

Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Project Charleston County, South Carolina

Addendum Report

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In August 2018, investigators from Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a cultural resources survey along I-526 in North Charleston, Charleston County (CC), South Carolina. Recent design changes in the I-526 Improvements Project resulted in changes to the original archaeological and architectural survey universes investigated by Baluha et al. (2019a, 2019b). The summary of these additional cultural resources investigations is produced in this addendum report to the *Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Project* Draft Report (Baluha et al. 2019a). Baluha et al.'s (2019a) previous survey did not include the section of I-526 in North Charleston between the west bank of the Cooper River and the North Rhett Avenue interchange. The current project description and summary of the cultural resources investigations are presented below.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is equivalent to the archaeological and architectural survey universes combined. The archaeological survey universe covers 130 hectares (322 acres) and is equal to the project footprint provided by South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) planners to Brockington. The architectural survey universe extends 91 meters (m) outside the archaeological survey universe and covers approximately 181 hectares (448 acres). The project extends between the work documented by Baluha et al. (2019a) to the west and Baluha et al. (2019b) to the east, or 2.33 kilometers (km) from the west bank of the Cooper River. The APE includes the North Rhett and Virginia Avenue interchanges. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the current investigations. Figure 1.2 presents the location of the current investigations, cultural resources, and previous investigations within 0.5 mile of the project.

1.3 Project Setting

The APE extends 2.33 km west from the west bank of the Cooper River terminating just past the North Rhett Avenue interchange in northeastern North Charleston, South Carolina. A CSX Railroad spur extends through the APE. The Filbin Creek estuary drains east through the APE into the Cooper River. This area is heavily developed, including industrialized areas along Virginia Avenue near the Cooper River and mixed-use commercial and residential areas north and south of Filbin Creek. Figure 1.3 presents views of the APE.

1.4 Project Summary

Cultural resources survey of the APE included background research, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. No archaeological resources have been identified in the archaeological survey universe. Previ-

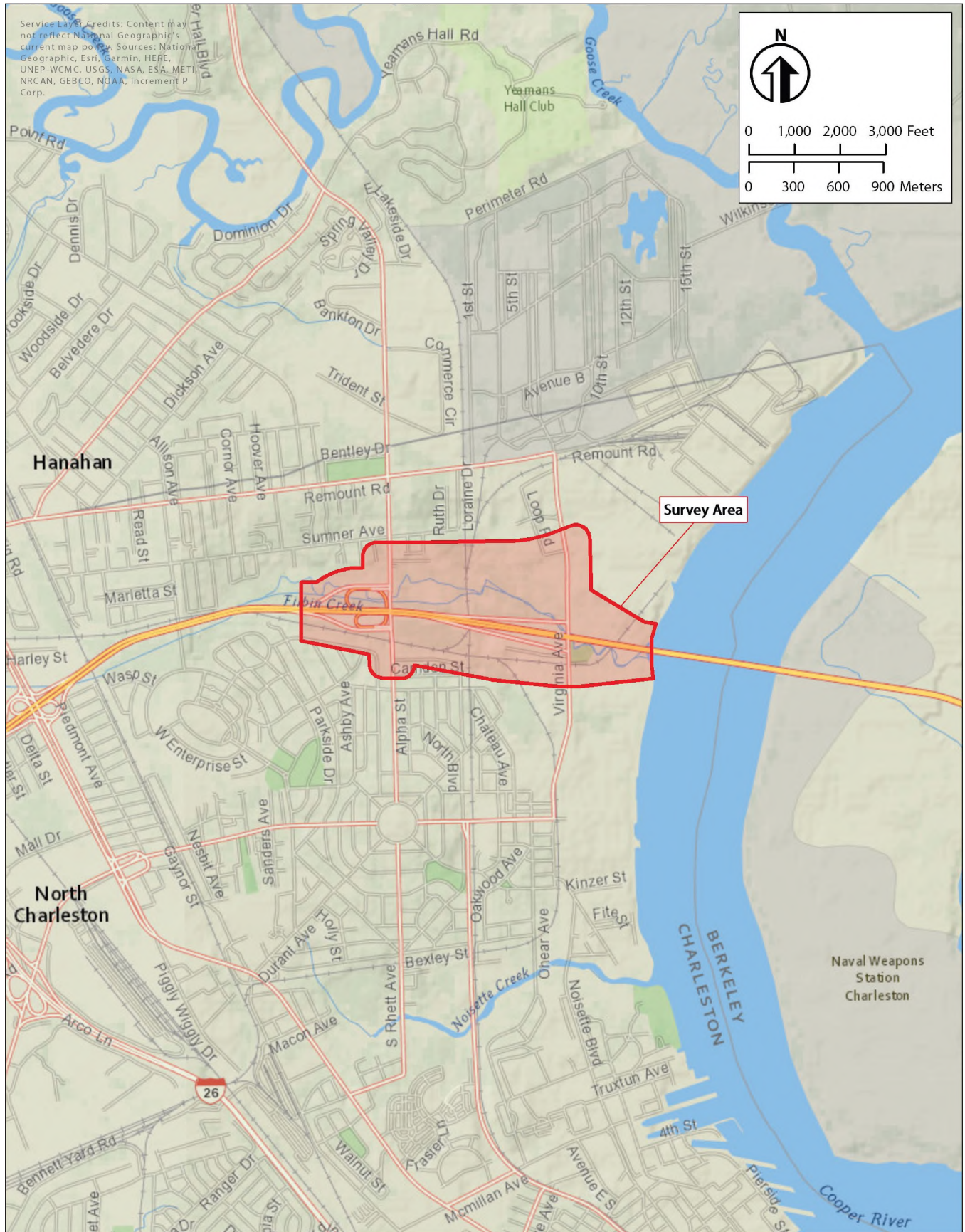


Figure 1.1 Location of the project.

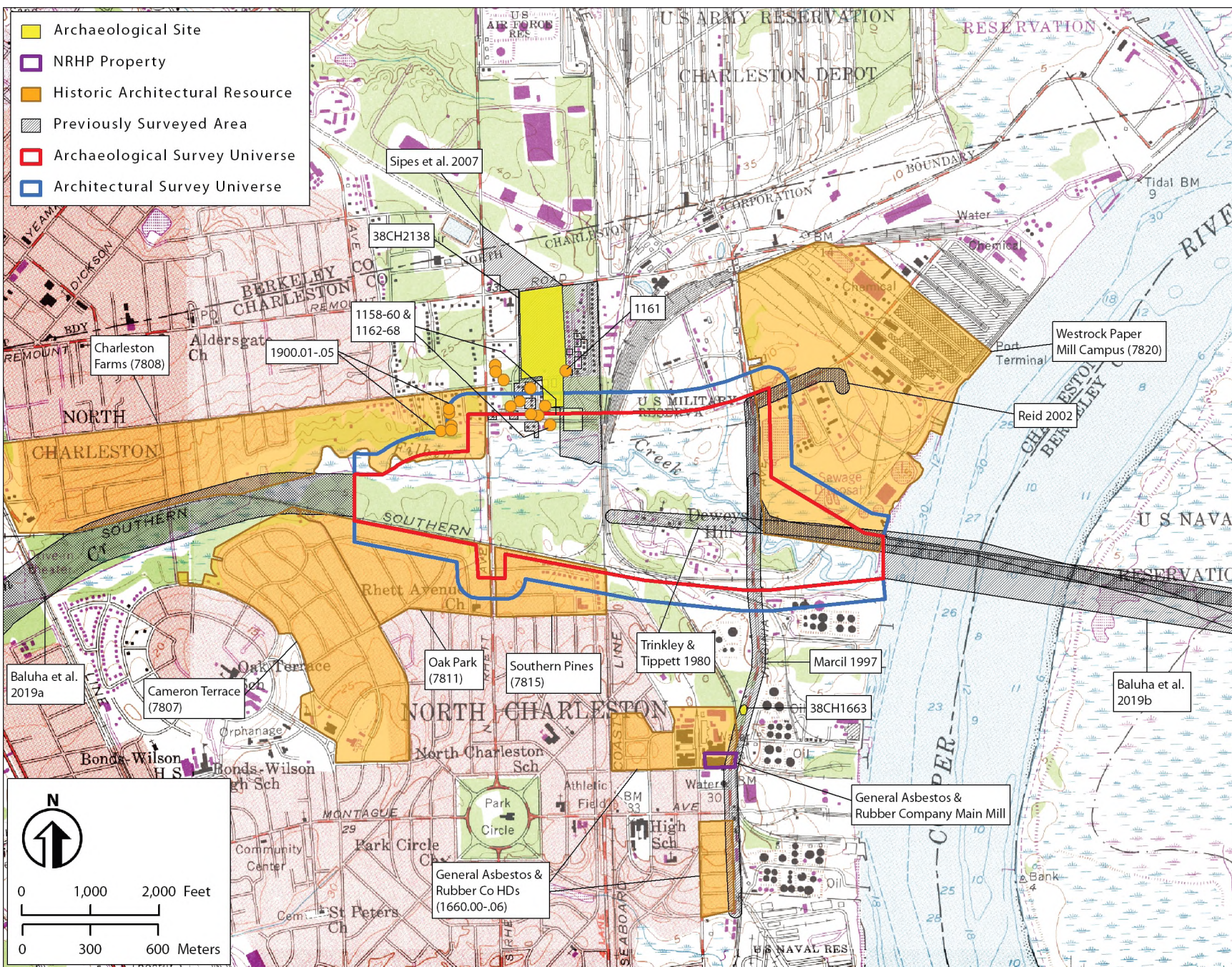


Figure 1.2 Location of the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Addendum APE and all identified cultural resources (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1999 North Charleston, SC quadrangle).



