

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
US 1 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT OVER I-20 AND INTERCHANGE  
IMPROVEMENTS, LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



EDWARDS-PITMAN  

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ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

**REVISED DRAFT REPORT**

**JUNE 2019**



# **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED US 1 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT OVER I-20 AND INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS, LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

From January 25 through April 26, 2019, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed United States (US) 1 Bridge Replacement over Interstate (I-) 20 in Lexington County, South Carolina. More specifically, the survey area is located 2.3 miles east of downtown Lexington and 3.4 miles west of the City of West Columbia. The purpose of the cultural resource survey was to locate, identify, and evaluate any archaeological sites and/or historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effect (APE) of the proposed project and to assess the effects of the proposed project on any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible cultural resources within the APE.

During the archaeological investigation, two previously recorded archaeological sites, 38LX198 and 38LX644, were revisited, seven newly recorded archaeological sites, 38LX671, 38LX672, 38LX673, 38LX674, 38LX676, 38LX677, and 38LX678, and one newly recorded cemetery, 38LX679, were documented. The previously recorded sites were documented during a 2014 survey of the I-20 corridor, which makes up the central portion of the present survey area. These sites were recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing and no additional deposits were encountered during the current survey that would alter those original evaluations.

Site 38LX671 was the largest of the newly recorded sites. This site is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a twentieth century component associated with standing structures within the site boundaries. The site was significantly disturbed by the construction of US 1, which runs through the center of the 38LX671. As such, the site lacks significant data potential and is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Site 38LX672 is a historic artifact scatter associated with the occupation of an early twentieth century structure and a small prehistoric component. The site includes remains of the structure including the collapsed roof, brick and concrete piers, and a brick-lined subterranean feature that appears to be a septic tank. The prehistoric component consisted of nondiagnostic lithic debitage. Based on the archaeological survey, this site lacks data potential and it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended at 38LX672.

Site 38LX673, is a lithic scatter dating to the general prehistoric period, consisting of nondiagnostic quartz debitage. The site lacks the data potential to contribute significant new information to the culture history of the area. As such, it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further archaeological documentation is recommended for this resource.

Site 38LX674 is a sparse domestic scatter associated with a middle twentieth century house site that once stood at the corner of US 1 and Cedar Road. This site is made up of limited historic debris recovered from a plow zone context. As such, it is unlikely that 38LX674 can contribute

significant new data to the culture history of the area. Based on this, 38LX674 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended.

Site 38LX676 was identified just north of 38LX671 during the US 1 over I-20 survey. This site represents a small historic scatter identified on a residential lot associated with a house that was built in 1951. The assemblage at this site was defined by a single positive shovel test. Furthermore, the assemblage was limited, non-diverse, and was encountered within a disturbed, plow zone context. As such, the probability that 38LX676 can contribute significant new data to the culture history of the region is low. Site 38LX676 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria and no further work is recommended.

Site 38LX677 was recorded within the northeastern portion of the survey area and represents another limited prehistoric lithic scatter. This small scatter is comprised of non-diagnostic, quartz debitage that was recovered within three positive shovel tests. Based on the limited, non-diverse assemblage at 38LX677, the probability that this resource can contribute significant new data to the culture history of the region is low. As such, this resource is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Site 38LX678 is the location of a sand borrow pit that was used to provide white sand for the façade of the Lexington County Courthouse that was built in 1939. This site represents a man-made feature in the landscape and no artifacts were associated with this resource. The site lacks the data potential to provide significant new data to the culture history of the region and it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended.

One previously unrecorded historic cemetery, the Busbee Property Cemetery, was also identified during this survey and recorded as an archaeological site under 38LX679 and as an above ground resource under Resource 0994. This small cemetery was identified within the northwest quadrant of the survey area. It consisted of six graves identified by clear depressions oriented in two parallel rows. Three of these graves were marked including one grave with a wooden headstone and two with fieldstone markers. No names were associated with any of the interments. The small cemetery was identified on the property owned by Elizabeth Busbee, who grew up on the land. Documentary research indicates that Joel Corley owned the property prior to the Civil War and the 1870 census lists several “farm hands” in the vicinity of Joel Corley and his family. Based on this, it is likely that the Busbee Property Cemetery represents the burial place of a tenant family that worked the Corley land. This small family cemetery is not associated with persons or events that are considered significant to the development of the region, and its wooden and field stone markers do not appear to possess significance in design. Based on this assessment, the Busbee Property Cemetery is considered not eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C. While this resource has not previously yielded data significant to the culture history of the study area, no

excavation or intensive historic investigation has been conducted to this point and its potential to yield such information is unknown. Based on this, the resource is of unknown NRHP eligibility under Criterion D. Regardless of its NRHP eligibility, the cemetery is protected under state and federal law. It is recommended that a 30-meter buffer be established around this resource and all impacts to the cemetery and established buffer should be avoided.

Five isolated finds (IF), IF 1, IF 2, IF 3, IF 4, and IF 5, were also documented during the archaeological investigation. These IFs consisted of isolated deposits of prehistoric material and included IF 1, which was a single quartz flake fragment in the northwest quadrant of the survey area; IF 2 and 3, which were also single quartz lithic artifacts within the southeast quadrant; IF 4, which consisted of one diminutive sand tempered sherd and a quartz flake in the northeast quadrant; and IF 5, which was an isolated quartz flake in the northeast quadrant. These artifacts are not considered archaeological sites and were not evaluated for the NRHP.

During the historic architectural survey, EPEI identified thirteen historic architectural resources, which included one vernacular Bungalow; five vernacular Ranch houses; two vernacular Colonial Revival houses; one vernacular Minimal Traditional house, one vernacular side gabled house, two houses of undefined type, and the previously mentioned Busbee Property Cemetery. Due to a lack of any special historic or architectural significance and a lack of architectural integrity all of these resources have been recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, except for the cemetery which remains of unknown eligibility under Criterion D. Therefore, because there are no NRHP listed or eligible resources within the APE of the proposed project, a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is made and no additional work is recommended. As previously noted, it is recommended that an area encompassing the Busbee Property Cemetery along with a 30-meter buffer should be avoided by all project related impacts.



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## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

From January 25 through April 26, 2019, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed United States (US) 1 Bridge Replacement over I-20 in Lexington County, South Carolina. More specifically, the survey area is located 2.3 miles east of downtown Lexington and 3.4 miles west of the City of West Columbia (Figure 1.1).

While still in the planning phase, the proposed project would replace the US 1 bridge over I-20 in Lexington County, South Carolina. The project will include the replacement of the existing bridge and the improvement of the interchange ramps at the I-20 intersection. The improvements may also include alignment adjustments of the service roads, utility relocations, drainage improvements, and the widening of the existing US 1 roadway. The project is currently in the planning stage of the design-build process and this survey was performed in order to gather preliminary information necessary to prepare the design drawings and documentation that are necessary for the future design and development of the project.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project encompasses the US 1/I-20 interchange, its service roads, and its surrounding environs within an approximately 300-acre survey area for environmental studies. This survey area includes a section of I-20 from 0.5 mile north to 0.5 mile south of the US 1 interchange, and a section of US 1 extending from 500 feet west of Stoneridge Drive to 0.5 mile east of Cedar Road (see Figure 1.1).

The cultural resource survey was conducted in compliance with the provisions and stipulations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470) and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. § 474). The EPEI staff assigned to the project meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61. The Principal Investigator in charge of EPEI's archaeological resources survey and co-author of this report was Ryan Sipe. The Principal Investigator in charge of EPEI's historic architectural resources survey was David Adair, who served alongside Jennifer Corcoran as project historian. Both David and Jennifer served as coauthors on this report.

The following chapters of this report present the results of the Phase I cultural resource assessment survey. Chapter 2 provides necessary context by detailing environmental and cultural settings of the survey area, previous investigations, and known resources within the project vicinity. Chapter 3 presents the methods used for field evaluation for both archaeological and architectural resources, and for the processing, classification and analysis, and evaluation of cultural resources. Chapter 4 presents the results of the archaeological survey and includes descriptions of revisited sites and newly recorded resources. Chapter 5 presents the results of the architectural resource



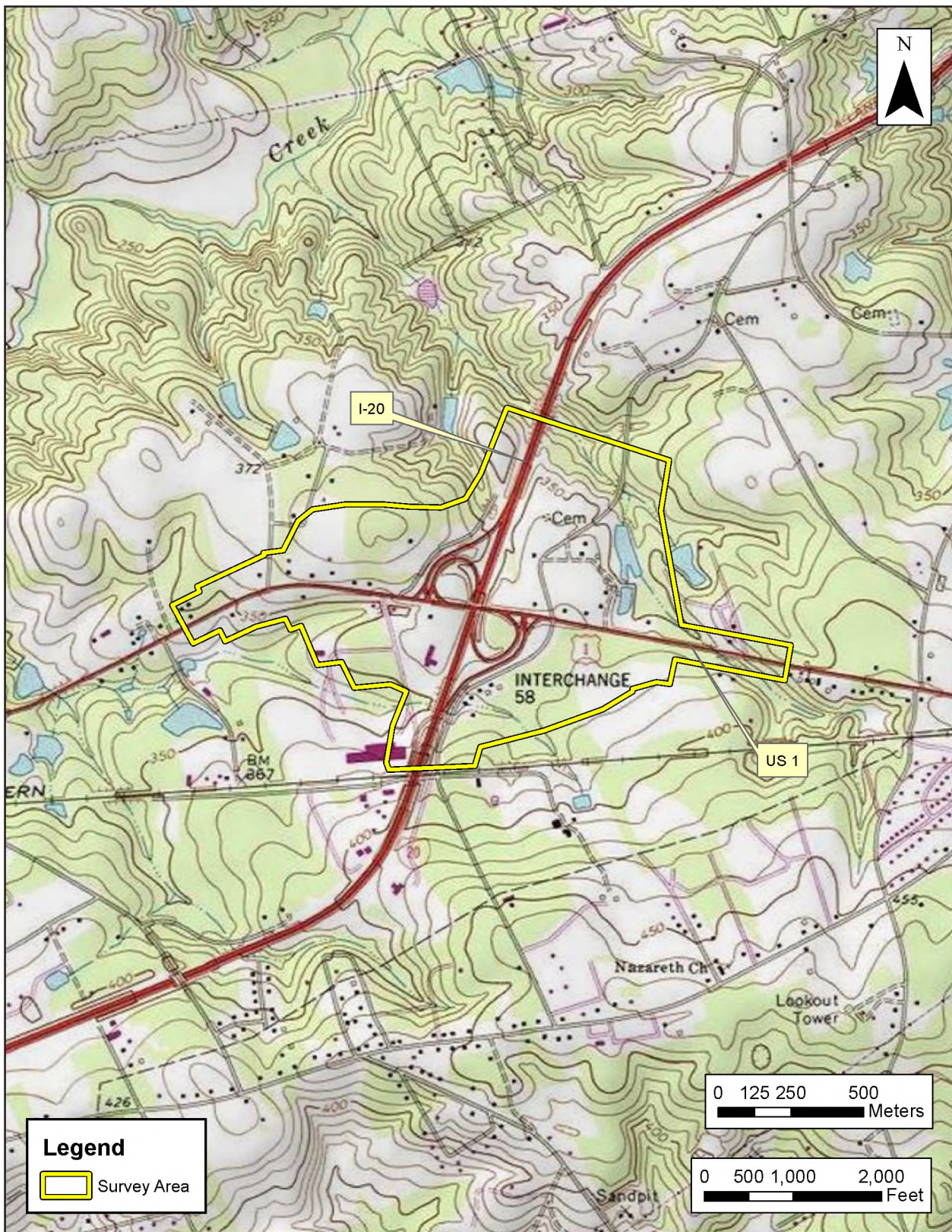


Figure 1.1. Project location map.

survey and descriptions of each resource that was revisited or recorded during this project. Finally, the report's findings are summarized and resource management recommendations are made in Chapter 6. The South Carolina Site Inventory Record forms are presented as Appendix A and a detailed artifact catalog is included as Appendix B. Appendix C presents the Architectural survey forms and Appendix D includes the resumes of Principal Investigators for the archaeological and architectural survey efforts. The Information for Property Owners and Residents Letter is presented as Appendix E.





## CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the project setting and to outline the Phase I survey objectives. This overview is intended to aid in the interpretation and assessment of archaeological resources present in the survey area. It begins with a summary of the project's environmental setting including descriptions of the region's geology, ecology, and climate. Subsequent sections review regional precontact culture history and summarize local historic events. This is followed by a summary of past investigations into the area's archaeological and historic resources.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### *PHYSICAL SETTING*

The survey area spans across approximately 2 miles of roadways through northeastern Lexington County, South Carolina. The survey area is located between the cities of Lexington and West Columbia, and includes settings best characterized as commercial and residential, with only sparse pockets of undeveloped forest land.

The northwestern quadrant of the I-20/US 1 interchange is characterized by heavy disturbance created by its partial clover-leaf design. There is one isolated residence off of Monroe Lane, which serves as the frontage road adjacent to the northwestern clover-leaf. Just north of this residence, there is a homeless shelter, and the northern end of the survey area terminates at a medical supply complex. The most notable elements of the northeastern quadrant of the I-20/US 1 interchange include a Woodspring Suites hotel, located immediately northeast of the US 1 bridge over I-20, and the office complex of the Whaley Food Service Company, located off Cedar Road. The southwestern quadrant of the interchange is characterized by heavy commercial development, just east of Brickyard Road. This includes several gas stations and restaurants. The majority of this area has been paved for parking. The southeastern quadrant includes the other half of the partial clover-leaf interchange. While most of this area has been disturbed to create the interchange ramps, there are two residential structures, which once served as a private business, located at the southern end of the survey area.

#### *PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY*

The survey area is located within the central Midlands region of the state just north of the Fall Line, which falls within the Piedmont Province of South Carolina. The physiographic province stretches from Maryland to central Alabama and makes up approximately one-third of South Carolina's total land area. The province was initially formed when landmass created by volcanic activity

at sea subsequently collided with the continental margin through tectonic activity. This collision caused buckling and deformations to the original igneous and sedimentary deposits and formed the present-day exposures of metamorphic rock (Barry 1980:14-15). Elevations within the Piedmont Province range from 91 meters (300 feet) in the Fall Zone to 266 meters (1,200 feet) near the Blue Ridge Province (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

## ***HYDROLOGY***

The most important hydrological system in the vicinity of the survey area is Twelvemile Creek. The main channel of this resource is located approximately one half mile northwest of the survey area; however, two unnamed tributaries of Twelvemile Creek intersect with the northern and southern portions of the survey area. Twelvemile Creek flows northeast from its headwaters in Gilbert, South Carolina, approximately 12 miles southwest of the survey area, towards its confluence with Fourteenmile Creek, approximately 3 miles north of the survey area, before emptying into the Saluda River. Twelvemile Creek and its tributaries within the survey area, would have provided access to resources important for prehistoric and historic settlement in the area. Twelvemile Creek itself is historically important for the development of the City of Lexington, as it was used to power the textile mill for the Lexington Manufacturing Company, which helped spur the development of Lexington during post-Civil War reconstruction.

## ***SOILS***

There are ten distinct soil types within the survey area (NRCS 2018). These soil types feature drainage capacities that range from excessively drained to very poorly drained (Figure 2.1). The excessively drained soil types are associated with broad sand terraces in the northwestern and eastern portions of the survey area. These types include excessively drained Lakeland soils and somewhat excessively drained Troup sand. The well drained soil types form the remainder of the uplands and include well drained Blaney sand, Dothan loamy sand, Fuquay loamy sand, Georgeville very fine sandy loam, Tarrus silt loam, Vacluse loamy sand, and moderately well drained Pelion loamy sand. The very poorly drained soils are associated with the channels of the unnamed tributaries of Twelvemile Creek and are made up of very poorly drained Johnston soils.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### ***INTRODUCTION***

Human occupation of the South Carolina Midlands dates back to at least 12,000 years ago, a legacy which is reflected by thousands of archaeological sites. Five broad chronological periods are typically used to characterize the Native American history of South Carolina. Each of these are based on distinct cultural and technological developments that can be recognized in the archaeological



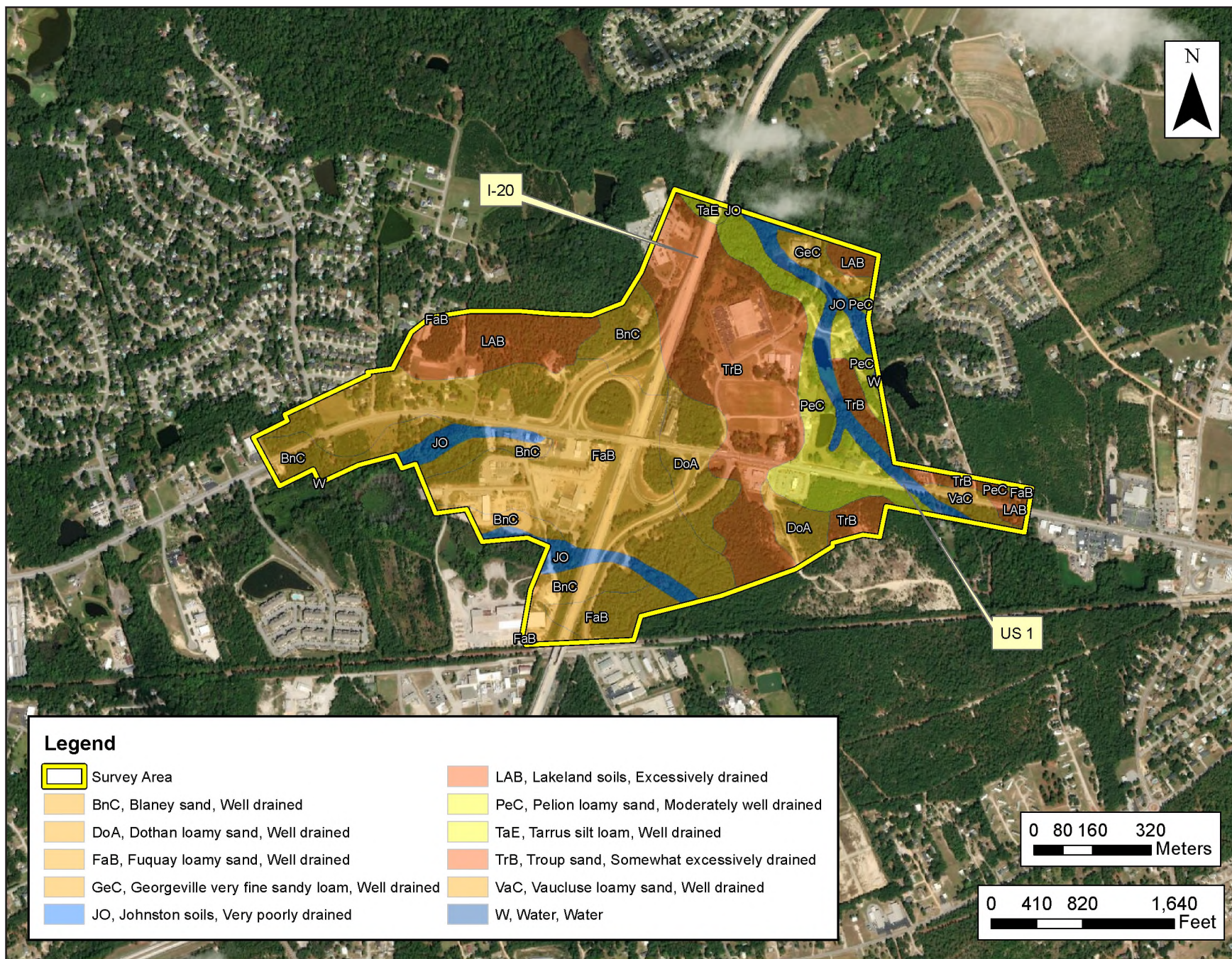


Figure 2.1. Soils map.



record. These periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic and span from at least 10,000 BC to the present day. A full review of the culture history for the South Carolina Midlands is provided below.

### ***PALEOINDIAN PERIOD***

It is during the Paleoindian period that human occupation of the New World began. At present, it is uncertain when the first human populations permanently settled the western hemisphere, although most scholars believe it was sometime between 20,000 and 13,000 years ago, in the last stages of the Pleistocene glaciation. Reliable dates as early as ca. 11,800 B.C. have been obtained from a Paleoindian site in Monte Verde, Chile (Dillehay 1989). The end of the Paleoindian period coincides with the Pleistocene/Holocene transition and, in most areas of the southeastern United States, is given an arbitrary terminal date of 8,000 B.C. In South Carolina and the rest of the Southeast, the Paleoindian period is typically divided into three broad categories, Early, Middle, and Late or Transitional, based, in part, on the occurrence of specific projectile point types (Anderson et al. 1990).

Traditional characterizations of Paleoindians portrayed them as nomadic hunters of Pleistocene megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodon, and bison; however, these descriptions were based on data from archaeological sites in the western United States. Recent reevaluations, based on data from the Southeast (Clausen et al. 1979; Sassaman et al. 1990) and the Northeast (Cushman 1982), suggests that these groups relied on a broader diet that included small mammals and plants. These new interpretations further suggest that settlement patterns were probably less mobile or nomadic than traditionally thought.

The Paleoindian Period also corresponds with the accepted temporal boundaries of the Clovis tradition, which is identified through the presence of characteristic fluted projectile points such as the Clovis and Cumberland types (Anderson et al. 1990). One of the most important Paleoindian sites in South Carolina is the Topper Site, 38AL23, which is located on the Savannah River in Allendale County. The site is situated on an alluvial terrace and was used as a quarry/production location for a variety of stone tools (Goodyear et al. 2007; Miller 2007, 2010). The site has proven instrumental in studying the Paleoindian Period in the southeast and has also established important discussions regarding pre-Clovis occupations in the Americas.

### ***ARCHAIC PERIOD***

The environment of the Archaic Period was characterized by a warmer climate and rising sea levels. Human populations tended to increase during this period, and regional environmentally specific adaptations resulted in distinct material assemblages (Smith 1986). Subsistence strategies were varied during this period but generally focused on the procurement of smaller game, fish, and

wild plants, as the mega-fauna of the Pleistocene were no longer available. This temporal span is typically subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods based on distinct point typologies.

The Early Archaic period (8,000 – 5,000 B.C.) was a time of climate change as climate patterns within the southeastern U.S. became warmer and moister. The melting continental glaciers also created higher sea levels and increased precipitation and led to the development of oak-dominated forest vegetation throughout the southeast (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). This developing new environment led to changes in human adaptations that are visible in the archaeological record. Most notably, these changes to the archaeological record include the development of regionally specific material cultures reflective of specialized lifeways (Anderson and Hanson 1988). The repeated use of new and specific environments, such as rock shelters and inter-riverine terraces and ridge tops, suggest a less mobile lifestyle that may be a direct result of post-Pleistocene warming (Claggett and Cable 1982). Anderson and Hanson (1988) posit that Early Archaic groups in South Carolina lived in small band level groups and practiced a seasonal settlement model within major river drainages. Coastal Plain locales were used as spring foraging camps and logistical camps, while the bands within a river drainage would aggregate at the Fall Line during the winter (Anderson and Hanson 1988). Material culture specific to the Early Archaic period in coastal South Carolina includes characteristic side notched and corner notched projectile point/knives (pp/k) such as the Hardaway side-notched, Palmer corner-notched, and Kirk corner-notched. Toward the end of the Early Archaic period, the corner and side-notched types give way to a bifurcate tradition, such as LeCroys, MacCorkles, and St. Albans point styles (Chapman 1975).

The Middle Archaic period (5,000 – 3,000 B.C.) saw increased regional adaptation and a shift toward a foraging lifestyle, as climate trends allowed for a more homogenous environment. Sassaman (1983) proposed a settlement model based on “adaptive flexibility” in which Middle Archaic societies could practice a fairly high level of social mobility to take advantage of dispersed but similar resource patches. Based on this, the material signatures of such societies show a lack of specialized tools for varied resources. While these groups practiced social mobility, the seasonal territories continued to be regionally specific. This can be seen in a shift from the use of cryptocrystalline rock to coarser, locally available lithic material found in the Coastal Plain (Milner 2004). These assemblages are typically recognized by characteristic stemmed projectile points such as the Kirk serrated and Kirk stemmed points and later Stanly Stemmed points.

During the Late Archaic period (3,000 – 1,000 B.C.), the regionally specific adaptation trends continued to develop and an emphasis on sedentism developed throughout the southeast. Evidence of long-term habitation can be seen in the form of large middens of oyster shell which have accumulated along the South Carolina coastline (Smith 1986). The Late Archaic period also saw the emergence of fired clay pottery in Coastal Plain locations throughout the southeast. This early pottery type was known as Stallings pottery and is recognized by its distinctive fiber tempered

paste (Simpkins and Scoville 1986). Stallings vessel forms include shallow bowls, wide-mouthed bowls, and jars that were constructed by hand molding, as opposed to the coiling method employed in later ceramic types (Trinkley 1986; Sassaman 1993). Surface treatments for Stallings pottery include punctation, finger pinching, and elaborate incising. Other examples of Late Archaic material culture include characteristic stemmed projectile points such as the Savannah River stemmed and the Otarre projectile points (Griffin 1943; Stoltman 1974).

### ***WOODLAND PERIOD***

As a general theme, many of the advances seen in the Late Archaic intensified during the Woodland Period. Pottery, a somewhat geographically isolated phenomenon during the Late Archaic, became common throughout the Eastern United States, and variations became regionally specific (Milner 2004). Based on site size, frequency, and complexity, it is posited that populations increased during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods and the emphasis on sedentism became even more pronounced. As with the Archaic Period, discussions of the Woodland Period are typically broken up into Early (1,000 B.C. – 300 B.C.), Middle (300 B.C. – A.D. 800), and Late (A.D. 800 – 1650) time frames based on diagnostic artifacts.

The beginning of the Early Woodland Period is somewhat disputed and some researchers believe the division between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Period is blurred (Trinkley 1990). This blurred distinction is made even more confusing by the transitional ceramic tradition of Thom's Creek pottery (Trinkley 1980). Long considered an early Woodland type, Thom's Creek assemblages appear very similar to Stallings wares including the same vessel forms and surface treatments. The only difference is the use of sand instead of fiber as the tempering agent (Griffin 1943). While this was seen as an evolution from the Stallings series, this pottery has been found to be contemporaneous with Stallings based on radiocarbon dates obtained from the Spanish Mount site in Charleston County (Trinkley 1980). Conversely, dates from the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring in the same county have placed these assemblages comfortably within the Early Woodland Period. Refuge pottery represents another Early Woodland tradition. This ceramic type is recognized by a compact, sandy or gritty paste, often with hastily applied simple stamping, dentate stamping, or seemingly random punctations (Williams 1968). Refuge pottery is frequently described as very similar to Thom's Creek types; however, investigations at large Refuge sites have indicated that there are significant changes in settlement patterning (Colquhoun et al. 1980; Brooks et al. 1989). Deptford series pottery represents a widespread tradition seen throughout the southeast and begins during the latter portion of the Early Woodland. These ceramic types are recognized by a fine to coarse sandy paste with surface treatments including plain, check stamped, simple stamped, cord marked, and complicated stamped (Williams 1968).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the appearance of quartz and grit tempered pottery types such as the Pigeon and Cartersville series ceramics. Pigeon type ceramics are typically decorated with check stamped, simple stamped, or brushed surface treatments applied to quartz tempered paste. Cartersville pottery is usually recognized by a grit or sand tempered paste with cord marking and sometimes simple or check stamped surface decoration. The Cartersville type is thought to be related to the widespread Deptford series of ceramics, typically seen throughout the Coastal Plain in the southeastern U.S. (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985). Later in the Middle Woodland, Connestee pottery becomes common in this region. This pottery type is characterized by a thin-walled design comprised of sand tempered paste, and is typically decorated with brushed, simple stamped, or cord marked designs (Keel 1976).

The Late Woodland Period, in many ways, represents a continuation of the Middle Woodland with the continued preponderance of grit and sand tempered wares. Both Cartersville and Deptford ceramics continue into the Late Woodland Period; however, they begin to noticeably decline (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985). Sassaman et al. (1990) notes that Late Woodland assemblages in this region are often difficult to distinguish from the preceding Middle Woodland and subsequent Mississippian occupations. As such, the Late Woodland is often interpreted as a transitional period between the Woodland and Mississippian lifeways. This includes the intensification of sedentism, horticulture, and social inequality; all characteristic signatures of the Mississippian lifestyle that followed.

### ***MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD***

Increased population density, sedentary habitation, and increasingly stratified social structure eventually led to the rise of the politically centralized southeastern Mississippian chiefdoms. This period is typically thought to begin around A.D. 1000 in coastal areas and continues until European contact. The hallmarks of the Mississippian period in the southeast include intensive maize agriculture, sedentary villages and towns, ceremonial architecture (such as earthen platform mounds), and political stratification among individuals and settlements.

The Mississippian period saw the rise of chiefdoms, which were made up of hierarchically ranked villages. Ferguson (1971) established a model of Mississippian settlement patterns composed of political centers surrounded by smaller villages and farmsteads. These political centers tended to be approximately 160 kilometers apart, often with buffers of unoccupied territory between them (Hally 1993). Mississippian centers have typically been found along most major river systems throughout the southeast. Examples of these centers in the region include the Belmont and Mulberry sites along the Wateree River; Santee/Fort Watson/Scotts Lake on the Santee River; the Irene site on the Savannah River, near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, Red Lake, and Mason's

Plantation in the central Savannah Valley; and Town Creek along the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Anderson 1994).

Artifactual indicators of the Mississippian period typically include small triangular projectile points, ground stone tools, and polished stone objects. Exotic items crafted from stone, bone, shell, mica, and copper are associated with Mississippian assemblages and are often interpreted as symbols of status and authority. Regional ceramic variants are also indicative of the Mississippian period. In the Midlands portion of South Carolina, the Mississippian ceramic phases associated with the Wateree Valley appear to be most relevant. These include the Belmont Neck phase (ca. A.D. 1100-1175), which is identified by complicated stamped vessels with notched rims; the Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1175-1450), which is typified by punctated designs and punctated applied rosettes below the rim; and the Mullberry phase (ca. A.D. 1450-1600), which is recognized by its segmented applique rim strips and vertical ticks on the shoulders of vessels (DePratter and Judge 1986). There is also a fourth phase associated with protohistoric settlements known as the Wateree phase (ca. A.D. 1600-1680). This pottery style is recognized by thick vessel walls, poorly executed stamping, and wide applique rim strips (DePratter and Judge 1986).

## ***HISTORIC OVERVIEW***

### **CONTACT PERIOD**

European contact occurred early in South Carolina. Early expeditions to North America by Juan Ponce de Leon and Pedro de Salazar inspired Lucas Vasques de Ayllon, Judge of the Royal Audencia of Santo Domingo, to finance his own mission to the new continent. This led to the first known visit to the South Carolina coast by slavers Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Quejo, who sailed from the Bahamas to the Santee River-Winyah Bay area in 1521. Ayllon was so encouraged by this successful endeavor that he set out to settle the area with an expedition he led personally. Ayllon and as many as 600 settlers first landed at the Santee River in 1526, but then moved to another unknown location within Native American territory to found the settlement of San Miguel de Gualdape (Swanton 1922; Thomas 1993). Within two months of its creation, Ayllon was dead and the colony failed. While the settlement was short lived, its effects were far reaching for the native inhabitants. Spanish materials were apparently introduced to the Native American groups of the area and were traded far inland, where they were later encountered during the de Soto entrada of 1540 (Thomas 1993). The Allyon expedition also introduced European diseases, which devastated some of the interior settlements described within the de Soto chronicles. These diseases induced changes and likely population movements in the proto-historic native groups that were later described in detail by the more intensive Spanish occupation to come.



