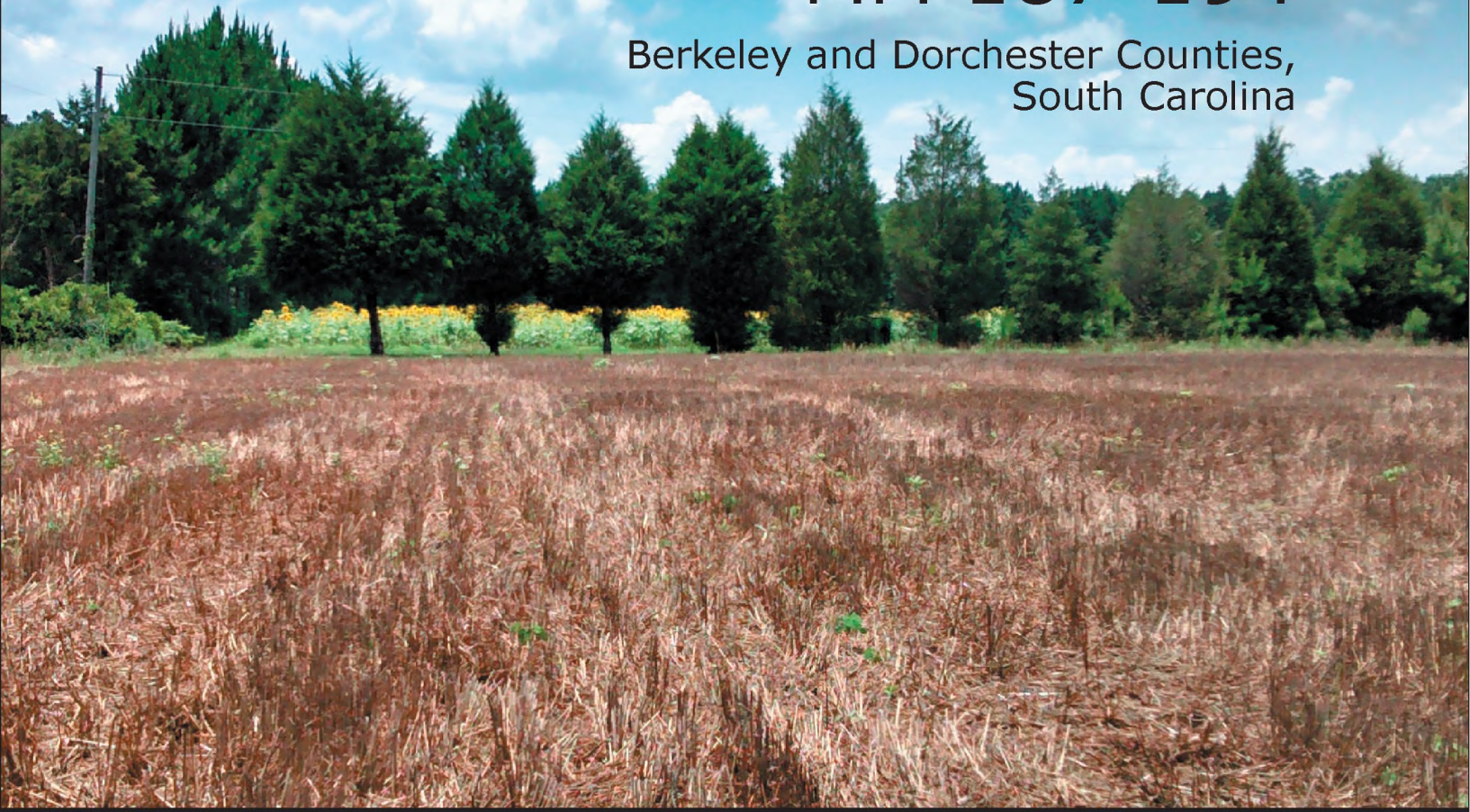


PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF I-26 WIDENING PROJECT MM 187-194

Berkeley and Dorchester Counties,
South Carolina



New South Associates, Inc.

