaeological and above ground resources. The areas examined included sections of proposed new right of way as well as areas adjacent to existing roadways and intersections where improvements associated the project are anticipated.

The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of no new sites or isolated finds. During the survey it was observed that a majority of the preferred alignment had been disturbed by previous and ongoing construction activities.

The above ground resources survey resulted in the identification of two new historic resources. These resources included a historic neighborhood, the Pine Forest neighborhood, and a historic railroad spur.

The Pine Forest neighborhood (Resource # 3961) contains approximately 100 Ranch and Split-Level type houses dating to the 1960s and 1970s. A representative sample of structures was recorded in the neighborhood as part of the cultural resources investigation. As a whole, the neighborhood was evaluated as **not eligible** for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The historic railroad spur (Resource # 3284) is a spur line that leads from the General Electric Gas Turbine Plant located near the project area to the nearby CSX rail line, passing through the Woodruff Road Parallel project area. The rail line was constructed in 1967, concurrently with the construction of the GE plant. The spur line was evaluated as **not eligible** for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In addition to these resources, background research conducted for the project identified the location of a historic (ca 1880s – 1970s) cemetery and associated church, the Fair Forest church, adjacent to the project APE. The place where the church and cemetery were located is currently a mall parking lot. The cemetery is believed to have been moved sometime in the 1970s, although no documentation that this occurred was found. However, overlays of historic maps and aerial photos

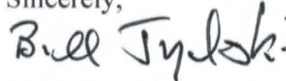


showing the church/cemetery location indicate that it is outside the area of potential ground disturbance associated with the Woodruff Road Parallel project.

Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, the Department has determined that **no historic properties will be affected** by the proposed undertaking.

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

WMJ:wmj

Enclosures: Cultural resources report

I (~~do not~~) concur in the above determination.

Signed: Joseph E. Wilkinson Date: 10/31/2019

cc: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Russell Townsend, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Stephen J. Yerka, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation
LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Karen Pritchett, United Keetoowah
Charlotte Wolfe, United Keetoowah

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation
Keith Derting, SCIAA

File: ENV/WMJ

TITLE: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Route of the Woodruff Road Parallel Project, Greenville County, South Carolina.

DATE OF RESEARCH: June 2019

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Sean Norris

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: David Price

PROJECT: Woodruff Road Parallel Project

PROJECT NO.: PO28743

COUNTY: Greenville

DESCRIPTION: The Woodruff Road Parallel is a proposed multilane, new location roadway with multi-use path between Verdae Boulevard and Miller Road. The extension will be a limited access road with a new bridge structure over Interstate 85. The project consists of an approximately 1327 acre area examined for above ground resources and resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). TRC has prepared this Cultural Resources Assessment in order assist Infrastructure Consulting Engineers, PLLC identify potential critical issues and assist in the development of a preferred alignment for the Woodruff Road Parallel.

LOCATION: The project is located in Greenville County near the intersection of S-23-0548 (Roper Mountain Road) & Verdae Boulevard at SC 146 (Woodruff Road) approximately 4.50 miles east of the City of Greenville, SC. The study area is bound by Webb Road to the north, I-385 to the east, Salters Road to the west, and Lanewood Drive to the south (Figure 1).

USGS QUADRANGLE: Mauldin

DATE: 1983

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The Study Area is in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina. It is characterized by ridges overlooking tributaries of Laurel Creek. Elevations range from 275 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) along the drainage bottoms to 310 feet AMSL on the ridges.

SURROUNDING AREA: This study area is predominantly characterized by recent and ongoing commercial and residential development such as shopping malls, commercial retail buildings, restaurants, gas stations, automobile dealerships, and multi- and single-family residential development. Interstate 85 runs through the southern half of the Study Area. The western half of the Study Area is wooded with a light density of commercial and residential properties.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: Laurel Creek is approximately one-half mile west of the project area.

SOIL TYPE: A mix of well-drained and poorly drained soils were encountered within the project corridor (Figure 2). Well-drained soils on ridge tops overlooking water sources are considered high probability areas for cultural resources. The soils encountered are described below:

- Appling sandy loam (ApB) – Deep, well-drained soils found on interfluves and ridge tops.
- Cartecay and Toccoa (Cb) – Deep, somewhat poorly drained soil found on floodplains.
- Cataula sandy loam (CdB2) – Moderately eroded, moderately well-drained soils found on side slopes and interfluves.
- Cecil sandy loam (CeB, CeC, CeD) – Deep, well-drained soil found on side slopes and interfluves.
- Cecil clay loam (CIB2, CIC2) – Deep, well-drained soil found on summits and hilltops.
- Cecil-Urban land complex (CuC) – Developed land.
- Helena sandy loam (HbB) – Deep, moderately well-drained soil found on flat upland (2-6% slopes).
- Pacolet sandy loam (PcE) – Well-drained soils found on steep (15-25%) slopes.
- Pacolet clay loam (PdE2) – Well-drained soils found on steep (15-25%) slopes.
- Wehadkee soils (Wd) – Poorly-drained alluvial deposits found on flood plains.

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION: United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey; <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov> accessed June 26, 2019.

BACKGROUND/LITERATURE REVIEW: Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The records examined at SCDAH included a review of ArchSite, the GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and a review of the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the Study Area. The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Area.

Site Number	Component	Description	NRHP Status
38GR0083	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
38GR0357	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
38GR0358	20th Century Historic	Artifact Scatter and Outbuilding	Not Eligible
38GR0360	20th Century Historic	House Site and Sorghum Cooker	Not Eligible

Background research identified four archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project (Figure 3, Table 1). There are no sites listed in or eligible for the NRHP within or adjacent to the Study Area.

38GR83 is an undiagnostic lithic artifact scatter recorded by Michael Trinkley, SCDOT Archaeologist, in 1983 (SCIAA Site Form). Two quartz flakes were collected from the eroded surface of a farm road overlooking an unnamed creek. Due to the highly eroded nature of the site, 38GR83 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The site location was recorded near the intersection of County Road 564 and I-385 in an area that is now a parking lot.

38GR357 is an undiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded by New South Associates in 2010 (Young et al. 2010). The site is situated on a small ridge overlooking a drainage near an area of commercial development; Interstate 385 is just to the east. A total of eight quartz flakes were recovered from four shovel tests 0-30 centimeters below surface. Due to the sparse nature of the site and heavy disturbance from development in the area, the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work was warranted.

38GR358 was recorded by New South Associates in 2010 northeast of the intersection of Verdae Road and Old Sulphur Springs Road (Young et al. 2010). The site is a twentieth century historic artifact scatter and collapsed outbuilding. Metal artifacts were recovered from a single shovel test and stoneware was collected from the surface of a highly eroded area along a ridge line. A retaining pond was noted to the north of the site. Due to the highly eroded and disturbed nature of the site it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

38GR360 is a twentieth century house site recorded by New South Associates in 2011 (Stephens 2011). The site is located to the north of Verdae Road between Salters Road and Old Sulphur Springs Road. A driveway leading from Hilton Road is just east of the site. No artifacts were recovered from surface or sub-surface investigations, although several surface features including a sorghum cooker, brick wall, and brick pile were noted within the boundaries of the site. Due to the lack of artifacts and highly disturbed nature of the site it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 2. Previously recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Study Area.

