

Cultural Resources Survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project

Berkeley and Charleston Counties, South Carolina



August 2020

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Revised Draft Report

August 2020

Prepared for:

HDR Engineering Incorporated of the Carolinas
North Charleston, South Carolina

Prepared by:



David Baluha, RPA
Principal Investigator

Sheldon Owens, M.H.P.
Architectural Historian

Lannie Kittrell, M.H.P.
Architectural Historian

and

Charles Philips, Jr., M.A.
Historian

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Jackson • Nashville • Savannah

Abstract

On May 11, 2017, HDR Engineering of the Carolinas, Inc. (HDR), entered into an agreement to provide professional services to Charleston County for the South Carolina Highway 41 (SC 41) Corridor Improvements Project, located in Berkeley and Charleston counties, South Carolina. The proposed project is included in the Charleston County Sales Tax Program and is being managed by Charleston County with oversight provided by the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT). As part of this agreement, HDR subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to provide cultural resources consulting services. These services attempt to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. This effort provides compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108). Tasks performed to identify and assess historic properties in and near the project included background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment.

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions, from July 31 to August 9, 2017 and from March 4-8, 2019. For the most part, the archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters (98 feet) to either side of the existing right-of-way (ROW), excepting two areas east of SC 41 near the Phillips community and in and around the SC 41 and US 17 interchange. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe. Previous investigations identified five archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649) in the archaeological survey universe. Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 overlap and should be considered one archaeological site, 38BK1621/38BK1810. The current investigation identified 10 new archaeological sites (38CH2534-38CH2542 and 38CH2571) and four isolated artifact finds (Isolates 1-4). The archaeological deposits in the archaeological survey universe associated

with 38BK171, 38BK1621/38BK1810, 38CH648, 38CH649, 38CH2534-38CH2542, 38CH2571, and Isolates 1-4 are not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions, from September 25-27, 2017 and from March 18-21, 2019. The architectural survey universe extends 91 meters (300 feet) outside the archaeological survey universe. The architectural survey universe extends through one Historic District ([HD] the Phillips Community [Phillips HD]), one Traditional Cultural Property ([TCP] the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor), and includes 64 individual, above-ground resources. The 64 individual, above-ground resources include 32 previously recorded and 32 newly recorded buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features. Eight of these are in Berkeley County (Resources [U/15/] 0809-0811 and 1271-1274) and 56 are in Charleston County (Resources [U/19/] 0563, 0707, 1116, 1117, 1120, 5374, 5375, 7336, 7337, 7339, 7340, 7345, 7346, 7348-7351, 7354-7364, 7821-7837, 7921, 7922, 7923 [38CH1752], and 7933-7939). Nine previously recorded resources (including Resources [U/19/] 1114, 1115, 1116, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1141, 1142 and the SC 41 bridge over the Wando River [U/15/0006 and U/19/0560]) are no longer extant. The SC 41 Bridge over the Wando River was determined eligible for the NRHP but has been dismantled and replaced by a new bridge in 2017; the adverse effect of that undertaking has been mitigated.

Six previously recorded resources (Resources [U/15/] 0563, 0707, 1116, and 1120, and [U/19/] 5374 and 5375) and all 32 newly identified architectural resources recorded during the current investigation are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Schneider and Fick (1988) recommended Resource 1117 (German House) potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The NRHP-eligible Phillips HD is in the central portion of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. As part of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, HDR documented the Phillips Community Cultural Landscape (Phillips CL) as a TCP, the results of which are presented by Richardson Seacat (2018).

The Phillips CL and Phillips HD boundaries are the same (hereafter Phillips CL/HD). Reed et al. (2016) identified 28 individual, above-ground resources in the Phillips CL/HD, which are considered contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD. Twenty-one (Resources 7336, 7337, 7339, 7340, 7345, 7346, 7348-7351, 7354-7364) of these 28 resources are in the architectural survey universe. In addition, Brockington investigators recorded five sweetgrass basket/fruit stands in the architectural survey universe that may contribute to the Phillips CL/HD. Additionally, a historic cemetery identified as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is in the architectural survey universe and may also be a contributing element of the Phillips CL/HD. Furthermore, cemeteries are protected from desecration by South Carolina state law. Additional recommendations regarding the Phillips CL/HD are provided in Richardson Seacat (2018).

The project includes a portion of the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP and 33 associated sweetgrass basket stands near the intersection of SC 41 and US 17. Of the 22 sweetgrass basket stands previously recorded by Adams et al. (2009) located in the current study's architectural survey universe, six are no longer extant. This investigation recorded 17 newly identified sweetgrass basket stands. These 33 stands are contributing elements to the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP.

The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project may have an adverse effect on the Phillips CL/HD, the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, and Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. If possible, these cultural resources should be avoided. However, if these cultural resources cannot be avoided, proposed improvements should be designed in such a way to minimize these adverse effects, in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Furthermore, cemeteries such as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law. Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 should be preserved in place, using the 253-square-meter proposed site boundary as a protective buffer. Moreover, if current proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Shannon Meder, Josh Fletcher, and the rest of the team at HDR for the opportunity to assist on this project. Also, we thank SCDOT archaeologist Bill Jurgelski and SHPO archaeologist Joseph Wilkinson for their assistance during this project. Additionally, we thank New South Associates, Inc., (New South) archaeologist Matthew Tankersley, and archaeologist William Barr of Barr and Associates, Inc., for providing additional help. The archaeological field crew consisted of Jimmy Lefebvre and Scott Kitchens, under the direction of Dave Baluha. Jimmy and Scott helped Sheldon Owens complete the 2017 architectural survey. Lannie Kittrell completed the 2019 architectural survey. Dave, Sheldon, and Charlie Philips, Jr., conducted the background research. Charlie and Dave compiled the project setting. Alaina Foster and Jacob Wilkerson completed the artifact processing and analyses under the supervision of Jeff Sherard. Cristian LaRosa, Michael Walsh, and Molly van Ostran prepared the report graphics under the direction of Inna Moore, RPA, GISP. Dr. Eric Poplin and Meagan Brady provided editorial assistance, and Mr. Walsh produced the report.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Setting

Charleston County and the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) propose to improve a 9.26-kilometer (5.76-mile) section of South Carolina Highway 41 (SC 41) in Berkeley and Charleston Counties, South Carolina. The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project extends from the SC 41, S-8-30 (Clements Ferry Road), and S-8-100 (Reflectance Road) interchange in Berkeley County south across the Wando River to the SC 41 and US Highway 17 (US 17) interchange in Charleston County. The project will increase the roadway and corridor capacity; improve safety for bicyclists, pedestrians, and commuters at the SC 41 and US 17 interchange; and complete the Gregory Ferry Road connector. Along SC 41, the proposed improvements corridor averages 137 meters (450 feet) wide and on side streets, 30.5 meters (100 feet) wide. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the project.

1.2 Project Requirements

HDR Engineering of the Carolinas, Inc. (HDR), entered into an Agreement, dated May 11, 2017, to provide professional services to Charleston County for the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. The proposed project received funds from the Charleston County Sales Tax Program and is being managed by Charleston County with oversight provided by the SCDOT. As part of this agreement, HDR subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. This survey provides compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

1.3 Project Summary

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters (100 feet) to either side of the existing right-of-way (ROW). The architectural survey universe extends 91 meters (300 feet) to either side of the present road centerline. Together, the archaeological and architectural survey universes comprise the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions, from July 31 to September 27, 2017 and between March 4-21, 2019. Figure 1.2 presents the project location and nearby cultural resources.

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions from July 31 to August 9, 2017 and from March 4-8, 2019. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe. Previous investigations identified five archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649) in the archaeological survey universe. Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 overlap and should be considered one archaeological site, 38BK1621/1810. The current investigation identified 10 new archaeological sites (38CH2534-38CH2542 and 38CH2571) and four isolated artifact finds (Isolates 1-4). The archaeological deposits in the archaeological survey universe associated with 38BK171, 38BK1621/38BK1810, 38CH648, 38CH649, 38CH2534-38CH2542, 38CH2571, and Isolates 1-4 are not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

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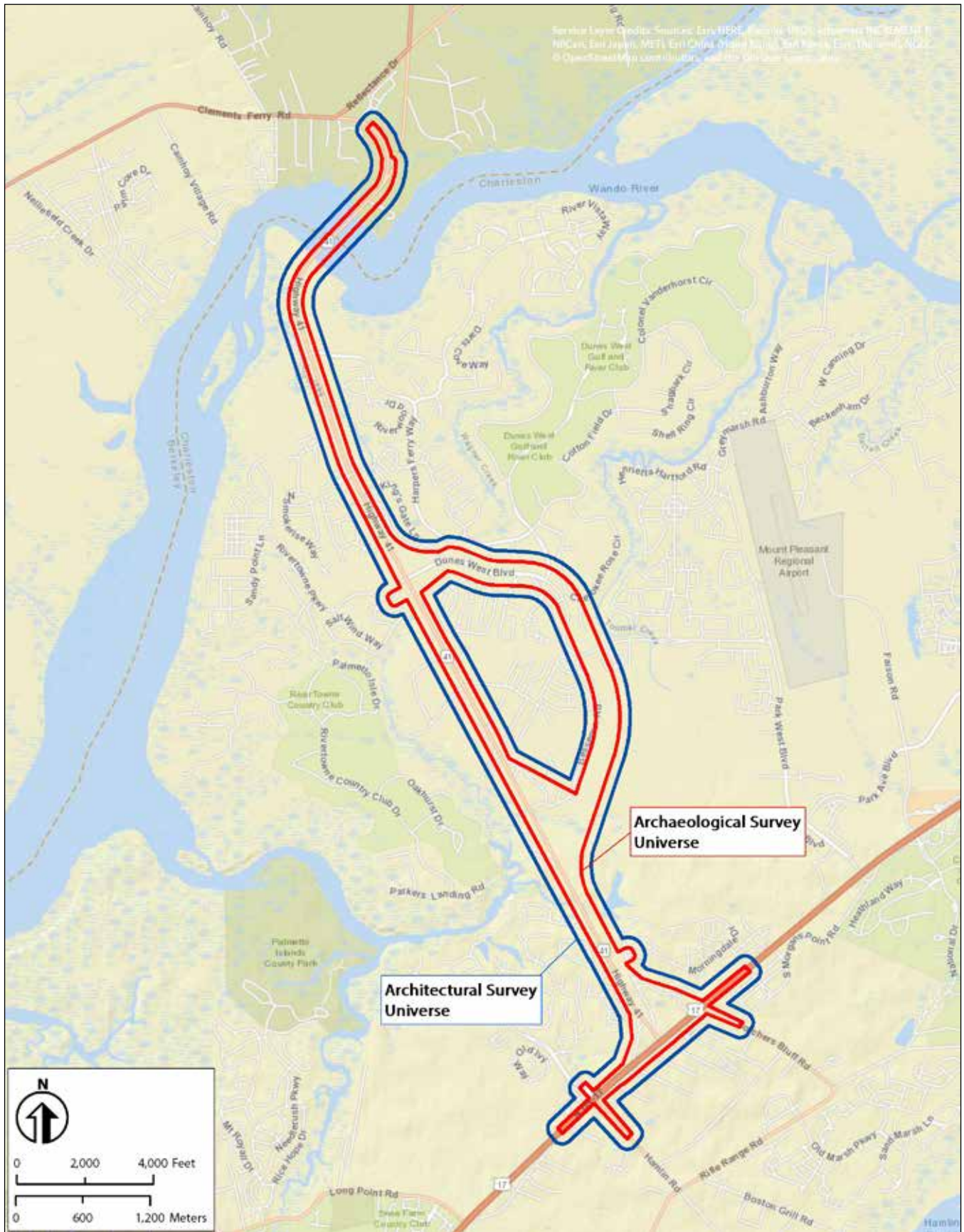


Figure 1.1 The location of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project.

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 1.2 Location of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, archaeological and architectural survey universes, previously identified cultural resources, newly identified cultural resources, and relevant previous investigations.

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trict ([HD] the Phillips Community [Phillips HD]), one Traditional Cultural Property ([TCP] the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor), and includes 64 individual, above-ground resources. The 64 individual, above-ground resources include 32 previously recorded and 32 newly recorded buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features. These include eight in Berkeley County (Resources [U/15/] 0809-0811 and 1271-1274) and 56 in Charleston County (Resources [U/19/] 0563, 0707, 1116, 1117, 1120, 5374, 5375, 7336, 7337, 7339, 7340, 7345, 7346, 7348-7351, 7354-7364, 7821-7837, 7921, 7922, 7923 [38CH1752], and 7933-7939). Nine previously recorded resources (including Resources [U/19/] 1114, 1115, 1116, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1141, and 1142 and the SC 41 bridge over the Wando River [U/15/0006 and U/19/0560]) are no longer extant. The SC 41 Bridge over the Wando River was eligible for the NRHP but has been dismantled and replaced by a new bridge in 2017; the adverse effect of that undertaking has been mitigated.

Six previously recorded resources (Resources [U/15/] 0563, 0707, 1116, and 1120, and [U/19/] 5374 and 5375) and all 32 newly identified architectural resources recorded during the current investigation are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Schneider and Fick (1988) recommended Resource 1117 (German House) potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The NRHP-eligible Phillips HD is in the central portion of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. As part of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, HDR documented the Phillips Community Cultural Landscape (Phillips CL) as a TCP, the results of which are presented by Richardson Seacat (2018). The Phillips CL and Phillips HD boundaries are the same (hereafter Phillips CL/HD). Reed et al. (2016) identified 28 individual above-ground resources in the Phillips CL/HD, which are considered contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD. Twenty-one (Resources 7336, 7337, 7339, 7340, 7345, 7346, 7348-7351, 7354-7364) of these 28 resources are in the architectural survey universe. In addition, Brockington investigators recorded five sweetgrass basket/fruit stands in the architectural survey universe that may contribute to the Phillips CL/HD. Additionally, a historic cemetery identified as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is in the architec-

tural survey universe and may also be a contributing element of the Phillips CL/HD. Furthermore, cemeteries are protected from desecration by South Carolina state law. Additional recommendations regarding the Phillips CL/HD are provided in Richardson Seacat (2018).

The project includes a portion of the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP and 33 associated sweetgrass basket stands near the intersection of SC 41 and US 17. Of the 22 sweetgrass basket stands previously recorded by Adams et al. (2009) located in the current study’s architectural survey universe, six are no longer extant. This investigation recorded 17 newly identified sweetgrass basket stands. These 33 stands are contributing elements to the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP.

The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project may have an adverse effect on the Phillips CL/HD, the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, and Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. If possible, these cultural resources should be avoided. However, if these cultural resources cannot be avoided, proposed improvements should be designed in such a way as to minimize these adverse effects, in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Furthermore, cemeteries such as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law. Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 should be preserved in place, using the 253-square-meter proposed site boundary as a protective buffer. Moreover, if current proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary.

1.4 Report Outline

This report is organized into seven chapters (Chapters 1-7) and three appendices (Appendices A-C). Chapter 2 describes the methods employed during this survey. Chapter 3 presents the environmental and cultural settings of the project. Chapter 4 summarizes previous investigations in the project area. Chapters 5 and 6 present the results of the archaeological and architectural surveys, respectively. Chapter 7 summarizes the project. The artifact catalog and architectural survey forms are attached as Appendices A and B, respectively. Appendix C includes all relevant project correspondence.

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

The cultural resources survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by implementation of the project. Tasks performed to accomplish these objectives included background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. Descriptions of methods employed for each of these tasks follow.

2.2 Background Research

Senior project staff utilized primary and secondary manuscript and online resources to conduct background research for this project. Prior to the field investigations (on August 2, 2017 and again on April 3, 2019), the Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist consulted the ArchSite program (<http://www.scarchsite.org/>) to determine if previously identified archaeological sites, previously identified historic architectural resources, and historic properties lie in or near the project.

The Project Historian searched primary materials at four repositories: the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia; the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance Office (RMC) in Charleston; the Charleston County Probate Office in Charleston; and the South Carolina Room (SCR) at the Charleston County Public Library in Charleston. Online research was conducted at Accessible-Archives.com (<http://www.accessible-archives.com/>), Ancestry.com (<https://www.ancestry.com/>), Fold3.com (<https://www.fold3.com/>), and Newspapers.com (<https://www.newspapers.com/>). Brockington personnel also consulted secondary resources such as cultural resource management reports and dissertations and theses at Brockington's office in Mt. Pleasant and at the SCR. Important secondary resources include Wayne's (1992) dissertation on the Wando River brickmaking industry and cultural resource management reports by Adams et al. (2009), Baluha et al. (2003), Barr and Bastian (2015), Beck et al. (2007), Brockington et al. (1985), Espenshade and Grunden (1989), Eubanks et al. (1994); Reed et al. (2016), Rust (1997), Rust and Wolf (1999), Salo et al.

(2008), Southerlin et al. (1988), and Tankersley et al. (2015). The research produced deeds, plats, records, and narratives related to the plantations and the Phillips community along the project corridor.

2.3 Archaeological Survey

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions from July 31 to August 9, 2017 and from March 4-8, 2019. Archaeological survey of the project corridor followed the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). The existing ROW averages 24 meters (80 feet) wide along SC 41, 45.7 meters (150 feet) along US 17, and 30.5 meters (100 feet) along sideroads. For the most part, the archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters (100 feet) to either side of the existing ROW, excepting two areas east of SC 41 near the Phillips community and in and around the SC 41 and US 17 interchange (see Figure 1.2). The initial transects were spaced 15 meters (50 feet) to either side of the existing ROW, and every 30 meters (100 feet) thereafter. Investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter (100-foot) intervals along each transect. We did not excavate shovel tests in areas that were investigated during previous cultural resources surveys (see Chapter 4), in wetlands, or outside the archaeological survey universe. Figures 2.1-2.3 show the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project survey area on 2017 aerial imagery, oriented north to south.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) (1 foot) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. All identifiable or suspected cultural materials were collected. Excavators recorded provenience information including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers on resealable, archivally stable plastic artifact collection bags. Information relating to each shovel test also was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test.

Excavators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. Shovel tests were not excavated in wetlands and generally were not excavated in disturbed/developed areas.

Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators excavated additional shovel tests at 7.5- to 15-meter (25- to 50-foot) intervals around positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests produced no artifacts or until natural features (i.e., edges of developed/highly disturbed areas or wetlands) were encountered. An archaeological site is a locale that produces three or more contemporary artifacts within a 30-meter (100-foot) radius or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are isolated finds. A map showing the location of each shovel test, extent of surface scatters, and approximate site boundaries was prepared in the field for each site. The locations of the sites and isolated finds were recorded with a Trimble survey-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates obtained from the GPS readings were entered into the ArcGIS© software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles for the project. Sufficient information was collected at the sites to complete South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site forms; these forms were submitted to SCIAA at the completion of the fieldwork.

2.4 Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions from September 25-27, 2017 and from March 18-22, 2019. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the project area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (SCDAH 2015, 2018) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and

standard SCDAH survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

The principal criterion used by the SCDAH to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significant resources. This could include resources related to the civil rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded (SCDAH 2015:9):

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., civil rights movement, Cold War, etc.)
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2015:10), a resource that has integrity "retains its historic appearance and character... [and] conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these quali-

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 2.1 Northern portion of SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project survey area on aerial imagery.

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Figure 2.2 Central portion of SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project survey area on aerial imagery.

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 2.3 Southern portion of SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project survey area on aerial imagery.

ties.” Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region. While in the field, the Architectural Historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded.

Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, the Architectural Historian recorded all the architectural resources in the project area on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) forms in digital format using the survey database (Microsoft Access 2016™). The Architectural Historian took at least one digital photograph of each resource, typically showing the main or side elevations. Appropriate USGS maps show the location of each architectural resource. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH for review. Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, the architectural survey used English units of measurement in descriptions of resources presented in this report and in the forms. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SCDAH (NPS 2013; SCDAH 2015:31).

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington’s Mt. Pleasant laboratory facility, where they were cleaned according to their material composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Each separate archaeological context from within each site (surface collection, shovel test, test unit, scrape) was assigned a specific provenience number. The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type/class (each of which was assigned a separate catalog number) and analyzed, and quantity and weight were recorded. Certain artifacts tend to decompose over time, resulting in the recovery of fragments whose counts would exaggerate the original amount present; in this case, artifact weight is a more reliable tool for reconstructing past artifact density. Artifacts that were weighed but not counted include biological (wood, charcoal), floral, and faunal artifacts that have not been modified into a tool (i.e., bone comb or handle); building materials (brick, mortar, tabby, slate, building stone); fire-cracked rock; and cultural rocks. All artifact analysis

information was entered into a relational database (Microsoft Access 2016™); the computer-generated artifact catalog appears in Appendix A.

Pre-Contact artifacts were categorized into typological classifications determined by their technological and stylistic attributes. All non-residual Pre-Contact ceramic sherds (those greater than two-by-two centimeters in size) were classified by surface decoration and aplastic content. When recognizable, these attributes were also recorded for residual sherds. Nondiagnostic residual sherds were cataloged as a group. Pre-Contact ceramic sherds were compared to published type descriptions from comparable sources (Anderson et al. 1996; Williams and Thompson 1999). Lithic artifacts were categorized by raw material and stage of production. Identified categories of lithic flakes include the stage of production (primary, secondary, tertiary, or thinning), portion (whether whole or flake fragments), and cores (Odell 2003).

Post-Contact artifact analysis was based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified using published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Post-Contact artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer-printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Noël Hume (1969) and the Charleston Museum’s type collection. The *Parks Canada Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1985) and White (2000) were used to identify bottle glass.

All artifacts were placed in 4-mil-thick, archivally stable polyethylene bags. Artifact types were bagged separately within each provenience and labeled using acid-free paper labels. Provenience bags were labeled with the site number, provenience number, and provenience information. Proveniences were separated by site and placed into appropriately labeled acid-free boxes. Artifacts are temporarily stored at the Mt. Pleasant office of Brockington and Associates, Inc., until they are ready for final curation. Upon the acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and all associated materials (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to SCIAA for curation.

2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

2.6.1 Overview

All cultural resources encountered were assessed as to their significance based on the criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP that:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce 1998).

2.6.2 Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this

association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. A lack of Native American archaeological sites within a project area would preclude the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an

individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is associated with a specific significant historical context, one must determine which physical features of the resource reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the antebellum agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of the South Carolina area during the antebellum period. The slave settlements housed the workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it rep-

resents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

2.6.3 Graves and Cemeteries

Graves and cemeteries may also qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A-G (Potter and Boland 1992:14-18). Under Criteria Consideration A, a grave or cemetery is eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance. This Criteria Consideration applies primarily to cemeteries associated with a church or synagogue, or a crypt of significant artistic style or person of outstanding importance. Criteria Consideration B applies to graves or cemeteries that are relocated. Criteria Consideration C applies to a grave of a historical figure. Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from age, distinctive design, association with historic events, or from graves of persons of transcendent importance. Criteria Consideration E refers to cemeteries or graves that are constructed in a manner that is appropriate and dignified and as part of a master plan. Criteria Consideration F refers to commemorative properties. Cemeteries are commemorative in intent; however, the significance of a cemetery under this Criteria Consideration includes a direct association with a specific site or with a person buried there. Cemeteries that meet Criteria Consideration F are usually National Cemeteries such as Gettysburg National Cemetery or Arlington National Cemetery. Criteria Consideration G refers to cemeteries that have gained their significance in the last 50 years because of exceptional importance. With the exception of graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from the Criteria Considerations.

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

3.1.1 Introduction

The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project extends approximately 9.26 kilometers (5.76 miles) from the SC 41, S-8-30 (Clements Ferry Road), and S-8-100 (Reflectance Road) interchange in Berkeley County south across the Wando River to the SC 41 and US 17 interchange in Charleston County. Elevations range from sea level along the Wando River, slightly above sea level along Horlbeck and Mill creeks, and as high as 7.37 meters (24 feet) above mean sea level (amsl) near the SC 41 and US 17 interchange. Horlbeck and Mill creeks are tidal streams that flow west into the Wando River. The following environmental overview provides both regional and local perspectives for the project area.

The proposed project extends through a mix of commercial, industrial, recreational, and residential areas. Figures 3.1-3.3 provide views of the project setting in August and September 2017. The area around the Wando River is undergoing transformation with the construction of the new SC 41 bridge over the Wando River and the reconfiguration of the SC 41, Clements Ferry Road, and Reflectance Road interchange. South of the Wando River, near the SC 41 bridge over the river, the area is heavily developed, with the Carolina Boatyard to the west and the Wando River Marina to the east. The project's southern terminus near the SC 41 and US 17 interchange is experiencing rapid development and is already heavily commercialized. The area between features the established Phillips community, which is flanked by numerous, new mixed-use developments, including Brickyard, Cardinal Hill, Dunes West, Horlbeck Creek, Ivy Hall, Oakland Plantation, Park West, and RiverTown, among others. Most of the commercial and residential development along the project route occurred in the last twenty years. Figure 3.4 shows the transformation of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project corridor from isolated and rural into the 1980s, increasingly developed and more congested.



Figure 3.1 Views of the SC 41 project area: SC 41 and Parker's Island Road intersection, looking south (top); Resource 1134 on Gregory Ferry Road, looking east (bottom).



Figure 3.2 Views of the SC 41 project area: SC 41 extension, looking south (top); Porcher's Bluff Road, looking north toward US 17 (bottom).



Figure 3.3 Views of the SC 41 project area: typical maritime forest (top) and lowlands (bottom).

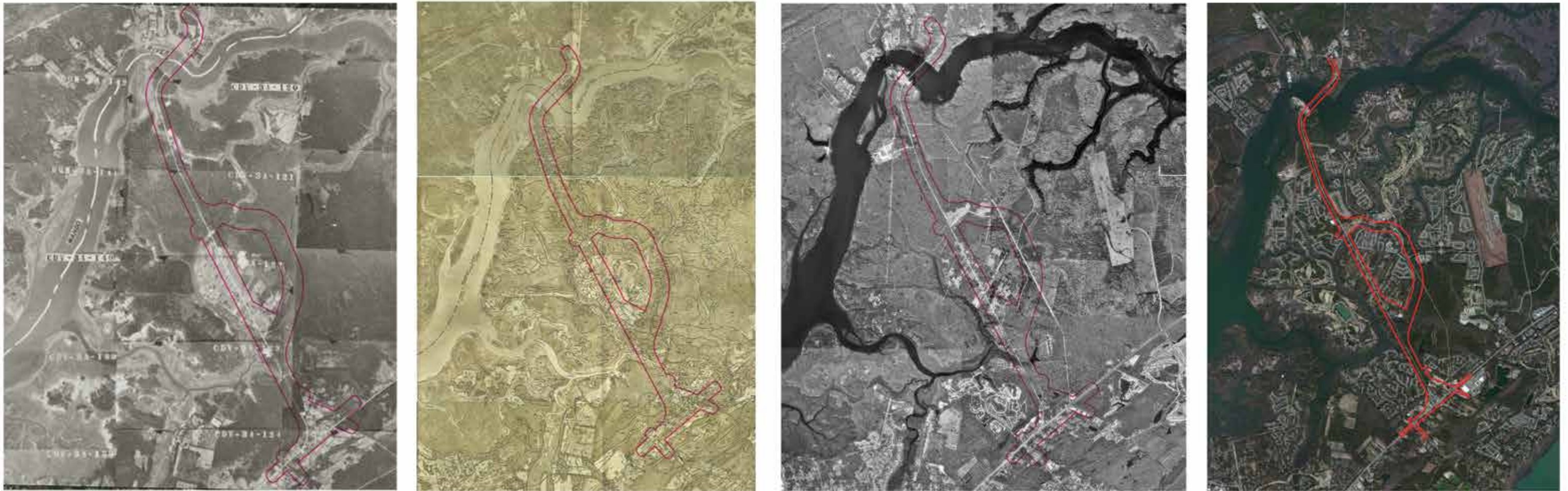


Figure 3.4 The location of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project on 1941 (left), 1968 (center left), 1994 (center right), and 2017 (right) aerial imagery.

3.1.2 Regional Perspective

The SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project area extends across the Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh Level IV ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002). According to Griffith et al. (2002), “An ecoregion denotes areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources.” Griffith et al. (2002) summarize the Sea Island/Coastal Marsh ecoregion:

The Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh region contains the lowest elevations in South Carolina and is a highly dynamic environment affected by ocean wave, wind, and river action. Quaternary unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay has been laid down as beach, dune, barrier beach, saline marsh, terrace, and nearshore marine deposits. Mostly sandy soils are found on the barrier islands, while organic and clayey soils often occur in the freshwater, brackish, and salt marshes. Maritime forests of live oak, red cedar, slash pine, and cabbage palmetto grow on parts of the sea islands, and various species of cordgrass, saltgrass, and rushes are dominant in the marshes. The island’s dunes are dominated by sea oats, which play a primary role in stabilizing the dune. Other dune plants include bayberry, dogfennel, bitter panic grass, broomsedge, wax myrtle, and spanish bayonet.

The island, marsh, and estuary systems form an interrelated ecological web, with processes and functions valuable to humans, but also sensitive to human alterations and pollution. The coastal marshes, tidal creeks, and estuaries are important nursery areas for fish, crabs, shrimp, and other marine species. Charleston Harbor is one of the largest container ship ports on the East Coast, and it also contains one of the largest commercial shrimp fisheries in the state, raising concerns about the health of the estuary, coastal marshes and associated flora and fauna. The Sea Islands region has a long history of human alterations. Native Americans cultivated corn, melons, squash, and beans on some of these islands. During the colonial and antebellum periods in the 1700’s and 1800’s, a plantation agriculture economy dominated the region, producing rice,

indigo, and Sea Island cotton. While parts of this region are now managed as wildlife refuges or estuarine research reserves, the expanding resort economy continues to broadly change land uses, water quality, and the once more isolated Gullah and Sea Island cultures.

Geologists have identified eight scarps and 12 marine terraces in this physiographic province (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393; Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Miller 1971:59-71). Changes in sea level through time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the Atlantic shorelines of the Pleistocene epoch (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The underlying limestone bedrock dates from the late Cretaceous to early Cenozoic, with orogenic processes causing uplifting and the deposition of clastic materials over bedrock (Platt 1999:26). The scarps represent former shoreline deposits and the marine terraces represent derelict ocean floor deposits as sea levels receded. The project area is situated between the Active (sea level) and Betheria (toe elevation 10.7 amsl) scarps and on the Silver Bluff (3.7-5.2 meters amsl), Princess Anne (5.2-7.6 meters amsl), and Pamlico terraces (7.6-10.7 meters amsl), as illustrated in Figure 3.5 (Willoughby and Doar 2006). Generally, the area’s topography is characterized by low knolls and ridges interspersed between broad inland swamps and tidal creeks, which is typical of the Carolina Flatwoods ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002: Zone 63h).

All soils in the project area formed in Pleistocene epoch marine deposits dating to approximately 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393). Soils are generally poorly drained and have loamy surface layers with clayey subsoils. Soil moisture conditions in the study area range from subxeric to aquic (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2017). The study area extends across five general soil associations, which include the Chipley-Echaw-Pinckney and Megget associations in Berkeley County, and the Kiawah-Seabrook-Dawhoo, Tidal Marsh, and Yonges-Hockley-Edisto associations in Charleston County (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1969, 1978). Within these general soil associations,

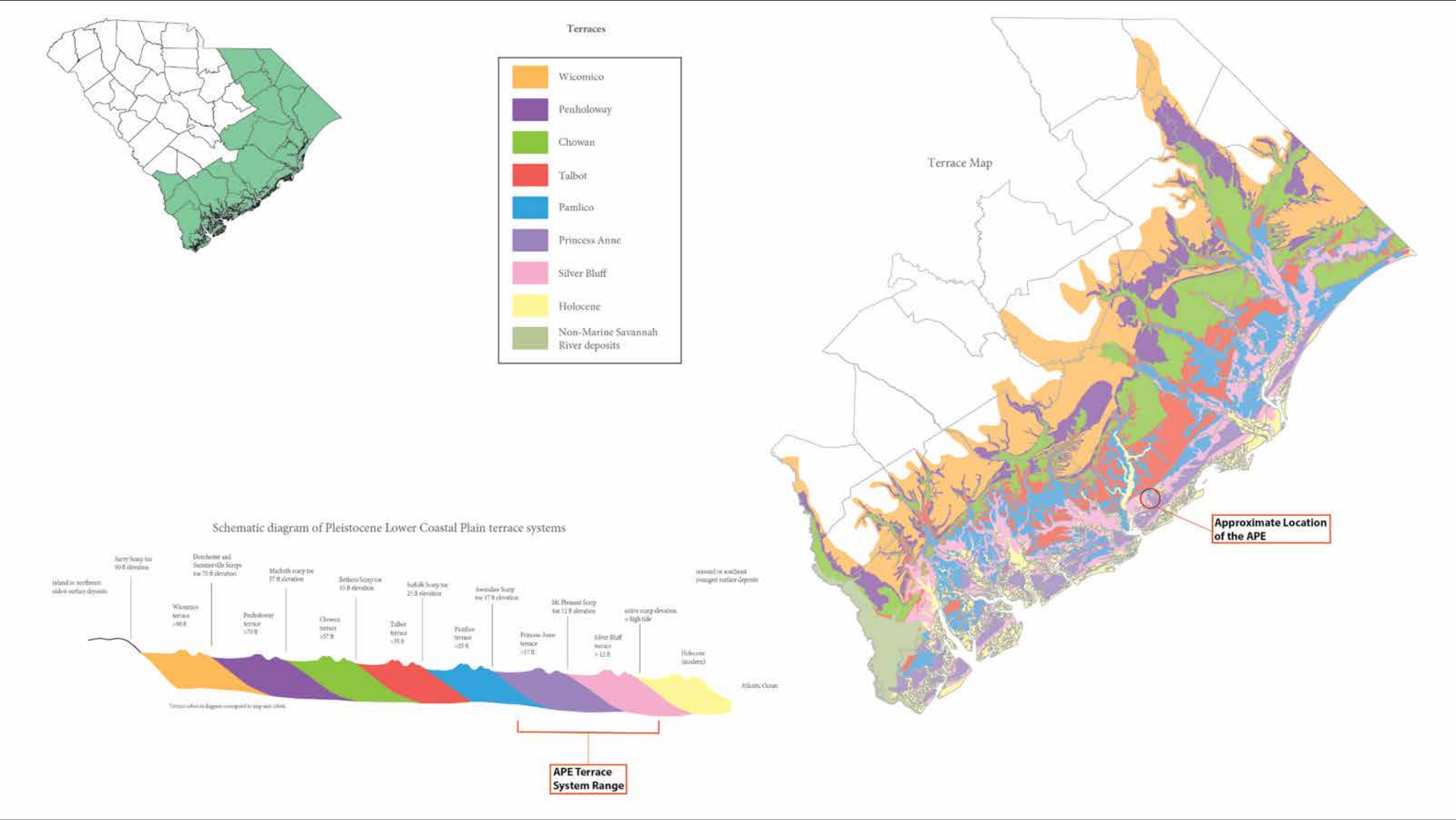


Figure 3.5 Willoughby and Doar's (2006) Pleistocene Terrace Map and Schematic diagram of Pleistocene Lower Coastal Plain terrace systems.

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the archaeological survey universe extends across four specific soil types in Berkeley County and 15 in Charleston County, excluding water, as summarized in Table 3.1 (Long 1980; Miller 1971). The most prevalent soil type is Yonges loamy fine sand, which covers approximately 32.5 percent of the archaeological survey universe. Investigators identified these soils at four archaeological sites (38CH2534, 38CH2535, 38CH2537, 38CH2538).

USDA soil surveys provide climatic data for Berkeley and Charleston counties (Long 1980; Miller 1971). The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. The average daily maximum temperature reaches a peak of 80.1° Fahrenheit (F) in July, although average highs are in the 80°F range from May through September. A mean high of 46.8°F characterizes the coldest winter month, January. Average annual precipitation for Charleston County is about 1.4 meters, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms; snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Also, the climate is very supportive of agriculture. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the late summer and early fall.

Although managed loblolly pine forest is now the dominant vegetation zone in the project area, as many as four different ecological systems blanketed the area prior to European contact. The number of these systems and diversity within each system provides an indication of the area’s former bounty and potential for commodity extraction. Table 3.2 lists these ecological systems.

Prior to European settlement, the Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland and Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods were the primary climax ecological systems of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain. The *Great Savanna*, shown by Sanson (1696) extending between the Ashley and Edisto rivers, was part of a larger longleaf pine forest savanna that covered approximately 143,000 square miles from what is now Texas to Virginia (Frost 2000). Figure 3.6 shows a portion of Sanson’s (1696) map showing the ap-

proximate location of the project. Ecologists define savannas as part of a vegetation continuum between grasslands and woodlands, with approximately 25 to 80 percent canopy coverage, sufficient to permit a continuous grass understory (Anderson et al. 1999:1-6). A combination of historic activities, from free-ranging livestock, production of turpentine, clearcut logging, and twentieth-century fire suppression activities, have led to near total loss of longleaf pine habitat (Frost 1993:17). This loss of habitat confounded scholars, some of whom mistakenly concluded that the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest superseded the longleaf pine forest and savanna (Batista and Platt 1997; Platt 1999:25; Quarterman and Keever 1962:167-185; Widmer 1976). Batista and Platt (1997:1) explain how longleaf pine forest and savanna systems were eventually replaced:

Before European settlement, stands of [Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest] formed narrow bands of vegetation between floodplain forests and upland xeric forests or savannas dominated by longleaf pine.... After European settlement, virtually all pine savannas were clearcut, and their characteristic growing-season fires were suppressed. Following such disruption, hardwood species and pines, especially loblolly pine, replaced longleaf pine forming woodlands and forests that replaced most of the savannas.

Furthermore, ecologists stress the long-term importance of lightning and fire in longleaf habitats; while they counter the fallacious notion that Indian “old fields” represent upland savannas, they acknowledge that Indians employed controlled burns for a variety of purposes across the landscape, a practice that was continued by European settlers into the early nineteenth century (c.f., Frost 2000:26, 54; Silver 1990:48-50; Smith 2012:31-32).

The four ecological systems listed in Table 3.2 include wide varieties of plants observed by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century naturalists such as William Bartram (Bartram 1792) and John Drayton (Drayton 1802). Across the upland zones, predominant tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, southern magnolia, sweetgum, black

Table 3.1 USDA soils in the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project archaeological survey universe.

USDA Soil Symbol	USDA Soil Name	Percent*	Mapped Site Locations
<i>Berkeley County</i>			
CP	Capers association	0.8%	
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.1%	
Ly	Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.2%	
Mg	Meggett loam	1.0%	38BK1621, 38BK1810
W	Water	1.6%	
<i>Subtotal for Berkeley County</i>		6.7%	
<i>Charleston County</i>			
Ch	Charleston loamy fine sand	2.2%	38CH2571
Cm	Chipley loamy fine sand	11.9%	
Ed	Edisto loamy fine sand	1.8%	
HoA	Hockley loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.7%	38CH2536
Ka	Kiawah loamy fine sand	0.2%	
LaB	Lakeland sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	6.8%	
Mp	Mine pits and dumps	1.7%	
OrA	Orangeburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.2%	38CH2539-38CH2542
Rg	Rutlege loamy fine sand	5.7%	
Sf	Scranton loamy fine sand	3.4%	
Sk	Seabrook loamy fine sand	0.3%	Site 38CH1752/ Resource 7923
St	Stono fine sandy loam	4.1%	
Ts	Tidal marsh, soft	5.6%	
W	Water	1.5%	
Wa	Wadmalaw fine sandy loam	5.7%	
Yo	Yonges loamy fine sand	32.5%	38CH2534, 38CH2535, 38CH2537, 38CH2538
<i>Subtotal for Charleston County</i>		93.3%	
Total		100.0%	

*Percent of acres covered in archaeological survey universe.

tupelo, bluejack oak, laurel oak, live oak, post oak, red oak, water oak, turkey oak, and white oak) and conifers (e.g., loblolly pine, longleaf pine, pond pine, slash pine). Dominant lowland tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, black and swamp tupelo, diamond leaf oak, poplar, red oak, sweetbay and grand magnolia, sweetgum, water oak, white oak) and conifers (e.g., bald and pond cypress, pond pine, and white cedar). Important understory species include American and yaupon holly, varieties of bay, blueberry, huckleberry, saw palmetto, sparkleberry, and wax myrtle. Important grasses and herbs include giant cane, muscadine, pineland threeawn, and varieties of fern, panicgrass, sedge, and switch grass.

Most of the extant woodlands today are mixed pine/hardwood forests. A mixed forest supports an active faunal community including deer and small mammals (e.g., various squirrels and mice, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, skunk), birds (e.g., various songbirds, ducks and wading birds, quail, turkey, doves, hawks, owls), and reptiles/amphibians (e.g., frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, turtles, alligator). Freshwater and saltwater fish are abundant in the streams and marshes of the region, and shellfish are present in large numbers in most of the tidally affected waters throughout the region.

Table 3.2 Ecological Systems in the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project area.

System*	Summary
Central Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest	This system encompasses most woody vegetation of Atlantic Coast barrier islands and similar coastal strands, from Virginia Beach to central South Carolina (south approximately to the Cooper River where the true Sea Islands begin). It includes forests and shrublands whose structure and composition are influenced by salt spray, extreme disturbance events, and the distinctive climate of the immediate coast. Many examples of this system will include a component of <i>Quercus virginiana</i> or <i>Morella cerifera</i> . Also included are embedded freshwater depressional wetlands dominated by shrubs or small trees, such as <i>Cornus foemina</i> , <i>Persea palustris</i> , or <i>Salix caroliniana</i> . This system may experience less effects from fire than the equivalent Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest.
Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest	This upland system of the Atlantic Coastal Plain ranges from Delaware south to interior Georgia in a variety of moist but non-wetland sites that are naturally sheltered from frequent fire. Such sites include lower slopes and bluffs along streams and rivers in dissected terrain, mesic flats between drier pine-dominated uplands and floodplains, and local topographic high areas within bottomland terraces or nonriverine wet flats. Soil textures are variable in both texture and pH. The vegetation consists of forests dominated by combinations of trees that include a significant component of mesophytic deciduous hardwood species, such as <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> or <i>Acer barbatum</i> . Its southern limit is generally exclusive of the natural range of <i>Pinus glabra</i> and <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> . Upland and bottomland oaks at the mid range of moisture tolerance are usually also present, particularly <i>Quercus alba</i> , but sometimes also <i>Quercus pagoda</i> , <i>falcata</i> , <i>michauxii</i> , <i>shumardii</i> , or <i>nigra</i> . <i>Pinus taeda</i> is sometimes present, but it is unclear if it is a natural component or has entered only as a result of past cutting. Understories are usually well-developed. Shrub and herb layers may be sparse or moderately dense. Within its range, <i>Sabal minor</i> may be a prominent shrub. Species richness may be fairly high in basic sites but is fairly low otherwise.
Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Salt and Brackish Tidal Marsh	This ecological system encompasses the brackish to saline intertidal marshes of the Atlantic Coast ranging from the vicinity of Morehead City, Carteret County, North Carolina (south of the Embayed Region), south to the vicinity of Marineland or Daytona Beach (Flagler/Volusia counties) in northern Florida. It is dominated by medium to extensive expanses of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> , flooded twice daily by lunar tides. <i>Juncus roemerianus</i> and other brackish marshes occur on slightly higher marsh, including upstream along tidal creeks, and a variety of small-patch associations occur near the inland edges. Examples of this system may also support inclusions of shrublands dominated by either <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> and/or <i>Borrichia frutescens</i> , as well as forests or woodlands with <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> var. <i>silicicola</i> in the overstory.
Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods	This ecological system of pine-dominated savannas and/or flatwoods ranges from central South Carolina to northeastern Florida, centered near the coast in southeastern Georgia. It was the former matrix system in this region. This general area has been referred to as the Longleaf Pine Wiregrass Savannas region and the Sea Island Flatwoods Ecoregion (75f). Examples of this system and component community associations share the common features of wet, seasonally saturated, mineral soils and historic exposure to frequent low-intensity fire. They occur on a wide range of soil textures, which is an important factor in distinguishing different associations. The vegetation is naturally dominated by <i>Pinus palustris</i> or, on wetter sites, <i>Pinus elliottii</i> or less commonly <i>Pinus serotina</i> . Understory conditions may be dramatically altered by fire frequency and seasonality. In natural condition (with frequent fires, including some growing-season fire), there tends to be a dense ground cover of herbs and low shrubs; grasses can dominate, but there is often a large diversity of other herbs and shrubs.

*<http://explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?init=Ecol>

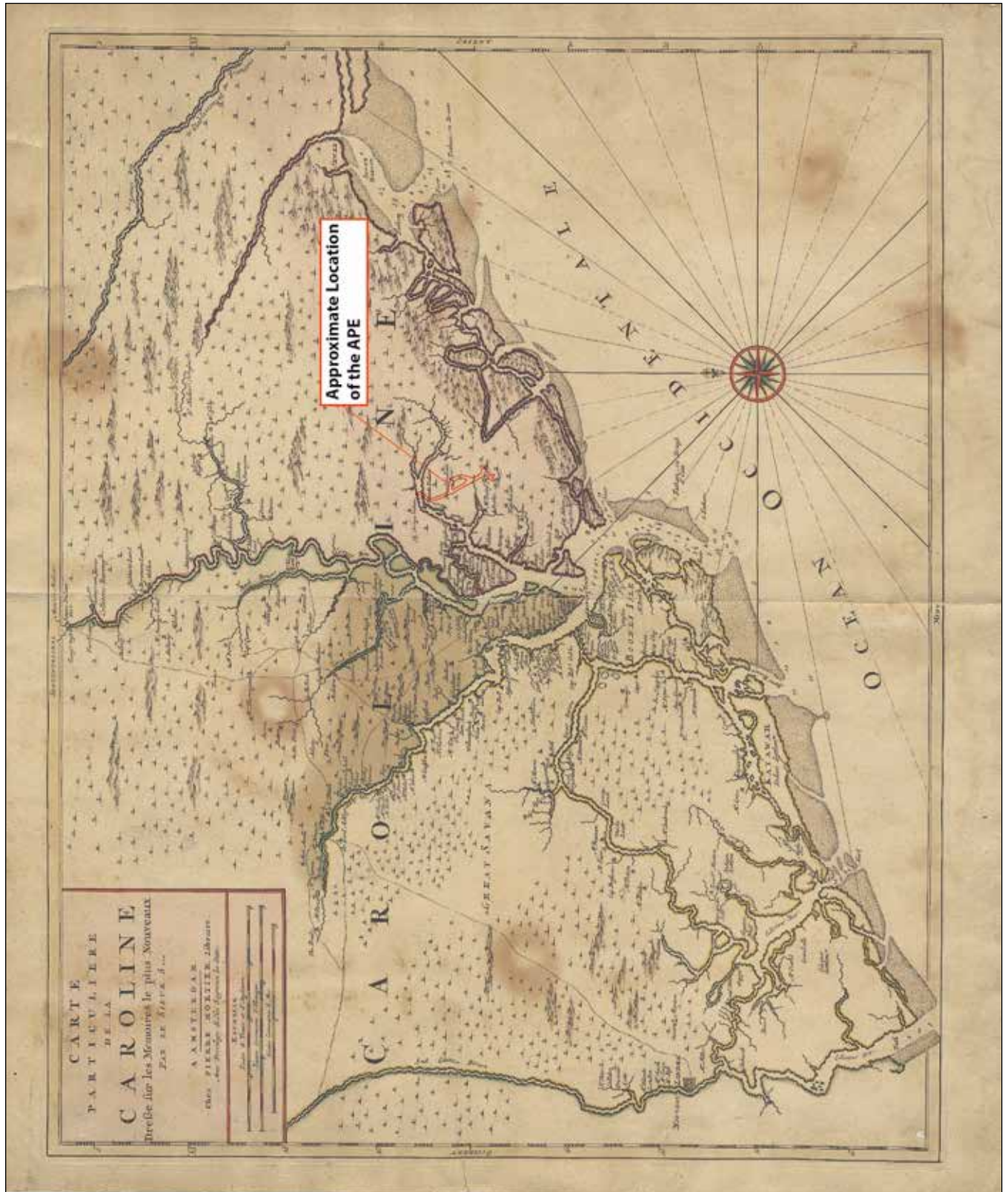


Figure 3.6 A portion of Sanson's (1696) map showing the approximate location of the APE.