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of I-26 Widening Project MM 187-194

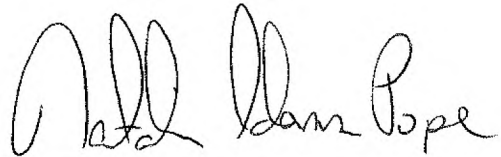
Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina

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ABSTRACT

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to widen Interstate 26 (I-26) from approximately 1.3 miles northwest of SC 27 (Exit 187) near Ridgeville on the western terminus to approximately one mile northwest of Jedburg Road/S-8-16 (Exit 194) near Summerville on the eastern terminus. The segment of I-26 studied is approximately 7.5 miles long, and the study area for the proposed project extends approximately 0.7 miles to the north and one mile to the south along SC 27 from I-26 (Exit 187), to provide for potential interchange improvements and SC 27 widening at Exit 187. Similarly, the study area extends for roughly 0.6 miles to the north and south along Cypress Campground Road/Myers Mayo Road to provide for potential improvements at that intersection. The proposed project includes the following elements: adding a travel lane in each direction of I-26 toward the existing median; median clearing and cable guardrail installation; improving the Exit 187 interchange and ramps; replacing the I-26 mainline dual bridges over Cypress Swamp; potential replacement of the Cypress Campground Road bridge over I-26; and drainage improvements.

New South Associates Inc. (New South) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of this project corridor between June 12 and July 10, 2018. The project area was revised in May 2019, resulting in additional survey work. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the expanded project area was conducted between May 23 and 24, 2019. This investigation sought to identify significant archaeological and historic architectural resources in its Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assist SCDOT in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

The archaeological survey identified two isolated finds and no archaeological sites. Two sites (38DR495 and 38DR496) were identified during initial fieldwork, before road-improvement design plans later changed. After those changes were made, these sites no longer fell within the project area. However, because a previous draft of this report made formal NRHP recommendations, this information is included in Appendix B, so that SHPO can provide NRHP determinations. Site 38RD495 is unassessed under Criterion D of the NRHP. These deposits are associated with the NRHP-listed Cypress Methodist Campground. Site 38RD496 is a small twentieth-century artifact scatter that is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

The historic architectural survey identified 13 previously unrecorded historic resources and revisited 13 previously identified historic resources. None of the newly surveyed resources is recommended eligible for the NRHP, nor is any other newly or previously surveyed resource recommended eligible for the NRHP.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vi
 I. INTRODUCTION.....	 1
 II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT.....	 5
PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SOILS	5
CLIMATE	7
FLORA.....	7
 III. CULTURAL OVERVIEW.....	 9
PRECONTACT OVERVIEW.....	9
Paleoindian Period.....	9
Archaic Period.....	9
Woodland Period.....	10
Mississippian and Protohistoric Periods	12
HISTORIC OVERVIEW	13
 IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....	 23
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES.....	23
 V. SURVEY METHODS	 29
ARCHAEOLOGY.....	29
Fieldwork	29
Laboratory Analysis	30
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY.....	30
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION.....	31
 VI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS	 33
SURVEY CONDITIONS.....	33
ISOLATED FINDS	39
 VII. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS	 41
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES.....	42
NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES	43
161 Jared Lane (1316-1316.02)	43
123 Jared Lane (1317-1317.02)	47
107 Jared Lane (1318).....	50
389 Myers Mayo Road (1319).....	53