## COLONIAL PERIOD

The next wave of European settlement came with the French, in 1562, to the land they called *Carolana*, in honor of Charles IX, King of France. This expedition of French Protestants, known as Huguenots, was led by Jean Ribault, who established the short-lived Charlesfort settlement on Parris Island, where he left 27 men behind before returning to France for supplies (Thomas 1993). Ribault was unable to rescue the men he left at Charlesfort due to religious upheaval in Europe. The Charlesfort colony struggled to feed itself and was only able to survive due to the generosity of aboriginal groups in the area. Ribault's lieutenant, Rene de Laudonniere, details the names of powerful local chieftains, including "Audusta (Orista)," "Macou (Escumacu)," and "Oade (Guale)" whose names became European monikers for coastal aboriginal groups as a whole (Bennet 1975). Eventually, with the help of their native allies, the Charlesfort survivors built a small ship to return to France in 1563. By the time they were rescued at sea by an English ship, the remaining Charlesfort survivors had resorted to cannibalism (Bennet 1975). The Spanish saw the failed Charlesfort colony as a direct challenge to lands they believed were rightfully theirs. When Ribault did return to North America, to found the Fort Caroline colony, Spain's champion, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, was not far behind. Menendez eventually defeated the French at Fort Caroline and established St. Augustine and a series of outposts along the Georgia Coast. For the capital of his Florida colony, Menendez returned to Parris Island and founded Santa Elena on top of the original Charlesfort colony in 1566. Santa Elena served as Spain's colonial capital in North America until 1587 when it was abandoned due to conflicts with the aboriginal population and its colonial rivals, France and England (Thomas 1993).

Conflicts in Europe led to a virtual stalemate for the colonial occupation of Carolina and the region remained as a northern frontier of the Spanish La Florida colony for almost a century. Sir Robert Heath, attorney general for King Charles I of England, was granted the "Province of Carolina" in 1629 (Edgar 1998). This broadly defined territory included the modern states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. The settlement of this land was never realized, however, due largely to broader conflicts such as the English Civil War. The charter was eventually declared invalid and a new one was established in 1663 granting Carolina to eight "Lords Proprietors" in return for the financial and political backing of the restored English monarchy (Edgar 1998).

The original Lords Proprietors included Edward Hyde, First Earl of Clarendon; George Monck, First Duke of Albemarle; William Craven, First Earl of Craven; John Berkeley, First Baron Berkeley of Stratton; Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley; and Sir John Colleton (Edgar 1998). Of this group, Lord Shaftesbury seemed to take the most active interest in the Carolina Colony. He and his secretary, the philosopher John Locke, drafted the Constitutions of Carolina which established a government for the colony that was

heavily based on the work of English political scientist, James Harrington. This government was to consist of a Governor coupled with a strong council heavily influenced by the Lords Proprietors themselves (Edgar 1998).

The first permanent English settlements in the Carolina colony were actually established in 1653, ten years prior to the official charter. These were established by emigrants from the Virginia Colony, New England, and Bermuda who settled at the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers in the northeastern corner of present day North Carolina (Edgar 1998). These settlements were organized under the name Albermarle County after the official charter. The Lords Proprietors set out to establish their colonial capital in 1670 and sent 150 colonists to a location south of the Albermarle settlements, near a natural harbor. It was here they established “Charles Towne,” in honor of Charles II of England, the restored monarch who granted the Carolina Charter (Edgar 1998). Charles Towne thrived due to its natural harbor and expanding trade with the West Indies. While Charles Towne was the principal seat of government in the Carolina colony, the northern settlements often operated independently due to their remote location. As a result, they maintained a separate assembly and deputy governor for the northern half of the colony. This laid the groundwork for the eventual separation of the colony in 1729 when half of the Lords Proprietors sold their interests to the Crown and two Royal Colonies were established: North Carolina and South Carolina (Edgar 1998).

In the early eighteenth century, South Carolina’s first Royal Governor, Robert Johnson, sought to create a buffer zone between Charleston and the often-hostile settlements of the Cherokee nation. To do this, he promoted the settlement of South Carolina’s western frontier, or backcountry, which includes the lands often referred to today as the Upcountry and Midlands (Edgar 2008). Johnson arranged a fund to lure European Protestants to the colony stating that each family would receive free land based on the number of people, including indentured servants and slaves, and a parish would be created for every 100 families settling in an area. Each parish would also gain two representatives in the state assembly. At first, frontier settlement was slow and only the hardest of families settled in the backcountry as this was primarily occupied by the often hostile Cherokee and Catawba nations (Edgar 1998). Between 1730 and 1759, nine formal townships were established within the South Carolina back country. These were each laid out to correspond with the major navigable rivers and included Purrysburg and New Windsor, on the Savannah River; Orangeburg, on the North Edisto River; Amelia, near the confluence of the Congaree and Santee rivers; Fredricksburg on the Wateree River; Williamsburg, on the Black River; Queensborough on the Pee Dee River; Kingston on the Waccamaw River; and Saxe Gotha on the Congaree River in present-day Lexington County (Edgar 1998). Many of these early townships were characterized by the distinct ethnic identities of their original settlers. In the case of the Midlands, the settlements of

Saxe Gotha, Amelia, and Orangeburg were originally established by German Protestants, fleeing persecution in Europe (Edgar 1998).

Settlement rapidly increased when the land that includes Spartanburg County was ceded to the colony of South Carolina as part of a 1755 treaty with the Cherokee (Foster and Montgomery 1998). From this treaty, the land for 13 of the modern counties that make up South Carolina's Upcountry were acquired. The terms of the treaty required that the Cherokee be paid 100 English pounds and that they would remain on the land west of the Enoree River. During this time, the English Colonies were embroiled in the French and Indian War, a North American theater for the Seven Years War in Europe between Britain and France. The grisly defeat of British colonial forces under Edward Braddock in western Pennsylvania frightened many of the Scotch-Irish settlers who settled there in the early eighteenth century. With Braddock's defeat, many of these settlers felt they would be open to attack from the French and, more likely, from Native Americans. The large expanses of newly opened South Carolina backcountry was a tempting refuge and many of these families moved from Pennsylvania to South Carolina to settle the new land.

With the Cherokee threat pacified, settlement in the Upcountry increased greatly and with the increased population came increased crime. Robbery and violence became commonplace and, like the Cherokee raids, this lawlessness only served as a reminder to the Upcountry residents of their isolation from the colony's government in Charleston (Foster and Montgomery 1998). Vigilante justice became commonplace and soon an organized group of several thousand men formed and called themselves the Regulators. At first, this group focused on retrieving stolen property from outlaws in the area but soon became the most powerful organization in the area. The Regulators eventually began using violence as a means of control of the populace and enforcing their own agenda among residents of the Upcountry that did not necessarily reflect colonial law (Dykeman 1978). In an ironic twist, a new group of vigilantes rose up to resist the Regulators and dubbed themselves the Moderators (Foster and Montgomery 1998). These vigilante groups led to even more violence across the frontier as the two groups vied for control of the Upcountry.

By 1769, the Governor realized that the only way to extend colonial law into the frontier was to extend colonial infrastructure to the Upcountry and he established a system of circuit courts throughout the frontier. These courts effectively divided the South Carolina colony into seven districts including the Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, Orangeburg, Camden, Cheraw, and Ninety-Six Districts. Present day Lexington and Richland counties fell within the Orangeburg and Camden districts, which were separated by the Congaree River (SCDAH 2015). The first sessions of these new courts were held in 1772 (Foster and Montgomery 1998).

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION

South Carolinians were among the most vocal critics of the royal, colonial tax policy designed to pay for mid-eighteenth-century conflicts like the French and Indian War (Gordon 2003). These unpopular measures fueled agitators such as Thomas Lynch, John Rutledge, and Christopher Gadsden, who had already begun pro-independence campaigns in South Carolina. When the 1767 Townsend Act sparked the famous Boston Tea Party, Charlestonians mirrored the gesture by dumping a shipment of tea into the Cooper River. By 1774, independence movements in the American colonies had gained enough momentum to lead to the First Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia. This included representatives of all of the colonies except Georgia, and included five South Carolinians. One of South Carolina's delegates was Henry Middleton, who served as the body's presiding officer for part of the congress. Middleton, like many other South Carolina Patriots, was from the wealthy Charleston planter class. Many in the Upcountry, however, were Loyalists as its population was focused on subsistence farming. They found the prospect of being ruled by a wealthy aristocracy in Charleston worse than the current colonial situation with England. This division set the stage for much of the conflict that was to come in South Carolina during the American Revolution and made it the location of some of the bloodiest battlegrounds of the war and much of U.S. history (Gordon 2003).

With the outbreak of violence and the beginning of military action, the Royal Governor of South Carolina disbanded the Royal Assembly and fled Charleston for a warship anchored in the harbor. The Patriots responded with the creation of a temporary government to rule the colony, known as the General Assembly of South Carolina, and John Rutledge was elected as its "president." Judge William Henry Drayton and Reverend William Tennent were sent into the backcountry to rally support for the revolutionary cause; however, these efforts were largely unsuccessful (Gordon 2003). The first of these meetings was held in the Dutch Fork settlement in the old Saxe Gotha township. It was here that Drayton noted that the German settlers were "not with us" (Edgar 1998). Drayton was able to raise the support of a small group of Upcountry residents in the northern portion of the Ninety-Six district which would eventually become Spartanburg County. A man named John Thomas was among the most vocal of these supporters and organized a militia of Upcountry Patriots which became known as the Spartan Regiment, after the famed Greek warriors (Foster and Montgomery 1998). It is believed this regiment represents the origin of the "Spartan" place name which was later assigned to the county.

The first acts of open insurrection in South Carolina began in the Spring of 1775, when a group designated by the General Assembly intercepted British dispatches authorizing the use of force. These dispatches were in response to the violence that had erupted at Lexington and Concord two days before. News of these developments led the Assembly to create a Council of Safety which organized three standing regiments of troops (in addition to existing militia). The Council

also organized raids of gunpowder and weapons stores in Charleston and even the interception of British gunpowder shipments headed for Savannah and St. Augustine (Gordon 2003).

Conflicts between the Upcountry Loyalists and Low Country Patriots also started as early as 1775 (Gordon 2003). During its attempts to consolidate supplies, the Council sent a small detachment of mounted rangers to seize the gunpowder stores at the small Upcountry outpost, Fort Charlotte. The fort was almost abandoned and was taken without incident; however, after the gunpowder was secured, a large portion of the force changed sides at the urging of the unit's second in command, Moses Kirkland. Kirkland rallied Loyalists from the nearby community of Ninety-Six (modern-day Greenwood County) to take control of the commandeered supplies and arrest the Rangers' commanding officer, Major James Mayson (Gordon 2003). Mayson and the gunpowder were held in the courthouse at Ninety-Six and Loyalist residents formally charged him with stealing property of the Crown.

The community of Ninety-Six became a symbol of the Upcountry's loyalist stance and in November of 1775, the first known casualties of the Revolution in South Carolina occurred there when 500 Patriots were besieged in a makeshift fortification around a barn near Old Savage Field in Ninety-Six. The Patriots attempted to fortify the town and make use of the fortified barn that was constructed during conflicts with the Cherokee. The Patriots were intercepted and besieged by a group of 1,500 loyalist fighters, under Patrick Cunningham and Joseph Robinson. Fighting was disorganized and casualties were low, but it marked the first known deaths as a result of the ideological divide between the Upcountry and Low Country (Gordon 2003). As the siege continued into a second day, both sides realized their tenuous positions and a truce was made in which both sides withdrew.

In December of 1775, the Council of Safety sent a larger force of 2,500 men into the backcountry to bring the loyalist militia to justice (Gordon 2003). This expedition represented the largest military force ever seen in that region and was nicknamed the Snow Campaign, due to its winter timeframe. As the Snow Campaign marched into the Upcountry, loyalist sympathizers surrendered their arms to the Whig militia. Patrick Cunningham would not surrender and retreated into Cherokee country, making common cause with an enemy his group once sought protection from (Gordon 2003). The campaign caught up to Cunningham's camp in a canebrake in the bottomlands of the Reedy River. A firefight ensued and at least 6 of Cunningham's men were killed and an estimated 130 were captured. Cunningham and a small band of loyal followers retreated further into Cherokee country to cement a loyalist alliance with the Cherokee nation (Gordon 2003). The Cunningham family went on to form a notorious Tory militia under their cousin William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham that terrorized the Upcountry during the Revolution.



During these early conflicts between neighbors, South Carolina's Royal Governor, Lord William Campbell, was still anchored in Charleston harbor on the warship Tabor and had gained support of another ship, the Cherokee. Merchants in Charleston still provided supplies to these vessels despite the rising tensions. The governor of North Carolina also joined the group, as he too fled his colony. Led by Campbell, this small force of British vessels began coastal raids on plantations and offered slaves freedom from their bondage and transportation to a spot on Sullivan's Island (Gordon 2003). Formed by wealthy planters, the Council of Safety was infuriated by the maneuver and insisted all slaves removed from plantations be returned to their masters as runaways. When Campbell refused this request, the council forbade merchants from supplying the vessels and sent a company of rangers, experienced in guerilla tactics, to the location of the fugitive slave community of Sullivan's Island, which also served as the watering station for the British ships (Gordon 2003). The rangers surprised the crew of the British ships and exchanged fire, killing several former slaves and capturing a large contingent of slaves and loyalist crew members before the remainder could retreat to the British ships. As a result of this encounter, Campbell and his men were unable to resupply in South Carolina and were forced to flee the area completely, effectively leaving the colony in the hands of the colonists.

The year 1776 brought British reprisal to the insurrections started the year before in South Carolina and the other colonies. One of Britain's first objectives in quelling its colonies was to establish a base on Sullivan's Island that could control Charleston, one of only five true cities (defined as having a population over 10,000) in the colonies and an important port, without a costly invasion of the city itself (Gordon 2003). In June 1776, the crown sent a squadron of around 12 warships under the command of Commodore Peter Parker as well as troop transports, which contained a landing force of 2,500 redcoats under Major General Henry Clinton and his second in command, Lord Charles Cornwallis, to assault Charleston Harbor and establish an outpost at Sullivan's Island. The strategic importance of Sullivan's Island did not go unrecognized by the General Assembly, and the location had already been fortified by the construction of a palmetto log and sand fort and a defense force of three infantry regiments, two rifle regiments, and a small artillery regiment under Colonel William Moultrie. Parker placed his ships in position with his largest Man-of-War class ships, the Bristol and the Experiment, firing full broadsides toward the fort. The palmetto and sand construction of the fort absorbed most of the damage from the cannon assaults. One of Parker's mortar ships, the Thunder, also misfired, causing its mortar to be unseated, effectively removing it from the fight. Bolstered by these failures, Moultrie ordered all of the fort's artillery to be aimed at the two Man-of-Wars. The cannons fired chain shot into the rigging of the massive ships and severely damaged their masts and wounded Commodore Parker. Parker sent the smaller ships, Sphinx, Syren, and Actaeon, around to flank the fort and fire directly at its firing positions; however, these ships eventually ran aground on an uncharted sand bar (Gordon 2003).

The battle thus turned into a stalemate with the fort exchanging constant cannon fire with the Bristol and Experiment, and the latter taking the brunt of the damage. At one point during the battle, the crescent moon flag flying over the fort was knocked down by British cannon fire. Seeing this as a possible threat to morale, Seargent William Jasper, an Upcountry resident who hailed from the region that would become Spartanburg County, climbed on to the battlements and held the flag up for all to see until a new flag stand could be fashioned. This is said to have rallied the troops to continue the grinding battle that would last until 9 PM that evening, when darkness prevented accurate firing. The next morning the British squadron retreated, having taken extensive damage and yet having done almost no damage to the fort. Soon after the failed attempt to take Sullivan's Island, the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia. The British southern campaign was put on hold and the squadron was sent north to join the campaign against New York (Gordon 2003).

After the failed assault on Charleston harbor, the British Army put the southern campaign on hold for about three years. This was far from the end of fighting in South Carolina, however, as aggressions turned back to militia based warfare among loyalist and Whig forces, as well as open conflict with the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee formally allied with the British during the American Revolution and Cherokee raids on frontier homesteads in the Upcountry became commonplace. Loyalist settlers were instructed to erect wooden poles covered in white cloth as an indicator for the Cherokee to leave them alone and focus attacks on patriot sympathizers (Foster and Montgomery 1998). As a result of this violence, the South Carolina General Assembly raised a militia under Andrew Pickens and James Williams to assault the Cherokee. This successful campaign against Cherokee towns eventually led to a 1777 treaty with the Cherokee that ceded their remaining lands in South Carolina to the colonial government (Gordon 2003).

With the successes at Sullivan's Island and the defeat of the Cherokee, South Carolina looked like a beacon of hope in a war that was going poorly elsewhere. This all changed, however, in 1779 when the British returned to Charleston under General Clinton. The British siege of Charleston was part of a larger campaign known as the "Southern Strategy" designed to force Washington to divide his forces to fight northern and southern campaigns. Clinton landed his expeditionary force on John's Island, where it took James Island and cut the city off from possible relief. The siege of Charleston had begun.

The Continental forces in Charleston were led by General Benjamin Lincoln, who had been appointed commander of the Southern army by Washington in 1778. Lincoln was initially sent south as part of the French-led siege of Savannah, which failed to recapture the city from the British. After the Savannah campaign, Lincoln retreated to Charleston where he would face the other side of siege warfare from Clinton's British forces for two months. Given Charleston's lack of defenses, Lincoln surrendered the city to Clinton in May 1780. With this surrender, the entire southern force

of the Continental army was captured and effectively removed from the war. The patriot cause in South Carolina was left to the militia. Furthermore, the end of the siege freed up Clinton's army to establish control over the coast by establishing outposts at Beaufort and Georgetown. He also bolstered his forces by freeing slaves from local plantations and enlisting them. It is estimated that one-quarter of the enslaved population of South Carolina escaped to the British side during the war (Ramsay 1858).

During the siege of Charleston, several notable leaders of the patriot cause were able to avoid capture. This included the patriot Governor, John Rutledge, who traveled around the state drumming up support and pleading with the Continental Congress to send additional military aid to South Carolina. They agreed and sent a new army of continentals under General Horatio Gates to Camden. Another notable escapee was a militia officer named Francis Marion, who had been injured in a previous engagement and was not in town during the surrender. Marion met with General Gates in Camden and he and his militia were ordered to scout the British and destroy boats, bridges, and other items as necessary. In August of 1780, the British attacked Gates' position and Camden and his forces were defeated and forced to retreat northward leaving South Carolina without continental support once again. Left to their own defense, Governor Rutledge gave Francis Marion command of South Carolina's militia forces and they became the only viable patriot army in the south. Marion began a series of guerilla attacks to harass the British forces that continued until Nathanael Greene was put in command of the Southern campaign later that year. Marion's guerilla attacks earned him the nickname "Swamp Fox" among his contemporaries.

In October 1780, General Washington named Nathanael Greene as commander of the Southern Department of the Continental Forces, an army that consisted of only 2,307 men on paper and only 1,482 present (Pratt 2007). Greene sent General Daniel Morgan, who earned fame at the Battle of Saratoga, and a detachment of 600 men, to secure the Upcountry between the Broad and Pacolet rivers and protect the civilians in the area. He reached the Pacolet River by Christmas 1780 and joined forces with a South Carolina militia group under Andrew Pickens. The commander of the British forces in Charleston, Lord Cornwallis, received word of Morgan's arrival and incorrectly believed his troops were sent to assault the fort at Ninety-Six. Cornwallis sent Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton west to intercept the new continental force in the region. Tarleton eventually realized that Morgan was not at Ninety-Six and soon set out after him and the two forces met at a spot known for cattle grazing known as "Cowpens" in what is now northwest Cherokee County. Morgan out maneuvered Tarleton's forces in what has often been referred to as the best planned engagement of the Revolutionary War and defeated them. When the dust settled, Tarleton had suffered an 86 percent casualty rate. Out of 1,500 men, 110 were killed and 712 were captured by Morgan. These men included many of Cornwallis' elite veteran troops, which severely hobbled the British army in the south. Not only did this victory damage the British effort, but it also increased



morale for the patriot effort. This defeat led Cornwallis to personally pursue Nathanael Greene into North Carolina where he won a pyrrhic victory at Guilford Court House that damaged his army to the point that it could be trapped and defeated at the Battle of Yorktown almost a year after Cowpens, which marked the end of the war.

### **EARLY FEDERAL**

Charleston was occupied by the British until December of 1782. The new, officially recognized State of South Carolina met in Jacksonboro, a small town in modern day Colleton County, to organize its new state government (Foster and Montgomery 1998). This made Jacksonboro the first provisional capital of South Carolina (Foster and Montgomery 1998). The General Assembly first set up a commission to divide the large districts of the state into smaller counties in order to provide more effective infrastructure. The large Camden district was divided into counties resembling those of the present day. These included York, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Richland, Clarendon, and Clarendon counties. The Orangeburg district was divided into Lexington, Winston, Orange, and Lewisburg counties. The commission also selected a new central location to become the state capital. They chose the location of a former frontier fort and ferry on the Congaree River and named the new city “Columbia,” a reference to the poetic name often given to the Americas.

### **LEXINGTON COUNTY**

Lexington County was divided out of its larger colonial district in 1783. This land was once part of the Saxe Gotha township; however, its name was changed to Lexington, in honor of the famous Revolutionary War battle fought in Massachusetts. The original courthouse was established at the small settlement of Granby (present-day Cayce), on the southern bank of the Congaree River. This settlement grew out of a colonial trading post that was founded in the 1760s and eventually became home to Fort Granby, a loyalist stronghold during the Revolution. The town of Granby was an important settlement on the Congaree River during the late colonial period; however, once Columbia was established as the new state capital in 1786, this small outpost on the south side of the river began to decline in importance. The rise of cotton agriculture also played a large role in the settlement of the interior portions of Lexington County. The Granby area of the Congaree River was also frequently flooded and as the focus of the county shifted inward, a new site was selected for a county seat. By 1818, the new town of Lexington Courthouse (later Lexington) became the new county seat (Carolana.com 2017).

Lexington County saw little military action during the early parts of the Civil War. One skirmish was documented at Two Leagues Crossroads near the town of Lexington in February of 1865 as part of Sherman’s march towards Columbia. Sherman’s forces also shelled the city of Columbia from the west bank of the Congaree before crossing the river (Edgar 1998).

After the Civil War, much of Lexington County still remained rural and focused on agriculture; however, the cotton market was not as reliable as before and long standing economic, social, and political norms were drastically changed. As a result, landowners divided large plantations into farms to be cultivated by tenant farmers or sharecroppers (Edgar 1998).

Lexington County was among the early pioneers of hydroelectric power. In 1930, the Lexington Water Power Company completed their hydroelectric plant at Dreher Shoals on the Saluda River. They used an earthen dam 1.5 miles in length to restrict the flow of the river and created Lake Murray in the process (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

## **PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the State Site Files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) were consulted in order to identify previously recorded archaeological resources within the survey area. Two archaeological sites, 38LX198 and 38LX644, had been previously recorded within the current survey area (Figure 2.1). The site file data also indicated that a previous Phase I cultural resource survey had been conducted throughout the central portion of the survey area. This survey was conducted in 2014 by New South Associates and was focused on the I-20 corridor approximately 1 mile to the north and south of the I-20/US 1 interchange. The resulting South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Archaeological Short Form for this project was entitled *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of 12 Miles of I-20 Southeast of Columbia, South Carolina* (Davis and Ciomek 2014). Despite the title, this 2014 survey was conducted within the current survey area located approximately 8 miles west of the City of Columbia. During the 2014 survey, New South archaeologists revisited 38LX198 and recorded 38LX644. Site 38LX198 is located on the westbound side of I-20 and is described as an archaeological site of unknown origin that was recommended as probably not eligible for NRHP listing prior to their survey. After the 2014 revisit, it was determined that a medical supply facility had been built on top of 38LX198 and completely covered it. No evidence of 38LX198 was encountered during their survey. The official SCIAA site form was reviewed during the background research for the current survey and it was learned that the site was recorded in 1978 by Tommy Charles. It was described as a lithic scatter of quartz flakes. No NRHP eligibility determination was given on the site form; however, the South Carolina ArchSite viewer indicates that it was probably not eligible. Site 38LX644 was recorded by New South on the east bound side of I-20, within the northern portion of the current survey area. This site was a small, prehistoric lithic scatter located on a strip of land between the cut-fill section of I-20 and an existing parking lot. The site consisted of three quartz flakes and it was recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing based on its sparse assemblage from a disturbed context.





**Figure 2.2.** Previously recorded archaeological sites.

On a broader scope, there have been five additional archaeological sites, 38LX169, 38LX173, 38LX174, 38LX175, and 38LX177, recorded within a one-kilometer radius of the survey area (see Figure 2.1). These sites were recorded in 1977 as part of the *Proposed Twelve Mile Creek Interceptor Archaeological Survey* (Drucker 1977). These sites were each recommended for additional investigation and include a historic/prehistoric scatter (38LX169), an antebellum grist mill complex (38LX173), prehistoric lithic scatters (38LX174, 38LX177), and historic industrial remains (38LX175). Site 38LX177 was located immediately northwest of the current survey area, while the remainder of these sites were recorded approximately one kilometer northwest and west of the current survey area (see Figure 2.1).



## CHAPTER 3. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

### LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

A literature review and records search were undertaken prior to the field survey. Background research was conducted to identify all previously recorded archaeological and architectural resources located within the APE of the proposed project and to develop a cultural and historic context to evaluate newly recorded resources. ArchSite (<http://www.scarchsite.org/>), the online geographic information system (GIS) maintained by SCIAA and SCDAH, the NRHP property files, the South Carolina Statewide Survey's Inventory of Historic Properties, and cultural resource survey reports maintained by SCDAH were examined to identify previously recorded cultural resources listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP located within 1 kilometer of the APE.

Lexington County tax assessor's records were reviewed online in order to obtain estimated dates of construction for all buildings and structures located within the APE of the proposed project. In addition, historic topographic maps in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) historic topographic map collection were reviewed on the USGS website and historic aerial photographs were reviewed on the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) website to identify potential locations of historic sites, understand the development of the project area over time, and to aid in the evaluation of individual resources identified during the historic resources field survey.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The archaeological survey was completed in accordance with the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (SCSGAI) (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Survey for this project utilized visual inspection and systematic shovel testing to locate, map, investigate, and evaluate archaeological sites. The archaeological field survey was accomplished by coverage of the proposed APE for direct impacts associated with the I-20/US 1 Improvement Project. Shovel testing was conducted at 30-meter intervals throughout the survey area and at 15-meter intervals during the delineation of positive shovel tests.

Standards and terminology for archaeological survey are defined in the SCSGAI (COSCAPA et al. 2013). This document defines an archaeological site as "an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features" (COSCAPA et al. 2013). SCSGAI defines an isolated find as "no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius."

## ***SHOVEL TESTING***

Throughout the survey area, shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals parallel with the highway corridor or along transects spaced up to 30 meters apart. All shovel tests were at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated to sterile clay subsoil or at least 80 centimeters below ground surface. Excavated soil was screened with .25 inch (.64 centimeter) hardware cloth in order to identify artifacts. Recovery of cultural material 50 years or older constituted a positive test, and artifacts were bagged and labeled for later washing, identification, and analysis in the laboratory. For all excavations, including negative tests, soil colors, textures and strata depths were recorded, and any soil disturbances were noted.

Around positive shovel tests, delineation procedures halved the survey testing interval. The boundaries within the survey area were delineated by excavation of shovel tests at 15-meter intervals along transects spaced 15 meters apart. Delineation was ceased when site boundaries were established or an impediment to testing (e.g., a road or standing water) or the survey limits were reached. In standard shovel test survey practice, two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in each of the four cardinal directions constituted a complete delineation. All sites were mapped; boundaries were defined for all recorded surface finds or features, and shovel test locations were plotted. Survey was discontinued when survey area limits were reached, and thus actual site boundaries were not determined for parts of some sites. Landform termination, such as drainages and roads, were used to designate a site boundary, when appropriate.

## ***LABORATORY METHODS***

All cultural material collected in the field was returned to the EPEI laboratory in Atlanta for processing and analysis. Artifacts were washed, classified, and temporarily curated at the EPEI lab in Atlanta, Georgia. The results of the artifact analysis are located in Appendix B.

## ***ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS***

Following the completion of fieldwork, all artifacts were sent to EPEI's archaeology lab for processing and analysis. Artifacts arrived from the field accompanied by the bag list, containing provenience information recorded in the field for each bag. Bag list information was added to the database and provenience numbers were assigned. All artifacts were cleaned and placed in drying racks with mesh bottoms.

After initial processing, all artifacts were sorted and cataloged. Artifacts from each provenience lot were sorted by material and type into analytical categories. Material was further analyzed to identify more specific typological characteristics, with the aim of obtaining relative dates. Previously

defined types were used, when possible, to facilitate chronological and cultural association and intrasite comparisons.

Precontact material was initially sorted into material categories of lithics, ceramics, and other. Once in these material groups, artifacts were further analyzed in order to place them in categories so that individual cultural or technological trends could be observed. Lithic analysis included the typology developed by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and formal tool identification was based on Coe (1964), Whatley (2002), and Cambron and Hulse (1975). Ceramics were identified by tempering agents and surface treatment, using Anderson et al. (1996), SCPottery.com (2015), Wauchope (1966), and Williams and Thompson (1999) to identify diagnostic ceramic designs.

Historic artifacts were initially sorted into material categories of ceramics, glass, metal, and other. Once in these categories, artifacts were further classified by attributes such as manufacturing method, morphological attributes, color, and maker's mark. One goal of historic artifact analysis is the refinement of chronology. Extensive previous archaeological and historical research has developed relative dates for ceramics (Brown 1982; Burrison 1995; Miller 1980; Noel Hume 1969; Sussman 1997), glass (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Society for Historic Archaeology 2013), window glass (Day 2001), nails (Orser et al. 1987), as well as many other artifact classes used in the current study (South 1977). In general, these dates help guide the establishment of site chronology, and assume that the pattern of manufacture, use, and discard of artifacts identified in previous research has universal application.

## ***CURATION***

Upon the approval of the final report, artifacts will be placed in 4-millimeter polyethylene bags for curation; metal specimens will be placed within a microenvironment. Modern material, displaying clear indication that it is under 50 years of age, and unstable metal specimens that are unidentifiable and disintegrating will be discarded prior to the submission of the collection to the curation facility. All discarded specimens will be listed in the artifact inventory presented in Appendix B. All documents will be printed on acid free paper and digital data will be stored on archival preservation disks.

Notes, photographs, maps, and other records, including artifacts collected during the project will be temporarily curated at EPEI's office in Atlanta, Georgia. Following acceptance of the final report, copies of the final report and all project materials will be curated at the State Curation Facility maintained by SCIAA in Columbia, South Carolina.



## ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

### *ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY*

The intensive architectural resources field survey took place in January 2019. David Adair and Jennifer Corcoran served as project historians and David Adair served as the Principal Investigator for historic architectural resources. The intensive architectural resources survey was designed to record and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) in the project study area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (SCDAH 2018) and the *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). The architectural resources survey area generally corresponded to the project study area, but was expanded, where necessary, to include architectural resources located outside the project study area, but within the viewshed of the proposed project.

In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH statewide survey practice, the project historian drove all roads within and adjacent to the project study area and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources. The principal criterion used by the South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age. Classes of architectural resources that may be documented intensively and included in the SCSS include (SCDAH 2018: 12-14):

- *Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in history.*
- *Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development.*
- *Properties associated with significant events of the "recent past".*
- *Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history. For such properties, the historical relationship between the significant person and the property should be identified.*
- *Properties with ethnic or social significance.*
- *Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type.*
- *Historic cemeteries and burial grounds.*
- *Historic landscapes.*
- *Art Objects that are historic, including markers and monuments.*
- *Historic districts.*
- *Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.*

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the SCSS, as well as on the NRHP. In order to retain integrity, a resource must “have the features, appearance, and qualities that convey its significance.” (SCDAH 2018:10).

While in the field, the project historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. All historic architectural resources located within or adjacent to the project study area that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS were recorded. Several digital photographs were taken of each resource, the immediate setting of each resource was documented with digital photographs, and onsite interviews were conducted when possible. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps and a SCSS form was prepared for each historic architectural resource in digital format using the Microsoft Adobe application.

References consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions include Blumenson (1977), Longstreth (1987), McAlester and McAlester (1998), Poppeliers et al. (1998), and Whiffen (1981).

The survey and evaluation of mid-twentieth century residences and neighborhoods was conducted in accordance with *Guidelines for Surveying Post-World War II Neighborhoods and Residences* (SCDAH 2013).

## **ASSESSING NRHP ELIGIBILITY**

The NRHP significance criteria in 36 CFR 60.4 define eligible cultural resources as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that meet one or more of the following criteria.

- *Criterion A: Association with events that have significantly contributed to the broad patterns of history;*
- *Criterion B: Association with persons significant in the past;*
- *Criterion C: Possession of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; exemplification of the work of a master architect, engineer, or artist; embodiment of high artistic values; or evidence of a significant and discernible entity whose components may lack distinction on their own; and*
- *Criterion D: Ability to yield information significant to prehistory or history.*

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, non-archaeological sites, objects, and districts. Criterion D is most often, but not exclusively, used to evaluate archaeological sites. A general

guideline of 50 years of age is used to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process, but more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.

In accordance with the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), for a resource to be recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP it must be associated with an important historic context in local, regional (state), or national history and it must possess the integrity necessary to reflect and represent its historic context. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope, 1998) and one or more of these may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation.

In evaluating archaeological site integrity, Joseph et al. (2004:221–223) condense aspects of integrity into three attributes: space, time, and occupation. Integrity of space represents the horizontal integrity of the site, defined as “the ability of a site to express its historic layout and design” (Joseph et al. 2004:221). Time “refers to a site’s ability to yield data that can be segregated on a temporal basis” (Joseph et al. 2004:222). Single component sites, stratified deposits, or closed context cultural features offer significant temporal integrity. The final attribute, occupation, suggests a site retains integrity if remains from different occupations are so well preserved as to be distinguishable from each other (Joseph et al. 2004:222). The above definitions of significance and integrity were used to assess eligibility for the field sites encountered during the survey.

## CHAPTER 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### INTRODUCTION

Archaeological survey of the proposed US 1 bridge replacement over I-20 in Lexington County, South Carolina was conducted from January 25 through April 25 of 2019. Survey was designed to locate and evaluate archaeological sites within the survey area, as defined in Chapter 1. Fieldwork included visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and systematic shovel testing.

The central portion of the survey area, oriented on the I-20 corridor, had been previously subjected to intensive cultural resource survey in 2014 (Davis and Ciomek 2014). This widening project for this segment of I-20 had been cleared for progress and was actively under construction during the field visit for the current project. As such, the portion of the 2014 study area that intersected with the current survey area was not surveyed as part of this investigation. Two previously recorded archaeological sites, 38LX198 and 38LX644, that were reported as part of the 2014 investigation were revisited and photographed just to document their current state. Brief descriptions of these resources are presented below.

During the archaeological survey, EPEI excavated a total of 779 shovel tests including 68 that were positive and 711 that were negative (Figure 4.1). An additional 72 shovel test locations could not be excavated due to the presence of parking lots, paved roads, or wetland areas. These locations were identified as “No Digs.”

As a result of the survey, two previously recorded archaeological sites, 38LX198 and 38LX644, were revisited and seven previously undocumented sites, 38LX671, 38LX672, 38LX673, 38LX674, 38LX676, 38LX677, and 38LX678, and one historic cemetery, 38LX679, were recorded (see Figure 4.1). Each of these resources is discussed in the sections that follow.

### PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

#### *38LX198*

Prior to the current fieldwork, a previous cultural resource survey was conducted by New South Associates, which focused on the I-20 corridor as part of a 2014 improvement project (Davis and Ciomek 2014). During this survey, New South revisited Site 38LX198, which was previously recorded on the westbound side of I-20. The site was described as an archaeological site of unknown origin and was previously recommended as “probably not eligible.” The site form for this site indicated that it was recorded by Tommy Charles in 1978 and it was described as a lithic scatter of



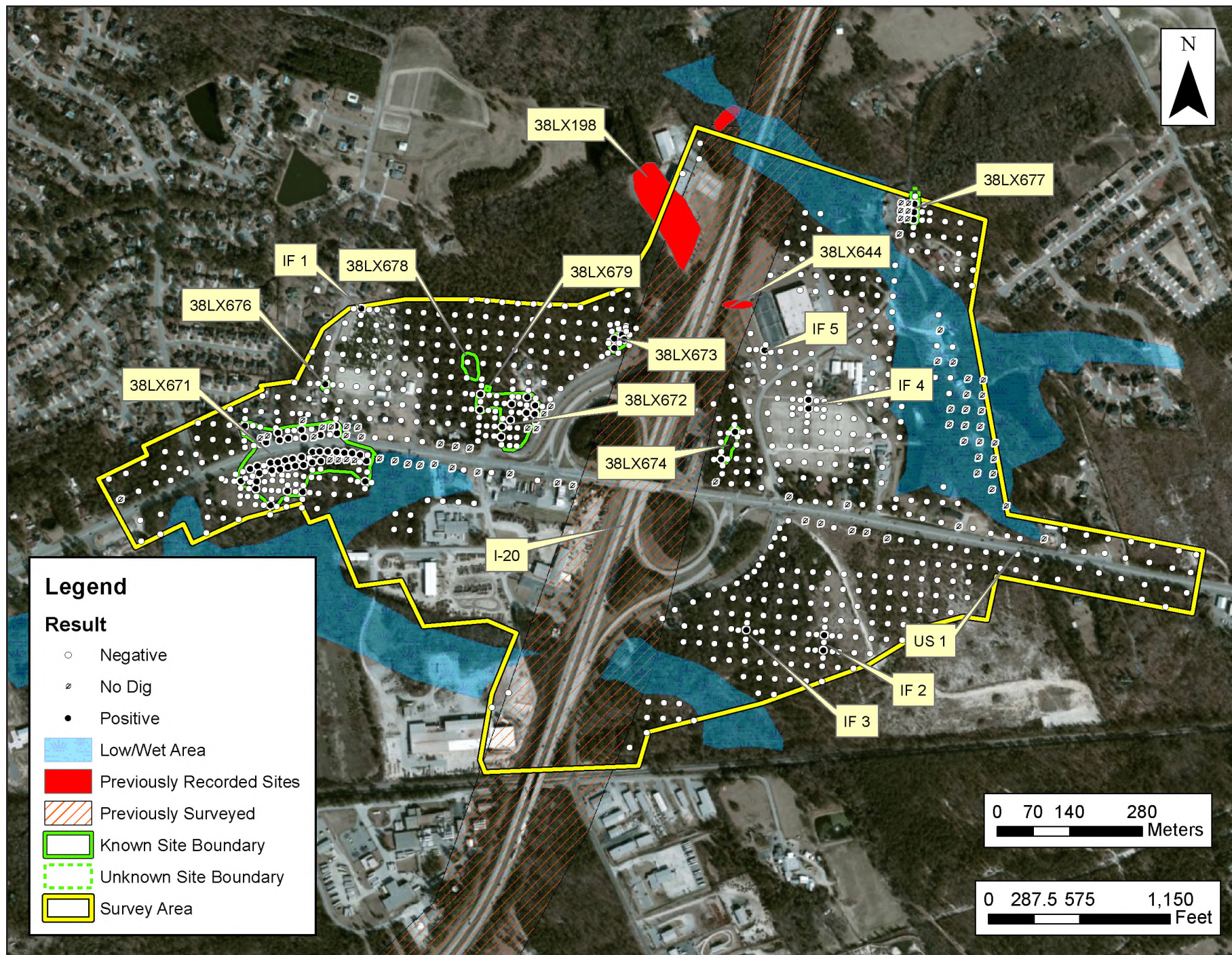


Figure 4.1. Shovel test results.



quartz flakes. After the 2014 survey, New South documented that the site is now beneath a medical supply facility and no evidence of 38LX198 was encountered during their survey.

No additional testing was completed within the previous boundaries of the New South survey during the present investigation. The location of 38LX198 was revisited, however, and Figure 4.2 shows a view of the medical supply facility built atop the site.

### ***38LX644***

Site 38LX644 was recorded during the 2014 survey conducted by New South Associates (Davis and Ciomek 2014). The site was recorded on the east bound side of I-20, within the northern portion of the current survey area. This site was a small, prehistoric lithic scatter located on a strip of land between the cut-fill section of I-20 and an existing parking lot. The site consisted of three quartz flakes and it was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing based on its sparse assemblage from disturbed context (Davis and Ciomek 2014).

Site 38LX644 was revisited during the current survey; however, no additional testing was conducted. The site was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing and EPEI did not encounter



**Figure 4.2.** Photograph of 38LX198, facing northwest.





**Figure 4.3.** Photograph of 38LX644, facing west.

additional deposits or features that would change that evaluation. Figure 4.3 shows the current state of 38LX644.

## **NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

### ***38LX671***

Site 38LX671 was identified in the western portion of the survey area on a broad ridge toe overlooking a seasonal stream that feeds into a tributary of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). The site straddles both sides of US 1 and is characterized by residential and undeveloped property on the south side of US 1 and residential and commercial property on the north side of US 1 (Figure 4.4). The eastern boundary of the site is formed by the wetlands associated with the unnamed seasonal drainage and the northern, western, and southern boundaries were established through negative shovel testing.

The boundaries of this resource measure 264-x-191 meters (Figure 4.5). One hundred thirty-two shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including 41 that were positive and 82 that were negative. There were also 9 locations within the boundaries of 38LX671 where shovel tests could not be dug due to existing parking lots or structures. These locations were labeled No Digs (see Figure 4.5). The typical soil profile at 38LX671 consisted of two strata: Stratum I (0 to 30 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand and Stratum II (30 to 80



**Figure 4.4.** Photograph of 38LX671, facing east.

centimeters), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand. Artifacts were recovered between 0 and 80 centimeters below surface and density ranged between 1 and 54 artifacts per positive shovel test.

There were 286 artifacts recovered from shovel tests at 38LX671 (see Appendix A). The assemblage included both historic (n=31) and precontact (n=255) material. The historic assemblage was limited to five shovel tests and a small surface scatter within the extreme eastern, western, and southern portions of the site. The vast majority of this historic assemblage was concentrated in the eastern portion and corresponds with two residential lots on either side of US 1. Twelve historic artifacts were identified within TR0.5ST11.5 and a small surface scatter at 5070 Augusta Road (Figure 4.6). These artifacts included a fragment of an aqua glass mason jar from within the shovel test and aqua glass (n=2), clear bottle glass (n=1), light green bottle glass (n=1), and light pink table glass (n=1), and a milk glass lid liner was recovered from the ground surface. There were also several historic ceramics discovered in the surface scatter including unglazed earthen ware (n=1), a whiteware strap handle, undecorated porcelain (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=2), and undecorated ironstone (n=1). This lot corresponds with a ca. 1910 structure that is currently used as office space. This structure is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5. The clear bottle glass fragment identified within the surface scatter was determined to be a fragment of a possible cork top bottle type typically associated with the early twentieth century (SHA 2013). Furthermore, the aqua glass mason jar fragments were of a style of jar made between the 1890s and 1937 (SHA 2013). Based on this assemblage, it seems that the historic material within this portion of 38LX671 is representative of the early occupation of the structure at 5070 Augusta Road.





Figure 4.5. 38LX671 site map.





**Figure 4.6.** Top, left to right - amethyst (solarized) bottle glass (TR1ST11.5-4), amethyst (solarized) container glass (TR4ST4-4), aqua jar glass (TR0.5ST11.5-3), light pink table glass (GSC2-9), cobalt blue container glass (TR1ST11.5-5), light green bottle glass (GSC2-8); Middle, left to right - unclassified alloy unclassified object (TR1ST11.5-7), green bottle glass (TR4.5ST4-6), amber bottle glass (TR4.5ST4-7), light green glass dropper (TR4.5ST4-3), coarse unglazed earthenware (GSC2-2); Bottom, left to right - clear window glass (TR1ST11.5-6), milk glass lid liner (GSC2-5), clear bottle glass finish (GSC2-6), undecorated ironstone (TR1ST11.5-3), undecorated porcelain fragment (GSC2-4), whiteware strap handle (GSC2-3).

There was also a relatively dense concentration of historic material on the south side of US 1. This material was identified within TR4ST3 and TR4.5ST4, at 5079 Augusta Road. This included a fragment of an amethyst glass perfume bottle in TR4ST3 and bottle glass (clear [n=4], light green [n=1], green [n=1], and amber [n=1]), a glass dropper, and light green container glass (n=1) in TR4.5ST4. This material was found in the front and side yard of a house that was built ca. 1951 on the northern portion of this lot, fronting US 1. This historic concentration likely represents the material remains of the early occupation of that house or perhaps an earlier occupation. The final concentration of historic material was identified in the southern portion of the site in TR45ST2 and TR43ST3. These shovel tests were located west and northeast of the foundation remains of a barn. Historic aerial photography indicates that this barn was built between 1966 and 1971. The historic artifacts in the vicinity of this barn included one fragment of whiteware, a piece of light blue window glass, and a burned fragment of clear glass. The remainder of the historic assemblage including one piece of amethyst bottle glass and a piece of undecorated ironstone that was found in the western portion of the site in TR3ST3.5.

The vast majority of the assemblage (n=255) at 38LX671 was associated with precontact occupation of the site. This material consisted entirely of lithic artifacts of quartz (Figure 4.7). Most of





**Figure 4.7.** Top, left to right - quartz shatter (TR3.5ST5-3), quartz thinning flake (TR4ST0.5-4), quartz flake fragment (TR3.5ST5-2), quartz pressure flake (TR4ST0.5-3), quartz retouched flake (TR4ST0.5-2), quartz blade flake (TR4ST1-1); Bottom, left to right - quartz biface fragment (TR3.5ST7-1), quartz biface fragment (TR3.5ST4.5-1), quartz stage II biface (TR3.5ST7.5-1), quartz stage II biface (TR4ST0.5-1), quartz biface fragment (TR3.5ST5-1), quartz biface fragment (TR3ST6.5-1).

this material is associated with lithic reduction activities and includes flake fragments (n=170), pressure flakes (n=2), thinning flakes (n=22), and shatter (n=43). Nine additional fragments of quartz were also collected that may have been shatter; however, these pieces were less definitive. There were also several items related to core/biface manufacture including four quartz biface fragments and two stage II bifaces. One retouched flake and a blade flake fragment were also identified and classified as expedient tools. The level of material associated with lithic reduction seems to indicate that this was the primary focus at this site. Most of this debitage was small to medium flake fragments, which likely indicates that this lithic reduction was primarily late stage reduction and maintenance. There were also several pieces of shatter that seem to indicate some early reduction took place at 38LX671 as well. All of the debitage at this site was quartz, a locally available material that is quite common in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The horizontal distribution of the precontact material suggests that the majority of activity occurred within the southern portion of 38LX671, south of US 1. In one instance, 54 artifacts were found within a single shovel test (TR4ST0.5). Vertical distribution of lithic debitage indicates that

the majority of the prehistoric component is concentrated between 30 and 60 centimeters below surface.

Archaeological investigation at 38LX671 indicates that this site represents a relatively large lithic scatter located on a landform overlooking an unnamed tributary of Twelvemile Creek. While this site is relatively large in size and features a moderately dense artifact assemblage, the vast majority of this material is non-diagnostic quartz debitage. The sparse tool assemblage also provides little in the way of site use data and ultimately the portion of this site within the survey area provides little data other than what is available at other quartz lithic scatters commonly found in the vicinity of 38LX671. Based on this, 38LX671 is unlikely to yield significant new data to the culture history of the region and it has been heavily disturbed by the construction of US 1, which passes through the center of the site. Based on this, 38LX671 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for this resource.

### ***38LX672***

Site 38LX672 was encountered within the northwestern quadrant of the US 1/I-20 interchange, immediately north of the service road (see Figure 4.1). The site represents the location of a house that once stood at the corner of US 1 and Monroe Lane. Extant remains of the house are still present at 38LX672 and include several brick and stone piers, concrete steps, and the remains of a collapsed roof (Figures 4.8 and 4.9). There was also a brick-lined, rectangular septic tank located just west of the remains of the structure (Figure 4.10). The current site setting is characterized by dense forest, which has grown around the collapsed structure.



**Figure 4.8.** Photograph of structural piers at 38LX672, facing north.





**Figure 4.9.** Photograph of collapsed roof at 38LX672, facing north.



**Figure 4.10.** Photograph of brick lined septic tank at 38LX672, facing east.



The portion of the site within the survey area measured 126-x-115 meters (Figure 4.11). Forty-six shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site, including 10 that were positive and 36 that were negative. The southern and eastern boundaries of 38LX672 are formed by Monroe Lane, while the northern and western boundaries were defined through negative shovel testing. The typical soil profile at 38LX672 consisted of two strata: Stratum I (0 to 40 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand and Stratum II (40 to 80 centimeters), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand. Historic artifacts were typically recovered between 0 and 40 centimeters below surface, while prehistoric artifacts were often found below this zone. Artifact density ranged between 1 and 7 artifacts per positive shovel test.

There were 34 artifacts recovered during shovel testing at 38LX672, including historic (n=21) and prehistoric (n=13) material (Table 4.1). The majority of the assemblage was made up of historic debris associated with the remains of a house that once stood at this location. This material included a high incidence of glass (n=16) including bottle glass (clear [n=4] and amber [n=1]), container glass (clear [n=4], aqua [n=1], amethyst [n=1], and amber [n=2]), milk bottle glass (n=2), and window glass (clear [n=1]). There was also a clear glass perfume bottle with a screw top recovered from a shovel test in the southwestern portion of the site (Figure 4.12). One piece of undecorated whiteware made up the entirety of the ceramic assemblage at 38LX672. The remainder of the historic items included one iron button, a burned brick fragment, and a porcelain spark plug insulator. The spark plug insulator is an ACDelco type that has only been manufactured since 1974. None of the historic material was considered particularly diagnostic of a specific time period; however, material like this is commonly found at twentieth century house sites. A review of the 1966 Lexington topographic map indicates that a house is depicted at the location of 38LX672. Furthermore, aerial photography dating to as early as 1943 clearly shows a sizable house at this location. The house is present on a 1971 aerial photograph, but is missing on the 1974 topographic map of the area. This likely indicates that it was demolished by that point. Based on this research and the artifact assemblage, it seems likely that the house at 38LX672 was built in the early-to-middle twentieth century. Property appraiser records indicate that many of the other homes in the area were built in the early-to-middle twentieth century. The presence of the burned brick and in situ ruins of much of this house may indicate that it burned down sometime after 1971.

There was also a light prehistoric scatter at 38LX672. These artifacts were typically found in shovel tests within the northern and western portions of the site, away from the remains of the house. This material was made up entirely of quartz debitage including flake fragments (n=11) and shatter (n=2). None of this material is considered temporally diagnostic beyond the general prehistoric period.

Archaeological investigation at 38LX672 indicates that this site represents the location of an early-to-middle twentieth century house site that was depicted on historic maps and imagery from the

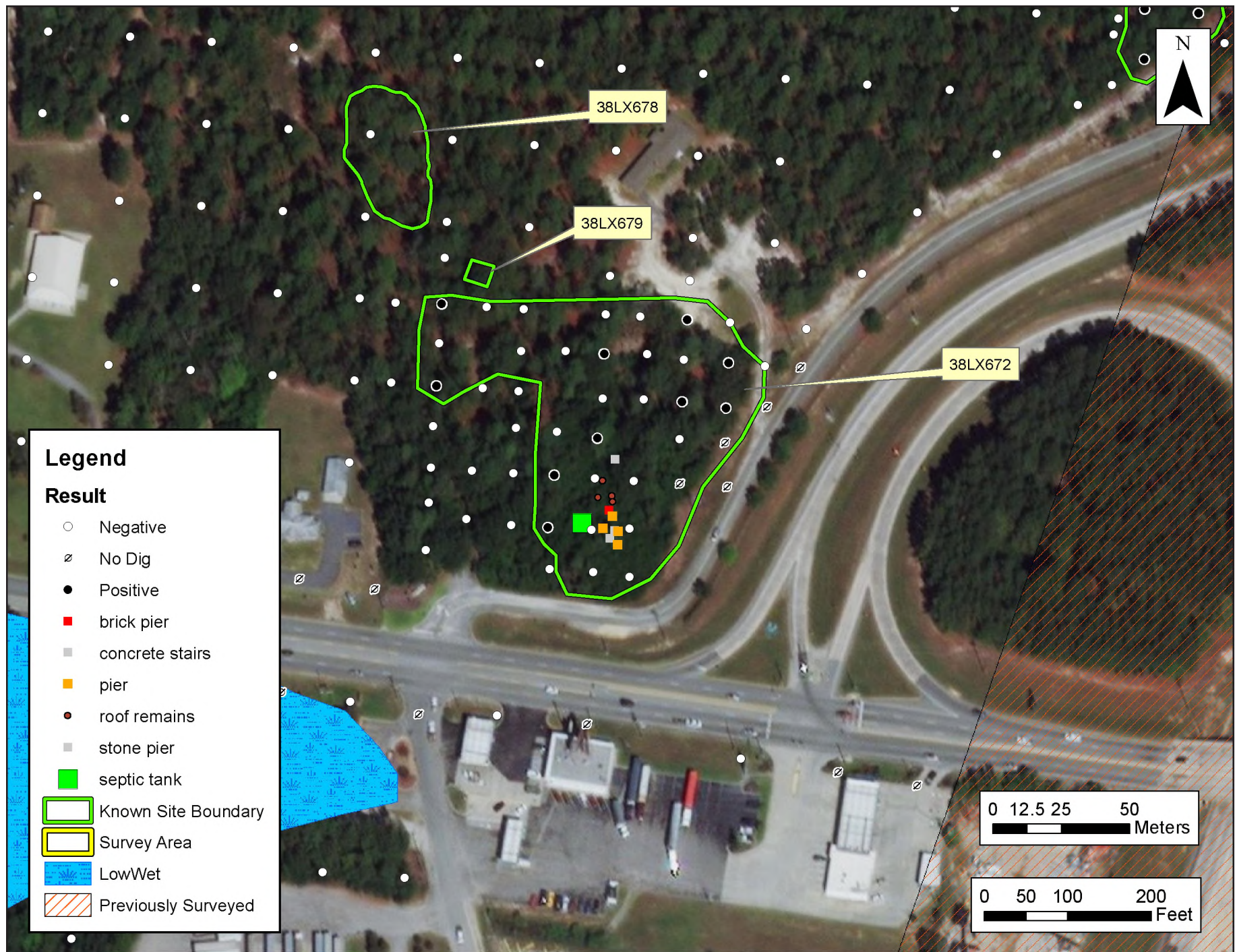


Figure 4.11. 38LX672 site map.



**Table 4.1.** Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests at 38LX672.

	TR2.5ST3	TR2.5ST4.5	TR2.5ST5.5	TR2.5ST9	TR29ST2	TR29ST3	TR2ST3	TR2ST5	TR2ST6	TR32ST1	Total
<b>Historic</b>											
<b>Glass</b>											
bottle glass, amber	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
bottle glass, clear	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
container glass, amber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
container glass, amethyst (solarized)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
container glass, aqua	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
container glass, clear	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
milk bottle glass, clear	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
perfume bottle glass, clear	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
window glass, clear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Historic Ceramics</b>											
whiteware, undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Metal</b>											
iron button	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Other</b>											
burned/melted brick, fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
porcelain, spark plug insulator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Precontact</b>											
<b>Lithics</b>											
quartz flake fragment	-	-	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	11
quartz shatter	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>



**Figure 4.12.** Top, left to right - porcelain spark plug insulator (TR2ST5-4), undecorated whiteware (TR2ST5-1), aqua container glass (TR2.5ST3-4), amber container glass (TR2.5ST3-5), clear window glass (TR2ST5-2); Bottom, left to right - burned/melted brick (TR2ST3-3), iron button (TR2.5ST4.5-2), clear milk bottle glass (TR2ST3-2), clear perfume bottle glass (TR2ST3-1), amethyst (solarized) container glass (TR32ST1-1).

1940s to the 1970s. The site also shows evidence of a small prehistoric component dedicated to limited lithic reduction during the general prehistoric period. Based on the limited and non-diverse assemblage associated with both components at the site, the probability that 38LX672 will yield new data significant to the culture history of the region is low. Based on this, 38LX672 lacks data potential and is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

### **38LX673**

Site 38LX673 was identified in the northwestern quadrant of the US 1/I-20 interchange on the eastern slope of a broad landform overlooking the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). The site is located in an undeveloped wooded lot, characterized by mixed pine and oak canopy with an understory of blackberry and briars (Figure 4.13).

Site 38LX673 measures 41-x-13 meters and is oriented along a roughly northeast to southwest axis. Twelve shovel tests were dug to determine the boundaries of 38LX673, including four that were positive and eight that were negative (Figure 4.14). The typical soil profile at 38LX673 was made up of two strata: Stratum I (0 to 10 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand and Stratum II (10 to 80 centimeters), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand. Artifacts were recovered between 0 and 60 centimeters below surface and there were between 1 and 7 artifacts per positive shovel test.



**Figure 4.13.** Photograph of 38LX673, facing west.





Figure 4.14. 38LX673 site map.

There were 15 artifacts recovered from shovel tests at 38LX673 (Table 4.2). This material consisted entirely of lithic debitage including quartz (n=14) and Coastal Plain chert (n=1). The debitage all appeared to be related to lithic reduction activities and included flake fragments (n=9), thinning flakes (n=2), and one pressure flake of Coastal Plain chert (Figure 4.15). There were also three pieces of quartz that may represent shatter; however, that is not entirely certain. Based on this assemblage, it seems that the portion of 38LX673 within the survey area was utilized primarily for late stage lithic reduction and re-sharpening activities. The possible presence of quartz shatter may indicate that some early stage reduction occurred here as well. No formal or expedient tool types were identified within this portion of the site and none of the material provided temporally diagnostic data beyond that of the general prehistoric period.

**Table 4.2.** Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests at 38LX673.

	TR2ST12	TR2ST13	TRAST12.5	TRAST13	Total
Precontact					
Lithics					
Coastal Plain chert pressure flake	-	-	-	1	1
quartz	3	-	-	-	3
quartz flake fragment	-	3	1	5	9
quartz thinning flake	-	1	-	1	2
Total	3	4	1	7	15



**Figure 4.15.** Left to right - quartz flake fragment (TR2ST12-1), quartz flake fragment (TR2ST3-2), quartz flake fragment (TRAST13-3), quartz thinning flake (TR2ST3-1), quartz thinning flake (TRAST13-2), CPC pressure flake (TRAST13-1).



Archaeological investigation at 38LX673 indicates that 38LX673 represents a limited use lithic reduction area dating to the general prehistoric period. Given the limited artifact assemblage and lack of temporally diagnostic material, it is unlikely that this portion of the site will yield significant new data regarding the culture history of the region. Based on this, 38LX673 lacks data potential and is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

### ***38LX674***

Site 38LX674 was identified in the northeastern quadrant of the US 1/I-20 interchange, in a wooded lot between the Woodspring Suites Hotel and Cedar Road (see Figure 4.1). More specifically, the site is located 60 meters west of Cedar Road and 40 meters north of US 1. The site setting is characterized by a pine canopy with a sparse understory of shrubbery and briars (Figure 4.16). The boundaries of this site were completely identified within the survey area through negative shovel testing. The site represents a small historic artifact scatter likely associated with a structure that once stood at the corner of US 1 and Cedar Road, as depicted on topographic maps of the area as early as 1966.

The boundaries of 38LX674 measure 78-x-22 meters, which are oriented along a roughly northeast to southwest axis. Ten shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site, including two that were positive and eight that were negative (Figure 4.17). A typical soil profile at 38LX674 displayed two strata: Stratum I (0 to 40 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand representative of the silvicultural plow zone and Stratum II (40 to 60 centimeters), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand. A reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) clay was typically encountered at around 60 centimeters below surface and shovel tests were terminated. Artifacts were recovered between 0 and 30 centimeters below surface and artifact density consisted of two artifacts per positive shovel test.

There was a total of four artifacts recovered from shovel tests at 38LX674 (Table 4.3). All of this material was historic and included one piece of clear container glass, a fragment of a milk glass lid liner, a piece of light blue window glass, and a copper alloy overall fastener (Figure 4.18). The overall fastener featured the embossed lettering “NUNNALLY’S ENGINEER,” which is indicative of the Nunnally’s company which produced overalls from 1908 to 1995. The 1982 Lexington, SC USGS topographic map depicts a structure at the corner of Cedar Road and US 1, approximately 50 meters southeast of 38LX674. This structure was also depicted on additional topographic maps as early as 1966 and clearly appears on aerial photography from 1971. Google Earth imagery indicates that this house was demolished sometime between 1994 and 2005. Based on this, 38LX674 likely represents a domestic scatter related to this house. None of the artifacts provide specific temporal data other than the general twentieth century; however, the house was



definitely present by 1966, suggesting that it represents at least a middle twentieth century occupation. Property appraiser data indicates that many of the other houses in the area were built in the early 1950s.

Archaeological investigation at 38LX674 indicates that the site represents a sparse domestic scatter associated with a middle twentieth century house site that once stood at the corner of US 1 and Cedar Road. Given the limited and non-diverse assemblage associated with this site and the ubiquity of twentieth century house sites in the area, 38LX674 is unlikely to yield significant new data regarding the culture history of the region. Based on this, 38LX674 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.