3.1.3 Holocene Changes in the Environment

Profound changes in climate and dependent biophysical aspects of regional environments have been documented over the last 20,000 years (the time of potential human occupation of the Southeast). Major changes include a general warming trend, melting of the large ice sheets of the Wisconsin glaciation in northern North America, and the associated rise in sea level. This sea level rise was dramatic along the South Carolina coast (Brooks et al. 1989), with an increase of as much as 100 meters during the last 20,000 years. At least 10,000 years ago (the first documented presence of human groups in the region), the ocean was located 80 to 120 kilometers east of its present position. Unremarkable Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area. Sea level rose steadily from that time until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5,000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about two meters (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981). Figure 3.7 summarizes these more recent fluctuations in the region.

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries such as the Cooper-Ashley-Wando River mouth. These estuaries became great centers for saltwater and freshwater resources and thus population centers

for human groups. Such dramatic changes affected any human groups living in the region. The general warming trend that led to the melting of glacial ice and the rise in sea level greatly affected vegetation communities in the Southeast. During the late Wisconsin glacial period, until about 12,000 years ago, boreal forest dominated by pine and spruce covered most of the Southeast. This forest changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees by 10,000 years ago. The new deciduous forest was dominated by northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder, with oak and hickory beginning to increase in number. With continuation of the general warming and drying trend, the oak and hickory came to dominate, along with southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 5,000 to 7,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general climatic trend in the Southeast has been toward cooler and moister conditions (Quartermann and Keever 1962). Faunal communities also changed dramatically during this time. Several large mammal species (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, giant sloth) became extinct at the end of the glacial period, approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Pre-Contact groups that had focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

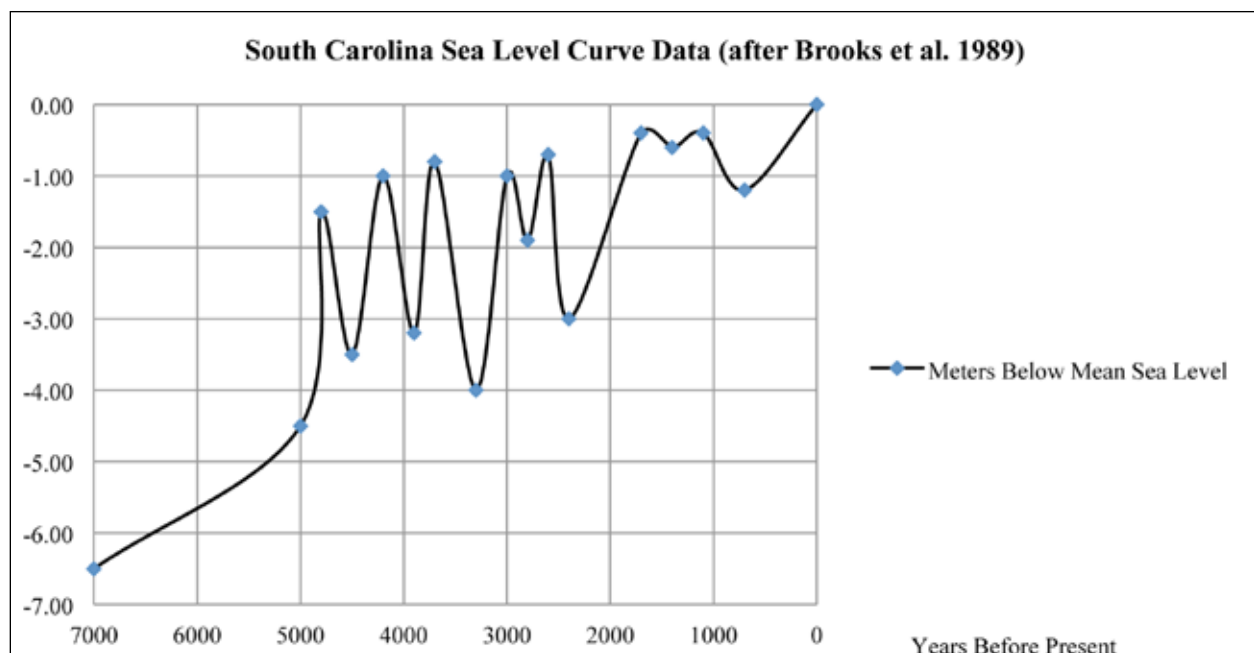


Figure 3.7 South Carolina sea level curve data (after Brooks et al. 1989).

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural history of North America generally is divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers primarily to the Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era refers to the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era refers to the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations usually were in rapid decline. Within these eras, finer temporal and cultural subdivisions have been defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time.

3.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Lithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Within each stage, with the exception of the Lithic stage, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each stage follows, including discussions of the temporal periods within each stage. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these stages and periods in South Carolina.

The Lithic Stage. It is probable that South Carolina, like other portions of the western hemisphere, witnessed human occupation before the beginning of the Paleoindian period or approximately 12,000 Before Present (BP). Unfortunately, the beginning of human occupation in the western hemisphere is unclear and is highly disputed in the archaeological community (Bever 2006; Dillehay et al. 1999; Fiedel 1999; Goodyear 2013; Suárez 2011). For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived in North America by crossing Beringia near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries prior to 10,000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the

Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Paleoindian period at a number of sites in North and South America. The most notable of these sites are Cactus Hill and Saltville in Virginia (Johnson 1998; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; McDonald 2000), El Abra 2 and Pubenza in Colombia (Correal 1993; Correal and van der Hammen 1977; Hurt et al. 1977), Lapa Vermelha and Pedra Furada in Brazil (Guidon and Delibrias 1986; Laming-Emperaire et al. 1975; Meltzer et al. 1994; Prous 1986), Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978; Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1999; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982; Goldberg and Arpin 1999), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Schafer and Hebior in Wisconsin (Overstreet and Stafford 1997; Overstreet et al. 1995), Taima Taima in Venezuela (Ochsenius and Gruhn 1979), and the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in South Carolina (Goodyear 1999, 2000, 2013), among others. All these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Paleoindian deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft, Pedra Furada, and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Paleoindian occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites, but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other pre-Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period. Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites at present are too small to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites is necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Paleoindian period, and how these early sites reflect the peopling of North America and the New World.

Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BC). An identifiable human presence in the South Carolina Coastal Plain began about 12,000 years ago with the movement of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers into the region. Initially, the Paleoindian period is marked by the presence of distinctive fluted projectile points and other tools manufactured on stone blades. Excavations at sites throughout North America have produced datable remains that indicate that these types of stone tools were in use by about 10,000 BC.

Goodyear et al. (1989) review the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of the distinctive fluted spear points, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location, with a concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicating a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from many sites excavated in western North America, Paleoindian groups generally were nomadic, with subsistence focusing on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. In the east, Paleoindians apparently hunted smaller animals than their western counterparts, although extinct species (such as bison, caribou, and mastodon) were routinely exploited where present. Paleoindian groups were probably small, kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons. As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsin glacialation, Paleoindian groups had to adapt to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout North America.

The Archaic Stage. The Archaic stage represents the adaptation of Southeastern Native Americans to Holocene environments. By 8000 BC, the forests had changed from sub-boreal types common during the Paleoindian period to more modern types. The Archaic stage is divided into three temporal periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Distinctive projectile point types serve as markers for each of these periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence mode throughout the Archaic periods, although incipient use of cultigens probably occurred by the Late Archaic period. Also, the terminal Archaic witnessed the introduction of a new technology, namely, the manufacture and use of pottery.

Early Archaic Period (8000–6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene became extinct early in this period, and more typically modern woodland flora and fauna were established. The Early Archaic adaptation in the South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain is not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report:

At the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone.

Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Generally, Early Archaic sites are small, indicating a high degree of mobility.

Archaic groups probably moved within a regular territory on a seasonal basis; exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic period (8000–6000 BC) in South Carolina involving movement of relatively small groups (bands) on a seasonal basis within major river drainages. The Charleston region is located within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistic camps. Aggregation camps and winter base camps are suggested to have been near the Fall Line.

Middle and Preceramic Late Archaic Period (6000–2500 BC). The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic. Climatically, the region was still warming, and an oak-hickory for-

est dominated the coast until after 3000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points and ground stone artifacts characterize this period, and sites increased in size and density through the period.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) review the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude, “the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to ‘mid-Holocene environmental conditions’ such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession.” These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Ceramic Late Archaic Period (2500–1000 BC). By the end of the Late Archaic period, two developments occurred that changed human lifeways on the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Sea level rose to within one meter of present levels and the extensive estuaries now present were established (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late Archaic period saw the first documented emphasis on shellfish exploitation. During the Late Archaic, “the first extensive evidence of significant human occupations appear on the coast. Late Archaic coastal sites vary from isolated finds, small camps, and minor middens to large amorphous shell middens” (Russo 2002:E9). It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. In the project region, this pottery is represented by the fiber-tempered Stallings series and the sand-tempered or untempered Thom’s Creek series. Decorations include punctation, incising, finger pinching, and simple stamping. The ceramic sequence for the central coast of South Carolina is presented in Table 3.3.

The best-known Ceramic Late Archaic-period sites are shell rings, which occur frequently along tidal marshes. “Preceding the Woodland and Mississippian mound-building periods by thousands of years, shell rings are among the earliest large-scale architectural features found in the United States”

(Russo 2002:E8). These are usually round or oval rings of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively sterile area in the center. Today, many of these rings are in tidal marsh waters. “In areas where the use of shell rings was a tradition, ring builders deposited the shells in circular and semi-circular piles ranging in size from 30 to 250 meters in diameter and 1 to 6 meters in height” (Russo 2002:E9). Russo (2002:E53) summarizes three commonly accepted theories for the function of shell rings:

In terms of the place of shell rings in the larger pattern of settlement, other non-ring sites associated with shell rings are not well known. One model suggests that amorphous middens represent base camps, while shell rings served as communal centers (Michie 1979). Another suggests that shell rings were the base camps or villages of Thom’s Creek coastal settlement (Trinkley 1980:312). A third suggests that shell rings may represent both villages and ceremonial centers, and it is up to the archeologist to figure out the function of each shell ring empirically rather than typologically (Russo 2004).

Brockington’s archaeological investigations at 38CH1781, near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) on James Island, supports Russo’s (2004) idea that shell rings represent both villages and ceremonial centers (Baluha et al. 2005). Regardless, these sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least seasonally, by Ceramic Late Archaic peoples. Copahee Sound was a focal point for Ceramic Late Archaic habitation, particularly during the Awendaw phase (Brockington et al. 1987; Lawrence 1990, 1991; Russo 2002; Trinkley 1980). Numerous Ceramic Late Archaic sites have been identified in the area, including at least five shell rings. These include 38CH23 (Buzzard Island), 38CH24 (Stratton Place), 38CH41 (Auld), 38CH45 (Sewee), and 38CH60 (Crow Island). Three of these shell rings, Auld, Buzzard Island, and Sewee, are NRHP-listed.

The Woodland Stage. The Woodland stage is marked by the widespread use of pottery, with many new and regionally diverse types appearing, and changes in the strategies and approaches to hunting and gathering. Native Americans appear to be living in

Table 3.3 Ceramic sequence for the central South Carolina coast.

Period/Era	Date	Ceramic Types
Ceramic Late Archaic	2500-1000 BC	Stallings Drag and Jab Punctate, Finger Pinched, Incised, Simple Stamped, Plain
		Thom's Creek Drag and Jab Punctate, Finger Pinched, Incised, Simple Stamped, Plain
Early Woodland	1500-1000 BC	Refuge Dentate Stamped, Incised, Punctate, Simple Stamped, Plain
	1000-200 BC	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
Middle Woodland	200 BC-AD 200	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
	AD 200-500	Wilmington Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Berkeley Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
Late Woodland	AD 500-900	Berkeley Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Deptford Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		Wilmington Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
	AD 900-1100	St. Catherine's Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Net Impressed
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Santee Simple Stamped
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		Wilmington Cord Marked
Early Mississippian	AD 1100-1400	Savannah/Jeremy Burnished Plain, Check Stamped, Complicated Stamped
Late Mississippian	AD 1400-1550	Pee Dee Burnished Plain, Complicated Stamped, Incised
Contact	AD 1550-1715	Ashley Burnished Plain, Complicated Stamped, Cob Marked, Line Block Stamped

smaller groups than during the preceding Ceramic Late Archaic period, but the overall population likely increased. The Woodland is divided into three temporal periods (Early, Middle, and Late), marked by distinctive pottery types. Also, there is an interval when Ceramic Late Archaic ceramic types and Early Woodland ceramic types were being manufactured at the same time, often on the same site (see Espenshade and Brockington 1989). It is unclear at present if these coeval types represent distinct individual populations, some of whom continued to practice Archaic lifeways, or technological concepts that lingered in some areas longer than in others.

Early Woodland Period (1500 BC–AD 200). In the Early Woodland period, the region was apparently an area of interaction between widespread ceramic decorative and manufacturing traditions. The paddle-stamping tradition dominated the decorative tradition to the south, and fabric impressing and cord marking dominated to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement patterns of the Early Woodland period suggest population expansion and the movement of groups into areas minimally used in the earlier periods. Early and Middle Woodland sites are the most common on the South Carolina coast and generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes, along with ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of other environmental zones. It appears that group organization during this

period was based on the semi-permanent occupation of shell midden sites, with the short-term use of interior coastal strand sites.

Middle Woodland Period (200 BC–AD 500). The extreme sea level fluctuations that marked the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods ceased during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland period began as sea level rose from a significant low stand at 300 BC, and for the majority of the period the sea level remained within one meter of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement:

It is apparent that a generally rising sea level, and corresponding estuarine expansion, caused an increased dispersion of some resources (e.g., small inter-tidal oyster beds in the expanding tidal creek network). This hypothesized change in the structure of the subsistence resource base may partially explain why these sites tend to be correspondingly smaller, more numerous, and more dispersed through time.

Survey and testing data from a number of sites in the region clearly indicate that Middle Woodland period sites are the most frequently encountered throughout the region. These sites include small, single-house shell middens, larger shell middens, and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (e.g., 38GE46 [Espenshade and Brockington 1989]). Subsistence remains indicate that oysters and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

The Middle Woodland period witnessed increased regional interaction and saw the incorporation of extra-local ceramic decorative modes into the established Deptford technological tradition. As Caldwell (1958) first suggested, the period apparently saw the expansion and subsequent interaction of groups of different regional traditions (Espenshade 1986, 1990).

Late Woodland Period (AD 500–1100). The nature of Late Woodland adaptation in the region is unclear due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components, but Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the past 500 to 700 years.

The Late Woodland represents the most stable Pre-Contact period in terms of sea level change, with sea level for the entire period between 0.4 and 0.6 meter below the present high marsh surface (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would result in a well-entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, the interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems.

Overall, the Late Woodland is noteworthy for its lack of check-stamped pottery. However, recent investigations by Poplin et al. (2002) indicate that the limestone-tempered Wando series found along the Wando and Cooper rivers near Charleston Harbor displays all the Middle Woodland decorative elements, including check stamping, but appears to have been manufactured between AD 700 and 1000. Excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) in the Francis Marion National Forest suggest that McClellanville and Santee ceramic types were employed between AD 500 and 900, and represent the dominant ceramic assemblages of this period (Poplin et al. 1993).

The sea level change at this time caused major shifts in settlement and subsistence patterns. The rising sea level and estuary expansion caused an increase in the dispersal of resources such as oyster beds, and thus a corresponding increase in the dispersal of sites. Semi-permanent shell midden sites continue to be common in this period, although overall site frequency appears to be lower than in

the Early Woodland. Instead, there appears to be an increase in short-term occupations along the tidal marshes. Espenshade et al. (1994) state that at many of the sites postdating the Early Woodland period, the intact shell deposits appear to represent short-term activity areas rather than permanent or semi-permanent habitations.

The Mississippian Stage. Approximately 1,000 years ago, Native American cultures in much of the Southeast began a marked shift away from the settlement and subsistence practices common during the Woodland periods. Some settlements became quite large, often incorporating temple mounds or plazas. The use of tropical cultigens (e.g., corn and beans) became more common. Hierarchical societies developed, and technological, decorative, and presumably religious ideas spread throughout the Southeast, supplanting what had been distinct regional traditions in many areas. In coastal South Carolina, the Mississippian stage is divided into two temporal periods, Early and Late. Previous sequences for the region separated Mississippian ceramic types into three periods (Early, Middle, and Late), following sequences developed in other portions of the Southeast. However, a simpler characterization of the technological advancements made from AD 1000 to 1500 appears more appropriate. During these centuries, the decorative techniques that characterize the Early Mississippian period slowly evolved without the appearance of distinctly new ceramic types until the Late Mississippian.

Early Mississippian Period (AD 1100–1400). In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian stage is marked by major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdoms, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in coastal South Carolina. The ethnohistoric record, discussed in greater detail below, certainly indicates that seasonal villages and maize horticulture were present in the area, and that significant mound centers were present in the interior Coastal Plain to the north and west (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989; Ferguson 1971, 1975).

Distinct Mississippian ceramic phases are recognized for the region (Anderson 1989; Anderson

et al. 1982; Anderson et al. 1996). In coastal South Carolina, the Early Mississippian period is marked by the presence of Jeremy-phase (AD 1100–1400) ceramics, including Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain types. By the end of the Late Woodland period, cord-marked and fabric-impressed decorations are replaced by complicated-stamped decorations. Anderson (1989:115) notes that “characteristically Mississippian complicated stamped ceramics do not appear until at least AD 1100, and probably not until as late as AD 1200, over much of the South Carolina area.” Poplin et al.’s (1993) excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) produced radiocarbon dates around AD 1000 for complicated-stamped ceramics similar to the Savannah series. This represents the earliest date for complicated-stamped wares in the region, and may indicate an earlier appearance of Mississippian types than previously assumed.

Sites of the period in the region include shell middens, sites with apparent multiple- and single-house shell middens, and oyster processing sites (e.g., 38CH644 [Poplin et al. 1993]). Adaptation during this period apparently saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance on horticulture and storable foodstuffs. Anderson (1989) suggests that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian period; the redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system. Maize was recovered from a feature suggested to date to the Early Mississippian period from 38BK226, near St. Stephen (Anderson et al. 1982:346).

Late Mississippian Period (AD 1400–1550). During this period, the regional chiefdoms apparently realigned, shifting away from the Savannah River centers to those located in the Oconee River basin and the Wateree-Congaree basin. As in the Early Mississippian, the Charleston Harbor area apparently lacked any mound centers, although a large Mississippian settlement was present on the Ashley River that may have been a “moundless” ceremonial center (South 2002). Regardless, it appears that the region

was well removed from the core of Cofitachequi, the primary chiefdom to the interior (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989). DePratter (1989:150) specifies:

The absence of sixteenth-century mound sites in the upper Santee River valley would seem to indicate that there were no large population centers there. Any attempt to extend the limits of Cofitachequi even farther south and south-east to the coast is pure speculation that goes counter to the sparse evidence available.

Pee Dee Incised and Complicated Stamped, Irene Incised and Complicated Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain ceramics mark the Late Mississippian period. Simple-stamped, cord-marked, and check-stamped pottery apparently was not produced in this period.

3.2.2 The Contact Era

The Europeans permanently settled the Carolina coast in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566–1587) to the south apparently had limited impact on the study area. The French attempt at Port Royal (1562) also had little impact. The establishment of Charles Town by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive trade with the Indians of the region, and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread north and south up the coast.

Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Dobyns 1983; Ramenof-

sky 1982; Smith 1984, 1987). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1670 [in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25]).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Contact-era groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates and dispersal into one- to three-family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal Contact adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the Contact groups of the region, the Sewee and the Santee, have been summarized by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round, but did not have permanent, year-round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics was produced by Sewee groups in the region; this late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973; see also Anderson et al. 1982).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee “tribes” near the project area. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670, but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century, they moved south of the Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island, but their range extended to the head

of the Cooper River. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper, and extended to the north as far as the Santee River and into the Bulls Bay area (Orvin 1973:14). As shown in Figure 3.6, Sanson's (1696) map of Carolina shows the Sampa Indians between the Cooper and Wando rivers near present-day Cainhoy and the Wando Indians and Sewel [*sic*] Indian fort east of the Wando River, near the project area.

3.2.3 Post-Contact Overview of the Wando Basin

Introduction. The Charleston region has a rich history, yet no comprehensive regional review has been produced. The following overview draws from the works of Dahlman and Dahlman (2006), Edgar (1992, 1998), Fraser (1989), Gregorie (1961), McIver (1970), Miles (2004), NPS (2005), Reed et al. (2016), Rogers (1984), Schneider and Fick (1988), Stockton et al. (1990), and Wayne (1992), among others. In this discussion, standard units of measurement are used instead of the metric system.

Spanish exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity (now Beaufort County) in 1520 at a spot they named Santa Elena (Hoffman 1983:64; Rowland 1985:1). From that time on, the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. This was not a permanent settlement, however. The first Spanish attempt at a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast, in 1526, was San Miguel de Gualdape. It appears to have been in the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown (Quattlebaum 1955). The French, under Jean Ribault, also attempted to establish a settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1562. This settlement, on Parris Island, was called Charlesfort, and also was unsuccessful.

The French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back to protect their original interest. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566. Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the Spanish built their new settlement of Santa Elena on top of the destroyed French settlement. The Cusabo, a local tribe, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena

until 1587 (Lyon 1984; Rowland 1978:25-57). The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the Sea Islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at "St. Ellens" when William Hilton visited the area in 1663 (Covington 1978:8-9; Hilton 1664). The Spanish seemed to have disappeared three years later when Robert Sandford and Dr. Henry Woodward visited there in 1666. During its 20-year existence, Santa Elena served as the base for the first serious explorations into the interior of the state.

English Colonial Settlement. The Carolina coast was first permanently colonized by Europeans in 1670. The early Spanish attempt at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north, the French attempt at Port Royal (1562), and the Spanish settlement at Santa Elena (1566–1587) on Parris Island apparently had little impact on the study area. King Charles II of England disregarded Spain's claim to the region, and in 1663 he granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors. Figure 3.8 shows the Carolina grant. The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive fur trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread up the Wando and Cooper rivers and into modern Berkeley County.

The early economic development of the region focused on trade with the Indians. Henry Woodward's accounts mentioned that Maurice Mathewes had opened up a trade from Fair Lawn near Moncks Corner by July 1678 (Fagg 1970). However, agricultural industries soon replaced the trade in furs from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. Trade with Indian groups was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716 conflicts with the Europeans and disease had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. Trade with the interior Catawba and Cherokee continued throughout the eighteenth century.

The Carolinas were originally settled as a private colony under the proprietary system; it was not until 1719 that South Carolina became a royal colony controlled by the British crown. Grants of land were given to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina as well as to those interested in settling in the colony. Many

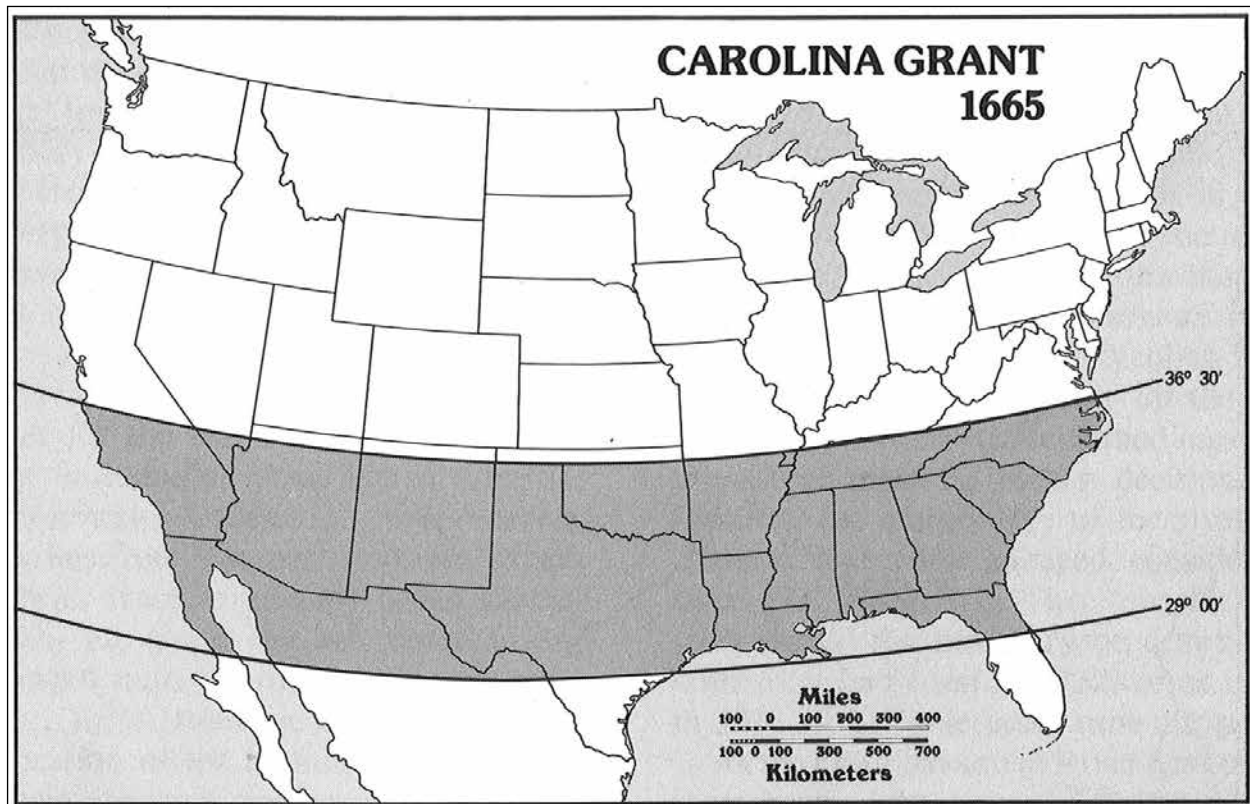


Figure 3.8 The Carolina Grant (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:3).

of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper and Wando rivers. Areas adjacent to the rivers provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation), and the rivers were the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Interior tracts also were opened as timber harvesting cleared more lands.

Early Accounts of the Lowcountry Environment.

Walking through the project area's forests today, it is difficult to imagine what naturalist John Muir envisioned as he "sauntered in delightful freedom" through the longleaf pine savanna (Muir 1916:1). Is this the same landscape that Native Americans occupied and the first European explorers saw? Historic accounts, maps, and plats provide a glimpse of the Wando Neck's seventeenth- and eighteenth-century environment and how it was perceived by the first settlers. Prior to 1670, English explorers William Hilton and Robert Sandford led exploratory voyages northward from Barbados to Carolina. Hilton's 1663 voyage took him as far as the Edisto River. Hilton (1664:24) described the environment:

the Lands are laden with large tall Oaks, Walnut and Bayes, except facing on the Sea, it is most Pines tall and good: The Land generally, except where the Pines grow, is a good Soyl, covered with black Mold, in some places a foot, in some places half a foot, and in other places lesse, with Clay underneath mixed with Sand; and we think may produce any thing as well as most part of the Indies that we have seen.

During Sandford's 1666 return voyage, he visited the Edisto and Ashley rivers, among other places, and described passing "through severall fields of Maiz or Indian Corn" and a "Meadowe of not lesse then a thousand Acres, all firme good land" (Lesser and Weir 2000:62-63). After arriving with the first settlers at Albemarle point in 1670, Captain Maurice Mathews reported to Lord Proprietor Anthony Ashley Cooper that he had "made a disco[v]ery of [the Ashley] Ri[v]er both by the Land & Watter", encountering the Cussoe Indians approximately 20-30 miles upriver from Albemarle Point (Lesser and Weir 2000:332-336). On March 4, 1672, Mathews reported to the South Carolina Grand Council at Albemarle Point that he had

laid out two 12,000-acre tracts for Lord Ashley, one “on the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plant” on the Wando River, and the other near Cussoe lands on the Ashley River (Lesser and Weir 2000:418-421). In 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward ventured westward from Lord Ashley’s St. Giles Cussoe Plantation, accompanied by a band of Westo Indians. The route followed by Dr. Woodward took them “West S. West” from St. Giles Cussoe past the heads of Horse and Jack savannas, which followed an Indian trading path that is likely the route of the Horse Savanna or Bacon’s Bridge Road before crossing the Edisto River (Lesser and Weir 2000:456-462). Along the way, Woodward reported “passing divers tracks of excellent oake and Hickory land, wth divers spacious Savanas”, “large track[s] of pine”, and camping at “ye pleasant plantⁿ of *Ædstiawe*” within two miles of the Edisto River (Lesser and Weir 2000:457-458).

These early accounts reveal several interesting features about the Lowcountry environment, notwithstanding the strategic biases of the informants. Hilton’s account served two purposes, to inform the Lords Proprietors of the quality of the land and to be used as an enticement for prospective settlers. Sandford, Mathews, and Woodward may have been honest brokers but were likely trying to endear themselves to Lord Ashley. Beyond the maritime forest that stretched along the coast and upslope from marshland and swamp, these colonial agents reported areas possessing “rich Soyle” or “black Mold,” and savannas that seemed ideal “pasture not inferior to any . . . seen in England” (e.g., Hilton 1664:24; Lesser and Weir 2000:62-63). Naturalist William Bartram described passing through “a forest of the great long-leaved pine (*P. palustris* Linn.) the earth covered with grass, interspersed with an infinite variety of herbaceous plants, and embellished with extensive savannas, always green, sparkling with ponds of water, and ornamented with clumps of evergreen, and other trees and shrubs” (Bartram 1792:52). Moreover, Indians may have conducted controlled burns across these savannas to attract deer populations (Silver 1990:48-50). Hilton (1664:24) observed, “The Indians plant in the worst Land,” but confessed “yet have plenty of Corn, Pumpions, Water-Mellions, Musk-mellions.” These are the same areas Drayton (1802:7) describes at the turn of the nineteenth century as “Fertile veins of land.”

The 1706 Church Act and the Parish System. The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government by the Church Act of 1706. The church building itself served both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains, “The parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston.” The project area on the east side of the Wando River lies in Christ Church Parish. The boundaries of Christ Church Parish were established in 1708 as the Wando River, Awendaw Creek, and the Atlantic Ocean. On the west side of the Wando lies St. Thomas Parish, often referred to as St. Thomas and St. Denis after the immigration of many French Huguenots into this portion of Berkeley County during the early eighteenth century. The two parishes developed conjunctively and share many historic themes and are shown in Figure 3.9. Since approximately 93 percent of the project’s total area lies south of the Wando River in what was formerly Christ Church Parish, this narrative focuses on Christ Church Parish.

The Plantation Enterprise. Once land had been acquired, the law required that landowners set about improving it. Proprietary or royal indentures used similar legal phrasing to confirm the rights of new landowners. So long as annual quitrents were paid, these newly acquired lands belonged to the planter and “his heirs and assigns forever in free and Common Socage with privilege of Hawking Hunting Fishing and Fowling within the bounds of the same with all woods and trees and what else is thereon Standing and Growing or thereon being or thereunto by any manner or ways or means whatsoever belonging or Appertaining Except all royal Mines and Quarries” (Bull 1733). However, laying claim to the land was no simple task. Settlers could harvest the timber while clearing fields to use for their own purposes or for market while allowing their animals to forage. At the behest of the Proprietors, South Carolina planters experimented with a variety of crops (Lesser and Weir 2000:125, 175, 210, 250, 263). While some enterprises failed, such as citrus and sugar, South Carolina planters relied more upon other industries, notably livestock, naval stores, and rice, and later indigo and cotton (Edelson 2006:36). The region’s primary

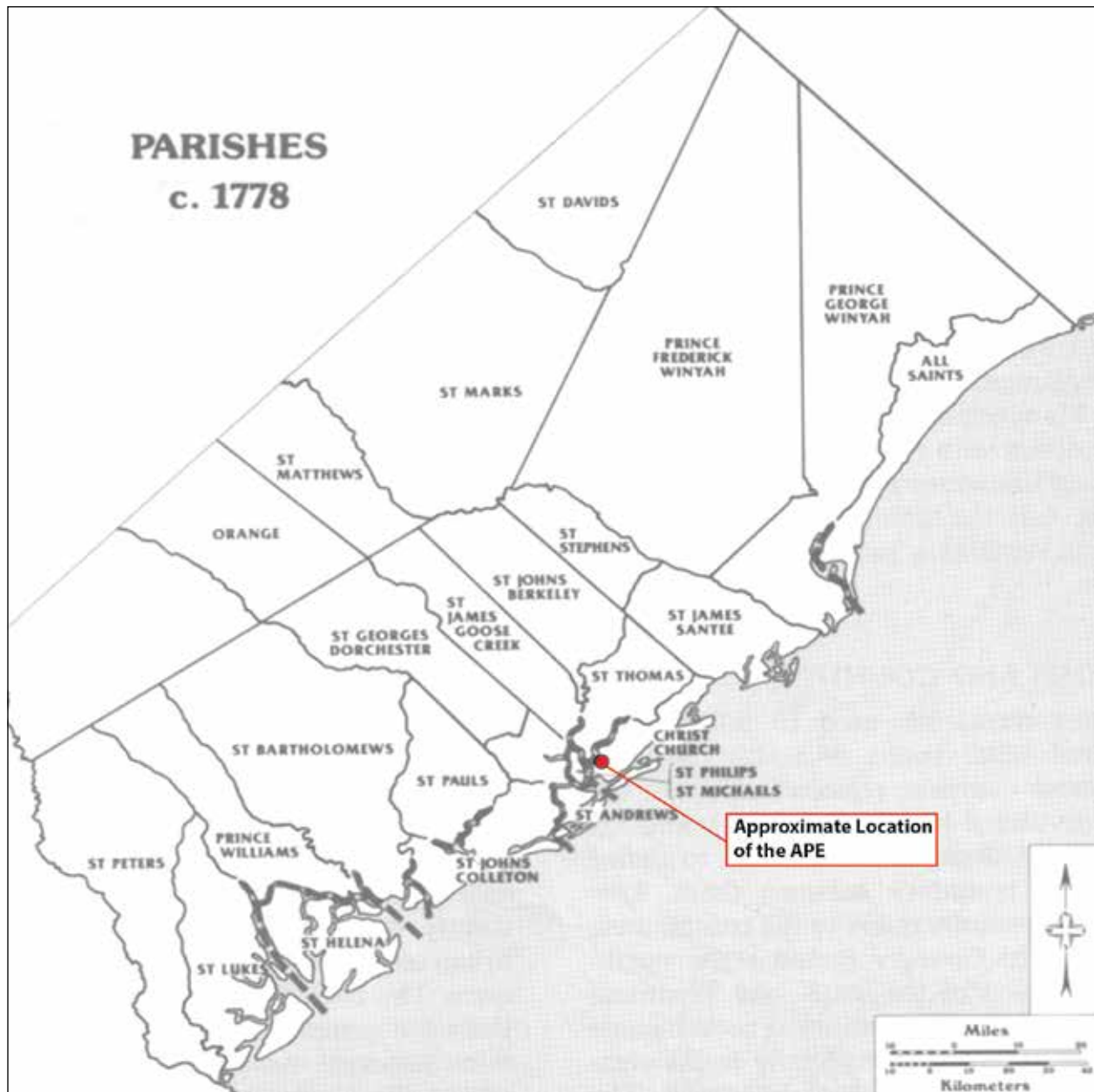


Figure 3.9 Approximate location of the project on Kovacik and Winberry's (1987:8) map of South Carolina parishes.

connection to markets in Charles Town and beyond were dependent on the Indian trade, naval stores and timber, ranching, inland rice agriculture, and cotton and indigo. These industries are described below in order of temporal significance.

Mercantilism and the Plantation. British mercantilist and protectionist policies had profound impacts on the Lowcountry economy. Beginning with the Navigation Act of 1651 (and subsequent amendments), mercantilism promoted primary industries such as agriculture, the deer skin and Indian slave trades,

logging, naval stores production, and ranching across the British colonies. Beginning in 1705, a series of bounties promoted the naval stores industry until the Revolution (Williams 1935). Similarly, bounties placed on indigo in 1749 and 1764 promoted its use as a staple across the Lowcountry (Sharrer 1971b). The same export bounties included cotton, which saw no real market demand until the advent of the Industrial Revolution (Giesecke 1910). Nash (1992:692) observes, “until the late 1760s colonial rice had been virtually kept out of the British market by high duties, designed to protect the interests of domestic produc-

ers of cereals. But the poor British harvest of 1767 persuaded Parliament to remove the import duties on rice.” In sharp contrast to mercantilist policies of the eighteenth century, the 1815 regulations governing the import and export of grain, including rice, which came to be known as the “corn laws” were enacted (Coclanis 1989:133-134; Irwin 1989). These laws forbade the sale of grains in English markets unless a minimum price was set, which had disastrous effects on South Carolina planters attempting to restore their inland rice plantations after the Revolution.

The Indian Trade. The Wando Neck’s first settlers were linked to colonial and Atlantic markets through the Indian trade, naval stores, timber, and ranching. The Indian trade was an important factor in the region’s development for two reasons: the income generated by the sale of deerskins and Indian slaves and the conflicts this trade sparked. Brown (1975:119) observes that “the Indian trade was usually the dominant political and economic force in early colonial South Carolina.” The Proprietors tried to monopolize the Indian trade but this control was difficult to maintain and lessened over time. As Figure 3.6 indicates, in the late seventeenth century the project area was situated on South Carolina’s frontier. The Proprietors established two settlements in the late seventeenth century designed to promote and regulate the Indian trade and encourage settlement away from Charles Town (Zierden et al. 1999:30). These include St. Giles Cussoe on the Ashley River in 1675 and New London (later called Willtown) on the Edisto River in 1682.

South Carolina traders capitalized on extant Indian customs and exchange networks across the Southeast, often pitting Indian groups against one another and gaining from the incipient warfare and commerce in war captives. Anglican Reverend Francis LeJau (1956:104-109) observed, “it is evident that our traders have promoted bloody wars this last year to get slaves.” South Carolina entered a series of Indian alliances with the Westo, Savannah, and Yamasee (Gallay 2002). The Westo were an Iroquoian group that had been trading partners with Virginia (Bowne 2005; Juricek 1964). South Carolina fought two wars with the Westo in 1673 and 1680. The 1673 war ended in 1674 when the Westo initiated peace by negotiating with Dr. Henry Woodward. As a result, the English and the Westo entered into a trading part-

nership, whereby the English provided trade goods such as blankets, guns, and knives, and the Westo secured goods from other tribes to the southwest and also Indian war captives. English dissatisfaction with the Westo and the threat they posed against coastal Indian groups resulted in the 1680 war. At war’s end, the Westo were nearly annihilated. For a brief time, the Savannah filled the void left by the Westo, acting as middlemen and providing war captives.

The Yamasee were a confederation of Muskogean-speaking groups that settled near Port Royal in the late seventeenth century (Green et al. 2002; Oatis 2004). In the 1680s, the English and the Yamasee formed a trading partnership and alliance that lasted for 30 years. Trade revolved around animal skins and captive Indians in exchange for blankets, guns, and knives (Gallay 2002:124-125, 343-344). The Yamasee occupied numerous villages that helped to provide a buffer against incursions from Spanish Florida. However, tensions arose between the English and the Yamasee over nefarious trading practices, the expansion of the English settlement onto Indian lands, and the iniquities of the Indian slave trade. Gallay (2002:277) observes, “the English were untrustworthy allies and dangerous neighbors. They had the peculiar habits of treating all Indians as inferior and alike, of infringing on their land, and, all too often, of enslaving their friends.” These tensions erupted into warfare on April 15, 1715, when the Yamasee tortured and killed colonial agent Thomas Nairne at Pocotaligo and days later attacked the Port Royal settlement (Moore 1985:47-58). Anglican missionary Francis LeJau (1715) reported,

Good friday last the Yamousee’s Declare Warr agst us, and Murdered Our Agent Mr Nairn & some of our Traders & other Persons who did endeavour at that time to bring them to terms of accomodacon. they fell afterwds upon Port Royall and Massacre’d abt 60 Persons that had not time to Escape their fury. The rest were saved, some in Canoes, among whom our Brothr Osborn who lived nr ye place.

Approximately 400 South Carolina settlers were killed, not including untold numbers of Indians and African slaves.

At the time, the war was blamed on Spanish influence from Florida. Galloway (2002:329-335) cites another major cause, the inability of South Carolina to regulate their traders, and the English traders' practice of seizing Native American women and children and holding them as slaves to meet tribal debts. The war prevented active settlement in the Beaufort area until John Palmer's raid on Florida in 1728 ended Yamasee raids into the colony. The South Carolina government recognized the dire threat in a series of legislative actions passed in 1715 (Cooper 1837:623-641). According to Galloway (2002:102), after the Yamasee War, "the trade [in Indian slaves] did not cease entirely, but the wars to obtain Indian slaves ended abruptly." Nevertheless, native groups across the Southeast continued to trade with South Carolina, the commodities of exchange limited to animal skins, foodstuffs, and manufactured items.

The last recorded Native American skirmish in Christ Church Parish occurred in 1751. The location of the encounter between raiding northern tribes and the parish militia is described as "near the seaside, about two miles from the parish-church" (Drayton 1802 [cited in Gregorie 1961:44]). This last encounter removed any final fears of the settlers and prompted greater immigration into the Lowcountry.

Naval Stores and Timber Industries. Lowcountry naval stores and timber products served as two of the most viable industries during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth-centuries. In 1700, John Lawson (1984:11) was so impressed with South Carolina's potential for naval stores production he declared that "as for Pitch and Tar, none of the Plantations are comparable for offering the vast Quantities of Naval Stores, as this Place does." These industries helped to provide Lowcountry settlers with significant capital and the harvesting of materials related to these industries transformed the landscape. Edelson (2007:390) notes, "before planters were able to cultivate this landscape in rice, they extracted wealth from its woods." Settlers established sawmills across the Lowcountry where water power could be captured. Naval stores and timber products were used locally and shipped in great volume to markets in England, whose vast forests had been denuded (Schama 1995:135-184). In the first three decades of the eighteenth century, the naval stores industry in South Carolina flourished.

Spurred by global events such as the Great Northern War between Sweden and Russia (1699-1721) and the War of Spanish Succession, Parliament passed a series of acts designed to promote the production of naval stores (e.g., pitch, resin, tar, and turpentine) in British North America (Outland 2004; Perry 1968:509-526; Southerlin et al. 2008; Wood 1974:110-114). Conflicts which disrupted the supply of naval stores prompted Lowcountry settlers to exploit longleaf pine stands along navigable waterways, including the study area.

In the study area, evidence for these industries is manifested in the archaeological remnants of mill and tar kiln sites, and in the estate inventories of settlers engaging in these activities. Items such as pitching axes, cross-cut and whip saws, iron wedges, and chains, and livestock such as oxen, were likely used to harvest timber and naval stores and clear parcels of land (Baluha 2017:101). The best evidence of early eighteenth-century naval stores industry sites is abandoned tar kiln sites (Harmon and Sneider 1998; Poplin and Baluha 2012; Poplin et al. pending 2018). These sites typically include earthen mounds with central depressions, ring trenches, and collection pits. Settlers often relied on enslaved or indentured labor for the arduous task of collecting and processing naval stores products. Although there are no known sawmill sites in the study area, historic plats indicate the locations of numerous dams, which may have harnessed water to power saw mills as well as grist and rice mills.

The Colonial Livestock Industry. One of the earliest, most viable industries that settlers turned to was livestock rearing. Historians have debated the socio-political issues related to livestock raising in the South, including animal size, acreage requirements, and trends associated with raising free range or pastured livestock (Anderson 2002; Cuff 1992; Genovese 1962:143-149; Otto 1986, 1987; Wood 1974:28-33). Compared to Europe, the Caribbean, and even New England, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century South Carolina possessed immense stretches of land that were largely unoccupied and ideally suited to traditional domesticated animals, especially the abandoned agricultural fields and savannas left by the native population. Livestock were essential to South Carolina's colonial economy, providing nutrition for a settler's family and workforce and capital

for investment in other aspects of colonial life. In the colonial South, settlers allowed their livestock to range free on unfenced private or unclaimed lands, adapting to perceived labor shortages and capitalizing on the early abundance of land. Indeed, early statutes required planters to fence in their agricultural fields rather than pastures, and also to identify their livestock through branding and earmarking (Cooper 1837). Ironically, these practices ran counter to English ideals of animal husbandry and to the process of gentrification that absorbed settlers later in the eighteenth century (Anderson 2002:377). Livestock owners trained their animals to return to their pens by providing food scraps, and conducted roundups in winter to mark their animals (according to law) and slaughter some for market (Otto 1986:118). In addition, they frequently conducted controlled burns in late winter to promote new growth, similar to their Indian antecedents, a practice that fit into the natural longleaf pine savanna regime (Frost 2000:26, 54).

Planters exploited the labor of African cattle-hunters. Otto (1987:22) recognizes that “slaves participated in every aspect of livestock-raising, building hog crawls, erecting cowpens, collecting and marking cattle, hunting strays, butchering stock, and packing salt meat for export”. In the study area, most plantations maintained similar suites of animals into the early nineteenth century, including cattle/cows, hogs, horses/mules, oxen, poultry, and sheep. Weights of these animals varied considerably over time and depending on their environment. The size of livestock during the colonial era was significantly lower than during the antebellum and modern periods. Moreover, free-range livestock were typically smaller and less healthy (Genovese 1962:145).

Rice and the Plantation Landscape. Like other crops, rice was first planted in South Carolina as an experiment urged by the Lords Proprietors sometime before 1685 (Gray 1958:45; Merrens 1977; Salley 1913; Lesser and Weir 2000:125). Historians argue what variety of rice was initially grown (*Oryza glaberrima* or *O. sativa*), and where (on planters’ experimental plots or in slaves’ private gardens; Carney 2001:2; Eltis et al. 2007:1324; Littlefield 1991:104). Through the mid-twentieth century, historians glossed over the first 100 years of rice cul-

tivation, promoting instead the accidental discovery of “seed from Madagascar” and the fluorescence of tidal rice agriculture (Doar 1936; Heyward 1937). Rice planter Duncan Clinch Heyward (1937:11) observed that rice production in South Carolina can be divided into two phases:

beginning in the latter part of the seventeenth-century and continuing until the middle of the eighteenth, rice was grown on inland swamps. During the second period, beginning in the middle of the eighteenth-century and continuing until the end of the industry...the planting of rice on inland swamps was gradually abandoned and its cultivation transferred to the extensive and thickly timbered swamps [and marshes] which bordered the fresh-water tidal rivers.

Mid-eighteenth-century accounts of rice agriculture attest to its importance for South Carolina. In 1761, Governor James Glen (1761:6-7) observed that:

The Country abounds every where with large Swamps, which, when cleared, opened, and sweetened by Culture, yield plentiful Crops of Rice: along the Banks of our Rivers and Creeks, there are also Swamps and Marshes, fit either for Rice, or, by the Hardness of their Bottoms, for Pasturage.... The best land for Rice is a wet, deep, miry, Soil; such as is generally to be found in Cypress Swamps; or a black greasy Mould with a Clay Foundation; but the very best Lands may be meliorated by laying them under Water at proper Season.

During their time in South Carolina, naturalists Mark Catesby and William Bartram made observations of the developing rice industry. For example, Catesby (1731:152) observed two kinds of rice being grown in the early eighteenth century, one in upland fields and the other in wet conditions, with the latter the most productive form. In the 1770s, Bartram (1792:11) “viewed with pleasure this gentleman’s exemplary improvements in agriculture: particularly in the growth of rice.”