Structure Number	Date	Description/Address	NRHP Status
2433	ca. 1940	Barn, Millennium Blvd	Not Eligible
2764	ca. 1984	Living History Farm, 402 Roper Mountain Rd.	Not Eligible
2765	1947; 1985	Roper Mountain Baptist Church	Not Eligible
2765.01	1947; 1985	Roper Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery	Not Eligible
2766	ca. 1955; ca. 1975	House, 137 Old Sulphur Springs Road	Not Eligible
2767	ca. 1950; ca. 1985	House, 141 Old Sulphur Springs Road	Not Eligible
2768	ca. 1954; ca. 1975	House, 251 Old Sulphur Springs Road	Not Eligible
2769	ca. 1925; ca. 1955	House, 270 Old Sulphur Springs Road	Not Eligible
2771	1959	Bridge, Carries Salters Road over Interstate 85	Not Eligible
324.1214	ca. 1945	Bungalow, 511-B Woodruff Road	Not Eligible

In addition to the archaeological resources, ten previously recorded architectural structures are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Study Area (Table 2). Five of these sites (2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, and 2771) are located within the Study Area (see Figure 3). None of the previously recorded structures are eligible for the NRHP.

Resource **2433** is a barn built circa 1940. It is located near the southwest corner of the Study Area. The barn is not eligible for the NRHP (Young et al. 2010).

Resource **2764** is the Roper Mountain Road Science Center/Living History Farm. The farm consists of a number of structures that were relocated to the site and reconstructed to serve as an

educational resource. Because the structures are not in their original locations they are not eligible for the NRHP (Young et al. 2010).

Resource **2765-2765.01** consists of the Roper Mountain Baptist Church and cemetery. The church was constructed in 1947 as a replacement for an older church. The church is rectangular in form and represents a common church type. It is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Young et al. 2010). The cemetery is located behind the church. It is an active cemetery with graves dating to back to the 1890s. Approximately 250 graves are present. The cemetery is not eligible for the NRHP (Young et al. 2010).

Resource **2766** is a 1950s era house on Old Sulphur Springs Road. It is a single-story brick house with a vinyl sided half story addition that appears to have been added on during the 1970s. The house is of a common type and is not eligible for the NRHP (Young et al. 2010).

Resource **2767** is located at 137 Old Sulphur Springs Road. It was built in 1950 and features a side shed addition that acts as a secondary entrance and a large gable addition on the rear of the house. The house is of a common type and is not eligible for the NRHP (Young et al. 2010).

Resource **2768** was constructed circa 1954. It is a gable front house with a side addition that was added in the mid-1970s. At the time of its initial recording it was abandoned and falling into disrepair (Young et al. 2010). The house does not possess the integrity required for the NRHP.

Resource **2769** is a 1950s era house on Old Sulphur Springs Road. It is a single-story brick house with a vinyl sided half story addition that appears to have been added on during the 1970s. The house is of a common type and is not eligible for the NRHP (Young et al. 2010).

Resource **2771** is a two-lane bridge on Salters Road. It is a four span reinforced concrete bridge spanning I-85. The bridge was constructed in 1959. It does not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP (Stephens 2011).

Resource **324.1214** is a 1950s Gable Front Bungalow located at 511-B Woodruff Road. At the time it was recorded (Charles and Reynolds 2000) it was found to possess poor architectural integrity. The house was recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

PREVIOUS WORK IN THE AREA: There have been five previous cultural resources surveys conducted in the vicinity of the Study Area (Table 3, Figure 4). All five surveys were conducted in advance of SCDOT road improvement projects. In 2000 an intensive cultural resources survey was conducted along a portion of Woodruff Road in the northeastern part of the Study Area (Charles and Reynolds 2002). The survey identified three historic structures one of which, 324-1214, is within 0.5-miles of the Study Area.

In 2010, extensive cultural resources work was conducted for the I-385/I-85 Interchange Improvements project. The work consisted of survey along approximately 2.4 miles of auxiliary lane improvements along either side of I-85 from Roper Mountain Road to Pelham Road. The project identified three archaeological sites, two of which are in the current Study Area

(38GR357 and 38GR358), and seven historic structures. Six of the structures are within or adjacent to the Study Area (2764, 2765-2765.01, 2766, 2768, and 2769).

In 2011 an intensive survey was conducted for the Salters Road Improvement project. The survey included portions of Verdae Boulevard, Hilton Street, Old Springs Road, Sulphur Springs Road, and Millennium Boulevard. One archaeological site (38GR360) and one bridge over 40 years old (2771) were identified.

Northeast of the Study Area, Roper Mountain Road and the Roper Mountain Road Extension were surveyed in 2013 (Davis and Person 2013, Person and Davis 2013). These reconnaissance level surveys identified seven above ground resources. None of these resources are within a 0.5-mile radius of the current Study Area.

Table 3. Cultural resources investigations in the vicinity of the Study Area.

Title	Author	Date
<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Woodruff Road (SC Route 146) Improvement Corridor</i>	Brockington and Associates (Charles and Reynolds)	2000
<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Improvements to I-385/I-85 Interchange and Access Roads</i>	New South Associates (Young, Tankersley, Lockerman)	2010
<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Salters Road Improvements</i>	New South Associates (Stephens)	2011
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Roper Mountain Road Extension</i>	New South Associates (Person and Davis)	2013
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Roper Mountain Road</i>	New South Associates (Davis and Person)	2013

HISTORIC MAP REVIEW: A series of historic maps and aerial photographs dating from the nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century were examined to determine the likelihood of historic structures within or adjacent to the project tract. A map of the Greenville District from the 1825 Mills Atlas (Figure 5) and the 1882 map of Greenville County (Figure 6) indicate the Study Area was adjacent to a well-established historic road, yet remained largely rural.

Twentieth century maps and aerial photographs (Figures 7 and 8) show the Study Area as growing in population but with land use remaining agricultural in nature. These maps indicate the presence of early to mid-twentieth century homes and farms in the Study Area.

The 1957 Greenville USGS topographic quadrangle identifies the Fair Forest Church and cemetery near the eastern boundary of the Study Area adjacent to the east side of Woodruff Road (Figure 9). Modern aerial images (Figure 10.1 to 10.4) indicate that the church and cemetery are no longer present. The Magnolia Park shopping center now occupies the space where the church and cemetery once stood.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS: The archaeological survey of the Study Area was conducted on June 24-28, 2019, by TRC Senior Archaeologist Sean Norris. Mr. Norris was assisted in the field by Archaeologist Joe DeAngelis and field technicians Pete Mayers and Chris Young. During the survey it was observed that a majority of the project has been disturbed by

previous and ongoing construction activities. The portions of the project corridor that have not been disturbed were subjected to shovel testing. The disturbed portions of the project area were subjected to pedestrian survey and judgmentally placed shovel tests where appropriate.