Figure 1.3 Typical views of the APE: shovel tested area north of I-526 looking west (top); wooded area near CSX Railroad spur looking east (bottom).

ous investigations have identified two post-World War II neighborhoods (Resources 7808 and 7811) and 11 individual historic architectural resources (Resources 1158-1160, 1165-1167, and 1900.01-1900.05) in the architectural survey universe (Baluha et al. 2019a; Fick (1995); Sipes et al. 2007). During the current investigation, we identified one post-World War II neighborhood (Resource 7815), one individual historic architectural resource (Resource 7815.01) associated with that neighborhood, and one historic area (Resource 7820) in the architectural survey universe and one individual historic architectural resource (Resource 7815.02) outside the architectural survey universe. These 17 cultural resources are recommended not eligible for the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP). No further management consideration of these resources is warranted. If the currently proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary. The architectural survey forms are attached as an appendix.

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objective

The objective of the investigations was to assess the potential for construction of the I-526 Phase I Improvements Project to affect cultural resources. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, archaeological and architectural field investigations, laboratory analyses, and the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

2.2 Background Research

The Principal Investigator (David Baluha) conducted background research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and on ArchSite to locate any previously recorded archaeological sites, historic resources, and previous investigations within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the APE. These efforts identified seven relevant cultural resource investigations, two archaeological sites, 49 historic architectural resources, and one non-contiguous historic district. Table 2.1 lists the seven previous investigations conducted within 0.8 km of the APE. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 list previously identified archaeological sites and historic architectural resources and districts within 0.8 km of the APE, respectively.

During the historic resources survey of North Charleston, Fick (1995) identified 25 individual historic architectural resources and one non-contiguous historic district within 0.8 km of the APE centerline (see Table 2.3). The 31 individual historic architectural resources are all in the Charleston Farms neighborhood

Table 2.1 Relevant previous investigations within 0.8 km of the APE.

Authors	Date	Project	Agency*
Trinkley and Tippet	1980	Archaeological Survey Mark Clark Expressway	SCDOT
Fick	1995	Historic Resources Survey of North Charleston	SCDAH
Marcil	1997	Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) of Virginia Ave. (S-58) from S-59 to N of I-526	SCDOT
Reid	2002	Evaluation of the Proposed SCE&G Westvaco-Thomas Island 115kV Transmission Line	FERC
Sipes et al.	2007	CRS of Tract A, B, and F at the Proposed Remount Business Park	OCRM
Baluha et al.	2019a	CRS I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Project	SCDOT
Baluha et al.	2019b	CRS I-526 Lowcountry Corridor East Project	SCDOT
FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission			
OCRM = Ocean and Coastal Resource Management			
SCDAH = South Carolina Department of Archives and History			
SCDOT = South Carolina Department of Transportation			

and include 21 Minimal Traditional houses (Resource 362-1900), three Bungalows (362-1901), and one unidentified house (362-1925). Five of the Minimal Traditional houses are in the architectural survey universe and discussed below. Fick (1995) recommended all 25 of these resources not eligible for the NRHP. Resources 1660.01-1660.06 comprise one non-contiguous NRHP-eligible historic district associated with the General Asbestos and Rubber Company buildings and related employee housing. Fick (1995) recommended these resources eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A (*industry/social history*) and C (*architecture*). The current project will have no effect on these historic properties.

Table 2.2 Archaeological sites within 0.8 km of the APE.

Site	Description	NRHP Status	Reference
38CH1663	Early twentieth-century industrial complex (Dixie House Company Saw and Planing Mill)	Not eligible	Marcil 1997
38CH2138	Mid-twentieth-century military complex (Staging Area 1, Charleston Port of Embarkation, Charleston Army Depot)	Not eligible	Sipes et al. 2007

Table 2.3 Historic architectural resources and districts within 0.8 km of the APE.

Number	Description	Address	Date	NRHP	Comment(s)
<i>Fick (1995)</i>					
362-1900	Single family residence (Minimal Traditional)	1223 Sumner Ave.	1950	Not eligible	
		1233 Sumner Ave.	1956	Not eligible	
		1236 Sumner Ave.	1955	Not eligible	
		1240 Sumner Ave.	1950	Not eligible	
		1338 Fretwell St.	c. 1950	Not eligible	no longer extant
		1432 Sumner Ave.	1950	Not eligible	
		5435 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible	
		5436 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible	
		5441 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible	
		5442 Annette St.	1951	Not eligible	
		5445 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible	
		5456 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible	
		5460 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible	
		5465 Pennsylvania Ave.	1955	Not eligible	
		5475 Pennsylvania Ave.	1955	Not eligible	
		5479 North Rhett Ave.	c. 1940	Not eligible	no longer extant
		5526 Aldrich Ave.	c. 1950	Not eligible	no longer extant
		5604 Aldrich Ave.	1950	Not eligible	
		5610 Aldrich Ave.	1950	Not eligible	
		5616 Aldrich Ave.	1950	Not eligible	
		5641 Meadow Ave.	1957	Not eligible	
362-1901	Single family residence (Bungalow)	1431 Sumner Ave.	1955	Not eligible	
		5611 Garrett St.	1955	Not eligible	
		5626 Flanders Ave.	1954	Not eligible	
362-1925	Single family residence (unknown)	5521 North Rhett Ave.	1940	Not eligible	
1660.01-1660.06	General Asbestos & Rubber Company Historic Districts	Non-contiguous blocks and individual buildings between Buist, Delsey, and Virginia Avenues	1914	Eligible	Being redeveloped into mixed-use commercial and residential area

* **Bold** indicates resources in the architectural survey universe.

Table 2.3 Historic architectural resources and districts within 0.8 km of the APE.

Number	Description	Address	Date	NRHP	Comment(s)
Sipes et al. (2007)					
1158	North Charleston Primitive Baptist Church	1151 Wright St.	c. 1956	Not Eligible	
1159	Single family residence	5474 Thompson St.	1952	Not Eligible	
1160	Single family residence	1184 Leary St.	1945	Not Eligible	
1161	Single family residence	5534 Ruth Dr.	1953	Not Eligible	no longer extant
1162	Single family residence	5524 North Rhett Ave.	1948	Not Eligible	
1163	Single family residence	5516 North Rhett Ave.	1950	Not Eligible	no longer extant
1164	Single family residence	5508 North Rhett Ave.	1942	Not Eligible	no longer extant
1165	Single family residence	1159 Leary St.	1952	Not Eligible	
1166	Single family residence	5468 Turner St.	1952	Not Eligible	
1167	Single family residence	1165 Leary St.	1950	Not Eligible	
1168	Single family residence	1165 Sumner Ave.	1950	Not Eligible	
Baluha et al. (2019a)					
7807	Cameron Terrace neighborhood	North Charleston, south of I-526, west of Parkside Dr.	c. 1955	Not eligible	
7807.01	Single family residence (Minimal Traditional)	5310 Hartford Circle	1955		
7807.02	Single family residence (Ranch)	5328 Hartford Circle	1960		
7808	Charleston Farms neighborhood	North Charleston, north of I-526, west of North Rhett Ave., south of Sumner Ave.	c. 1950	Not eligible	
7811	Oak Park West neighborhood	North Charleston, south of I-526	c. 1952	Not eligible	
7811.01	Single family residence (Minimal Traditional)	1372 Maxwell Street	1952		
7811.02	Single family residence (Ranch)	5322 Parkside Drive	1965		
GARCO Main Mill Building and Non-Contiguous Historic Districts					
Main Mill Building		4900 O'Hear Avenue	1915	Listed (2017)	No adverse effect
Northern District		Between CSX Railroad and Virginia Avenue, north of GARCO Street, southeast of Durant Avenue	1915-1972	Eligible	
Southern District		Between Buist, O'Hear and Virginia Avenues and Cougar Way, North Charleston			
* Bold indicates resources in the architectural survey universe.					

During cultural resources survey of Virginia Avenue from Buist Avenue to north of I-526, SCDOT archaeologist Valerie Marcil (1997) identified archaeological Site 38CH1663. This site is 775 m south of the APE centerline, just west of Virginia Avenue. The site contains archaeological remnants of the former Dixie House Company Saw and Planing Mill dryer building. Site 38CH1663 is not eligible for the NRHP and requires no additional management.