The combined knowledge brought forth by European planters and their enslaved African slaves transformed rice from experimental crop to

the staple that made South Carolina's planters the richest in British North America. Knowledge of environmental factors such as elevation, precipitation, and drainage were essential to grow rice successfully. This knowledge is reflected in the four basic rice-growing stratagems observed by geographers, historians, and hydrologists throughout the world, summarized in Table 3.4 (Agha et al. 2011:30; International Rice Research Institute 1984; Porcher and Judd 2014; Smith 2012; Trinkley and Fick 2003). The four types of rice cultivation include upland (pluvial), inland (phreatic), flood prone, and tidal. In the project area, all four stratagems were employed. In the eighteenth century, the region's planters and slaves learned to shape the land to control the supply of water, enabling bountiful and consistent inland rice harvests. Modern aerial photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery demonstrates the lasting impacts of inland rice cultivation, which left a series of canals, dams, ditches, and embankments on the landscape (Harmon et al. 2006; McCoy and Ladfoged 2009).

Cotton and Indigo. The importance of indigo and cotton are probably minimized in the Wando Neck's historical record. Like rice, cotton and indigo required tremendous capital and labor; the planting and processing stratagems for cotton and indigo were entirely different, but in some ways complementary to rice (Chaplin 1993:Chapter 3). This suggests that planters either focused on one of these crops or had sufficient resources to grow and process all.

In Christ Church Parish, planters grew indigo most frequently between 1757 and 1774, a time when the English bounty persisted, between the French and Indian Wars, and before the Revolution (Coon

1976; Edgar 1998:146-151; Pinckney 1976; Sharrer 1971a, 1971b). We do not know if indigo was grown near the project corridor. Sharrer (1971b:454) notes that "the fact that profitable indigo production required many acres of cleared land, several slaves, a processing works, and a high degree of technical knowledge meant that not all farmers could produce dye products on a commercial scale." However, local planters must have aspired to grow indigo and expand their plantation enterprises. For example, on February 18, 1766, George Barksdale advertised for sale his Christ Church Plantation, Youghal, boasting that it had "as good corn and indigo land as most in the province" (*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* 1766). However, such advertisements only suggested these plantations were "fit" for indigo, not that it was actually grown and/or processed there. In contrast, Dr. Samuel Carne advertised for sale his 1,000-acre Hobcaw Plantation on September 4, 1762, which included "three setts of indigo vats, with a lime vat large enough to supply ten setts" (*South Carolina Gazette* 1762; Miles 2016). This indicates indigo was grown and processed at Carne's plantation. On April 20, 1767, Christ Church Parish planters John Boone, Robert Dorrell, and George White appraised the estate of their neighbor Thomas Hamlin, enumerating a parcel of indigo seed among many other personal items (CCIB 1767).

By the 1830s, cotton was second only to rice in economic importance across the entire region. The invention of the cotton gin, the burgeoning early nineteenth-century British textile industry, and improved transportation systems pushed planters to experiment with long staple or "Sea Island" and short staple or "green seed" cotton after 1800 (Kovacik 2006:229). Like rice, long staple cotton required a

Table 3.4 General rice growing stratagems.

Type	Definition
upland (pluvial)	Rice plants are directly seeded in well-drained areas that require rainfall for irrigation. No water control features. Subject to drought and disease.
inland (phreatic)	Rice plants are directly seeded in isolated swamps dependent on rainfall. May or may not include complex system of water control features. Subject to drought.
flood prone	Rice plants are directly seeded or transplanted in river or other flood-prone areas during rainy season and are harvested when high waters recede. May or may not include complex system of water control features. Subject to major droughts.
tidal	Rice plants are directly seeded or transplanted on level surfaces within riverine floodplains where water flow is influenced by tides. Includes complex system of water control feature. Not really affected by drought.

long growing season and steady supply of water, and typically sold for “two to four times the price of short staple cotton (Sanders et al. 1996:306-307).” According to Porcher and Fick (2005:107-108), the type of cotton grown in the project area was referred to as “Mains Cotton,” long staple cotton grown on the mainland. Generally, this type of cotton was inferior to that grown on the Sea Islands because of two factors: a shorter growing season and higher rainfall (Porcher and Fick 2005:108). Cotton required less labor than rice, yet because the crop exhausted soils, more land was necessary. This pushed local planters to acquire larger and larger parcels. An important outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice profitability. As a result, many planters along the Wando River and surrounding areas began to supplement their rice plantings with cotton agriculture. Courtenay’s (1828) plat of Lexington Plantation shows an approximately 112-acre cotton field adjacent to an inland rice field along a swamp tributary of Wagner Creek, near the present-day entrance to Dunes West.

The Revolutionary War. The colonies declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province.

Britain’s Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in June 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. They returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The rebel South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack from this direction. Charleston was besieged and surrendered in May

after a weak defense. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the South and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782. However, during this evacuation British troops offered passage to approximately 3,700 loyalists and 5,000 slaves, looted stocks of indigo and the St. Michaels’ church bell, and burned the Christ Church Parish church (Caughman 1969; Gregorie 1961:58; Fraser 1989:167-168). Figure 3.10 shows a portion of Faden’s (1780) map of South Carolina and the approximate location of the project. Nevertheless, the project area was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War.

The Project Area during the Antebellum Period.

During the antebellum period, agriculture in the area still focused on cotton and rice production. Christ Church Parish accounted for only 1.7 percent of the cotton production in the Charleston District by 1860, although the parish contained 10 percent of the improved land in that district. Furthermore, the rice production of the parish had decreased drastically from 1850 to 1860. Similar conditions prevailed in the neighboring portions of St. Thomas Parish. Brockington et al. (1985:41) noted “The heretofore principal economic base of the parish was lost in the 1850s as production of rice during that decade fell from 964,000 to 180,000 pounds, a precipitous drop of 81.3 percent.” Christ Church rice planters relied on the Wando River for cultivation of the crop, an estuary not ideally suited for the more efficient and productive method of tidal rice agriculture (Smith 2012:58). The higher saline content of the Wando restricted the amount of freshwater tidal agriculture that could be conducted along the river. As a result, the rice planters in the parish could neither effectively compete with the tidal rice plantations in the other parishes of the Charleston District nor withstand the pressures of oversupply and outside competition (see various census data presented by Lees 1980:48). Farmers in Christ Church Parish in turn put greater emphasis on ranching and truck farming (Brockington et al.

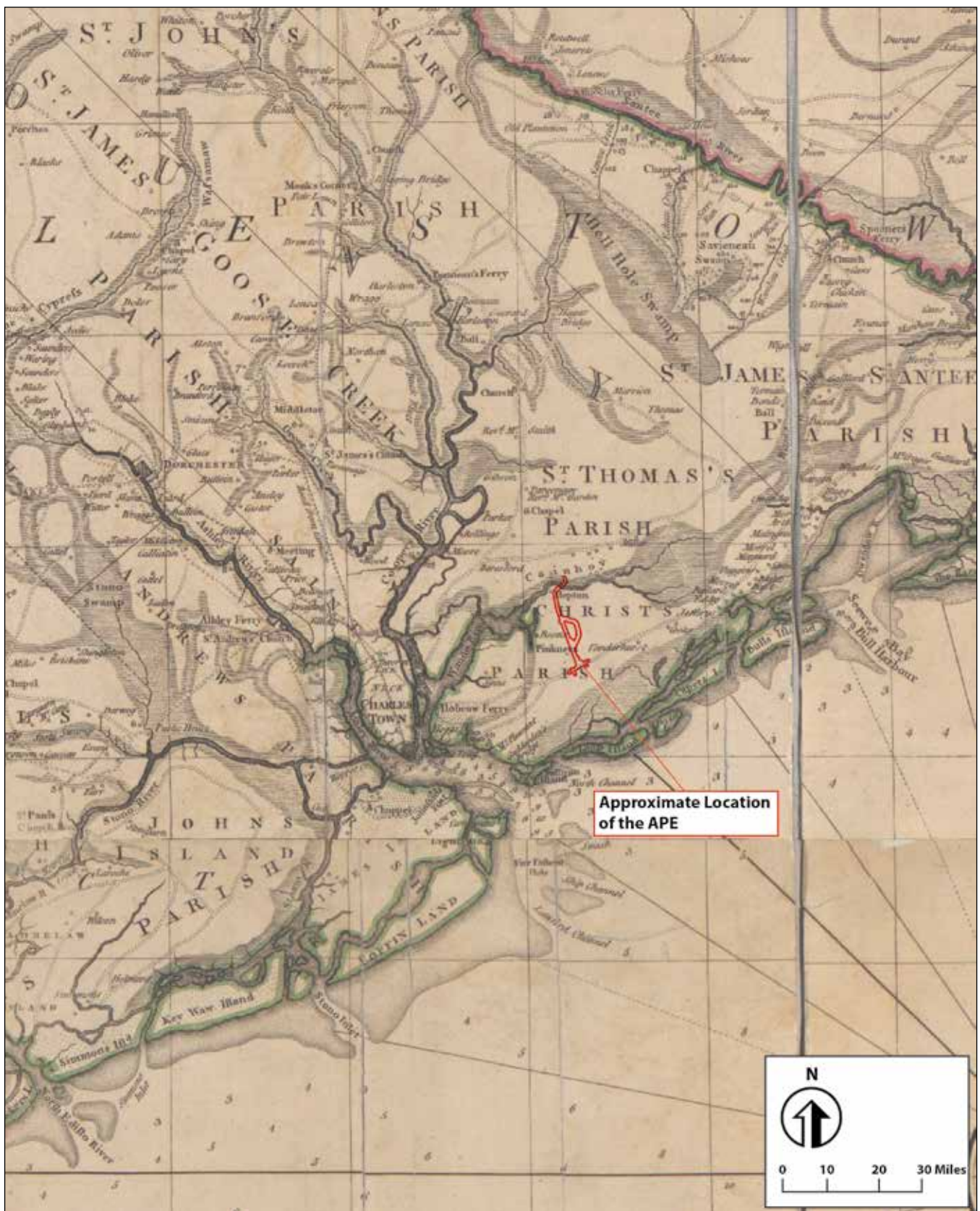


Figure 3.10 A portion of Faden's (1780) map showing the approximate location of the APE.

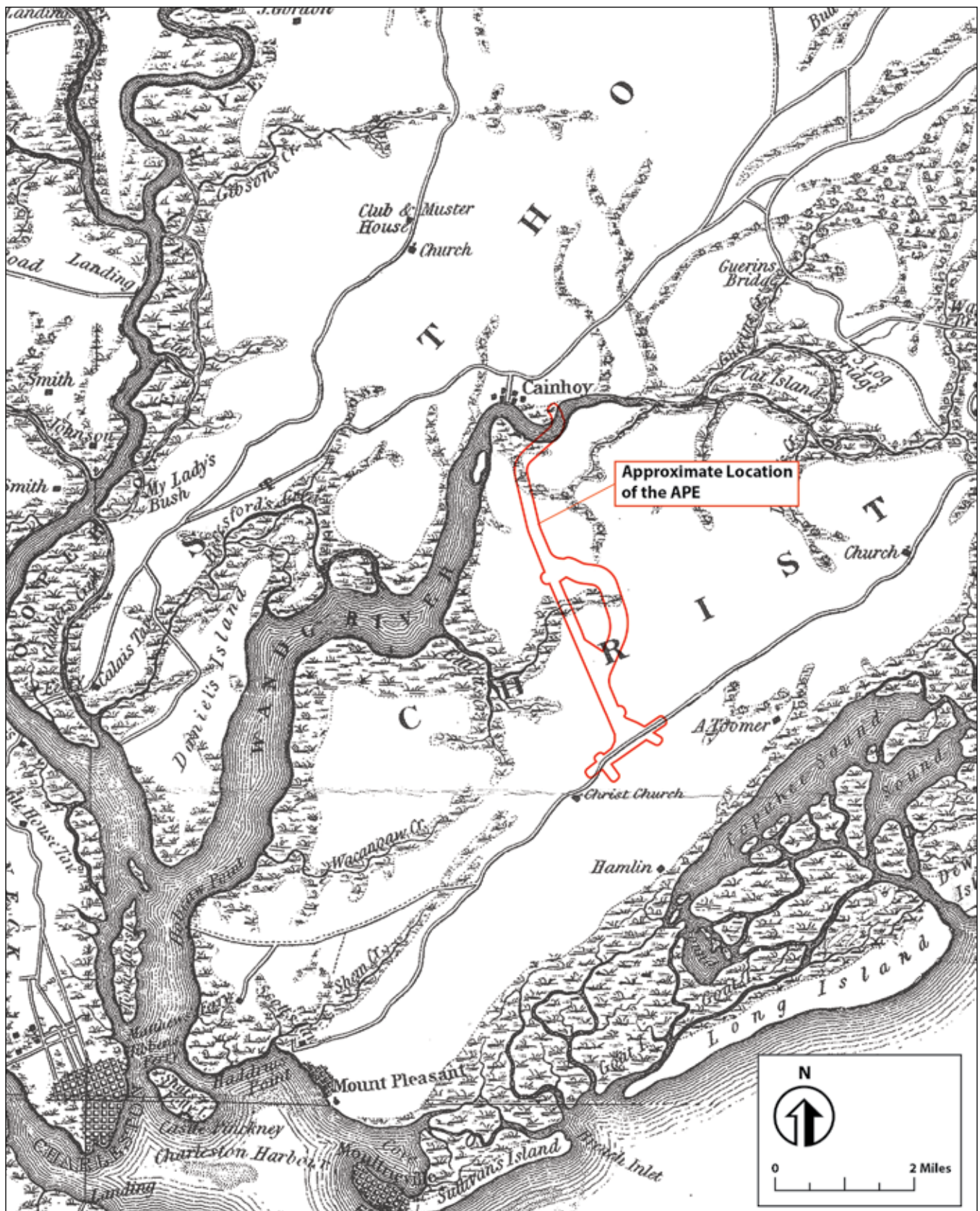


Figure 3.11 A portion of Mills' (1825) map of Charleston District showing the approximate location of the APE.

1985:41). Figure 3.11 shows a portion of Mills' (1825) map of Charleston District and the approximate location of the project corridor. Thus, as the Civil War approached, the economy of Christ Church Parish had already begun to move away from the old plantation system associated with rice agriculture.

One leading industry that developed along the Wando and Cooper rivers in the eighteenth century was brickmaking. This industry was especially important in the Charleston area between 1740 and 1860, after the great Charleston Fire of 1740 and before the Civil War. Many Wando basin plantation owners augmented their incomes by manufacturing bricks, including the Toomers, Vanderhorsts, and the Horlbecks (Wayne 1992). Wayne's (1992) *Burning Brick* provides a context for the Wando River brickmaking industry. North of the Wando River, Site 38BK1621/38BK1810 is the archaeological remnants of an extensive brickmaking complex (see Chapters 4 and 5).

Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, the project area saw little action. Southwest of the project corridor, Confederate defensive works (archaeological Site 38CH953) were constructed early in the war to prevent Union land forces from advancing on Charleston (c.f., Gillmore 1865). However, Federal strategy avoided the Cainhoy and Wando Neck areas, and the earthworks did not see battle. The remains of this defense line are present west of the southern terminus of the project, extending from Horlbeck Creek southeast across US 17 to Hamlin Sound (Adams et al. 2009; Fletcher et al. 2016).

The Civil War and the Christ Church Defensive Line. The Civil War erupted in 1861 and Confederate leaders envisioned a threat to Charleston by an amphibious landing and subsequent Federal advance from Georgetown or the East Cooper area. Beginning in 1861, they developed a lengthy defensive line to prevent such an effort.

Construction of the Christ Church line began in 1861 and continued until late in the year. In a report dated December 1861, Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley stated that the lines at Christ Church would be completed by December 28, and "will be quite strong" (*Official Records of the War of Rebellion* [OR] 1901 Series 1, Vol. 6, Part 1:353). A portion of the

line went through Boone Hall and Snee Farm plantations. The western end of the line was anchored on Butler Creek, the middle was at Christ Church, and the eastern end terminated at Fort Palmetto on Copahee Sound.

Fort Palmetto was a three-gun battery, approximately 160 feet long and 80 feet deep. Although a simple open battery, Fort Palmetto has unusually high relief, with a parapet approximately 15 feet in height and a magazine approximately 25 feet above the surrounding terrain. These elevations provided better visibility over Hamlin Sound in addition to presenting a more formidable appearance (Anonymous 1982).

In June 1862, a Federal force landed on James Island and advanced against the earthworks that Confederate General Pemberton was erecting. An assault on Fort Lamar at Secessionville on June 16 was repulsed. General P.G.T. Beauregard was recalled to Charleston in August 1862, and he immediately strengthened and redefined the defensive perimeter. Beauregard's defenses included additional harbor and field fortifications, torpedoes, mines, harbor obstructions, and ironclad gunboats (Chamberlain and Wells 1982:8-1).

As part of that expansion of Charleston defenses, in March 1863, a board of Confederate officers met for the purpose of examining the defense of Charleston. One of their conclusions was:

...for the defense of the lines in Christ Church and Saint Andrew's Parishes, in addition to the guns already in position, it is the opinion of the board that dependence should be placed on a well-organized siege train. This, at present consisting of eight 8-inch siege howitzers and guns of similar caliber. How far it would be necessary to increase it would of course depend on the nature of the attack, but the board are of the opinion that it would not be too much to double the number of the howitzers and to add eight rifled guns, say four 12-pounder rifles and four 30-pounder Parrotts, with full equipments (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 14, Part 1:1831).

The Confederates had insufficient forces and only lightly manned the Christ Church Line fortifications during much of the war. Reports from June and July

1863 list a detachment of Company G, 20th South Carolina Volunteers at Fort Palmetto. Three companies of cavalry were also stationed on the "Christ Church Parish" defensive line; this command totaled about 220 officers and men. They included Captain Sparks' Company of Cavalry (attached to the 20th South Carolina Volunteers) and two companies of the 5th South Carolina Volunteer Cavalry (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:162). The report does not indicate where exactly each unit was stationed, though it is likely a company was bivouacked at each end and one in the middle at or near Christ Church.

During heavy fighting for Morris Island, the Confederates feared an amphibious landing and Union assault from the north through Christ Church Parish as a means to outflank the Charleston defenses. General Roswell S. Ripley, commander of the First Military District, greatly increased the strength of the Christ Church defenses when he ordered five regiments of General Nathan G. Evans's brigade to take positions along them,

where they should be employed in placing the lines, in that quarter, in proper condition, to resist an advance from that direction, especially in clearing away all timber in front of those lines, for a distance of a mile and a half. That command will also be held in hand as a support to the force on Sullivan's Island, in an emergency (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:309-310).

In September 1863, to aid in the strengthening of the defensive line, the Confederate Corps of Engineers equipped Evans's brigade with tools for the clearing of the area front of the Christ Church line (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:345). The next month, General Beauregard ordered Colonel D.B. Harris, commander of forces in the area,

that the [Palmetto] battery on the right flank of the lines in Christ Church shall be arranged for two barbette guns, one 9-inch Dahlgren and one 32-pounder rifled piece. He also wishes platforms laid in the other two batteries in the direction of Sullivan's Island Bridge, each for one 32-pounder, rifled, and one carronade and shell gun. The latter guns are already there (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:441-442).

This relocation would provide for better protection of the area from seaborne assault. However, on November 1, 1863, the Confederates again reorganized their forces, and they moved two 24-pounder smooth-bore guns from Sullivan's Island to the lines in Christ Church (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:466). Gillmore's (1863) map shows the fortifications and illustrates the length of the line as well as the various angles used to provide protective fire.

During 1864 the line continued to be manned and served as an important part of the defensive network around Charleston. For example, on May 3, 1864, Colonel William B. Tabb, commander of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry, received orders to "familiarize yourself with the topography of this subdivision, Mount Pleasant and vicinity, preparatory to relieving Colonel Keitt of the command of it." This included a visit to the batteries on the Christ Church line, beginning with Fort Palmetto (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 35, Part 2:461). The fact that the orders specified to visit the line indicates that it was seen as important to the defense of the area.

During the final defense of South Carolina in early 1865, the Confederates continued to hold and maintain their line at Christ Church. Union General Alexander Schimmelfennig reported on January 13, 1865, that "...the Confederates were active around Bull's Bay. General Taliaferro and Colonel Rhett had inspected the works at Christ Church several times, and that the Confederates manned the works with a regiment of infantry and a light battery" (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47, Part 1:1009).

In February 1865, Union forces under the command of Major Generals William T. Sherman and Quincy A. Gilmore forced the surrender of Charleston. While Sherman's forces operated in South Carolina's interior, Gilmore's forces, under the direct command of Brigadier Generals J.P. Hatch and E.E. Potter, mounted the offensive against Charleston. While Hatch's column approached Charleston from the south along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, Potter commanded a mixed army and naval force operating in and around Bull's Bay. This combined force's immediate objective was to force past the Christ Church lines and take the Sullivan's Island batteries from the rear. With the approach of overwhelming Federal forces, the Confederates evacuated Charleston and all its defenses

on February 18, 1865, including the Christ Church lines. Union Brigadier General Alexander Schimmelfennig, a native of Germany and commander of the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, accepted the city's surrender.

On February 17, 1865, Brigadier General Potter and the 144th New York Volunteers and the 55th Massachusetts Volunteers landed at Bull's Bay, capturing the works at Buck Hall, at Andersonville on Sewee Bay, and at Awendaw Creek, before proceeding to the Christ Church Parish line. At Andersonville, his column acquired the 32nd US Colored Troops. On the night of February 19, 1865, the column reached the abandoned fortifications at the Christ Church line. Potter described the fortifications as extending:

...from a creek running into the Wando River to a marsh which borders Copahee Sound, and consists of a strong infantry parapet and ditch with occasional redans, and the Palmetto battery on the extreme right. Seven guns were captured here, with ammunition: two 20-pounder Parrotts, four 32-pounder (old S.B. [smooth-bore]) rifled, one 10-inch columbiad, and two 10-inch rifled guns near Mount Pleasant (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47, Part 1:1024-1025).

Gillmore's (1865) map shows the line of fortifications still present at the time.

Long after the Civil War, an unknown entity built/enlarged a large drainage canal (Six Mile Canal) along the northern/eastern wall of the Christ Church defense line, using the linear earthwork as part of its wall. The canal provides drainage to the Six Mile community allowing flood waters to flow away from the community into Hamlin Sound (Fletcher et al. 2008:54). The canal did not substantially change the earthworks that have been an area landmark since the Civil War.

Reconstruction and the Postbellum Period. The Civil War effectively destroyed the plantation system in South Carolina and the rest of the South. This meant profound changes for the area both economically and socially. The antebellum economic system disintegrated because of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property

through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. A constricted money supply coupled with huge debt made the readjustments worse. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled as outsiders began purchasing plots and former plantations abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Newly freed slaves often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled.

Many former slaves exercised their new freedom by choosing to leave the plantations. As a result, cities in the South experienced rapidly rising populations. While many freedmen returned to the plantations for employment, a significant number remained in the cities. As one scholar observed, "The black migration from farm to city continued to feed the growth of most southern urban black communities" (Doyle 1990:263). Charleston's situation was different from the quickly rising cities of the New South, in which growth in the central city quickly spawned the rise of suburbs, both white and black; in Charleston, the wealthy and powerful tended to remain downtown. On the Wando Neck, however, there are at least four examples of new communities developed primarily for freedmen: Smithville (later called Four Mile), located along the Old Georgetown Road (now US 17); Scanlonville, located at Remley's Point near where the Wando River flows into the Cooper River; Snowden, located on Long Point Road; and Phillips, which is bisected by the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. Small communities also developed around local schools. In the project area, these include the Seven Mile and Ten Mile Communities (USGS 1919a, 1919b).

While grids for numerous settlements across the Lowcountry were laid out, few freedmen had the resources to acquire and settle the land. Although cooperatives were often formed in which resources were combined in an effort to acquire land, at Smithville, freedmen and women acquired their land from the owner outright (Bleser 1969). The cooperatives were comprised primarily of freedmen who worked for hire. The association collected dues, and once sufficient capital was raised, a tract was selected and purchased. The land was distributed equally among the members of the cooperative. Each member could use his portion of the land and dispose of his crops as he saw fit, as long as dues were paid. One

such group was described thus to the South Carolina Constitutional Convention:

About one hundred poor colored men of Charleston met together and formed themselves into a Charleston Land Company. They subscribed for a number of shares at \$10 per share, one dollar payable monthly. They have been meeting for a year. Yesterday [January 23, 1868] they purchased 600 acres of land for \$6,600 that would have sold for \$25,000 or \$50,000 in better times (Bleser 1969:18).

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems for whites and freed African Americans; this fostered a period of experimentation and redefinition in the socioeconomic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominantly white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings. Brockington et al. (1985:49) summarize the census data and report an increase in Christ Church Parish farms from 61 in 1860 to 517 in 1870, with 77 percent of the later farms being 10 acres or less. Diversified land use was common within single farms in the parish, with corn, cotton, and cattle being major products. Additionally, farmers increasingly rented land in Charleston County; by 1880, 55 percent of the farms in Charleston County were tenant operated (Brockington et al 1985:49).

The Twentieth Century and the Rise of the Sunbelt.

The area east of the Cooper River along with the other coastal areas, like James, Johns, and Edisto islands, were centers for truck farming. The demise of cotton in the early twentieth century largely caused by exhausted soils and the boll weevil pest brought about a rise in truck farming as landowners and tenants sought to derive a living from former cotton lands. Small farmers and larger farmers alike produced vegetables along with corn and livestock well into the twentieth century, and only the residential development of the last quarter of the 1900s changed the landscape of the area. Farmers east of the Cooper produced corn, cotton, cattle, and truck vegetable products for the remainder of the nineteenth cen-

tury. Besides corn, cotton, and cattle, truck farming was a major element of postbellum agriculture in the region. The demand for fresh vegetables in the large, growing cities of the North and the invention of the refrigerated rail car created distant markets for truck crops. By 1900, truck crops accounted for 24 percent of the agricultural value of Charleston County. The importance of truck farming in Charleston County grew significantly with the decline of cotton in the early twentieth century caused by the boll weevil infestation (Lange et al. 2008). By 1930, truck crops represented 79 percent of all crops grown in Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985:49). This level of importance remained relatively stable through the 1990s. Figure 3.12 shows portions of USGS (1919a, 1919b) topographic maps and the approximate location of the project corridor.

During the 1930s, the federal government expanded its presence in Charleston County. The US Forest Service acquired large tracts of land in southeastern Berkeley and northern Charleston counties, which combined to form the Francis Marion National Forest. Additionally, New Deal projects expanded roads and modernized bridges in the region. In 1937, South Carolina Department of Highways and Transportation built the first Wando River Bridge on SC 41 (then called South Carolina Highway 511) linking the north and south banks of the upper regions of the river and providing vehicular access from US 17 to Moncks Corner through Francis Marion National Forest. Figure 3.13 shows a portion of the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation's (1937) map of Charleston County showing the approximate location of the project corridor, before SC 41 had been constructed. Figure 3.14 shows portions of mid-twentieth century topographic maps showing the location of the project, after construction of SC 41 had been completed.

World War II had a profound impact on the Charleston area, as it had on all the South. The war created an economic boom throughout the nation, made more dramatic in the South by the number of military bases constructed there. The Charleston Navy Yard received new destroyers, shipbuilding plants, and other support facilities, while other military activities involving all branches of the military emerged in the city's surrounding region. While the

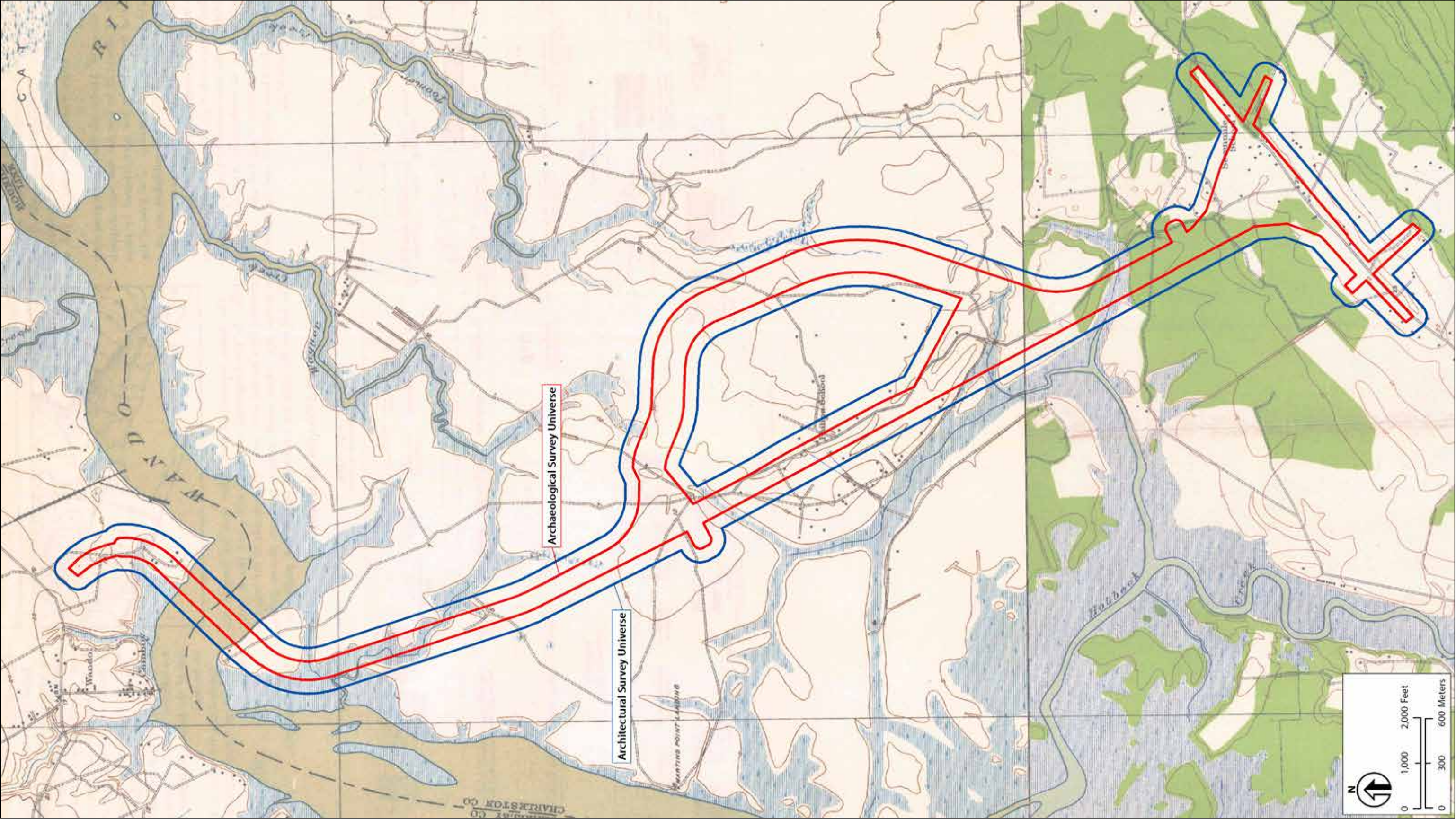


Figure 3.12 Portions of early twentieth century topographic maps showing the location of the project (USGS 1919a, 1919b).

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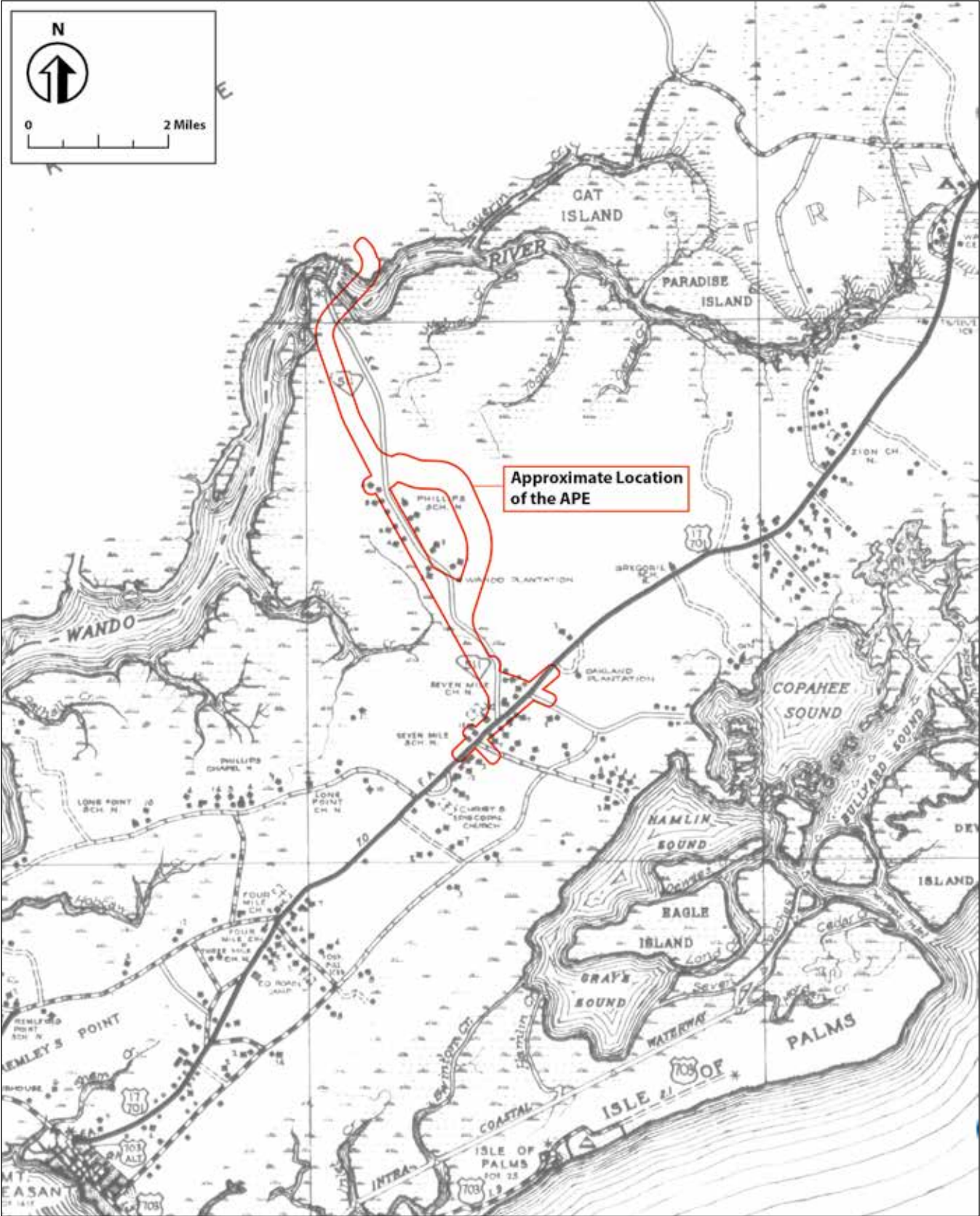
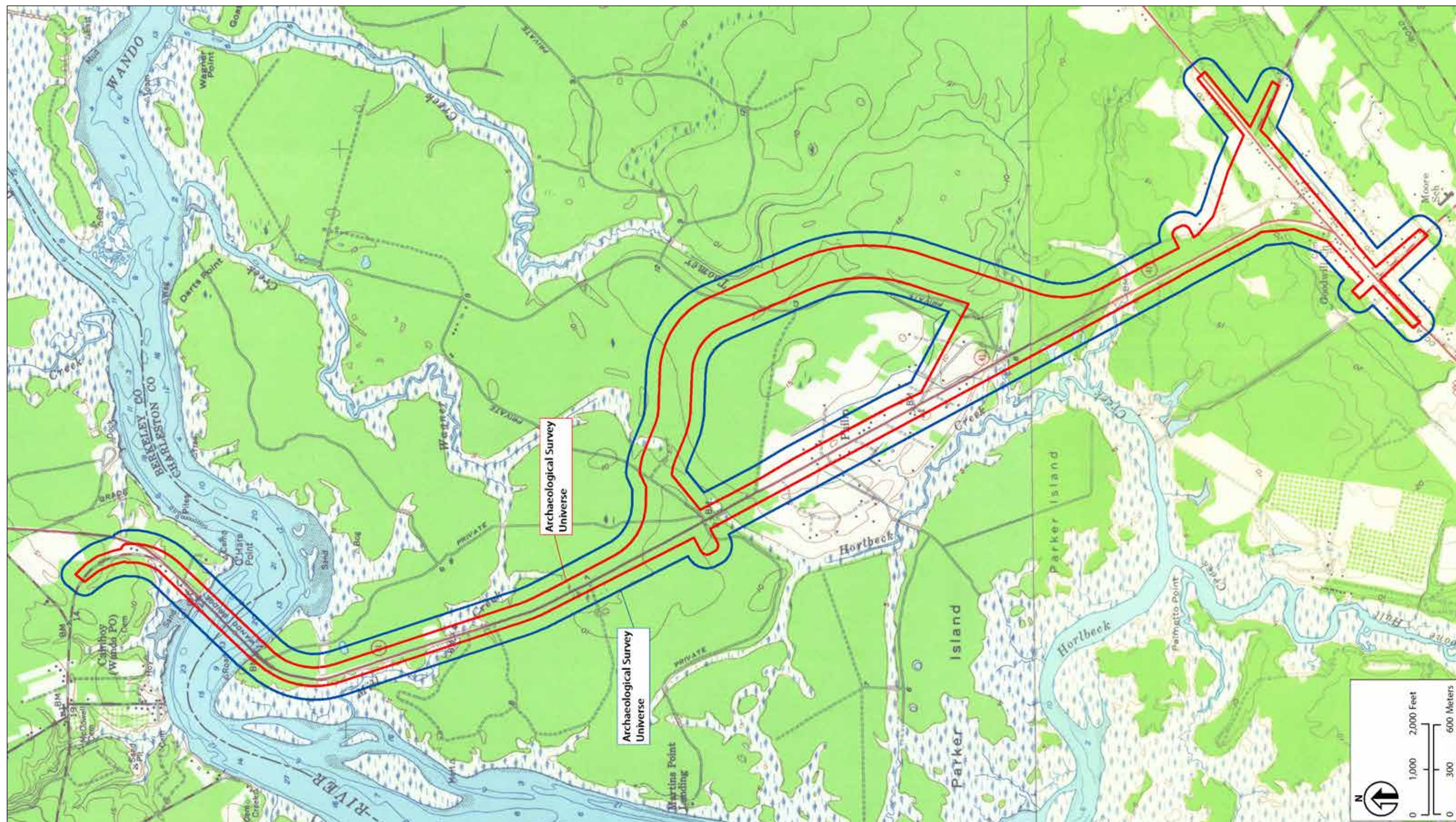


Figure 3.13 A portion of the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation's (1937) map of Charleston County showing the approximate location of the APE.



population rose modestly in the city center, it rose dramatically in the suburbs and villages in the area. Because of the presence of the Navy Yard and the importance of Charleston Harbor in the war effort, German U-boats patrolled the harbor in the early years of the war, which put the city on a war footing (Fraser 1989:387-389). The area's waterways became important avenues for civilian patrols and shipments. The U-Boat menace highlighted the need to expand the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW), a project initiated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1932 (Moore 1981).

One other industry that continued to grow in the post-World War II Period was tourism. Tourists began arriving by auto and train into Charleston in the 1920s on their way to Florida. Even before World War II, the city promoted its historic sites and syphoned some tourist business to visit its picturesque old town that was undergoing restoration. Afterward and continuing to the present, tourism grew into a multi-billion-dollar business in the Lowcountry. The historic city, the beaches, southern hospitality, educational institutions, and more recently a strong culinary industry continues to draw tourists and permanent residents.

One aspect of the tourist business was the marketing of handmade sweetgrass baskets by local African Americans. Brought from Africa in the eighteenth century, this handmade tradition was passed down through multiple generations to the present. Beginning in the 1930s, sweetgrass basket makers found success marketing their wares in certain places in the Lowcountry, especially along US 17, north of Mount Pleasant. This tradition became a mainstay of Charleston tourism, with scenes of sweetgrass basket makers, most often women, attending their roadside stands and selling these baskets to passing motorists. By 2009, the sweetgrass basket making tradition had gained national recognition, partly in response to rapid development and urban sprawl north of Mount Pleasant. To honor their contribution in preserving African traditions and in their role in Lowcountry history, the SHPO established the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor, a NRHP TCP, centered on the SC 41 and US 17 interchange, in the southern end of the project corridor (Adams et al. 2009).

In the first 35 years after the end of World War II, the Wando and Cooper river basins saw some

industrial developments. This changed dramatically beginning in the 1980s. Bushy Park and the Charleston Naval Weapons Station were developed in Berkeley County on the Cooper River in the 1950s and other industries such as Amoco Chemical and Nucor Steel opened large facilities along the Cooper River beginning in the 1970s. In the early 1980s, the South Carolina State Ports Authority (SCPA) opened the Wando Welch Terminal container facility at Long Point, on the Mt. Pleasant side of the confluence of the Wando and Cooper rivers. That terminal has grown exponentially over the past 30 years and in 2016 the SCPA announced plans to move their Charleston headquarters to the Wando Terminal.

Fraser (2009) summarizes the impact that storms like Hurricane Hugo have had on the project area. These storms have brought an enormous toll on the population and its animals, and serious economic loss, including damaged infrastructure and lost crops, income, and timber, at the very least (*Charleston News and Courier* 1885; Barr 2014:31; Mulcahy 2006:85). Hurricanes have played prominent roles in the region's history. Apparently, a hurricane thwarted the attempted Spanish attack on Charles Town in 1686 (Ludlum 1963:41). The 1752 hurricane brought a 16-foot storm surge that "leveled buildings, flooded warehouse, killed approximately two hundred colonists, and rendered the city's defensive fortifications nearly useless" (Polhemus 2010:14). Since 1852, 18 known storms have made landfall near the project area, including Hurricane Irma in September 2017 (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2016). Not much is known about the impact of the 1885 hurricane on the project corridor other than it "wrecked" the Sea Island cotton crop (*Charleston News and Courier* 1885). In 1959, Hurricane Cindy, a Category 1 storm, passed directly over the project corridor. Thirty years later, Hurricane Hugo made landfall at Isle of Palms, approximately three miles from the project corridor. Its devastating storm surge and winds left a trail of destruction across the region as it tracked northwest. Hurricane Hugo's storm surge ranged from approximately twenty feet near Awendaw to about two to eight feet near the project corridor. In fact, the storm surge may have been higher during Hurricane Irma in September 2017, when it flooded parts of SC 41 at Horlbeck Creek.

However, the greatest change in the old Christ Church Parish area was evidenced by the development boom in Mt. Pleasant and adjacent areas as bedroom communities for expanding greater Charleston. The final construction of the Mark Clark Expressway in 1992 to Daniel Island and Mt. Pleasant opened large tracts of agricultural and forest land in the Wando basin to residential, commercial, and industrial development. By the early 2000s, Mt. Pleasant and the East Cooper area became one of the fastest growing areas in the state. Dozens of new subdivisions, thousands of new residents, new commercial centers, schools, and businesses radically altered the once rural landscape. The development also altered political realities as Charleston, North Charleston, Mt. Pleasant, and other communities grappled with annexing new lands, providing basic services and infrastructure, and retaining the quality of life for long-term residents and newcomers alike.

3.2.4 History of the Project Corridor

Introduction. The 9.26-kilometer (5.76-mile) project corridor extends northwest from the SC 41 and US 17 interchange in Charleston County, north over the Wando River bridge to the SC 41, Clements Ferry Road, and Reflectance Road interchange in Berkeley County. The roadway traverses several historic plantations and the Phillips community. Brief histories of SC 41 and the historic plantations of the project area are presented below.

The land containing the project corridor has been owned, occupied, and divided among extended families throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. Tracts changed size and function with each successive generation. The results of these descendant occupations, in addition to a complex chain of title, are the archaeological remains that reflect several individual occupations scattered through the region. After the Civil War, the owners of Laurel Hill Plantation sold a portion of their tract along the corridor to freedmen who founded the Phillips community. Richardson Seacat (2018) provides more complete details pertaining to the Phillips community. The area remained rural until the last decade of the twentieth century when development pressures from Mt. Pleasant led to the construction of new subdivisions along the roadway,

drastically altering the landscape (see Figure 3.4).

The history of the plantations along the project corridor replicates the varying degrees to which Christ Church Parish reflected the wider developments of the Lowcountry. As the preceding historical overview demonstrated, planters in the parish were only rarely able to create the kinds of large-scale plantations that flourished in other portions of Charleston District, or in the Beaufort and Georgetown districts. The Wando River provided limited opportunities for large and successful rice plantations, and later for short and long-staple cotton plantations. The parish during the antebellum period was at odds to some degree with its neighbors to the north and south. After the Civil War, however, as rice and Sea Island cotton production declined along the South Carolina coast, timber, truck farming, and phosphates arose to take their place. Christ Church Parish kept pace with these new developments.

In one other way, the Wando River basin varied with its sister basins of the coastal region. The Wando region was the location of a number of early American industries, notably brick and pottery kilns and shipyards. Brickmaking was of particular importance since many of the planters in the area owned land with clay suitable for making bricks, had access to water transportation from some part of their plantation, and had sufficient wood to fire the kilns. Thus, Wando River planters turned to brickmaking to supplement their agriculture efforts (Wayne 1992). In the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries, the Horlbecks at Boone Hall and Parker's Island, the Toomers at Starvegut Hall and Elm Grove, and the Vanderhorsts at Lexington and Richmond had active brick kilns on their properties on or near the project corridor.

This historical synopsis begins with plantations near the intersection of SC 41 and US 17, continues up the east side of the roadway across the Wando River to Clements Ferry, then circles down the west side back to the SC 41 and US 17 intersection. Summaries are provided for primary tracts along the project corridor. Many of these tract histories are drawn from previous investigations summarized in Chapter 4. Figure 3.15 shows the approximate location of the project corridor on a compiled plantation map of the area.

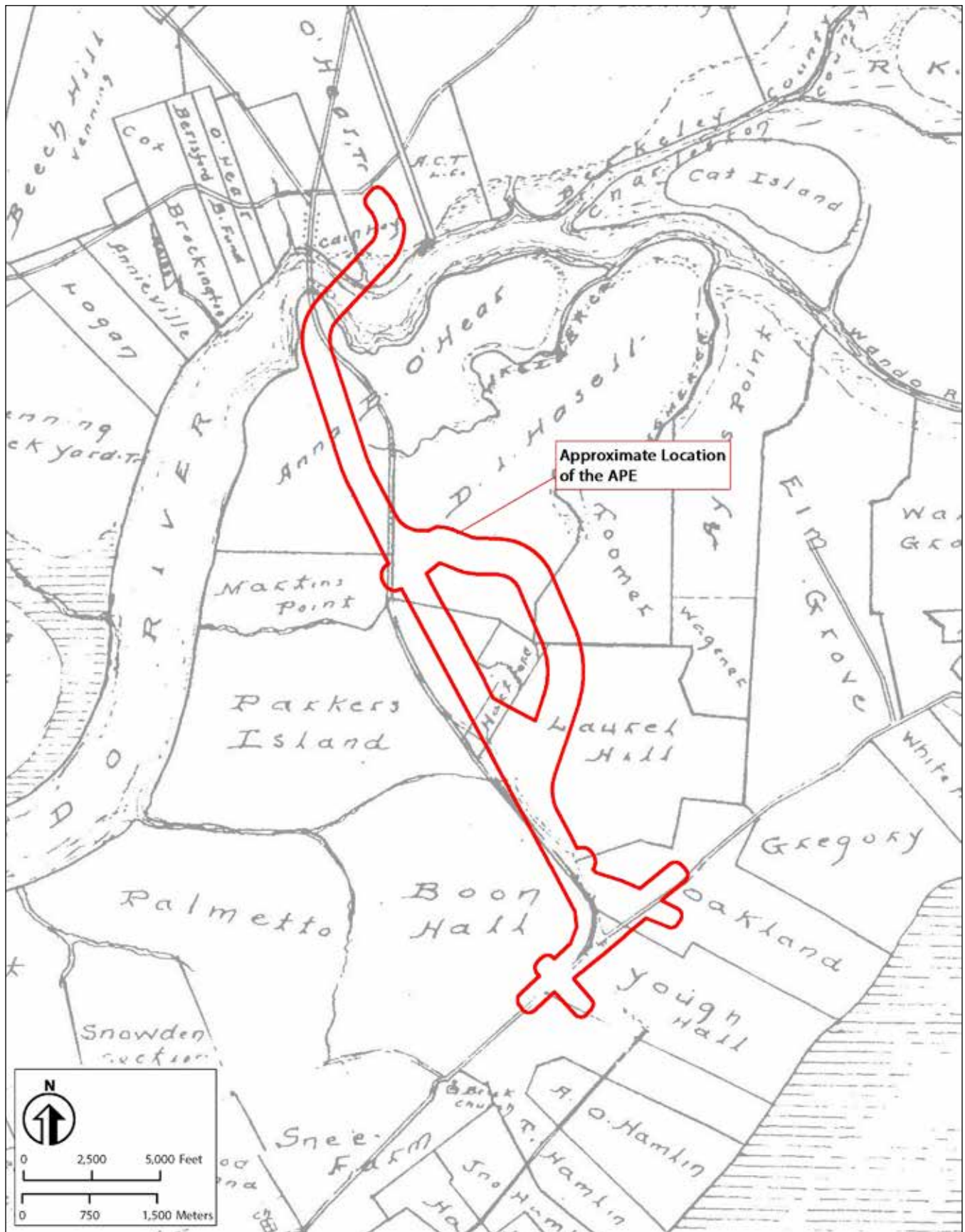


Figure 3.15 Approximate location of the APE on Gaillard's (1900-1960) compiled plantation map.