A total of 55 shovel tests were excavated within the project corridor. Shovel tests were uniformly shallow and eroded. A typical shovel test consisted of 10 to 15 cm of brown loam atop a strong brown clay subsoil. No artifacts were recovered during shovel testing and no artifacts were observed on the surface. Pedestrian walk over observed no historic above-ground features such as chimney falls, house foundations or grave markers. Based on these observations TRC recommends that no significant archaeological sites will be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS: The architectural survey of the Study Area was initially conducted on June 15-16, 2017, by TRC Senior Architectural Historian, David L. Price. Mr. Price first completed a windshield survey of the Study Area to gain an understanding of its size and setting. He then took digital photographs of primary elevations and oblique views of all accessible architectural resources aged 50 years or older, and plotted their locations on the appropriate USGS quadrangle map. A revisit was made on June 26, 2019 to evaluate whether there were any significant above ground resources within the APE of the preferred route. The APE for above ground resources was determined to be a 300 foot radius around the preferred route.

Sufficient data were compiled to make recommendations regarding eligibility for listing on the NRHP for each architectural resource addressed during this study. According to 36 CFR 60.4, cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have “integrity,” and that meet one or more of the criteria outlined below (CFR 2012b; NRHP 2002).

- Criterion A (Event). Association with one or more events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
- Criterion B (Person). Association with the lives of persons significant in the past.
- Criterion C (Design/Construction). Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; or possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D (Information Potential). Properties that yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is most often (but not exclusively) associated with archaeological resources. To be considered eligible under Criterion D, sites must be associated with specific or general patterns in the development of the region. Therefore, sites become significant when they are seen within the larger framework of local or regional development.

For a property to be eligible for the NRHP, it must exhibit qualities of integrity (NRHP 2002). This rule also applies to historic districts. The seven aspects of integrity are as follows:

- *Location*: the place where the historic property (or properties) was/were constructed or where the historic event(s) occurred;
- *Design*: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property (or properties);
- *Setting*: the physical environment of the historic property (or properties);
- *Materials*: the physical elements that were combined to create the property (or properties) during the associated period of significance;
- *Workmanship*: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- *Feeling*: the property's (or properties') expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the period of significance;
- and *Association*: the direct link between the important historic event(s) or person(s) and the historic property (or properties).

Previously Recorded Resources

There are no significant previously recorded resources within the project APE.

Newly Recorded Resources

Two newly recorded above ground resources were documented as a result of the survey.

3961-Pine Forest Neighborhood.

The Pine Forest neighborhood contains approximately 100 Ranch and Split Level type houses. The homes date from its earliest period of development beginning in 1966 through the 1970's. The houses display common characteristics that define the Ranch type, including horizontal orientation, side gabled or hipped roofs clad in asphalt shingles, brick veneer exteriors, a variety of window types, and integrated carports. Many of the houses have been altered with replacement windows and doors, vinyl siding, and additions.

3961.01 – The house at 180 Lanewood Dr. is an example of a Ranch house in the Pine Forest neighborhood. This one-story house has a front gabled ell portion with two rear ells that give it an approximation of an H-shaped plan. The gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has a brick veneer exterior. The offset front entrance is recessed under the roof eaves and features floor-to-ceiling fixed sidelights. There are a variety of fixed sash windows on the exterior and there is an interior brick slab type chimney.

3961.02 – The house at 697 Forrester Dr is a typical linear type Ranch house with a side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles, a brick veneer exterior, and a rectangular plan. It has an offset front entrance sheltered by a recessed, partial-width porch with square wood columns. Fenestration includes a variety of double-hung window types, including eight-over-eight and horizontal sash windows. The house has an interior brick chimney.

3961.03 – The house at 3 Maple Circle is a typical linear Ranch house with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, a brick veneer exterior, and a rectangular plan. It has an offset, recessed front entrance approached by a brick stoop with iron railing. Fenestration includes one-over-one modern replacement windows and a modern replacement three-part picture window on the facade. The house does not have a chimney.

3861.04 – The house at 7 Maple Circle is a Split Level type house with a two-story portion on its east end and a one-story portion on its west end. It has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and a brick veneer exterior. Between the one-story and two-story portions of the house is a recessed central entrance approached by a brick stoop with an iron railing. Fenestration includes both single and paired sets of one-over-one windows and a three-part picture window on the facade. The house does not have a chimney.

As a whole, this neighborhood is a common mid-twentieth century residential development, examples of which are found throughout Greenville and the surrounding region. The neighborhood is not associated with significant persons or events. TRC recommends that it lacks historical and architectural significance and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: It is TRC’s recommendation that no previously recorded National Register Listed or Eligible resources will be affected by the proposed undertaking. There are a number of mid-twentieth century houses within the Study Area. However, the properties identified during the survey do not possess architectural or historical significance and in most cases have been substantially altered through renovations with modern materials such as replacement windows and doors, synthetic siding, and additions.

Modern development within and surrounding the Study Area has impacted any historic viewshed that may have been associated with the newly recorded structures. TRC recommends that none of the surveyed resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, TRC recommends that none of the surveyed resources are located in a historic district due to a lack of a cohesive group of historic resources and the presence of modern intrusions.

Modern development has similarly impacted the potential for intact archaeological sites. Past, and currently on-going, road construction and urbanization of the area has effectively disturbed a vast majority of the project corridor. Shovel testing in areas that have not been previously disturbed identified shallow eroded soils that possess little potential for intact cultural deposits. The proposed project corridor has little to no potential for significant cultural deposits. No further archaeological work is recommended in advance of the proposed undertaking.

SIGNATURE: 

DATE: August 2, 2019

REFERENCES CITED

Charles, Joseph and Mike Reynolds

2000 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Woodruff Road (SC Rout 146) Improvement Corridor Greenville, County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Davis and Floyd, Inc. Brockington and Associates, Charleston.

Davis, Valerie and Kristie Pearson

2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Roper Mountain Road, Greenville County, South Carolina* Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation. New South Associates, Columbia.

Pearson, Kristie and Valerie Davis

2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Roper Mountain Road Extension, Greenville County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation. New South Associates, Columbia.

Roberts, Wayne

1996 *Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Roper Mountain and Garlington Roads Intersection, Greenville County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Transportation Short Form Report. On file at the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

Stephens, Sarah

2011 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Salters Road Improvements Greenville, County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation. New South Associates, Columbia.

Young, Stacey, Wm. Matthew Tankersley, and Kristie Lockerman

2010 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Improvements to I-385/I-85 Interchange and Access Roads, Greenville County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation. New South Associates, Columbia.