140 Emma Lane (1277).....	55
123 Mazzie Lane (1278)	57
113 Palacio Lane (1279 – 1279.01)	57
1133 Old Gilliard Road (1282)	60
VIII. CONCLUSIONS.....	63
REFERENCES CITED.....	65
APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG	
APPENDIX B: DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES 38RD495 AND 38RD496	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Project Location Map	2
Figure 2.	Section of James Cook's 1773 Map of the Province of South Carolina Showing the APE Vicinity	16
Figure 3.	1820 Ravenel Map Showing the APE Vicinity	17
Figure 4.	1919 Ridgeville and Summerville USGS Quadrangle Maps Showing the APE	20
Figure 5.	1943 Ridgeville and 1944 Summerville USGS Quadrangle Map Showing the APE	21
Figure 6.	Map Showing Previous Surveys, Previously Recorded Sites, and Previously Recorded Historic Resources within a Half Mile of the APE	24
Figure 7.	Archaeological Survey Coverage within the Project Area	34
Figure 8.	Construction Disturbance near Mile Marker 189	35
Figure 9.	Examples of Logging within the Project Area	36
Figure 10.	Examples of Typical Vegetation within the Project Area	37
Figure 11.	Examples of Residential and Commercial Development within the Project Area...	38
Figure 12.	Project Location Map Showing Previously and Newly Recorded Cultural Resources within the APE: Eastern Portion	44
Figure 13.	Project Location Map Showing Previously and Newly Recorded Cultural Resources within the APE: Western Portion.....	45
Figure 14.	Resource 1316 (161 Jared Lane)	46
Figure 15.	Resource 1316.01 and 1316.02 (161 Jared Lane Garage and Pump House)	48
Figure 16.	Resource 1317 (123 Jared Lane)	49
Figure 17.	Resources 1317.01 and 1317.02 (123 Jared Lane Shed and Pump House)	51
Figure 18.	Resource 1318 (107 Jared Lane)	52
Figure 19.	Resource 1319 (389 Myers Mayo Road).....	54
Figure 20.	Resource 1277 (140 Emma Lane)	56
Figure 21.	Resource 1278 (123 Mazzie Lane).....	58
Figure 22.	Resource 1279 and 1279.01 (113 Palacio Lane and Pump House).....	59
Figure 23.	Resource 1282 (1133 Old Gilliard Road).....	61
Figure A.	View of Site 38DR495	78
Figure B.	Map of 38DR495	79
Figure C.	View of Site 38DR496	82
Figure D.	Map of 38DR496	83