Youghal and Oakland Plantations. The study of Youghal and Oakland plantations was completed by Baluha et al. (2003). This synopsis draws heavily on that report. Oakland Plantation was a section of Youghal Plantation until the early 1800s when the owners divided the larger tract into separate plantations. Youghal Plantation is frequently listed as “Yough Hall”, “Gough Hall”, or “Ging Hall,” providing some confusion for researchers. This discussion covers Youghal Plantation until the subdivision, then each tract separately.

The original land grant containing Youghal Plantation was issued May 14, 1696, by the Lords Proprietors to Captain George Dearsly. Dearsly sold the property to Thomas Hamlin, who later sold it to John Perry (Perrie). John Abraham Motte settled the land for Perry. The settlement was named Youghal after Perry’s birthplace in Ireland (McIver 1960). In 1706 a Spanish and French military expedition attempted to attack Charles Town by landing at Bull’s Bay (Waring 1965:98-101). The local militia crossed the harbor and chased the Spanish back to the Porcher’s Bluff area at Youghal, drove them into the marsh, and killed most of them. The area was subsequently known as Victory Point until the late 1800s. In 1713, Youghal was acquired by Perry’s daughter, Mary, who was married to John Cleiland. In 1740, George Benison, a local planter, purchased the property. The existing structures at Youghal were likely built during this time (1740-1750), although it has been argued that the structures date twenty years earlier. Today, the original Youghal settlement complex is a NRHP-listed site as part of the Oakland Plantation (Resource 88; see Chapter 4). The site lies approximately 0.75 mile southeast of the SC 41 and US 17 intersection. In 1755, Thomas Barksdale, an English immigrant, purchased Youghal (Gregorie 1961:13). Gregorie (1961:13) describes Barksdale as a man of some means, arriving with his wife and several children, and bringing along five white servants and three black slaves. In the early 1800s, the family planted the avenue of oaks behind the house.

By 1800, the Barksdales were well established at Youghal Plantation. Gregorie (1961:101) presents the following view of the plantation at the time:

[The plantation had] well-cultivated fields, neat white fences, and white buildings for every pos-

sible plantation need. His Negroes were comfortably quartered in a “street” of small houses near his dwelling, and there was a day nursery where the mothers left their children in care of an old woman called a “mauma” when they went to work. There were buildings for the gin-house, carriage house, stables and barns. His vegetable garden and his orchard were well kept and prolific. The grounds around his dwelling house were laid out with walks and flower beds, and a magnificent avenue of live oaks led from his house to the public road.

In 1811, Barksdale sold the western half of Youghal to Dr. Andrew Toomer and kept the balance of the land that included the old settlement until his death in 1850. This portion of Youghal passed to his son-in-law, James McBeth, who renamed it Oakland Plantation (Gregorie 1961:103, 110). In 1859, McBeth sold Oakland to Philip Edward Porcher of St. Stephens Parish, beginning a long association of the property with the Porcher family. The Porchers became prominent members of Christ Church Parish, with Philip E. Porcher being elected as Vestryman of Christ Church in 1860. An account of the plantation at this time (SCHS n.d.: Oakland) describes it as having “beautiful orchards and gardens--various buildings--the dairy, smoke house, two roomed kitchen, carriage house and barns...There were extensive negro quarters, even a day nursery for children of the slaves. The Crops raised were Indigo, cotton and rice.” Figure 3.16 shows a plat of Oakland Plantation after its subdivision from Youghal.

During the Civil War, Philip E. Porcher served in the Confederate army; his family, like others in the Parish, spent most of the war years with friends and relatives in the interior parts of the state, away from the threat of Federal invasion. His wife, Elizabeth Catherine Palmer Porcher, held Sunday services for her family and a few friends in the Oakland Plantation home. In the summer, these services were held in a “log house” the Porchers had constructed at the bluff. Mrs. Porcher was evidently a community leader, and Oakland became a center for outlying areas of the Parish (Gregorie 1961:127). The log house had been built for summer residence (to avoid summer disease or the expensive retirement to the growing summer village of Mt. Pleasant). Later, Philip G.



Figure 3.16 An 1825 plat of Oakland Plantation showing the approximate location of the APE (Charleston County Plat Book [CCPB] A:153).

Porcher (son of Philip E.) built a home on the bluff, today called Porcher's Bluff (Gregorie 1961:128).

In 1894, Ferdinand Gregorie and his wife, Anne Palmer Porcher Gregorie, rented Oakland Plantation from the Porchers and began their residence there. Anne King Gregorie, author of the Christ Church Parish history cited often in this report, was the daughter of Ferdinand and Anne Palmer Gregorie and grew up at Oakland Plantation. During the Gregorie ownership, small portions of the plantation along the Georgetown to Charleston Road (today US 17) were sold to African Americans, and by 1918, the Seven Mile School was located along the roadway inside the project corridor (Figures 3.12 and 3.14).

In 1917, Anne Porcher Gregorie received ownership of the property through a deed from her father, Philip E. Porcher. Just one year later, Anne P. Gregorie died leaving the estate to her husband Ferdinand Gregorie and her son Ferdinand Gregorie, Jr. In 1928, Ferdinand Gregorie, Jr., received full title to Oakland Plantation upon the death of his father. The property remained in the Gregorie family until 1985 when Oakland Associates, a limited partnership of family members began selling portions for real estate development. In July 1977, this portion of Oakland was listed on the NRHP.

In 1811, Thomas Barksdale conveyed the western half of Youghal to Dr. Anthony Toomer. Toomer retained the name Youghal. The Toomer settlement was located near the present Auld House approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the SC 41 and US 17 intersection. Little is known of Toomer, although his name also appears on Mills' map of Charleston District (Mills 1825; Figure 3.11). It is interesting to note that Mills (1825) did not include most of the plantations of the Wando Neck in his atlas. Toomer may have been the only area resident to subscribe to the atlas, thereby assuring his appearance on the map.

An 1854 transfer from Toomer to James Tupper, the Charleston District Master in Equity, describes Toomer's tract as Youghal Plantation, noting that it is adjacent to Oakland Plantation. The Toomer tract was sold at auction in 1863 to Samuel Blackwell, who in turn sold it to Daniel B. Wheelcock in 1870. Over the next two years, Wheelcock subdivided the tract, selling approximately 240 of his 877 acres to 25 individuals, most likely former slaves. For many years afterward, the community that grew up on the

old Youghal Plantation near US 17 was known as the Seven Mile Community, and sometimes as Goodwill Community (see Figure 3.12).

Laurel Hill Plantation. Laurel Hill was a 1,602-acre plantation created by James Thomas H. White in 1847 when he completed purchasing several separate tracts along Horlbeck Creek. Figure 3.17 shows a mid-twentieth century plat of plantations along or near the southern portion of the project corridor, with Laurel Hill to the northeast. The earliest owner of the western section of Laurel Hill was Robert Fenwick, owner of Fenwick Hall, who received two grants totaling 600 acres in 1694 and 1701 respectively (Parker 1850), as shown in Figure 3.18. The bulk of the eastern and southeastern sections were granted to John Severance (1700), James Basford (1704), and Thomas Barton (ca. 1700) (Davis 1768; SC State Grant Book [SCSGB] 38:414; Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] 2L:147). The southeastern part of the Laurel Hill was part of a 500-acre grant to Thomas Barton and a grant to Severance. It came through several conveyances to Andrew Rutledge, who sold it in 1755 to Hannah Milner (CCDB 2L:147). Sometime prior to 1768, Robert Dorrill purchased the land from Milner and passed it to his son, Jonathan, under the terms of his will (Davis 1768; Parker 1850; Charleston County Will Book [CCWB] 1774-1779:577). Prior to August 1847, J. Thomas H. White purchased the tract from the heirs of Dorrill (Davis 1768; Parker 1850; CCDB Y11:193). The project corridor passes through the western section of Dorrill's land. White incorporated the 451-acre Dorrill Tract with seven other parcels, including the Phillips Tract, into a plantation he called Laurel Hill.

The western portion of Laurel Hill, and the largest single parcel, is popularly known as the Phillips Tract, though it has a history prior to being purchased by John Milnor Phillips in 1828 (CCDB Y11:455). The land was granted to Robert Fenwick in 1694 and 1701 in two separate grants (Davis 1768). It passed through inheritance from Robert Fenwick to his wife Sarah, and then from Sarah to her nephew Hugh Hext (CCWB 1726-1727:602; 1732-1737:11). From Hext, the tract passed to his daughter, Sarah Rutledge, under the terms of his will (CCWB 1732-1737:11). It remained with Sarah

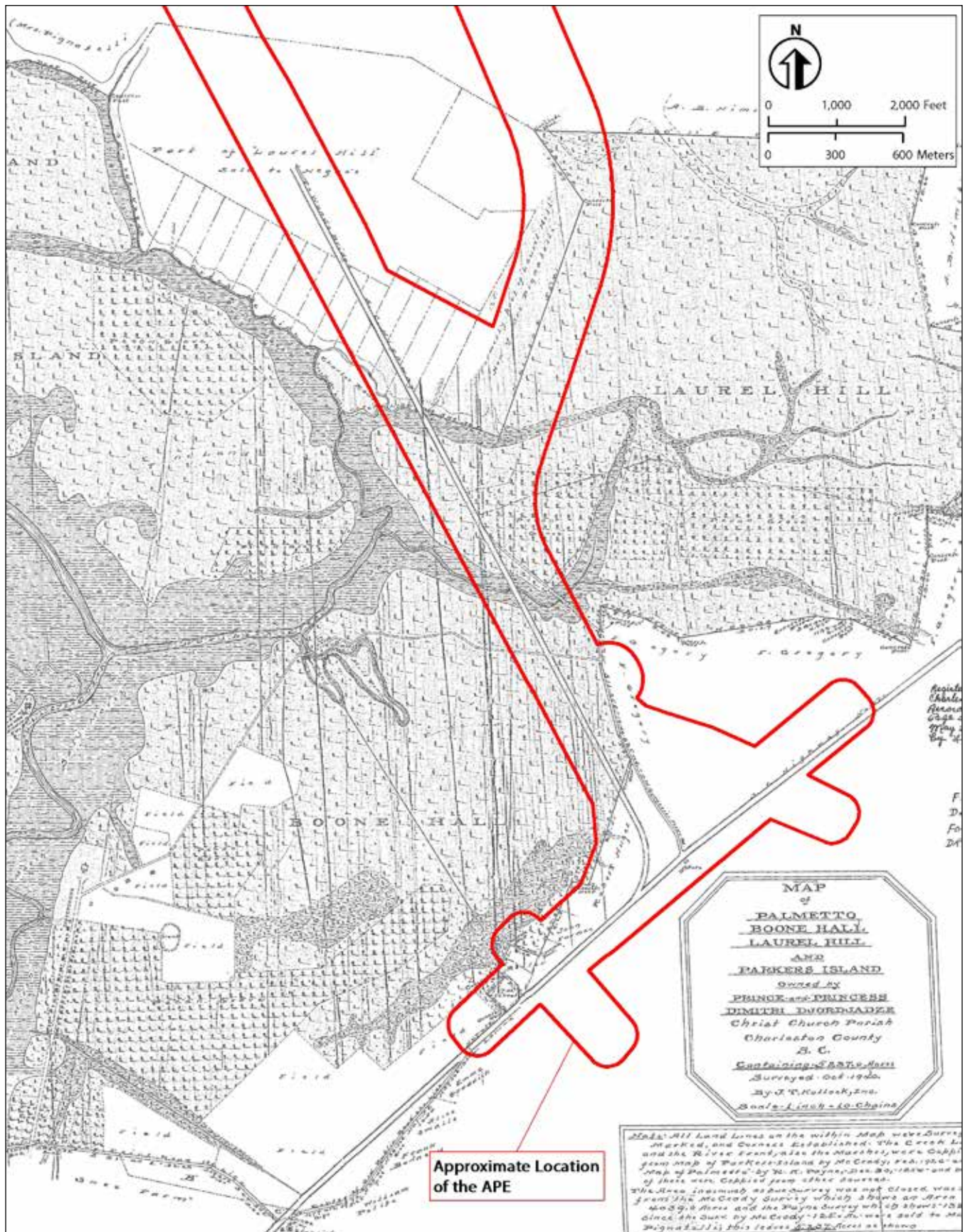


Figure 3.17 Surveyor J.T. Kollock's (1940) plat showing individual plantations along the southern portion of the APE.

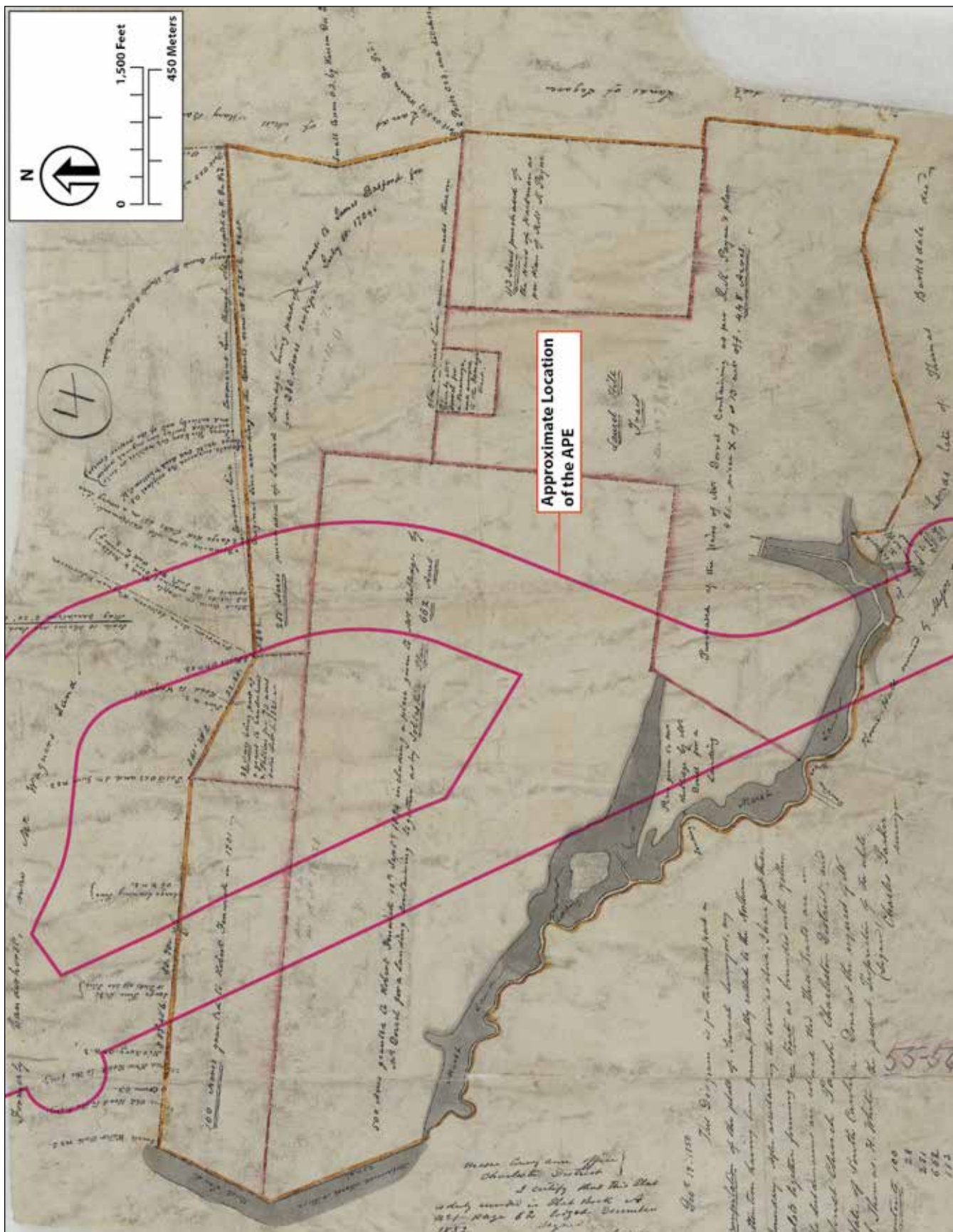


Figure 3.18 Surveyor Charles Parker's (1850) plat of lands belonging to James Thomas H. White.

Rutledge for the balance of the eighteenth century. In the late 1760s, she added a 35-acre parcel to the southeast of her tract to provide for a landing on Dataw Creek (later Horlbeck Creek). Davis' (1768) plat of lands belonging to Sarah Rutledge, as shown in Figure 3.19, reveals several interesting features. These include "Toy's House," most likely that of a slave of the owner; a house to the east (identified by Wayne and Dickinson [1996] as 38CH1082); "Indian Sams field," possibly a Native American working on the plantation; a dam currently located near where SC 41 crosses a tributary of Horlbeck Creek (identified as Resource 7934); and another house just to the north, likely the plantation's primary settlement.

Additionally, 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is identified as a tomb and cemetery located on the parcel of Phillips community owned by Sally Bodkin Hammonds (Charleston County Parcel 5830000016), inside the project corridor. Rutledge family records indicate that the tomb was that of a family member (SCHS n.d.: Rutledge). This claim is consistent with the long ownership and early development of the Phillips Tract by its early proprietors, the Fenwick, Hext, and Rutledge families. Rutledge family history notes that the Phillips Tract was one of the early homes of their family and notable members were born there (SCHS n.d.: Rutledge). Resource 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is described in greater detail in Chapters 4 and 6.

Sarah Rutledge kept the tract until her death in 1799. The executor sold the tract in 1802 to Robert Stewart (CCDB I7:81; D8:365). The land descended through several hands including two ownership periods by Robert Stewart, from 1802-1811 and 1820-1828 (CCDB D7:35, 81; C8:411; D8:365; F9:247, 406). In 1828, the heirs of Robert Stewart sold the tract to John Milnor Phillips, from whom the tract and the community take their name (CCDB U9:475; Y11:455).

J.M. Phillips kept the parcel for 19 years and sold it in 1847 to James Thomas H. White (CCDB V11:121, 193; X11:528; Y11:467). By this time, White was calling his lands along Horlbeck Creek, Laurel Hill Plantation. Tankersley et al. (2013:17) discuss White's ownership of Laurel Hill in the years before the Civil War (1856-1862). White left a series of accounting books at the University of South Carolina Library describing his planting and manufacturing

efforts at Laurel Hill. White operated a brickyard in Laurel Hill, located on Horlbeck Creek. He was also producing cotton and raising livestock, moving his goods by water at his landing on the creek. The 1860 slave schedule shows him owning 120 slaves (Ancestry.com 1860). Given the slave holdings and business ventures of J. Thomas Hamlin White, it is likely Laurel Hill Plantation was highly developed with houses and quarters for his slaves by 1862 when his accounting for Laurel Hill ends. In 1863, White sold the plantation to Frederick M. Claussen, who sold it to Dr. Peter P. Bonneau, a rice planter who owned holdings on the Cooper and Santee rivers in October 1864 (CCDB Q14:167; T14(2):12; A15:254). At the time of the sale, the tract included adjoining Elm Grove Plantation to the east, which White had also acquired.

The tract went through several hands after the Civil War, until brothers Frederick H. and John S. Horlbeck purchased it from Behrend Bollmann of Charleston in June 1874 (CCDB C16:210; E16:37; Q16:227, 291). Tankersley et al. (2013:18-19) could not confirm that the main house associated with the plantation, built after the Civil War and still extant, was built during Bonneau's ownership. A 1949 aerial photograph shows that the house was at the terminus of an oak allée, amidst a grove of pecan trees. The house site sits east of the project corridor outside the survey area. It remained part of the Horlbeck estate until the twentieth century.

In the mid-twentieth century, Laurel Hill Plantation came under the control of John D. Muller. Muller was a very active participant in local preservation efforts. He was a trustee of the Historic Charleston Foundation and active in the Preservation Society of Charleston where he served as president of the society in 1959, and later as the executive director (Tankersley et al. 2013:20). Muller's grave is on the property, and when he died in 1984 he noted in his will that the tract was to be left as an "enjoyable place of natural and undeveloped beauty" (Stech 2012). In 2011, Charleston County Parks agreed to a 100-year lease of the lands to be developed as a county park (Tankersley et al. 2013:23).

Phillips Community. This section of the report provides a brief history of the Phillips community. As mentioned above, Richardson Seacat (2018) provides more complete details pertaining to the Phillips community. The bulk of this material is adapted from Barr and Bastian (2015). The Phillips community sits on 250 acres that was a portion of the Phillips Tract, purchased by James T.H. White in 1847 and held by him until the Civil War. After purchasing Laurel Hill, the Horlbecks divided off the western portion of the former Phillips Tract portion of Laurel Hill. They immediately subdivided the land and began to sell 8.5- to 25-acre parcels to local freedmen and their families (Chandler 2010, cited by Reed et al. 2016). Figure 3.20 displays an 1875 plat of the Phillips community.

Census records supply some information on the community. By 1900, the US Census enumerated 300 people at Phillips. Common surnames recorded included Waring, Brown, Scott, Palmer, Green, Myers and Geddes (National Archives and Records Service [NARS] 1978). In 1940, about 120 individuals in 35 households were enumerated in Phillips. That year, it was reported that every Head of Household owned the property on which they lived and most were farmers (Ancestry.com: 1940 Census). Phillips is shown on early to mid-twentieth century maps, as shown in Figures 3.12-3.14. In the early twentieth century, two roads serviced the community, including the lower road that extended along the bluff overlooking Horlbeck Creek and the upper road, which was the route of Gregory Ferry Road, later named Route 511 (see Figures 3.12 and 3.13). In the early 1940s, the Route 511 roadway was straightened, bisecting the community (see Figure 3.14). Maps of the area show a school at Phillips as late as 1937. East of the current Phillips community, three tracts sold to the Bennett, Bonneau, and Coaxum family members by the Horlbecks were acquired by developers in 2000 and converted into a small subdivision. Based on current parcel ownership, most of the remainder of the community remains with descendants. The community's current configuration reflects the original design and layout, as revealed in historic aerials (shown in Figure 3.4) and illustrated in Huguerin's (1875) plat (shown in Figure 3.20).

Lexington Plantation or Wagner's Point (Four Men's Ramble). Directly north of Phillips community was the former Lexington Plantation, an 1,800-acre tract known in the eighteenth century as Four Men's Ramble, renamed in the early nineteenth century as Lexington, and later called Wagner's Point. Figure 3.21 shows a plat of the plantations allocated along the northern part of the project corridor. Most of the material for this brief history was provided in Wayne and Dickinson (1990). Four Men's Ramble was a 1,000-acre grant to Edmund Bellinger as part of his 1696 landgrave (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3-19). There is no evidence that Bellinger developed the land, and he sold it to Alexander Parris, who sold it to Thomas Lynch in 1712. Lynch sold part of the tract to Johannis Vanderhorst, whose descendants kept the land and added to it for a century (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3-19, 3-20).

By the 1740s, Arnoldus Vanderhorst (son of Johannis) obtained the portion of the Four Men's Ramble grant that became Lexington Plantation from family members. Lexington may have been Arnoldus I's primary residence; his inventory lists 61 slaves on his land in Christ Church Parish and substantial household items (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3-20). Arnoldus I passed the tract to his son, Arnoldus II, when he died in 1765 (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3.20). Arnoldus II began calling the tract Lexington Plantation. The primary settlement areas were located along Wagner Creek northeast of the project corridor. Arnoldus II added lands to the south and passed it to his son, Arnoldus III, upon his death in 1802. Arnoldus III died in 1827 and his heirs sold the property to A.S. Willingham, who kept it for three years before selling it to Effingham Wagner in 1830 (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3-21).

Both the Vanderhorsts and the Wagners used the tract for planting rice and cotton and manufacturing bricks. By the 1820s, the Vanderhorsts had substantially developed sections of their tract and expanded it to more than 1,500 acres. Except for two years during the Civil War, the Wagners owned Lexington for the next 40 years. In 1870, Emma Wagner, widow of Effingham, sold Lexington to James McElroy who kept it for 32 years, before selling it to William M. Fitch and Duncan I. Hasell in 1902 (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3-21).

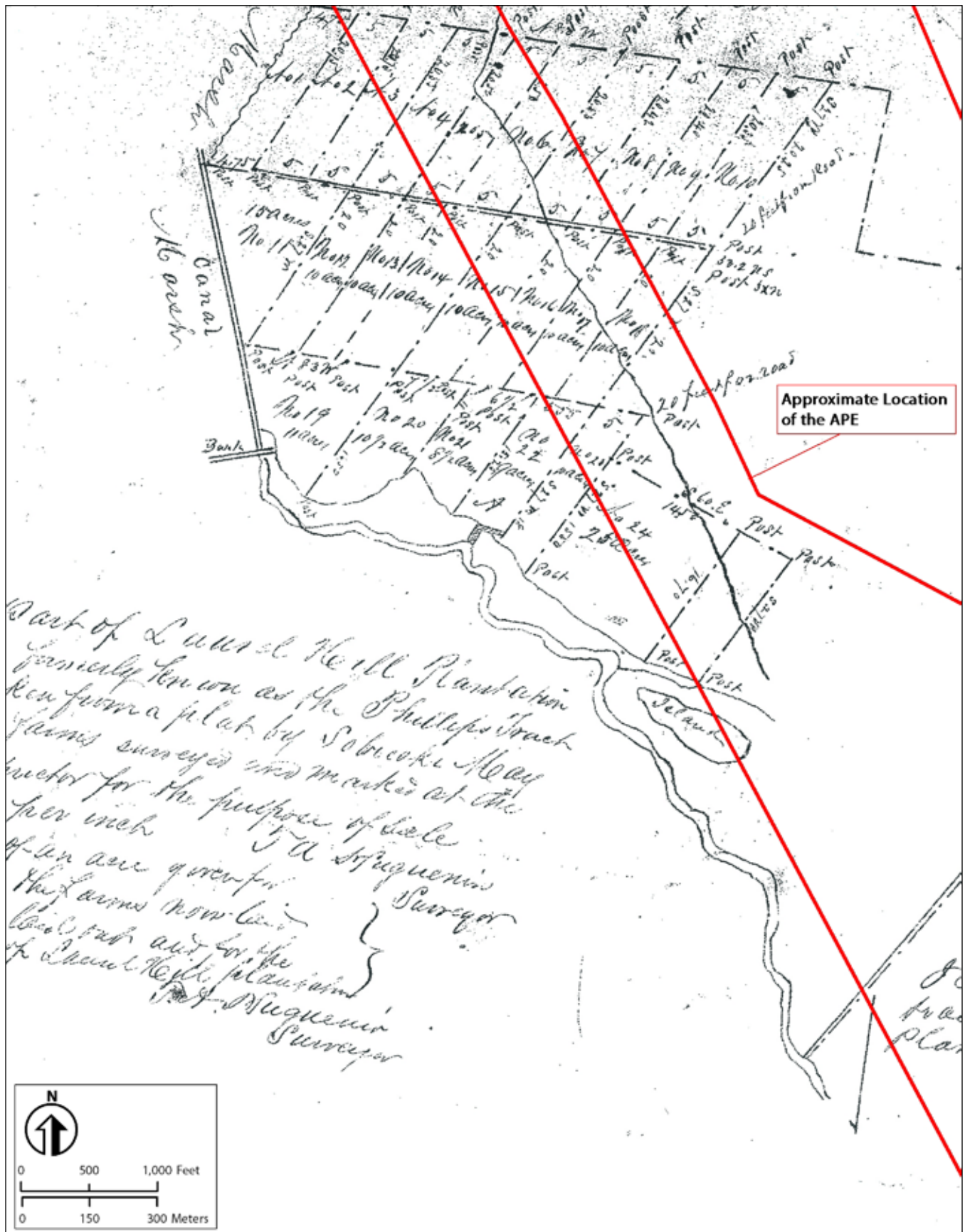


Figure 3.20 Surveyor Abraham Huguerin's (1875) plat for the Horlbecks, subdividing a portion of the former Phillips Tract into smaller parcels for sale.

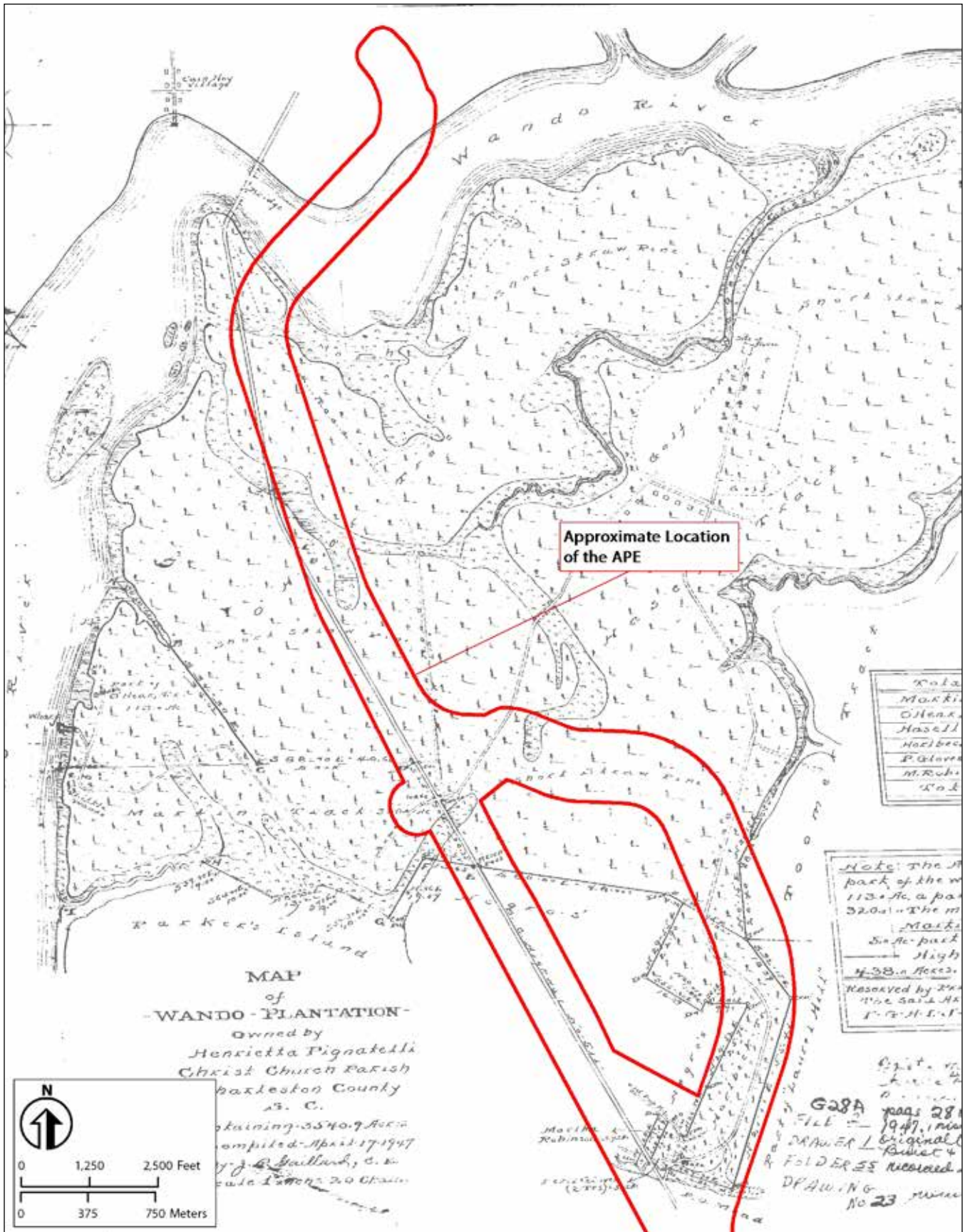


Figure 3.21 Surveyor J.P. Gaillard's (1947) plat of lands near the northern portion of the APE south of the Wando River.

Apparently Hasell acquired Fitch's interest and it remained with his family for the next 26 years. In 1912, he passed the tract to his son H.I. Hasell. Hasell called Lexington Plantation Wagner's Point, and the creek that formed the northwest boundary, Wagner's Creek. As shown in Figure 3.21, Gaillard's (1947) plat shows that development on the tract was in the northwest section, about 1.1 miles northeast of the project corridor. Most of the land consisted of forest. The size of Wagner's Point had grown to 1,818 acres. Hasell sold the tract to G.A. Richardson in 1928, who added it to his Wando Plantation lands (Wayne and Dickinson 1990:3-21). The remaining history will be discussed in the Wando Plantation history below.

Wando Plantation (O'Hear's Plantation). This summary of the O'Hear's Point lands at the large bend in the upper Wando River was taken from Beck et al. (2007), Eubanks et al. (1994), and Salo et al. (2008). Wando Plantation, alternately known as Gregorie's Plantation, O'Hear's Plantation, or Jettywood, incorporates portions of three historic plantations (Figure 3.21). The northeastern portion was frequently called Starvegut Hall and later, when combined with the western section, sometimes referred to as the Cary grant or Hopton's Plantation. In the early nineteenth century, James Gregorie purchased Hopton's Plantation and joined that tract to lands directly to the southwest called Fraser's Plantation. Fraser's was named for Dr. James Fraser who owned that parcel prior to the Revolution. In 1783, Fraser's 673-acre plantation was subdivided. Four hundred acres of the northern part of the plantation was purchased by Gregorie and the southern 270 acres became Martin's Point Plantation. We will cover the history of Martin's Point under a separate discussion. In the 1930s, Henrietta Hartford Pignatelli acquired Gregorie's Plantation, as well as Lexington and Martin's Point, dubbing the tract Wando Plantation.

Starvegut Hall Plantation Tract (Eastern Portion of the Wando Plantation). The history of Starvegut Hall begins with a 1704 Proprietary land grant of 620 acres to Thomas Cary (CCDB XX:256-257). Apparently, Daniel Island planter George Logan acquired the Cary grant as well as the adjoining Frances Garcia grant by 1706, combining them into one large plantation (CCDB XX:249-250). When Logan died in 1719,

he left his eldest son, George Logan, Jr., the Cary grant portion of his plantation (CCWB A3:651). George Logan, Jr., sold this tract to Dr. Lionel Chalmers, his son in law (CCDB A3:651). In 1746, Chalmers resold the property to his father-in-law after several years of trying to sell it on the open market. An advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette* stated that the plantation was "pleasantly situated" and furthermore "very convenient to settle Brick Works upon" (Wayne and Dickinson 1996:57). The advertisement did not include a description of any buildings or possible land uses other than to say the property had excellent clay, steep landings, and wood for kilns. Figure 3.22 presents a 1783 plat of Starvegut Hall, showing the approximate location of the project corridor.

Logan's widow, Martha, conveyed the property to her son, George Logan III, in 1749 (CCDB A3:351). In 1753, George and Elizabeth Logan leased the property to William Vanderhorst (CCDB SS:200). Vanderhorst eventually bought the Logan property and combined it with the Garcia grant to form one plantation. Vanderhorst sold the property in 1759 to successful business man, attorney, and public official William Hopton. When botanist John Bartram visited Hopton's plantation in 1760, he commented that he had "set out with Mr. Hopton to Starvegut Hall, on Wando River.... He showed me rice ground and Salt swamps" (Bartram 1942:14). The plantation also had a small brick house near the river, about one mile east of Cainhoy on the south side of the Wando. This location corresponds with a settlement shown opposite O'Hear's Point, east of the project area, as shown in Figure 3.22.

Hopton's Plantation consisted of 1,080 acres bordered by the Wando River, Mill Creek, and Wagner Creek, and the additional 460-acre Garcia grant situated at the mouth of Wagner Creek. In 1786, after Hopton died, Hugh Smith purchased Starvegut Hall and kept the property for 22 years. In 1808, he sold it to James Gregorie II, the Scottish-born son of Charleston merchant James Gregorie. James Gregorie II also purchased the Martin Tract immediately to the southwest between Mill Creek and Parkers Island, reuniting the entire Fraser Plantation with Starvegut Hall. Gregorie operated a brickyard near the original Hopton settlement but lived in Charleston with his wife and children. The 1800 census listed plantation overseer Jacob Cherrytree, his family, and 20 slaves

as the only residents of Gregorie's Wando Plantation (Salo et al. 2008:32). However, following his wife's death in 1834, Gregorie moved to his Wando property. The plantation's main settlement was located on a creek southwest of present-day SC 41. As discussed below, Gregorie also operated a ferry from his plantation to Cainhoy. The ferry was located west of the project corridor opposite the ferry's other landing at Cainhoy village. The majority of the Gregorie plantation remained wooded, including the project corridor (Wayne and Dickinson 1996:57-68).

In 1853, Gregorie heirs sold the bulk of the Wando holdings to Dr. John S. O'Hear. O'Hear also obtained a tract on the north side of the Wando opposite the tract he purchased from the Gregories. O'Hear's main settlement was on the north side of the river and he left the Gregorie Tract in the care of an overseer and his slaves (Wayne 1992:51; Salo et al. 2008:32-33). O'Hear was a rice and cotton planter, brickmaker, and physician. He also operated the ferry to Cainhoy while he owned the property. His extensive brickmaking operations were abandoned during the Civil War as most planters fled to the interior of the state. His primary brickworks are 38BK1621 on the north side of the Wando River inside the project corridor (see Chapters 4 and 5). O'Hear was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession, and as a result, Union forces destroyed all standing structures on his plantation. Despite the destruction, the O'Hears managed to retain control of their property following the war, and rented the open farm land to tenant farmers and logged the woodlands extensively (Wayne and Dickinson 1996:68-69).

After holding the land for 47 years after John O'Hear died, his heirs sold his land east of SC 41 on the south side of the Wando River to William Moultrie Ball in 1923 (CCDB Z30:175). Ball renamed the property Jettywood Plantation and added the old Fraser plantation section west of SC 41 in 1925 (Eubanks et al. 1994). The plantation possessed marginal value and appears only to have been used for timbering, if at all. In 1930, Henrietta Hartford purchased the Ball land, combining it with the former Lexington and Martin's Point lands into a 4,000-acre retreat. On this property, at the site of the former Lexington Plantation settlement area, Hartford built a residence, barns, stables, a wharf, and a golf course (Wayne and Dickinson 1996:69-72).

Henrietta Hartford married a Roman diplomat, Prince Guido Pignatelli di Montecaivo, in 1937. They divided their time between homes in Washington, DC, New Jersey, and on the Wando River. After fire destroyed their Wando River mansion, they sold the property to the O.L. Williams Veneer Furniture Company, which merged with the Georgia-Pacific Corporation in 1973. The property, including a portion of the project corridor, was logged and leased to private hunt clubs before being subdivided (CCDB W183:725).

Southwestern Portion of the Wando Plantation.

Most of the history of the western portion of Wando Plantation is described below in the Martin's Point history since it contains the settlement sites. We will pick up with the western portion of Wando Plantation frequently called Dr. Fraser's Plantation (see Figure 3.21). The tract was granted to Thomas Lynch, who sold it to Thomas Smith, Sr., in 1750 (CCDB G5:76). Smith and Lynch lived in Charles Town and likely did not live on the tract. Smith sold it to Thomas Lloyd, another Charles Town merchant, who sold it to William Cleiland in 1757 (CCDB G5:80). Cleiland called himself a Christ Church planter and likely developed the tract, if it had not been improved prior to his ownership. Cleiland willed his lands to his son, William, in 1762 (CCWB QQ [1760-1767]:17). William conveyed the tract to John Dutarque (DuTart) in 1779 (CCDB G5:76). Isaac Dubose, who witnessed the transaction, sold the property to Dr. James Fraser and Robert Inglis in October 1781, while Charleston was under British control (CCDB Y5:95).

Fraser and Inglis were charged with being Loyalists at the end of the Revolution, and their Christ Church Parish property was seized. There is evidence that Fraser attempted to return and reclaim his lands, for he had acquired a number of tracts in South Carolina, but the Christ Church property was divided and sold. Evans' (1763) plat describes the tract as the "property of Dr. James Fraser containing 673 acres Christ Church Parish". This plat also shows an "old chimney" in the southeast corner, what appears to be a double row of small structures, possibly one other large structure near the modern Martins Point Landing, and a dike in the south-central portion of the tract. The dike most likely was a hydrologic control for rice agriculture. A wetland area of similar configura-

tion to the area shown in 1783 is present on modern maps of the area (e.g., Figure 1.2). The area north of the structures appears as undeveloped wooded land. By 1803, James Gregorie had purchased the 403-acre northern lot of Fraser's Plantation and added it to other lands he was accumulating on the south side of the Wando River. From this point on, the northern 400 acres of Fraser's Plantation follows the same ownership as that of Starvegut Hall.

Wando Plantation Tract (1925-Present). In 1925, the Brookland Corporation owned the former Starvegut Hall and Fraser tracts. Henrietta Hartford Pignatelli bought them from Brookland in 1930 (CCDB J34:274). By 1940, South Carolina Route 511 (later SC 41) was constructed and passed through the west central portion of the land (see Figure 3.21). The Pignatellis sold the plantation to Huntington Hartford, Mrs. Pignatelli's relative, in 1950, who then sold it to Samuel and Lucille Booker the same year (CCDB L53:511; U53:7); the Booker family owned the land for the next 30 years. In 1980, the heirs of Samuel and Lucille Booker sold the property to the Wando River Plantation Timber Company (CCDB B126:194). That company kept the land for two years, selling it in 1983 to members of the Richardson family and Charles W. Cheek (CCDB U130:368). Charles F. Ailstock bought the property from them in 1987, and sold it to Joseph P. Griffith the same year (CCDB K162:17 and 8). Griffith sold the land to Wild Dunes Associates in 1990 (CCDB Y197:496).

Martin's Point Plantation. The earliest owner of the Martin's Point Tract was Thomas Lynch. The Lynch family were prominent players in the British colonies, including seventeenth- to eighteenth-century South Carolina. In 1677, Jonack Lynch immigrated to Charles Town from Ireland, the first member of the family to come to America. Jonack Lynch was granted two parcels of land on the Cooper River; his initial plantation was called Blessing, presumably after the ship he arrived on. The profits from this investment allowed Lynch and his descendants to acquire additional lands in the young colony and rise to their high position among the planter elite of South Carolina.

Jonack Lynch had two sons, Johnson and Thomas. Thomas Lynch I was born circa 1675. Between

1697 and 1715, Thomas Lynch acquired 474 acres of land on the east bank of the Wando River, and 202 acres at the head of White's Creek. His Wando River property bordered lands owned by Robert Fenwick, George Logan, and Arnoldus Vanderhorst. During this same period, he also acquired large tracts of land in other portions of Berkeley County (as the region was then called), including extensive tracts on the Santee River. Lynch's plantations included Hopsowee (now known as Hopsewee, on the Santee, with 11 slaves), Peach Tree (on the Santee opposite Hopsewee, with 39 slaves), Brick House (on the Wando at Rivertown, with 9 slaves), Indian Bluff (location unknown, with 25 slaves), Pleasant Meadows (location unknown, with 44 slaves), New Ground (location unknown, with 31 slaves), and the Swamp (location unknown, with 34 slaves) (Edgar and Bailey 1977). Thomas Lynch maintained his primary residence on the Wando River in Christ Church Parish, presumably on what was later called Martin's Point and today the Rivertown development. The Lynch family was a noted producer of indigo, particularly on the Santee River (Poplin and Huddleston 1998:30).

A very interesting property conveyance recorded in August 1713 reports the:

laying out [of] a private foot path or Road from the most convenient landing from that Branch of Wando River Commonly call Wappshaw along the present foot or horse Path unto the *New dwelling House* [italics added] on the Plantation of Capt. Thomas Lynch on a Swamp at the head of the Branch of the River aforesaid (SC Royal Grant Book [SCRGB] 39:494).

Presumably, this "new dwelling house" is represented by the foundation at site 38CH1585, west of the project corridor.

After Lynch's death in 1738, the Martin's Point lands were occupied by his widow, Sabina Lynch, until her death 1741. At that time, the lands passed to Thomas Lynch II. Thomas Lynch II had already established himself at Hopsewee Plantation on the Santee in Georgetown County, and is reported to have built the present house there. After Thomas Lynch II's removal to the Santee, the Wando River lands were broken up. In 1750, Thomas Lynch sold

674 acres in Christ Church Parish to Thomas Smith, Sr., who in December 1754, passed the tract to William Lloyd. Lloyd advertised that same month for an “overseer that can be well recommended and understands the making of INDICO [*sic*] for a plantation about 10 miles from town” (*South Carolina Gazette* 1754). In 1757, Lloyd sold the tract to William Cleiland. William Cleiland II, his heir, sold the tract to John Dutarque in 1779 (CCDB G5:76-80).

In October 1781, Isaac Dubose sold the plantation to Dr. James Fraser and Robert Inglis. How DuBose acquired title to the tract from Dutarque is unknown. However, he served as a witness to the conveyance of Cleiland to Dutarque in 1779. Fraser and Inglis were Loyalists who were banished from or fled South Carolina near the end of the Revolutionary War. Their lands were confiscated by the State of South Carolina and ordered to be sold in 1783. Fraser submitted claims for his land and noted that the tract was “rich good Indico [*sic*] land an Overseers House and out Buildings thereon is well Timbered” (Fraser 1779). He did not get the Martin’s Point tract returned.

Evans’ (1763) plat indicates a slave settlement along the Wando River in the northwestern portion of the plantation with the main house across a lowland to the south near the landing and docks. In the southeast corner, east of the lowlands that run through the western side of the plantation, an “old chimney” is shown. A large horseshoe-shaped wetland that drains into Horlbeck Creek on the south edge of the plantation appears to be diked possibly to serve as rice fields. These locations are outside of the project corridor and are not further considered.

Fraser’s lands were sold to three individuals after the Revolution, despite his efforts to resettle them (Figure 3.22). The 240-acre southern section that became Martin’s Point was conveyed to Alexander Gillion in December 1785 (CCDB Q5:296). This tract included the former Lynch house site. By 1820, Capt. James Washington Brandt had obtained the property. Evans’ (1820) plat indicates that the land was formerly Frasers’ and contained 270 acres, including both inland and tidal rice fields. Brandt died intestate on September 11, 1827, and the property was subsequently passed to his heirs, including his wife Ann F. Brandt. She married John G. Smith, and in September 1841, he transferred his

acquired share of the J.W. Brandt estate back to her (CCDB H11:89). Six months later, in March 1842, the Master in Equity sold the tract to Isaac Tobias (CCDB O11:199). In 1846, Isaac Tobias sold the tract to Edwin A. Wagner (CCDB V11:83). In 1847, Edwin A. Wagner, a planter in Christ Church Parish, sold the 270-acre tract to Thomas M. Wagner for \$7,200, and in April 1851, Wagner conveyed the property to Thomas Martin, who mortgaged the property back to Wagner (CCDB Z11:44; L12:509; F12:438). There is no indication in the official record that the mortgage was ever satisfied, and no conveyance from Martin to any other person was found. It is possible that Martin did not pay for the property and it reverted to Wagner; the next owners of record included Nannie M. Wagner and Ella Wagner Woods. However, the tract takes its name from Martin.