**Figure 4.16.** Photograph of 38LX674.



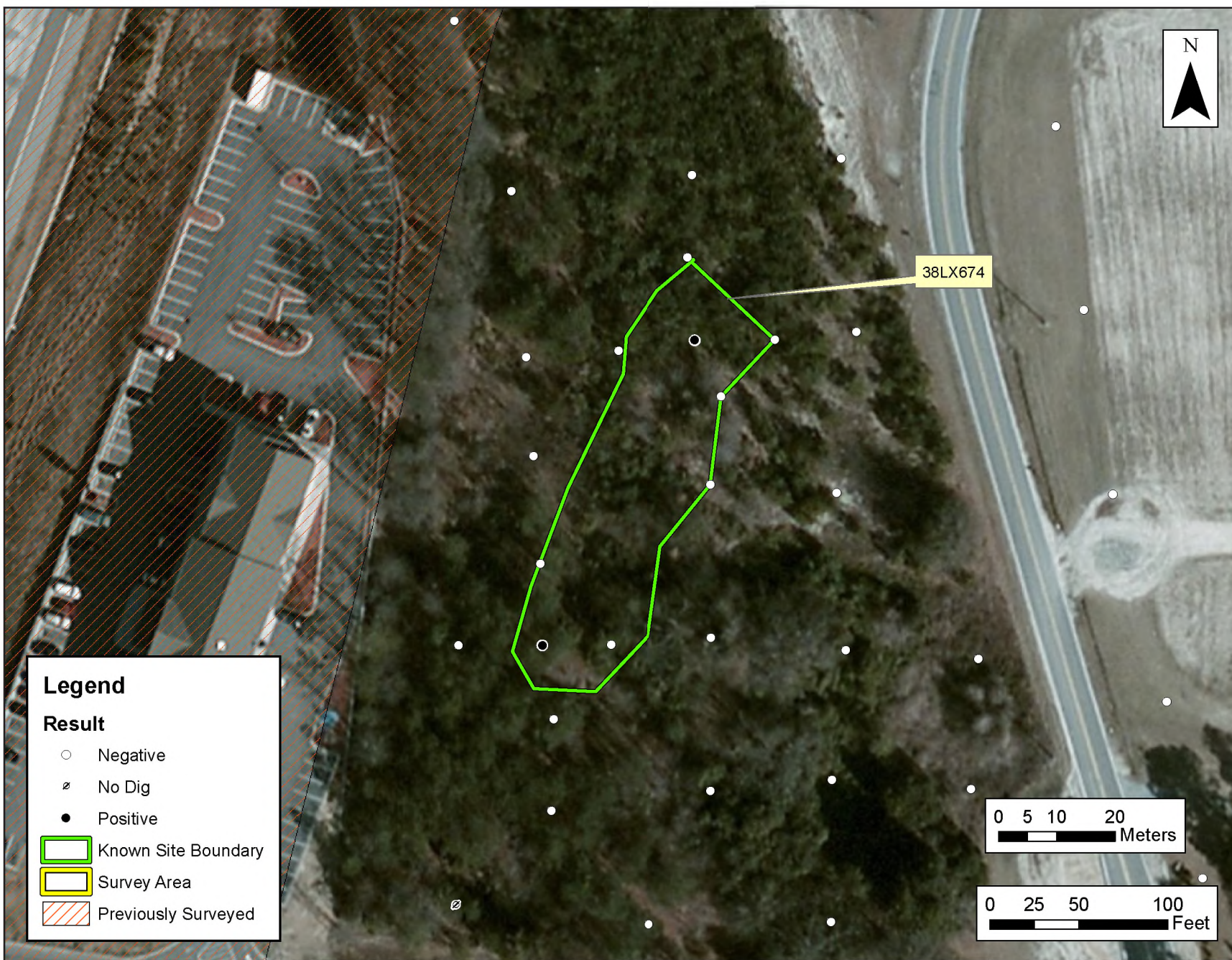
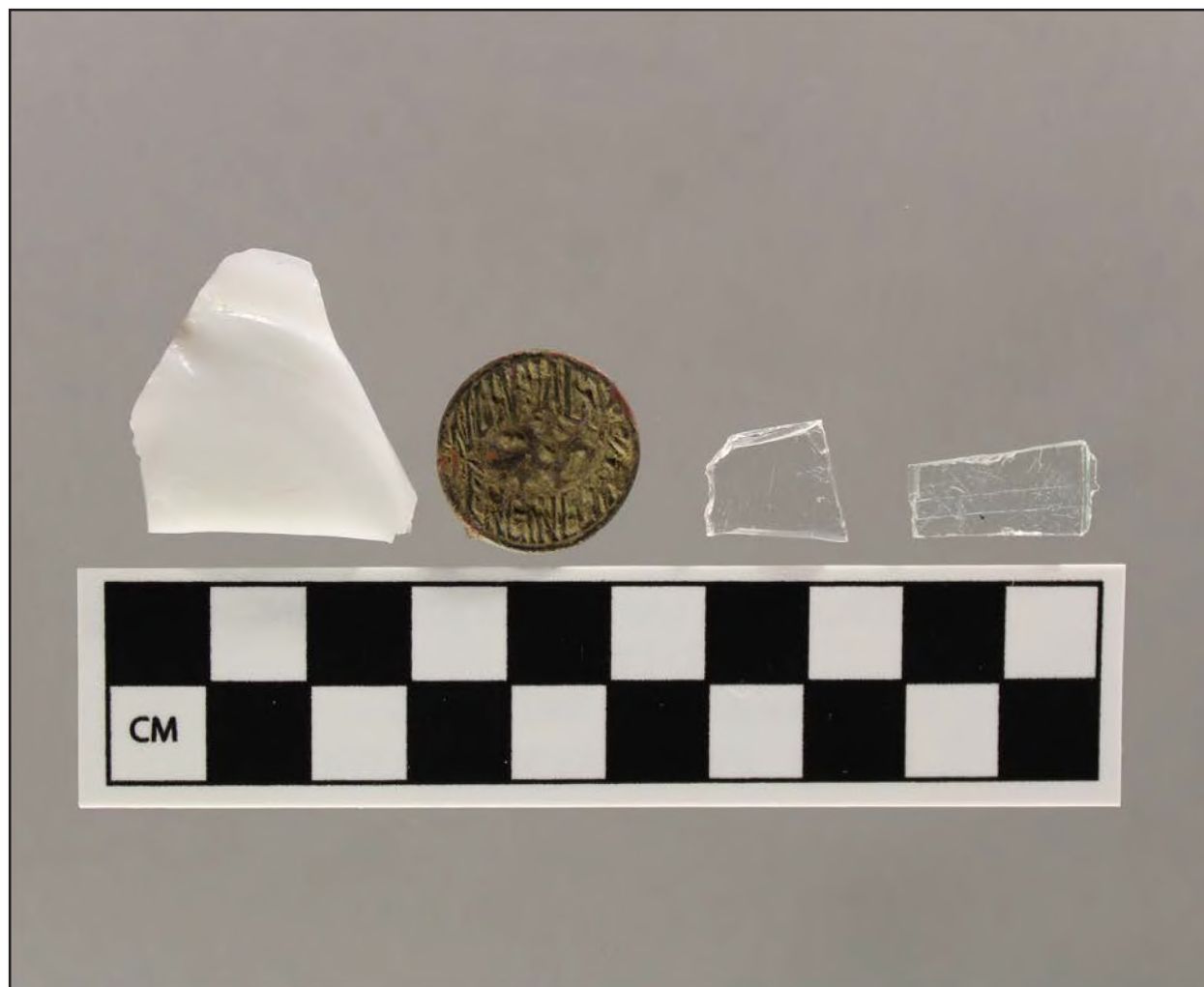


Figure 4.17. 38LX674 site map.

**Table 4.3.** Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests at 38LX674.

	TR7ST4	TR8ST5	Total
<b>Historic</b>			
<b>Glass</b>			
container glass, clear	1	-	1
lid liner, milk glass	-	1	1
window glass, light blue	-	1	1
<b>Metal</b>			
copper alloy overall snap	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>



**Figure 4.18.** Left to right - milk glass lid liner (TR8ST5-1), copper alloy overall snap (TR7ST4-1), clear container glass (TR7ST4-2), light blue window glass (TR8ST5-2).



### 38LX676

Site 38LX676 was identified in the northwestern quadrant of the US 1/I-20 interchange on the southwest slope of a large landform overlooking an unnamed drainage of Twelvemile Creek (Figure 4.1). The site was identified in a fallow field that appears to be seasonally used as a garden plot (Figure 4.19). 38LX676 is located within the residential lot at 5084 Augusta Road, which features a house that was built in 1951 and associated outbuildings.

The boundaries of 38LX676 measure 15-x-15 meters in size around a single positive shovel test. Nine shovel tests were dug to determine the boundaries of 38LX676, including one positive and eight negatives (Figure 4.20). The stratigraphic sequence at 38LX676 consisted of three strata: Stratum I (0 to 20 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand; Stratum II (20 to 60 centimeters), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand; and Stratum III (60 to 80 centimeters), a pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sand. Artifacts were recovered from between 10 and 20 centimeters below ground surface, a zone which corresponds with Stratum I, which was interpreted as the plow zone.

Four artifacts were recovered from a single shovel test, TR19ST3, at 38LX676. This material consisted entirely of historic debris including a fragment of terra cotta sewer pipe, two wire nails, and an iron spring hinge (Figure 4.21). None of this material is diagnostic of a specific time period; however, the site is located within a residential lot associated with a house built in 1951, and all of the artifacts could date to that time and later.



**Figure 4.19.** Photograph of 38LX676.



Figure 4.20. 38LX676 site map.





**Figure 4.21.** Left to right - terra cotta sewer pipe (TR19ST3-3), iron spring hinge (TR19ST3-1), iron wire nail (TR19ST3-2).

Archaeological investigation at 38LX676 indicates that this site represents a small historic scatter associated with the occupation of a middle twentieth century house that was constructed on the same lot. Based on the limited and non-diverse assemblage associated with the site, the probability that 38LX676 will yield significant new data to the culture history of the region is low. Based on this, 38LX676 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

### **38LX677**

Site 38LX677 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter identified in the northeastern quadrant of the US 1/I-20 on a ridge toe overlooking an unnamed drainage of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). The site is located immediately east of Cedar Road within the undeveloped lot north of 206 Cedar Road. The site setting is characterized by dense pine forest with an understory of grasses and shrubbery (Figure 4.22). Site 38LX677 could not be fully delineated to the north and west of the resource and thus it is believed to extend beyond the northern boundaries of the current survey area and east beneath Cedar Road.

The portion of 38LX677 within the survey area measures 55-x-15 meters and is oriented along a north-south axis. Eleven shovel tests were dug to determine the boundaries of this resource, including three that were positive and eight that were negative (Figure 4.23). Delineation testing was not possible to the west of 38LX677 due to the existing paved corridor of Cedar Road and active

construction to the immediate west of Cedar Road. Complete delineation of 38LX677 was also not possible to the north of the site where only one negative shovel test could be dug before exceeding the boundaries of the survey area (see Figure 4.23). A representative profile from shovel testing at 38LX677 revealed two strata: Stratum I (0 to 20 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand and Stratum II (20 to 80 centimeters), a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) fine sand.

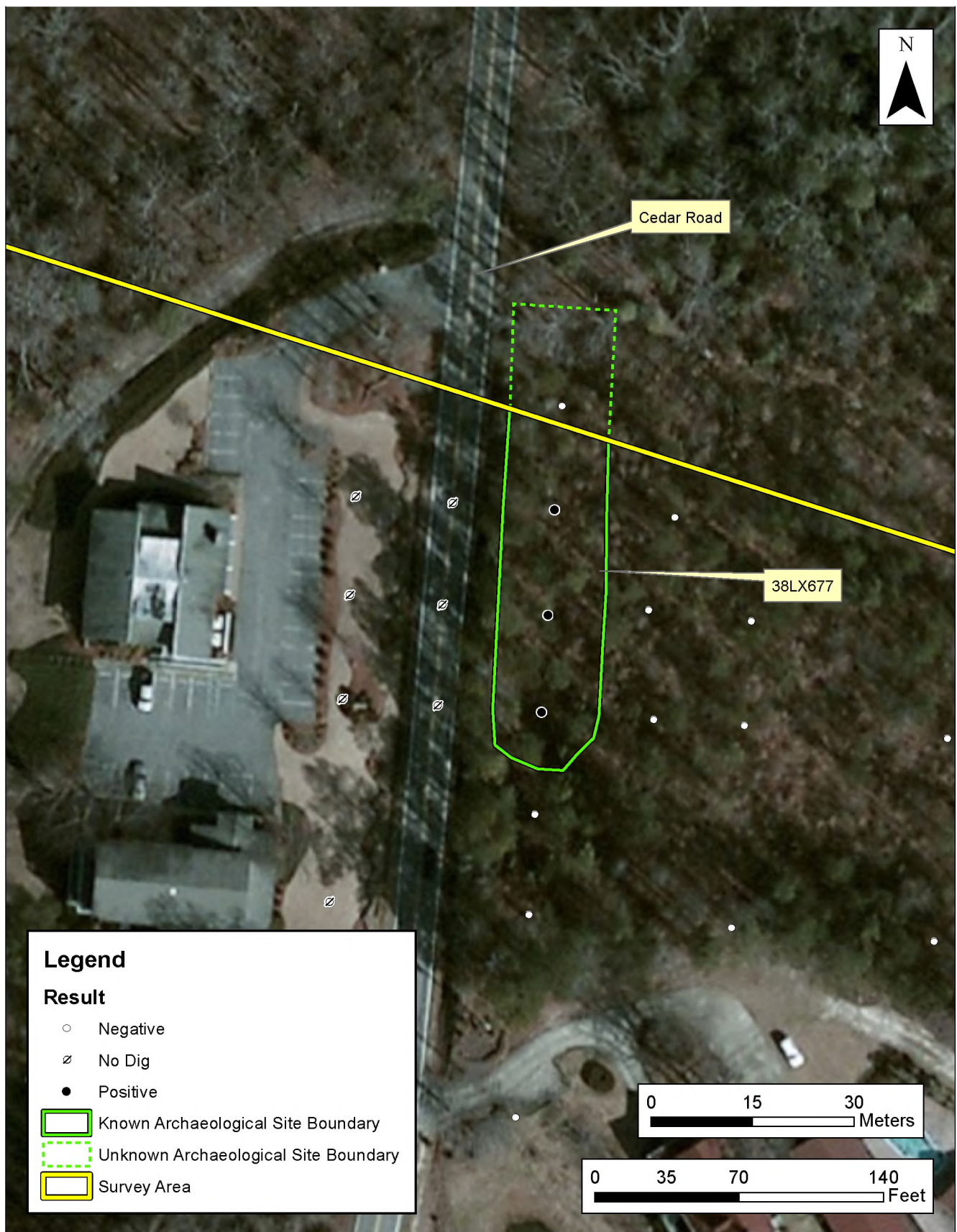
Three artifacts were recovered from three shovel tests at 38LX677. This assemblage consisted entirely of quartz debitage and included two fragments of quartz shatter and a single flake fragment (Figure 4.24). None of this material is considered temporally diagnostic beyond the general prehistoric period.

Archaeological investigation at 38LX677 indicates that this site represents a small prehistoric lithic scatter representing limited quartz reduction activities. The portion of the site encountered within the present survey area provides little data regarding the temporal span or function of the occupation represented. Furthermore, sites of this type are ubiquitous throughout the survey area and its vicinity. Based on the limited, non-diverse assemblage and ubiquity of this site type, the probability that the portion of 38LX677 within the survey area will yield significant new data relevant to the culture history of the region is low. Based on this, it is recommended that the known portion of the resource lacks the data potential to contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site under any criteria. Site 38LX677 extends to the north and west beyond the current survey boundaries and



**Figure 4.22.** Photograph of 38LX677.





**Figure 4.23.** 38LX677 site map.





**Figure 4.24.** Left to right - quartz flake fragment (TR89ST2-1), quartz shatter (TR89ST1-1), quartz shatter (TR89ST1.5-1).

could not be fully delineated. As such, the overall NRHP eligibility of this resource must remain unknown. Should impacts be planned to the north and west of 38LX677, outside of the known site boundary, additional testing would be necessary to fully delineate the site.

### **38LX678**

Site 38LX678 represents the remains of a borrow pit that provided fine white sand to be used to create the façade of the historic Lexington County Courthouse, which was constructed in 1939. The borrow pit was identified in the northwestern quadrant of the survey area at the apex of a large sandy terrace that is dissected by unnamed drainages of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). This landform was owned by the Shull family in 1939 and was later inherited by Mrs. Elizabeth Busbee, who owns it now (Figure 4.25). Mrs. Busbee grew up on the property and was told by her family that the site was selected because it was only place one could find sand that white in close proximity to the town of Lexington. The sand was used to make the white stucco that adorns the entrance to the 1939 courthouse.

Four shovel tests were dug in the vicinity of 38LX678 in order to identify any artifacts that may be associated with the historic borrow pit (Figure 4.26). These tests were all negative for cultural

material. A representative soil profile at 38LX678 consisted of two strata: Stratum I (0 to 20 centimeters), a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic sand and Stratum II (20 to 80 centimeters), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand.

The 1939 Lexington Courthouse was the fourth courthouse in the town that serves as the county seat for Lexington County. The original courthouse was built in 1821, when the county seat was moved from Granby to a sand ridge near Twelvemile Creek that became the town of Lexington. In 1838 a granite courthouse was built; however, it was burned during the Civil War. It was later replaced by a temporary courthouse in 1868 and then a brick courthouse in 1882. In 1939, the courthouse was updated once again as part of a federal program to fund public buildings through the Public Works Administration (PWA). Buildings constructed during this era and through this program tended to follow a classically inspired minimalist style often called PWA Moderne (Childress 2013). The Lexington Courthouse was designed by the well-known Lexington architect, J. Carroll Johnson, and represents an ideal example of this New Deal era architectural style. The building was constructed at 139 Main Street in the town of Lexington where it still stands today. It was listed on the NRHP in 2013 (Childress 2013). Lexington County's current courthouse, the Marc J. Westbrook Judicial Center, was constructed in 2003.



**Figure 4.25.** Photograph of 38LX678.





Figure 4.26. 38LX678 site map.



Site 38LX678 represents the location of a sand borrow pit that was used to provide white sand for the façade of the Lexington County Courthouse that was built in 1939. This site represents a man-made feature in the landscape; however, no material culture is associated with this resource. The borrow pit provided materials used in the construction of an NRHP listed resource; however, 38LX678 does not contribute to the eligibility of that resource. The site itself is not associated with significant events or people, nor does it demonstrate a characteristic style representative of a specific time period, beyond being recognizable as a place where sand was removed from a landform. The site lacks the potential to provide significant new data relevant to the culture history of the region and it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended.

### **38LX679**

Site 38LX679, or the Busbee Property Cemetery, was identified in the northwest quadrant of the survey area on the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Busbee. The cemetery was also recorded as an architectural resource, Resource 0994, as discussed in Chapter 5. The location of the cemetery was pointed out by Mrs. Busbee as she had known about the cemetery since she was a little girl (Elizabeth Busbee, personal communication 2019). The cemetery is located in a moderately dense wooded area adjacent to the Mrs. Busbee's family home at 184 Morgan Drive. The visible aspects of the cemetery include an undecorated wooden marker and a single improvised fieldstone grave marker (Figure 4.27). There were also several faint depressions visible near the known markers.

EPEI archaeologists cleared away the surface debris with a rake and identified an additional fieldstone marker and six clear grave depressions, oriented approximately east-west in two parallel rows (Figure 4.28). There were also the remains of several wooden posts that appear to have once formed a fence delineating the cemetery. No additional depressions were found outside of the cluster of six graves and the fence posts were only noted along the edges of this cluster. Additional raking was conducted around the edges of the cemetery to identify additional depressions; however, none were identified. Regular interval probing with a steel rod was also conducted around the known cemetery and its vicinity. Probing was conducted in one foot intervals along transects spaced one meter apart throughout the cluster of depressions. No noticeable differences in compaction were recognizable throughout the area as the sand was so fine that the probe typically sank easily to its hilt with little effort at each location. Based on the clarity of the depressions identified after raking, it seems that the burials associated with this cemetery are clustered within the boundaries depicted in Figure 4.28.

Mrs. Busbee remembered hearing about the cemetery as a young girl and it was typically described as a slave cemetery. She remembered that many of the graves were marked with wooden markers similar to the one that still remains. EPEI archaeologists contacted J.R. Fennell, director of the



**Figure 4.27.** Photograph of 38LX679.

Lexington County Museum, who was able to provide several valuable clues to the history of the small cemetery. According to Mr. Fennell, Mrs. Busbee's family, the Shull family, acquired the property in the early twentieth century from the descendents of Joel Corley, who operated the property as part of an antebellum farm. Joel Corley's land was clearly separate from the Larger Corley Hall Plantation, which eventually became the city of Lexington. Joel served as a butcher and operated his farm around the start of the Civil War and for several decades afterwards (Harmon 1990). Based on the 1860 census, it does not appear that Joel Corley owned any slaves. He is listed alongside his wife, Judia, and children, Nancy, Rebecca, Billie, Jake, Martin, Godfrey, Simeon, and Adam. No slaves were listed in association with his family, as was the case with other slaveholding families. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses, Joel Corley's family is listed and nearby are listed several families described as "farm hands." These likely represent tenant farmers working on Corley's farm (J.R. Fennell, personal communication 2019).

Most of the buildings associated with Joel Corley and his family were demolished as part of the construction of I-20 in the 1960s, indicating that these buildings were located north and east of the cemetery (J.R. Fennell, personal communication 2019). Perusal of aerial photography dating to 1938 seems to indicate that there is a large farmhouse that likely represents the Corley home east of the cemetery at the approximate center of what would become the US 1/I-20 interchange. It seems likely that if Joel Corley's family were buried on his property, they would be buried close to the family home and would be well marked with headstones. The Corley Family is also a prominent

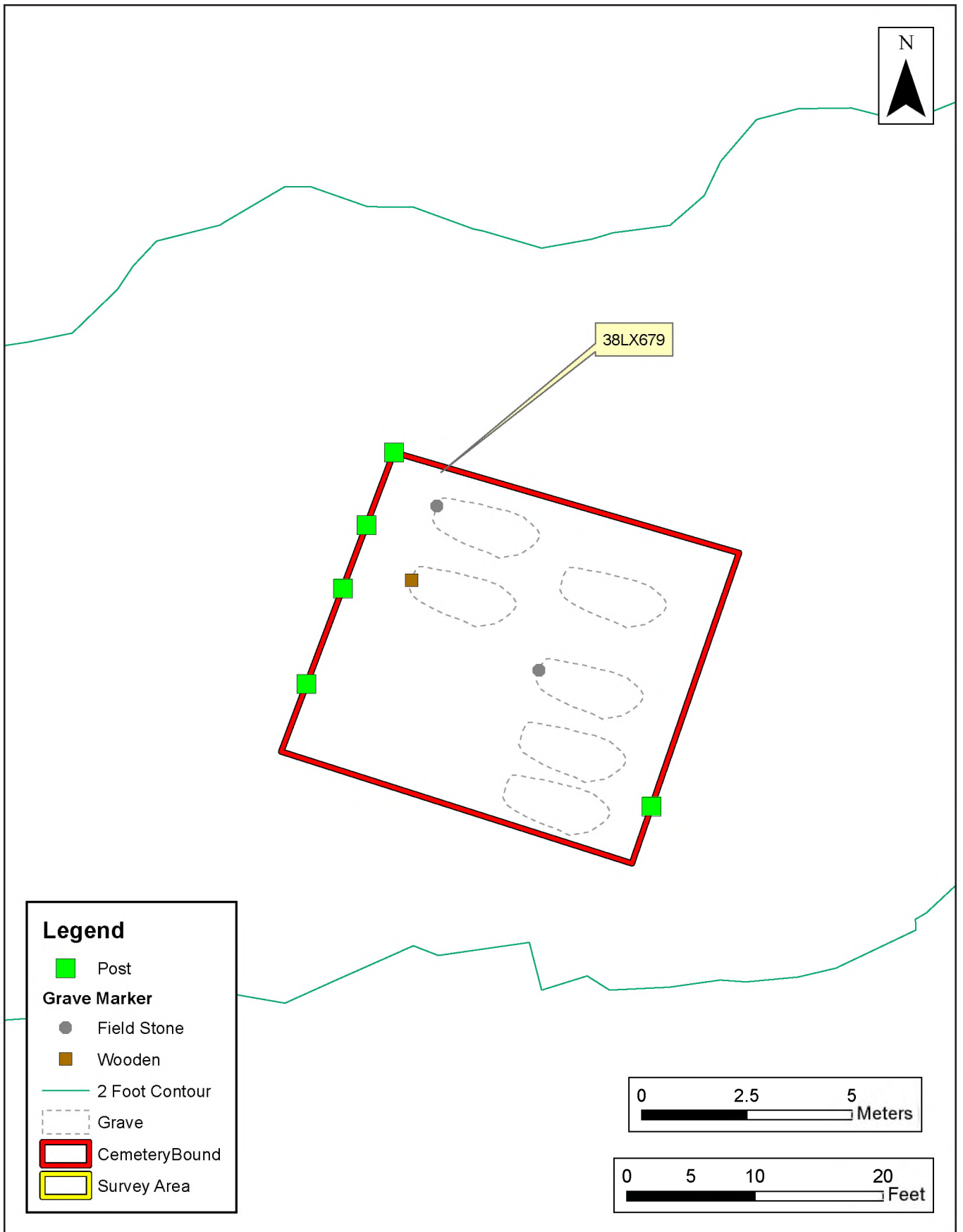


Figure 4.28. 38LX679 site map.



family in Lexington and it is possible they would have been buried at a well established cemetery in the area. The 1938 aerial also indicates a structure at the location of Site 38LX672 and associated agricultural fields. This may represent the location of a tenant farmer home and the cemetery at 38LX679 is located just northwest of this house and may represent their family cemetery.

Based on the current investigation, it seems likely that 38LX679 represents a small family cemetery associated with a tenant family that worked the fields on a farm belonging to Joel Corley. This small family cemetery is marked only with improvised markers, none of which bear the names of the interred. Half of the interments are completely unmarked. The cemetery is not associated with persons or events that were significant to the development of Lexington County and the improvised markers do not possess significance in design. Based on this, 38LX679 is considered not eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C. While this resource has not previously yielded data significant to the culture history of the study area, no excavation or intensive historic investigation has yet been conducted. Therefore, its potential to yield such information is unknown and it is recommended of unknown eligibility under Criterion D. Regardless of its NRHP eligibility, the cemetery is protected under state and federal law. It is recommended that a 30-meter buffer be established around this resource and all impacts to the cemetery and established buffer should be avoided. The recommended buffer for 38LX679 is depicted in Figure 4.29. This boundary should be marked on all project plans and should be marked in the field using orange barrier fencing during construction.

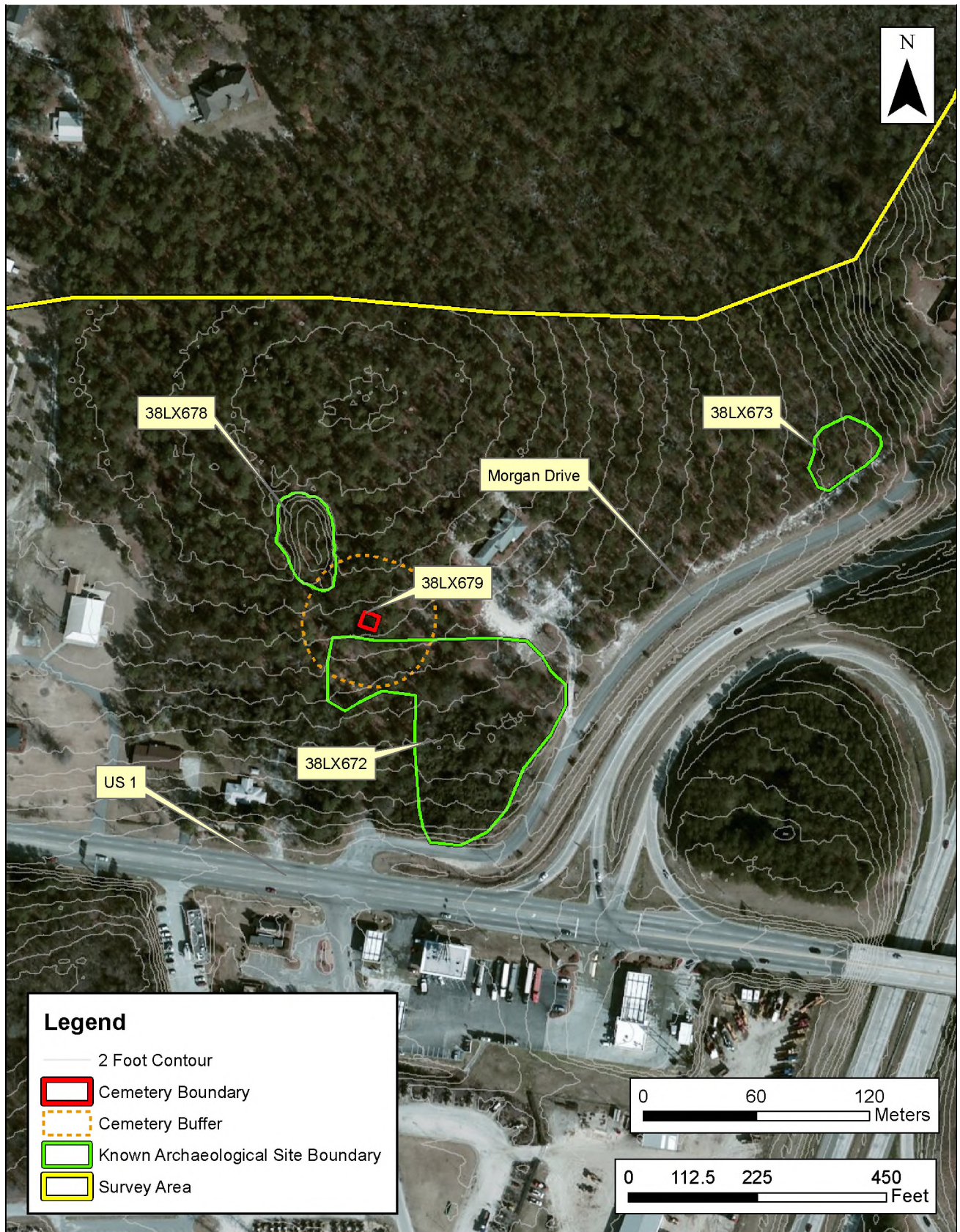
## **ISOLATED FINDS**

### ***IF 1***

Isolated Find (IF) 1 was located in the northwest corner of the survey area on a large terrace separating two unnamed drainages of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). The find consists of a single quartz flake fragment found in TR21ST8. Delineation of IF 1 consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests dug to the east, west, and south of the positive. No additional deposits were found. Delineation to the north of the positive test was not possible due to the limits of the current survey area. Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and are not evaluated for the NRHP.

### ***IF 2***

IF 2 was identified in the southwestern quadrant of the survey area on a broad landform that slopes towards the headwaters of an unnamed drainage of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). The find consists of a piece of quartz shatter and a piece of shale found within two shovel tests spaced 30 meters apart. Delineation testing consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests dug in each cardinal direction of the original positives. While IF 2 consisted of two artifacts from two separate shovel tests, the SCSGAI defines an isolated find as “no more than two historic or prehistoric



**Figure 4.29.** Recommended buffer for 38LX679.



artifacts found within a 30-meter radius” (COSCAPA 2013:4). Furthermore, it is unclear that the single fragment of shale was culturally modified and thus it may not technically represent an artifact. Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and are not evaluated for the NRHP.