During cultural resources survey of Tract A, B, and F at the proposed Remount Business Park, Sipes et al. (2007) documented one archaeological site (38CH2138) and 11 historic architectural resources (Resources 1158-1168). Of these, six of the architectural resources (Resources 1158-1160 and 1165-1167) are in the architectural survey universe. These six architectural resources are described in Section 3.3 below.

During cultural resources survey of the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Project, Baluha et al. (2019a) identified three post-World War II neighborhoods (Resources 7807, 7808, and 7811) and four individual historic architectural resources (Resources 7807.01, 7807.02, 7811.01, and 7811.02) within 0.8 km of the APE centerline (see Table 2.3). Baluha et al. (2019a) recommended all these resources not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.

The General Asbestos and Rubber Company (GARCO) Main Mill and non-contiguous historic districts are located within 0.5 mile of the APE centerline. The non-contiguous historic districts include the main mill building and several other structures, located east of Park Circle and west of Virginia Avenue. The period of significance ranges from 1915 to 1972. The main building was built in 1915 and listed on the NRHP on February 28, 2017. GARCO served as a major regional employer, providing various products to the American automotive industry and space program until it closed in 1972. Today, the main mill building is being converted into a mixed commercial and residential development. These cultural resources are located outside the viewshed of the APE. Therefore, the proposed project will have no adverse effect on the GARCO main mill building and non-contiguous historic districts.

2.3 Archaeological Survey

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Addendum APE from July 30 to August 20, 2018. Archaeological survey of the project corridor followed the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). The existing right-of-way (ROW) averages 122 m wide along I-526 and 37 to 61 m along side streets. For the most part, the archaeological survey universe extends 30 m to either side of the existing ROW, excepting the area near the North Rhett and Virginia Avenue interchanges. The initial transects were spaced 15 m to either side of the existing ROW, and every 30 m thereafter. Investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-m intervals along each transect. We did not excavate shovel tests in areas that were investigated during previous cultural resources surveys, in wetlands, or outside the archaeological survey universe.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. All identifiable or suspected cultural materials were collected. Excavators recorded provenience information including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers on resealable, archivally stable, plastic artifact collection bags. Information relating to each shovel test also was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Shovel tests were not excavated in wetlands and generally were not excavated in disturbed/developed areas. No archaeological resources were identified.

2.4 Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted architectural survey from August 20 to 24, 2018. Additional photo documentation of previously recorded resources was conducted in January 2019. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the APE. Field survey methods complied with the SCDAH's (2015 and 2018) *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* and the *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH survey practice, the project Architectural Historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

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

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

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the Architectural Historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2015:10), a resource that has integrity:

retains its historic appearance and character... [and] conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these qualities.

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

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

2.5 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

2.5.1 Overview

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

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

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

2.5.2 Individual Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both steps are discussed in more detail below.

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addi-

tion, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

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

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

2.5.3 Assessing Post-World War II Neighborhoods

The APE encompasses portions of two post-World War II neighborhoods. The SCDAH (2018) summarizes background information on the development trends for these neighborhoods and the characteristics and styles often associated with individual buildings and whole neighborhoods. The SCDAH (2018) suggests that post-War residences and neighborhoods should be evaluated under NRHP Criteria A, B, or C (see Section 2.5.3). Because of their abundance, individual buildings associated with post-World War II neighborhoods must retain a high degree of integrity. Furthermore, neighborhoods/subdivisions comprising post-War houses should retain integrity as a group or district. Table 2.4 lists the evaluative criteria for post-World War II neighborhoods.

Table 2.4 Evaluative criteria for post-World War II neighborhoods (SCDAH 2018).

Neighborhoods	
1	Repetition of house type or style (many builders re-used similar plans throughout the neighborhood)
2	Community buildings (churches, schools, recreation centers, shopping areas) if part of the original plan/design
3	Majority of residences retain historic materials and design
4	Setting (lot size, building setback, streetscapes, parks, and landscape design)
Individual Residences	
1	Garage or carports originally attached to the building and not enclosed
2	Original windows and front door
3	Original siding/wall materials
4	Original metal porch posts or carport posts
5	Original chimney
6	No large scale additions, especially to the residence's front or side

3.0 Results and Recommendations

3.1 Introduction

The current investigation includes archaeological and architectural survey. Figure 3.1 shows the location of the APE, shovel tested areas, and all cultural resources in the APE. The results of the archaeological and architectural surveys are presented below, followed by management recommendations.

3.2 Archaeological Survey Results

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the current archaeological survey universe from August 18 to 20, 2018. These investigations were conducted by Technicians Scott Kitchens and Jimmy Lefebre under the direction of Principal Investigator David Baluha. Previous investigations covered approximately 16.0 percent of the archaeological survey universe. Approximately 39.1 percent of the archaeological survey universe extends across heavily disturbed lands that were not surveyed. Another 32.8 percent of the archaeological survey universe extends across wetlands. During the current investigation, we conducted archaeological survey across five areas, covering approximately 13.4 percent of the current archaeological survey universe. Most of the excavated shovel tests displayed disturbed soils, which Miller (1971) defines as Udorthents, particularly south of I-526 or near the CSX Railroad spur. No archaeological resources were identified. Table 3.1 summarizes investigations in the archaeological survey universe. Figure 3.2 displays shovel test profiles from the southern portion of the archaeological survey universe.

3.3 Architectural Survey Results

3.3.1 Introduction

All or portions of 16 historic architectural resources (Resources 1158-1160, 1165-1167, 1900.01-1900.05, 7808, 7811, 7815, 7815.01, and 7820) are in the architectural survey universe. These include five individual historic architectural resources (Resources 1900.01-1900.05) identified by Fick (1995); six individual historic architectural resources (Resource 1158-1160 and 1165-1167) identified by Sipes et al. (2007); two post-World War II neighborhoods (Resource 7808 and 7811) identified by Baluha et al. (2019a); and one post-World War II neighborhood (Resource 7815) and associated building (Resource 7815.01) and historic

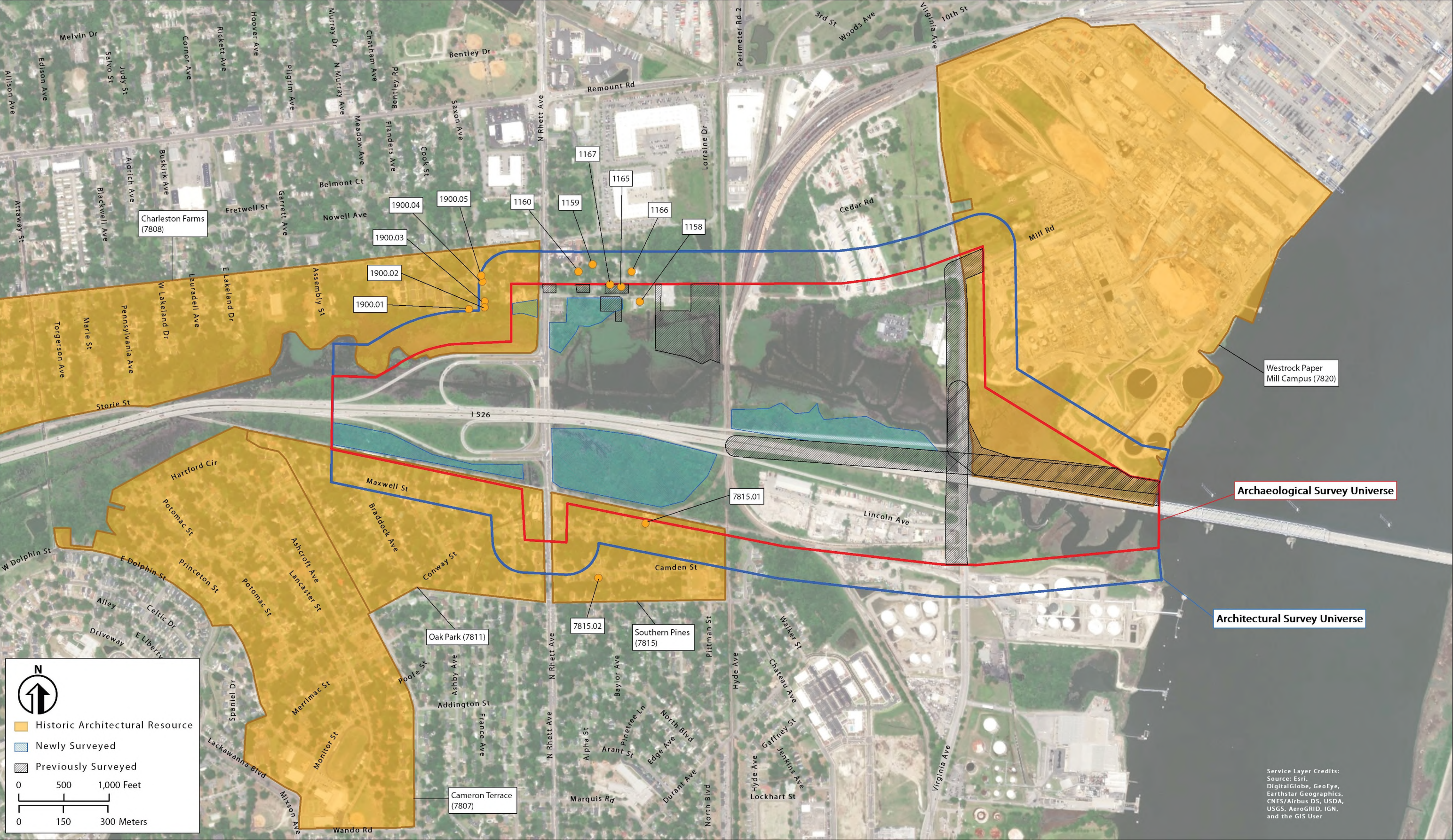


Figure 3.1 Location of the APE, shovel tested areas, and all cultural resources in the APE on aerial imagery.