In 1919, siblings Edward O., Theodora W., Sophia W., and Martha D. Woods of Darlington County, owners of one-quarter interest in the property, sold their interest in the Martin Plantation (which they described as 275 acres) to A. Hyman for \$3,000 (CCDB Z28:138). Ella Wagner Woods continued in ownership in the tract. In 1920, she and A. Hyman executed a Timber Deed to the Durham Corporation for standing and downed trees on the tract (CCDB M26:655). Nannie M. Wagner sold her one-quarter interest in the land to Lee Royall in 1912 (CCDB N26:150) and he sold it to Sidney Riggs in 1916 (CCDB Y27:169). In 1919, A. Hyman bought the Woods’ interest in the tract, and in 1920 he purchased the one-quarter share from Sidney Riggs (CCDB Z28:260, N31:317).

The Durham Corporation bought all the owners’ interests in the tract in 1920 and 1923, and conveyed the property to Charleston Heights Company in 1924 (CCDB Z28:260, N31:317; F30:175). William Moultrie Ball bought it from Charleston Heights in 1925 and sold it to Brookland Corporation the same year (CCDB Z30:285; R31:337). They added the other tracts and sold the entire parcel to Henrietta Hartford in 1930. From this point on, the ownership of Martin’s Point follows that of Wando Plantation. The 1947 plat shown in Figure 3.21 shows two structures (called “Little Wando”) in the vicinity of Martin’s Point Landing.

Parker's Island. Much of the history of Parker's Island tract comes from Southerlin et al. (1988) and Adams and Trinkley (1994). Previous research on Parker's Island indicates that it was acquired by Sarah and John Rutledge and was part of her estate when she died in 1799. She and her husband John accumulated a number of tracts in the project area in the eighteenth century. By 1818, John Parker purchased Parker's Island from Sarah Rutledge's estate as plats indicate he was the owner by that date (Evans 1820). In 1844, his son Robert D. Parker took out a new state grant for the island, though his family had long owned it (SCSGB 6P:1841-1854:184). A plat made at the time of the grant shows that the tract was about 850 acres, including marshlands, and had a settlement on the west side of the island at the mouth of Horlbeck Creek (Mellard 1844). Southerlin et al. (1988) identified the settlement as 38CH1030. The plat also shows the Parker brickyards and a cemetery in the southeast corner, identified by Southerlin et al. (1988) as sites 38CH1031 and 38CH1032, respectively. These sites are about 600 meters west of the project corridor.

Thomas Parker inherited the land from Robert D. Parker. When Thomas died in 1875, his heirs sold the tract to neighbors Frederick and John Horlbeck. After the Civil War, the Horlbecks removed their brick operations from Boone Hall to Parkers Island and ran a large works along Horlbeck Creek at 38CH1031, about 0.4 mile west of the project corridor (Southerlin et al. 1988:40-41). The property remained in the Horlbeck family until 1926, by which time brick manufacturing had ceased. The tract followed the chain of title of Boone Hall listed below until 1940. That year, Horlbeck heirs Thomas and Alexandra Stone sold it to Dimitri Djordjadze, a Georgian-Russian nobleman who married an American (CCDB Z41:234). From Djordjadze, it passed through several hands to International Paper Company in 1949 (Southerlin et al. 1988:25). Over the next 38 years, the tract passed through several more hands. In 1987, developer Joseph Griffith, Jr., bought the island and began development plans.

Boone Hall. The southwest section of the project corridor forms part of the eastern boundary of Boone Hall (see Figure 3.15). Espenshade and Grunden (1991) summarized the history of Boone Hall, from which this brief synopsis is borrowed.

Many historic records of Boone Hall were compiled by Barbara Brundage and John Horlbeck for a history of Boone Hall Plantation.

Boone Hall is one of the oldest continuously occupied tracts in the greater Mt. Pleasant area. It was originally granted to Major John Boone in 1681. It remained within his family until 1811, when Sarah Boone (widow of John Jr.) sold it under mortgage to Thomas A. Vardell (CCDB S8:203). Vardell was foreclosed in 1817, and Sheriff Nathaniel Cleary sold Boone Hall to Samuel Robertson. However, within six months, John Johnson had acquired Boone Hall. At the time of this sale, the deed mentions a brickyard at Boone Hall. Johnson sold Boone Hall to brothers Henry and John Horlbeck (John Horlbeck, personal communication, 1989). These men were the sons of a noted Charleston builder. After Henry's and John's deaths, Boone Hall was devised to John's sons, John Horlbeck, Jr., Henry Horlbeck, Daniel Horlbeck, and Edward Horlbeck in 1842, divided equally. By the 1920s, John S. Horlbeck obtained sole ownership of the Boone Hall tract. In 1926, his executors, Frederick H. Horlbeck and Elizabeth H. Wulbern, sold Boone Hall to William J. Stober for \$170,000 (CCDB Z33:313). In 1927, Stober sold it to Boone Hall Plantation, Inc., which immediately conveyed it to Carolina Plantation, Inc., for \$215,000 (CCDB N34:376, 693). As an example of the devaluation of lands during the Great Depression, the executors of John S. Horlbeck's estate repurchased it at auction for \$50,000 (CCDB Y36:207). They resold it that same year to Thomas and Alexandra Stone for \$55,000.00 (CCDB C38:151). The Stones developed Boone Hall Plantation into a tourist attraction, similar to what owners at Magnolia and Middleton plantations on the Ashley River were doing. It is unclear when they sold the 517-acre Brickyard Plantation portion of the tract.

During their 100-year tenure at Boone Hall, the Horlbecks developed the largest brickyard operation in the Charleston area. The link between the Horlbecks and the local construction industry undoubtedly helped them in judging demand and in marketing their product. By the 1840s, they were shipping as many as 50,000 bricks a day. This productivity suggests that mechanization had occurred by then. An 1842 deed for Boone Hall, as mentioned above, includes a reference to "boat and stock of cattle, machinery &c.

used at Brick Yard.” It is likely that the Horlbecks had installed steam powered brick making machines at their works; steam technology was spreading rapidly through the United States in the 1830s and 1840s.

The 1850 census informs us that the Horlbecks had invested \$75,000 in a facility that produced 4,000,000 bricks annually, providing a yearly profit of \$28,000, and employing fifty male slaves and 35 female slaves in the yard (US Census Bureau [USCB] 1853). The yard continued to produce bricks in the years after the Civil War as the Charleston area rebuilt and expanded. By the 1920s, production had ceased but the brick yard remained an important landmark to the Horlbeck family as they held an easement on the house and the brick complex for years after they conveyed it to Stober in 1926. The brickyard is archaeological Site 38CH1075, located approximately 0.5 mile west of the project corridor, while the slave row and industrial foundations are located at 38CH1078, approximately 0.4 mile west of the project corridor.

The Historic Route of SC 41. SC 41 follows the general route of Gregory Ferry Road, a public road established in the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to the establishment of Gregory Ferry Road, access to lands along the Wando River was by boat. For example, in 1830, the South Carolina General Assembly extended the right to operate a ferry on the Wando River to James Hibben, who already managed ferries on the Cooper River (McCord 1841:588). According to this 1830 act, Hibben was “authorized to touch at and land passengers at the various landing places on said river”. Planter James Gregorie (1846) petitioned to be allowed to operate a ferry from Cainhoy village south across the Wando River to a place called Haulover Point on his plantation:

That your memorialist is proprietor of land on Wando River, lying opposite Cainhoy village, ten miles from Mount Pleasant, Christ Church Parish. That the Haulover Point, a part of his land, in distance of only 1,000 feet from Cainhoy landing forming one of the few able places for a cheap communication by ferry between Charleston and a large district of country, commencing beyond Santee River and hitherto cut off from convenient intercourse with the City by Wando and Cooper rivers.

Gregorie commissioned Charles Parker to survey the proposed route of the ferry service across the Wando River; Parker’s (1849) plat shows the 1,000-foot route and a series of soundings “in feet at high water.” As part of the same petition, Gregorie (1846) asked that the “commissioners for roads in Christ Church Parish lay off the road now used as a private plantation road by the memorialist and others, and convert the said road into a highway, for the convenience of persons [unintelligible] traveling to St. Thomas’s, St. Stephens, or St. James Santee, and north of that river.” This is the first official reference to what would become Gregory Ferry Road.

In response to Gregorie’s petition that same year, fellow Christ Church Parish planter John M. Phillips petitioned to disallow the proposed road, which he believed injured his plantation enterprise (Phillips 1846):

The petition of John M. Phillips of Charleston respectfully shows that he is the owner of a certain plantation in the Parish of Christ Church marked A on the accompanying map of said parish & further described by a plat of the said place that James Gregorie Esquire has given public notice of his intention to apply to your Hon[orable] Body at this session for a charter to keep a ferry lying between Haulover Point and Cainhoy in the Parishes of Christ Church & St. Thomas, also marked on said map.

That the road to and from said ferry to the maine or Georgetown Road will pass through your petitioner’s plantation. That you petitioner applied to the said James Gregorie should such a charter be granted to have incorporated in it a clause prohibiting the Commissioners of Roads of said Parish from running the ferry road through the settlement and requiring them (if opened at all) to open it north of the same & at such a distance from it as would be agreeable to the good government & domestic regulation of his plantation but he declined to qualify this distinction in any manner by the adoption of such a provision.

That said plantation was formerly divided into two settlements which have fallen somewhat in decay through both of which the private road now used for domestic convenience passes that

the said place is about to be cultivated & the settlement restored that the present road alluded to runs in a circuitous direction as described on plat before it reaches the maine one or Haulover Point and should that selected as the ferry road it will not only injure the value – but will considerably interfere with the good order & proper management of said plantation.

Your petitioner would also show unto your Hon[orable] Body that hitherto when the said plantation was cultivated he used to turn the few persons who occasionally travelled backward & forward through a road considerably north of his settlement & not more circuitous than the present one that in addition to this part of another road more direct than either of these has been cut already by which the distance of three quarters of a mile would be saved in travelling to and from said ferry, and if a chart for the same be granted he prays that either of the roads last mentioned may be selected as the ferry road instead of the road which passes through his settlement.

Your petitioner would also show unto your Honorable Body that a public road through the settlement aforesaid would subject him to give up the richest parts of his plantation lands & clear the poorer parts that such road would thenceforth become & be claimed as a public road – that all unnecessary communication injures rather than benefits [the] southern plantation, the workers of which are slaves who are not allowed to leave their places & cannot use said road for travelling that the ferry itself is a matter of speculative benefit whereas the right it affects are vested & recognized over such as the completeness of the Master's authority on his own Plantation his right to prevent all unnecessary communication by which the inducement to theft and the facilities of an easy disposition of the thing stolen are increased. The laws relating to Pedlars [sic], and the large amounts (one thousand dollars) they pay for licenses afford proof of the necessity of cutting off communication not actually requisite.

The Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Ferries (1846) denied Phillips' petition and the road leading

through his plantation eventually became known as Gregory Ferry Road. Less than a year later, Phillips sold his Christ Church plantation (CCDB V11:121, 193; X11:528; Y11:467).

In 1849, Gregorie filed another petition to expand his Wando River ferry service and increase the rates (Gregorie 1849). Gregorie died in 1851 whereupon the Commissioners of Roads for St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish (1852) petitioned to take control of the ferry service, since Gregorie's heirs had let the service lapse and had sold his estate, and the ferry was "a matter of great convenience to the inhabitants of St. Thomas Parish." Gregory Ferry Road extended northwest from US 17 to the Wando River, terminating at Haulover Point, the current location of Charleston Boatyard, LLC. As shown on Figure 3.13, after the Wando River Bridge was completed in 1939, this road served as SC Route 511, connecting rural Berkeley, Georgetown, and Williamsburg counties with Charleston (*The Times and Democrat* 1939). The USGS (1943) *Wando*, SC quadrangle is the first map to show the new Route 511, which followed the same route as SC 41. Sometime prior to 1950, the number was changed to 41. During this time, the roadway was graded and paved. Today, SC 41 extends from US 17 in Mt. Pleasant, north across the Wando River through Francis Marion National Forest in Berkeley County, across the Santee River through Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion, and Dillon counties, before reaching the North Carolina border, northeast of Lakeview.

4.0 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

4.1 Introduction

Brockington's senior project staff conducted background research to identify known cultural resource management concerns relevant to the project. Of central importance to this project are four previously defined and assessed cultural properties, including the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, the Phillips CL/HD, the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, and the Oakland Plantation complex. Additionally, background research was conducted to identify previously recorded archaeological sites, above-ground historical resources, and historic properties within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile), and previous investigations adjacent to the SC 41 Improvements Project. The remainder of Chapter 4 provides brief descriptions of the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, the Phillips CL/HD, the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, and the Oakland Plantation complex, and summarizes previous investigations conducted adjacent to the project and previously identified cultural resources within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project.

4.2 The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor

Gullah Geechee culture is of paramount consideration for this project. The SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project is located within the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor and extends through parts of two NRHP-eligible cultural resources associated with the Gullah Geechee community: the Phillips community and the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP (see below). According to the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission (2012:8), this corridor

encompasses a cultural and linguistic area along the southeastern coast of the United States from the northern border of Pender County, North Carolina, to the southern border of St. Johns County, Florida, and 30 miles (sic) inland. This area is home to one of the country's most unique cultures, a tradition first shaped by enslaved Africans brought to the southeastern United States from the primarily rice-producing regions of

West and Central Africa. That culture is continued today by their descendants known as Gullah Geechee people. Gullah Geechee people are direct descendants of Africans who were brought to the United States and enslaved for generations. Their diverse roots in particular parts of Africa, primarily West Africa, and the nature of their enslavement on isolated islands created a unique culture that survives to the present day.

The Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Act, enacted October 12, 2006, defined the corridor and its purpose (House of Representatives 694 [Public Law 109-338]). According to this act, the corridor was created to

- Recognize, sustain, and celebrate the important contributions made to American culture and history by African Americans, known as the Gullah Geechee, who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida.
- Assist state and local governments and public and private entities in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida in interpreting the story of the Gullah Geechee and preserving Gullah Geechee folklore, arts, crafts, and music.
- Assist in identifying and preserving sites, historical data, artifacts, and objects associated with Gullah Geechee people and culture for the benefit and education of the public.

In 2005, the National Park Service (NPS) released *the Lowcountry Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Statement*, which provides a context for the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.

4.3 The Phillips Community

In the Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update, Reed et al. (2016) covered the historic African American Phillips Community, recommending it eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with freedmen's settlements and Low-country Gullah culture, as part of a Multiple Property Submission (MPS) along with a number of similar communities in Charleston County. Reed et al. (2016) recorded a total of 28 architectural resources associated with the Phillips HD, with 21 of these located in the current study's architectural survey universe (see Sections 4.6.3 and 6.3). While none of these resources meet NRHP criteria for individual eligibility, these resources contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the Phillips CL/HD. Reed et al. (2016:77) observe that "the physical appearance of the buildings is secondary to their location and arrangement within the communities." As part of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, HDR documented the Phillips CL as a TCP, the results of which are presented by Richardson Seacat (2018). Additional NRHP and management recommendations regarding the Phillips CL/HD are provided in Richardson Seacat (2018).

4.4 Sweetgrass Basket Stand TCP

In 2009, New South conducted a cultural resources survey of approximately 8.0 kilometers of US 17 between SC 517 (Isle of Palms Connector) and Darrell Creek Trail in Charleston County (Adams et al. 2009; see below). As part of this project, New South identified and evaluated the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. The Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP extends approximately 15.86 kilometers (9.86 miles) along US 17 northeast and southwest of the SC 41 and US 17 interchange. New South recorded 63 sweetgrass basket stands along US 17 associated with the corridor. Additionally, New South conducted brief oral interviews with the basket makers operating the stands. Adams et al. (2009) concluded that the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor qualified under the NPS definition of a TCP. Adams et al. (2009) also recommended the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor as an important cultural landscape associated with Mt. Pleasant and the African American communities located along or near US 17, both as a vernacular and ethnographic landscape (Reed et al. 2016:7). During the current investiga-

tion, Brockington recorded a total of 33 stands in the architectural survey universe associated with the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. These include 16 previously identified and 17 newly identified stands, which are summarized in Section 6.4.2.

4.5 The Oakland Plantation Complex

The NRHP-listed Oakland Plantation complex (Resource 0088) lies on private land, 255 meters southeast of the architectural survey universe, on the opposite side of Oakland Market (see Figure 1.2). Oakland Plantation dates from the mid-eighteenth century and consists of four principal buildings (Resource 0088.00, main house; Resource 0088.01, kitchen; Resource 0088.03, smokehouse; Resource 0088.06, twentieth century garage), the oak allee (Resource 0088.02), and two cemeteries (Resource 0088.04, Barksdale-Porcher cemetery; Resource 0088.05, slave cemetery). The Oakland Plantation complex was listed on the NRHP on July 13, 1977 (Brabham and McNulty 1977).

Oakland Market, a shopping center east of the intersection of US 17 and Porcher's Bluff Road, buffers the Oakland Plantation complex from the proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. This buffer prevents visual and audible impacts to the historic property associated with planned improvements to SC 41, US 17, and Porcher's Bluff Road. Thus, the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project will have no adverse effect on the Oakland Plantation complex.

4.6 Previous Investigations in the Project Area

While the ArchSite website (<http://www.scarchsite.org/>) shows only eight projects, a review of previous cultural resource reports indicates 10 additional projects adjacent to the archaeological or architectural survey universe. Moreover, four historic resources surveys with general survey parameters have covered portions of the project. Additionally, previous investigations have identified one NRHP-listed resource, one historic area, one TCP, 61 historic above-ground resources, and 37 archaeological sites within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project corridor. The following discussion summarizes the previously conducted/identified investigations, historic above-ground resources, and archaeological sites.

4.6.1 Previous Investigations Adjacent to the Project

As noted above, background research indicates that 18 cultural resource surveys have been conducted in or adjacent to the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project archaeological or architectural survey universes, and four historic resources surveys with

general survey parameters have been conducted in the project area. Table 4.1 lists these 22 projects. These projects occurred between 1983 and 2015 and were conducted by numerous cultural resource consulting firms. The project boundaries for these investigations were digitized and used as GIS layers as shown in Figures 1.2 and 2.1-2.3. Generally,

Table 4.1 Previously conducted cultural resource investigations relevant to the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project.

Reference	Project	Position	Archaeological Survey Universe
			Area (acres)
Steen et al. 1983**	Hamlin 230 kV Transmission Line	near US 17	0.0
Schneider and Fick 1988	Mount Pleasant Area Historic Resources Survey	general study area	n/a
Stockton et al. 1990	Berkeley County Historic Resources Survey	general study area	n/a
Espenshade and Grunden 1989	Brickyard Plantation Tract	west of SC 41 and US 17 interchange	5.9
Wayne and Dickinson 1989, 1990	Cultural Resources Survey of Dunes West	northeast of SC 41	199.9
Fick 1992	Charleston County Historic Resources Survey	general study area	n/a
Eubanks et al. 1993; Poplin and Bailey 1993**	Hibri Tract	northeast of SC 41 and US 17 interchange	0.0
Eubanks et al. 1994	Wando Plantation Development Tract	west of SC 41	32.9
Rust 1997	Cardinal Hill Tract	west of SC 41	12.0
Bailey and Hendrix 1999	Wando Tract	east of SC 41 on Wando River	6.5
Poplin and Wolf 1999*	SCE & G's Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline	east of SC 41 spanning Wando River	0.0
Baluha et al. 2003	A Portion of Oakland Plantation Tract	Porcher's Bluff Road	1.8
Roberts 2003**	US 17 and SC 41 Intersection Improvements	SC 41 and US 17 interchange	0.0
Sipes and Munson 2003**	Laurel Park Tract	northeast of SC 41 and US 17 interchange	0.0
Salo et al. 2008*	SC 41 Wando River Bridge Replacement	SC 41, Wando River Bridge, both sides of river	10.7
Grunden and Henry 2006a	Highway 41 Tract along the Wando River	east of SC 41, north of Wando River	6.9
Bailey and Ellerbee 2006	Gregorie Ferry Tract	northeast of SC 41 and US 17 interchange	0.0
Adams et al. 2009	US 17 Between SC-517 and Darrell Creek Trail Improvements	US 17	22.0
Fletcher et al. 2012; Fletcher and Bragg 2017	Clements Ferry Road Widening	SC 41 and Clements Ferry Road	9.8
Barr and Bastian 2015	Phillips CL/HD	west of SC 41	0.4
Tankersley et al. 2015	Laurel Hill Tract	east of SC 41	77.4
Reed et al. 2016	Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update	general study area	n/a
Total			386.2

*Area overlapped by later project

**Extends through developed/disturbed land

during the current investigation, investigators did not re-survey areas that had been previously investigated. Each of the 22 relevant investigations are summarized below, in chronological order.

Steen et al. (1983). Archaeologists with Carolina Archaeological Services, Inc., surveyed South Carolina Electric and Gas Company's (SCE&G) Hamlin 230 kV transmission line easement, extending from US 17 north approximately 10.3 kilometers across the Wando River, until terminating at another transmission line near Clements Ferry Road (Steen et al. 1983). Steen et al. (1983) recorded or revisited six archaeological sites (38CH307 and 38CH647-38CH651). Two of these sites (38CH648 and 38CH649) are shown on maps within the archaeological survey universe. Steen et al. (1983) recommended these sites potentially eligible for the NRHP. However, based on observations made by Poplin and Wolf (1999) and Adams et al. (2009), and during the current investigation, it is clear that 38CH648 and 38CH649 have been destroyed by land-disturbing activities. These sites require no additional management consideration.

Schneider and Fick (1988). In the mid-1980s, Preservation Consultants, Inc., conducted a historic resources survey of the Mt. Pleasant area in Charleston County (Schneider and Fick 1988). As a result, Schneider and Fick (1988) identified 15 historic resources within 0.8 kilometer of the project, including the NRHP-listed Oakland Plantation complex (Resource 0088). However, only three of these 15 resources are in the architectural survey universe. These include Resource 563 (Goodwill AME Church Cemetery), Resource 707 (A.B. McConnell General Merchandise Store), and Resource 1120 (Seabrook House). These three resources are still standing but are not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

Stockton et al. (1990). Preservation Consultants, Inc., conducted the Berkeley County historical and architectural inventory and recorded three historic architectural resources within 0.8 km of the project (Stockton et al. 1990). One of these resources, the SC 41 Bridge over the Wando River (0006), is located within the architectural survey universe. Salo et al. (2008) re-

visited Resource 0006 and recommended it eligible for the NRHP. During the current investigation, Resource 0006 was in the final stages of deconstruction and will be replaced by a new bridge (see Chapter 6).

Espenshade and Grunden (1989). In April 1989, archaeologists with Brockington conducted an intensive survey of the 498.2-acre Brickyard Plantation Tract, located northwest of the SC 41 and US 17 interchange near the southern end of the project (Espenshade and Grunden 1989). These investigations identified six archaeological sites, none of which are located in the archaeological survey universe.

Wayne and Dickinson (1989, 1990). Archaeologists with SouthArc, Inc., conducted a cultural resources investigation of the 1,347-acre Dunes West Tract (Wayne and Dickinson 1989). Wayne and Dickinson (1989, 1990) recorded 20 archaeological sites. None are located within the archaeological survey universe.

Fick (1992). In 1991, Preservation Consultants, Inc., conducted a historic resources survey of Charleston County (Fick 1992). As a result, Fick (1992) identified two historic resources in the architectural survey universe, including Resources 563 (the Goodwill AME Church Cemetery) and 707 (the A.B. McConnell General Merchandise store). These two NRHP-ineligible resources are still standing.

Eubanks et al. (1993) and Poplin and Bailey (1993). In August 1993, archaeologists with Brockington conducted an archaeological reconnaissance (Eubanks et al. 1993) and intensive survey (Poplin and Bailey 1993) of the 83.5-acre Ivy Hall (formerly called Hibri) Tract, located north and west of the project, identifying two sites. Both sites (38CH1493 and 38CH1494) are diffuse scatters of Middle Woodland and nineteenth-century artifacts and are not eligible for the NRHP. Neither site is in the archaeological survey universe.

Eubanks et al. (1994). In the fall of 1992, Brockington conducted cultural resources investigations at the 526-acre Wando Plantation tract (now divided into two subdivisions known as Planter's Pointe and Rivertowne), adjacent to the west side of SC 41 in Charleston County (Eubanks et al. 1994). These

investigations identified eight archaeological sites (38CH1478-38CH1485). Archaeological testing was conducted at 38CH1479 and 38CH1843. None of these sites are in the archaeological survey universe.

Rust (1997). In August 1997, Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of the 63-acre Cardinal Hill Tract, located west of SC 41 along Horlbeck Creek (Rust 1997). These investigations identified two archaeological sites (38CH1489 and 38CH1677) and one isolated artifact find. Site 38CH1489 is a brick kiln, possibly associated with the Horlbeck Brickyard. Site 38CH1677 is the remnants of a small kiln or landing. Both sites are not eligible for the NRHP. None of these cultural resources are in the archaeological survey universe.

Bailey and Hendrix (1999). In 1999, Brockington conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the 20-acre Wando River tract located on a peninsula south of the Wando River, bordered to the south by an SCE&G transmission line and the Berkeley/Charleston County line, and to the west by SC 41 (Bailey and Hendrix 1999). These investigations identified no cultural resources.

Poplin and Wolf (1999). Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of a 10.9-kilometer (6.8-mile) proposed natural gas pipeline easement (Poplin and Wolf 1999). The easement extends north from the intersection of an SCE&G easement and US 17 across private land until intersecting with another SCE&G easement that parallels SC 41, north across the Wando River until intersecting with Clements Ferry Road. Poplin and Wolf (1999) identified 38BK1810, a nineteenth-century brick kiln, on the north bank of the Wando River, east of SC 41 in the archaeological survey universe. Site 38BK1810 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Baluha et al. (2003). During the winter of 2002, Brockington conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of an 80-acre portion of the Oakland Plantation tract located east of the SC 41 and US 17 interchange (Baluha et al. 2003). These investigations identified two archaeological sites (38CH1968 and 38CH1969) and two isolated artifact finds which are not eligible for the NRHP. Baluha et al. (2003) also

revisited the NRHP-listed Oakland Plantation complex (Resource 88). None of these cultural resources are located within the archaeological or architectural survey universes. The Oakland Plantation complex is described above.

Roberts (2003). In February 2003, SCDOT archaeologist Wayne Roberts conducted archaeological survey of the US 17 and SC 41 Intersection Improvements Project (Roberts 2003). These investigations included background research and archaeological survey. Archaeological survey included the excavation of 13 shovel tests at 30-meter (100-foot) intervals. No cultural resources were identified.

Sipes and Munson (2003). Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of the 28-acre Laurel Hall tract, located 1.33 kilometers northeast of the SC 41 and US 17 intersection (Sipes and Munson 2003). These investigations identified one isolated artifact find which is not eligible for the NRHP and not located within the archaeological survey universe.

Grunden and Henry (2006a, 2006b). S&ME, Inc., conducted cultural resources survey of the 68-acre Highway 41 Tract, revisited two previously identified sites (38BK1621 and 38BK1810), and tested one site (38BK1621) (Grunden and Henry 2006a, 2006b). Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 are discussed in greater detail below.

Bailey and Ellerbee (2006). Brockington conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the 21.2-acre Gregorie Ferry Landing Tract, located on the west side of US 17, approximately 130 meters north of the SC 41 and US 17 intersection (Bailey and Ellerbee 2006). These investigations were conducted on behalf of Manchester Associates of Rock Hill, South Carolina, but the report never went final. Bailey and Ellerbee (2006) identified three isolated artifact finds and Resource 1141 on the tract and Resources 5020-5022 near the tract. Schneider and Fick (1988) first identified Resource 1141 as a twentieth-century single family residence. Since this report never went final, Resources 5020-5022 were re-surveyed by Adams et al. (2009) or were moved or destroyed.

Salo et al. (2008). Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of the SC Route 41 Wando Bridge Replacement Project (Salo et al. 2008). This project included background research, terrestrial archaeological survey, underwater archaeological survey, and architectural survey. The architectural historian revisited the previously recorded Wando Bridge (Berkeley County Resource 0006/Charleston County Resource 560) and recommended it eligible for the NRHP. Investigators identified five new architectural resources (Resources 809-813): Resource 809 is a circa 1955 house; Resource 810 is a circa 1955 restaurant; Resource 811 is a circa 1955 barber shop; Resource 812 is a circa 1955 Baptist church; and Resource 813 contains circa 1955 buildings. Salo et al. (2008) recommended Resources 809-813 not eligible for the NRHP.

As part of this project, Brockington investigators revisited the reported locations of three previously recorded archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, and 38BK1810). The underwater survey reported no evidence of 38BK171, which is mapped by SCIAA in the current archaeological survey universe. This suggests that 38BK171 was improperly plotted in 1975 or has been destroyed. Salo et al. (2008) revisited 38BK1810, a site first recorded by Poplin and Wolf (1999). Salo et al. (2008) expanded 38BK1810's boundary from approximately 75 square meters to 1,975 square meters, but recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. As currently mapped by SCIAA, 38BK1621 is shown within Salo et al.'s (2008) and the current study area. However, Salo et al. (2008:48) "excavated five shovel tests at 30-meter (100-ft) intervals along the shovel test transect parallel to SC 41 across the reported area of the northwest portion of 38BK1621; none of these shovel tests produced artifacts." Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 are discussed in greater detail below.

Adams et al. (2009). In 2009, New South conducted a cultural resources survey of approximately 8.0 kilometers of US 17 between S-10-517 and Darrell Creek Trail in Charleston County (Adams et al. 2009). This work was conducted on behalf of the SCDOT. Adams et al. (2009) included archaeological survey, architectural survey, and an evaluation of the sweetgrass basket stand corridor as a potential TCP and as a cultural landscape along that portion of the highway. Adams et al. (2009) identified five

new archaeological sites and recorded/revisited 11 historic resources. However, of these 16 cultural resources, only Resources 5374 and 5375 lie in the survey universe.

The Sweetgrass Basket Stand Corridor is eligible for the NRHP as a TCP. Adams et al.'s (2009) survey of the sweetgrass basket stand corridor identified 63 stands. During the current investigation, we revisited and mapped many of these stands and identified newly erected stands. The results of these investigations are presented in Chapter 6.

Fletcher et al. (2012) and Fletcher and Bragg (2017). Brockington conducted cultural resources survey of 13.2 kilometers along Clements Ferry Road (Fletcher et al. 2012). In 2016, investigators from Brockington conducted cultural resources survey along several roads and streets that intersect Clements Ferry Road that were not included in Fletcher et al.'s (2012) Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project study area (Fletcher and Bragg 2017). None of the cultural resources identified by Fletcher et al. (2012) and Fletcher and Bragg (2017) are located within the archaeological or architectural survey universes.

Barr and Bastian (2015). In 2015, Barr and Associates, Inc., conducted intensive archaeological survey, inventory, and assessment of a 20-acre tract overlooking Horlbeck Creek in the Phillips community (Barr and Bastian 2015). This work was conducted for Dan Ryan Builders, Inc., of North Charleston, South Carolina. Barr and Bastian (2015) identified two multi-component Pre-Contact and Post-Contact sites (38CH2505 and 38CH2506) and two Post-Contact isolated finds. All four of these cultural resources are not eligible for the NRHP and none are located within the archaeological survey universe.

Tankersley et al. (2015). In 2014, New South conducted a cultural resources survey of the 742-acre Laurel Hill Tract (Tankersley et al. 2015). This work was conducted on behalf of the Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission for development into a passive park. Tankersley et al. (2015) identified 19 new archaeological sites and 12 isolated artifact finds and revisited one previously recorded site. None of these cultural resources are in the archaeological survey universe.

Reed et al. (2016). In 2016, New South conducted the Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update on behalf of the Charleston County Historic Preservation Committee (Reed et al. 2016). The survey area encompassed approximately 70,400 acres of unincorporated Charleston County. Reed et al. (2016) surveyed 1,319 properties, including 28 located within the architectural survey universe. All 28 of these resources are associated with the Phillips community (see Chapter 6).

4.6.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within 0.8 kilometer of the Project

Previous investigations have identified 37 archaeological sites within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project area. Table 4.2 lists the previously identified archaeological sites within 0.8 kilometer of the project area. Of these 37 sites, only five are located within the archaeological survey universe (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649).

Table 4.2 Previously identified archaeological sites within 0.8 kilometer of the APE.

Site	Description	NRHP Status	Reference(s)
38BK171	unknown	unknown	SCIAA site form
38BK355	Woodland ceramic scatter; 18th/19th-century scatter	Not eligible	Wood 1977
38BK1296	Late Archaic ceramic scatter; 18th-20th-century scatter	Not eligible	Williams et al. 1992
38BK1621	18th/19th-century O'Hear brick kiln	Eligible/mitigated	Wayne 1992; Poplin and Wolf 1999; Grunden and Henry 2006a; Green et al. 2007
38BK1810	18th/19th-century brick kiln	Not eligible	Poplin and Wolf 1999
38BK2907	Unknown Pre-Contact ceramic scatter; 18th-19th-century scatter	Not eligible	Fletcher and Bragg 2017
38CH307	Woodland scatter	Eligible	Wood 1977; Steen et al. 1983
38CH648	Middle Woodland ceramic and shell scatter	Destroyed	Steen et al. 1983; Poplin and Wolf 1999; Adams et al. 2009
38CH649	Early 20th-century refuse scatter	Destroyed	
38CH650	Early-Middle Woodland ceramic scatter; 20th-century scatter	Not eligible	Steen et al. 1983
38CH651	Woodland ceramic scatter; 18th century scatter	Not eligible	
38CH1031	18th-19th-century brickmaking complex	Eligible	Southerlin et al. 1988
38CH1039	18th-19th-century scatter	Eligible	
38CH1074	Middle Woodland scatter	Not eligible	Espenshade and Grunden 1989
38CH1079	Unidentified Post-Contact scatter	Not eligible	
38CH1145	19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	Poplin 1990
38CH1482	Middle Woodland ceramic scatter	Not eligible	Eubanks et al. 1994
38CH1489	19th-century brickyard	Not eligible	Wayne 1992
38CH1493	Middle Woodland scatter; 19th-century scatter	Not eligible	Eubanks et al. 1993
38CH1494	Unidentified Pre-Contact; 19th-century scatter	Not eligible	
38CH1677	Late Archaic ceramic scatter; unknown Post-Contact scatter	Not eligible	Rust 1997
38CH1968	Mississippian artifact scatter; 19th-century scatter	Not eligible	Baluha et al. 2003
38CH1969	Early/Middle Woodland ceramic scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2259	Woodland ceramic scatter; 19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	Adams et al. 2009

*Sites shown in **bold** are located within the archaeological survey universe.

(continued)

Table 4.2 Previously identified archaeological sites within 0.8 kilometer of the APE (continued).

Site	Description	NRHP Status	Reference(s)
38CH2260	19th/20th century scatter	Not eligible	Adams et al. 2009
38CH2261	Woodland ceramic scatter; 19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2327	Early/Middle Woodland ceramic scatter; 19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	SCIAA site form
38CH2405	Early/Middle Woodland ceramic scatter;	Eligible	Tankersley et al. 2015
38CH2412	Late Archaic/Early Woodland ceramic scatter; 19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2413	Woodland ceramic scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2414	18th-20th-century plantation settlement	Eligible	
38CH2415	Late Woodland/Mississippian ceramic scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2416	Early/Middle Woodland ceramic scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2417	Late Woodland ceramic scatter	Eligible	
38CH2418	Woodland ceramic scatter; unknown Post-Contact scatter	Not eligible	
38CH2505	Late Woodland ceramic scatter; 19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	Barr and Bastian 2015
38CH2506	Unknown Pre-Contact ceramic scatter; 19th/20th-century scatter	Not eligible	

*Sites shown in **bold** are located within the archaeological survey universe.

Site 38BK171. As mentioned above, 38BK171 is an unknown underwater site in the Wando River that was not relocated during underwater archaeological survey of the nearby SC 41 bridge (Salo et al. 2008). Site 38BK171 is most likely improperly plotted but also could have been destroyed. In fact, SCIAA site form data labels 38BK171 as “not relocatable.” This site warrants no further management consideration.

Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810. Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 form portions of a former eighteenth- to nineteenth-century brickmaking complex, known in the nineteenth century as O’Hear’s Point. First recorded by Wayne (1992) during research for her dissertation on the Wando River brickmaking industry, 38BK1621 has been revisited on multiple occasions by Grunden and Henry (2006a, 2006b), Green et al. (2007), and Salo et al. (2008). Poplin and Wolf (1999) first recorded 38BK1810, the remnants of an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century foundation and scatter. Poplin and Wolf (1999), Grunden and Henry (2006a), and Salo et al. (2008) recommended 38BK1810 not eligible for the NRHP. The work conducted by TRC reduced 38BK1621’s site boundary to approximately 20.5 percent of SCIAA’s

current boundary, limited to the northern portion of SCIAA’s current boundary (Grunden and Henry 2006b: Figure 10). S&ME, Inc., conducted data recovery investigations at 38BK1621 (Beck et al. 2007). Beck et al. (2007) provide a detailed history for 38BK1621, as well as the brickmaking industry. Beck et al. (2007: Management Summary) summarize these efforts:

Archaeological data recovery included the excavation of 1,266 shovel tests (89 m²), 86 m² in block excavation units, and 781 m² that were mechanically stripped. In all, 956 m² were excavated. This constitutes a 4.2 percent sample of the significant portion of the site. The investigations uncovered two superimposed kilns, two cisterns, and two shallow pit features; no evidence of habitation or other structures were found.

These excavations satisfied the conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), mitigating proposed adverse effects to the site area. Moreover, Poplin and Wolf (1999) and Salo et al. (2008) reported excavating several shovel tests in or near the western margin of 38BK1621, but none of these shovel tests

produced cultural materials. Therefore, 38BK1621 was not revisited during the current investigation.

Despite being visited on multiple occasions, the site boundaries for 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 have not been revised. After consulting with SCIAA site file manager Keith Derting, it was agreed that Brockington would assist in compiling the data from both 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 to ascertain correct site boundaries for both sites. Figure 4.1 displays the current SCIAA location of 38BK1621 and 38BK1810, Beck et al.'s (2007) boundary for 38BK1621, Poplin and Wolf's (1999), Grunden and Henry's (2006a), and Salo et al.'s (2008) boundary for 38BK1810, and a proposed new boundary for the combined site 38BK1621/38BK1810, on LiDAR imagery. The original boundary for 38BK1621 defined by Wayne (1992) is based on the extent of brick along the shoreline and the presence of clay pits across O'Hear's Point. Locus A covers the boundary of 38BK1621, as defined by Grunden and Henry (2006a, 2006b) and Beck et al. (2007). Loci B-D cover the boundaries for 38BK1810, as defined by Poplin and Wolf (1999), Salo et al. (2008), and Grunden and Henry (2006a), respectively. As Figure 4.1 shows, 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 overlap. Moreover, LiDAR data shows that the low area northwest of 38BK1621 is likely a clay mine that should be included in the overall site boundary. Grunden and Henry (2006b) do not provide a transect map for their project tract on O'Hear's Point and it remains unclear if this portion of the site has ever been surveyed. Therefore, the proposed new boundary for 38BK1621/38BK1810 includes Loci A-D and Wayne's (1992) original boundary.

Previous investigations provided NRHP assessments for 38BK1621 and 38BK1810, and the SHPO has concurred with these recommendations. While 38BK1621 is eligible for the NRHP, data recovery investigations in Locus A mitigated proposed adverse effects to the site. Furthermore, archaeological survey by Poplin and Wolf (1999) and Salo et al. (2008) along the eastern margin of SC 41 within the newly defined boundary for 38BK1621/38BK1810 identified no cultural resources. With respect to the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, Site 38BK1621/38BK1810 warrants no further management consideration.

Sites 38CH648 and 38CH649. Steen et al. (1983) first identified 38CH648 and 38CH649. These adjacent sites represent two occupational loci: the remnants of a Middle Woodland ceramic and shell scatter at 38CH648 and an early twentieth-century refuse scatter at 38CH649. Steen et al. (1983) recommended additional archaeological work at 38CH648 and 38CH649 to permit definitive NRHP assessments. Both Poplin and Wolf (1999) and Adams et al. (2009) revisited the purported locations for 38CH648 and 38CH649 and found no evidence of these sites. During the current investigation, archaeologists excavated shovel tests at reduced intervals (7.5 and 15 meters) near the site locations, but found no evidence of either site. It is likely 38CH648 and 38CH649 have been destroyed, probably by construction of nearby buildings. Sites 38CH648 and 38CH649 warrant no further management consideration.

4.6.3 Previously Identified Architectural Resources

Previous investigations identified 62 historic architectural resources within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the APE. Table 4.3 lists the previously identified architectural resources within 0.8 kilometer of the APE. Of these 62 resources, 40 lie within the architectural survey universe (see Figures 1.2 and 2.1-2.3 and Table 4.3). Eight previously recorded resources in Charleston County (Resources 1114, 1115, 1116, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1141, and 1142) are no longer extant. Moreover, the SC 41 Bridge over the Wando River (U/15/0006 and U/19/0560) was mitigated, dismantled, and replaced in 2017. The remaining 32 previously recorded resources in the architectural survey universe are discussed in Chapter 6.



Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 4.1 The location of 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 on LiDAR imagery.

Table 4.3 Previously identified architectural resources within 0.8 kilometer of the APE.

Resource Number/Name		NRHP	Date	Address	Reference(s)
Berkeley (U/15/)					
0007	Wando Baptist Church (old)	Not eligible	c. 1930	SSR 100, north side, 0.1 mile east of SSR 33	Stockton et al. 1990
0016	Andrew J. Anderson House	Not eligible	c. 1915	SSR 33 vicinity, south side, 0.2 mile east of SSR 98	
0809	wood frame, 1.5 story residence	Not eligible	c. 1940	2560 US Hwy. 41	Salo et al. 2008
0810	concrete block, 1.5 story residence	Not eligible	c. 1940	2561 US Hwy. 41	
0811	wood frame, one story residence (then a barbershop)	Not eligible	c. 1955	2570 US Hwy. 41	
0812	New Wando Baptist Church	Not eligible	c. 1950	1081 Reflectance Drive	
0813	wood frame, one story shed	Not eligible	c. 1940	NE of 1081 Reflectance Drive	
Berkeley (U/15/) and Charleston (U/19/)					
U/15/0006	SC 41 Bridge over Wando River	Eligible	1941	SC 41 bridge over Wando River (mitigated, dismantled & no longer extant)	Fick 1992; Stockton et al. 1990; Salo et al. 2008
U/19/0560					
Charleston (U/19/)					
0088.02	Oakland Plantation Garage	Eligible	c. 1925	Porchers Bluff Road	Brabham and McNulty 1977; Schneider and Fick 1988; Baluha et al. 2003
0088.04	Oakland Plantation Family Cemetery		c. 1800	Porchers Bluff Road	
0088.05	Oakland Plantation Slave Cemetery		c. 1800	Porchers Bluff Road	
0088.06	Oakland Plantation Tenant House	Not eligible	c. 1935	Porchers Bluff Road	
0175/0707	A.B. McConnell General Merchandise	Not eligible	1930	2726 Highway 17 North	Schneider and Fick 1988; Tyson et al. 2013
0563	Goodwill AME Church Cemetery	Not eligible	1836	2818 Highway 17 North	Schneider and Fick 1988
1114	Isaac German Praise House	Eligible	c. 1900	US 17; reported demolished in 2009	Schneider and Fick 1988
1115	Cleveland German House	Not eligible	1937	US 17; reported demolished in 2009	
1116	Daniel German House	Not eligible	1938	Dan Road (no longer extant)	
1117	German House	Eligible	c. 1935	Dan Road	
1118	Isaac Cohen House	Not eligible	c. 1873	Dingle Road	
1119	Emerson Langley House	Not eligible	c. 1935	US 17 (no longer extant)	
1120	Seabrook House	Not eligible	c. 1935	Stephen Gaillard Lane	
1121	John Gillard House	Not eligible	c. 1935	Stephen Gaillard Lane (no longer extant)	
1122	Mazyck House	Not eligible	c. 1924	Hamlin Road (no longer extant)	
1138	O.D. Hamlin House	Not eligible	1935	US 17; reported demolished in 2009	
1139	L.W. Gordon House	Eligible	c. 1875	US 17; reported demolished in 2016	
1140	Springer House	Not eligible	c. 1930	US 17; reported demolished in 2009	
1141	Sarah Wilson House	Not eligible	c. 1915	US 17; reported demolished in 2009	
1142	Thomas Brown House	Not eligible	c. 1875	US 17; reported demolished in 2009	
5374	wood frame, single-story residence	Not eligible	c. 1950	2950 North Highway 17	Adams et al. 2009
5375	wood frame, two-story residence	Not eligible	c. 1950	2718 North Highway 17	
5376	wood frame, one-story bungalow	Not eligible	c. 1955	2517 Old Georgetown Road	
5378	wood frame, one-story residence	Not eligible	c. 1930	one lot N of 2537 North Highway 17	
Philips CL/HD (Charleston County [U/19/])					
Site 38CH1752 / Resource 7923	tomb/cemetery	Not individually eligible but contributes to eligibility of Phillips CL/HD	c. 1800	1594 Joe Rouse Road	SCIAA site form
7336	unidentified house		1960	1569 Joe Rouse Road	Reed et al. 2016
7337	unidentified house		1970	1572 SC 41; duplicated on ArchSite	
7338	unidentified house		1975	2995 Joseph Glover Road	
7339	unidentified house		1971	2920 Bennett Charles Road	

Note: resources shown in **bold** are in the architectural survey universe.

(continued)

Table 4.3 Previously identified architectural resources within 0.8 kilometer of the APE (continued).

Resource Number/Name		NRHP	Date	Address	Reference(s)
Philips CL/HD (Charleston County [U/19/])					
7340	House of Prayer Pentecostal Holiness Church	Not individually eligible but contributes to eligibility of Phillips CL/HD	unknown	2929 Bennett Charles Road	Reed et al. 2016
7341	unidentified house		1975	2973 Bennett Charles Road	
7342	unidentified house		1965	2970 Bennett Charles Road	
7343	unidentified house		1960	2928 Bobo Road	
7344	manufactured home		1972	2994 Causey Road	
7345	unidentified house		1965	1748 SC 41	
7346	unidentified house		1955	2906 Canyon Lane	
7348	unidentified house		1960	1839 SC 41	
7349	unidentified house		1965	1841 SC 41	
7350	unidentified house		1970	1789 SC 41	
7351	unidentified house		1960	2858 Oliver Brown Road	
7352	unidentified house		1975	2828 Oliver Brown Road	
7353	unidentified house		1967	1753 Habersham Road	
7354	unidentified house		1965	2882 Parkers Island Road	
7355	unidentified commercial building		1973	1749 SC 41	
7356	unidentified house		1950	1655 SC 41	
7357	unidentified house		1950	1667 SC 41	
7358	unidentified house		1968	1609 SC 41	
7359	unidentified house		1950	1577 SC 41	
7360	unidentified house		1960	1565 SC 41	
7361	unidentified house		1950	1642 SC 41	
7362	unidentified house		1965	1672 SC 41	
7363	unidentified house		1950	1680 SC 41	
7364	unidentified house		1965	1694 SC 41	

Note: resources shown in **bold** are in the architectural survey universe.