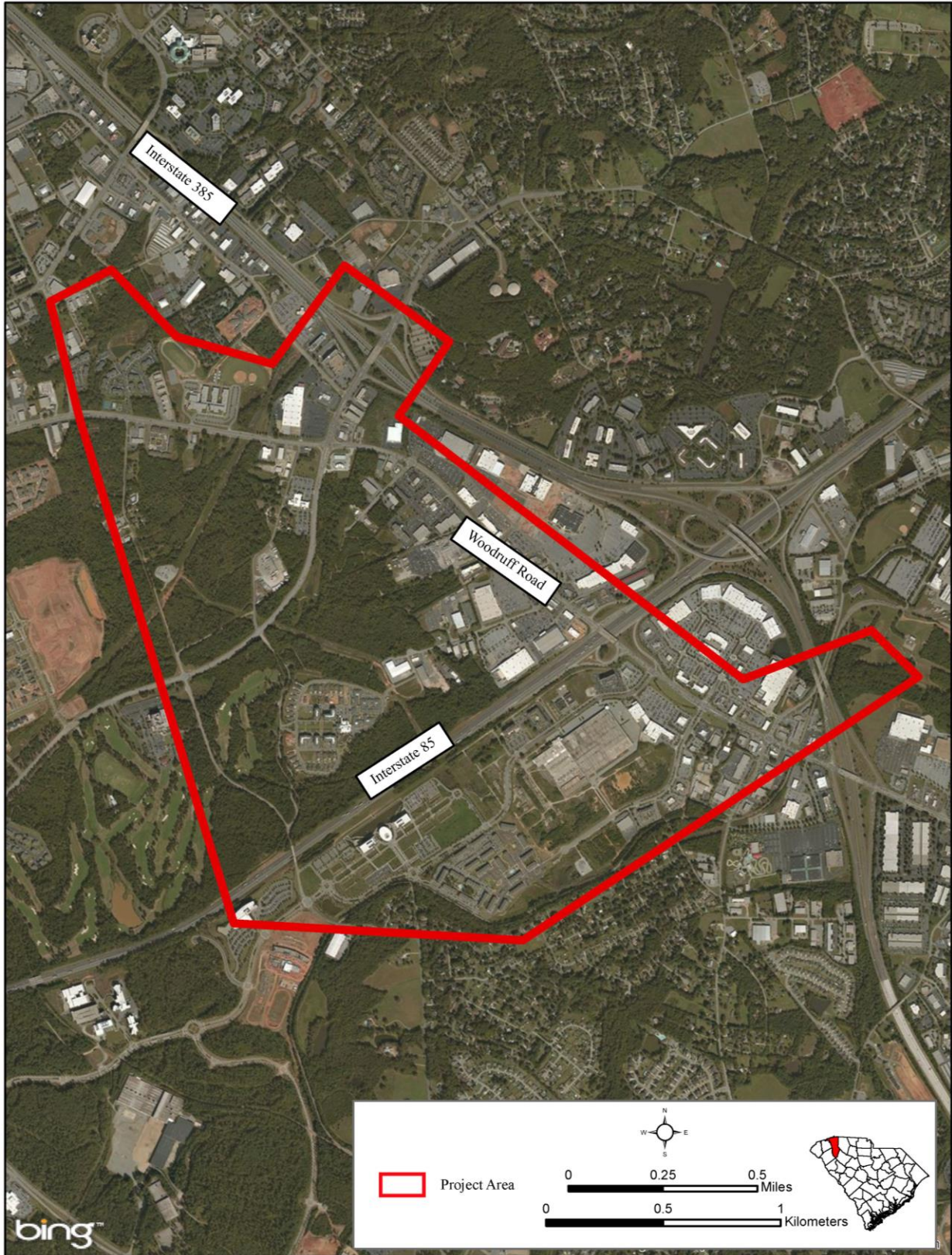


Figure 1. Site Location.



Figure 2. Soils identified in the Study Area.

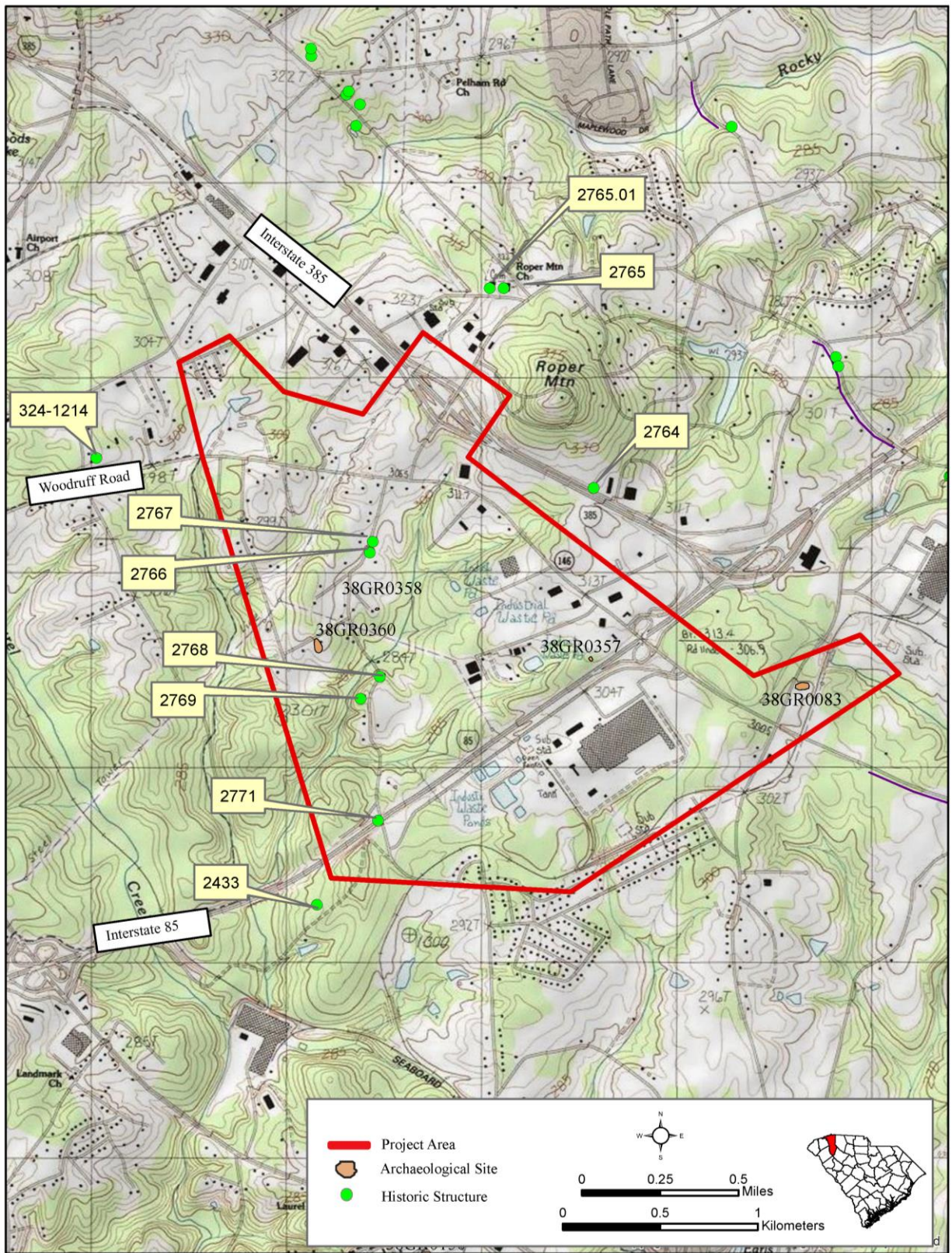


Figure 3. Previously recorded resources in the vicinity of the Study Area.