Table 3.1 Summary of archaeological investigations in the archaeological survey universe.

Project/Survey Parcel	APE Coverage*		Conditions	
	Hectares	Percentage	Vegetation	Soils
Previous Investigations				
Trinkley and Tippett 1980	9.15	7.0%	Developed	Udorthents
Marcil 1997	2.94	2.3%		
Reid 2002	3.33	2.6%		
Sipes et al. 2007	5.41	4.2%		
Current Investigation				
A	4.44	3.4%	subclimax maritime forest	Udorthents
B	7.53	5.8%		
C	2.11	1.6%		
D	0.26	0.2%		
E	1.45	1.1%		
Disturbed	50.79	39.1%	Developed/disturbed	
Wetlands	42.59	32.8%	Marsh/swamp	
Total	130.00	100.0%		
*APE coverage in archaeological survey universe only.				

area (Resource 7820) identified during the current investigation. Descriptions and NRHP assessments for these resources follow. Table 3.2 lists the architectural resources in the architectural survey universe. Figure 3.3 shows the locations of these resources on USGS (1958) aerial imagery. Figure 3.4 shows the locations of these resources on the USGS (1959) *North Charleston, SC* quadrangle.

3.3.2 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources in the Architectural Survey Universe

Introduction

Previous investigations have identified 13 architectural resources in the architectural survey universe. These include five individual historic architectural resources (Resources 1900.01-1900.05) recorded by Fick (1995); six individual historic architectural resources (Resources 1158-1160, and 1165-1167) identified by Sipes et al. (2007); and two post-World War II neighborhoods (Resources 7808 and 7811) identified by Baluha et al. (2019a). Descriptions and NRHP assessments for these resources are provided below.

Resources 1158-1160 and 1165-1167

During cultural resources survey of Tracts A, B, and F at the proposed Remount Business Park, Sipes et al. (2007) documented one archaeological site (38CH2138) and 11 historic architectural resources (Resources 1158-1168). Of these, six (Resources 1158-1160 and 1165-1167) are in the architectural survey universe. These six architectural resources are described below.

1151 Wright Street (North Charleston Primitive Baptist Church – Resource 1158). The North Charleston Primitive Baptist Church was constructed circa 1956. A front-gable, composite-shingle roof covers the one-story masonry building, and concrete blocks cover the exterior walls. Double-panel unglazed doors lead to the interior of the church. Figure 3.5 presents views of this resource.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1158 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1158 is typical of mid-twentieth-century masonry churches in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*)



Figure 3.2 Typical shovel test profiles from the current archaeological survey universe.

Table 3.2 Architectural resources in the architectural survey universe.

Number	Description	Address	Date	NRHP
Fick (1995)				
1900.01	Single family residence (Minimal Traditional)	5435 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible
1900.02		5436 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible
1900.03		5442 Annette St.	1951	Not eligible
1900.04		5456 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible
1900.05		5460 Annette St.	1950	Not eligible
Sipes et al. (2007)				
1158	North Charleston Primitive Baptist Church	1151 Wright St.	c. 1956	Not Eligible
1159	Single family residence	5474 Thompson St.	1952	Not Eligible
1160	Single family residence	1184 Leary	1945	Not Eligible
1165	Single family residence	1159 Leary Rd	1952	Not Eligible
1166	Single family residence	5468 Turner St	1952	Not Eligible
1167	Single family residence	1165 Leary Rd	1950	Not Eligible
Baluha et al. (2018)				
7808	Charleston Farms neighborhood	North Charleston, north of I-526, west of North Rhett Ave., east of Dutton Ave., south of Sumner Ave.	c. 1950	Not eligible
7811	Oak Park West neighborhood	North Charleston, south of I-526	c. 1952	Not eligible
current investigation				
7815	Southern Pines neighborhood	North Charleston, south of I-526, east of North Rhett Ave.	c. 1950	Not eligible
7815.01	Single family residence (Ranch)	1150 Sherwood St.	1962	Not eligible
7815.02*	Single family residence (Minimal Traditional)	1177 Camden St.	1950	Not eligible
7820	WestRock Paper Mill Campus	5600 Virginia Ave.	c. 1937	Not eligible
*Located outside architectural survey universe.				

or B (*people*). Resource 1158 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1158 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

5474 Thompson Street (Minimal Traditional House - Resource 1159). Resource 1159, constructed in 1952, is a Minimal Traditional-style house. A cross-gable, composite-shingle roof and brick veneer walls enclose the one-story frame building. A shed roof supported by square wooden posts on brick piers covers the porch. A porte-cochere connects to the north elevation. Figure 3.6 presents views of this resource.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1159 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1159 is typical of the mid-twentieth-century, Minimal Traditional-style, wood-framed houses in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1159 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1159 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

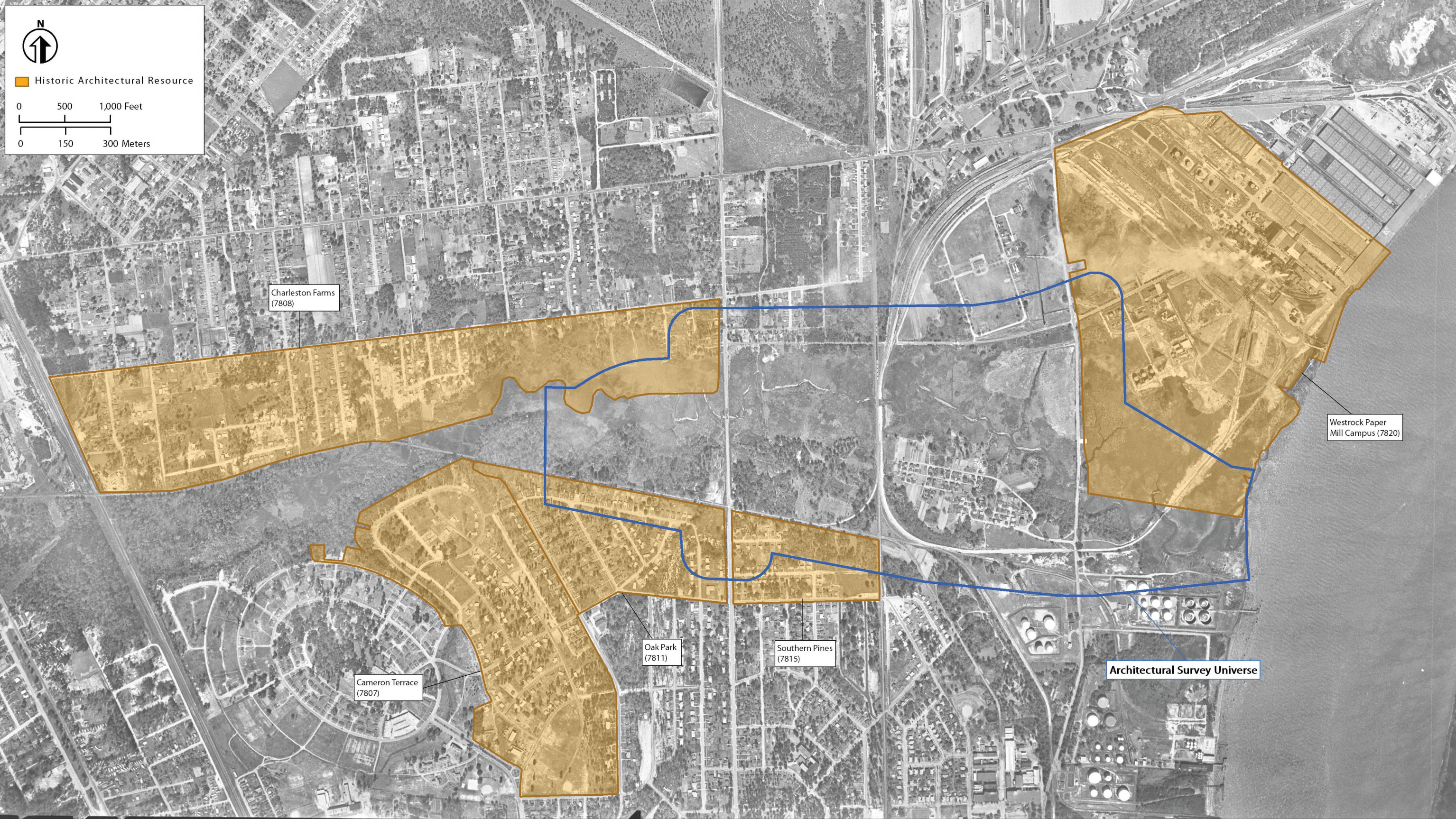


Figure 3.3 USGS (1958) aerial showing the locations of newly identified Resources 7815 and 7820 and previously identified Resources 7808 and 7811 in the architectural survey universe.