5.0 Archaeological Survey Results

5.1 Introduction

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions from July 31 to August 9, 2017 and from March 4-8, 2019. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe, totaling approximately 136.6 upland acres. Figures 2.1-2.3 show surveyed areas in the archaeological survey universe. These investigations identified 10 new archaeological sites (38CH2534-38CH2542 and 38CH2571) and four isolated artifact finds (Isolates 1-4). Previous investigations identified five archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649) in the archaeological survey universe. Table 5.1 lists all archaeological resources in the archaeological survey universe. The previously identified archaeological sites are summarized below, followed by descriptions and NRHP assessments for the 10 new archaeological sites and four isolated artifact finds.

shown in Figure 4.1 (Wayne 1992; Poplin and Wolf 1999, Grunden and Henry 2006a, 2006b; Beck et al. 2007; and Salo et al. 2008). The new proposed boundary for the combined site, 38BK1621/38BK1810, extends into the archaeological survey universe. However, excavations by Poplin and Wolf (1999) and Salo et al. (2008) in 38BK1621/38BK1810 show that no significant cultural deposits associated with this site are in the archaeological survey universe. Therefore, this cultural resource warrants no further management consideration.

5.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites

Previous investigations identified five archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649) in the archaeological survey universe. As summarized in Chapter 4, the reported locations of 38CH648 and 38CH649 were revisited by Poplin and Wolf (1999), Adams et al. (2009), and during the current investigation. These three investigations found no evidence of 38CH648 and 38CH649. Sites 38CH648 and 38CH649 appear to have been either misplotted or destroyed and warrant no further management consideration. Other previously identified archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, and 38BK1810) in the archaeological survey universe were not revisited because these sites are not eligible for the NRHP (38BK1810); the site is submerged, non-relocatable, and will not be adversely affected by the proposed project (38BK171); or previous investigations mitigated potential adverse effects (38BK1621).

Previous investigations show that 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 overlap and should be combined as one archaeological site, as discussed in Chapter 4 and

Table 5.1 Archaeological resources in the archaeological survey universe.

Site	Description	NRHP Status	Management Statement	Reference(s)
38BK171	unknown	unknown	Site underwater in Wando River and not relocatable; no adverse effect	Wilbanks 1975
38BK1621*	18th/19th-century O'Hear brick kiln	Eligible	Mitigated by Beck et al. 2007; no further management	Wayne 1992; Poplin and Wolf 1999; Grunden and Henry 2006a, 2006b; Beck et al. 2007; Salo et al. 2008
38BK1810*	18th/19th-century brick kiln	Not eligible	No further management	Poplin and Wolf 1999; Grunden and Henry 2006a; Salo et al. 2008
38CH648	Middle Woodland ceramic and shell scatter	Eligible	Sites not relocated by Poplin and Wolf 1999, Adams et al. 2009, or during current study; presumed destroyed	Steen et al. 1983; Poplin and Wolf 1999; Adams et al. 2009
38CH649	Early 20th-century domestic scatter	Eligible		
38CH2534	Middle to Late Woodland ceramic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	current study
38CH2535	20th-century domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2536	19th/20th-century domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2537	Middle to Late Woodland ceramic scatter; 20th century domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2538	18th/19th-century domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2539	Middle to Late Woodland ceramic and lithic scatter; 18th/19th-century and 20th-century domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2540	Unknown shell refuse dump	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2541	18th/19th-century domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2542	Unknown Post-Contact domestic scatter	Not eligible	No further management	
38CH2571	Early 20th-century refuse scatter and well	Not eligible	No further management	
Isolate 1	19th/20th-century Post-Contact ceramic isolate	Not eligible	No further management	
Isolate 2	Unknown Post-Contact architectural isolate	Not eligible	No further management	
Isolate 3	Unknown Post-Contact architectural isolate	Not eligible	No further management	
Isolate 4	Unknown Pre-Contact ceramic isolate	Not eligible	No further management	

*Sites should be combined (see Section 4.6.2).

5.3 Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolated Artifact Finds

5.3.1 Site 38CH2534

Cultural Affiliation: *Middle to Late Woodland*

Site Type: *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter*

Soil Type: *Yonges loamy fine sand*

Elevation: *1.5 meters amsl*

Nearest Water Source: *Mill Creek*

Site Dimensions (area): *7.5-by-22.5 meters (253 m²), oriented to 342° true north (TN)*

Present Vegetation: *Maritime forest with dense understory*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38CH2534 is a subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (see Figures 1.2 and 2.1). The site measures 7.5-by-22.5 meters, oriented to grid north (342° TN). In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of mature maritime forest with a dense understory and no surface visibility. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals, [REDACTED] define the site boundary. Figure 5.1 presents a plan and view of 38CH2534.

Investigators excavated seven shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2534; three of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2534 revealed uniform soil conditions, with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Yonges loamy fine sand. These soils were also encountered at three other newly identified sites (38CH2535, 38CH2537, and 38CH2538), with slight variations in the depth of the Ap soil horizon. Figure 5.2 shows a diagram of a typical shovel test profile from 38CH2534, 38CH2535, 38CH2537, and 38CH2538. Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-33 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and a maximum depth of 40 cmbs, or approximately to the base of the E soil horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2534. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs across 38CH2534. Thus, approximately 0.11 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

Investigators recovered 10 artifacts from 38CH2534. These include two Deptford Cord Marked sherds, six residual sherds, and two sand-tempered plain sherds. Shovel Test 2 produced the two Deptford sherds and two residual sherds. Each of the three shovel tests produced a minimum of three artifacts. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The two Deptford Cord Marked sherds indicate a Middle to Late Woodland subperiod occupation. These artifacts likely represent a Middle to Late Woodland camp site. The inhabitants of 38CH2534 likely chose this location for its close proximity to the resources present in the adjacent drainage.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2534 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2534 is a small (253 m²), low-density (66.7 artifacts/m³) Pre-Contact ceramic scatter. These types of sites are common in Charleston County, especially on or near the Wando River (Marcoux et al. 2011). The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2534 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Middle to Late Woodland) and the presumed function (Pre-Contact camp for procuring resources). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2534 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2534 warrants no further management consideration.

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Figure 5.1 Plan and view of 38CH2534.

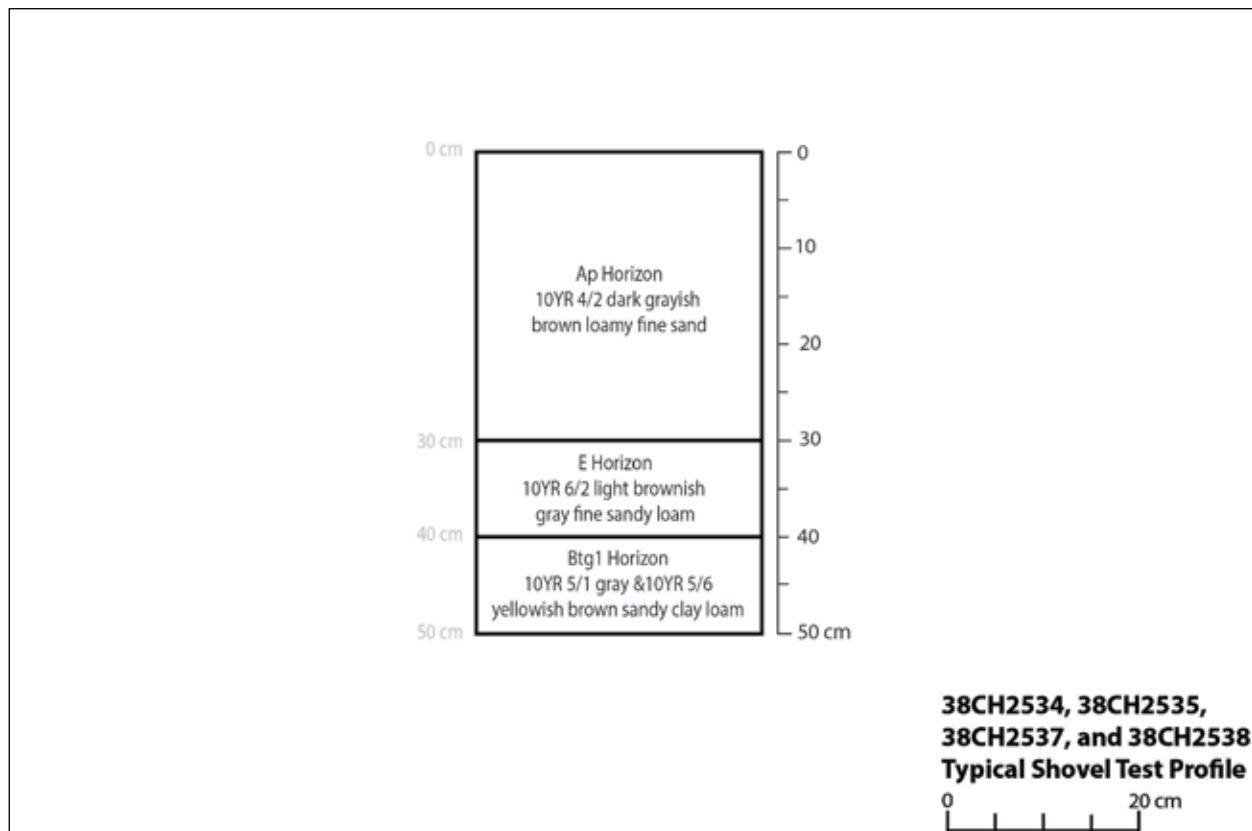


Figure 5.2 Typical shovel test profile, 38CH2534, 38CH2535, 38CH2537, and 38CH2538.

5.3.2 Site 38CH2535

Cultural Affiliation: Twentieth century

Site Type: Post-Contact domestic scatter

Soil Type: Yonges loamy fine sand

Elevation: 3.0 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of
Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 30-by-45 meters (1,072 m²),
oriented to 332° TN

Present Vegetation: Maritime forest with dense
understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38CH2535 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts [REDACTED] (see Figures 1.2 and 2.2). The site measures 30-by-45 meters, oriented to grid north (332° TN). In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of maritime forest with a dense understory and poor surface visibility. A graded trail/road extends along the southern and western edges of the site. A scatter of modern refuse lies west of the site.

Two consecutive negative shovel tests, SC 41, and the western edge of the project area define the site boundary. Figure 5.3 presents a plan and view of 38CH2535.

Investigators excavated seven shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2535; five of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2535 revealed uniform soil conditions, with loamy fine sand similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Yonges loamy fine sand and encountered at three other newly identified sites (38CH2534, 38CH2537, and 38CH2538), with slight variations in the depth of the Ap soil horizon (see Figure 5.2). Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-28 cmbs and a maximum depth of 30 cmbs, or to the base of the Ap horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2535. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs across 38CH2535. Thus, approximately 0.18 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

Investigators recovered 11 artifacts from 38CH2535, all of which are associated with a twentieth-century occupation. Table 5.2 summarizes these

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Figure 5.3 Plan and view of 38CH2535.

artifacts by modified South (1977) Group. Artifacts include five Architecture Group artifacts, six Kitchen Group artifacts, and 3.4 grams of unidentified iron. All five Architecture Group artifacts are nails. The Kitchen Group artifacts include undecorated white-ware sherds (n=3) and machine-made container glass fragments (n=3). The presence of cut nails, wire nails, whiteware, and machine-made glass suggests an early twentieth-century occupation. These artifacts are scattered diffusely across the site. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

Site 38CH2535 may be associated with a former building shown on the USGS (1919b) *Wando, SC* quadrangle [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The lack of brick at 38CH2535 suggests the site functions more as a refuse dump.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2535 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2535 is a small (1,072 m²), low-density (50 artifacts/m³) early twentieth-century domestic scatter. These types of sites are common in Charleston County. The site could be associated with a former early twentieth-century house site in the Philips Community. However, the low artifact densities and the absence of other architectural materials such as brick and mortar indicate the potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2535 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (early twentieth century) and the presumed function (house site or domestic dump). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend

38CH2535 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2535 warrants no further management consideration.

Table 5.2 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2535.

Artifact Class	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	machine headed cut nail	2	19.4
	unidentifiable nail	1	5.9
	wire nail	2	13.0
Kitchen	whiteware, undecorated	3	4.2
	machine-made colorless container glass	2	54.5
	machine-made brown container glass	1	7.9
Miscellaneous	unidentified iron fragment		3.4
Total		11	108.3

5.3.3 Site 38CH2536

Cultural Affiliation: *Nineteenth/Twentieth century*

Site Type: *Post-Contact domestic scatter*

Soil Type: *Hockley loamy fine sand*

Elevation: *3.0 meters amsl*

Nearest Water Source: *Horlbeck Creek*

Site Dimensions (area): *30-by-45 meters (1,019 m²), oriented to 332° TN*

Present Vegetation: *Maritime forest with dense understory*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38CH2536 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts on a broad sand ridge west of SC 41 (see Figures 1.2 and 2.2). The site measures 30-by-45 meters, covering 1,019 m², oriented to grid north (332° TN). In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of maritime forest with a dense understory and poor surface visibility. A raised trail/road runs west away from SC 41. Two consecutive negative shovel tests, [REDACTED]

define the site boundary. Figure 5.4 presents a plan and view of 38CH2536.

Investigators excavated 15 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2536; four of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2536 revealed uniform soil conditions with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Hockley loamy fine sand. Figure 5.5 shows a diagram of a typical shovel test profile from 38CH2536. Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-28 cmbs and a maximum depth of 35 cmbs, or to the base of the Ap horizon. Shovel Tests 2, 3, and 4 produced 32, 15, and 17 artifacts, respectively, suggesting the presence of a subsurface refuse deposit across the western portion of 38CH2536. However, investigators observed no intact architectural features such as brick and mortar chimney bases, foundations, or piers. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs across 38CH2536. Thus, approximately 0.20 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

Investigators recovered 60 artifacts from 38CH2536, all of which are associated with a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation. Table 5.3 summarizes these artifacts by modified

South (1977) Group. Artifacts include two Activities Group artifacts, nine Architecture Group artifacts, 47 Kitchen Group artifacts, and two Personal Group artifacts. In addition, shovel tests produced 800 grams of brick, 48.1 grams of unidentifiable iron, and 1.4 grams of oyster shell. The Activities Group artifacts include one electrical glass insulator fragment and one unidentifiable iron machine part. The Architecture Group artifacts include nails (n=4) and window glass fragments (n=5). The Kitchen Group artifacts include whiteware sherds (n=4), machine-made container glass fragments (n=42), and one milk glass fragment. The Personal Group artifacts include one brass pen fragment and one graphite pencil fragment. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

Site 38CH2536 may be associated with a former home site located in the Philips Community. Although the USGS (1919b) *Wando*, SC quadrangle does not show a building near 38CH2536, the USGS (1958) quadrangle shows an abandoned road and a building approximately 45 meters to the south (see Figures 3.12 and 3.14). It is possible 38CH2536 represents an outbuilding associated with this building. Alternatively, 38CH2536 could represent refuse discarded along the abandoned road.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2536 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2536 represents a twentieth-century home site or refuse dump. The site is small (1,019 m²) but has a high artifact density (300 artifacts/m³). However, 70 percent (42 of 60) of the artifacts recovered from 38CH2536 consist of machine-made container glass. These artifacts average 2.8 grams each. Therefore, it is likely 38CH2536 represents a refuse dump associated with a twentieth-century home site. These types of sites are common in the Mt. Pleasant area and across Charleston County. The small artifact size and limited assortment of artifacts suggests that the potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2536 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (twentieth century) and the presumed function (outbuilding or domestic dump). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2536 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2536 warrants no further management consideration.

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 5.4 Plan and view of 38CH2536.

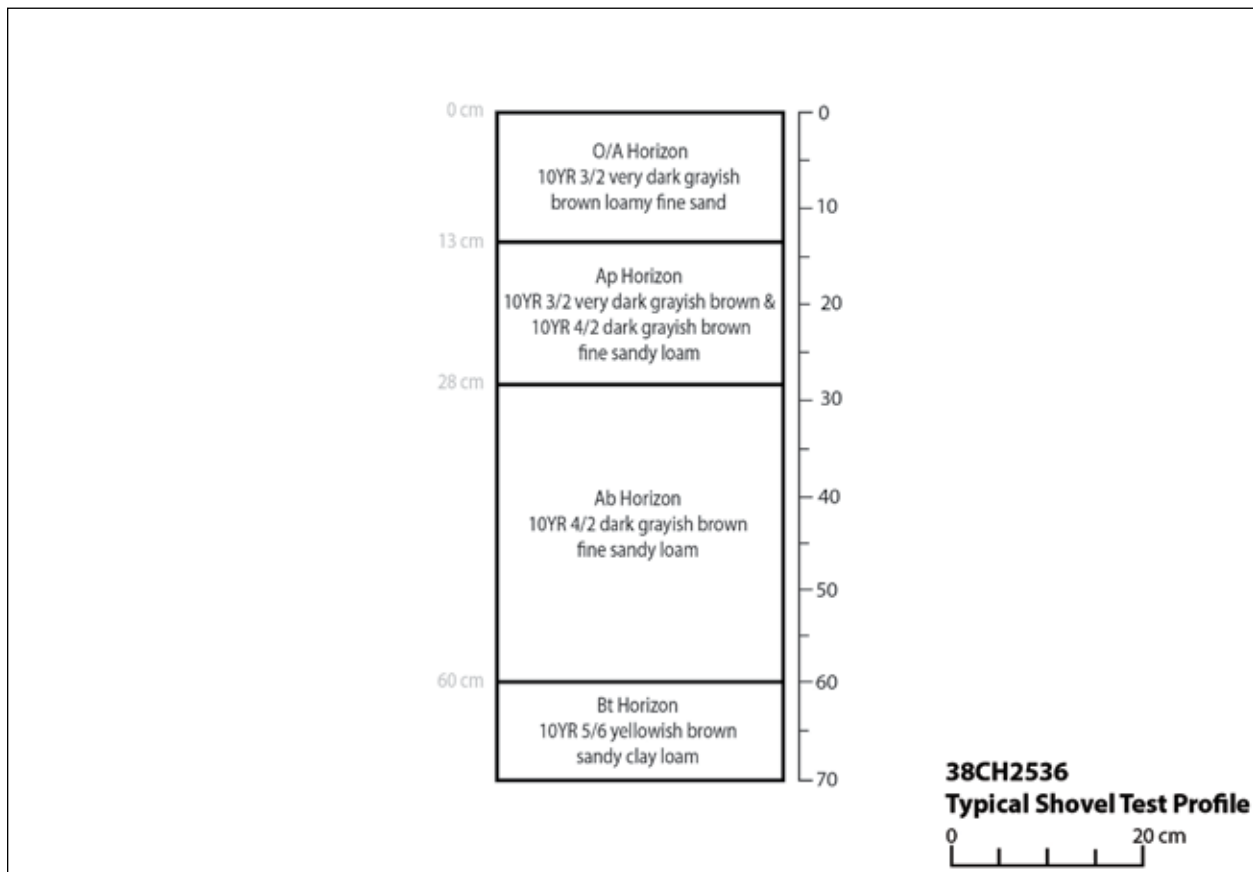


Figure 5.5 Typical shovel test profile, 38CH2536.

Table 5.3 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2536.

Artifact Class	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)
Activities	aqua glass insulator	1	27.2
	iron unidentifiable machine part	1	33.0
Architecture	aqua window glass	5	9.5
	brick		800.0
	unidentifiable nail	3	9.0
	wire nail	1	29.2
Kitchen	machine-made brown bottle glass	3	12.3
	machine-made colorless container glass	39	106.6
	milkglass canning jar lid liner	1	5.9
	whiteware, pink glazed	2	5.4
	whiteware, undecorated	1	12.0
	whiteware, yellow glazed	1	2.8
Misc	unidentified iron fragment		48.1
Personal	brass pen body	1	8.6
	graphite pencil lead	1	0.1
Fauna	oyster		1.4
Total		60	1,111.1

5.3.4 Site 38CH2537

Cultural Affiliation: Middle to Late Woodland;

Twentieth century

Site Type: Pre-Contact ceramic scatter; Post-Contact domestic scatter

Soil Type: Yonges loamy fine sand

Elevation: 4.6 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 45-by-15 meters (828 m²), oriented to 332° TN

Present Vegetation: Maritime forest with dense understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/ no further management

Site 38CH2537 is a subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts and Post-Contact glass artifacts on a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site measures 45-by-15 meters, oriented to grid north (332° TN). In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of mature maritime forest with a dense understory and no surface visibility. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-meter intervals, disturbed land, and the western edge of the project area define the site boundary. Site 38CH2537 is associated with 38CH2538, located 45 meters to the south. Horlbeck Creek, a tidal creek that drains into the Wando River, [REDACTED] Figure 5.6 presents a plan of 38CH2537 and 38CH2538. Figure 5.7 provides a view of 38CH2537's setting in August 2017, looking southwest.

Investigators excavated 14 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2537; three of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2537 revealed uniform soil conditions with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Yonges loamy fine sand and also encountered at 38CH2534, 38CH2535, and 38CH2538, with slight variations in the depth of the Ap soil horizon (see Figure 5.2). Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-33 cmbs and a maximum depth of 40 cmbs, or approximately to the base of the E soil horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2537. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs across 38CH2537. Thus, approximately 0.11 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

Investigators recovered six artifacts from 38CH2537. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. These include two Pre-Contact artifacts and four Post-Contact artifacts. Pre-Contact artifacts include one Deptford Simple Stamped sherd and one residual sherd. Shovel Test 2 produced both Pre-Contact artifacts. The two Pre-Contact artifacts are likely associated with a Middle to Late Woodland subperiod occupation and represent a camp site. The inhabitants of 38CH2537 likely chose this location for its close proximity to the resources present in the adjacent drainage.

Post-Contact artifacts include four clear machine-made container glass fragments. Site 38CH2537 is located just to the east of the former location of a building shown on the USGS (1919a) quadrangle (Figure 3.12). It is likely that 38CH2537 is associated with early twentieth-century activities near this former building.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2537 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2537 is a small (828 m²), low-density (36.7 artifacts/m³) multi-component site associated with Pre-Contact Middle to Late Woodland and Post-Contact early twentieth-century activities. Low-density, Middle to Late Woodland, and/or early twentieth-century scatters are common across Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985; Marcoux et al. 2011). The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2537 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Middle to Late Woodland; early twentieth century) and the presumed function (resource procurement camp; refuse dump). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2537 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2537 warrants no further management consideration.

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 5.6 Plan of 38CH2537 and 38CH2538.



Figure 5.7 View of 38CH2537 looking southwest.

5.3.5 Site 38CH2538

Site Type: Eighteenth/Nineteenth century domestic scatter

Soil Type: Yonges loamy fine sand

Elevation: 4.6 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 15-by-15 meters (172 m²), oriented to 332° TN

Present Vegetation: Maritime forest with dense understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/ no further management

Site 38CH2538 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact domestic artifacts and oyster shell on a broad sand ridge [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site measures 15-by-15 meters, oriented to grid north (332° TN). In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of maritime forest with a dense understory and poor surface visibility. Horlbeck Creek, a tidal creek that drains into the Wando River, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Site 38CH2547 lies 45 meters to the north. Two

consecutive negative shovel tests, SC 41, and the western edge of the project area define the site boundary. Figure 5.8 provides views of 38CH2538.

Investigators excavated 10 shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2538; three of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2538 revealed uniform soil conditions, with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Yonges loamy fine sand and also encountered at 38CH2534, 38CH2535, and 38CH2537, with slight variations in the depth of the Ap soil horizon (see Figure 5.2). Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-33 cmbs and a maximum depth of 40 cmbs, or to the base of the E horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2538. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs across 38CH2538. Thus, approximately 0.11 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

Investigators recovered six artifacts from 38CH2538, all of which are associated with a Post-Contact occupation. These artifacts include



Figure 5.8 Views of 38CH2538, looking south (top) and typical shovel test profile (bottom).

five Colonoware sherds and one olive green bottle glass fragment. In addition, 8.9 grams of brick and 2.4 grams of oyster shell were recovered. All three shovel tests produced Colonoware sherds. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

Colonoware at South Carolina sites is usually an indication of eighteenth-century slave activities (Anthony 2002). In the late eighteenth century, 38CH2538 was located on the Rutledge family's plantation, approximately 250 meters northwest of the main house (Davis 1768 [Figure 3.19]). The site is probably associated with an isolated plantation structure or other activity area that was most likely frequented by enslaved workers. Site 38CH2538 is one of three sites (including 38CH2539 and 38CH2541) that contain artifacts indicative of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century activities located on the former Rutledge plantation.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2538 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2538 is a small (172 m²), low-density (54 artifacts/m³) eighteenth-century domestic scatter. The site could be associated with a former slave settlement on the eighteenth-century Rutledge family plantation. However, the low density of artifacts and low quantity of architectural materials indicates the potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2538 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (eighteenth century) and the presumed function (house site or domestic dump). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2538 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2538 warrants no further management consideration.

5.3.6 Site 38CH2539

Cultural Affiliation: *Middle to Late Woodland;*

Eighteenth-Nineteenth century, Twentieth century

Site Type: *Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter;*

Post-Contact domestic or refuse scatter

Soil Type: *Orangeburg loamy fine sand*

Elevation: *4.6 meters amsl*

Nearest Water Source: *Horlbeck Creek*

Site Dimensions (area): *75-by-45 meters (1,708 m²), oriented to 332° TN*

Present Vegetation: *Maritime forest with dense understory, grass*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38CH2539 is a subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic artifacts and Post-Contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts on a broad sand ridge west of SC 41 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site measures 75-by-45 meters, oriented to grid north (332° TN). Two private residences flank the site to the north and west. In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of mature maritime forest with a dense understory and grass. There was no ground surface visibility across the site. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-meter intervals, the private residences, and SC 41 define the site boundary. Horlbeck Creek, a tidal creek that drains into the Wando River, [REDACTED]

Figure 5.9 presents a plan of 38CH2539. Figure 5.10 provides a view of 38CH2539's setting in August 2017 and the test unit profile.

Investigators excavated 21 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2539, with nine located inside the site boundary and seven of these shovel tests producing artifacts. In addition, two (50-cm square) test units were excavated in the eastern portion of the site. Shovel tests and test units excavated across 38CH2539 revealed uniform soil conditions. Miller (1971) indicates the soils at 38CH2539 as Orangeburg loamy fine sand. However, the soils encountered at 38CH2539 more closely resemble Yonges loamy fine sand (c.f., Figure 5.2). Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-38 cmbs and a maximum depth of 60 cmbs, or approximately to the base of the O/A soil horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2539.

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 5.9 Plan of 38CH2539.



Figure 5.10 Views of 38CH2539: showing archaeologist Jimmy Lefebvre profiling the test unit, looking south (top); and test unit profile, looking north (bottom).

Approximately 0.64 m³ of earthen fill was excavated from the site.

Investigators recovered 35 artifacts from 38CH2539, not including items (such as brick, mortar, and shell) that were weighed but not counted. These include 26 Pre-Contact artifacts and nine Post-Contact artifacts. Additionally, 0.2 gram of wood charcoal and 50 grams of oyster were recovered. Table 5.4 summarizes the artifacts recovered from 38CH2539. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The 26 Pre-Contact artifacts include 19 ceramic artifacts and six lithic artifacts. Ceramic artifacts include one Deptford Cord Marked sherd, two St. Catherines eroded sherds, two eroded sherds, one plain sherd, and 13 residual sherds. The seven lithic artifacts include six pieces of debitage and one tool.

These items are made from three material types: coastal plain chert (n=4), milky quartz (n=1), and orthoquartzite (n=2). Coastal plain chert and orthoquartzite are available locally, but milky quartz is not. This suggests that Pre-Contact occupants of 38CH2539 were highly mobile or participated in a regional exchange network. Lithic debitage includes flakes (n=3), flake fragments (n=2), and shatter (n=1), all indicative of lithic maintenance activities. The three flakes include two bifacial reduction flakes and one pressure flake, all ½-inch or smaller in size. Site 38CH2539 produced only two temporally diagnostic artifacts, the Deptford and St. Catherines sherds, which together indicate a Late Woodland occupation. It is likely that 38CH2539 represents palimpsests of multiple seasonal resource-procurement camp sites dating from at least the Late

Table 5.4 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2539.

Era	Artifact Class	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)
Pre-Contact	Ceramic	Deptford Cord Marked sherd	1	3.3
		St. Catherines eroded sherd	2	9.9
		eroded sand tempered sherd	2	15.5
		plain sand tempered sherd	1	3.4
		residual sherd	13	15.6
	Lithics	coastal plain chert bifacial reduction flake (1/2 inch)	1	0.1
		coastal plain chert bifacial reduction flake (1/4 inch)	1	0.2
		coastal plain chert flake fragment (1/4 inch)	1	0.4
		coastal plain chert pressure flake (1/4 inch)	1	0.1
		milky quartz biface tool distal	1	1.2
		orthoquartzite flake (1/4 inch)	1	0.1
		orthoquartzite shatter	1	0.1
Post-Contact	Activities	lead net weight	1	19.5
	Architecture	brick fragment		261.2
		iron eye bolt fragment	1	44.6
		mortar fragment		10.4
	Kitchen	pearlware, blue underglaze hand painted	1	0.1
		pearlware, polychrome underglaze hand painted	1	0.2
		colorless container glass fragment	3	13.1
		olive green glass bottle body fragment	1	0.9
	Misc	slag		0.9
		unidentified iron fragment		2.7
	Tobacco	pipe bowl fragment	1	0.7
Other	Fauna	oyster		50.0
	Flora	charcoal		0.2
Total			35	454.4

Woodland period. The inhabitants of 38CH2539 likely chose this location for its close proximity to the resources present in the adjacent drainage.

Table 5.4 lists the nine Post-Contact artifacts recovered from 38CH2539 by modified South (1977) Group. Artifacts include one Activities Group artifact, one Architecture Group artifact, six Kitchen Group artifacts, and one Tobacco Group artifact. Miscellaneous Post-Contact artifacts and artifacts weighed but not counted include 261.2 grams of brick, 10.4 grams of mortar, 0.9 gram of coal slag, 2.7 grams of unidentified iron fragments. Seven of nine proveniences at 38CH2539 produced Post-Contact artifacts.

Post-Contact artifacts are associated with two distinct occupations. Artifacts such as the pearlware sherds, the olive green bottle glass fragment, and the pipe bowl fragment are most likely associated with a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century occupation, while artifacts such as the iron eye bolt fragment and the colorless container glass fragment are most likely associated with a late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century occupation. Site 38CH2539 is one of three sites (including 38CH2538 and 38CH2541) that contain artifacts indicative of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century activities located on lands formerly part of the Rutledge family's plantation. In the late eighteenth century, 38CH2539 was located on the Rutledge plantation, approximately 160 meters west of the main house (Davis 1768 [Figure 3.19]). The eighteenth- to nineteenth-century component at 38CH2539 is probably associated with an isolated plantation structure or other activity area. While the early twentieth-century quadrangle (USGS 1919b; Figure 3.12) does not show any buildings near 38CH2539, the mid-twentieth century quadrangle (USGS 1958; Figure 3.14) shows one building flanking the northern edge of the site. Thus, the twentieth-century artifacts are likely associated with activities near this building.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2539 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). While 38CH2539 is the largest (1,708 m²) newly recorded archaeological site identified in the archaeological survey universe, the site produced a low density of artifacts (54 artifacts/m³). Moreover, Pre-Contact and Post-Contact artifacts could not be distinguished in vertical soil horizons. Low-density, multi-component sites such as 38CH2539 are com-

mon across Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985; Marcoux et al. 2011). The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2539 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Late Woodland; eighteenth to nineteenth centuries; early twentieth century) and the presumed function (resource procurement camp; isolated structure or refuse dump). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2539 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2539 warrants no further management consideration.

5.3.7 Site 38CH2540

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Site Type: Shell lens

Soil Type: Orangeburg loamy fine sand

Elevation: 4.6 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 7.5 meters diameter (44.1 m²)

Present Vegetation: Maritime forest with dense understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/ no further management

Site 38CH2540 is a small (44.1 m²) subsurface shell lens located on a bank overlooking Horlbeck Creek,

The site measures 7.5 meters in diameter. In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of sub-climax maritime forest with a dense understory and limited surface visibility. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals, define the site boundary. Site 38CH2540 is one of three sites located in the archaeological survey universe. Figure 5.11 presents a plan of 38CH2540, 38CH2541, and 38CH2542. Figure 5.12 provides a view of 38CH2540's setting in August 2017, looking north.

Investigators excavated three shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2540; one of these shovel tests produced cultural materials. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2540 revealed uniform soil conditions with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Or-

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 5.11 Plan of 38CH2540-38CH2542.



Figure 5.12 View of 38CH2540, looking north.

angeburg loamy fine sand and also encountered at 38CH2541 and 38CH2542, with slight variations in the depth of the O/A soil horizon. Figure 5.13 shows the typical shovel test profile encountered at 38CH2540-38CH2542. Investigators recovered artifacts in one shovel test from 0-25 cmbs, or to the base of the O/A soil horizon. Aside from the shell cluster exposed in this shovel test, investigators observed no other cultural features at 38CH2540. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 50 cmbs across 38CH2540. Thus, approximately 0.04 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

One shovel test excavated at 38CH2540 produced approximately 1,000 grams of oyster shell from 0-25 cmbs. The shell was weighed and discarded in the field. No other artifacts were recovered, and it is not known if the site is associated with Pre-Contact or Post-Contact activities. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2540 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2540 is a small (44.1 m²) but dense (25,000 grams of shell/m³) shell lens that cannot be associat-

ed with a discrete occupation. The site appears to be truncated by road and sidewalk construction activities. The potential for intact and significant cultural materials to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2540 is unlikely to generate additional information. The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2540 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2540 warrants no further management consideration.

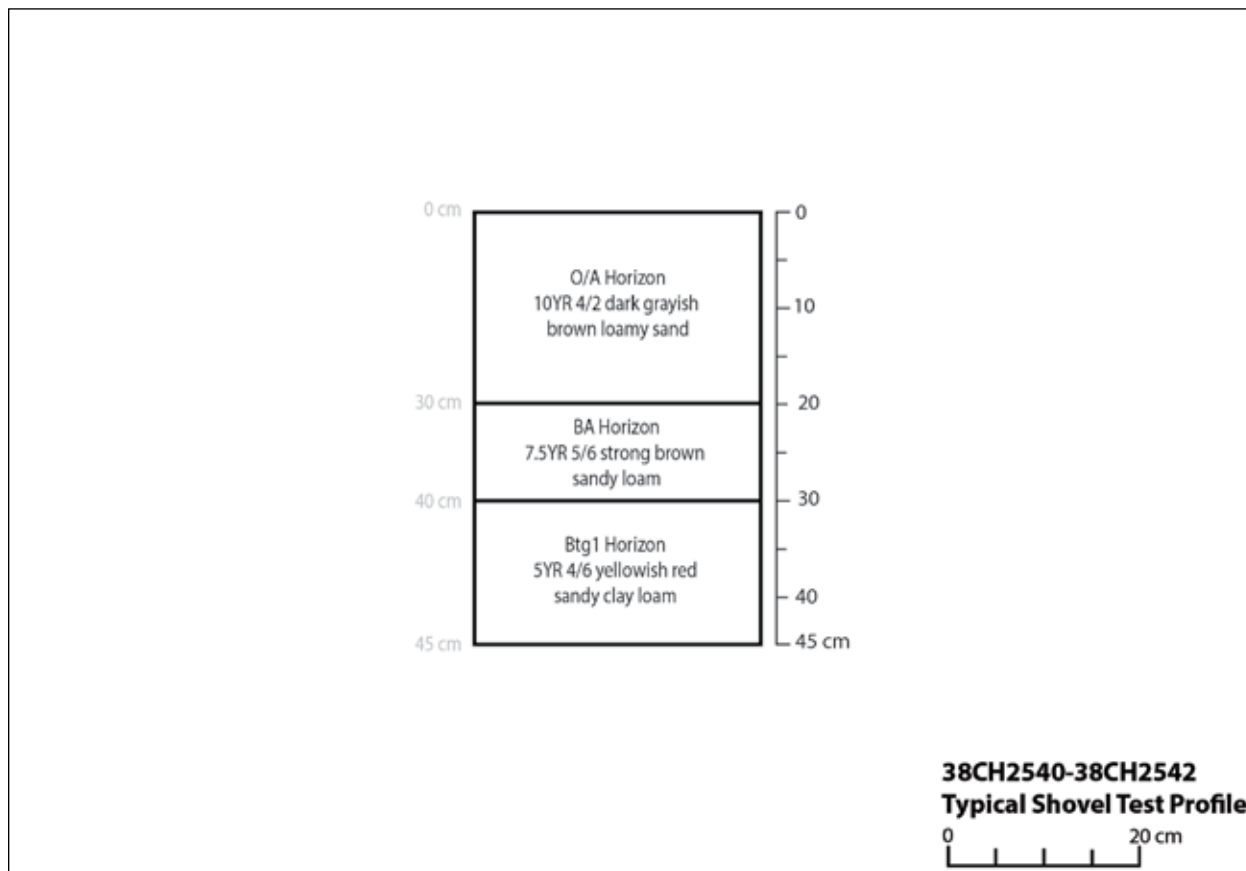


Figure 5.13 Typical shovel test profile, 38CH2540-38CH2542.

5.3.8 Site 38CH2541

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth to Nineteenth century

Site Type: Post-Contact refuse scatter

Soil Type: Orangeburg loamy fine sand

Elevation: 4.6 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 7.5 meters diameter (44.1 m²)

Present Vegetation: Maritime forest with dense understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38CH2541 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact ceramic artifacts on a broad sand ridge east of SC 41 (see Figures 1.2, 2.2, and 5.11). The site measures 7.5 meters in diameter. In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of mature maritime forest with a dense understory and no surface visibility. Investigators observed a scatter of brick fragments near the center of the site. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals, [REDACTED] define the site boundary.

Figure 5.14 provides a view of 38CH2541's setting in August 2017.

Investigators excavated six shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals in and around 38CH2541; one of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2541 revealed uniform soil conditions, with loamy fine sand soils similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Orangeburg loamy fine sand and also encountered at 38CH2540 and 38CH2542, with slight variations in the depth of the O/A soil horizon (see Figure 5.13). Investigators recovered artifacts from one shovel test at 0-33 cmbs, to the base of the O/A soil horizon. Brick fragments were observed across the ground surface near this shovel test. However, investigators observed no intact cultural features at 38CH2541. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs across 38CH2541. Thus, approximately 0.04 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

One shovel test excavated at 38CH2541 produced one undecorated creamware sherd and 100 grams of brick. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix



Figure 5.14 Views of 38CH2541: setting looking south (top) and typical shovel test (bottom).

A. In the late eighteenth century, 38CH2541 was located on the Rutledge family's plantation, approximately 125 meters southwest of the main house (Davis 1768 [Figure 3.19]). The site is probably associated with an isolated plantation structure or other activity area. Site 38CH2541 is one of three sites (including 38CH2538 and 38CH2539) that contain artifacts indicative of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century activities located on lands formerly part of the Rutledge plantation.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2541 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2541 is a small (44.1 m²), low-density (24 artifacts/m³) eighteenth- to nineteenth-century domestic scatter. The site could be associated with a former structure on the eighteenth-century Rutledge family plantation. However, the low density of artifacts and low quantity of architectural materials indicates the potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2541 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (eighteenth to nineteenth century) and the presumed function (isolated structure or activity area). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2541 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2541 warrants no further management consideration.

5.3.9 Site 38CH2542

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown Post-Contact

Site Type: Post-Contact refuse and shell scatter

Soil Type: Orangeburg loamy fine sand

Elevation: 4.6 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 45-by-15 meters (451 m²), oriented to 332° TN

Present Vegetation: Maritime forest with dense understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/no further management

Site 38CH2542 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact ceramic artifacts and shell on a broad sand ridge [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site measures 45-by-15 meters oriented to grid north (332° TN). In August 2017, vegetation across the site consisted of mature maritime forest with a dense understory and no surface visibility. Horlbeck Creek, a tidal creek that drains into the Wando River, flows [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-meter intervals, [REDACTED] define the site boundary.

Figure 5.15 provides a view of 38CH2542's setting in August 2017, looking west.

Investigators excavated 11 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2542; two of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2542 revealed uniform soil conditions with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Orangeburg loamy fine sand and also encountered at 38CH2540 and 38CH2541, with slight variations in the depth of the O/A soil horizon (see Figure 5.13). Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-35 cmbs and a maximum depth of 40 cmbs, or approximately to the base of the O/A soil horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2542. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs across 38CH2542. Thus, approximately 0.08 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

The two positive shovel tests at 38CH2542 produced only brick and oyster shell, all of which was weighed and discarded in the field. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. Shovel Test 2



Figure 5.15 View of 38CH2542, looking west.

produced 250 grams of brick; Shovel Test 3 produced 75 grams of brick and 300 grams of oyster shell. No historic maps or plats show a building in the vicinity of 38CH2542. However, the site could be associated with the eighteenth-century Rutledge family's plantation, as shown in Figure 3.19. Site 38CH2542 lies approximately 145 meters south-southwest of the former location of the plantation's main settlement (Davis 1768 [Figure 3.19]).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2542 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2542 is a small (451 m²), Post-Contact scatter that cannot be attributed to a definitive occupation. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2542 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Post-Contact) and the presumed function (refuse scatter). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2542 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2542 warrants no further management consideration.

5.3.10 Site 38CH2571

Cultural Affiliation: Early twentieth century

Site Type: Post-Contact refuse scatter and well

Soil Type: Charleston loamy fine sand

Elevation: 3.8 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source: Horlbeck Creek

Site Dimensions (area): 34-by-30 meters (950 m²), oriented to 332° TN

Present Vegetation: Planted loblolly pine forest with dense understory

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/ no further management

Site 38CH2571 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact glass and metal artifacts on a broad sand ridge east of SC 41 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site measures 34-by-30 meters oriented to grid north (332° TN). In March 2019, vegetation across the site consisted of planted loblolly pine forest with a dense understory and no surface visibility. A shallow earthen well measuring approximately 2.0 meters diameter is located in the center of the site. Horlbeck Creek, a tidal creek that drains into the Wando River, [REDACTED]. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-meter intervals define the site boundary. Figure 5.16 provides a plan of 38CH2571. Figure 5.17 shows the well and typical vegetation at 38CH2571 in March 2019.

Investigators excavated 21 shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-meter intervals in and around 38CH2571; three of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Shovel tests excavated across 38CH2571 revealed uniform soil conditions with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Charleston loamy fine sand. Figure 5.18 presents a typical shovel test profile at 38CH2571. Investigators recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-27 cmbs and a maximum depth of 30 cmbs, or approximately to the base of the A soil horizon. Investigators observed no cultural features in shovel tests or across the surface of 38CH2571. Shovel tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs across 38CH2571. Thus, approximately 0.34 m³ of fill was excavated from the site.

The three positive shovel tests at 38CH2571 produced three Post-Contact artifacts. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. Artifacts include

one unidentifiable nail, one jadeite fragment, and one glass insulator fragment. No historic maps or plats show a building in the vicinity of 38CH2571 (e.g., Gaillard 1948; Kollock 1940; USGS 1919b, 1943). Given the site's proximity to the former Gregory Ferry Road (Resource 7935) and the presence of the glass insulator, it is likely the site represents a roadside refuse scatter; the glass insulator suggests an overhead phone or power line once flanked the old road. The well may be associated with an old farm in the area.

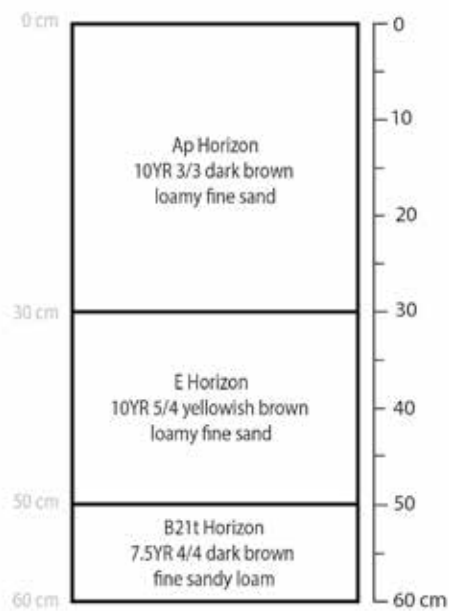
We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2571 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2571 is a small (851 m²) Post-Contact scatter associated with an early twentieth-century occupation. Despite the presence of an apparent well, the potential for other intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2571 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (early twentieth century) and the presumed function (refuse scatter). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2571 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2571 warrants no further management consideration.

Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Information

Figure 5.16 Plan of 38CH2571.



Figure 5.17 Views of 38CH2571: well looking east (top) and prevailing vegetation looking south (bottom).



38CH2571
Typical Shovel Test Profile



Figure 5.18 Typical shovel test profile, 38CH2571.

5.3.11 Isolated Finds

Investigators identified four isolated finds (Isolates 1-4) during the cultural resources survey (see Figures 1.2 and 2.3 and Table 5.1). Isolate 1 is one whiteware (blue underglaze transfer print) sherd, recovered from one shovel test, 0-30 cmbs. Isolate 2 is 1,000 grams of brick, recovered from the ground surface near one shovel test. Isolate 2 is associated with Resource 7936, lying just south of Resource 7936's roadbed surface, east of SC 41. Isolate 3 is 400 grams of brick, recovered from one shovel test, 0-30 cmbs. Isolate 4 is one residual Pre-Contact sherd, recovered from one shovel test, 0-40 cmbs. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. At each of these isolated artifact finds, investigators excavated additional shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial find in an attempt to recover more artifacts and define the artifact cluster. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 1-3 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolates 1-3 is not warranted.

5.4 Summary

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions from July 31 to August 9, 2017 and from March 4-8, 2019. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe (see Figures 2.1-2.3). Previous investigations identified five archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649) in the archaeological survey universe. As discussed in Chapter 4, sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 overlap and should be considered one archaeological site, 38BK1621/38BK1810. The current investigation identified 10 new archaeological sites (38CH2534-38CH2542 and 38CH2571) and four isolated artifact finds (Isolates 1-4). The archaeological deposits in the archaeological survey universe associated with 38BK171, 38BK1621/38BK1810, 38CH648, 38CH649, 38CH2534-38CH2542, 38CH2571, and Isolates 1-4 cannot generate important information about the past and are not eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, with respect to the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, these cultural resources warrant no further management consideration.

6.0 Architectural Survey Results

6.1 Introduction

Brockington conducted the architectural survey in two phases from September 25-27, 2017 and from March 18-21, 2019. The survey was designed to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) in the project area. In accordance with the scope of work and SCDAH (2018) standards, the project's Architectural Historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources. Very little remains of the area's colonial and antebellum history (e.g., Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 and Resource 7934). Recent development pressure from both ends of the project corridor include residential and commercial buildings. The development growth has transformed the road into a busy thoroughfare, often congested with vehicular traffic.

The remainder of Chapter 6 describes previously recorded and newly recorded architectural resources, providing NRHP assessments for each of these resources. Section 6.2 describes the previously recorded architectural resources. Section 6.3 describes and provides individual NRHP assessments for resources associated within or near the Phillips CL/HD. Section 6.4 describes and provides NRHP assessments for resources associated with or near the Sweetgrass Basket Stand Corridor TCP. Section 6.5 summarizes and provides NRHP assessments for all other newly recorded architectural resources. Section 6.6 provides a summary.

6.2 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

There are 34 previously recorded individual architectural resources in the architectural survey universe (see Figure 1.2 and Table 4.3). The SC 41 bridge over the Wando River (U/15/0006 and U/19/0560) was built in 1941 and was eligible for the NRHP before it was mitigated, dismantled, and replaced in 2017. Figure 6.1 provides a view of the SC 41 Wando River bridge with its replacement standing east of the 1941 bridge. Eight previously recorded Charleston County architectural resources (1114, 1115, 1116, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1141, and 1142) are no longer extant and require no additional discussion or management. Resources 1117 (German House) and 1120 (Seabrook House) were surveyed in 1988, and revisit survey forms were completed for each resource. These forms are included with the new survey forms in Appendix B. The other previously recorded resources were surveyed in 2008 or later and have not undergone any alterations that substantially change their character; we did not produce revisit forms for those resources. In addition, The SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project extends through two NRHP-eligible properties, the Phillips CL/HD (a historic African American community that is eligible for the NRHP) and the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. Twenty-one of the 28 previously recorded individual architectural resources are contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD.



Figure 6.1 View of the SC 41 bridge over the Wando River, looking southwest and showing the replacement bridge to the southeast.