### ***IF 3***

IF 3 was identified on the same landform as IF 2, approximately 150 meters to the west (see Figure 4.1). The find consists of a single quartz flake fragment found within TR63ST4. Delineation of IF 3 consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests dug in all four cardinal directions of the original positive. No additional cultural material was found. Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and are not evaluated for the NRHP.

### ***IF 4***

IF 4 was documented in the northeastern quadrant of the US 1/I-20 interchange on a broad, flat terrace overlooking the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Twelvemile Creek (see Figure 4.1). The find consisted of a quartz flake fragment and a sand tempered diminutive sherd found within two shovel tests spaced 15 meters apart. Delineation consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests dug within each cardinal direction of the positive tests. As previously noted, these two artifacts fall within the broad definition of an isolated find (COSCAPA 2013). Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and are not evaluated for the NRHP.

### ***IF 5***

IF 5 was identified approximately 125 meters northwest of IF 4 on the same broad landform (see Figure 4.1). The find consisted of a single quartz flake fragment found within TR77ST3. Delineation of IF 5 consisted of two consecutive negative shovel tests dug to the east, west, and south of the original positive. No additional deposits were identified. Only one negative shovel test could be dug 15 meters north of the positive test due to the location of an existing parking lot. Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and are not evaluated for the NRHP.







## CHAPTER 5. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

A literature review and records search was undertaken prior to the historic architectural resources field survey. Background research was conducted to identify all previously-recorded architectural resources located within the defined study area of the proposed project and to develop a cultural and historic context to evaluate newly-recorded resources identified within the defined study area of the proposed project during the historic architectural resources field survey. ArchSite (<http://archsite.cas.sc.edu/ArchSite/>), the online geographic information system maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), the NRHP property files, the South Carolina Statewide Survey's Inventory of Historic Properties, and cultural resources survey reports maintained by the SCDAH were examined to identify previously-recorded historic resources and historic resources listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP located within 0.5 mile of the defined APE.

The 1972 Lexington, SC USGS topographic map was reviewed on the <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/> website, along with aerial photography dating from 1964 to 1971 from the USGS Earth Explorer website (<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>). These resources were used to identify the locations of potential historic sites 50 years of age or older located within the defined study area and reach an understanding of the development of the project area over time. Additional background research on resources determined to be approximately 50 years of age or older was conducted using records in the Lexington County Tax Assessor's office.

As a result of the review of existing information on previously-identified historic architectural resources, no properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were identified within 0.5 kilometer of the defined study area of the proposed project. No proposed NRHP nominations, National Historic Landmarks, or bridges determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the updated South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey were identified within the defined study area of the proposed project. The bridge to be replaced, the US 1/Augusta Road bridge over I-20 constructed in 1965, was included in the historic bridge survey, but it was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The I-20 eastbound and westbound bridges over the Norfolk Southern railroad constructed in 1965 are located within the defined study area of the proposed project were also included in the South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey and they were also determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The review of existing information also revealed that seven (7) previously-identified survey sites (0860, 0861, 0862, 0863, 0864, 0865, 0866) are located within approximately 0.5 kilometer of the project study area (Table 5.1). All of these sites except 0865 and 0866 are located within the defined study area of the project. These seven sites were identified, evaluated, and determined Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP during a previous investigation of the I-20 corridor (Davis



**Table 5.1.** Previously-Identified Architectural Resources within Vicinity of Proposed Project.

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status
0860	149 Monroe Lane	1964	House	Not Eligible
0861	Monroe Lane	ca. 1900	Ranch House	Not Eligible
0862	US 1/Augusta Road Bridge over I-20	1965	Bridge	Not Eligible
0863	Dooley Road	1950	House	Not Eligible
0864	Dooley Road	1955	House	Not Eligible
0865	I-20 Bridge over Norfolk Southern Railroad and Meat Plant Road	ca. 1965	Bridge	Not Eligible
0866	Columbia & Augusta Railroad	1869	Railroad	Not Eligible

and Ciomek 2014). Resources 0862 is the US 1/Augusta Road over I-20 and Resource 0865 is the paired eastbound and westbound bridges over the Norfolk Southern railroad that were also evaluated in the South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey. The previously-identified resources are described in Table 5.1 below and their locations are depicted on Figure 5.1.

Following the review of existing information on previously-identified historic properties and the completion of background research, a historic architectural resources field survey of the defined project study area was conducted in January 2019. The historic architectural resources field survey identified ten (10) architectural resources 50 years of age or older within or near the defined study area of the proposed project in Lexington County. None of the newly-identified historic architectural resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The newly identified architectural resources are listed in Table 5.2 below, which provides a NRHP eligibility recommendation for each. The project study area and the locations of the newly-identified historic architectural resources are depicted on Figure 5.1. A detailed description and NRHP eligibility evaluation for each resource follows Table 5.2.

### **RESOURCE 0982 (5121 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0982, the Taylor House, is located at 5121 Augusta Road on the southeast corner of the intersection with Stoneridge Drive in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1950. This resource is a front-gabled Bungalow with a side-facing gabled porch (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3). There are scrolled metal supports and a metal balustrade at the porch. The house has red brick at the foundation wall, two chimneys, and porch piers. Windows have 3/1 wood sashes and the entry door is wood with a fan light accent. A gable-roofed garage (Resource 0982.1) is behind the house (see Figure 5.4). It has exposed rafter tails and asphalt shingle siding. The resource is situated along a busy highway and has been converted to commercial use.

**Table 5.2.** Newly-Identified Architectural Resources within Project Study Area.

Resource Number	Address	Date	Resource Type/Use	NRHP Status	Project Effect
0982	5121 Augusta Road	1950	Bungalow	Not Eligible	N/A
0983	5084 Augusta Road	1951	Ranch House	Not Eligible	N/A
0984	5070 Augusta Road	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	Not Eligible	N/A
0985	5062 Augusta Road	1960	Ranch House	Not Eligible	N/A
0986	5044 Augusta Road	1960	Ranch House	Not Eligible	N/A
0987	4872 Augusta Road	1951	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible	N/A
0988	4864 Augusta Road	ca. 1969	Ranch House	Not Eligible	N/A
0989	127 Cedar Road	1957	Ranch House	Not Eligible	N/A
0990	124 Cedar Road	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	Not Eligible	N/A
0991	5079 Augusta Road	1951	No Type	Not Eligible	N/A
0992	5140 Augusta Road	1950	Commercial	Not Eligible	N/A
0993	4801 Augusta Road	1940	No Type	Not Eligible	N/A
0994	Busbee Property Cemetery	unknown	Cemetery	Unknown	N/A

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Bungalow, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type, and incorporates few Craftsman elements that would generally be closely associated with this type. The house does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the replacement of historic siding with vinyl, it has lost integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship, and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0982 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

### **RESOURCE 0983 (5084 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0983, the Caughman House, is located at 5084 Augusta Road on the northeast corner of the intersection with Morgan Drive in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1951. This house is one of several in the vicinity associated with the Caughman family. A larger parcel of land was previously owned by the family, but between the 1950s and 1960s most of the land was sold. Smaller parcels along the highway were purchased and/or retained by family members. During this time, members of the family and their associates employed a local builder, Parnell Cannon, to erect houses on these



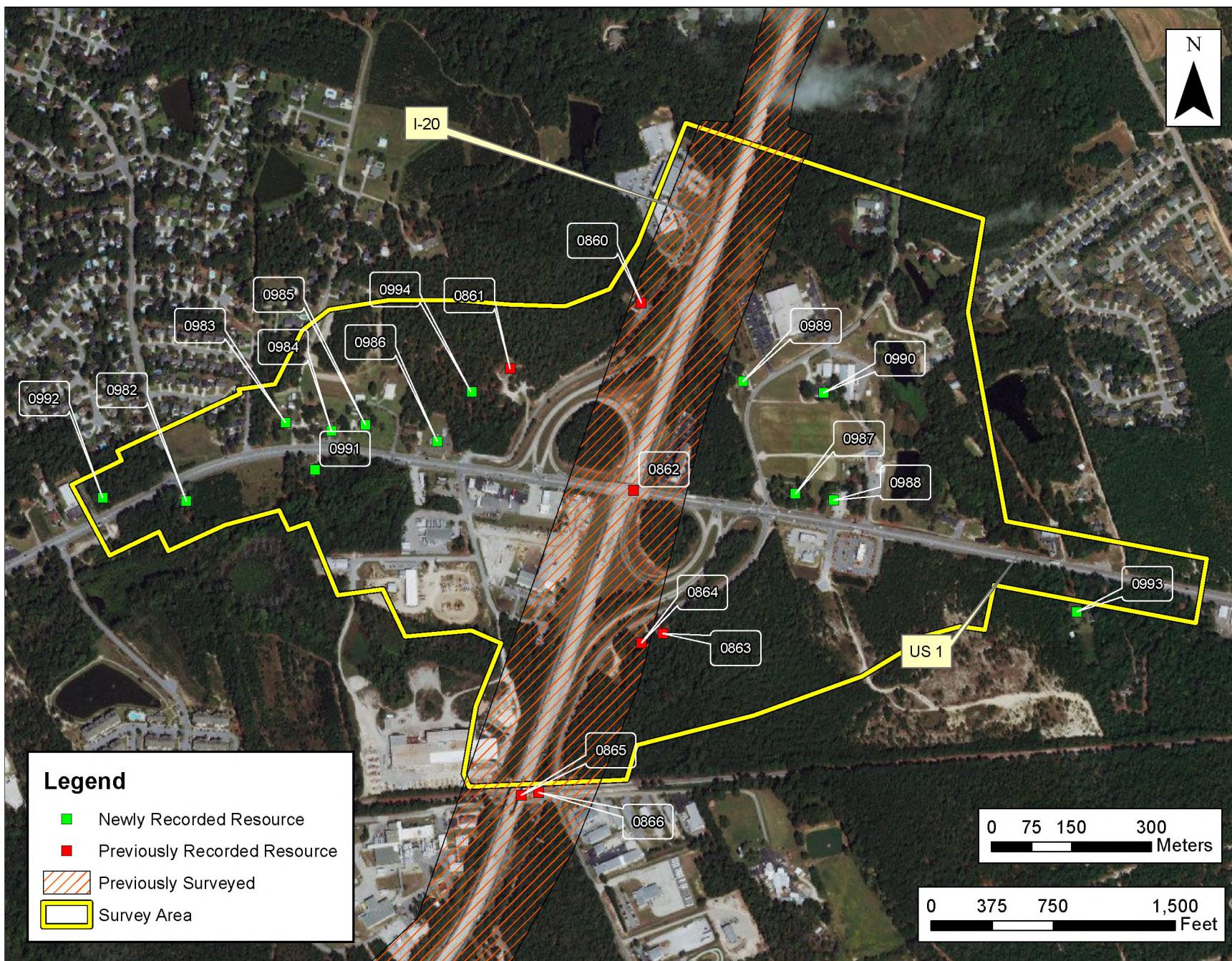


Figure 5.1. Architectural resource map.





**Figure 5.2.** Resource 0982 - Façade view of house, facing south.



**Figure 5.3.** Resource 0982 - Northwest oblique view of house, facing southeast.





**Figure 5.4.** Resource 0982 - Northwest oblique view of garage, facing southeast.



**Figure 5.5.** Resource 0983 - Façade view of house, facing north.





**Figure 5.6.** Resource 0983 - Oblique view of façade, facing northwest



**Figure 5.7.** Resource 0983 - Southwest oblique view of house, facing northeast.



smaller lots. House designs were based on a catalog of standard plans. The resource is a hipped-roof Ranch with a carport at one side (see Figures 5.5 – 5.7). It has two brick chimneys, one on an exterior wall and one near the center of the house. There are two multi-pane tripartite windows at the facade. There are low brick walls at the western edge of the property. The house has a large rear addition and a non-historic paved driveway. Both of these changes were made between 1971 and 1994. The resource is situated along a busy highway. It has a wide lawn, paved drive and variety of shrubs along the facade.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Despite the connection with the Caughman family, there are no known associations with historically significant events or individuals. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Ranch, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type. Because Ranch houses are a ubiquitous type with an overwhelming number of extant examples, they should possess clear significance and excellent integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has most of the elements required to convey significance as a good example of a Ranch; however, it lacks the steel or aluminum casement or sliding windows that are characteristic of South Carolina Ranches. It has also had changes that have impacted the integrity of design and setting. These include a large rear addition, which has changed the original, rectilinear footprint as well as the addition of a paved driveway. Because it has lost integrity in these areas it can no longer convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0983 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0984 (5070 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0984, the Boozer House, is located at 5070 Augusta Road on the north side of the roadway just east of Morgan Drive in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates 1950 date of construction for the resource. However, based on an interview with a nearby landowner, and evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, the building appears to have been constructed ca. 1910. This house is one of several in the vicinity that are associated with the Caughman family. A larger parcel of land was previously owned by the family, but between the 1950s and 1960s most of the land was sold. Smaller parcels along the highway were purchased and/or retained by family members. Between the 1950s and 1960s, members of the family and their associates employed a local builder to erect houses on

these smaller lots. This house predates the time of the land sales and would likely have been associated with the original, larger parcel. This resource is a gable-roof Colonial Revival house with a wraparound porch (see Figures 5.8 – 5.10). It has a central front door with sidelights and transom. One corbeled brick chimney is on the west elevation. Exterior materials have been altered, including the addition of a metal roof and synthetic siding. There are additions at the sides and rear of the building. The dates of these changes are unknown, but may have occurred in the 1950s. The house has been converted to commercial use. This resource is situated along a busy highway. It sits close to the roadway and has a lawn, foundation plantings, and mature trees on the property.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Despite the connection with the Caughman family, there are no known associations with historically significant events or individuals. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Colonial Revival house, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type, and incorporates few stylistic elements that distinguish this



**Figure 5.8.** Resource 0984 - Façade view of house, facing north.





**Figure 5.9.** Resource 0984 - Southeast oblique view of house, facing northwest.



**Figure 5.10.** Resource 0984 - Southwest oblique view of house, facing northeast.



example. The house does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the additions, replacement of historic siding and roofing, and conversion to commercial use, it has lost integrity in the areas of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and can no longer convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0984 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

### **RESOURCE 0985 (5062 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0985, the Boozer House, is located at 5062 Augusta Road on the north side of the roadway just east of Morgan Drive in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1960. This resource is a hipped-roof Ranch (see Figures 5.11 - 5.13). It has a central front door that is slightly recessed. It has one larger picture window and several single windows across the facade. An integral carport is on the west elevation. The house has a large rear addition and several non-historic outbuildings, which appear to have been constructed between 1971 and 1994. The house is situated along a busy highway. It has an open lawn and manicured shrubs planted across the facade.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.11.** Resource 0985 - Façade view of house, facing north.





**Figure 5.12.** Resource 0985 - Southeast oblique view of house, facing northwest.



**Figure 5.13.** Resource 0985 - Southwest oblique view of house, facing northeast.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Ranch, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type. Because Ranch houses are a ubiquitous type with an overwhelming number of extant examples, they should possess clear significance and excellent integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has most of the elements required to convey significance as a good example of a Ranch; however, it lacks a chimney and the steel or aluminum casement or sliding windows that are characteristic of South Carolina Ranches. It has also had changes that have impacted the integrity of design and setting. These include a large rear addition, which has changed the original, rectilinear footprint as well as the addition of non-historic outbuildings. Because it has lost integrity in these areas it can no longer convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0985 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0986 (5044 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0986, the Frye House, is located at 5044 Augusta Road on the north side of the roadway just west of Monroe Lane in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1960. This resource is a hipped-roof Ranch (see Figures 5.14 – 5.16). It has a central front door that is slightly recessed between a front projecting hip at one side and front projecting gable on the other. A circular window is next to the front door. It has one larger picture window at the center of the front projecting gable. A rear facing gable is an addition, as is an outbuilding in the rear yard. A screened porch is on the east elevation. The house is situated along a busy highway and has been converted to commercial use. It has an open lawn and a paved driveway.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Ranch, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type. Because Ranch houses are a ubiquitous type with an overwhelming number of extant examples, they should possess clear significance and excellent integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has some of the





**Figure 5.14.** Resource 0986 - Façade view of house, facing north.



**Figure 5.15.** Resource 0986 - Southeast oblique view, facing northwest.





**Figure 5.16.** Resource 0986 - West elevation of house, facing east.

elements required to convey significance as a good example of a Ranch; however, it lacks a carport or garage, a prominent chimney, as well as the steel or aluminum casement or sliding windows that are characteristic of South Carolina Ranches. It has also had changes that have impacted the integrity of design and setting. These include a rear addition, which has changed the original, rectilinear footprint as well as the addition of a non-historic outbuilding. Because it lacks several Ranch features and because it has lost integrity in several areas it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0986 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

### **RESOURCE 0987 (4872 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0987, the Sox House, is located at 4872 Augusta Road on the northeast corner of the intersection with Cedar Road in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1951. This resource is a Minimal Traditional house with a brick exterior (see Figures 5.17 – 5.19). There is a small front projecting gable at one side of the facade and a larger gable projection at the rear. There is an off-center front door that has a small concrete stoop in front. A tripartite window is to one side of the door. A brick chimney is near the center of the roof. The carport is a non-historic addition, constructed between 1971 and 1994. The house is situated along a busy highway. It has an open lawn, paved driveway, and a variety of bushes and trees on the property.





**Figure 5.17.** Resource 0987 - Southeast oblique view, facing northwest.



**Figure 5.18.** Resource 0987 - Oblique view of east elevation, facing northwest.





**Figure 5.19.** Resource 0987 - West elevation of house, facing east.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Minimal Traditional house, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type. Because Minimal Traditional houses are a ubiquitous type with an overwhelming number of extant examples, they should possess clear significance and excellent integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has most of the elements required to convey significance as a good example of this type. However, has a brick exterior, which is not a characteristic of South Carolina Minimal Traditional houses. It also has a carport addition, which has impacted the integrity of design and setting. Because it does not exhibit the typical exterior materials of its type, and because it has lost integrity of design and setting, it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0987 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



## RESOURCE 0988 (4864 AUGUSTA ROAD)

Resource 0988, the Wingard House, is located at 4864 Augusta Road on the north side of the roadway just east of Cedar Road in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on a review of historic aerial photographs and an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, this resource appears to have been constructed ca. 1969. This resource is a simple Ranch house with a rear hip addition (see Figures 5.20 and 5.21). The exterior is clad with a combination of brick and vertical panel siding. The paneled area appears to be an enclosed porch. It has a central front entry door with a brick stoop and wood railings. The door and railings are non-historic replacements. A multi-light picture window is to one side of the door, but this window does not appear to be original, and likely represents an alteration of the historic façade design. There is a large non-historic outbuilding next to the house. The property has been converted to commercial use and is situated along a busy highway. It has an open lawn, paved driveway and parking, and mature trees at the rear of the property.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are



**Figure 5.20.** Resource 0988 - Façade view of house, facing north.





**Figure 5.21.** Resource 0988 - Southeast oblique view of house, facing northwest.

historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Ranch, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type. Because Ranch houses are a ubiquitous type with an overwhelming number of extant examples, they should possess clear significance and excellent integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has some of the elements required to convey significance as a good example of a Ranch; however, it lacks a carport or garage, a prominent chimney, as well as the steel or aluminum casement or sliding windows that are characteristic of South Carolina Ranches. It has also had changes that have impacted the integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These include changes to the façade and exterior materials, rear addition, and addition of a large non-historic outbuilding. Because it lacks key Ranch house features and has lost integrity in several areas it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0988 is recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



## **RESOURCE 0989 (127 CEDAR ROAD)**

Resource 0989, the Mathias House, is located at 127 Cedar Road, north of Augusta Road and east of I-20 in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1957. This resource is a Ranch house (see Figures 5.22 and 5.23). It appears to have historically had a T-shaped footprint, but now has a gable projection added to the east side. The exterior is clad with brick, but this may have been added at the time of the side gable addition. It has an off-center front door that leads to a concrete patio lined with brick planters. Windows are single and paired and are non-historic vinyl replacements. The house is situated along a secondary road but is adjacent to an interstate. It has an open lawn, paved driveway, and mature trees at the rear and side of the property.

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



**Figure 5.22.** Resource 0989 - Façade view of house, facing north.





**Figure 5.23.** Resource 0989 - East elevation of house, facing west.

However, it is not a significant illustration of that type. Because Ranch houses are a ubiquitous type with an overwhelming number of extant examples, they should possess clear significance and excellent integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource has some of the elements required to convey significance as a good example of a Ranch; however, it lacks a carport or garage, a prominent chimney, decorative windows, and the steel or aluminum casement or sliding windows that are characteristic of South Carolina Ranches. It has also had changes that have impacted the integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These include the large side addition, likely alteration of exterior materials, and addition of two non-historic outbuildings. Because it lacks key Ranch house features and has lost integrity in several areas it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0989 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0990 (124 CEDAR ROAD)**

Resource 0990, the Moore House, is located at 124 Cedar Road on the east side of the roadway just north of Augusta Road in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record does not have an estimated date of construction for the resource. Based on an evaluation of the resource's form and construction materials, it appears to have been constructed ca. 1920. This resource was historically a Colonial Revival house, but it has numerous additions that have





**Figure 5.24.** Resource 0990 - Façade view of house, facing east.



**Figure 5.25.** Resource 0990 - Southwest oblique view of house, facing northeast.





**Figure 5.26.** Resource 0990 - Northwest oblique view of house, facing southeast.

changed the shape, size, and façade (see Figures 5.24 – 5.26). There is a front gable porch that covers the façade, a gable projection on the north side, and a rear gable projection. The rear additions were constructed before 1971. The side addition appears to have been constructed sometime after that. Windows and siding do not appear to be historic. Brick chimneys are at either end of the historic portion of the house. A pair of oak trees flanks the front entry. There is a wide lawn in front of the house. An unpaved drive runs along the southern edge of the property and another unpaved drive enters from the north and loops in front of the house.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource, a Colonial Revival house, does represent a recognized architectural type. However, it is not a significant illustration of that type, and incorporates few stylistic elements that distinguish this example. The house does not otherwise appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the numerous additions, and replacement of historic siding, doors, and windows, it has lost integrity in the areas of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and can no longer convey



significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0990 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0991 (5079 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0990, the Caughman Sr. House, is located at 5079 Augusta Road on the south side of the roadway just east of the intersection with Morgan Drive in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1951. This house is one of several in the vicinity associated with the Caughman family. A larger parcel of land was previously owned by the family, but between the 1950s and 1960s most of the land was sold. Smaller parcels along the highway were purchased and/or retained by family members. During this time, members of the family and their associates employed a local builder, Parnell Cannon, to erect houses on these smaller lots. House designs were based on a catalog of standard plans. This resource is single-story linear house with a stone exterior and side gabled roof (see Figures 5.27 – 5.29). It has a double carport at one side. It has a stone chimney between the exterior wall and carport. There are several multi-light wood windows at the facade, including a tripartite window near the front door. A low porch with metal railings leads to a single front entry door with



**Figure 5.27.** Resource 0991 - Façade view of house, facing south.





**Figure 5.28.** Resource 0991 - West elevation, facing east.



**Figure 5.29.** Resource 0991 - Northeast oblique view of house, facing southwest.



a classical surround. Landscaping includes granite walls, concrete walk, and drive as well as an assortment of shrubs and trees. The resource is situated along a busy highway.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Despite the connection with the Caughman family, there are no known associations with historically significant events or individuals. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not appear to represent a recognized architectural type. Although it has the linear arrangement of a Ranch, it does not appear to be an example of that type because it lacks the low horizontal form and low pitched roofline that are hallmarks of the type. The house also has a classically-inspired door surround, but it has no other classical elements that would make it a good illustration of this architectural style. Because it is not an example of a significant architectural type or style, it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0991 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0992 (5140 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0992, a commercial property, is located at 5140 Augusta Road on the north side of the roadway just east of the intersection with Carlen Avenue in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1950. This property appears to have been used as a hotel (cabin camp) or rental units, and originally included at least four buildings, based on a 1974 topographic map of the area. There are two structures on the property currently. These include a larger concrete block building and a smaller frame structure (Resource 0992.1) (see Figures 5.30 – 5.35). The larger building sits close to the roadway and is a single-story concrete block structure with a side gabled roof. Asphalt shingle siding is at the gable ends. Windows, where present, have single, 2/2 aluminum sashes. A small shed projection is on the rear elevation as is a garage door opening. The smaller building appears to contain rental units. It is a single-story frame structure with a side gabled roof. Asbestos shingle siding is over asphalt shingle siding on the exterior. The building has a symmetrical facade with two windows at the center and doors on either end. Windows are 3/1 wood sashes, doors have been removed. Small gable projections with wood bracket supports shelter each doorway. The resource property is overgrown with trees and other vegetation and is situated along a busy highway.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are





**Figure 5.30.** Southeast oblique view of commercial building, facing northwest.



**Figure 5.31.** North elevation of commercial building, facing south.





**Figure 5.32.** North elevation of commercial building, facing south.



**Figure 5.33.** North elevation of smaller commercial building, facing southeast.





**Figure 5.34.** Northwest oblique of smaller commercial building, facing east.



**Figure 5.35.** Southwest oblique of smaller commercial building, facing northeast.



historically significant. Despite the apparent historical use of this property as hotel or rental units, there is no evidence that this use was significant to the development or social history of the area. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does appear to have been a type of lodging popular in the early-to-mid twentieth century, the cabin camp. These were typically groupings of individual structures with convenient access for automobiles which were rented under short term arrangements. Although this property appears to have served this purpose, it is not a good representation of this type of lodging. There were historically several buildings on the property similar to the remaining frame structure. The function of the larger, concrete block building is unclear, but it may have been the main office and/or lodging for the proprietor. The integrity of the property is poor, with the concrete block building of indeterminate function, the loss of several rental units, and the deterioration and material loss of the remaining rental unit. Without its historic arrangement of multiple units, this property is not a good illustration of the cabin camp type of lodging. Because it does not retain architectural integrity in the areas of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, it cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0992 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0993 (4801 AUGUSTA ROAD)**

Resource 0993, the Enlow House, is located at 4801 Augusta Road on the south side of the roadway approximately 0.3 miles east of Cedar Road in Lexington County (refer to Figure 5.1). The Lexington County tax assessor record indicates the date of construction was 1940. The house has non-historic vinyl siding and non-historic vinyl windows. The date of these replacements is unknown (see Figures 5.36 – 5.40). This resource is a single-story house with a vinyl clad exterior and side gable roof. A front gable projection is on the eastern end of the facade. There is a shed porch on the western end of the facade and a shed porch at the rear. Both porches have scrolled metal supports. Windows are single, 6/6 non-historic vinyl units on all elevations except the west, where there are two pairs of similar non-historic windows. A small historic building is south of the house. It has a concrete block exterior and a gable roof. Two non-historic buildings are also on the lot. Landscaping includes a partially paved driveway and an assortment of shrubs and trees. The resource is situated along a busy highway.

The resource is not known to be associated with a significant activity or event and there is not a known connection between the resource and any individual whose activities or achievements are historically significant. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion





**Figure 5.36.** Façade view of house, facing south.



**Figure 5.37.** Southeast oblique view of house, facing northwest.





**Figure 5.38.** Southwest oblique view of house, facing northeast.



**Figure 5.39.** South elevation of outbuilding with non-historic outbuilding at left, facing east.





**Figure 5.40.** Southwest oblique view of outbuilding with non-historic outbuilding at left, facing northeast.

A or B. Also, there are no indications that the resource is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The resource does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the resource under Criterion D. The resource does not represent a recognized architectural type. Therefore, the house does not appear to represent a significant trend in South Carolina's architectural history. Additionally, due to the replacement of historic siding and windows, it has lost integrity in the areas of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Resource 0993 is recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

#### **RESOURCE 0994 (THE BUSBEE PROPERTY CEMETERY)**

Resource 0994, the Busbee Property Cemetery, was also recorded as archaeological site 38LX679, as discussed in Chapter 4. This resource was identified within the large residential property at 184 Morgan Drive. The above ground aspects of the cemetery include an undecorated wooden marker and two improvised fieldstone grave markers (Figure 5.41). There were also several faint depressions visible near the known markers. The resource is described in greater detail as an archaeological site in Chapter 4. Based on the current investigation, it seems likely that Resource 0994 represents a small family cemetery associated with a tenant family that worked the fields on

a farm belonging to Joel Corley. The cemetery is not associated with persons or events significant to the development of Lexington County and the improvised markers do not possess significance in design. Based on this, Resource 0994 is recommended as **Not Eligible** for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C. As discussed in Chapter 4, the resource is considered of **Unknown** eligibility under Criterion D as it has not yielded data significant to the culture history of the study area thus far; however, no excavation or intensive historic investigation has yet been conducted. It is recommended that a 30-meter buffer be established around this resource and all impacts to the cemetery and buffer should be avoided. This boundary (see Figure 4.29) should be marked on all project plans and in the field during construction.



**Figure 5.41.** Photograph of Resource 0994, facing northwest.



## Chapter 6. Conclusions and Recommendations

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In January through April of 2019, EPEI archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological resource survey to record and evaluate all archaeological resources within the APE for the proposed US 1 Bridge Replacement over I-20 and Interchange Improvements in Lexington County, South Carolina (see Figure 1.1). As a result of this survey, EPEI revisited two previously recorded archaeological sites, 38LX198 and 38LX644, that were recorded during the 2014 survey of the I-20 corridor (Davis and Ciomek 2014). Neither of these sites were recommended as eligible for NRHP inclusion and no new archaeological deposits or features were encountered that would change these original evaluations.

EPEI archaeologists also identified seven newly recorded archaeological sites, 38LX671, 38LX672, 38LX673, 38LX674, 38LX676, 38LX677, and 38LX678, and one newly recorded cemetery, 38LX679, were documented. (see Figure 4.1). Site 38LX671 was the largest of the newly recorded sites. This site represents a prehistoric lithic scatter with a twentieth century component associated with standing structures within the site boundaries. Site 38LX671 was fully delineated and evaluated and it was determined that the site lacks the data potential and it is considered not eligible for NRHP listing under all Criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Site 38LX672 represents a historic artifact scatter associated with the occupation of an early twentieth century structure and a small prehistoric component. The site includes remains of the structure including the collapsed roof, brick and concrete piers, and a brick lined subterranean features that appears to be a septic tank. The prehistoric component consisted of nondiagnostic lithic debitage. Based on the archaeological survey, this site lacks data potential and it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended at 38LX672.

Site 38LX673 represents a lithic scatter dating to the general prehistoric period. The assemblage at 38LX673 consisted of nondiagnostic quartz debitage and lacks the data potential to contribute new information significant to the culture history of the area. As such, it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further archaeological documentation is recommended for this resource.

Site 38LX674 represents a sparse domestic scatter associated with a middle twentieth century house site that once stood at the corner of US 1 and Cedar Road. This site is made up of limited historic debris recovered from plowzone context. As such, it is unlikely that 38LX674 can contribute data significant to the culture history of the area. Based on this, 38LX674 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended.

Site 38LX676 was identified just north of 38LX671 during the US 1 over I-20 survey. This site represents a small historic scatter identified on a residential lot associated with a house that was built in 1951. The assemblage at this site was encountered within a single positive shovel test. Furthermore, the assemblage was limited, non-diverse, and was encountered within a disturbed, plow-zone context. As such, the probability that 38LX676 can contribute significant new data to the culture history of the region is low. Site 38LX676 is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria and no further work is recommended.