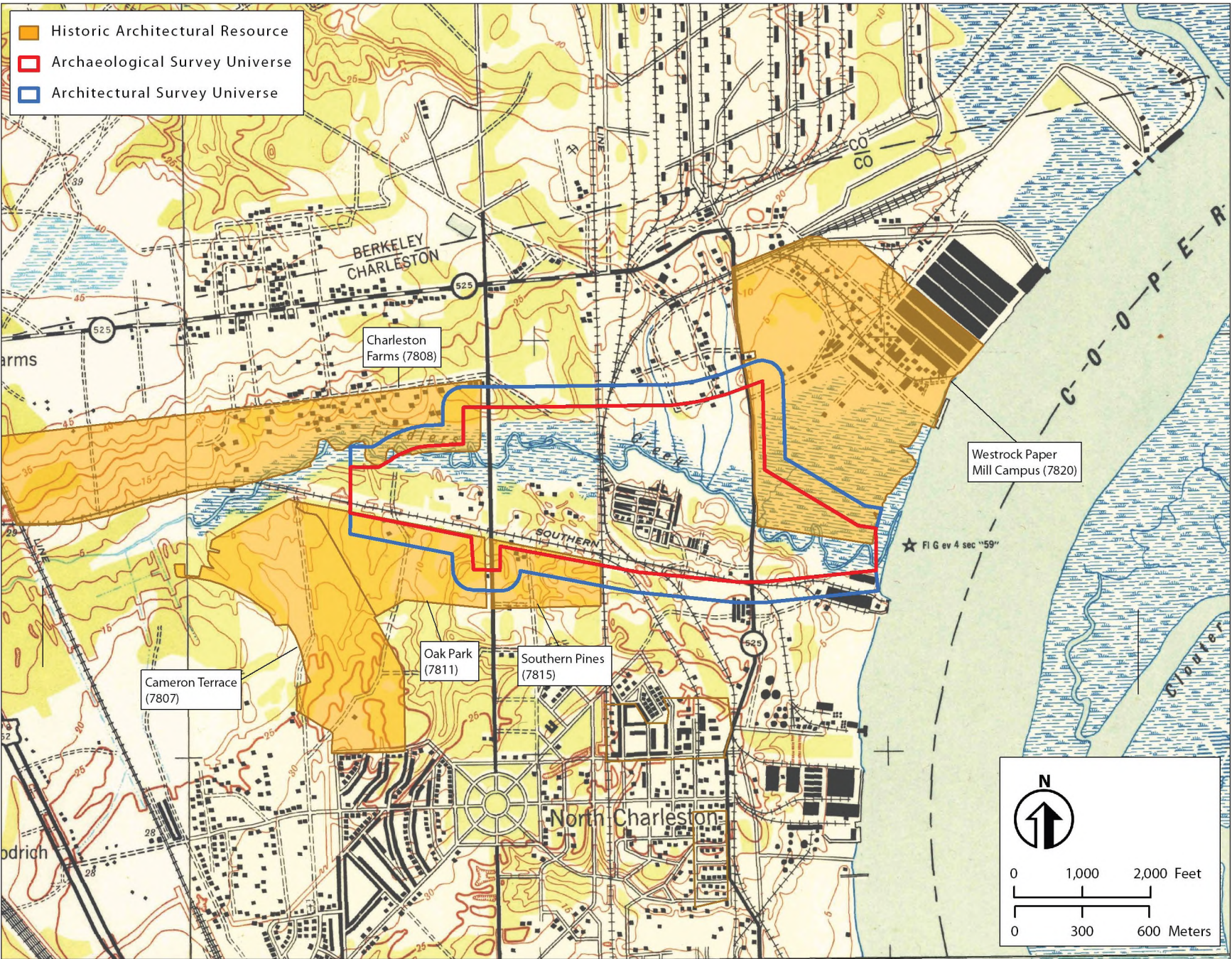


Figure 3.4 The locations of Resources 7808, 7811, 7815, and 7820 in the architectural survey universe on the USGS (1959) *North Charleston, SC* quadrangle.



Figure 3.5 Views of Resource 1158: facing south in 2007 (top) and southwest in 2019 (bottom).



Figure 3.6 Views of Resource 1159: facing northeast in 2007 (top) and east in 2019 (bottom).

1184 Leary Street (Resource 1160). Resource 1160, a one-story frame house, was built in 1945. A front-gable, composite-shingle roof covers the resource. The asbestos-shingle building sits on a concrete-block foundation. Double-hung windows and the panel glazed door admit light into the interior. Cast iron columns support a pedimented gable porch. Figure 3.7 presents views of this resource.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1160 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1160 is typical of mid-twentieth-century, vernacular, wood-framed houses in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1160 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1160 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

1159 Leary Road (Vernacular House, Resource 1165). Resource 1165, constructed in 1952, is a wood-framed, synthetic-siding house. A cross-gable, composite-shingle roof covers the building, and the engaged porch sits in front of the entry bay. Double-hung windows illuminate the inside of the house, and the building sits on a brick foundation. Figure 3.8 presents views of this resource.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1165 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1165 is typical of mid-twentieth vernacular, wood-framed houses in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1165 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1165 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

5468 Turner Street (Vernacular House, Resource 1166). Resource 1166, a one-story, wood-framed house, was constructed in 1952. A side-gable, composite-shingle roof with a brick chimney on the ridge covers the asbestos-shingle building. Four-over-four windows and a panel glazed door admit light into the interior of the dwelling. The house sits on a brick foundation. Owners constructed a large wing to the rear of the building. Figure 3.9 presents views of this resource.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1166 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1166 is typical of mid-twentieth vernacular, wood-framed houses in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1166 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1166 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 3.7 Views of Resource 1160: facing northwest in 2007 (top) and 2019 (bottom).



Figure 3.8 Views of Resource 1165: facing south in 2007 (top) and 2019 (bottom).



Figure 3.9 Views of Resource 1166: facing northeast in 2007 (top) and north in 2019 (bottom).

1165 Leary Road (Vernacular House, Resource 1167). Resource 1167 is a one-story, wood-framed dwelling erected in 1950. A cross-gable roof sits atop the synthetic-siding house with double-hung windows. An engaged porch covers the entry bay, and the building settles on a brick foundation. Figure 3.10 presents views of this resource.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1167 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1167 is typical of mid-twentieth-century, vernacular, wood-framed houses in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1167 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1167 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

Charleston Farms Neighborhood (Resource 7808)

Summary. Charleston Farms (Resource 7808) is an approximately 72.7-hectare (180-acre) commercial and residential neighborhood located north of I-526 in North Charleston (see Figure 3.1). The neighborhood includes approximately 468 lots and 458 buildings, six mobile home parks (MHPs), four apartment complexes, multiple commercial buildings, and at least one church. The boundary for Charleston Farms extends southeast from the intersection of Dutton and Sumner Avenues; northeast from the intersection of the CSX Railroad and one of its spurs; northwest from North Rhett Avenue and the I-526 onramp; and southwest from the intersection of North Rhett and Sumner Avenues. The CSX Railroad spur and Filbin Creek define part of the southern boundary. Approximately 8.0 hectares (19.9 acres) of the southern portion of Charleston Farms is in the current architectural survey universe.

Charleston Farms is one of three post-World War II neighborhoods identified by Baluha et al. (2019a) between the CSX Railroad and North Rhett Avenue, including Cameron Terrace and Oak Park West south of I-526. In 1913, Henry Buist and Robert Montague of the Filbin Company initiated Charleston Farms, an ambitious, planned 3,500-acre development north of Filbin Creek (Fick 1995). The idea was to sell larger subdivided tracts of lands as small working farmsteads just north of the newly planned development of North Charleston. The idea did not catch on, and in 1916 the entire tract of land was transferred to the Charleston Farms Corporation, owned by Buist and R.G. Rhett. During World War I, 1,500 of the tract's easternmost acres were taken for the Army Port Terminals, which was later conveyed to the City of Charleston. An additional 900 acres of the northernmost portion of Charleston Farms was sold in 1925 and eventually developed as Yeamans Hall Club. It was not until West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (Resource 7820) opened nearby in 1937 that residential development began in Charleston Farms. Also, the build-up to World War II, with the proximity of the Army Ordnance Depot and the Charleston Air Force Base, provided further demand for residential development in Charleston Farms. Development plats show that most of the portions of Charleston Farms within the architectural survey universe were developed around 1955, but the neighborhood witnessed infill throughout the twentieth century.