6.3 The Phillips CL/HD

6.3.1 Introduction

Previous investigations documented the significance of Lowcountry Gullah Geechee communities such as Phillips, which is in the central portion of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project (NPS 2005; Reed et al. 2016). Phillips is one of several African American freedmen communities in Charleston County that were established in the late nineteenth century that still exists. Reed et al. (2016) recommended the Phillips HD as eligible for the NRHP, in conjunction with these other communities, because of their association with freedmen's settlements and Lowcountry Gullah Geechee culture. In 2016, New South recorded the Phillips HD and identified 21 associated architectural resources in the present architectural survey universe (Reed et al. 2016). These resources are summarized in Table 4.3. None of these 21 resources have been altered since 2016 and were not re-surveyed during the current investigation. None of these 21 architectural resources meet NRHP criteria for individual eligibility but are

considered contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD. During the current investigation, investigators identified six other cultural resources, including one cemetery (Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923) and five fruit or sweetgrass basket stands (Stands 79-83) that are associated with Phillips and described below. Figure 6.2 presents a map of the Phillips community, showing all associated cultural resources in the architectural survey universe. A historical marker erected near the intersection of SC 41 and Joe Rouse Road commemorates the community (Figure 6.3).

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Figure 6.2 Map showing cultural resources associated with the Phillips CL/HD.

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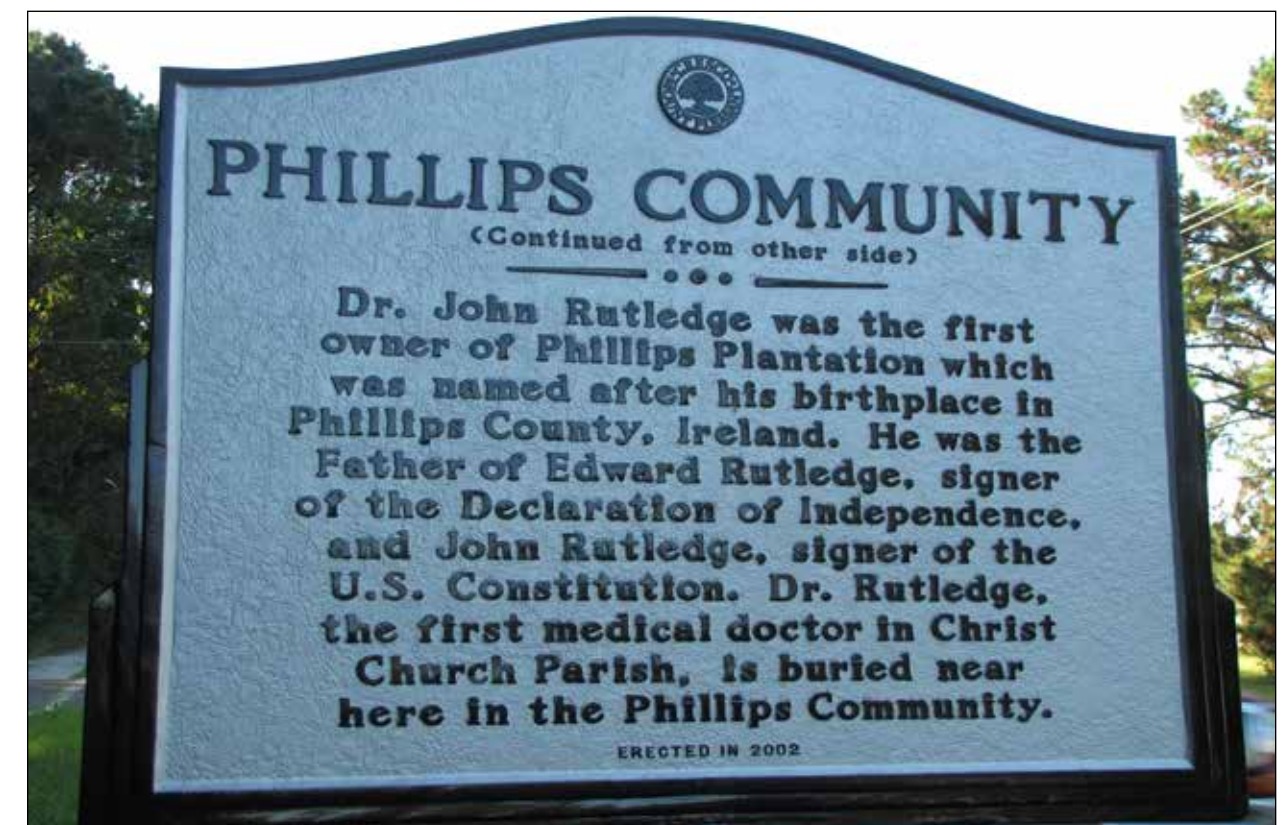
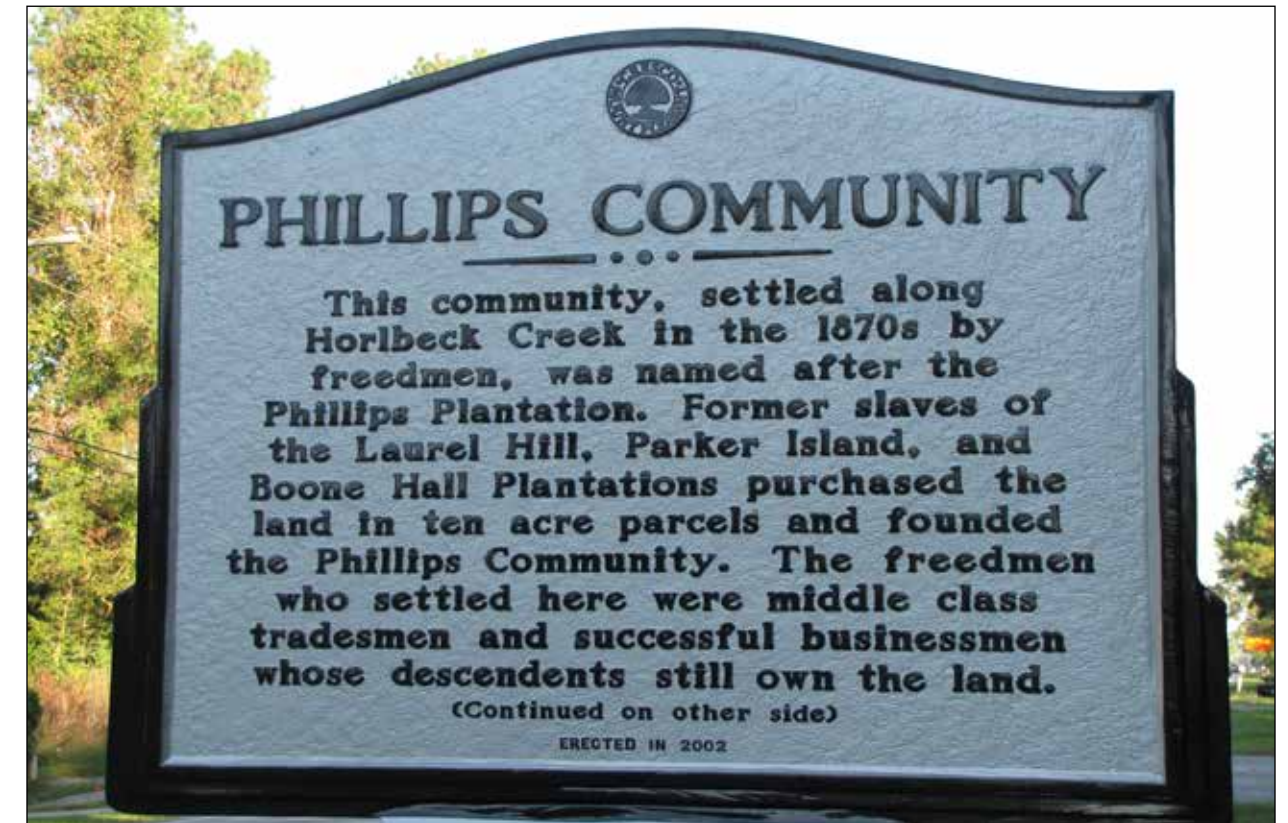


Figure 6.3 Phillips community historical marker.

6.3.2 The Rutledge Tomb (Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923)

Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is a Post-Contact cemetery that includes one known grave located northeast of the intersection of SC 41 and Joe Rouse Road in the southern portion of the Phillips CL/HD (see Figures 1.2, 5.3, and 6.2). The known grave at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is a brick and mortar tomb with a vaulted roof. The tomb measures approximately 3.0-by-2.5 meters (9.8-by-8.2 feet), with the long axis oriented to 20° azimuth. The tomb is constructed of brick and mortar using English bond. The vaulted roof of the tomb stands approximately 80 cm (2.6 feet) above the ground surface, while the inside of the tomb lies approximately 50 cm (1.6 feet) below the ground surface. Approximately 50 cm (1.6 feet) along the western side of the tomb has collapsed. A metal plate has been placed along this edge, presumably to prevent further collapse of the tomb. Figure 6.4 shows a plan of Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923, including the incorrectly plotted location for the resource at SCIAA and a 15.2-meter (50-foot) preservation buffer around the tomb. Figure 6.5 presents diagrams of the tomb at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 in plan and profile. Figure 6.6 presents views of Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 in August 2017.

While Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is not shown on any historic maps or plats, its existence has been documented for many years. It is likely the tomb at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 represents one or more graves associated with a family cemetery at the former Rutledge family plantation. As shown in Figure 3.18, the cemetery lay south of the main settlement along a plantation road. In a 1929 newspaper article, historian Sarah C. Holmes von Kolnitz described Phillips and the tomb at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923:

Not far from Boone Hall is the old Rutledge place now divided into small tracts of land. It was there that John Rutledge the governor, and Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were born. A queer old brick tomb of the Rutledges is to be seen on the side of the road, but both John and Edward Rutledge are buried in Charleston [in] the former St. Michael's Churchyard and Edward in St. Phillip's.

In 1930, in describing the Rutledge family, Allan (1930:3) declared "The old tomb is still standing, a mute tribute to a more patriotic past." Genealogist Petrona McIver (Papers 1845-1972, no specific date) suggests that Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 entombs "the elder Rutledges." Childs (2000:1) observed, "the current generation" of Phillips landowners "have become curious about a lone tombstone and the former plantation known as 'Phillips.'" Concurrently, former Brockington archaeologist Tina Rust interviewed nearby residents, Reverend Harry Palmer and Richard Habersham, who revealed details about Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923:

Tomb of a Phillips patriarch (perhaps the plantation owner: Reverend doesn't know for certain). The tomb is located 10 meters east of SC 41, and is accessed by turning right onto Joe Rouse Road when you are traveling north on SC 41. The vaulted roof of the north/south oriented brick tomb is intact. The entire tomb (and its entryway) was largely intact until about 25 years. On the south side of the tomb the base measures 2.29 meters and it is 1.18 meters to the roof of the tomb. The west side of the tomb measures 2.05 meters at the arch and 2.49 meter at the base. There is a lot debris in the tomb, including brick and mortar (presumably when the entryway collapsed/was destroyed). At the top of the north wall of the tomb there is an inverted rectangular opening about 10 cm wide (Rust, personal communication).

The 2004 *Moultrie News* article by Jeff Van on Phillips showed a photograph of the tomb at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923, with the caption "The grave of Dr. John Rutledge, the first owner of Phillips plantation, located near the entrance to the community off of SC 41" (Van 2004).

This caption reveals two problems that have been perpetuated through the years, which are detailed in Chapter 3. First, Sarah Hext Rutledge and her descendants did not refer to this plantation as Phillips, a name that came later when the tract was acquired by John Milnor Phillips in 1828. Most of the lands containing Phillips were part of a plantation inherited by Sarah Hext from her father Hugh Hext, which she brought with her into her marriage

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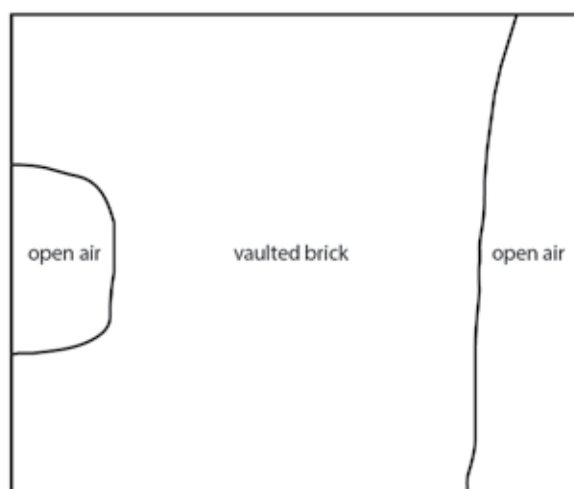
Figure 6.4 Plan of Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923, showing SCIAA and actual location and 15.2-meter preservation buffer.



38CH1752/Resource 7923
Plan and West Profile

0 1 Meter

Plan



West Profile

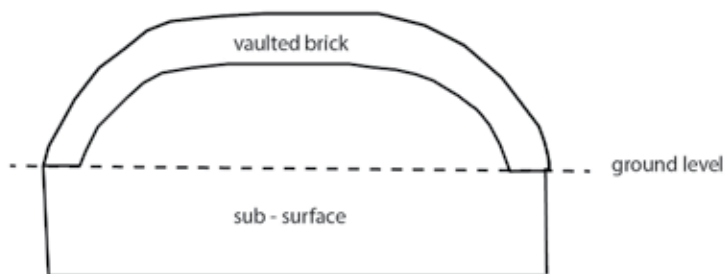


Figure 6.5 Plan and profile of tomb at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923.



Figure 6.6 Views of Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 in August 2017: east profile (top) and west profile showing Archaeologist Jimmy Lefebvre with GPS (bottom).

with Dr. John Rutledge, one of the patriarchs of the Rutledge family in South Carolina. The families with the longest tenures at this plantation include Robert Fenwick (1694-1722), Sarah Hext Rutledge (1733-1799), Robert Stewart (1802-1811 and 1820-1828), and John Milnor Phillips (1828-1847). Second, the claim that the tomb inters the remains of Dr. John Rutledge, Sr., is unsubstantiated and controverts the fact that the elder Rutledge was buried in the St. Phillips Church cemetery in Charleston in 1750 (Webber 1920:253; 1930:10). Like her husband, Sarah Hext Rutledge was buried at St. Phillips church cemetery in Charleston. Sarah's father Hugh Hext is buried at the Christ Church parish cemetery. Similarly, John Milnor Phillips was buried upon his death in 1856 at the Circular Church Cemetery, also in Charleston. Robert Stewart, who acquired the plantation from the Rutledge family and whose heirs sold it to Phillips, died while in possession of the plantation but it is not known where he is buried.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 with respect to Criteria A-D and Potter and Boland's (1992) Criteria Considerations A-G for cemeteries (see Section 2.6.3). Graves and cemeteries may qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A-G (Potter and Boland 1992:14-18). With the exception of graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from the Criteria Considerations.

Criteria Considerations A, B, E, and G do not apply to Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. These criteria refer to cemeteries or graves that were designed with architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance (A), have been relocated (B), are constructed in manners that are part of master plans (E), or that have gained their significance in the last 50 years (G). Under Criteria Consideration C, D, and F, Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 may be eligible for the NRHP if it can be associated with graves of historic figures (C), persons of transcendent importance (D), or are commemorative (F). While the tomb at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 clearly commemorates someone, that person has yet to be identified. Even though Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 may inter the remains of one or more members of the Rutledge family (or other families for that matter), many of whom played significant parts in

the history of South Carolina and the United States, it cannot be associated directly with an individual member of this or any other family. Therefore, until additional information shows differently, Criteria Considerations C, D, and F cannot be applied to Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. However, while not individually eligible for the NRHP, Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 should be considered a contributing element of the Phillips CL/HD (see below).

Furthermore, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600). The cemetery lies in the center of the southern portion of Charleston County Parcel (CCP) 5830000016, a vacant lot covered in mature maritime forest with a dense understory. Aside from the tomb, no other graves are known at Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923, but it is thought to be the location of a family cemetery. We recommend the 253-m² proposed site boundary be used for land management practices in order to avoid disturbance of Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. Also, we recommend a protective fence be erected around the site.

Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 should be preserved in place. If it cannot be preserved, we recommend a multi-faceted management approach. This approach should include additional archival research, the use of remote sensing (e.g., ground penetrating radar [GPR] or magnetometer) to determine the extent of the cemetery, and/or archaeological monitoring during construction activities near the cemetery. These activities should be done in consultation with the SHPO.

6.3.3 Sweetgrass and Other Stands

The Phillips CL/HD has evidence of the Lowcountry Gullah Geechee cultural tradition of crafting and selling commodities such as fruit and sweetgrass baskets from family or communal stands. During the current investigation, investigators recorded five wood-frame stands in Phillips (Stands 79-83, which are summarized in Table 6.1 and shown in Figures 6.7-6.10, respectively) that reflect this tradition. In addition, investigators observed locals sorting and drying sweetgrass for use in the manufacture of baskets at various locations in the Phillips community.

Table 6.1 Phillips CL/HD sweetgrass basket and other stands.

Stand	Function(s)	Frame	Foundation	Roof	Comments	Dimensions (feet)			Association(s)
						Length	Width	Height	
79	sweetgrass	Wood	post-in-earth	asphalt shingles	new	8	8	8	80
80	fruit and vegetable stand	Wood	post-in-earth	tin	Wrapped in chain link fence, partial sign; appears abandoned; partial sign reads “-Win, Fruits & Ve”	32	16	8	79
81	sweetgrass	Wood	post-in-earth	tin	Just north of that had sweetgrass drying also small trail in woods to the west that leads to a group of mobile homes. Painted white. External display table.	6	6	8	n/a
82	sweetgrass	Wood	post-in-earth	plywood	particle board siding; external display tables	12	12	8	
83	sweetgrass; gathering area	Wood	post-in-earth	asphalt shingles	pitched roof	12	12	8	7348 and 7349

These stands are temporary shed-like structures that gain their importance through their connection with the Gullah Geechee cultural practice of sweetgrass basket making and sales. The stands are wood-frame (mostly 4-by-4 lumber) construction with rectangular plans of various dimensions. All five stands have a single slope, shed roof atop a wood post foundation. The stands serve utilitarian purposes (i.e., the display of products), and do not require more substantial construction methods, though several appear to have seen prolonged use. Stands 79 and 81-83 appear to be typical sweetgrass basket stands, while Stand 80 may have either functioned solely as a fruit stand or as both. Stands 79 and 80 are associated with the same address. Stand 83 is associated with Resources 7348 and 7349 and may be used more as a gathering spot than a stand (see Figure 6.10). None of these stands appear to be 50 years old, and none are considered individually eligible for the NRHP. However, these stands may be considered contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD.



Figure 6.7 Sweetgrass Stand 79, looking southwest (top); Fruit Stand 80, looking west (bottom).



Figure 6.8 Sweetgrass Stand 81, looking southwest.



Figure 6.9 Sweetgrass Stand 82, looking east.



Figure 6.10 Sweetgrass Stand 83, looking west.

6.3.4 Summary

The Phillips CL/HD is eligible for the NRHP. Furthermore, Richardson Seacat (2018) is evaluating the community as a TCP. Reed et al. (2016) identified 21 architectural resources associated with Phillips in the architectural survey universe. These resources have changed little since 2016. During the current investigation, we documented six additional cultural resources in the architectural survey universe associated with the Phillips community, including five sweetgrass/fruit stands and one cemetery. These 27 resources should be considered contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD. The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements project may have an adverse effect on the Phillips CL/HD. If possible, the Phillips CL/HD should be avoided. However, if it cannot be avoided, proposed improvements should be designed in such a way to minimize or mitigate these adverse effects, in consultation with the SHPO. Additional recommendations regarding the Phillips community TCP are provided in Richardson Seacat (2018).

6.4 Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP

6.4.1 Introduction

In 2009, New South conducted a cultural resources survey of approximately five miles of US 17 between the Isle of Palms Connector and Darrell Creek Trail in Charleston County (Adams et al. 2009; see Sections 4.4 and 4.6.1). As part of that project, Adams et al. (2009) identified and evaluated the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. The Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP extends approximately 15.86 kilometers (9.86 miles) along US 17 northeast and southwest of the SC 41 and US 17 interchange. However, the architectural survey universe covers only a small percentage of this resource, approximately 2.36 kilometers (1.47 miles). During the current investigation, we recorded a total of 33 stands in the architectural survey universe associated with the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, including 16 previously identified and 17 newly identified stands. Figure 6.11 shows the location of the Sweetgrass Corridor TCP and the 33 stands in the survey universe.

6.4.2 Stands associated with the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor in the Architectural Survey Universe

The architectural survey universe contains 33 stands associated with the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. These include 16 previously identified and 17 newly identified stands, the characteristics of which are summarized in Table 6.2.

Sweetgrass basket stands are shed-like structures that gain their importance through their connection with the Gullah Geechee cultural practice in sweetgrass basket making and sales. The stands are of wood-frame (mostly 4-by-4 lumber) construction with rectangular plans of various dimensions. Most of the stands have a single slope, shed roof atop a wood post foundation. Several materials such as sheet plastic, plywood, corrugated sheet metal, screening, and lattice are used for sheathing. Windows and doors are incorporated on occasion. The stands are utilitarian in nature, though several have seen prolonged use. Commonly, the stands are rebuilt and/or moved over time.

Previously Recorded Stands. New South's 2009 cultural resources survey of US 17 identified the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP and 22 stands within the current architectural survey universe (Adams et al. 2009). Of those, six stands (Stands 36-40 and 62) are no longer extant. Figures 6.12-6.27 provide views of the 16 extant stands first identified in 2009.

Newly Recorded Stands. During the current investigation, we recorded 17 new or previously unrecorded stands (Stands 64-78, 84, and 85) within the architectural survey universe. Figures 6.28-6.45 provide views of the 17 newly identified stands. See Table 6.2 for a summary of each of these stands.

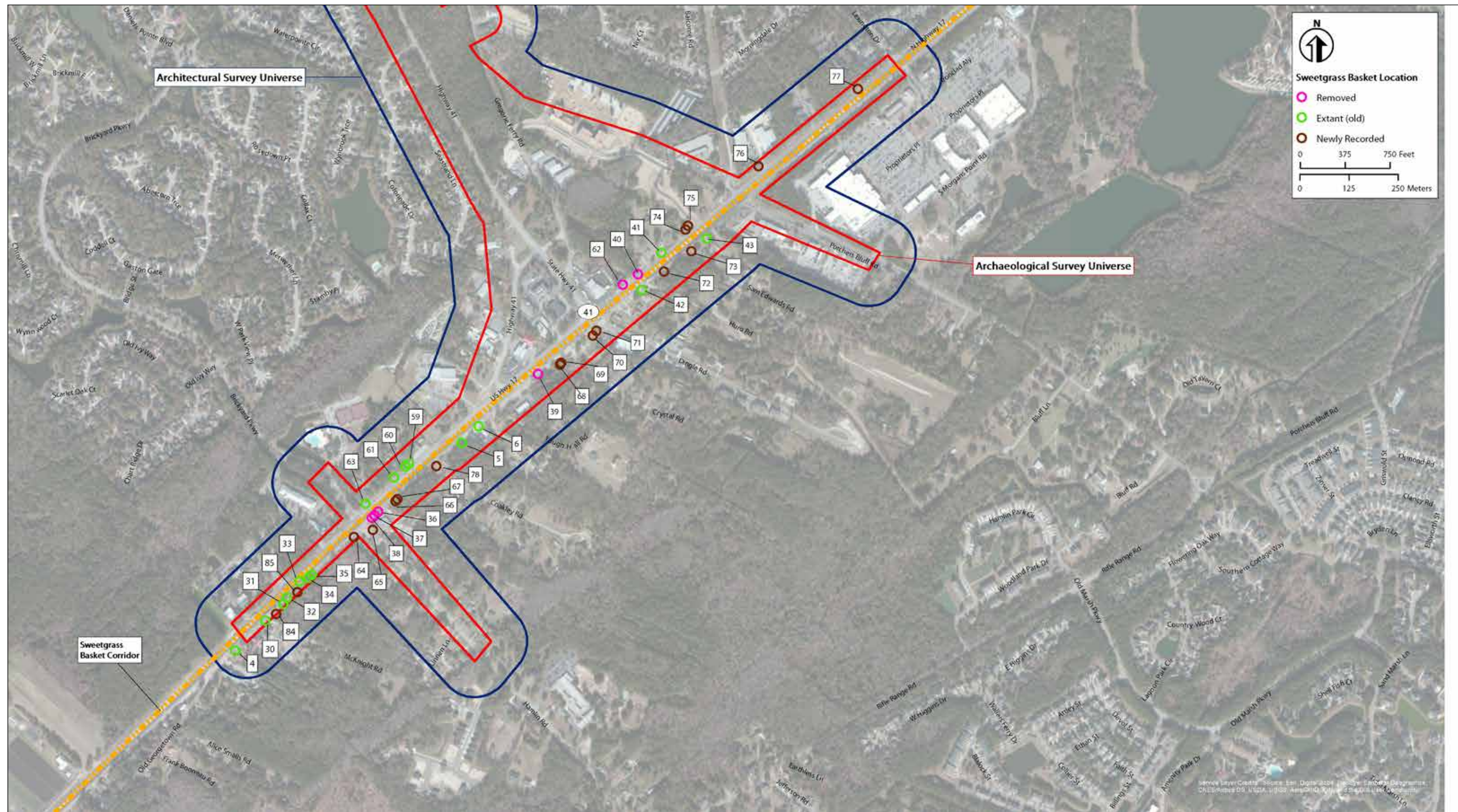


Figure 6.11 The location of a portion of the Sweetgrass Corridor TCP and the associated stands.

Table 6.2 Summary of sweetgrass basket stands associated with the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP in the architectural survey universe.

Stand	Dimensions (feet)			Association(s)	Comment(s)		Name(s)	Owner(s) Present During Survey	Address
	Length	Width	Height						
Previously Identified									
5	16	12	8	n/a	Older construction in front of MP Laundromat; sheet metal roof			no	
6	16	12	8	n/a	Newer construction, just north of Jack’s Cosmic Dogs and SW of Dan Road; sheet metal roof; external display tables wrapped around 3 sides			no	
41	12	12	8	n/a	Wire spool table chained inside; pitched sheet metal roof; external display benches	Brown family		no	2946 N. Hwy. 17
42	12	8	8	n/a	Sign “Gilliard Sweetgrass Baskets”; in front of Gilliard home; sheet metal roof; internal display tables	Eugene Gilliard		yes	
43	12	8	8	n/a	Sign “Charleston Sweetgrass Baskets by Sarah”; sheet metal roof; carpeted display areas flanking 3 sides; pallet floor	Sarah		no	2961 N. Hwy. 17
59	16	8	8	60	Dilapidated but looks well-used; asphalt shingle roof; framed doors on front and side, trellis and screen enclosing structure, display benches in front	unknown		no	2740 N. Hwy. 17
60	16	8	8	59	Dilapidated but looks well-used; asphalt shingle roof; open in front, clad in trellis and plastic on sides; display benches on sides	unknown		no	
61	16	16	8	n/a	Sign “Sweetgrass baskets made by Maebell Coakley and family”; pitched asphalt shingle roof; L-shaped, vinyl siding, small covered porch and covered display area, framed doors and windows, concrete pad	Maebel Coakley		no	2722 N. Hwy. 17
63	12	4	8	n/a	Sheet metal roof	unknown		no	2714 N. Hwy 17
4	12	8	8	n/a	Standing seam metal roof, wood floor. Good condition. Plaque on front of stand: Lillian Seabrook Basketmaker.	Lillian Seabrook		no	
30	6	6	6	n/a	hand-painted sign: "D & D Creations 843-345-7886." Newer materials on stand. Plastic covers windows. Door at rear	D & D		no, but owner works in bldg on property (per brother)	
31	10	10	8	n/a	Empty. Signage on exterior: "Elijah Ford, Sweetgrass Baskets, Turn right at next driveway"	unknown		no	
32	20	16	8	n/a	Shed roof, extended exhibit wings for display. Signage on exterior: "Sweetgrass Baskets Handwoven by Elijah Ford," Elijah Ford, Sweetgrass Baskets, Turn at this exit"	Elijah Ford		yes	
33	12	8	8	n/a	Empty. Shed roof. Simple wood posts, trellis. Faded painted boards show that stand was painted red, yellow, green	unknown		no	
34	12	8	8	n/a	Empty. In state of disrepair, roof caving	unknown		no	
35	10	10	8	n/a	Empty. In state of disrepair. Painted white. Trellis and roof are stable	unknown		no	
Newly Identified									
64	8	8	8	n/a	Asphalt shingle roof	unknown		no	1119 Hamlin Drive
65	16	8	8	n/a	Near US 17 and Hamlin Drive; asphalt shingle roof; also firewood for sale	unknown		no	
68	8	8	8	69	Sign: “Sweetgrass baskets by Julia Riley”; sheet metal roof; painted blue; internal display tables; one external table	Julia Riley		no	
69	8	8	8	68	Side by side in curbed island near entrance to Health First Urgent Care parking lot; sheet metal roof; internal display tables			no	
70	8	8	8	71	Both located at US 17 and Dingle in front of Walgreen’s parking lot; sheet metal roof; internal display tables	Helen Manigault		no	
71	8	8	8	70	5 years at location; sheet metal roof; detached display tables	Marie Rouse		yes	
72	8	8	8	n/a	Newer construction, north of Sam Edwards Road; sheet metal roof; no display tables; cinder block/pallet floor	unknown		no	
73	8	8	8	n/a	Repaired framing, north of Sam Edwards Road; sheet metal roof; no display tables	unknown		no	
74	8	8	8	75	Making baskets since age 6; sheet metal roof; screened; baskets displayed on front and on outside table; concrete floor	Marie Wine		yes	
75	8	8	8	74	Sign “Sweetgrass baskets by Charmayne”; sheet metal roof; plastic sheeting wrap	Charmayne?		no	
76	18	8	8	n/a	Located in front of Royall Ace Hardware; some items displayed but no one attending stand; sign “Sweetgrass Baskets”; sheet metal roof; includes primary, 12’x8’ structure, 4’x4’ shed, and 16’ long, 8’ high trellis display wall	Manigault family		no	3008 N. Hwy. 17
77	12	8	8	n/a	Located in front of Eastbridge Presbyterian Church; dilapidated; sheet metal roof; external display bench falling apart	unknown		no	
78	12	12	10	n/a	New construction in front of Advance Auto Parts; sheet metal roof; concrete pad floor	unknown		no	2741 N Hwy 17
84	10	8	10	n/a	Empty. just north of McKnight Road and Hwy 17N. New shed structure on raised beam foundation with composition shingle roof and vertical wood board exterior, modern windows and entry door. "G" on gables. Stand w/ flat roof, simple posts with horitonal 2 x 4s adjacent to structure on S side	unknown		no	
85	12	10	8	n/a	Empty. located btwn existing stands 32 and 33 on S side of Hwy 17 N. Empty. No signage. In state of disrepair; mix of older materials: board on roof; open in front, clad in trellis	unknown		no	



Figure 6.12 Sweetgrass Stand 5, looking east.



Figure 6.13 Sweetgrass Stand 6, looking southeast.



Figure 6.14 Sweetgrass Stand 41, looking northwest.



Figure 6.15 Sweetgrass Stand 42, looking east.



Figure 6.16 Sweetgrass Stand 43, looking southeast.



Figure 6.17 Sweetgrass Stand 59, looking northwest.



Figure 6.18 Sweetgrass Stand 60, looking north.



Figure 6.19 Sweetgrass Stand 61, looking northwest.



Figure 6.20 Sweetgrass Stand 63, looking northwest.



Figure 6.21 Sweetgrass Stand 4, looking northeast.



Figure 6.22 Sweetgrass Stand 30, looking northeast.



Figure 6.23 Sweetgrass Stand 31, looking northeast.



Figure 6.24 Sweetgrass Stand 32, looking northeast.



Figure 6.25 Sweetgrass Stand 33, looking east.



Figure 6.26 Sweetgrass Stand 34, looking east.



Figure 6.27 Sweetgrass Stand 35, looking east.



Figure 6.28 Sweetgrass Stands 64, looking east.



Figure 6.29 Sweetgrass Stand 65, looking east.



Figure 6.30 Sweetgrass Stands 66 and 67, looking east.



Figure 6.31 Sweetgrass Stand 66, looking east.



Figure 6.32 Sweetgrass Stand 67, looking east.



Figure 6.33 Sweetgrass Stands 68 and 69, looking east.



Figure 6.34 Sweetgrass Stands 70 and 71, looking southeast.



Figure 6.35 Sweetgrass Stand 70, looking east.



Figure 6.36 Sweetgrass Stand 71, looking east.



Figure 6.37 Sweetgrass Stand 72, looking east.



Figure 6.38 Sweetgrass Stand 73, looking southeast.



Figure 6.39 Sweetgrass Stand 74, looking west.



Figure 6.40 Sweetgrass Stand 75, looking northwest.



Figure 6.41 Sweetgrass Stand 76, looking northwest.



Figure 6.42 Sweetgrass Stand 77, looking northwest.



Figure 6.43 Sweetgrass Stand 78, looking northeast.



Figure 6.44 Sweetgrass Stand 84, looking east.



Figure 6.45 Sweetgrass Stand 85, looking northeast.

6.4.3 Summary

Adams et al. (2009) identified the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP and summarized its historical significance for African-American culture. The architectural survey universe contains 22 stands, including 21 sweetgrass basket stands and one other stand. These stands are contributing elements of the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements project may have an adverse effect on the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. Adams et al. (2009:94) identified nine “character-defining” elements of the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP that need to be considered to avoid or mitigate adverse effects. These include the ease of vehicular access, visibility, individual ownership, personalized construction, the freedom of basket makers to choose stand locations, available space for customer and basket maker parking, and sustained natural and rural settings. At present, all of US 17 in the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project is curbed and guttered, providing driveway access and parking at or near each stand, while maintaining a relatively natural and rural setting. Furthermore, basket makers still have the freedom to choose locations for their stands. Any further disruption may have an adverse effect on the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP. If possible, the Sweetgrass Basket Stand TCP should be avoided. However, if it cannot be avoided, proposed improvements should be designed in such a way to minimize or mitigate these adverse effects, in consultation with the SHPO.

6.5 Other Resources

Investigators recorded 32 newly identified architectural resources in the architectural survey universe, including 25 residential houses, two sheds, two commercial buildings, and three portions of raised roadbeds. Five of the architectural resources (Resources 1271-1274) are in Berkeley County (see Figures 1.2 and 2.1); 27 resources (Resources 7933-7939, 7821-7837, and 7921-7922) are in Charleston County (see Figures 1.2, 2.2, and 2.3). Table 6.3 summarizes these 32 resources, which are discussed below. South Carolina statewide survey forms can be viewed in Appendix B.

Table 6.3 Newly identified architectural resources in the architectural survey universe.

Resource Number	Description or Name	Location	Date	NRHP Recommendations
<i>Berkeley County (U/15/)</i>				
1271	House	1068 Clements Ferry Rd.	c. 1965	Not Eligible
1272	House	1064 Clements Ferry Rd.	c. 1965	Not Eligible
1273	House	2571 SC 41	c. 1960	Not Eligible
1273.01	Shed			
1274	Detyens Shipyards office building	2371 SC 41	c. 1966	Not Eligible
<i>Charleston County (U/19/)</i>				
7821	House	1206 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1962	Not Eligible
7822	House	1154 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7823	House	1148 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7824	House	1144 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1970	Not Eligible
7825	House	1134 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1965	Not Eligible
7826	House	1132 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1969	Not Eligible
7827	House	1124 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1955	Not Eligible
7828	House	1112 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1960	Not Eligible
7829	House	1133 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1945	Not Eligible
7830	House	245 Crystal	c. 1965	Not Eligible
7831	House	1118 Crystal	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7832	House	2929 N. Highway 17	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7833	House	2913 Dingle	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7834	Seewee Dental Care	2928 N. Highway 17	c. 1968	Not Eligible
7835	House	2724 N. Highway 17	c. 1960	Not Eligible
7836	House	2722 N. Highway 17	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7837	House	2714 N. Highway 17	c. 1969	Not Eligible
7921	House	1127 Gregory Ferry Rd.	c. 1950	Not Eligible
7922	House	2716 N. Highway 17	c. 1973	Not Eligible
7933	House	1121 Steven Gaillard Rd.	c. 1960	Not Eligible
7933.01	Shed			
7934	Portion of Gregory Ferry Road and old dam	Portion of Gregory Ferry Road and old dam	c. 1760s	Not Eligible
7935	Portion of Gregory Ferry Road	Portion of Gregory Ferry Road	c. 1850s	Not Eligible
7936	Portion of unidentified road	Portion of unidentified road	c. 1850s	Not Eligible
7937	House	1134 Gregory Ferry Rd.	c. 1955	Not Eligible
7938	Freddie Sweets Barber Shop	1120 Hamlin Rd.	c. 1955	Not Eligible
7939	House	2923 N. Highway 17	c. 1960	Not Eligible

6.5.1 Resource 1271 (1068 Clements Ferry Road, Berkeley County)

Resource 1271 is a one-story wood-frame Ranch house constructed circa 1965. The house has a hipped roof clad with composition shingles over a rectangular plan. The exterior walls have a brick veneer that obscures the foundation. The porch is engaged within the corner of a projection and has a turned wood support. There is an open garage engaged within a corner of the house. A modern wood wheelchair access ramp dominates the front façade. There is a three-part picture window next to the entry. The door and windows are replacement. Windows have faux shutters. The building was originally residential, but currently functions as a commercial building. Figure 6.46 provides a view of Resource 1271

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1271 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the well represented Ranch house style in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or

method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1271 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 6.46 Resource 1271, facing northeast.

6.5.2 Resource 1272 (1064 Clements Ferry Road, Berkeley County)

Resource 1272 is a one-story wood frame Ranch house constructed circa 1965. The house has a lateral gable roof clad with composition shingles over a rectangular plan. The exterior walls have a brick veneer that obscures the foundation. The central entry porch has decorative metal supports and a gable roof. The door is laminate wood. An open garage with gable roof occupies the southeast end. There is a three-part picture window next to the primary entry; the other windows are two-over-two double-hung sash with horizontal configuration. The house has faux shutters. Figure 6.47 provides a view of Resource 1272.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1272 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the well represented Ranch house style in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify

under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1272 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 6.47 Resource 1272, facing northeast.

6.5.3 Resource 1273 (2571 SC 41, Berkeley County)

Resource 1273 is a one-story wood frame Ranch house constructed circa 1960. The house has a hipped roof clad with modern metal sheets over a rectangular plan. The exterior walls have a brick veneer that obscures the foundation. The entry porch is a recessed stoop with wooden hand rails. The front door is wood panel with a fanlight and side lights. An open garage with hipped roof occupies the northeast end. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash; some are grouped in threes and paired with faux shutters. There is a brick chimney centered on the ridge of the roof. There is a small rear hipped addition off the northwest side. Figure 6.48 provides a view of Resource 1273. There is one outbuilding approximately 50 feet north of the house (Resource 1273.01). The outbuilding is an open-sided storage shed constructed circa 1960. The one-story building has a lateral gable roof with V-crimp metal sheets and exposed rafter tails over a rectangular plan. The shed is constructed in a minimal fashion with round piles serving as the foundation and the roof support. Figure 6.49 provides a view of Resource 1273.01.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resources 1273 and 1273.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house and outbuilding are typical examples of Ranch house and shed styles common in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Neither resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resources 1273 and 1273.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 6.48 Resource 1273, facing northwest.



Figure 6.49 Resource 1273.01, facing northwest.

6.5.4 Resource 1274 (former Carolina Boatyard office building, 2371 SC 41, Berkeley County)

Resource 1274 is a one-story masonry office building with mid-century modern elements constructed circa 1966 for the Carolina Boatyard. Today it serves a similar purpose for Shipyard Park. The building sits approximately 90 feet southwest of the Wando River and approximately 175 feet west of the SC 41 bridge. The building has a low flat roof with wide overhanging eaves above a core rectangular plan. The front façade of the building is dominated by a tall projection with slender, fixed windows and a metal frame and glass door with transom light. The projection may function as the main office reception area and was an addition, as the USGS (1968) aerial photograph shows. The projection has a brick veneer exterior with decorative corbeled parapet and the shipyard's signage. The core of the building has decorative, raised diamond-shaped stuccoed masonry along the foundation and under the eaves flanking brick veneer exterior. Another entry with a metal frame and glass door is present on the southeast corner. The building has both metal sliding and

mechanical awning sash windows. The building is overshadowed by a large modern storage building directly northwest. Vegetation obscures portions of the northeast end of the building. Figure 6.50 provides a view of Resource 1274.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1274 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The building is a typical example of a mid-century office in the area, and its defining architectural feature is an addition that is less than 50 years old. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1274 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 6.50 Resource 1274, facing northwest.

6.5.5 Resource 7933 (1121 Steven Gaillard Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7933 is a one-story wood frame Ranch house constructed circa 1960. The house has a lateral gable roof clad with composition shingles over a rectangular core plan. Novelty siding sheaths the exterior walls. Sheet metal underpinning pressed to imitate quarried stone obscures the foundation. The screened-in gable porch, which was originally centered before a historic end addition changed the symmetry, has square wood supports. The primary door is obscured by a modern storm door. The windows are two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sash; some are paired. Figure 6.51 provides a view of Resource 7933. One outbuilding stands approximately 15 feet east of the house (Resource 7933.01). The outbuilding is a wood frame implement shed constructed circa 1960. The one-story building has an end-to-front gable roof with V-crimp metal sheets for siding and roof sheathing over a rectangular plan. The shed has a post foundation with the opening featuring garage-style double doors of plywood. Plywood also serves as siding to other areas, including the gable ends. Figure 6.52 provides a view of Resource 7933.01.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resources 7933 and 7933.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house and storage shed are typical examples of mid-twentieth century vernacular structures in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resources 7933 and 7933.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 6.51 Resource 7933, facing south.



Figure 6.52 Resource 7933.01, facing southwest.

6.5.6 Resources 7934-7936 (Charleston County)

Three cultural landscape features, recorded as Resources 7934-7936, lie in the architectural survey universe (Figure 1.2). Resources 7934 and 7935 are portions of the former Gregory Ferry Road, while Resource 7936 is a portion of a former plantation road. All three of these resources lie within the south-central portion of the architectural survey universe. The boundaries for these three resources do not extend past the edge of the architectural survey universe because we did not have permission to survey outside the survey universe. Figure 6.53 shows the location of Resources 7934-7936 on (USGS) 1968 aerial imagery.

Resource 7934 (Portion of Gregory Ferry Road and old dam). Resource 7934 is a portion of the Gregory Ferry Road's raised roadbed atop an old dam that predates the road. Resource 7934 extends approximately 600 feet southwest from the Joe Rouse and Bessemer roads intersection, across a small feeder to Horlbeck Creek, to the shoulder of SC 41. The dam/roadbed across the creek is not extant. In September 2017, investigators observed no evidence of a paved or gravel road surface at Resource 7934 and it was overgrown with trees and shrubs. The remaining roadbed is approximately 15 feet wide and is raised approximately six feet above the surrounding lowlands except where it is breached by the creek. Figure 6.54 provides a view of Resource 7934.

Aerial imagery shows Resource 7934 still present as late as 2005, when it was apparently deconstructed and abandoned when Bessemer Road was constructed. Davis' (1768) plat shows a dam at the location of Resource 7934, but no road is indicated (Figure 3.19). Planter James Gregorie II owned a plantation on the Wando River, and in 1846 received a commission to operate a ferry from Haulover Point on his land across the Wando River to Cainhoy. At the same time, the plantation road leading to his plantation on the Wando River was commissioned as a public road, later to become known as Gregory Ferry Road (see Section 3.2.3). Gregory Ferry Road extended northwest from the Road to Georgetown (now US 17). Resource 7934 is approximately 1.35 miles south of Haulover Point and 1.38 miles north of US 17. Currently, only a small portion of Gregory

Ferry Road remains in use near US 17, although several portions of SC 41 incorporate the road's course. Resource 7934 formed part of Joe Rouse Road, which followed the former route of Gregory Ferry Road. Today, the northern portion of Joe Rouse Road extends north from Bessemer Road to SC 41.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7934 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Resource 7934 is heavily eroded and/or covered with vegetation, is fragmented from other elements of the road, and does not possess any unique architectural characteristics. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7934 not eligible for the NRHP.

Resource 7935 (Portion of Gregory Ferry Road). Resource 7935 is a portion of the Gregory Ferry Road raised roadbed. Resource 7935 extends from the entrance to Laurel Hill County Park on SC 41 approximately 1,200 feet south-southeast to a ditch that defines the southeastern corner of Laurel Hill County Park (CCP 5980000015), approximately 190 feet north of the intersection of the extant Gregory Ferry Road and Carol Oaks Drive. The road forms part of a modern dam that impounds a freshwater tributary of Horlbeck Creek inside Laurel Hill County Park. Resource 7935 is approximately 3.85 miles south of the Gregory Ferry landing site on the Wando River. The roadbed is approximately 15 feet wide and is at ground surface or raised less than three feet above the surrounding lowlands for most of its length. The portion of Gregory Ferry Road that makes up Resource 7935 was likely never paved, and currently serves as a walking trail in the county park. Figure 6.55 provides views of Resource 7935.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7935 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). As noted above, Resource 7935 was formerly the route of Gregory Ferry Road but now serves as a walking trail inside Laurel Hill County Park. Since it now functions as a maintained walking trail,

Resource 7935 no longer reflects its original function (public road). During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7935 not eligible for the NRHP. However, the roadbed that defines Resource 7935 extends southeast of the architectural survey universe, forming part of the boundary of Laurel Hill County Park. The portion of Resource 7935 outside the architectural survey universe was not visited during the current investigation. It is possible that the unrecorded portion of Resource 7935 may convey a sense of a historic landscape, and with additional study may provide more information about Laurel Hill Plantation. Therefore, the portion of Resource 7935 outside the architectural survey universe requires assessment beyond the scope of this project to determine its NRHP eligibility.

Resource 7936 (Portion of unidentified road).

Resource 7936 is a segment of unidentified raised roadbed. It extends approximately 2,875 feet west from Gregory Ferry Road through CCP 5800000031 across SC 41 and along the northern edge of the Brickyard Plantation development tract. The USGS (1919a) Fort Moultrie, SC quadrangle shows a secondary road east of SC 41 and an unimproved road or trail west of SC 41, indicating that the road may have once connected Brickyard Plantation to Gregory Ferry Road. The roadbed of Resource 7936 is approximately 15 feet wide and raised approximately 3.0-5.0 feet above the surrounding lowlands for most of its length. The portion of the roadbed that makes up Resource 7936 was likely never paved and is currently overgrown with trees and shrubs. Concrete rubble has been dumped on the roadbed between Gregory Ferry Road and SC 41. A gate off SC 41 provides access to Resource 7936. Figure 6.56 provides views of Resource 7936.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7936 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The section of roadbed is overgrown with vegetation. During background research, we identified no

events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7936 not eligible for the NRHP. However, Resource 7936 extends east and west of the architectural survey universe. The unrecorded portions of the roadbed that form Resource 7936 outside the architectural survey universe were not visited during the current investigation. It is possible that the unrecorded portions may convey a sense of a historic landscape, and with additional study may provide more information about the immediate area. Therefore, the portions of Resource 7936 outside the architectural survey universe require assessment beyond the scope of this project to determine its NRHP eligibility.