Site 38LX677 was recorded within the northeastern portion of the survey area and represents another limited prehistoric lithic scatter. This small scatter is comprised of non-diagnostic, quartz debitage that was recovered within three positive shovel tests. Based on the limited, non-diverse assemblage at 38LX677, the probability that this resource can contribute new data significant to the culture history of the region is low. As such, this resource is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Site 38LX678 represents the location of a sand borrow pit that was used to provide white sand for the façade of the Lexington County Courthouse that was built in 1939. This site represents a man-made feature in the landscape and no artifacts were associated with this resource. The site lacks the data potential to provide data significant to the culture history of the region and it is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended.

One previously unrecorded historic cemetery was also identified during this survey and recorded as 38LX579, or the Busbee Property Cemetery. This small cemetery was identified within the northwest quadrant of the survey area. It consisted of six graves identified by clear depressions oriented in two parallel rows. Three of these graves were marked including one grave with a wooden headstone and two with fieldstone markers. The small cemetery was identified on the property owned by Elizabeth Busbee, who grew up on the land. Documentary research indicates that Joel Corley owned the property prior to the Civil War and the 1870 census lists several “farm hands” in the vicinity of Joel Corley and his family. Based on this, it is likely that the Busbee Property Cemetery represents the burial place of a tenant family that worked the Corley land. This small family cemetery is not associated with persons or events that are considered significant to the development of the region, and its wooden and field stone markers do not appear to possess significance in design. Based on this, the Busbee Property Cemetery is considered not eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C. While this resource has not previously yielded significant data to the culture history of the study area, no excavation or intensive historic investigation has been conducted to this point and its potential to yield such information is unknown. Based on this, the resource is of unknown NRHP eligibility under Criterion D. Regardless of its NRHP eligibility, the cemetery is protected under state and federal law. It is recommended that a 30-meter buffer be established around this resource and all impacts to the cemetery and established buffer should be



avoided. The recommended buffer for 38LX679, as depicted in Figure 4.29, should be marked on all project plans and should be marked in the field using orange barrier fencing during construction.

Five isolated finds (IF), IF 1, IF 2, IF 3, IF 4, and IF 5, were also documented during the archaeological investigation. These deposits consisted of isolated deposits of prehistoric material and included IF 1, which was a single quartz flake fragment in the northwest quadrant of the survey area; IF 2 and 3, which were also single quartz lithic artifacts within the southeast quadrant; IF 4, which consisted of one diminutive sand tempered sherd and a quartz flake in the northeast quadrant; and IF 5, which was an isolated quartz flake in the northeast quadrant. Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and are not evaluated for the NRHP.

### **HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES**

During the historic architectural survey, EPEI identified thirteen historic architectural resources, which included one vernacular Bungalow; five vernacular Ranch houses; two vernacular Colonial Revival houses; one vernacular Minimal Traditional house, one vernacular side gabled house, two houses of undefined type, and one historic cemetery. Due to a lack of any special historic or architectural significance and a lack of architectural integrity all of these resources have been recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, because there are no NRHP listed or eligible resources within the APE of the proposed project, a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is made and no additional work is recommended. As previously noted, it is recommended that an area encompassing the Busbee Property Cemetery along with a 30-meter buffer should be avoided by all project related impacts.





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**APPENDIX A:  
SOUTH CAROLINA SITE INVENTORY RECORD FORMS**





Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: 38LX671

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 2/1/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 1 Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 481337 Northing 3759641 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic homesite
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Multiple owners Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

This assemblage lacks temporally diagnostic data and provides little information regarding the specific activities that occurred in this portion of the site beyond lithic reduction. Based on this, 38LX671 is unlikely to provide significant new data beyond what is available at other quartz lithic scatters commonly found in the vicinity. The site is recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing under all criteria.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 350 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Sand Soil classification: Fuquay
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous Y Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood Y Old Field Y  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Light

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 241 meters by 80 meters
2. Site depth: 80 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):  
N/A

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: Good
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 1 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a twentieth century component. The site was recorded as part of the survey for the replacement of the US 1 bridge of I-20. The site is characterized by a moderately dense lithic scatter made up primarily of quartz debitage with only a few tools. The tool assemblage included five nondiagnostic biface fragments and a single retouched flake. The historic assemblage included twentieth century glass and ceramics associated with structures built in the early and middle twentieth century.

7. Verbal description of location:

FS 1 straddles US 1 on a ridge slope overlooking an unnamed tributary of Twelvemile Creek. More specifically, the site is approximately 500 meters west of the I-20/US 1 interchange and 2.4 kilometers east of the City of Lexington.

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	<u>Y</u>
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	<u>Y</u>	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----**INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM**----- total number of artifacts: 288

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% \_\_\_\_\_ 26-50% Y 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 5

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	<u>Y</u>	selective	<u>Y</u>
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	_____
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Shovel	_____	<u>132</u>	<u>30-x-30</u>	<u>80</u> cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	<u>Y</u>	Commercial	<u>Y</u>
Fallow	<u>Y</u>	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	<u>Y</u>	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	<u>Damaged</u>	Extent	<u>Moderate</u>	Nature of Damage	erosion	_____
					cultivation	<u>Y</u>
					logging	_____
					development	<u>Y</u>
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	<u>High</u>	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone <u>Direct Impact Zone</u>
			cultivation	_____	
			logging	_____	
			development	<u>Y</u>	
			vandalism	_____	
			inundation	_____	
			other (specify)	_____	



## 4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

~~No additional work is recommended for 38LX671.~~5. References: Historic/archival documentation Not KnownArchaeological documentation YesOne hundred thirty-two shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including 41 that were positive and 82 that were negative.

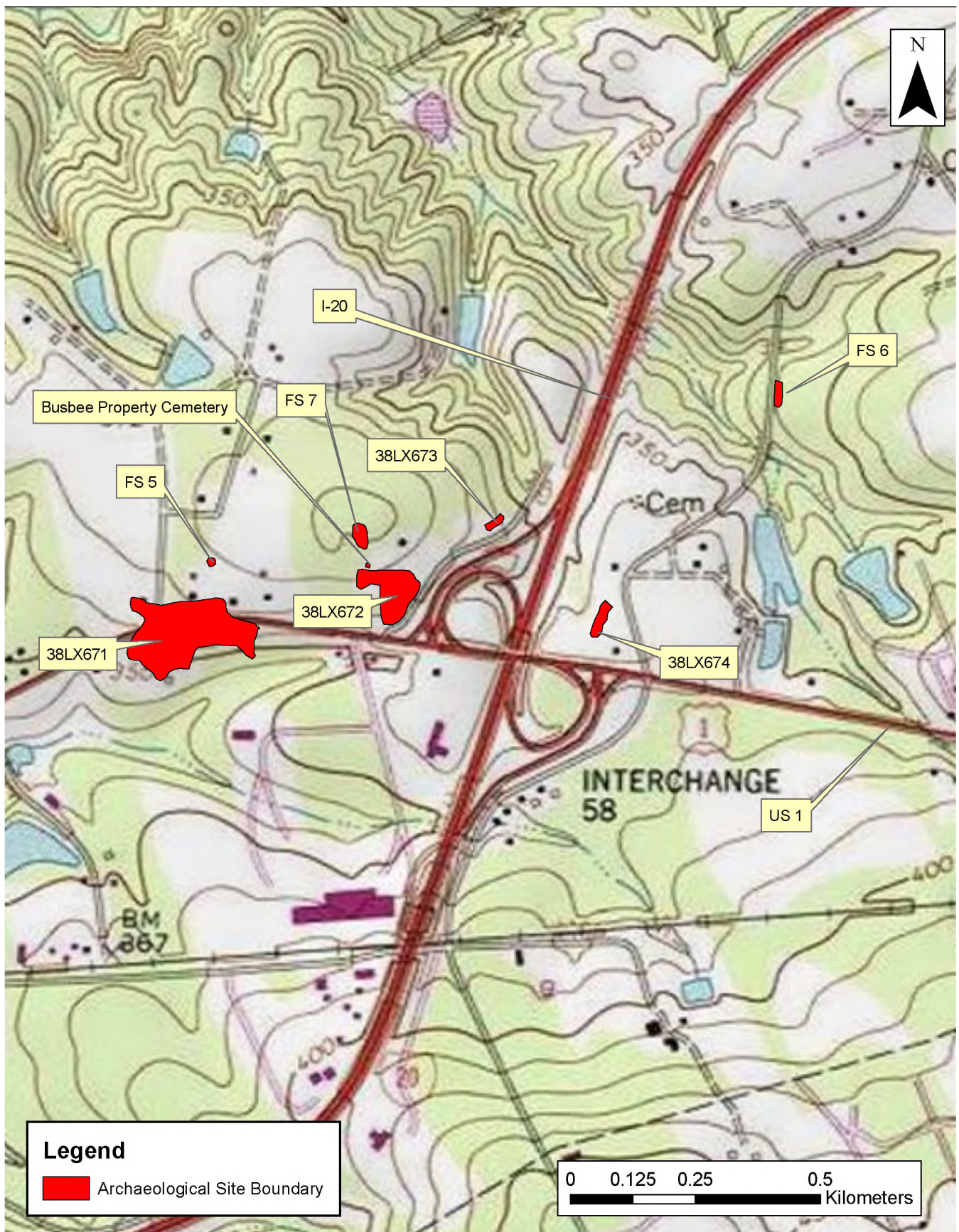
6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia9. Location of special samples: N/AType of special samples: N/ASignature of observer:  Date: 3/11/2019-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: RSI have included a site map: RSI have included an artifact inventory: RS

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.







Institutional Site	FS 1
<b>Row Labels</b>	<b>Sum of Count</b>
<b>Historic</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Glass</b>	<b>22</b>
bottle glass finish, clear	1
bottle glass, amber	1
bottle glass, amethyst (solarized)	1
bottle glass, clear	4
bottle glass, green	1
bottle glass, light green	2
container glass, amethyst (solarized)	1
container glass, light green	3
glass dropper, light green	1
jar glass, aqua	3
jar glass, cobalt blue	1
milk glass, lid liner	1
table glass, light pink	1
window glass, clear	1
<b>Historic Ceramics</b>	<b>6</b>
coarse earthenware, unglazed	1
ironstone, undecorated	1
porcelain, undecorated fragment	1
whiteware, strap handle	1
whiteware, undecorated	2
<b>Metal</b>	<b>1</b>
unclassified alloy unclassified object	1
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>1</b>
coal	1
<b>Pre-contact</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Lithics</b>	<b>225</b>
quartz	9
quartz biface fragment	4
quartz blade flake fragment	1
quartz flake fragment	147
quartz pressure flake	2
quartz retouched flake	1
quartz shatter	39
quartz stage II biface	2
quartz thinning flake	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>255</b>



Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: 38LX672

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 2/1/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 2 Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 481749 Northing 3759668 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic homesite
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Elizabeth Busbee and Shull Douglas Life Estate Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 184 Morgan Drive, Lexington, SC 29072
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

38LX672 represents the location of an early-to-middle twentieth century house site and a small, prehistoric lithic scatter. The historic assemblage was typical of early twentieth century house sites, a site type well represented in the area. The prehistoric component was sparse and nondiagnostic. Based on this, it is unlikely that 38LX672 will yield significant new data to the culture history of the region. As such, it is recommended that this site is not eligible for NRHP listing under any criteria.

Office Use Only

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 360 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Loamy sand Soil classification: Fuquay
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood Y Old Field \_\_\_\_\_  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Heavy

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 126 meters by 115 meters
2. Site depth: 80 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):  
N/A

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: Poor
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

38LX672 represents the location of an early-to-middle twentieth century house site and small, prehistoric lithic scatter. Remains of the house, including the collapsed roof, several brick and stone piers, and concrete steps are still extant at the site. There is also a rectangular, brick lined septic tank located immediately west of the remains of the house within the site boundaries. The house clearly appears on a 1971 aerial photograph of the area and on the 1966 Lexington, SC topographic map, indicating that it was built prior to 1966. The majority of the historic material was recovered in what would have been the backyard of the house site. A small prehistoric, lithic scatter was also identified in the northern section of the site.

7. Verbal description of location:

38LX672 is located at the corner of US 1 and Monroe Lane, the service road for the northwestern quadrant of the I-20/US 1 interchange.

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	<u>Y</u>
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	<u>Y</u>	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----**INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM**----- total number of artifacts: 34

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% Y 26-50% \_\_\_\_\_ 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	<u>Y</u>	selective	<u>Y</u>
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	_____
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Shovel	_____	<u>46</u>	<u>30-x-30</u>	<u>80</u> cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	<u>Y</u>	Commercial	_____
Fallow	_____	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	<u>Y</u>	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	<u>Damaged</u>	Extent	<u>Moderate</u>	Nature of Damage	erosion	_____
					cultivation	<u>Y</u>
					logging	_____
					development	<u>Y</u>
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	<u>Y</u>
					Demolition of previous house	

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	<u>High</u>	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone <u>Direct Impact Zone</u>
			cultivation	_____	
			logging	_____	
			development	<u>Y</u>	
			vandalism	_____	
			inundation	_____	
			other (specify)	_____	



## 4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

~~No additional work is recommended for 38LX672.~~5. References: Historic/archival documentation Not KnownArchaeological documentation YesForty-six shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site, including 10 that were positive and 36 that were negative.

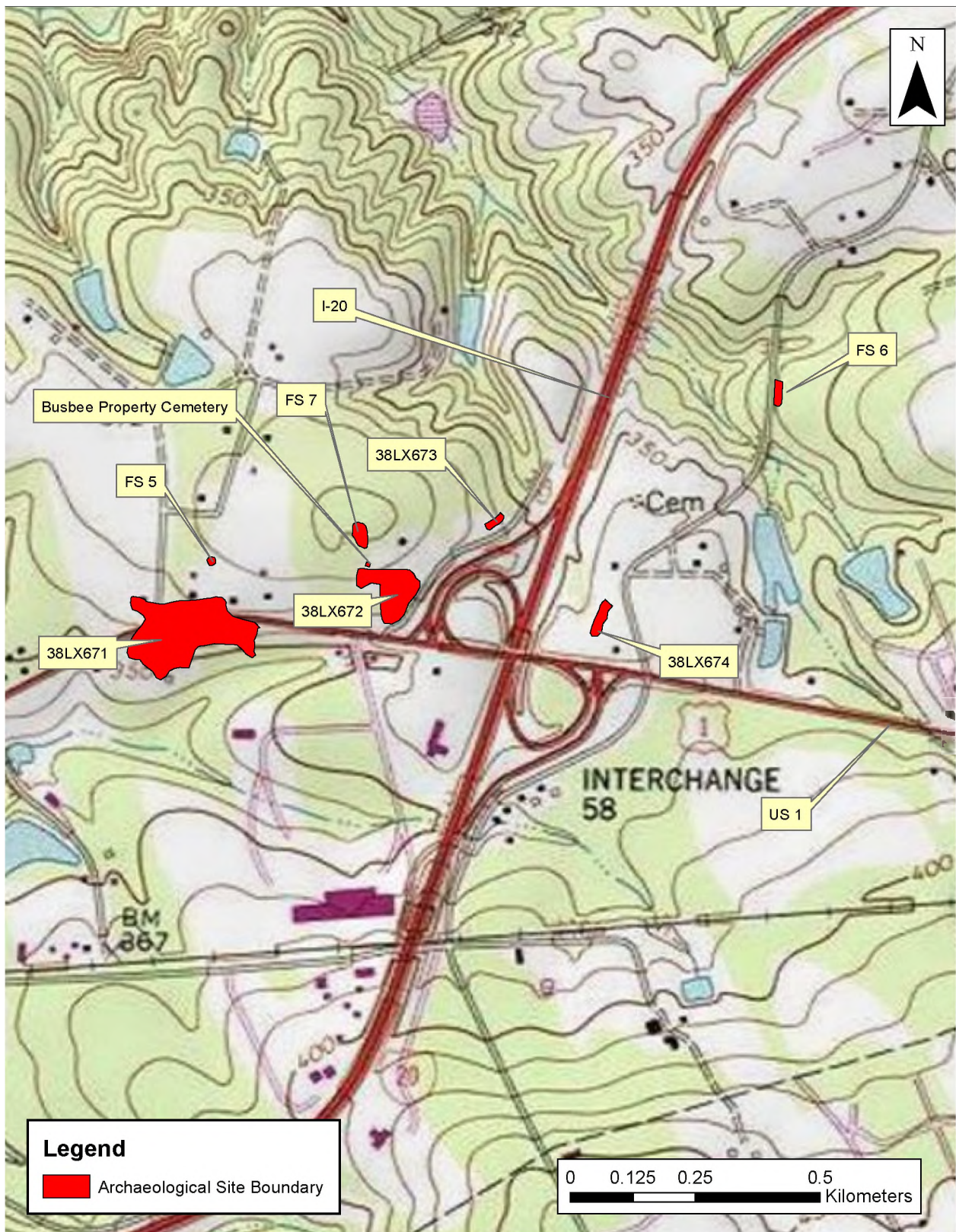
6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia9. Location of special samples: N/AType of special samples: N/ASignature of observer:  Date: 3/13/2019-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: RSI have included a site map: RSI have included an artifact inventory: RS

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.







Institutional Site	FS 2
Row Labels	Sum of Count
<b>Historic</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Glass</b>	<b>15</b>
bottle glass, amber	1
bottle glass, clear	4
container glass, amber	1
container glass, aqua	1
container glass, clear	4
milk bottle glass, clear	2
perfume bottle glass, clear	1
window glass, clear	1
<b>Historic Ceramics</b>	<b>1</b>
whiteware, undecorated	1
<b>Metal</b>	<b>1</b>
iron button	1
<b>Other</b>	<b>3</b>
burned/melted brick, fragment	2
porcelain, spark plug insulator	1
<b>Pre-contact</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Lithics</b>	<b>6</b>
quartz flake fragment	5
quartz shatter	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26</b>



Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: 38LX673

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 2/1/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 3 Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 481946 Northing 3759848 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric lithic scatter Historic homesite
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Elizabeth Busbee and Shull Douglas Life Estate Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 184 Morgan Drive, Lexington, SC 29072
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

38LX673 is a sparse lithic scatter that consisted entirely of quartz debitage. This material is not diagnostic of a specific period of prehistory and provides little information regarding the use of the site, other than basic lithic reduction activities. Based on this, it is unlikely that 38LX673 will contribute significant new data to the culture history of the area. The site is recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing under all criteria.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 360 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Sand Soil classification: Blaney
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood Y Old Field \_\_\_\_\_  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Heavy

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 41 meters by 13 meters
2. Site depth: 80 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):  
N/A

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: Poor
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

38LX673 is a small, prehistoric lithic scatter on the northeastern slope of a broad landform overlooking an unnamed tributary of Twelvemile Creek. This small site consisted entirely of lithic debitage and yielded no temporally diagnostic artifacts to indicate its age beyond that of the general prehistoric period.

7. Verbal description of location:

FS 3 is located west of Monroe Lane, in an undeveloped wooded lot immediately south of the homeless shelter.

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	_____
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	<u>Y</u>	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----**INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM**----- total number of artifacts: 15

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% Y 26-50% \_\_\_\_\_ 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	<u>Y</u>	selective	<u>Y</u>
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	_____
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Shovel	_____	<u>11</u>	<u>30-x-30</u>	<u>80</u> cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	<u>Y</u>	Commercial	_____
Fallow	_____	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	_____	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	<u>Intact</u>	Extent	<u>Light</u>	Nature of	erosion	<u>Y</u>
				Damage	cultivation	_____
					logging	<u>Y</u>
					development	_____
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	<u>High</u>	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone <u>Direct Impact Zone</u>
			cultivation	_____	
			logging	_____	
			development	<u>Y</u>	
			vandalism	_____	
			inundation	_____	
			other (specify)	_____	



## 4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## Comments:

No additional work is recommended for 38LX673.5. References: Historic/archival documentation Not KnownArchaeological documentation YesEleven shovel tests were dug to determine the boundaries of FS 3, including four that were positive. Only the portion of the site that intersects with the survey boundaries is known.

## 6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia9. Location of special samples: N/AType of special samples: N/ASignature of observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 3/13/2019-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----

I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_

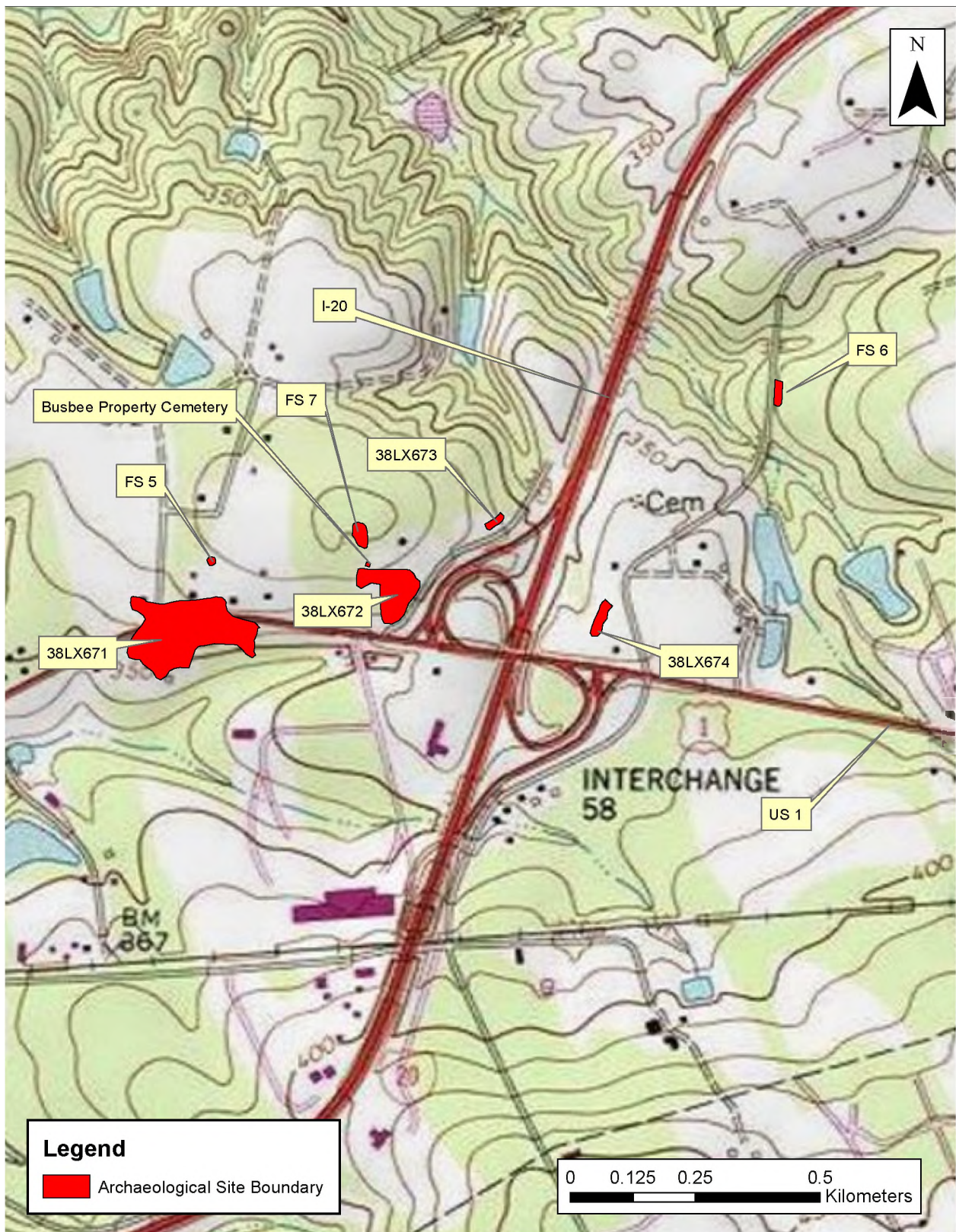
I have included a site map: \_\_\_\_\_

I have included an artifact inventory: \_\_\_\_\_

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.







Institutional Site	FS 3
<b>Row Labels</b>	<b>Sum of Count</b>
<b>Pre-contact</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Lithics</b>	<b>15</b>
Coastal Plain chert pressure flake	1
quartz	3
quartz flake fragment	9
quartz thinning flake	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>



Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 2/2/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 4 Project: US 1 Bridge over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 482162 Northing 3759650 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric N/A Historic House site.
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Marguerite Caughman Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 164 Meat Plant Road, Lexington, SC 29073
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 4 represents a very sparse historic artifact scatter associated with the location of a house that used to stand at the corner of US 1 and Cedar Road. Based on the paucity of artifacts and ubiquity of twentieth century house sites in the area, FS 4 is unlikely to yield significant new data to the culture history of the region. Based on this, FS 4 is not considered eligible for NRHP listing under any criteria.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 350 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Loamy sand Soil classification: Dothan
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous Y Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Old Field \_\_\_\_\_  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Moderate

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 78 meters by 22 meters
2. Site depth: 80 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):  
N/A

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: \_\_\_\_\_
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 3 represents a light scatter of historic material associated with a structure that once stood at the corner of US 1 and Cedar Road. This structure is visible on the 1966 Lexington, SC topographic map, which indicates that it was built prior to that date. The assemblage consisted of domestic debris often seen at early-to-middle twentieth century house sites, and included container glass, milk glass, and window glass. There was also a single overall button fastener recovered. All artifacts were found within two positive shovel tests.

7. Verbal description of location:

FS 4 is located in the wooded lot immediate east of the Woodspring Suites hotel on US 1, in the northeast quadrant of the US 1/I-20 interchange.

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	Y
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	_____	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM----- total number of artifacts: \_\_\_\_\_

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% Y \_\_\_\_\_ 26-50% \_\_\_\_\_ 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): \_\_\_\_\_

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	_____	selective	_____
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	_____
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	cm
Shovel	10	30-x-30	80	cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	Y	Commercial	Y
Fallow	_____	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	_____	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	Damaged	Extent	Light	Nature of Damage	erosion	_____
					cultivation	_____
					logging	Y
					development	Y
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	High	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone	Direct Impact Zone
			cultivation	_____		
			logging	_____		
			development	Y		
			vandalism	-		
			inundation	_____		
			other (specify)	_____		



Site number \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3

4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None Y Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

FS 4 is not considered eligible for NRHP listing under any criteria. No further work is recommended.

5. References: Historic/archival documentation Yes

Aerial Photography, historic map research.

Archaeological documentation Yes

Ten shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site, including two that were positive.

6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman Lab, Atlanta, Georgia

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman Lab, Atlanta, Georgia

9. Location of special samples: N/A

Type of special samples: N/A

Signature of observer:  Date: 3/13/19

-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----

I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: RS

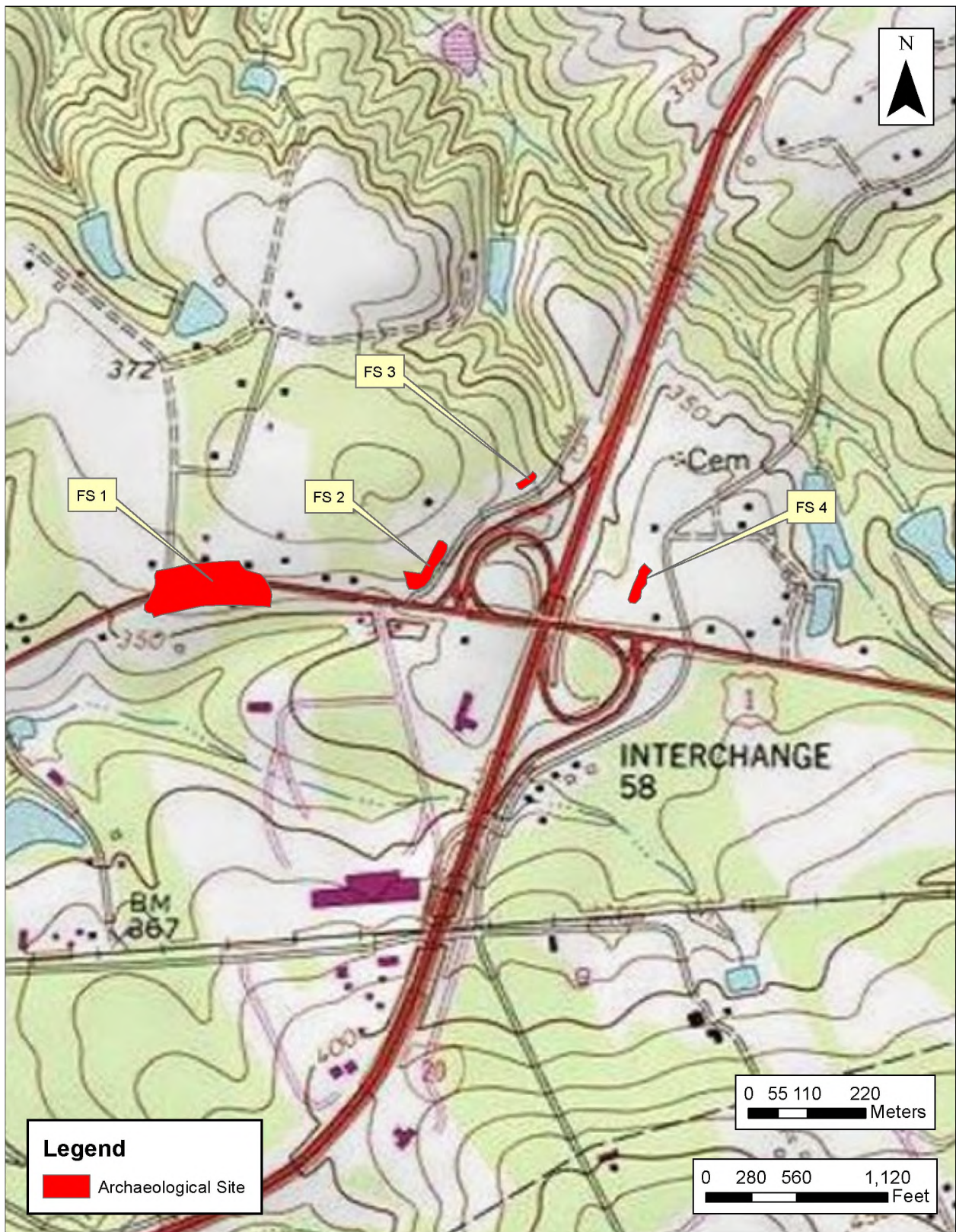
I have included a site map: RS

I have included an artifact inventory: RS

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.







Institutional Site	FS 4
<b>Row Labels</b>	<b>Sum of Count</b>
<b>Historic</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Glass</b>	<b>3</b>
container glass, clear	1
lid liner, milk glass	1
window glass, light blue	1
<b>Metal</b>	<b>1</b>
copper alloy overall snap	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>



Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 4/21/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 5 Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 481382 Northing 3759766 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric N/A Historic homesite
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Raymond and Elizabeth Caughman Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 5084 Augusta Road, Lexington, SC 29072
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 5 represents a small, non diagnostic historic scatter recovered from disturbed context within a single shovel test. The site is associated with a house that was built in 1951 and is similar to many of the other historic artifact scatters in the area. As such, FS 5 is unlikely to contribute significant new data to the culture history of the area and is recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing under all criteria.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 370 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Sand Soil classification: Lakeland
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Old Field Y  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Light

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 115 meters by 15 meters
2. Site depth: 20 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):  
N/A

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: Poor
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 5 is a small historic artifact scatter associated with a residential lot that included a house constructed in 1950 and outbuildings of unknown age. The assemblage at FS 5 is non diagnostic, but it seems likely that it is associated with the middle 20th century occupation of the property. The total assemblage included a fragment of terra cotta sewer pipe, an iron spring hinge, and one wire nail recovered from a single positive shovel test.