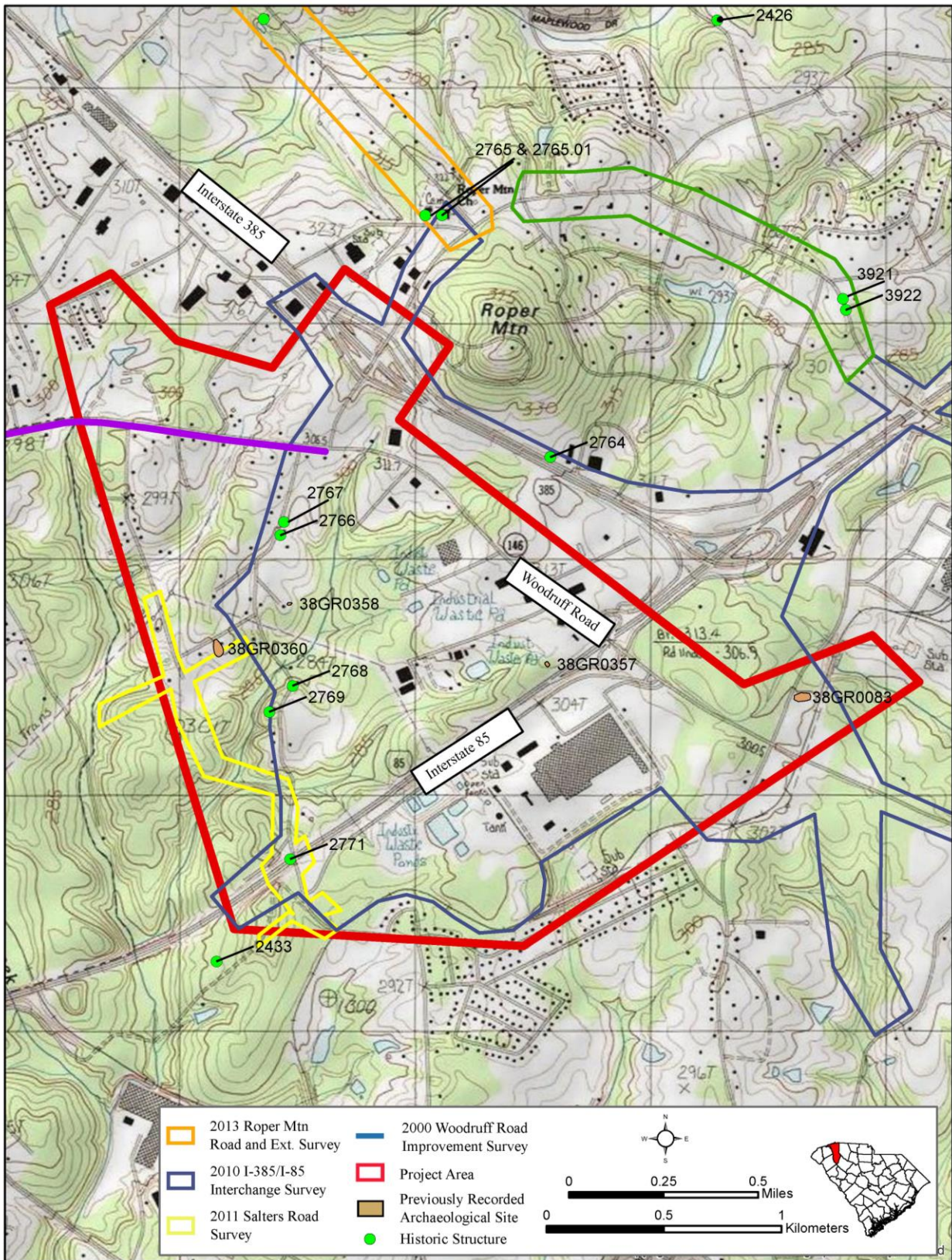


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources investigations in the project vicinity.

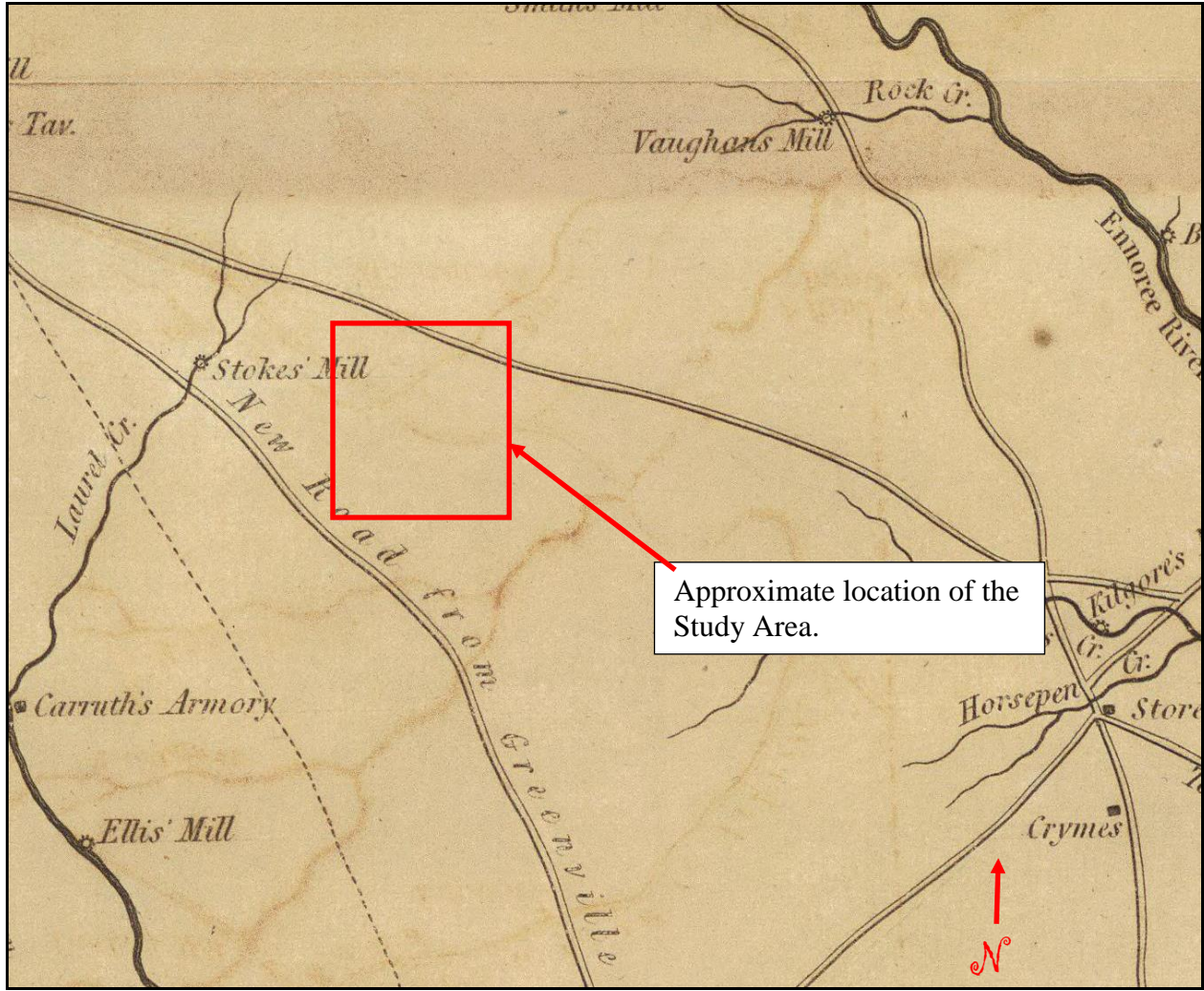


Figure 5. Mills Atlas (1825) Greenville District showing the approximate location of the Study Area.