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Soils Present in the APE 6

Table 2. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources 25

Table 3. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources 42

Table 4. Newly Recorded Individual Architectural Resources..... 43

Table A. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 38DR495 80

Table B. Summary of Artifacts from 38DR496 84

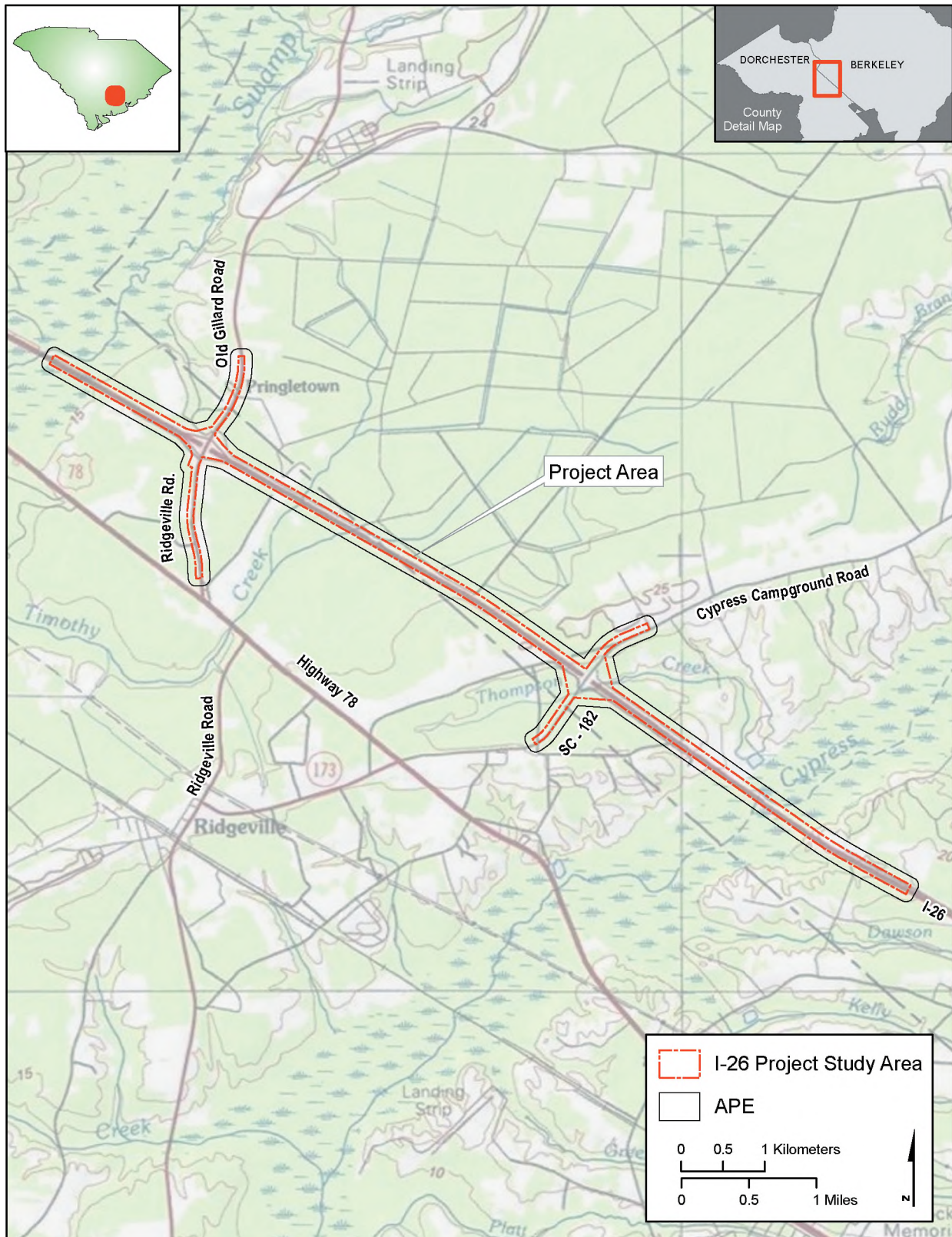
I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to widen Interstate 26 (I-26) between mile markers (MM) 187 and 194 (Figure 1). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) extends from approximately 1.3 miles northwest of SC 27 (Exit 187), near Ridgeville in Dorchester County to approximately one mile northwest of Jedburg Road/S-8-16 (Exit 194), near Summerville, in Berkeley County. The APE also extends approximately 0.7 miles to the north and one mile to the south along SC 27 from I-26 (Exit 187) to provide for potential interchange improvements and SC-27-widening at Exit 187. Similarly, the study area extends for roughly 0.6 miles to the north and south along Cypress Campground Road/Myers Mayo Road to provide for potential improvements at that intersection. To assist SCDOT in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800), New South Associates, Inc. (New South) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the APE. This report describes the methods and results of this cultural resources survey and provides recommendations regarding further historic preservation tasks.

The proposed project includes the following elements: adding a travel lane in each direction of I-26 toward the existing median; median clearing and cable guardrail installation; improving the Exit 187 interchange and ramps; replacing the I-26 mainline dual bridges over Cypress Swamp; potential replacement of the Cypress Campground Road bridge over I-26; and drainage improvements. The APE was defined as those areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. These included locations inside existing and new rights of way (ROW), as well as those within visual or auditory effect, typically 300 feet (91 m) beyond the existing ROW. The archaeological survey inspected only areas of direct effect. The historic architecture survey covered the entire APE.

This Phase I survey sought both to identify cultural resources in the project's APE that were listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to assess the effects of the proposed project on those resources, as necessary. Specific tasks included background research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. Background research entailed reviews of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources, along with the development of precontact and historical contexts for the project area. These contexts provided information necessary for survey planning as well as for the interpretation and evaluation of cultural resources identified during the survey. Fieldwork involved archaeological and historic

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: USGS Ridgeville, Pringleton, Summerville NW and Summerville, South Carolina Topographic Quadrangles

architectural surveys of the APE. Laboratory analysis applied to archaeological materials recovered during the survey and was focused on identifying the chronology and functions of newly recorded sites.