7. Verbal description of location:

FS 5 is located within the residential lot at 5084 Augusta Road, approximately 90 meters north of US-1

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	Y
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	_____	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----**INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM**----- total number of artifacts: 4

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% \_\_\_\_\_ 26-50% \_\_\_\_\_ 51-75% Y 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 4

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	_____	selective	_____
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	Y
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	cm
Shovel	_____	10	30-x-30	80
Other	_____	_____	_____	cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	_____	Commercial	_____
Fallow	Y	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	Y	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	Damaged	Extent	Moderate	Nature of Damage	erosion	_____
					cultivation	Y
					logging	_____
					development	_____
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	Moderate	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____		
			cultivation	_____		
			logging	_____		
			development	Y	Impact Zone	Direct Impact Zone
			vandalism	_____		
			inundation	_____		
			other (specify)	_____		



Site number \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3

4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

~~No additional work is recommended for FS 5 as the site represents a limited, non-diagnostic historic assemblage from disturbed context.~~

5. References: Historic/archival documentation Not Known

Archaeological documentation Yes

Ten shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including one that was positive and nine that were negative.

6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia

9. Location of special samples: N/A

Type of special samples: N/A

Signature of observer: [Signature] Date: 5/15/19

-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----

I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: AS

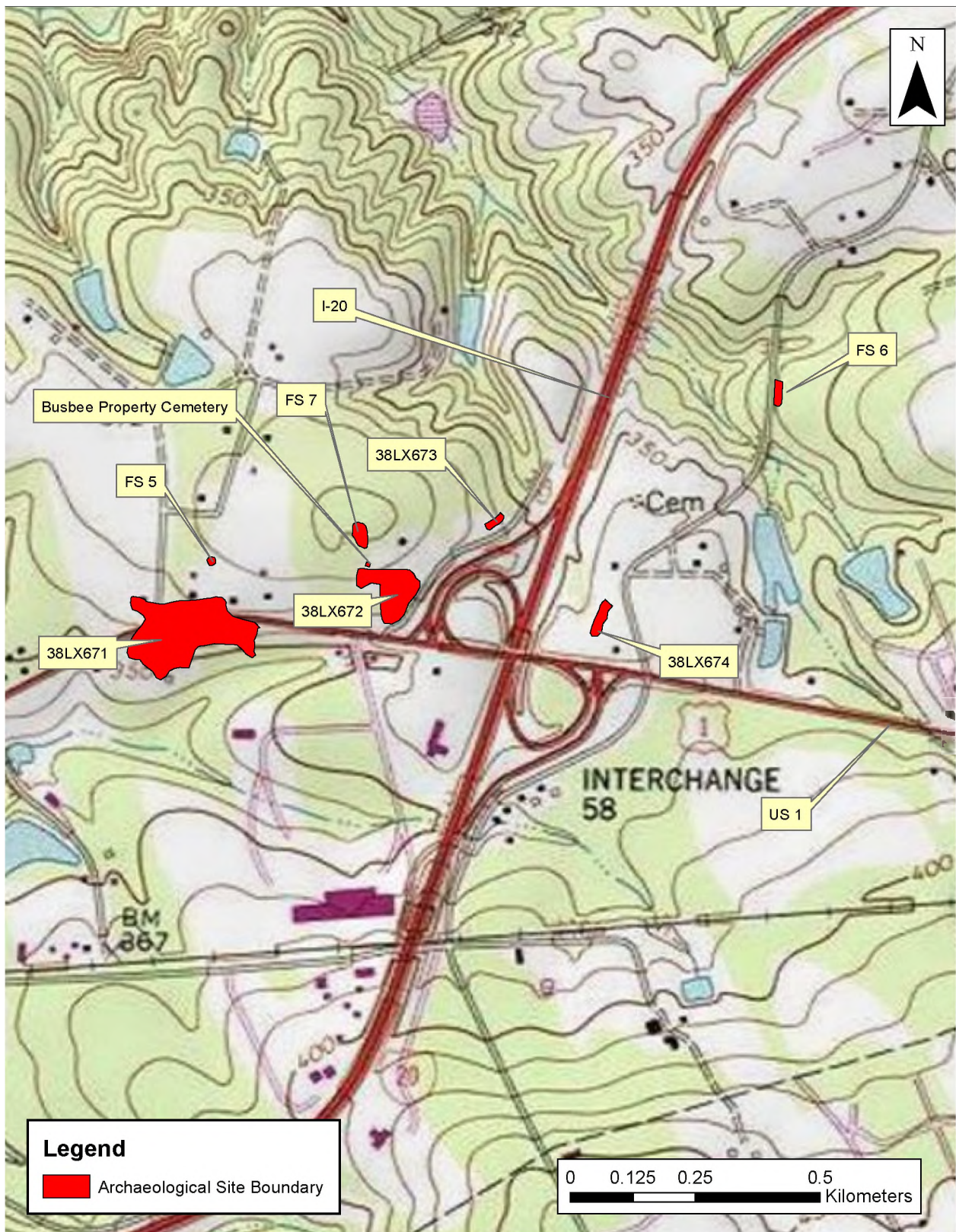
I have included a site map: AS

I have included an artifact inventory: AS

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.







## Artifact Catalog – FS 5

	TR19ST3	Total
<hr/>		
<b>Historic</b>		
<hr/>		
<b>Historic Ceramics</b>		
terra cotta, sewer pipe	1	1
<b>Metal</b>		
iron spring hinge	1	1
iron wire nail	2	2
<hr/>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>



Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 4/21/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 6 Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 482514 Northing 3760096 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric unknown Historic N/A
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Edward and Betty Corley Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 305 Cedar Road, Lexington, SC 29073
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 6 represents a small, non diagnostic lithic scatter recovered from three shovel tests. This limited, non-diverse assemblage is unlikely to provide significant new data to the culture history of the region. As such, FS 6 is recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing under all criteria.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 350 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Sand Soil classification: Lakeland
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood Y Old Field \_\_\_\_\_  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Moderate

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 55 meters by 15 meters
2. Site depth: 60 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):  
N/A

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: Good
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 6 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter made up of nondiagnostic quartz debitage. The total assemblage included two fragments of quartz shatter and one flake fragment recovered from a three positive shovel tests.

7. Verbal description of location:

FS 6 is located within the undeveloped lot north of 206 Cedar Road, approximately 570 meters north of US-1

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	_____
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	Y	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----**INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM**----- total number of artifacts: 3

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% Y 26-50% \_\_\_\_\_ 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 4

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	_____	selective	<u>Y</u>
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	_____
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	cm
Shovel	_____	<u>11</u>	<u>30-x-30 cm</u>	<u>80</u> cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	<u>Y</u>	Commercial	_____
Fallow	_____	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	_____	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	<u>Damaged</u>	Extent	<u>Moderate</u>	Nature of Damage	erosion	_____
					cultivation	<u>Y</u>
					logging	_____
					development	_____
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	<u>Moderate</u>	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone <u>Direct Impact Zone</u>
			cultivation	_____	
			logging	_____	
			development	<u>Y</u>	
			vandalism	_____	
			inundation	_____	
			other (specify)	_____	



Site number \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3

4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

~~No additional work is recommended for FS 6 as the site represents a limited, non-diagnostic lithic scatter.~~

5. References: Historic/archival documentation Not Known

Archaeological documentation Yes

Eleven shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including three that were positive and eight that were negative.

6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia

9. Location of special samples: N/A

Type of special samples: N/A

Signature of observer:  Date: 5/15/19

-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----

I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: AS

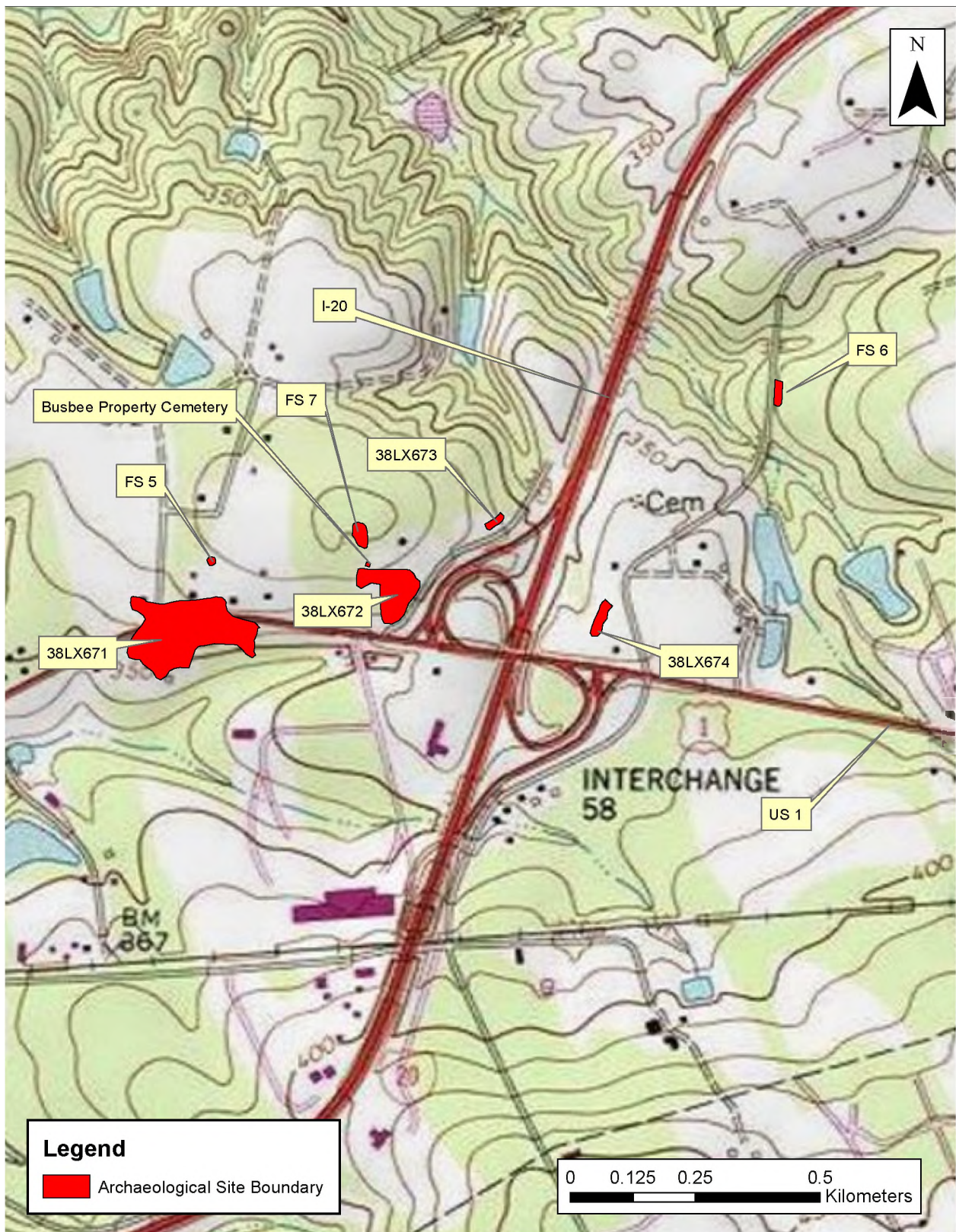
I have included a site map: AS

I have included an artifact inventory: AS

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.









## Artifact Catalog – FS 6

	TR89ST1	TR89ST1.5	TR89ST2	Total
<b>Pre-contact</b>				
<b>Lithics</b>				
quartz flake fragment	-	-	1	1
quartz shatter	1	1	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 4/21/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS 7 Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 481679 Northing 3759819 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric N/A Historic Twentieth Century
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Elizabeth Busbee Life Estate Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 184 Morgan Drive, Lexington, SC 29072
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible Y Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 7 represents the location of a borrow pit that was used to provide white sand for the façade of the Lexington County Courthouse that was built in 1939. This site represents a man-made feature in the landscape and no artifacts were associated with this resource. The site lacks the data potential to provide significant new data to the culture history of the region and it is recommended as ineligible for NRHP listing under all criteria. No further work is recommended.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 380 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Sand Soil classification: Lakeland
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood Y Old Field \_\_\_\_\_  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Moderate

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 55 meters by 30 meters
2. Site depth: 200 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): \_\_\_\_\_

This site represents a historic sand borrow pit, which is in itself a single large cultural feature.

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Absent Preservation: Good
6. General site description: \_\_\_\_\_

FS 7 represents the borrow pit from which white sand was mined to create the facade on the Lexington County Courthouse that was built in 1939.

7. Verbal description of location:

FS 7 is located within the property at the corner of Morgan Drive and US 1 at the address of 184 Morgan Drive.

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	_____
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	Y
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	_____	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----**INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM**----- total number of artifacts: N/A

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% \_\_\_\_\_ 26-50% Y 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 4

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	_____	selective	_____
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	<u>Y</u>
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Shovel	_____	<u>4</u>	<u>30-x-30 cm</u>	<u>80</u> cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____ cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	<u>Y</u>	Commercial	_____
Fallow	_____	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	_____	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	<u>Intact</u>	Extent	<u>Light</u>	Nature of Damage	erosion	_____
					cultivation	_____
					logging	_____
					development	_____
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	<u>Moderate</u>	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone <u>Direct Impact Zone</u>
			cultivation	_____	
			logging	_____	
			development	<u>Y</u>	
			vandalism	_____	
			inundation	_____	
			other (specify)	_____	



Site number \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3

4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

~~No additional work is recommended for FS 7 as the site represents a sand borrow pit and is not eligible for NRHP listing.~~

5. References: Historic/archival documentation Not Known

Archaeological documentation Yes

Four shovel tests were dug in order to locate artifacts associated with this site. No artifacts were encountered. The boundaries of the resource are based on the boundaries of the borrow pit itself.

6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: N/A

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia

9. Location of special samples: N/A

Type of special samples: N/A

Signature of observer: [Signature] Date: 5/15/19

-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----

I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: RS

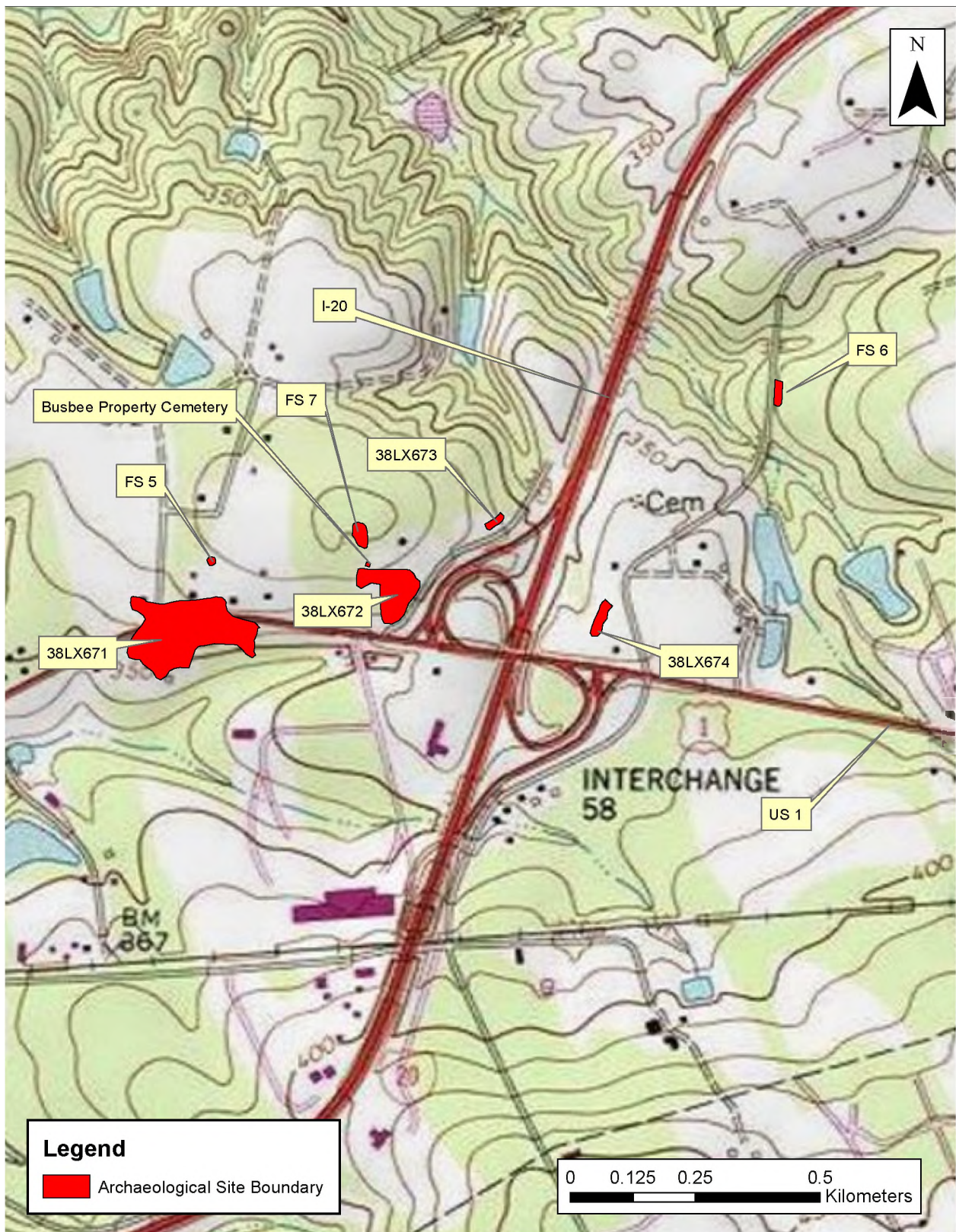
I have included a site map: RS

I have included an artifact inventory: RS

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to [dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu) or delivered using [www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com). Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.









Is this a revisit? No

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
SITE INVENTORY RECORD  
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Lexington SITE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

Recorded By: Ryan Sipe Affiliation: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 4/21/19

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: The Busbee Property Cemetery Project: US 1 Bridge Replacement Over I-20
2. USGS Quadrangle: Lexington Date: 1982 Scale: 7.5 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 481694 Northing 3759757 Reference Datum/Year NAD 27
4. Other map reference: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):  
Prehistoric N/A Historic Nineteenth Century
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey Y Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Property owner: Elizabeth Busbee Life Estate Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Address: 184 Morgan Drive, Lexington, SC 29072
9. Other site designations: \_\_\_\_\_
10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Not Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Additional work \_\_\_\_\_
11. Level of significance: National \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
12. Justification:

This small family cemetery is not associated with persons or events that are considered significant to the development of the region, and its improvised markers do not possess significance in design. Based on this, the Busbee Property Cemetery is considered ineligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C. While this resource has not previously yielded significant data, no excavation or intensive historic investigation has been conducted to this point and its potential to yield such information is unknown. Based on this, the resource is of unknown NRHP eligibility under Criterion D.

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
On NRHP: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: Upper Coastal Plain
2. Landform location: Ridge top Site elevation (above MSL): 370 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Sand Soil classification: Lakeland
4. Major river system: Santee Nearest river/stream: Twelvemile Creek
5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous \_\_\_\_\_ Hardwood \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed pine/hardwood Y Old Field \_\_\_\_\_  
Grass/pasture \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural/crops \_\_\_\_\_ Wetlands/freshwater \_\_\_\_\_  
Wetlands/saltwater \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of groundcover: Moderate

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 8 meters by 7 meters
2. Site depth: \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):

This site consists of 6 graves oriented in two parallel rows. One grave was marked with a wooden headstone and two graves were marked with field stones. No names or identifying markings were visible on the improvised grave markers.

4. Presence of: Midden \_\_\_\_\_ Floral remains \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal remains \_\_\_\_\_ Shell \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human skeletal remains: Unknown Preservation: Good
6. General site description:

The Busbee Property Cemetery consisted of six graves identified by clear depressions oriented in two parallel rows. No names were associated with any of the interments. The landowner indicated that her family believed it was a slave cemetery. Documentary research indicates that Joel Corley owned the property prior to the Civil War and antebellum census records suggest that he did not own any slaves. The 1870 census does list several "farm hands" near the property and it is likely that the land was worked by sharecroppers. Based on this, the Busbee Property Cemetery probably represents the burial place of sharecroppers that worked the Corley land.

7. Verbal description of location:

The Busbee Property Cemetery is located within the property at the corner of Morgan Drive and US 1 at the address of 184 Morgan Drive.

-----INCLUDE SITE MAP(S) AT END OF FORM-----

## D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian	_____	Late Woodland	_____	16th Century	_____
Early Archaic	_____	Any Woodland	_____	17th Century	_____
Middle Archaic	_____	Mississippian	_____	18th Century	_____
Late Archaic	_____	Late Prehistoric	_____	19th Century	Y
Any Archaic	_____	Contact Era Prehistoric	_____	20th Century	_____
Early Woodland	_____	Unknown Prehistoric	_____	Unknown Historic	_____
Middle Woodland	_____				

## E. DATA RECOVERED

-----INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM----- total number of artifacts: N/A

## F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% \_\_\_\_\_ 1-25% \_\_\_\_\_ 26-50% Y 51-75% \_\_\_\_\_ 76-100% \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 4

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection	_____	Extent: complete	_____
grab collection	_____	selective	_____
controlled sampling	_____	no collection made	<u>Y</u>
other (specify):	_____		

4. Description of testing methods:

Method	Systematic	Number	Size	Depth
Auger	_____	_____	_____	cm
Posthole	_____	_____	_____	cm
Shovel	_____	<u>0</u>	_____	cm
Other	_____	_____	_____	cm

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size	Depth	Comments:
_____	_____	_____ cm	No shovel testing was conducted within the boundaries of the cemetery.
Put additional sizes in comments.			

## G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural	_____	Residential, high density	_____
Forest	<u>Y</u>	Commercial	_____
Fallow	_____	Industrial	_____
Residential, low density	<u>Y</u>	Other (specify)	_____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type	<u>Intact</u>	Extent	<u>Light</u>	Nature of	erosion	_____
				Damage	cultivation	_____
					logging	_____
					development	_____
					vandalism	_____
					inundation	_____
					other (specify)	_____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat:	<u>Moderate</u>	Nature of Threat	erosion	_____	Impact Zone	<u>Direct</u> Impact Zone
			cultivation	_____		
			logging	_____		
			development	<u>Y</u>		
			vandalism	_____		
			inundation	_____		
			other (specify)	_____		

Site number \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3

4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Testing \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_ Archival \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

~~Regardless of its NRHP eligibility, the cemetery is protected under state and federal law. It is recommended that a 30-meter buffer be established around this resource and all impacts to the cemetery and established buffer should be avoided.~~

5. References: Historic/archival documentation Yes

Limited historic resource was conducted at the Lexington County Museum with the assistance of J.R. Fennell.

Archaeological documentation Yes

The area surrounding the graves was raked of all leaf litter, clearly revealing the 6 depressions. Additional probing with a steel probe was conducted at 1 foot intervals along transects spaced 1 meter apart.

6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: N/A

8. Location of photographs: Edwards-Pitman lab - Atlanta, Georgia

9. Location of special samples: N/A

Type of special samples: N/A

Signature of observer:  Date: 5/15/19

-----INITIAL THE FOLLOWING-----

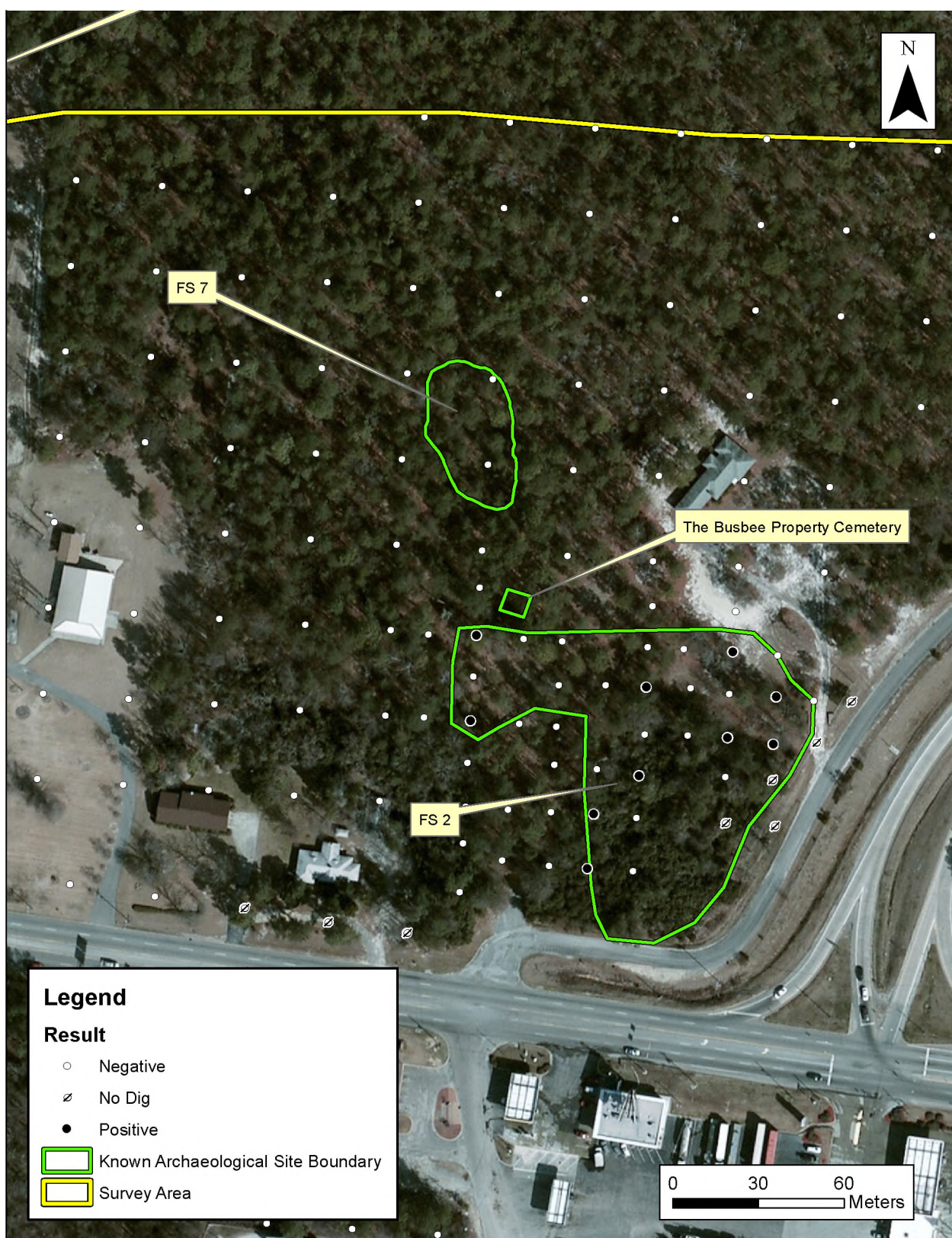
I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: AS

I have included a site map: AS

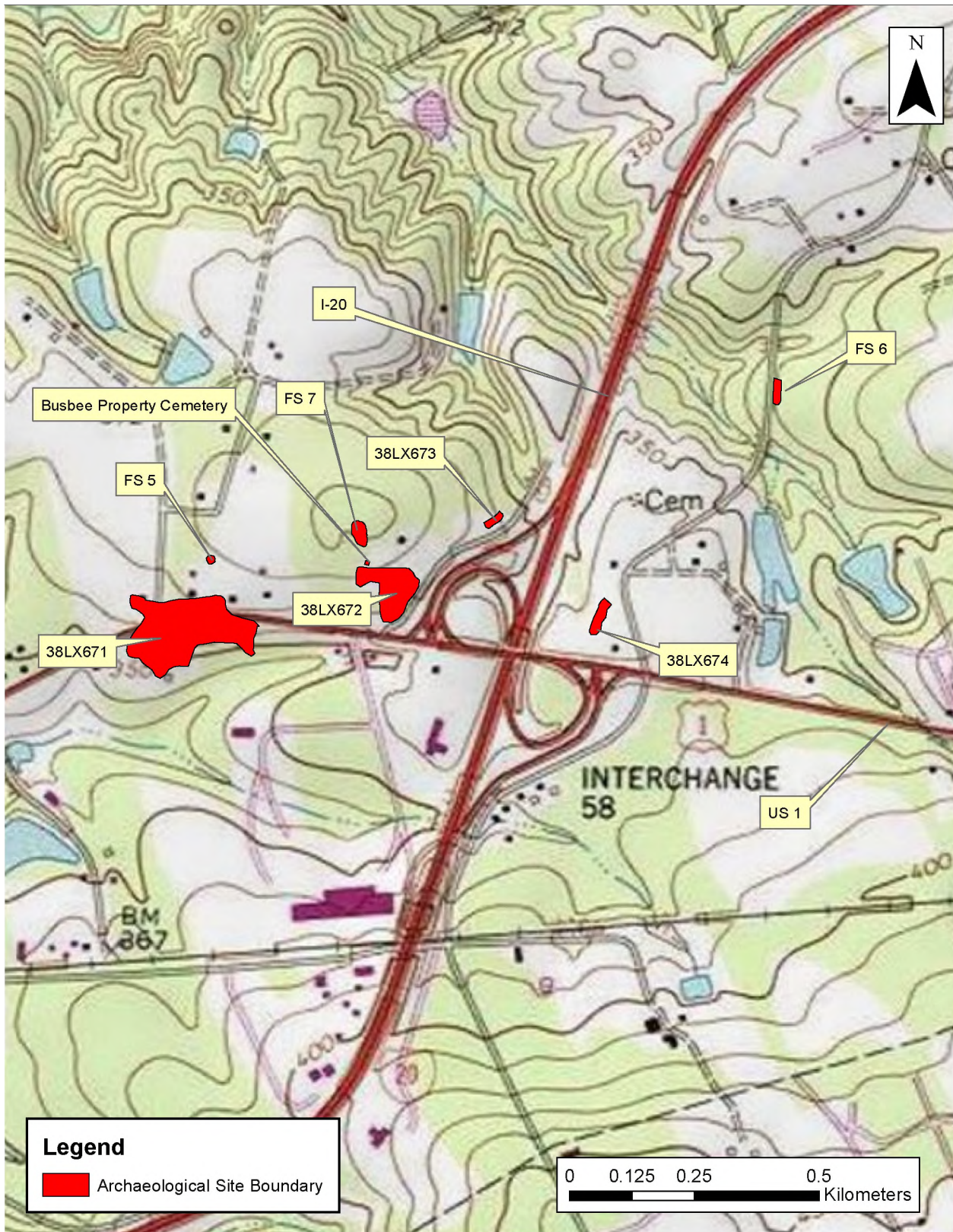
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## **APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT INVENTORY**





**Site: 38LX671**

Provenience: TR0.5ST8

Bag Number: 1

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.45	quartz thinning flake	
2	1	0.90	quartz shatter	
Total:	2	1.35		

Provenience: GSC1

Bag Number: 2

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.70	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.70		

Provenience: TR1ST7

Bag Number: 3

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	12	4.20	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	1.30	quartz shatter	
Total:	13	5.50		

Provenience: TR1ST8

Bag Number: 4

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	2.20	quartz thinning flake	
2	12	10.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	15	12.30		

Provenience: TR3ST3

Bag Number: 5

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.70	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	2.70		

Provenience: TR3ST5

Bag Number: 6

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	3.00	quartz thinning flake	
2	7	1.90	quartz flake fragment	
3	1	0.70	quartz shatter	
Total:	10	5.60		

Provenience: TR3ST6

Bag Number: 7

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	5.10	quartz flake fragment	
2	2	7.50	quartz	
Total:	4	12.60		

Provenience: TR4ST1

Bag Number: 8

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.50	quartz blade flake fragment	
2	2	2.10	quartz thinning flake	
3	4	1.90	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	7	6.50		

Provenience: TR4ST2

Bag Number: 9

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	1.80	quartz thinning flake	
2	11	4.90	quartz flake fragment	
3	4	2.00	quartz shatter	
Total:	17	8.70		

Provenience: TR4ST3

Bag Number: 10

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.20	quartz thinning flake	
2	5	3.70	quartz flake fragment	
3	5	17.20	quartz shatter	
4	1	0.60	container glass, amethyst (solarized)	
Total:	12	23.70		

Provenience: TR4ST2.5

Bag Number: 11

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	0.60	quartz shatter	
Total:	2	0.60		

Provenience: TR4ST3.5

Bag Number: 12

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	4	1.40	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	4	1.40		



Provenience: GSC2

Bag Number: 13

Bag Description:

Historic scatter @ 5070 Augusta Hwy.