When Fick (1995) visited the Charleston Farms area, few of the buildings were survey-eligible at that time. However, Fick (1995) noted three types of residential resources: Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. Baluha et al. (2019a) noted that most of the architectural resources in the architectural survey universe portion of Charleston Farms are Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses, with no evidence of Bungalows. Baluha et al. (2019a) recorded examples of Charleston Farms' Minimal Traditional (Resource 7808.01) and Ranch (Resource 7808.02) houses but neither of these are in the current architectural survey universe, which covers only a small portion (11.0%) of the southeastern portion of the neighborhood. This includes 23 individual lots and 14 buildings. The 14 buildings include Minimal Traditional houses and modern commercial buildings.



Figure 3.10 Views of Resource 1167: facing southwest in 2007 (top) and 2019 (bottom).

NRHP Assessment of Charleston Farms (Resource 7808). Baluha et al. (2019a) assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7808, which is copied verbatim here. The architectural survey universe covers approximately 11 percent of the Charleston Farms neighborhood. We identified approximately 28 buildings, most of which consist of Minimal Traditional houses dating from 1945 to 1955. Charleston Farms is an example of the common post-World War II neighborhood in North Charleston but is not amongst the best examples (Baluha et al. 2019a). Although it retains its original configuration, numerous apartment complexes, commercial buildings, and MHPs dating from the 1970s or later occupy lots in the neighborhood. This indicates that Charleston Farms has witnessed a high-level material change to its resources, as well as modern infill. Therefore, we recommend Charleston Farms and all associated architectural resources in the architectural survey universe not eligible for the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management.

Previously Identified Individual Resources in Charleston Farms. Previous investigations documented the Charleston Farms neighborhood, including Fick (1995) and Baluha et al. (2019a). In the *City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey*, Fick (1995) provided a detailed history of Charleston Farms and surveyed 98 properties in the neighborhood. Of these 98 properties, only five houses (Resources 1900.01-1900.05) are in the architectural survey universe. During the current investigation, we revisited these five resources to determine their current condition. These five architectural resources are described below.

5435 Annette Street (Minimal Traditional house, Resource 1900.01). During the current investigation, we revisited Resource 1900.01, a Minimal Traditional house first recorded by Fick (1995), located at 5435 Annette Street in North Charleston on CC Parcel 471030010 (see Figure 3.1). Resource 1900.01, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable, Minimal Traditional dwelling set on a concrete-block foundation. Asbestos-shingle siding covers the exterior walls and the roof is covered in composition shingle. A side-gable addition or enclosed carport is on the house's southern elevation. The front elevation includes a replacement wooden entry door and non-historic entrance awning, iron railings, and shutters. Resources 1900.01 and 1900.02 share the same original floor plan. Figure 3.11 presents a view of Resource 1900.01.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1900.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1900.01 is typical of mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional houses in the Charleston Farms neighborhood and across the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1900.01 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (information potential). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1900.01 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

5436 Annette Street (Minimal Traditional house, Resource 1900.02). During the current investigation, we revisited Resource 1900.02, a Minimal Traditional house first recorded by Fick (1995), located at 5436 Annette Street in North Charleston on CC Parcel 471030014 (see Figure 3.1). Resource 1900.02, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable, Minimal Traditional dwelling set on a stuccoed masonry foundation. The house features some replacement windows, a composition-shingled roof, and weatherboard siding. The front elevation includes a metal awning over the entry door and concrete stoop with iron railings at the entry bay. A rear shed addition flanks the building's northeastern end. Resources 1900.01 and 1900.02 share the same original floor plan. Figure 3.12 presents a view of Resource 1900.02.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1900.02 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1900.02 is typical of mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional cottages in the Charleston Farms neighborhood and across the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that



Figure 3.11 View of Resource 1900.01, facing west.



Figure 3.12 View of Resource 1900.02, facing east.

would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1900.02 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1900.02 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

5442 Annette Street (Minimal Traditional house, Resource 1900.03). During the current investigation, we revisited Resource 1900.03, a Minimal Traditional house first recorded by Fick (1995), located at 5442 Annette Street in North Charleston on CC Parcel 471030015 (see Figure 3.1). Resource 1900.03, built in 1951, is a one-story, wood-frame, front-gable, Minimal Traditional dwelling set on a concrete-block foundation with asbestos-shingle siding and composition-shingle roof. The front gable porch is over one bay but less than full façade, and includes metal porch supports. A side-gable addition flanks the cottage's southern end. The dwelling features six-over-six windows. Figure 3.13 presents a view of Resource 1900.03.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1900.03 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1900.03 is typical of mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional cottages in the Charleston Farms neighborhood and across the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1900.03 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1900.03 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 3.13 View of Resource 1900.03, facing east.

5456 Annette Street (Minimal Traditional house, Resource 1900.04). During the current investigation, we revisited Resource 1900.04, a Minimal Traditional house first recorded by Fick (1995), located at 5456 Annette Street in North Charleston on CC Parcel 471030018 (see Figure 3.1). Resource 1900.04, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable, Minimal Traditional house set on a concrete-block foundation with asbestos-shingle siding and composition-shingle roofing material. A front gable porch over one bay, but less than full façade, has wood porch supports. The front elevation includes three-over-one-light, double-hung sash, wood windows. Resources 1900.04 and 1900.05 share the same original floor plan. Figure 3.14 presents a view of Resource 1900.04.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1900.04 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1900.04 is typical of mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional houses in the Charleston Farms neighborhood and across the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1900.04 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1900.04 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 3.14 View of Resource 1900.04, facing east.

5460 Annette Street (Minimal Traditional house, Resource 1900.05). During the current investigation, we revisited Resource 1900.05, a Minimal Traditional dwelling first recorded by Fick (1995), located at 5460 Annette Street in North Charleston on CC Parcel 471030019 (see Figure 3.1). Resource 1900.05, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable, Minimal Traditional cottage. The front porch, over one bay but less than full façade, has wood porch supports. The house is clad in asbestos-shingle siding and roofing material is composition shingle. The foundation is stuccoed masonry. The porch has been screened in and includes a wood balustrade, wood railing, and screened door. Windows on the front elevation are three-over-one-light, wood, double-hung sash. Non-historic shutters have been added to the front elevation. Resources 1900.04 and 1900.05 share the same floor plan. Figure 3.15 presents a view of Resource 1900.05.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 1900.05 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 1900.05 is typical of mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional houses in the Charleston Farms neighborhood and across the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 1900.05 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend Resource 1900.05 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 3.15 View of Resource 1900.05, facing northeast.

Oak Park West Neighborhood (Resource 7811)

Summary. Oak Park West is an approximately 23.6-hectare (58.3-acre) neighborhood located in North Charleston (see Figure 3.1). Based on CC GIS data, Oak Park West includes 152 lots and 214 individual structures. These include varieties of residences and outbuildings, one commercial building, and seven mobile homes, most of which are not survey-eligible. The boundary for Oak Park West extends southwest from the intersection of North Rhett Avenue and CSX Railroad spur; southeast from a cul-de-sac at the terminus of Parkside Drive; northeast from the intersection of Iroquois Street and Parkside Drive; and northwest from the intersection of Braddock and North Rhett Avenues. The northern boundary of Oak Park West is defined by the CSX Railroad spur. Oak Park West borders Cameron Terrace to the west. Approximately 7.5 hectares (18.4 acres) of Oak Park West is in the current architectural survey universe.

The Cameron Terrace and Oak Park West neighborhoods border each other and share a common history. Both neighborhoods are situated in the northwest quadrant of Olde North Charleston between what used to be Liberty Homes to the west and North Rhett Avenue to the east. Olde North Charleston denotes the area of North Charleston that was first designated for development by the North Charleston Company, which purchased the 1,516-acre tract from the Burton Lumber Company in 1911. Fick (1995:41) notes that the investors that made up the North Charleston Company were established leaders in Charleston, such as Burton Lumber Company executive Robert L. Montague, former Charleston mayor R. Goodwyn Rhett, and the city's chief engineer James O'Hear. W.B. Marquis of the landscape architecture firm P.J. Berckman's Company designed the unique layout that features eight main streets radiating out from the central landscape feature of Park Circle. Like most planned developments of its size at the time, Olde North Charleston witnessed numerous alterations to the original layout, but today still retains some of its key design features (Park Circle and the radiating avenues). Olde North Charleston was designed in part to provide housing for the growing numbers of military and civilian employees working at the Navy Yard, just two miles south. The Army Ordnance Depot and the Charleston Air Force Base are two other nearby military installations that contributed to population growth and development in North Charleston. Two important industrial operations, GARCO and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, played key roles in the demand for residential development in the area. Oak Park is identified as a subdivision of Olde North Charleston at least by 1948, based on Sanders' (1948) development plat. Based on historic aerial photographs (displayed in Figure 3.3), the neighborhood had mostly filled out by 1957, slightly before that of Cameron Terrace.