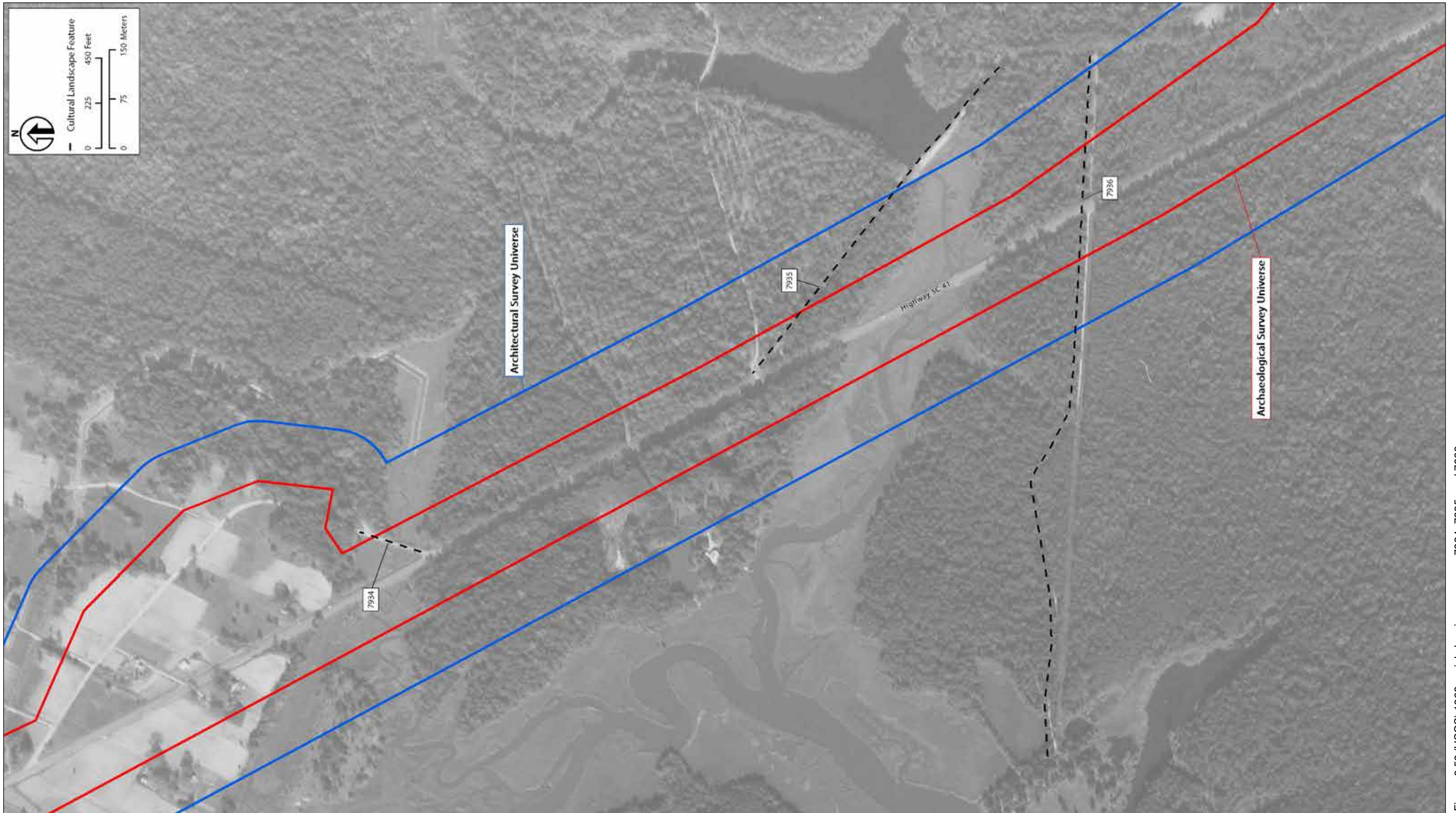


Figure 6.53 (USGS) 1968 aerial showing resources 7934, 7935, and 7936.

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Figure 6.54 Resource 7934, facing west.



Figure 6.55 Views of Resource 7935 facing southeast (top) and northwest from dam (bottom).



Figure 6.56 Views of Resource 7936, showing the gate near SC 41 facing west (top) and the concrete rubble facing east (bottom).

6.5.7 Resource 7937 (1134 Gregory Ferry Road)

Resource 7937 is a one-story wood frame Minimal Traditional house constructed circa 1955. The house has a cross gable roof clad with composition shingles over a rectangular core plan. Novelty siding sheaths the exterior walls. Sheet metal underpinning pressed to imitate quarried stone obscures the foundation. The centered entry stoop porch has square wood supports and a gable roof. A defining feature is the large cross gable dormer. The door is a modern replacement. The windows and a secondary end entry are boarded shut. Figure 6.57 provides a view of Resource 7937.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7937 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of a mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional house in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not

qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7939 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.57 Resource 7937, facing west.

6.5.8 Resource 7938 (Freddie Sweets Barber Shop, Charleston County)

Resource 7938 is a one-story masonry commercial building constructed circa 1955. The building has an end-to-front gable roof clad with V-crimp metal sheets over a rectangular plan. The exterior walls and foundation are uncovered concrete blocks. The entry is at ground level and covered by a gable roof with triangular bracket supports. The wood panel door also has a historic wood frame screen door. The gable ends contain exposed beam ends and vertical board siding. The windows are historic single sash that appear to have a hinged operation (like casement, hopper, etc.), protected by metal security bars. Some of the windows and a side entry are boarded shut. According to several residents that grew up nearby, the building was called Freddie Sweets Barber Shop because children could get a sweet with a haircut when visiting. The building is vacant and in poor condition with portions of the roofing missing. Figure 6.58 provides a view of Resource 7938.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7938 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The building is a typical example of the mid-

twentieth-century vernacular commercial building in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7938 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.58 Resource 7938, facing north.

6.5.9 Resource 7939 (2923 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7939 is a one-story masonry bungalow constructed circa 1960. The house has an end-to-front gable roof clad with composition shingles over a rectangular plan. The exterior walls and foundation are uncovered concrete blocks. The partial shed porch has squared wood supports and railing. The wood door has three fixed lights and a historic wood frame screen door. There is a gable projection next to the porch, and the gable ends are clad with asbestos shingles. There is a three-part picture window under the porch with two-over-two flanking double-hung sash windows. All other windows are modern replacements. Some are paired and all have brick sills. There is a concrete block chimney on the side exterior with terra cotta pipe flue and metal cap. Figure 6.59 provides a view of Resource 7939.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7939 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion

under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7939 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.59 Resource 7939, facing southeast.

6.5.10 Resource 7821 (1206 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7821 is a one-story, wood frame, gable and wing Ranch house on a raised foundation, constructed circa 1962. The rectangular plan house has a lateral gable roof and a small shed-roof porch, all clad with composition shingles. The exterior walls and foundation, apparent on the front façade, include a mix of cladding including brick veneer on the lower portion, weatherboard on the main house, and vertical siding on the front-facing gable wing. The front façade includes a gable vent in the front gable, some replacement windows, and modern entry door. The partial-width shed roof porch has one squared wood support. Figure 6.60 provides a view of Resource 7821.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7821 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the Ranch style in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity of materials and design due to unsympathetic alterations. It does not embody

the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7821 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.60 Resource 7821, facing northeast.

6.5.11 Resource 7822 (1154 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7822 is a circa 1950, one-story, brick Ranch dwelling. The rectangular plan house has a lateral gable roof and a pedimented gable partial-width front porch, clad with composition shingles. The exterior walls and foundation are brick veneer. The foundation is obscured by brick veneer but is probably raised slab construction. An exterior brick chimney is on the south side. The porch features wood porch supports and balustrade. There is an enclosed garage with modern entry door on the front elevation. Along the front elevation are replacement windows and a modern entry door, as well as the entry door enclosure of the once-open carport or garage. There is a large rear addition. A detached garage is located at the rear of the house on the north. Figure 6.61 provides a view of Resource 7822.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7822 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the Ranch style in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*)

or B (*people*). This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (architecture). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7822 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.61 Resource 7822, facing north.

6.5.12 Resource 7823 (1148 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7823 is a one-story, wood-frame, three-wing, side-gabled cottage on a raised foundation, constructed circa 1950. The house is made up of three separate, side-gabled roof sections, with a fourth similar in shape and size on the south end, which may be a later addition. The central wing is the largest and features the central entrance and an engaged, full-width, screened porch with wood porch supports and balustrade. The roof is clad with composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in vertical board. The southern-most wing also features a full-width, engaged, screened porch with wood porch posts and a central screen door entry. This wing also features an entry door. The foundation material is not visible. Figure 6.62 provides a view of Resource 7823.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7823 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is an example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Cri-

teria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7823 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.62 Resource 7823, facing north.

6.5.13 Resource 7824 (1144 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7824 is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable house on a raised foundation constructed circa 1970. The rectangular plan house has a lateral gable roof with a projecting, pedimented gable, partial-width front porch, all clad with composition shingles. The exterior walls are weatherboard. The partial-width shed porch features squared wood supports and railing. All windows are modern replacement windows. Figure 6.63 provides a view of Resource 7824.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7824 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid- to late twentieth-century Ranch style in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7824 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.63 Resource 7824, facing northeast.

6.5.14 Resource 7825 (1134 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7825 is a one-story, wood-frame, “gabled L” dwelling constructed circa 1965. The rectangular plan house has a lateral gable roof with a front-facing gable wing all clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the raised foundation is covered in brick veneer with vents. The enclosed porch has a shed roof and is complete with weatherboard siding, replacement windows, and modern entry door. Figure 6.64 provides a view of Resource 7825.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7825 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under

Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7825 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.64 Resource 7825, facing east.

6.5.15 Resource 7826 (1132 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7826 is a brick, one-story, side gable cottage with attached two-story brick wing constructed circa 1969. Both the one-story and two-story wings are clad in brick and have side-gable roofs covered in composition shingles. The one-story wing features a hip roof porch over the central entrance. All windows appear to be replacement windows and the entry door is a modern door with sidelights. There is a large hip roof rear addition at the south end of the one-story wing. Figure 6.65 provides a view of Resource 7826.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7826 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is an example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under

Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7826 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.65 Resource 7826, facing east.

6.5.16 Resource 7827 (1124 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7827 is a one-story, masonry, hip roof Ranch house constructed circa 1955. The concrete block Ranch house features a low hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, central entrance, brick window sills, raised slab foundation with foundation vents, and a small, shed-roof, screened porch on the south side. The windows are modern replacement windows. Figure 6.66 provides a view of Resource 7827.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7827 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century Ranch style in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7827 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.66 Resource 7827, facing east.

6.5.17 Resource 7828 (1112 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7828 is a stucco-covered, one-story dwelling constructed circa 1960, with a later second-story addition on the north side of the house. The original house is a one-story side-gable cottage with a partial-width shed roof front porch, with stucco-covered window surrounds and decorative stuccoed quoins. The later addition is an end-to-front, gable-roof, full second-story on the original house. This second story is clad in vinyl siding and features modern windows and a round gable vent. The now partial-width shed porch has square wood supports and railing. All windows are modern replacement windows. Figure 6.67 provides a view of Resource 7828.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7828 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to unsympathetic alterations; it does not embody

the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7828 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.67 Resource 7828, facing north.

6.5.18 Resource 7829 (1133 Hamlin Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7829 is a circa 1945 one-story, wood-frame, side-gable dwelling with a historic gable-roof rear addition. The dwelling faces the northwest and sits on a raised foundation that is obscured by corrugated metal underpinning. The main block features a side-gable roof and includes a partial-width front porch with shed roof, wood porch supports, apron wall, screening, and a central entry porch door on the north elevation. Both the historic main block and the gable roof addition feature standing seam metal roof coverings and vertical board siding. A rear shed-roof porch addition is at the south elevation. A wheelchair ramp has been added to the east side of the house. Figure 6.68 provides a view of Resource 7829.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7829 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is an example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource

maintains a level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7829 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.68 Resource 7829, facing south.

6.5.19 Resource 7830 (245 Crystal Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7830 is a one-story, masonry, side-gable cottage constructed circa 1965. The rectangular plan house has a side-gable roof covered with composition shingle roofing material. The exterior walls are concrete block but obscured due to the dense vegetation surrounding the house. An engaged corner porch that is fully screened is apparent on the north elevation and part of the west elevation. Brick window sills are evident on the front façade. The dwelling is currently vacant and in a state of disrepair; it is covered in vegetation and the roof is collapsing. Figure 6.69 provides a view of Resource 7830.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7830 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify

under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7830 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.69 Resource 7830, facing south.

6.5.20 Resource 7831 (1118 Crystal Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7831 is a one-story, wood-frame, hip-roof, gable and wing cottage constructed circa 1950, with a possibly historic hip-roof addition along the entire southeast elevation of the house. The roof is covered in composition shingle roofing material and the exterior is clad in weatherboard siding. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation. A small engaged front porch is on the west elevation and features wood posts and railings with a central entrance door flanked by single windows. Other windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. Figure 6.70 provides a view of Resource 7831.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7831 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not

qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7831 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.70 Resource 7831, facing north.

6.5.21 Resource 7832 (2929 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7832 is a one-story, wood-frame, brick veneer, front-gable dwelling constructed circa 1960. The rectangular plan house has an end-to-front gable roof with a hip-roof addition at the rear and east, all clad with composition shingles. The exterior walls and raised slab foundation are brick veneer and the front gable is clad in vertical siding. The dwelling features a partial-width, hip-roof front porch with decorative metal supports, all within the front gable. The hip-roof rear and wing addition includes a two-bay carport. The carport is slab on grade foundation. Windows appear to be original. Figure 6.71 provides a view of Resource 7832.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7832 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does

not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7832 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.71 Resource 7832, facing southeast.

6.5.22 Resource 7833 (2913 Dingle Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7833 is a one-story, wood-frame, brick veneer, front-facing gable cottage with a hip-roof front porch constructed circa 1950. The rectangular plan house has an end-to-front gable and full-width, hip-roof front porch all clad with composition shingle. The exterior walls and raised foundation are brick veneer and the front facing gable is clad in vertical siding. Vents provide ventilation to the crawl space below the raised foundation. The front porch features decorative metal porch supports, decorative metal hand rails, and an enclosed addition on the western half of the porch clad in vinyl siding. The windows appear to be modern replacement windows. Figure 6.72 provides a view of Resource 7833.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7833 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a level of integrity, it does not

embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7833 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.72 Resource 7833, facing south.

6.5.23 Resource 7834 (2928 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7834 is a one-story, wood-frame, painted brick, gable-on-hip-roof building constructed circa 1968. The rectangular plan building features a partial engaged front porch that includes square wood porch supports. The exterior is clad in brick, with the exposed gable and rear portion of the east elevation clad in vinyl siding. A modern, poured concrete wheelchair access ramp on the east elevation leads to a side entrance. The front façade includes an asymmetrical fenestration pattern with an enclosed portion on the western quarter of the porch, an entrance flanked by paired windows on one side, and a large modern tripartite window on the other side. Windows appear to be modern replacement windows. The building is currently being used for medical office use. Figure 6.73 provides a view of Resource 7834.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7834 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of a mid- to late twentieth-century vernacular dwelling in the area. During background research, we identified no

events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7834 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.73 Resource 7834, facing northwest.

6.5.24 Resource 7835 (2724 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7835 is a one-story house constructed circa 1960 with a later two-story addition. The original house appears to be one-story, wood-frame with a side-gable roof, with a shed-roof front porch on the west side of the front southern elevation. The house has an adjacent two-story, side-gable, concrete block and vinyl sided block addition on the eastern half. The addition features a concrete block first floor, vinyl-sided second story, and a two-story projecting, front-gable porch with an enclosed second story and open first floor. Turned wood porch supports and a turned wood balustrade complete the open first floor porch. The central entry, in the block addition, features a modern entry door with sidelights and brick window sills. The shed-roof porch appears to be glassed in and the windows are a mix of modern replacement windows. Figure 6.74 provides a view of Resource 7835.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7835 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is an example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling that has had numerous unsym-

pathetic additions. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7835 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.74 Resource 7835, facing northwest.

6.5.25 Resource 7836 (2722 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7836 is a one-story, masonry, hip-roof Ranch house constructed circa 1950. The rectangular plan house has a hip-gable roof clad with composition shingles. The exterior walls are concrete block. The foundation is not visible. Two pedimented gable porches are on the front façade. The entry porch features weatherboard siding in the front-facing gable and decorative metal porch supports. Brick window sills are evident on the front façade. The second gable-roof porch is not visible due to vegetation between the public right of way and the house. Figure 6.75 provides a view of Resource 7836.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7836 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of a mid-twentieth-century Ranch house in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not

qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7836 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.75 Resource 7836, facing northwest.

6.5.26 Resource 7837 (2714 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7837 is a one-story, wood-frame, brick, hip-roof dwelling constructed circa 1969 with a later two-story block addition. The original house appears to be a one-story, wood-frame, hip-roof dwelling clad in brick with composition shingle roofing material. A partial-width, shed-roof porch is evident on the front-facing south elevation. The house has a large adjacent two-story, hip-roof, concrete-block addition on the western half. The addition has composition shingle roofing material and is painted concrete block with brick sills and modern replacement windows and doors. Figure 6.76 provides a view of Resource 7837.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7837 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is an example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular Ranch in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and

thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7837 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.76 Resource 7837, facing northwest.

6.5.27 Resource 7921 (1127 Gregory Ferry Road, Charleston County)

Resource 7921 is a one-story, wood-frame cottage constructed circa 1950 with a front-facing gable porch. Possible historic additions include the front-facing gable porch addition on the west elevation and the gable addition along the north elevation. The roof is covered in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling is currently mothballed and in a state of disrepair. Figure 6.77 provides a view of Resource 7921.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7921 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is an example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular bungalow in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7921 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.77 Resource 7921, facing north.

6.5.28 Resource 7922 (2716 N. Highway 17, Charleston County)

Resource 7922 is a one-story, masonry Ranch constructed circa 1973. The rectangular plan dwelling has a side-gable roof covered in composition shingles. The exterior walls and raised foundation are concrete block. A pedimented gable front porch covers the entry to the house. The front-facing gable is sheathed in vertical siding. All visible windows are modern replacement windows with brick sills. There is an exterior concrete block chimney on the north side with terracotta pipe flue. Figure 6.78 provides a view of Resource 7922.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7922 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The house is a typical example of a mid-twentieth-century vernacular Ranch in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is

no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 7922 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 6.78 Resource 7922, facing northwest.

6.6 Summary

The SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project architectural survey universe extends through one Historic District (the Phillips CL/HD) and one TCP (the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor) and includes 70 individual architectural resources. The 70 architectural resources include 38 that were previously recorded (see Table 4.3) and 32 newly recorded buildings, cultural landscape features, and structures (see Table 6.3). The SC 41 bridge over the Wando River (Berkeley County Resource 6 and Charleston County Resource 560) was determined eligible for the NRHP but has been replaced. This adverse effect has been mitigated. Six of the previously recorded architectural resources (Resources 1114, 1115, 1119, 1121, 1141, and 1142) in Charleston County are no longer extant and require no additional management. This investigation recorded 32 newly identified architectural resources, which are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Twenty-one of the 28 previously recorded resources in the Phillips community may contribute to the Phillips CL/HD. This investigation recorded five newly identified sweetgrass basket/fruit stands that may also be contributing elements to the Phillips CL/HD. Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is not individually eligible for the NRHP but should be considered a contributing element of the Phillips CL/HD. The project includes a portion of the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP and 33 associated sweetgrass basket stands near the intersection of SC 41 and US 17. Of the 22 previously recorded sweetgrass basket stands that were identified within the architectural survey universe, six are no longer extant. This investigation recorded 17 newly constructed sweetgrass basket stands that should be considered contributing elements of the Sweetgrass Basket Stand Corridor TCP.

The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project may have an adverse effect on the Phillips CL/HD Historic District, the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, and Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. If possible, these cultural resources should be avoided. However, if these cultural resources cannot be avoided, proposed improvements should be designed in such a way to minimize or mitigate these adverse effects in consultation with the SHPO. Furthermore, cemeteries such as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Caro-

lina state law. Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 should be preserved in place using the 235-m² proposed site boundary as a protective buffer. Moreover, if current proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary.

7.0 Project Summary

7.1 Introduction

Charleston County and the SCDOT propose to improve a 9.26-kilometer (5.76-mile) section of SC 41 in Berkeley and Charleston Counties, South Carolina. HDR entered into an agreement, dated May 11, 2017, to provide professional services to Charleston County for the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. The proposed project is included in the Charleston County Sales Tax Program and is being managed by Charleston County with oversight provided by the SCDOT. HDR subcontracted Brockington to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the NRHP) that may be affected by the project. This survey provides compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

7.2 Project Summary

Brockington attempted to locate and to assess the NRHP eligibility of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. Tasks performed to accomplish these objectives included background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project extends from the SC 41, Clements Ferry Road, and Reflectance Road interchange in Berkeley County south across the Wando River to the SC 41 and US 17 interchange in Charleston County. The project includes improvements at the SC 41 and US 17 interchange and along some intersecting streets, including Porchers Bluff Road, Joe Rouse Road, Bessemer Road, Dingle Road, and Dunes West Boulevard. Along SC 41, the proposed improvements corridor averages 137 meters (450 feet) wide and on side streets, 30.5 meters (100 feet) wide. For the most part, the archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters (100 feet) to either side of the existing ROW, excepting two areas east of SC 41 near the Phillips community and in and around the SC 41 and US 17 interchange (see Figure 1.2). The architectural survey universe extends 91 meters (300 feet) to either side of the present road centerline. Brockington

conducted the cultural resources survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project between July 31 and September 27, 2017. Chapters 3-6 summarize the results of these investigations.

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions, from July 31 to August 9, 2017 and from March 4-8, 2019. For the most part, the archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters (98 feet) to either side of the existing right-of-way (ROW), excepting two areas east of SC 41 near the Phillips community and in and around the SC 41 and US 17 interchange. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe. Previous investigations identified five archaeological sites (38BK171, 38BK1621, 38BK1810, 38CH648, and 38CH649) in the archaeological survey universe. Sites 38BK1621 and 38BK1810 overlap and should be considered one archaeological site, 38BK1621/38BK1810. The current investigation identified 10 new archaeological sites (38CH2534-38CH2542 and 38CH2571) and four isolated artifact finds (Isolates 1-4). The archaeological deposits in the archaeological survey universe associated with 38BK171, 38BK1621/38BK1810, 38CH648, 38CH649, 38CH2534-38CH2542, 38CH2571, and Isolates 1-4 are not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project in two sessions, from September 25-27, 2017 and from March 18-21, 2019. The architectural survey universe extends 91 meters (300 feet) outside the archaeological survey universe. The architectural survey universe extends through one Historic District ([HD] the Phillips Community [Phillips HD]), one Traditional Cultural Property ([TCP] the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor), and includes 64 individual, above-ground resources. The 64 individual, above-ground resources include 32 previously recorded and 32 newly recorded buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features. These include eight in Berkeley County (Resources [U/15/] 0809-0811 and 1271-1274) and 56 in Charleston County (Resources [U/19/] 0563, 0707, 1116, 1117, 11205374, 5375, 7336, 7337, 7339, 7340, 7345, 7346, 7348-7351, 7354-7364, 7821-7837,

7921, 7922, 7923 [38CH1752], and 7933-7939). Nine previously recorded resources (including Resources [U/19/] 1114, 1115, 1116, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1141, and 1142 and the SC 41 Bridge over the Wando River [U/15/0006 and U/19/0560]) are no longer extant. The SC 41 Bridge over the Wando River was eligible for the NRHP but has been dismantled and replaced by a new bridge in 2017; the adverse effect of that undertaking has been mitigated.

Six previously recorded resources (Resources [U/15/] 0563, 0707, 1116, and 1120, and [U/19/] 5374 and 5375) and all 32 newly identified architectural resources recorded during the current investigation are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Schneider and Fick (1988) recommended Resource 1117 (German House) potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The NRHP-eligible Phillips HD is in the central portion of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project. As part of the SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project, HDR documented the Phillips Community Cultural Landscape (Phillips CL) as a TCP, the results of which are presented by Richardson Seacat (2018). The Phillips CL and Phillips HD boundaries are the same (hereafter Phillips CL/HD). Reed et al. (2016) identified 28 individual, above-ground resources in the Phillips CL/HD, which are considered contributing elements of the Phillips CL/HD. Twenty-one (Resources 7336, 7337, 7339, 7340, 7345, 7346, 7348-7351, 7354-7364) of these 28 resources are in the architectural survey universe. In addition, Brockington investigators recorded five sweetgrass basket/fruit stands in the architectural survey universe that may contribute to the Phillips CL/HD. Additionally, a historic cemetery identified as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 is in the architectural survey universe and may also be a contributing element of the Phillips CL/HD. Furthermore, cemeteries are protected from desecration by South Carolina state law. Additional recommendations regarding the Phillips CL/HD are provided in Richardson Seacat (2018).

The project includes a portion of the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP and 33 associated sweetgrass basket stands near the intersection of SC 41 and US 17. Of the 22 sweetgrass basket stands previously recorded by Adams et al. (2009) located in the current study's architectural survey universe, six are no longer extant. This investigation recorded 17 newly

identified sweetgrass basket stands. These 33 stands are contributing elements to the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP.

7.3 Management Recommendations

The proposed SC 41 Corridor Improvements Project may have an adverse effect on the Phillips CL/HD, the Sweetgrass Basket Corridor TCP, and Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923. Additional recommendations regarding the Phillips CL/HD are provided in Richardson Seacat (2018). If possible, these cultural resources should be avoided. However, if these cultural resources cannot be avoided, proposed improvements should be designed in such a way to minimize or mitigate these adverse effects, in consultation with the SHPO. Furthermore, cemeteries such as Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law. Site 38CH1752/Resource 7923 should be preserved in place, using the 253-m² proposed site boundary as a protective buffer. If it cannot be preserved, we recommend a multi-faceted management approach. This approach should include additional archival research, the use of remote sensing (e.g., GPR or magnetometer) to determine the extent of the cemetery, and/or archaeological monitoring during construction activities near the cemetery. These activities should be done in consultation with the SHPO. Moreover, if current proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

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Site Number	Page Number	Site Number	Page Number	Site Number	Page Number
38CH2534	1	38CH2538	3-4	38CH2542	6
38CH2535	1-2	38CH2539	4-5	38CH648	6
38CH2536	2-3	38CH2540	6	Isolates	6
38CH2537	3	38CH2541	6		

Site Number: 38CH2534

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
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SITE NUMBER: 38CH2534

Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	2	6.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	2	10.2	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				2 Pieces Mend
Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs					
1	3	8.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	4 . 1	Area A, Shovel Test , N507.5, E500, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	4.1	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	2	17.1	Plain and Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				2 Pieces Mend

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2535

Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	2.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			c1820+	
2	1	25.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Tumbler Base			1904-	
3	1	8.5	Common Wire Nail			1850-	
Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N515, E470, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	0.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			c1820+	

Site Number: 38CH2535

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	7.9	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Embossed: "H B"
3	1	3.4	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Discarded in Lab
4	1	5.9	Unidentifiable Nail				
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	4 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	4.5	Wire Nail			1850-	
2	2	19.4	Machine Headed Cut Nail			1815 - present	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	5 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N515, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	28.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Finish			1904-	
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	6 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	1.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			c1820+	

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2536

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-35 cmbs					
1	2	5.4	Whiteware, Pink Glazed Flatware Body				2 Pieces Mend, Possibly Russel Wright
2	1	12	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	
3	1	2.8	Whiteware, Yellow Glazed Body				
4	4	8.9	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
5	7	32	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
6	1	1.2	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	Embossed: "A n r"
7	4	31.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Base			1904-	Stippling Molded on Exterior
8	2	11.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Canning Jar Rim			1904-	
9	1	4	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
10	1	1.9	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	Stippling Molded on Exterior
11	1	27.2	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Insulator Base			1904-	Embossed: "IN U"
12	1	29.2	Wire Nail			1850-	
13	5	28	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
14	1	33	Iron Unidentifiable Machine Part				Thin Iron Rod with Rubber Gasket on 1 End
<hr/>							
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1	Area B, Shovel Test , N485, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	12	15.2	Colorless Glass Container Body				
2	1	5.9	Milkglass Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner Body			1869-	
3	1	1.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
4	1	1.4	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab

Site Number: 38CH2536

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-20 cmbs							
1	2	0.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	1	6.4	Brown Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
Provenience Number: 5 . 1 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-25 cmbs							
1	10	12.2	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	1	0.6	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	2.3	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Lip			1904-	
4	2	7.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
5	1	20.1	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
6	1	8.6	Brass Pen Body				Brass Exterior with Plastic Insert.
7	1	0.1	Graphite Pencil Lead				
8	0	800	Brick, Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2537

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Area D, Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	1	6.9	Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Area D, Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	0.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	1	5.1	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base			1904-	Linear Pattern Molded on Exterior
Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Area D, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	1	18.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Base				Kick-up

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2538

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Area D, Shovel Test , N410, E500, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	2.3	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
2	1	7.9	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				
3	1	2.4	Oyster, Discarded in Lab				Discarded in Lab
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Area D, Shovel Test , N417.5, E500, 0-30 cmbs							
1	0	8.9	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab
2	1	4	Colonoware, Smoothed Hollowware Body				

Site Number: 38CH2538

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	4 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N410, E507.5, 0-30 cmbs					
1	2	1.7	Colonoware, Colonoware Residual Sherd				
2	1	1.7	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2539

Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	10.4	Mortar Fragment				
2	1	2.3	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
3	1	9.4	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N440, E485, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	6.1	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	4 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N455, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	1.6	Brick, Fragment				
2	1	19.5	Lead Net Weight				
Provenience Number:	5 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N455, E500, 0-60 cmbs					
1	1	0.2	Pearlware, Polychrome Underglaze Hand Painted Hollowware Body		1779 - 1835		
2	1	2.7	Iron Unidentified Fragment			Discarded in Lab	
3	0	8.8	Brick, Fragment				
4	0	50	Oyster, Discarded in Field			Discarded in Field	
Provenience Number:	6 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.7	Ball Clay, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
3	0	9	Brick, Fragment			Discarded in Lab	
Provenience Number:	7 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	21.6	Brick, Fragment			Discarded in Lab	
2	1	7.9	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Grog Tempered				
3	1	1.2	Milky Quartz Biface Tool Distal				
Provenience Number:	8 . 1	Area D, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.1	Orthoquartzite Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.1	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				

Site Number: 38CH2539

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	0.1	Quartzite Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Shatter				
Provenience Number: 9 . 1 50x50cm Unit I , Level 1, 0-10 cmbs							
1	0	24.9	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	0.2	Colorless Glass Container Lip				
3	1	3.4	Plain Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 9 . 2 50x50cm Unit I , Level 2, 10-20 cmbs							
1	0	21.1	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	0.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
4	1	0.9	Slag				
5	4	3.2	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number: 9 . 3 50x50cm Unit I , Level 3, 20-30 cmbs							
1	0	4.3	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	44.6	Iron Eye Bolt Fragment				
3	1	2	Eroded Body Sherd, Small Grog Tempered		St. Catherines	Late Woodland (AD 700 - 1000)	
Provenience Number: 10 . 1 50x50cm Unit II , Level 1, 0-10 cmbs							
1	0	103.8	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	1.5	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
3	1	0.4	Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number: 10 . 2 50x50cm Unit II , Level 2, 10-20 cmbs							
1	0	66.1	Brick, Fragment				Discard
2	1	0.1	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	
3	1	12.5	Colorless Molded Unidentifiable Form Tableglass				
Provenience Number: 10 . 3 50x50cm Unit II , Level 3, 20-30 cmbs							
1	7	8.6	Residual Sherd, Sand Tempered				
2	1	0.05	Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake				
3	0	0.2	Charcoal				
Provenience Number: 10 . 4 50x50cm Unit II , Level 4, 30-40 cmbs							
1	1	3.3	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	

Site Number: 38CH2540

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38CH2540

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Area D, Transect 1, Shovel Test 15, 0-25 cmbs**

1	1	1000	Oyster, Discarded in Field, Some Clam Present				Discarded in Field, Some Clam Present
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SITE NUMBER: 38CH2541

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Area D, Transect 3, Shovel Test 7, 0-30 cmbs**

1	1	0.5	Creamware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			1762 - 1820	
2	0	100	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2542

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Area D, Shovel Test , N485, E470, 0-30 cmbs**

1	0	250	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
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Provenience Number: 3 . 1 **Area D, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs**

1	0	75	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	0	300	Oyster, Discarded in Field, Not Counted				Discarded in Field, Not Counted

SITE NUMBER: 38CH648

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Area H, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs**

1	0	400	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
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SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Area E, Transect 3, Shovel Test 6, 0-30 cmbs**

1	1	0.6	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Hollowware Body				
---	---	-----	---	--	--	--	--

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2

Provenience Number: 2 . 0 **Area E, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface**

1	0	1000	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
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Appendix B

South Carolina Statewide Survey Forms

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 01117 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000107

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: German House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1120 Dan Road
City: Mt. Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Unknown vacant
SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: ca. 1935 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Brick pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame, end to front gable roof dwelling with full-width hip roof front porch on west elevation and rear shed-roof porch on southeast side. Dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and all roofing material is standing seam metal. Gable vents evident in gables at front and rear elevations. Windows that are visible are 2over2 double hung wood sash windows. Some pressed metal underpinning at east elevation is evident. Currently is vacant with overgrown vegetation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Originally recorded as 1750019. This is 1 of 4 structures associated with Isaac German's estate (others are originally numbered in rpt as: 1750016, 1750017, 1750018, 1750019). Each built ca. 1900-1930s. Land was acquired in settlement of the estate of Isaac German; Isaac German may have acquired the property in 1870s when many surrounding parcels were subdivided into small farms of about 10 acres and sold in many cases to former slaves (addit. research needed to verify) (Daniel German 07/18/1988).

Source(s) of Information:

Preservation Consultants, Inc., Town of Mount Pleasant CRS. 1988 (D. Schneider recorded 07/18/1988)

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
01117001	Facing East	
01117002	Facing North	
01117003	Facing Northwest	
01117004	Facing West	
01117005	Facing Southwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Lannie Kittrell	Brockington	03/28/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 01120

Status U

Revisit ✓

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No. 5780000143

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Seabrook House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1132 Steven Gaillard Lane

City: Mt. Pleasant

Vicinity of

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1935

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Other:

Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame, end to front gable roof dwelling with full-width gable roof front screened porch on west elevation and 1-story gable roof addition on south elevation. Dwelling is clad in German novelty siding and all roofing material is composition shingle. Gable vent evident in front porch gable. Windows on side elevations are 6over6 double hung wood sash windows. Central entry at center bay of historic block flanked by paired 2over2 windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

addition on south side entire length of house

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Originally recorded as 1750022. (see also originally numbered 1750023 from report). Built ca. 1935 on lands divided from estate of Benjamin Gaillard in 1913. Gaillard probably acquired the land ca. 1875 when many of the surrounding parcels were subdivided and sold as small farms of about 10 acres and sold in many cases to former slaves (research did not produce documentation).

The construction date indicated is an estimated date based on site eval. only; other similar structures have been found to date to ca. 1925-ca. 1955.

Source(s) of Information:

Preservation Consultants, Inc., Town of Mount Pleasant CRS. 1988 (D. Schneider recorded 07/18/1988)

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01120001

01120002

View:

Facing Southeast

Other

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington

Date Recorded:

03/28/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 1271
Status Site No.
Quadrangle Name: Cainhoy
Tax Map No.: 2630003029

Revisit: ☐

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house
Common Name: Hardy Services Group
Address/Location: 1068 CLEMENTS FERRY RD

City: Wando Vicinity of ☐ County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private Category: building
Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):
Current Use: Commerce/Trade Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965
Construction: frame Construction (if Other):
Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):
Exterior Walls: brick veneer Exterior Walls (if Other):
Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):
Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):
Roof Shape: hip Roof Shape (if Other):
Roof Materials: composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other):
Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):
Porch Width: entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):
Porch Shape: engaged Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Porch engaged within corner of a projection and has turned wood support; open garage engaged within corner; modern wood wheelchair access ramp dominates front façade; 3-part picture window; door and windows are replacement, and have faux shutters.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Wheelchair ramp; door; windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01271001.JPG
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 1272
Status Site No.
Quadrangle Name: Cainhoy
Tax Map No.: 2630003028

Revisit: ☐

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1064 CLEMENTS FERRY RD

City: Wando

Vicinity of ☐

County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Porch centered with decorative metal supports and gable roof; door is of laminate wood; open garage with gable roof located off southeast end; three-part picture window; two-over-two double-hung sash with horizontal configuration; faux shutters.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01272001.JPG
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 1273
Status Site No.
Quadrangle Name: Cainhoy
Tax Map No.: 2630003022

Revisit: ☐

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2571 HWY 41

City: Wando

Vicinity of ☐

County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1960

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Recessed stoop w wooden rails; wood panel door w fan and side lights; open garage w hipped roof off NE end; 2/2 DHS windows, in 3s and paired w faux shutters; brick chimney centered on ridge; rear hipped addition off NW side

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Roofing

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01273001.JPG
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 1273.01
Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Cainhoy

Tax Map No.: 2630003022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2571 HWY 41

City: Wando

Vicinity of ☐

County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1960

Construction:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Other

Foundation (if Other): Post

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: 50 ft N of resource 1273; V-Crimp metal sheets with exposed rafter tails over a rectangular plan roof; minimal fashion; round piles serving as foundation and roof support

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01273002.JPG
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 1274

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Cainhoy

Tax Map No.: 2690000034

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: DETYENS SHIPYARD INC

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2383 HWY 41 SUITE 100

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Berkeley

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Commerce/Trade

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commerce/Trade

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1966

Construction: masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: flat

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wide eaves; front façade dominated by tall projection w slender windows; metal frame/glass door w transom light; projection has stepped parapet and signage; core has diamond shaped stuccoed masonry; metal sliding and mechanical awning sash windows; large modern building directly NW

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01274001.JPG

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 01274002.JPG

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7821 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000082

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1206 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1962 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard wood sheathing; bric
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame gable and wing Minimal Traditional cottage with shed-roof porch. Some replacement windows and modern entry door. Front facade has mix of cladding. Gable vent in front gable.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07821001

View:

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7822 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000084

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1154 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick veneer
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story brick Minimal Traditional with enclosed garage and replacement windows and entry door. Exterior brick chimney on S. visible rear addition and an additional shed roof rear addition, on S. Detached garage at N rear.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07822001

07822002

View:

Facing North

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7823 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000085

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1148 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other vert. board/batten
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Other central bay

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame 3 bay side gabled cottage on raised foundation. Addition on S end. N end may be addition as well.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Old house he was born and raised in. Altered since Hugo

Source(s) of Information:

Owner 1204 Hamlin

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07823001

07823002

View:

Facing North

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7824 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000085

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1144 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1970 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame side gable Minimal Traditional on raised foundation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07824001

View:

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7825 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000088

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1134 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab w/ vents
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Other enclosed

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame gabled L with enclosed porch and replacement windows and modern entry door

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07825001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7826 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000088

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1132 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick veneer
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab w/ vents
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 2 stories Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

1-story with attached 2 story wing. All brick exterior. Both side have side gable roofs. Visible rear addition at S end of 1-story wing.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07826001

07826002

View:

Facing East

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7827 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000089

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1124 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: ca. 1955 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

1 story concrete block, hip roof Ranch with small shed roof screened porch on S side and replacement windows. Solid wood front door. Brick sills in windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07827001

07827002

View:

Facing East

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7828 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000091

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1112 Hamlin Road

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Stucco and vinyl siding
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: N side is now 2 story Porch Width: Other majority of facade

Description/Significant Features:

S portion is 1-story and N portion is now 2-story. Original house appears to be 1-story side gabled cottage with shed roof porch at front

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07828001

View:

Facing North

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7829 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000323

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1133 Hamlin Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1945 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other vert board
Other: Foundation: Other Raised but covered
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame side gable cottage with rear gable addition. Screened front shed roof porch on N front elevation.
Rear shed roof porch enclosed

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07829001

07829002

View:

Facing South

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7830

Status U

Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No. 5780000124

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 245 Crystal

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965

Construction: Masonry

Other:

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Other

concrete block

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Other

Other:

Porch Width: Other

engaged screened p

Description/Significant Features:

1-story, concrete block, side gable cottage with engaged corner screened porch visible on E end. Brick sills in windows. In state of disrepair; covered in vegetation and roof is collapsing.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07830001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7831 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000134

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1118 Crystal
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Slab construction Raised slab and con
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame Gable and Wing cottage. Possibly historic hip roof addition at SE side along entire elevation of house. Raised slab and concrete block foundation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07831001

07831002

View:

Facing Northeast

Facing North

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7832 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000145

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 2929 N. Highway 17
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story front-end gable, brick cottage with front, over 1 bay but not full facade wide, hip roof porch with decorative metal supports, all within gable. Hip roof rear brick addition that include 2-bay carport. Raised slab with vents in brick. Garage is slab construction on ground.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07832001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7833 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000194

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 2913 Dingle
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick veneer
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab w/ vents
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story brick veneer, front facing gable cottage with hip roof front porch and decorative metal porch supports

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

front porch is partially enclosed and clad in vinyl siding.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07833001

07833002

View:

Facing South

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7834 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5780000064

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name: Seewee Dental Care
Address/Location: 2928 N. Hwy 17
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Health care

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1968 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick and vinyl siding
Other: Foundation: Slab construction raised slab
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable-on-hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story, painted brick, gable on hip roof building with partially engaged front porch that includes square wood porch supports. Siding is visible in gable on hip roof E. elevation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

ADA ramp on E elevation. Building may have been altered for medical office use.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07834001

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7835 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5800000047

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 2724 N. Highway 17
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1960 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block; vinyl
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Other

Description/Significant Features:

original house appears to be 1-story, wood frame, cross gable roof with shed roof front porch on S. 2-story lateral gable, concrete block and vinyl sided add. at front. 2 story addition includes 2nd story extension with front facing gable, engaged porch. original house exterior siding is not visible. 2 story front addition is concrete block and synthetic siding.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

possibly historic 2-story addition at front and 1 story rear addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07835001

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7836 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5800000049

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 2722 N. Highway 17
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story, concrete block dwelling with hip roof and pediment gable front porch with decorative metal porch supports.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07836001

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7837 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5800000051

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2714 N. Highway 17

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick concrete block
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

original house appears to be 1-story, brick, hip roof with shed roof porch at front elev. Possible historic 2-story, concrete block, hip roof addit. at S side.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

2-story concrete block addition on south elevation

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07837001

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7921 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5800000011

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1127 Gregory Ferry Rd.
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story, wood frame, cross-gable cottage with front-end gable porch. Currently mothballed and in disrepair.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Possible historic front-facing gable addition on entire N elevation. Possible historic porch addition.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07921001

07921002

View:

Facing North

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7922 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5800000052

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 2716 N. Highway 17
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1973 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story, concrete block dwelling with side-gable roof and pedimented gable front porch.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07922001

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Lannie Kittrell

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

03/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 7923 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No. 5830000016

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Rutledge Tomb and cemetery
Common Name: 38CH1752
Address/Location: northeast of the intersection of SC 41 and Joe Rouse Road
City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Site Other:
Historical Use: Funerary
Current Use: Funerary

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1800 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls: Brick and mortar
Other: Foundation:
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:
Other: Roof Material:
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 38CH1752 is a Post-Contact cemetery that includes one known grave located NE of the intersection of SC 41 and Joe Rouse Rd in the southern portion of the Phillips community. The known grave a brick and mortar tomb with vaulted roof. The tomb measures approx. 3.0-by-2.5 meters (9.8-by-8.2 feet), with the long axis oriented to 20° azimuth. The tomb is constructed of brick and mortar using English bond. The vaulted roof stands approx. 80 cm (2.6 feet) above the ground surface, while the inside of the tomb lies approx. 50 cm (1.6 feet) below the ground surface.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Approximately 50 cm (1.6 feet) along the western side of the tomb has collapsed. A metal plate has been placed along this edge, presumably to prevent further collapse of the tomb.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

It is likely the tomb at 38CH1752 represents one or more graves associated with a family cemetery at the former Rutledge family plantation. The cemetery lay south of the main settlement along a plantation road. Rutledge family records indicate that the tomb was that of a family member (SCHS n.d.: Rutledge). This claim is consistent with the long ownership and early development of the Phillips Tract by its early proprietors, the Fenwick, Hext, and Rutledge families. Rutledge family history notes that the Phillips Tract was one of the early homes of their family and notable members were born there (SCHS n.d.: Rutledge).

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha et al. 2018 Cultural Resources Survey of the SC 41 Improvements Project, Berkeley and Charleston Counties, SC. Revised Draft Report, Feb. 2018.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
07923001	Facing West	east profile
07923002	Facing West	east profile
07923003	Facing East	west profile
07923004	Facing East	west profile

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Lannie Kittrell/Dave Baluha	Brockington and Associates, Inc.	08/11/2017

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7933

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No.: 5780000146

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1121 STEVEN GAILLARD LN

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1960

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Foundation obscured by sheet metal underpinning pressed to imitate quarried stone; porch was originally centered before a historic end addition changed symmetry, square wood supports, and screened in; 2/2 and 6/6 DHS windows, some paired

Alterations (include date(s), if known Addition; porch

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07933001.JPG

View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7933.01
Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No.: 5780000146

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1121 STEVEN GAILLARD LN

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1960

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Other

Exterior Walls (if Other): Corrugated metal

Foundation: Other

Foundation (if Other): Post

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: Implement shed; V-crimp metal siding and roofing; post foundation

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 0793002.JPG
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7934

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No.: 5830000315

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Portion of Gregorie Ferry Road and old dam

Common Name:

Address/Location: Extends approx. 600 ft. SW from Joe Rouse and Bessemer Rd intersection

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Unknown/Other

Category: structure

Historical Use: Transportation

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not In Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1768/c. 1808

Construction:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

Dam/roadbed across the creek is not extant; remaining roadbed is raised approx 6 ft above surrounding lowlands and is approx 15 ft wide; this portion of original Gregorie Ferry Rd likely never paved, and is currently overgrown in places with trees and shrubs

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07934001.JPG

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7935
Status Site No.
Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie
Tax Map No.: NA

Revisit: ☐

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Portion of Gregorie Ferry Rd

Common Name:

Address/Location: From entrance to Laurel Hill County Park on SC 41 approx 1,120 SE

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Unknown/Other Category: structure

Historical Use: Transportation Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Recreation/Culture Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1808

Construction: Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: Roadbed is raised approx 3 ft above surrounding lowlands for most of its length and is approx 15 ft wide; the portion of roadbed that makes up Resource 7935 was likely never paved, and currently serves as a walking trail in the county park

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07935001.JPG
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7936

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No.: 5800000031

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Portion of unidentified road

Common Name:

Address/Location: Extends approx 1,115 ft SE from neighborhood across SC 41

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Unknown/Other

Category: structure

Historical Use: Transportation

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not In Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1815

Construction:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

Extends approx 1,115 ft SE from residential development on Brickyard Plantation tract across SC 41 to last remaining portion of Gregorie Ferry Rd retaining the name; roadbed is raised approx 5 ft above surrounding lowlands most of its length and is approx 15 ft wide; likely never paved, and is currently overgrown with trees and shrubs

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07936001.JPG

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7937

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No.: 5800000023

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1134 GREGORIE FERRY RD

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not In Use Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1955

Construction: Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape: rectangular Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: cross gable Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials: composition shingle Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: 1 story Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: Entry stoop porch is centered; large wall dormer; door is a modern replacement; windows and a secondary end entry are boarded shut

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Door

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07937001.JPG

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7938

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No.: 5780000090

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Freddie Sweets Barber Shop

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1120 HAMLIN RD

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Commerce/Trade

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not In Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1955

Construction: masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Other

Exterior Walls (if Other): Uncovered concrete block

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Uncovered concrete blocks exterior wall; wood panel door with wood frame screen door; exposed beam ends and vertical board siding within gable ends; historic single sash windows that appear to have a hinged operation, and have metal security bars; 1 of the windows and a side entry is boarded shut

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07938001.JPG

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 7939

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Fort Moultrie

Tax Map No.: 5780000144

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2923 N HIGHWAY 17

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1960

Construction: masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Other

Exterior Walls (if Other): Uncovered concrete block

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Uncovered concrete block walls; squared wood supports and railing partial shed porch; wood door has 3 lights and historic wood frame screen door; gable projection next to porch, gable ends clad w asbestos shingles; 3-part picture window under porch w 2/2 flanking DHS; other windows are modern replacementspaired, brick sills; concrete block chimney on side exterior w terra cotta pipe and metal cap

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Some windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07939001.JPG
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 08/24/2017

Organization: Brockington