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	8.80	whiteware, undecorated	
2	1	5.90	coarse earthenware, unglazed	
3	1	16.80	whiteware, strap handle	
4	1	0.80	porcelain, undecorated fragment	
5	1	2.80	milk glass, lid liner	
6	1	9.60	bottle glass finish, clear	
7	2	17.60	jar glass, aqua	
8	1	2.20	bottle glass, light green	
9	1	1.80	table glass, light pink	
Total:	11	66.30		

Provenience: TR0.5ST9.5

Bag Number: 14

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	0.60	quartz shatter	
Total:	3	0.60		

Provenience: TR0.5ST11.5

Bag Number: 15

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	6	1.30	quartz flake fragment	
2	4	10.10	quartz shatter	
3	1	1.40	jar glass, aqua	
Total:	11	12.80		

Provenience: TR1ST7.5

Bag Number: 16

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	4.60	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	7.40	quartz shatter	
Total:	6	12.00		

Provenience: TR1ST8.5

Bag Number: 17

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.00	quartz thinning flake	
2	5	2.20	quartz shatter	
Total:	6	4.20		

Provenience: TR1ST9.5

Bag Number: 18

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	3.40	quartz thinning flake	
2	3	21.70	quartz	
Total:	5	25.10		

Provenience: TR1ST10.5

Bag Number: 19

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	1.90	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	3	1.90		

Provenience: TR1ST 11.5

Bag Number: 20

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	4	3.10	quartz flake fragment	
2	2	14.20	quartz	
3	1	1.00	ironstone, undecorated	
4	1	2.30	bottle glass, amethyst (solarized)	
5	1	2.00	jar glass, cobalt blue	
6	1	1.10	window glass, clear	
7	1	1.30	unclassified alloy unclassified object	discarded
Total:	11	25.00		

Provenience: TR3ST3.5

Bag Number: 21

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.30	quartz thinning flake	
Total:	1	0.30		

Provenience: TR3ST5.5

Bag Number: 22

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.10	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.20	quartz shatter	
Total:	2	0.30		

Provenience: TR3ST6.5

Bag Number: 23

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	9.80	quartz biface fragment	
2	1	0.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	9.90		

Provenience: TR3.5ST2.5

Bag Number: 24

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	3.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	3.50		

Provenience: TR3.5ST5

Bag Number: 25

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	8.80	quartz biface fragment	
2	4	1.40	quartz flake fragment	
3	2	2.80	quartz shatter	
Total:	7	13.00		

Provenience: TR3.5ST5.5

Bag Number: 26

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	0.80	quartz flake fragment	
2	5	25.10	quartz shatter	
Total:	10	25.90		

Provenience: TR3.5ST 6

Bag Number: 27

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	17.40	quartz	
Total:	1	17.40		

Provenience: TR3.5ST4.5

Bag Number: 28

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	19.70	quartz biface fragment	
2	1	2.60	coal	
Total:	2	22.30		

Provenience: TR3.5ST6.5

Bag Number: 29

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.80	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.80		

Provenience: TR3.5ST7

Bag Number: 30

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	5.40	quartz biface fragment	
Total:	1	5.40		

Provenience: TR3.5ST7.5

Bag Number: 31

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	20.10	quartz stage II biface	
2	1	0.30	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	20.40		



Provenience: TR4ST1.5

Bag Number: 32

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.05	quartz pressure flake	
2	6	1.90	quartz flake fragment	
3	1	1.30	quartz	
Total:	8	3.25		

Provenience: TR4ST0.5

Bag Number: 33

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	9.20	quartz stage II biface	
2	1	1.00	quartz retouched flake	
3	1	0.05	quartz pressure flake	
4	3	2.30	quartz thinning flake	
5	44	22.60	quartz flake fragment	
6	4	57.00	quartz shatter	
Total:	54	92.15		

Provenience: TR3ST4.5

Bag Number: 34

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	4	5.70	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	4	5.70		

Provenience: TR4.5ST4

Bag Number: 35

Bag Description:

historics 0-30

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	0.80	quartz thinning flake	
2	2	0.40	quartz flake fragment	
3	1	1.20	glass dropper, light green	
4	4	10.80	bottle glass, clear	
5	1	18.10	bottle glass, light green	
6	1	4.00	bottle glass, green	
7	1	3.70	bottle glass, amber	
8	3	3.10	container glass, light green	
Total:	15	42.10		

Provenience: TR14ST1

Bag Number: 49

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	5	2.60	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	5	2.60		

Provenience: TR14.5ST1

Bag Number: 50

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.50		

Provenience: TR41ST0.5

Bag Number: 56

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	7.30	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	7.30		

Provenience: TR42ST1

Bag Number: 57

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.20	quartz thinning flake	
2	2	0.50	quartz flake fragment	
3	1	4.70	quartz shatter	
Total:	4	5.40		

Provenience: TR43ST3

Bag Number: 58

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.60	whiteware, unclassified blue decorated	
Total:	1	0.60		

Provenience: TR44ST2

Bag Number: 59

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.00	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	1.00		

Provenience: TR45ST2

Bag Number: 60

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.60	quartz thinning flake	
2	2	1.40	quartz flake fragment	
3	2	3.40	quartz shatter	
4	1	0.40	window glass, light blue	
5	1	0.05	burned/melted glass, clear	
Total:	7	5.85		

Provenience: JST1

Bag Number: 69

Bag Description:

Judgegmental

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	8	13.20	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	8	13.20		

Provenience: TR42ST0.5

Bag Number: 71

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	4	2.10	quartz flake fragment	
2	1	0.95	quartz Shatter	

Total:	5	3.05
Site Total:	288	531.45

## Site: 38LX672

Provenience: TR2ST3

Bag Number: 36

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	8.00	perfume bottle glass, clear	
2	2	21.00	milk bottle glass, clear	
3	2	41.80	burned/melted brick, fragment	
Total:	5	70.80		

Provenience: TR2ST5

Bag Number: 37

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.50	whiteware, undecorated	
2	1	3.40	window glass, clear	
3	3	5.20	container glass, clear	
4	1	1.10	porcelain, spark plug insulator	
Total:	6	12.20		

Provenience: TR2ST6

Bag Number: 38

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	11.30	bottle glass, clear	
Total:	1	11.30		

Provenience: TR2.5ST3

Bag Number: 39

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.70	quartz shatter	
2	3	7.80	bottle glass, clear	
3	1	3.10	container glass, clear	
4	1	4.70	container glass, aqua	
5	1	0.90	container glass, amber	
Total:	7	17.20		

Provenience: TR2.5ST4.5

Bag Number: 40

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.20	bottle glass, amber	
2	1	2.90	iron button	in micro-environment
Total:	2	4.10		



Provenience: TR2.5ST5.5

Bag Number: 41

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	0.35	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	3	0.35		

Provenience: TR2.5ST9

Bag Number: 42

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	4.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	4.50		

Provenience: TR29ST2

Bag Number: 53

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	6	2.40	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	6	2.40		

Provenience: TR29ST3

Bag Number: 54

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.20	quartz shatter	
Total:	1	2.20		

Provenience: TR32ST1

Bag Number: 55

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	15.00	container glass, amethyst (solarized)	
Total:	1	15.00		
Site Total:	34	140.05		

## Site: 38LX673

Provenience: TR2ST12

Bag Number: 43

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	3	22.40	quartz	
Total:	3	22.40		

Provenience: TR2ST13

Bag Number: 44

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.70	quartz thinning flake	
2	3	8.50	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	4	9.20		

Provenience: TRAST12.5

Bag Number: 45

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.10		

Provenience: TRAST13

Bag Number: 46

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.05	Coastal Plain chert pressure flake	
2	1	0.30	quartz thinning flake	
3	5	2.00	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	7	2.35		
Site Total:	15	34.05		

## Site: 38LX674

Provenience: TR7ST4

Bag Number: 47

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.80	copper alloy overall snap	in micro-environment
2	1	0.80	container glass, clear	
Total:	2	1.60		

Provenience: TR8ST5

Bag Number: 48

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	4.00	lid liner, milk glass	
2	1	0.90	window glass, light blue	
Total:	2	4.90		
Site Total:	4	6.50		

## Site: 38LX676

Provenience: TR19ST3

Bag Number: 51

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	129.70	iron spring hinge	in micro-environment
2	2	28.30	iron wire nail	in micro-environment
3	1	175.55	terra cotta, sewer pipe	
Total:	4	333.55		
Site Total:	4	333.55		

**Site: 38LX677**

Provenience: TR89ST1

Bag Number: 67

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	2.00	quartz shatter	
Total:	1	2.00		

Provenience: TR89ST2

Bag Number: 68

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.05	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.05		

Provenience: TR89ST1.5

Bag Number: 70

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	7.90	quartz shatter	
Total:	1	7.90		
Site Total:	3	9.95		

**Site: IF 1**

Provenience: TR21ST8

Bag Number: 52

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.40	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	0.40		
Site Total:	1	0.40		

**Site: IF 2**

Provenience: TR58ST3

Bag Number: 61

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	0.90	shale, no cultural material	
Total:	1	0.90		

Provenience: TR58ST4

Bag Number: 62

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	204.20	quartz shatter	
Total:	1	204.20		
Site Total:	2	205.10		



**Site: IF 3**

Provenience: TR63ST4

Bag Number: 63

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	4.60	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	4.60		
Site Total:	1	4.60		

**Site: IF 4**

Provenience: TR74ST3

Bag Number: 64

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	0.90	medium sand temper unclassified undecorated	
Total:	2	0.90		

Provenience: TR74ST3.5

Bag Number: 65

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	1	1.10	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	1	1.10		
Site Total:	3	2.00		

**Site: IF 5**

Provenience: TR77ST3

Bag Number: 66

Bag Description:

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in grams</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional Notes</i>
1	2	2.40	quartz flake fragment	
Total:	2	2.40		
Site Total:	2	2.40		
<b>Project Total:</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,270.05</b>		

## **APPENDIX C: SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTURAL 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. 0982 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 005596-01-012

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Taylor House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5121 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Corporate

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Commercial

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Façade and right elevation

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a front-gabled Bungalow with a side-facing gabled porch. There are scrolled metal supports and a metal balustrade at the porch. The house has red brick at the foundation wall, two chimneys, and porch piers. Windows have 3/1 wood sashes and the entry door is wood with a fan light accent. A gable-roofed garage is behind the house. It has exposed rafter tails and asphalt shingle siding. The resource is situated along a busy highway and has been converted to commercial use.

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

Vinyl siding

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

View:

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/11/2019

## 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. 0982.1 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 005596-01-012

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Taylor House; Garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5121 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Corporate

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Commercial

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Masonry

Other:

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls:

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This garage is located behind the house. It has exposed rafter tails and a gabled roofline.



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

None observed

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00982003

View:

Facing South

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/11/2019

## 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. 0983 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-029

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Caughman House  
Common Name:  
Address/Location: 5084 Augusta Rd  
City: Lexington ☒ Vicinity of County: Lexington  
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:  
Historical Use: Domestic  
Current Use: Domestic  
SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Construction Date: 1951 Construction: Frame Other:  
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick veneer  
Other: Foundation: Not visible  
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip  
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle  
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:  
Other: Porch Width:

#### Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a hipped-roof Ranch with a carport at one side. It has two brick chimneys, one on an exterior wall and one near the center of the house. There are two multi-pane tripartite windows at the facade. There are low brick walls at the western edge of the property. The resource is situated along a busy highway. It has a wide lawn, paved drive and variety of shrubs along the facade.

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

Historic aerial images show a large rear addition constructed between 1971 and 1994. The paved driveway was also added during this period.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

According to Hampton S. Caughman, Sr. (owner of 5079 Augusta Road), this house was built by Parnell Cannon.

### **Historical Information**

Historical Information:

This house is one of several in the vicinity associated with the Caughman family. A larger parcel of land was previously owned by the family, but between the 1950s and 1960s most of the land was sold. Smaller parcels along the highway were purchased and/or retained by family members. During this time, members of the family and their associates employed a local builder to erect houses on these smaller lots. House designs were based on a catalog of standard plans. Despite the connection with the Caughman family, there are no known associations with historically significant events or individuals and the resource does not appear to be a principle source of important information.

Source(s) of Information:

Personal interview with owner.

### **Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00983001

00983002

00983003

View:

Facing North

Facing Northwest

Facing Northeast

Other:

### **Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/11/2019



## 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. 0984 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-030

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Boozer House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5070 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington

✓ Vicinity of County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Commercial

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1910

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Shed

Other:

Porch Width: Façade and right elevation

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a gable-roof Colonial Revival house with a wraparound porch. It has a central front door with sidelights and transom. One corbeled brick chimney is on the west elevation. This resource is situated along a busy highway. It sits close to the roadway and has a lawn, foundation plantings, and mature trees on the property.

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

Exterior materials have been altered, including the addition of a metal roof and synthetic siding. There are additions at the sides and rear of the building. The dates of these changes are unknown, but may have occurred in the 1950s. The house has been converted to commercial use.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

### **Historical Information**

Historical Information:

This house is one of several in the vicinity that are associated with the Caughman family. A larger parcel of land was previously owned by the family, but between the 1950s and 1960s most of the land was sold. Smaller parcels along the highway were purchased and/or retained by family members. Between the 1950s and 1960s, members of the family and their associates employed a local builder to erect houses on these smaller lots. House designs were based on a catalog of standard plans. This house predates the time of the land sales and would likely have been associated with the original, larger parcel.

Source(s) of Information:

Personal interview with a nearby owner.

### **Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00984001

00984002

00984003

View:

Facing North

Facing West

Facing Northeast

Other:

### **Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/11/2019

## 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. 0985 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-026

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Boozer House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5062 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington

✓ Vicinity of County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1960

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Brick veneer

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a hipped-roof Ranch. It has a central front door that is slightly recessed. It has one larger picture window and several single windows across the facade. An integral carport is on the west elevation. The house is situated along a busy highway. It has an open lawn and manicured shrubs planted across the facade.



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

A rear addition was constructed and several non-historic outbuildings added between 1971 and 1994.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00985001

00985002

00985003

View:

Facing North

Facing West

Facing Northeast

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/11/2019

## 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. 0986 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-024

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Frye House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5044 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Corporate

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Commercial

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1960

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Brick veneer

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a hipped-roof Ranch. It has a central front door that is slightly recessed between a front projecting hip at one side and front projecting gable on the other. A circular window is next to the front door. It has one larger picture window at the center of the front projecting gable. A rear facing gable is an addition. A screened porch is on the east elevation. The house is situated along a busy highway and has been converted to commercial use. It has an open lawn and a paved driveway.

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

The rear facing gable and an outbuilding were added between 1971 and 1994. The house has been converted for commercial use.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00986001

00986002

00986003

View:

Facing North

Facing Northwest

Facing Northeast

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/12/2019



## 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. 0987 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-03-032

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Sox House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4872 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington

✓ Vicinity of County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1951

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: T

Exterior Walls: Brick veneer

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

#### Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a Minimal Traditional design with a brick exterior. There is a small front projecting gable at one side of the facade and a larger gable projection at the rear. There is an off-center front door that has a small concrete stoop in front. A tripartite window is to one side of the door. A brick chimney is near the center of the roof. The house is situated along a busy highway. It has an open lawn, paved driveway, and a variety of bushes and trees on the property. A non-historic carport is situated just behind the house.

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

The carport was added between 1971 and 1994.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00987001

00987002

00987003

View:

Facing North

Facing Northwest

Facing Northeast

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/12/2019

## 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. 0988 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-03-030

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Wingard House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4864 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Commercial

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1969

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a simple Ranch house with a rear hip addition. The exterior is clad with a combination of brick and vertical panel siding. It has a central front entry door with a brick stoop and wood railings. A multi-light picture window is to one side of the door. The house has been converted to commercial use and is situated along a busy highway. It has an open lawn, paved driveway and parking, and mature trees at the rear of the property.



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

The rear addition and large outbuilding were constructed between 1971 and 1994. An area on the southeast corner of the house is clad with synthetic paneling and appears to have enclosed a porch. A facade picture window appears to have been altered, the front door has been replaced, and there are non-historic wood railings at the front entry.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00988001

00988002

View:

Facing North

Facing Northwest

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/12/2019

## 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. 0989 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-02-013

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Mathias House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 127 Cedar Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Corporate

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1957

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: T

Exterior Walls: Brick

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is a Ranch house. It appears to have historically had a T-shaped footprint, but now has a gable projection added to the east side. The exterior is clad with brick, but this may have been added at the time of the side gable addition. It has an off-center front door that leads to a concrete patio lined with brick planters. The house is situated along a secondary road but is adjacent to an interstate. It has an open lawn, paved driveway, and mature trees at the rear and side of the property.

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

The side addition was constructed between 1994 and 2004. The windows are non-historic vinyl, but the replacement date is unknown. Outbuildings were constructed after 1971 but before 2004.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00989001

00989002

View:

Facing Northwest

Facing Southwest

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/12/2019



## 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. 0990 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-03-035

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Moore House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 124 Cedar Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1920

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This resource was historically a Colonial Revival house, but it has numerous additions that have changed the shape, size and facade. There is a front gable porch that covers the facade, a gable projection on the north side and a rear gable projection. Windows and siding do not appear to be historic. Brick chimneys are at either end of the historic portion of the house. A pair of oak trees flanks the front entry. There is a wide lawn in front of the house. An unpaved drive runs along the southern edge of the property and another unpaved drive enters from the north and loops in front of the house.

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

The rear additions were constructed before 1971. The side addition appears to have been constructed sometime after that. The date of the front addition is unknown. The replacement of windows and siding appears relatively recent.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00990001

00990002

00990003

View:

Facing East

Facing Northeast

Facing Southwest

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/12/2019

## 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. 0991 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 005596-01-016

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Caughman Sr. House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5079 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington

✓ Vicinity of County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1951

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Stone veneer

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

#### Description/Significant Features:

This resource is single-story linear house with a stone exterior and side gabled roof. It has a double carport at one side. It has a stone chimney between the exterior wall and carport. There are several multi-light wood windows at the facade, including a tripartite window near the front door. A low porch with metal railings leads to a single front entry door with a classical surround. Landscaping includes granite walls, concrete walk and drive as well as an assortment of shrubs and trees. The resource is situated along a busy highway.



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

None observed

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

According to Hampton S. Caughman, Sr., owner, this house was built by Parnell Cannon.

### **Historical Information**

Historical Information:

This house is one of several in the vicinity associated with the Caughman family. A larger parcel of land was previously owned by the family, but between the 1950s and 1960s most of the land was sold. Smaller parcels along the highway were purchased and/or retained by family members. During this time, members of the family and their associates employed a local builder to erect houses on these smaller lots. House designs were based on a catalog of standard plans. Despite the connection with the Caughman family, there are no known associations with historically significant events or individuals and the resource does not appear to be a principle source of important information.

Source(s) of Information:

Personal interview with owner.

### **Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00991001

00991002

00991003

View:

Facing Southwest

Facing East

Facing Southwest

Other:

### **Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

02/11/2019

## 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. 0992 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-045

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5140 Augusta Hwy

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Commercial

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Masonry

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Other

Other:

Foundation: Slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

This resource is single-story concrete block structure with a side gabled roof. Asphalt shingle siding is at the gable ends. Windows, where present, have single, 2/2 aluminum sashes. A small shed projection is on the rear elevation as is a garage door opening. The property where this building is located is overgrown with trees and other vegetation. A smaller historic building is also on the property. The resource is situated along a busy highway.

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

None observed

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Historic aerial images appear to show this as the location of multiple small buildings, which may have operated as rental units, a hotel, tourist camp or other similar operation.

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial images

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00992001

00992002

00992003

View:

Facing Northwest

Facing South

Facing South

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

05/24/2019



## 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. 0992.01 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-045

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building  
Common Name:  
Address/Location: 5140 Augusta Hwy  
City: Lexington ✓ Vicinity of County: Lexington  
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:  
Historical Use: Commercial  
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use  
SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Construction: Frame Other:  
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Asbestos shingle  
Other: Foundation: Not visible  
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral  
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle  
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable  
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

#### Description/Significant Features:

This resource is single-story frame structure with a side gabled roof. Asbestos shingle siding is over asphalt shingle siding on the exterior. The building has a symmetrical facade with two windows at the center and doors on either end. Windows are 3/1 wood sashes, doors have been removed. Small gable projections with wood bracket supports shelter each doorway. The property where this building is located is overgrown with trees and other vegetation. A larger historic building is also on the property. The resource is situated along a busy highway.

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

None observed

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Historic aerial images appear to show this as the location of multiple small buildings, which may have operated as rental units, a hotel, tourist camp or other similar operation.

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial images

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00992004

00992005

00992006

View:

Facing Southeast

Facing East

Facing Northeast

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

05/24/2019

## 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. 0993 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 005596-02-001

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Enlow House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4801 Augusta Rd

City: Lexington



Vicinity of

County: Lexington

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1940

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other:

Foundation: Concrete block

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:

This resource is a single-story house with a vinyl clad exterior and side gable roof. A front gable projection is on the eastern end of the facade. There is a shed porch on the western end of the facade and a shed porch at the rear. Both porches have scrolled metal supports. Windows are single, 6/6 non-historic vinyl units on all elevations except the west, where there are two pairs of similar non-historic windows. A small historic building is south of the house. It has a concrete block exterior and a gable roof. Two non-historic buildings are also on the lot. Landscaping includes a partially paved driveway and an assortment of shrubs and trees. The resource is situated along a busy highway.



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

Vinyl windows and siding added (non-historic)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00993001

00993002

00993003

View:

Facing South

Facing Northwest

Facing Northeast

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

05/24/2019

## 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. 0993.01 Status U Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 005596-02-001

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Enlow Outbuilding  
Common Name:  
Address/Location: 4801 Augusta Rd  
City: Lexington ☒ Vicinity of County: Lexington  
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:  
Historical Use: Unknown  
Current Use: Unknown  
SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1940 Construction: Masonry Other:  
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other  
Other: Foundation: Slab construction  
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front  
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle  
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:  
Other: Porch Width:

#### Description/Significant Features:

This outbuilding is located south of the house. It has concrete block walls and a gable roof with exposed rafter tails. A wood door on the west elevation has three lights over three panels. Windows are fixed pane and aluminum 2/2 types.

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

None noted

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:

00993004

00993005

View:

Facing East

Facing Northeast

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:

Jennifer Corcoran

Organization:

Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:

05/24/2019



## 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. 0994 Status R Revisit  
Quadrangle Name: Lexington  
Tax Map No. 004498-01-023

### SURVEY FORM

#### Identification

Historic Name: Unknown  
Common Name: Busbee Property Cemetery  
Address/Location: 184 Morgan Drive  
City: Lexington ✓ Vicinity of County: Lexington  
Ownership: Private Category: Site Other:  
Historical Use: Funerary  
Current Use: Funerary  
SHPO National Register  
Determination of Eligibility:

#### Property Description

Construction Date: unknown Construction: Other:  
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:  
Other: Foundation:  
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:  
Other: Roof Material:  
Stories: Porch Shape:  
Other: Porch Width:

#### Description/Significant Features:

This small cemetery was identified within the residential property at 184 Morgan Drive. It consisted of six graves identified by clear depressions oriented in two parallel rows. Three of these graves were marked including one grave with a wooden headstone and two with fieldstone markers. No names were associated with any of the interments. The small cemetery was identified on the property owned by Elizabeth Busbee, who grew up on the land. Documentary research indicates that Joel Corley owned the property prior to the Civil War and the 1870 census lists several "farm hands" in the vicinity of Joel Corley and his family.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

**Historical Information**

Historical Information:

Documentary research indicates that Joel Corley owned the property prior to the Civil War and the 1870 census lists several "farm hands" in the vicinity of Joel Corley and his family (J.R. Fennell, personal communication 2019).

Source(s) of Information:

**Digital Photo ID(s)**

File Name:  
00994001

View:  
Facing Northwest

Other:

**Program Management**

Recorded by:  
Ryan Sipe

Organization:  
Edwards-Pitman

Date Recorded:  
06/12/2019





## **APPENDIX D: RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS**



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## *Ryan O. Sipe*

**POSITION:** Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

**EDUCATION:** B.A. Anthropology (2002)  
The University of North Florida

M.A. Social Science (Archaeology Emphasis) (2013)  
Georgia Southern University

**CONTINUING EDUCATION:** Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

FHWA-NHI-310110 Federal-Aid Highways – 101

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)  
Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC)  
Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC)  
Southern Georgia Archaeological Research Team (SOGART)

### **EXPERIENCE:**

Mr. Sipe serves as a Principal Investigator/Archaeologist for the firm. He has over 15 years of experience and training in cultural resource management, including archaeological survey, archaeological site assessment, archaeological mitigation, technical report writing, geographic information systems, and public outreach. Mr. Sipe has conducted many cultural resource surveys and data recovery projects throughout the Southeastern United States and has also served as a Field Director on academic field school projects. He has worked with federal, state, and private entities in preparing documents in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. While primarily interested in the late prehistoric cultures of the coastal Southeast, Mr. Sipe also has a strong background in historical research, including early contact/colonial period, plantation, and postbellum archaeology.

The following are projects Mr. Sipe has managed or has served in a supervisory capacity:

- **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed SR 4/US 1 Widening from Tobacco Road to Meadowbrook Drive, Richmond County, Georgia:** Served as Principal Investigator for this project in Richmond County, Georgia for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
- **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the I 20, 26, and 126 Corridor in Richland and Lexington Counties, South Carolina:** Acted as Principal Investigator for this project in Lexington and Richland Counties, South Carolina.
- **Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the I 85 Widening Corridor from Mile Marker 80 to 96 in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina.** Served as Principal Investigator for this project in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina.
- **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed SR 223/Robinson Avenue Road Improvements, Columbia County, Georgia:** Acting as Principal Investigator for this project in Telfair County, Georgia for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.



## *DAVID J. ADAIR*

**POSITION:** Senior Architectural Historian / Historic Preservation Planner

**EDUCATION:**

- M.H.P., Historic Preservation (2006)  
University of Georgia
- B.A. History (1991)  
University of Georgia

**CONTINUING EDUCATION:**

- SWCA Environmental Consultants – Reaching and Writing Agreement Documents Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (2007)
- Federal Highway Administration National Highway Institute – NEPA and Transportation Decision Making (2007)
- Georgia Department of Transportation – Plan Development Process Training (2008)
- National Preservation Institute – Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20<sup>th</sup>-Century Buildings (2009)
- National Preservation Institute – NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources (2011)
- National Preservation Institute – Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties (2011)
- National Preservation Institute – Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places (2012)

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:**

- Society of Architectural Historians
- Southeastern Chapter Society of Architectural Historians
- Georgia Historical Society
- Vernacular Architecture Forum
- Vernacular Georgia
- Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
- National Trust for Historic Preservation

**EXPERIENCE:**

Mr. Adair currently serves as a Senior Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Mr. Adair conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, and document historic resources located within the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Mr. Adair prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources.

Some projects Mr. Adair has been involved with are:

- **US 21/US 21 Bypass and SC 51 Widening, York County, SC:** Performed a historic architectural resources survey to identify and evaluate all buildings and structures 50 years of age or older that met South Carolina Survey Site criteria for NRHP eligibility and assessed project effects to one NRHP eligible resource located near the APE of the project. The results of the survey and the assessment of project effects were made in a SCDOT Archaeological Field Report form.
- **I-85 Widening Between Exits 80 and 96, Spartanburg/Cherokee Counties, SC:** Performed a historic architectural resources survey to identify and evaluate all buildings and structures 50 years of age or older that met South Carolina Survey Site criteria and assessed project effects to resources determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The results of the survey and assessment of project effects on resources determined eligible for the NRHP were made in a Cultural Resources Survey Report.
- **S-26-15 (Broadway St.) Bridge Replacement over Withers Swash, Horry County, SC:** Performed a historic architectural resources survey to identify and evaluate all buildings and structures 50 years of age or older that met South Carolina Survey Site criteria for NRHP eligibility and assessed project effects to one NRHP listed resource located within the APE of the project. The results of the survey and the assessment of project effects were made in a SCDOT Archaeological Field Report form.

**APPENDIX E:**  
**PROPERTY OWNER NOTIFICATION LETTER**





**INFORMATION FOR PROPERTY OWNERS AND RESIDENTS**

**SUBJECT: Proposed US 1 Bridge Replacement over I-20 in Lexington County, South Carolina – SCDOT Project ID P030711**

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) is working to replace the US 1 bridge over I-20 in Lexington County, SC. This project includes replacing the existing bridge and improving the interchange ramps at the I-20 intersection. The improvements may also include utility relocations, drainage improvements, and minor pavement widening of the existing US 1 roadway. This project is currently in the planning stage of the design-build process and more information will be available at a future date.

Engineers, surveyors, and others who will be involved in the work to plan and design the project may be working on or near your property to gather information necessary for the future design, right-of-way acquisition, and construction. This may involve employees from private firms who are performing contractual services for various aspects of the work for the SCDOT. SCDOT, STV Incorporated and sub consultants will be performing various functions such as field surveys, design, and planning on this project.

Initially, the work being performed is to gather preliminary information necessary to prepare the design drawings and documentation that are necessary for the future design and development of the project.

If you have any questions, please contact the following:

**Mrs. Kate Drafts, P.E. - Program Manager**

**SCDOT**  
**955 Park Street**  
**Columbia, SC 29202**  
**Email: [DraftsKR@scdot.org](mailto:DraftsKR@scdot.org)**  
**(803) 737-1231**

Thank you for your consideration and understanding during this process. The SCDOT appreciates any comments you may have regarding this project.