As noted by Baluha et al. (2019a), Oak Park West is a circa 1950 neighborhood consisting of a mix of architectural styles, including 50 percent Minimal Traditional, 30 percent Ranch, and 20 percent modern construction. We observed no unifying neighborhood characteristics and most individual homes have some alterations. Oak Park West has clustered concentrations of modern construction. Modern home alterations include windows, doors, infilled garages and porches, front additions, vinyl siding, and modern infill construction.

The current architectural survey universe includes 7.5 hectares (18.4 acres) in the northernmost portion of the Oak Park neighborhood. We identified approximately 44 buildings in the current architectural survey universe, including one commercial building, 33 Minimal Traditional houses, and 10 Ranch houses. Baluha et al. (2019a) documented these house types as Resources 7811.01 (Minimal Traditional) and 7811.02 (Ranch), neither of which is in the current architectural survey universe.

NRHP Assessment of Oak Park West (Resource 7811). Baluha et al. (2019a) assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7811 (the Oak Park West neighborhood), which is copied verbatim here. The architectural survey universe covers approximately 31.8 percent of the Oak Park West neighborhood. Oak Park West is an example of the common post-World War II neighborhood in North Charleston but is not amongst the best examples (Baluha et al. 2019a). Although it retains its original configuration, many of the residences

display significant changes and the presence of numerous outbuildings dating from the 1970s or later shows that Oak Park West has witnessed high-level material change and modern infill. Therefore, we recommend Oak Park West and all associated architectural resources in the architectural survey universe not eligible for the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management.

3.3.3 Newly Recorded Architectural Resources in the Architectural Survey Universe

Introduction

During the current investigation, we identified one new post-World War II neighborhood (Resource 7815), two individual historic architectural resources associated with that neighborhood (Resources 7815.01 and 7815.02), and one historic area (Resource 7820). All of these except Resource 7815.02 are in the architectural survey universe. Descriptions and NRHP assessments for these resources are provided below.

Southern Pines (7815)

Resource 7815, the Southern Pines neighborhood, is located west of the Cooper River, south of I-526 in North Charleston (see Figures 1.2, 3.1, 3.3, and 3.4). Resource 7815 covers 31 acres and is bounded by North Rhett Avenue to the west, Braddock Avenue to the south, and active railroads to the north and east. I-526 is visible from within the neighborhood. Southern Pines is located 0.8 mile southwest of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill (7820) and 0.1 mile east of Oak Park West (7811).

Southern Pines is in the northeast quadrant of Park Circle, according to the North Charleston On-line Mapping Resource Neighborhood Map overlay. Park Circle denotes the eastern portion of Old North Charleston that was first designated for development by the North Charleston Company, which purchased the 1,516-acre tract from the Burton Lumber Company in 1911. Fick (1995:41) notes that the investors that made up the North Charleston Company were established leaders in Charleston, such as Burton Lumber Company executive Robert L. Montague, former Charleston mayor R. Goodwyn Rhett, and the city's chief engineer James O'Hear. W.B. Marquis of the landscape architecture firm P.J. Berckman's Company designed the unique layout that features eight main streets radiating out from the central landscape feature of Park Circle. Like most planned developments of its size at the time, Olde North Charleston witnessed numerous alterations to the original layout, but today still retains some of its key design features (Park Circle and the radiating avenues). Olde North Charleston was designed in part to provide housing for the growing numbers of military and civilian employees working at the Navy Yard, just two miles south. The Army Ordnance Depot and the Charleston Air Force Base are two other nearby military installations that contributed to population growth and development in North Charleston. Two important industrial operations, GARCO and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, played key roles in the demand for residential development in the area. Marquis' (1914) plat of the North Charleston subdivision shows that Southern Pines occupies lands once set aside as Block B and designated "factory sites." However, Sanders' (1953, 1959) development plats show Block B laid out as early as 1952 and referred to as Southern Pines by 1953. USGS (1958) aerial imagery and the USGS (1959) topographic map show the neighborhood developed over approximately 20 years, with the eastern half of the neighborhood the last to develop.

The architectural survey universe covers approximately 54.8 percent of Southern Pines. Southern Pines is comprised of approximately 60 percent Ranch and 30 percent Minimal Traditional houses and 10 percent commercial and institutional construction. Ranch houses are concentrated along Sherwood Street, Pittman Street, and Braddock Avenue. The majority of the Minimal Traditional houses are clustered on the western end of Camden Street. Many houses have non-original vinyl siding. Numerous garages, carports, and porches have been enclosed. There are signs of large-scale interior renovations. Figures 3.16 and 3.17 show examples of Ranch (7815.01) and Minimal Traditional (7815.02) houses in Southern Pines, indicating



Figure 3.16 Front elevation of Ranch at 1150 Sherwood Street (7815.01), showing neighborhood-typical alterations: enclosed garage, replacement windows, and vinyl siding.



Figure 3.17 Front elevation of Minimal Traditional at 1177 Camden Street (7815.02), showing neighborhood-typical alterations: replacement windows and siding and altered front porch.

neighborhood-typical alterations such as enclosed garages, replacement windows, or vinyl siding. The commercial buildings are concentrated along North Rhett Avenue and are largely converted domestic buildings (see Figure 3.18 top). Pittman Street Baptist Church, constructed circa 1980, is located at the corner of Braddock Avenue and Pittman Street at 5105 Pittman Street (see Figure 3.18 bottom). There are no unifying features in the neighborhood such as streetscaping, landscaping, or architectural style; although there is a uniform setback which is set out in Sanders' (1959) plat. There is also evidence of modern infill construction. Figure 3.19 provides streetscape images of Southern Pines in August 2018.

We assessed Southern Pines (7815) with respect to NRHP Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Resource 7815 does not maintain integrity of materials, design, workmanship, or setting. It does not embody the distinct or unifying characteristics of a post-World War II planned neighborhood. Because of the lack of integrity and lack of distinctive or representative characteristics, Southern Pines is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Resource 7815 and its associated individual architectural resources (7815.01 and 7815.02) require no additional management.

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill (7820)

Resource 7820 is the former West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill, now owned and operated by WestRock. The mill began operation in July 1937 on a 500-acre site along the Cooper River. Today, the entire operation covers four CC parcels (50200000-05, -16, -34, and -35) across 424.7 acres north of I-526 and east of Virginia Avenue at 5600 Virginia Avenue in North Charleston (see Figures 3.1 and 3.3). Historically, the plant manufactured bleached paperboard and conducted research and development in chemistry and engineering (West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company 2000). West Virginia Pulp and Paper (which changed its name to WestVaco) added two additional paper-making machines in the mid-twentieth century. In 1996, in partnership with the SCANA Corporation, they built and operated a power plant at the mill and planned a new research and development center. In 2008, WestVaco (which merged with the Mead Corporation to become MeadWestvaco) sold the paper mill and associated assets to KapStone Paper and Packaging (Stock 2008). After the merger of MeadWestvaco and RockTenn in 2015, the new company WestRock acquired KapStone and the mill in 2018 (McDermott 2018).

The USGS (1958) aerial view of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill, displayed in Figure 3.3, shows a series of rail lines, roadways, storage tanks, and seven rows of buildings to the northeast. The USGS (1959) topographic map shown in Figure 3.4 indicates the mill's infrastructure. Figure 3.20 presents views of Resource 7820. Modern aerial imagery indicates that the mill has expanded (see Figure 3.1). There are new storage tanks, new manufacturing buildings, large lots for container storage, and even a solar array. Of the seven rows of buildings present in 1958, only smaller sections of three remain. The roadways and rail lines remain largely intact.

We assessed the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill (Resource 7820) with respect to NRHP Criteria A-D (see Section 2.5.2). Very little historic material remains, and there is a large amount of modern construction. The resource no longer retains integrity of design, material, or feeling. Therefore, Resource 7820 is not eligible for the NRHP and requires no additional management.



Figure 3.18 North view on Rhett Avenue showing converted commercial buildings (top) and the southeast oblique of Pittman Street Baptist Church (bottom).



Figure 3.19 Streetscapes of Southern Pines: looking north on Pittman Street from Pittman Street and Braddock Avenue (top); looking west on Sherwood Street (bottom).



Figure 3.20 Views of Resource 7820 looking east from Virginia Avenue in August 2018 (top); McDermott's (2018) view of the mill looking northwest.