Katie Dykens Quinn completed the architectural survey between June 18 and July 10, 2018 and May 16, 2019. The archaeological survey was conducted under the supervision of Rebecca Shepherd June 12–21, 2018 and May 23–24, 2019. Marcus Allen, Pete Mayers, Kenneth Styer, and Kelly Goldberg assisted Rebecca Shepherd in the field.

The remainder of this report is organized as follows: Chapters II and III discuss the project area's environmental and cultural contexts. Chapter IV reviews previously recorded cultural resources and provides expectations for the survey. Chapter V describes the methods applied to the study, and Chapters VI and VII discuss the survey results. Chapter VIII provides evaluations and recommendations. An Artifact Catalog is included as Appendix A to this report. Appendix B describes archaeological sites 38RD495 and 38RD496, which were identified during initial fieldwork, before changes in road improvement design plans excluded these sites from the project area. However, because a previous draft of this report made formal NRHP recommendations, this information is included in Appendix B, so that SHPO can provide NRHP determinations.

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The APE is in the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic region. This area is characterized by relict coastal sand dunes and swamps created through a millennia of sea level changes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SOILS

Like the rest of the Lower Coastal Plain, the ebb and flow of sea levels defined the topography and underlying geology of Berkeley and Dorchester counties. The modern terrain of terraces, scarps, and swamps represent the landward extents of Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene seashores and contemporary estuaries. The regional topography consists of a series of island-beach ridge sequences that appear as a series of broad, depositional terraces running sub-parallel to the coastline and extending inland approximately 100 kilometers (62 mi.) to the Orangeburg Scarp. The edge of each terrace consists of a discontinuous sand ridge that represents the remains of an earlier barrier island chain, while the clayey sand plain behind each was once back-barrier tidal flat lagoons and marshes (Colquhoun 1969). Four Hole Swamp near the northern APE boundary, and Cypress Swamp in the southern half of the APE are both relict estuarine marshes.

Beginning at the base of the Orangeburg Scarp and heading toward the coast, the terraces are the Coharie, Sunderland, Okefenokee, Wicomico, Penholoway and Talbot, Pamlico, and Princess Anne. The escarpments are the Orangeburg, Parler, Surry, Dorchester, Summerville, and Betheria. The escarpment forming the present sea level is the Cainhoy (Murphy 1995:96). The APE extends across portions of the Talbot and Pamlico Terraces, and is located between the Summerville and Betheria Scarps. These terraces are between 55 and 75 feet above sea level. Because of their elevated topographical positions, terraces played significant roles in site locational patterning throughout the precontact and historical past, and major modern transportation arteries and settlements closely correspond with favorable underlying geology (Cable et al. 1996).

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) identifies 23 soil types within the APE (Table 1). These clay sand and sand soils were deposited between 730,000 and 970,000 years ago, during the lower Pleistocene. It is reasonably expected that soil drainage had an impact on the location of precontact and historic settlement patterns, as well as cultivation. Precontact settlements in the nearby Francis Marion National Forest area are typically found on well-drained soils near wetland margins. As previously mentioned, the APE falls between the Four

Hole Swamp and Cypress Swamp drainages, and each which would have provided an abundant and rich wetland catchment area for subsistence activity. Historic sites are also found on well-drained ridges that facilitate transportation between the interior and the coast.

Table 1. Soils Present in the APE

Map Unit Name	Drainage Class	Map Unit	Acres in APE	% APE
Borrow pits	Poorly Drained	Bp	3.9	0.8
Coxville fine sandy loam	Poorly Drained	Cu	7.0	1.4
Craven loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	CvA	32.8	6.7
Daleville silt loam	Poorly Drained	Da	78.2	15.9
Duplin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	DuA	26.5	5.4
Duplin fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	DuB	7.9	1.6
Emporia loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Well Drained	EpB	3.9	0.8
Foreston loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	FoA	14.1	2.9
Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	GoA	36.7	7.5
Izagara silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	IzA	15.0	3.0
Jedburg loam	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Jd	17.4	3.5
Lenoir fine sandy loam	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Le	60.3	12.2
Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly Drained	Lo	3.9	0.8
Lucy loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat Excessively Drained	LuB	3.8	0.8
Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Ly	18.3	3.7
Meggett loam	Poorly Drained	Mg	108.4	22.0
Mouzon fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	Poorly Drained	Mo	22.9	4.6
Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Well Drained	NoA	11.9	2.4
Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Well Drained	NoB	4.0	0.8
Pelham sand	Poorly Drained	Pe	3.5	0.7
Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly Drained	Ra	4.2	0.8
Seagate loamy sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Se	2.3	0.5
Wahee loam	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Wa	5.7	1.2
Total Acres in APE			492.5	100