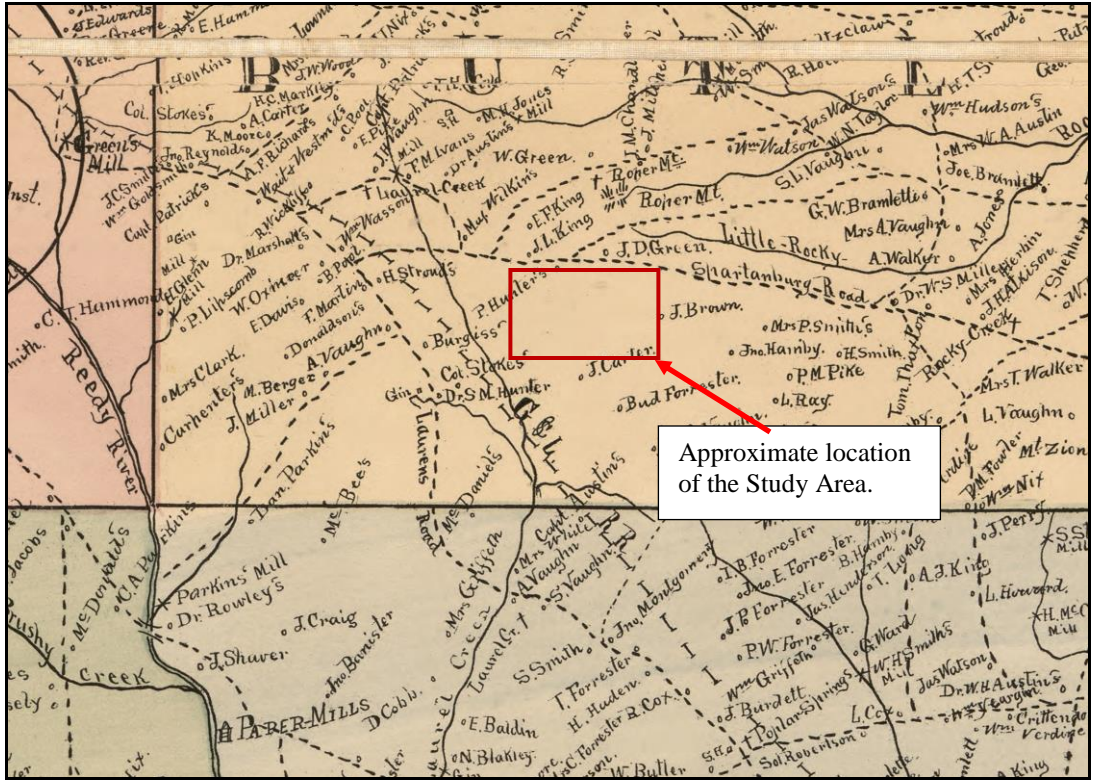


Figure 6. 1882 Greenville County map.

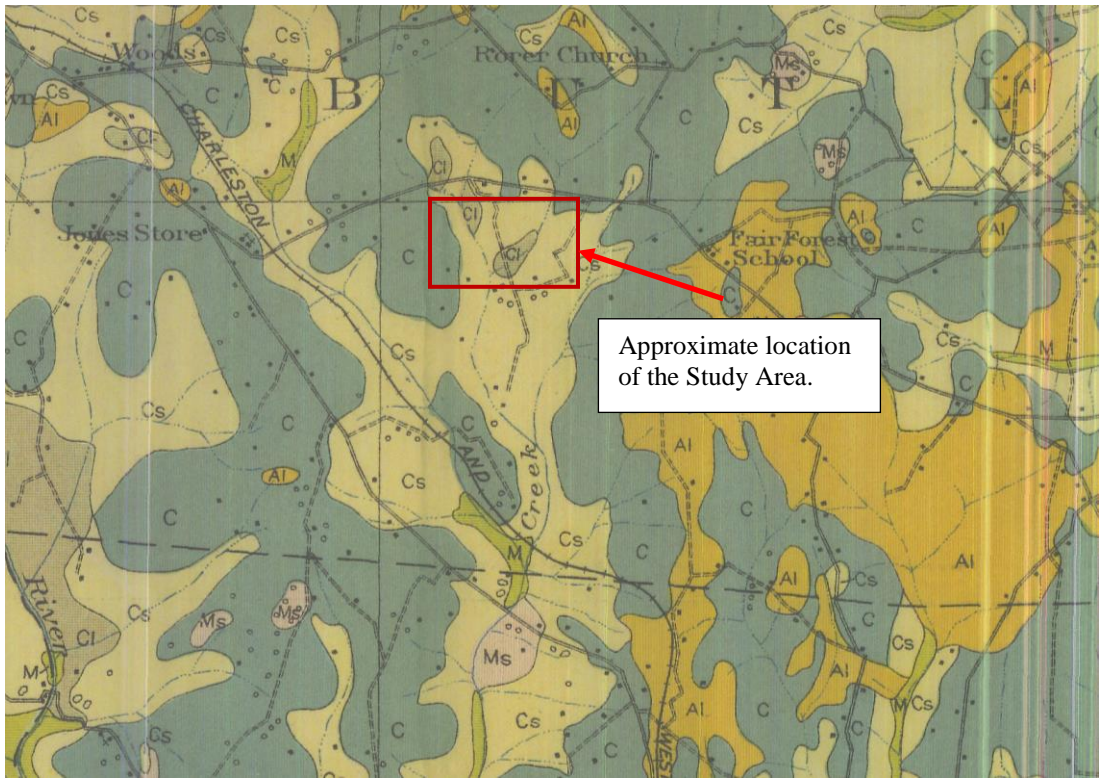


Figure 7. 1921 Soil map of Greenville County.



Figure 8. 1951 aerial photo of the Study Area.