3.4 Summary and Management Recommendations

A total of 12 individual historic architectural resources (Resources 1900.01-1900.05, 1158-1160, 1165-1167, and 7815.01), portions of three post-World War II neighborhoods (Resources 7808, 7811, and 7815), and one historic area (Resource 7820) are in the APE. These 16 cultural resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. However, if design plans change additional survey may be necessary.

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Appendix A

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties 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. 1900.01 Status U Revisit ☒
Quadrangle Name: North Charleston
Tax Map No. 471030010

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 5435 Annette Street
City: North Charleston Vicinity of County: Charleston
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Asbestos shingle
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 1900.01, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable Minimal Traditional dwelling set on a concrete-block foundation. Asbestos shingle siding covers the exterior walls and the roof is covered in composition shingle. A side-gable addition or enclosed carport is on the house's southern elevation. The front elevation includes replacement wooden entry door, and non-historic entrance awning, iron railings, and shutters.

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

A side-gable addition or enclosed carport is on the house's southern elevation. The front elevation includes replacement wooden entry door, and non-historic entrance awning, and applied shutters. Some windows are replacement windows.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

In Post WWII Charleston Farms neighborhood in North Charleston. The boundary for Charleston Farms extends southeast from the intersection of Dutton and Sumner Avenues; northeast from the intersection of the CSX Railroad and one of its spurs; northwest from North Rhett Avenue and the I-526 onramp; and southwest from the intersection of North Rhett and Sumner Avenues.

Source(s) of Information:

City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey, Fick (1995).

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

190001001

View:

Facing West

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

DB/LEK

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

02/20/2019

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. 1900.02 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: North Charleston
Tax Map No. 471030014

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5436 Annette Street

City: North Charleston Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other:

Foundation: Stuccoed masonry

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 1900.02, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable Minimal Traditional dwelling set on a stuccoed masonry foundation. The house features some replacement windows, a composition-shingled roof, and weatherboard siding. The front elevation includes a metal awning over entry door and concrete stoop with iron railings at the entry bay. A rear shed addition flanks the building's northeastern end.

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

replacement windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

in Post WWII Charleston Farms neighborhood in North Charleston. The boundary for Charleston Farms extends southeast from the intersection of Dutton and Sumner Avenues; northeast from the intersection of the CSX Railroad and one of its spurs; northwest from North Rhett Avenue and the I-526 onramp; and southwest from the intersection of North Rhett and Sumner Avenues.

Source(s) of Information:

City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey, Fick (1995).

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

190002001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

DB/LEK

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

02/20/2019

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. 1900.03 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: North Charleston
Tax Map No. 471030015

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5442 Annette Street

City: North Charleston Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Asbestos shingle

Other:

Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 1900.03, built in 1951, is a one-story, wood-frame, front-gable Minimal Traditional dwelling set on a concrete-block foundation with asbestos shingle siding and composition shingle roof. The front gable porch is over 1 bay but less than full façade and includes metal porch supports. A side-gable addition flanks the cottage's southern end. The dwelling features six-over-six windows.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

in Post WWII Charleston Farms neighborhood in North Charleston

Source(s) of Information:

City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey, Fick (1995).

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

190003001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

DB/LEK

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

02/20/2019

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. 1900.04 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: North Charleston
Tax Map No. 471030018

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5456 Annette Street

City: North Charleston Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Asbestos shingle

Other:

Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 1900.04, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable Minimal Traditional house set on a concrete-block foundation with asbestos shingle siding and composition shingle roofing material. A front-gable, over 1 bay but less than full façade, porch has wood porch supports. The front elevation includes 3-over-1-light, double hung sash, wood windows.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

in Post WWII Charleston Farms neighborhood in North Charleston

Source(s) of Information:

City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey, Fick (1995).

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

190004001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

DB/LEK

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

02/20/2019

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. 1900.05 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: North Charleston
Tax Map No. 471030019

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5460 Annette Street

City: North Charleston Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Asbestos shingle

Other:

Foundation: Stuccoed masonry

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 1900.05, built in 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable Minimal Traditional cottage with front, over 1 bay but less than full façade, porch with wood porch supports. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and roofing material is composition shingle. The foundation is stuccoed masonry. The porch has been screened in and includes a wood balustrade, wood railing, and screened door. Windows on the front elevation are 3-over-1-light wood double hung sash.

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

The porch has been screened in and includes a wood balustrade, wood railing, and screened door. Non-historic shutters have been added to the front elevation.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

in Post WWII Charleston Farms neighborhood in North Charleston. The boundary for Charleston Farms extends southeast from the intersection of Dutton and Sumner Avenues; northeast from the intersection of the CSX Railroad and one of its spurs; northwest from North Rhett Avenue and the I-526 onramp; and southwest from the intersection of North Rhett and Sumner Avenues.

Source(s) of Information:

City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey, Fick (1995).

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

190005001

View:

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

DB/LEK

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

02/20/2019

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

U / 7808

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: North Charleston

Tax Map No.: Multiple

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Charleston Farms

Common Name: Charleston Farms South

Address/Location: North Charleston

City: North Charleston Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950

Construction: Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07808001
View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 07808002
View 02 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: DB

Date Recorded: 11/15/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 7811

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: Multiple

Revisit: ☐

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Oak Park

Common Name: Oak Park West

Address/Location: North Charleston

City: North Charleston Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950

Construction: Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07811003

View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 07811004

View 02 Facing Southeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 07811005

View 03 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: DB

Date Recorded: 11/15/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 7815

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No.: multiple

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Southern Pines

Common Name: Southern Pines

Address/Location: North Rhett Ave to Braddock Ave to Pittman Street to Sherwood Street

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

This c. 1950 neighborhood is comprised of approximately 60 percent ranch houses, 30 percent minimal traditional and 10 percent commercial and institutional construction. The commercial buildings are concentrated along North Rhett Avenue and are largely converted domestic buildings. Pittman Street Baptist Church, constructed c. 1980, is located at the corner of Braddock Avenue and Pittman Street at 5105 Pittman Street.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Many houses have non-original vinyl siding. Numerous garages, carports and porches have been infilled. There are signs of large-scale interior renovations. Some houses have been converted into commercial buildings, particularly along Rhett Avenue. There are several modern, infilled constructions.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: 1958 Plat (Book H, page 147) of Southern Pines.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07815001
View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 07815002
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: Rachel Bragg
Date Recorded: 08/2018

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 7815.01

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No.: 4710800100

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Southern Pines

Common Name: Southern Pines

Address/Location: 1150 Sherwood St

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1955

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: c. 1955 ranch with a lateral gabled roof and a front gabled porch supported by square synthetic columns. Roof is clad in composition shingles, the house in brick. The replacement windows are one-over-one, double hung vinyl, surrounded by decorative shutters

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Non-original siding, windows, or doors. Front porch has been altered.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: 1958 Plat (Book H, page 147) of Southern Pines.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 7815003
View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: Rachel Bragg
Date Recorded: 8/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 7815.02

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No.: 4710800026

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Southern Pines

Common Name: Southern Pines

Address/Location: 1177 Camden St

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1955

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other) Front projecting gable

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: c. 1955 minimal traditional house with a lateral gabled roof and a front projecting gable. Roof is clad in composition shingles, the house in synthetic siding. The replacement windows are one-over-one, double hung vinyl, surrounded by decorative shutters. There is a central chimney in the roof's apex.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Non-original siding, windows, or doors. Front porch has been altered.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: 1958 Plat (Book H, page 147) of Southern Pines.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 7815004
View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: R. Bragg
Date Recorded: 8/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 7820

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No.: 5020000034

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: West Virginia Pulp and Paper Plant

Common Name: West Rock

Address/Location: 5600 Virginia Avenue

City: Mount Pleasant

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1937

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other)

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories: other

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Plant (Plant) in 1957. The image shows a series of The plant was historically (as of 1957 aerial) rail lines, roadways, storage tanks and seven (7) rows of buildings to the north east. The plant has expanded. There are new storage tanks, new manufacturing buildings, and large lots for container storage. Of the seven rows of buildings present in 1957, only smaller sections of three (3) remain. The roadways and rail lines remain largely intact.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Very little historic material remains, and there is a large amount of modern construction. The resource no longer retains integrity of design, material, or feeling.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Resource 7818, began operation in July 1937 on a five hundred-acre site along the Cooper River. Today it is north of I-526 and east of Virginia Avenue at 5600 Virginia Avenue in North Charleston. Historically, the plant manufactured bleached paperboard and conducted research and development in chemistry and engineering. West Virginia Pulp and Paper (which changed its name to Westvaco) added two additional paper-making machines in the mid-20th century. In 1996, in partnership with Scana Corp., they built and operated a power plant at the mill and planned a new research and development center. In 2008, Westvaco (which merged with Mead Corp to become MeadWestvaco) sold the paper mill and associated assets to KapStone Paper and Packaging. In 2018, the plant was again sold, this time to West Rock Co.

Source of Information: South Carolina Historical Society, Post and Courier

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 07820001
View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: Rachel Bragg
Date Recorded: 08/2018

Organization: Rachel Bragg