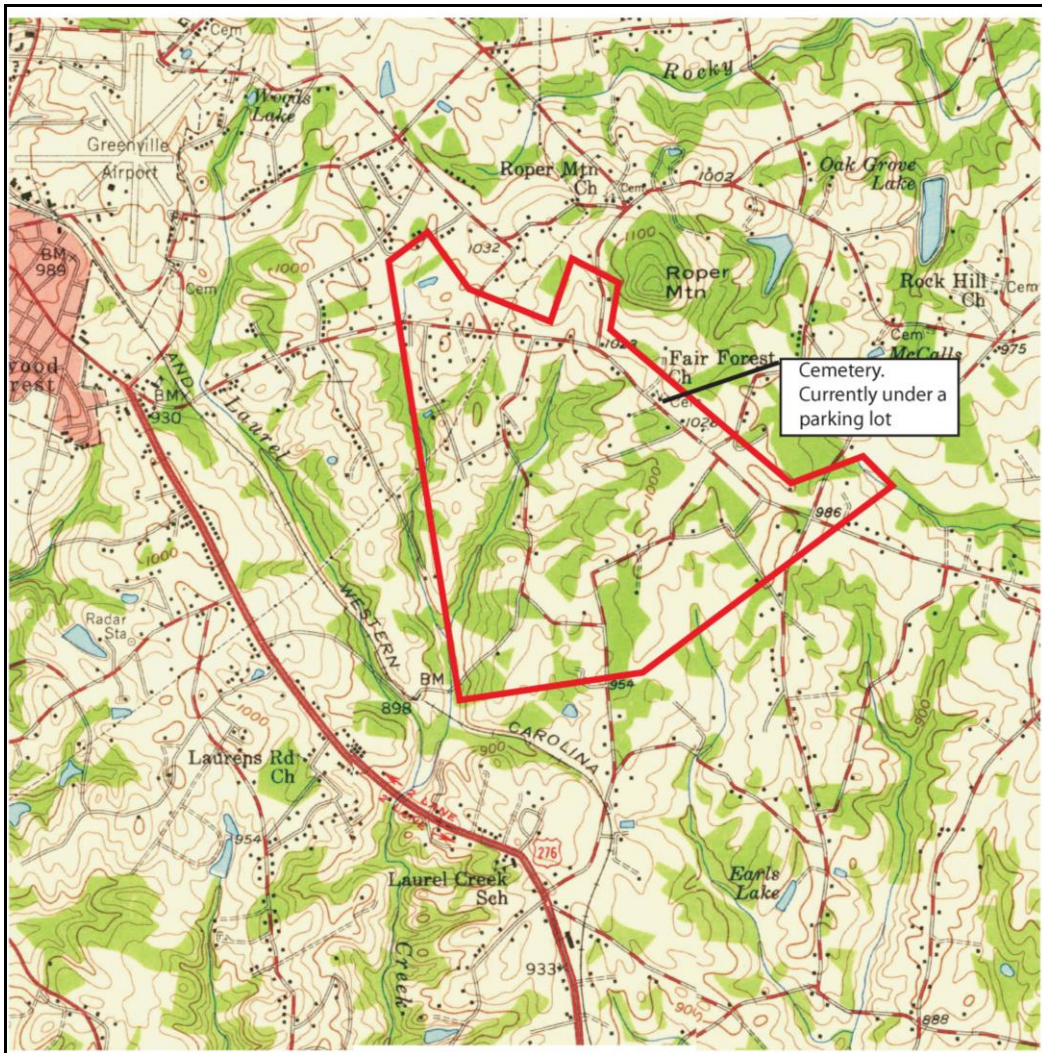


Figure 9. 1957 USGS topographic map of the Study Area indicating the Fair Forest Church cemetery on the east side of Woodruff Road.

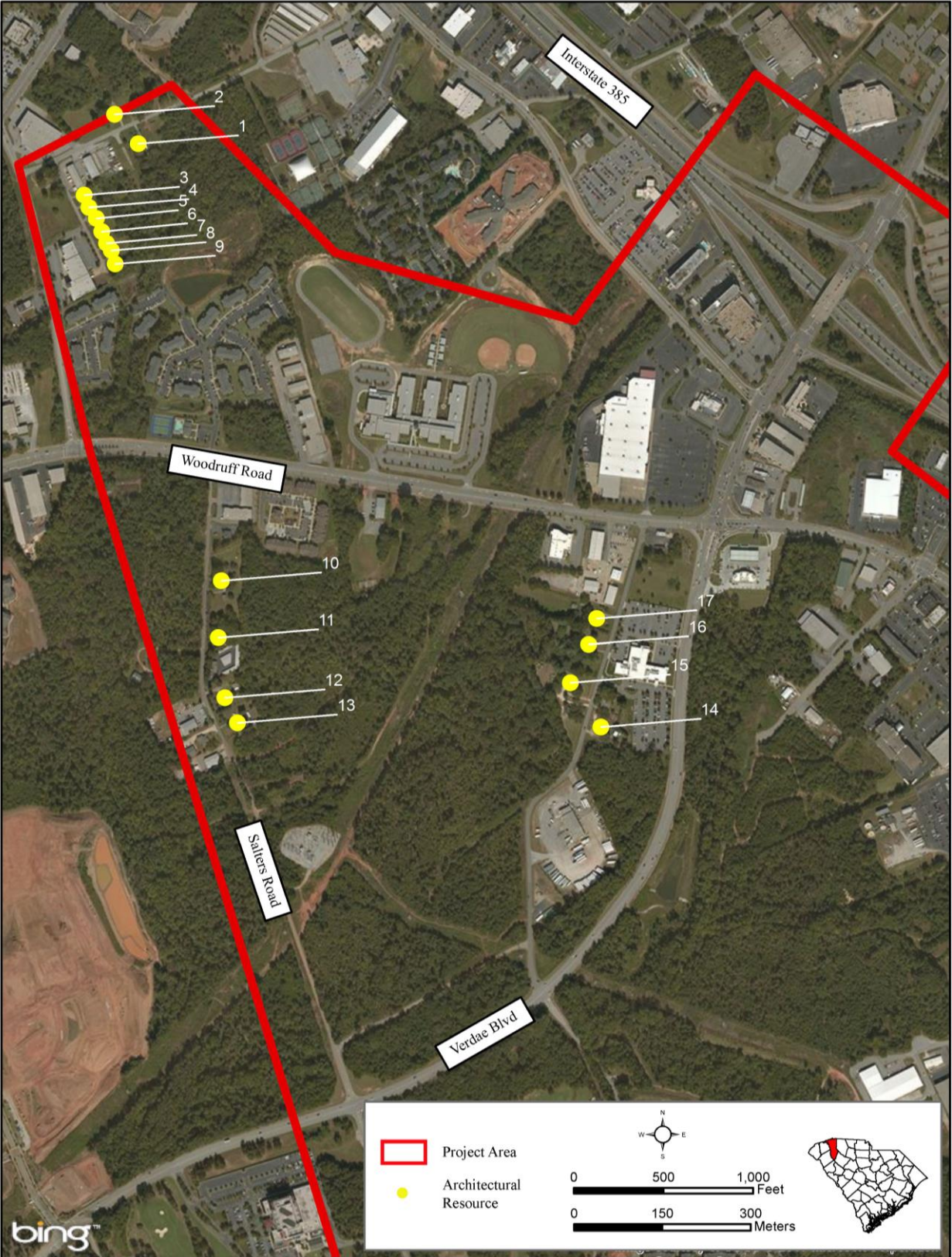


Figure 10. Surveyed architectural resources in the northern half of the Study Area.

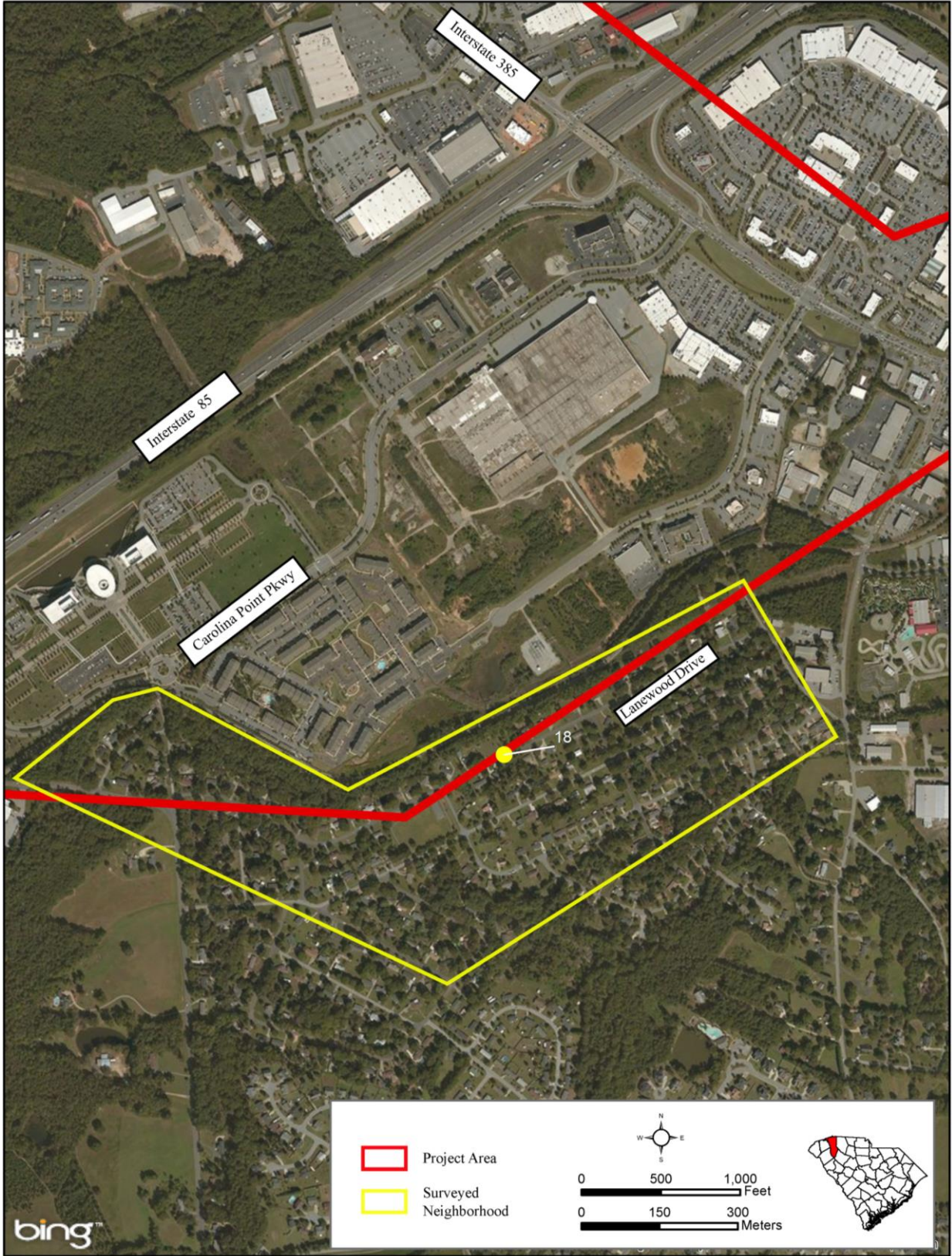


Figure 11. Surveyed architectural resources in the southern half of the Study Area.



Figure 12. Streetscape View at the Intersection of Lanewood Drive and Greentree Road, View Southwest



Figure 13. Streetscape View along Maple Circle, View Northeast



Figure 14. Ranch House with Modern Replacement Windows, Maple Circle, View Northwest



Figure 15. Typical Split-Level House, 7 Maplewood Circle, View North

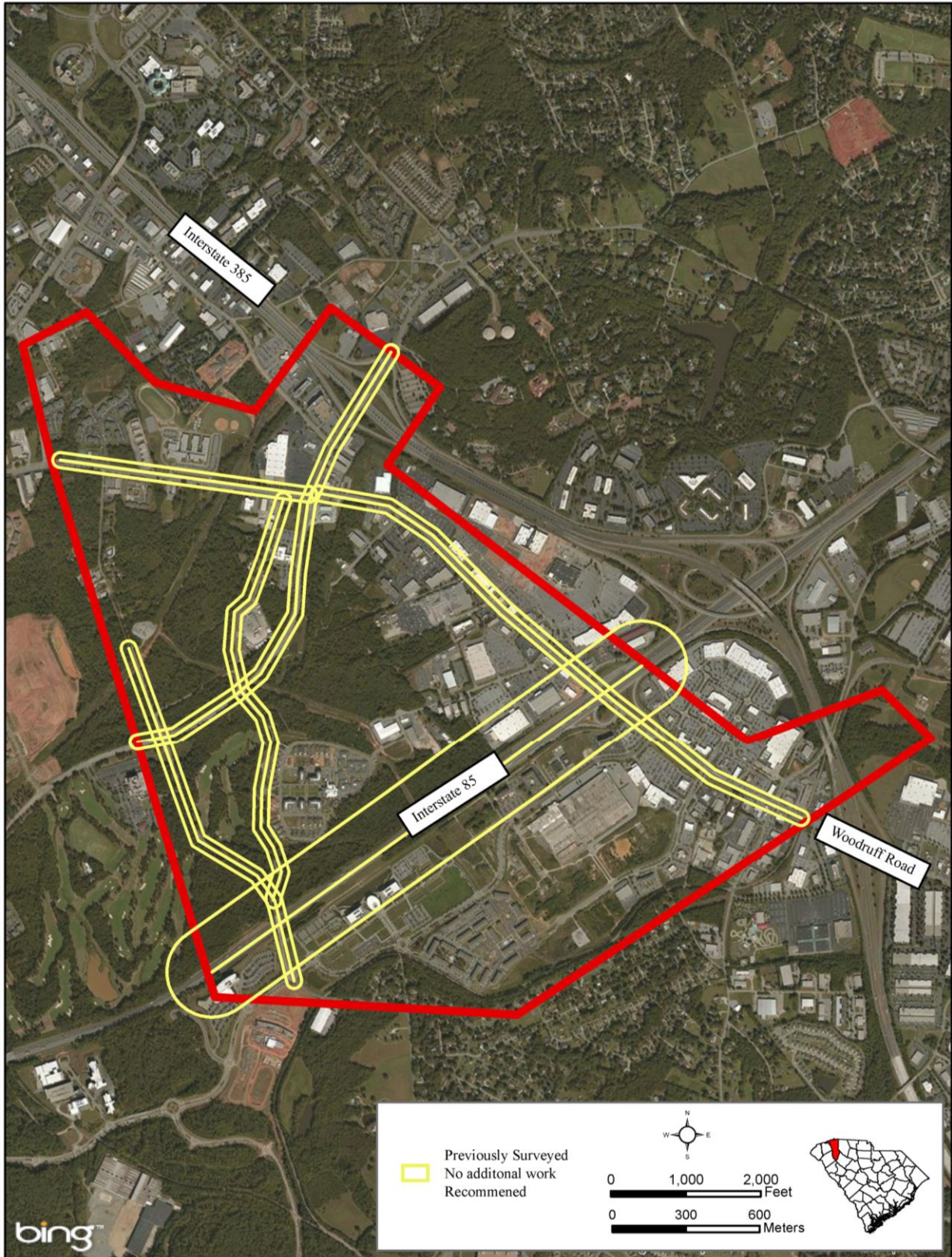


Figure 16. Areas within the project boundary that have been previously surveyed.