CLIMATE

The climate of the Lower Coastal Plain Region has been described as “humid subtropical” (Critchfield 1974) with short, mild winters and hot, humid summers. The ocean moderates coastal temperatures, and consequently maximums are lower, and minimums are higher than inland locations. Moreover, the growing season is also extended, grading from approximately 225 days in the Piedmont to nearly 300 days on the coast (Carter 1974). On the South Carolina coast, temperatures in July average 81°F, while average January temperatures range between 48°F and 50°F (Kovacik and Winberry 1989).

Warm, moist, tropical air masses dominate summer weather patterns, and convection storms produce most precipitation during this season. Winter precipitation, by contrast, originates from continental fronts out of the north and west. Spring usually represents the driest season, but rare drought conditions can occur in the fall. The South Carolina Sea Islands and dune strand receive an average of 48.8 inches of precipitation annually, while the Outer Coastal Plain averages 51.9 inches (Long 1980). Historical writers have noted periodic droughts, which caused considerable damage to livestock and agricultural production. Robert Mills noted that the “summer of 1728 was uncommonly hot; the face of the earth was completely parched; the pools of standing water dried up, and the fields reduced to the greatest distress” (Mills 1972:447–448).

Tropical hurricanes are a common feature of seasonal weather patterns (Purvis and Landers 1973). These cyclone-force storms are characterized by counter clockwise wind rotation and originate in the North Atlantic subtropical convergence zone east of the West Indies. Tidal surges associated with hurricanes temporarily raise mean sea level 2-6 meters above normal and can result in extensive inland flooding (Myers 1975; Purvis and Landers 1973). Peak hurricane season occurs in late summer and early fall, but according to Mills (1972), one storm made landfall as early as May. Rainfall associated with hurricanes contributes about 15 percent of the annual precipitation along the coast and can result in enormous quantities of rain within a period of only a couple of days (Purvis and Landers 1973).

FLORA

The two terrestrial ecosystems of the mainland consist of upland oak-pine forest communities, loblolly-shortleaf pine associations, and swamp communities in the poorer drained locations (Braun 1950). The upland communities are concentrated on the barrier island facies of the terrace complexes, while the swamp communities occur most heavily on the back-barrier lagoon facies and along river bottoms. Riparian stream environments constitute a third ecosystem.

Robert Mills noted, in the early nineteenth century, the importance of timber to the area. The longleaf pine (alias yellow pine) was used to produce tar and turpentine, which made it extremely important to the early economy of South Carolina. According to Mills (1972), the longleaf pine was “much used in building and for all other domestic purposes”; trees such as the red bay and red cedar were often used in furniture making and for posts; and live oaks were recognized as providing “the best of timber for ship building” (Mills 1972:66–85). He also observed that:

In former years cypress was much used in building, but the difficulty of obtaining it now, compared with the pine, occasions little of it to be cut for sale, except in the shape of shingles; the cypress is a most valuable wood for durability and lightness. Besides the two named we have cedar, poplar, beech, oak, and locust, which are or may be also used in building (Mills 1972:460).

Vegetation throughout the project areas varied. Much of the area consisted of young pine and hardwood forests with a moderate to dense understory of sapling and briers. Forested wetlands were also common throughout the APE, particularly in the sections near the Ashley River, Timothy Creek, Thompson Creek, and Four Hole Swamp. Other areas were lawn or commercially developed and graded.

III. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 B.P.) is archaeologically expressed by the presence of fluted and unfluted, lanceolate projectile points (Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton), side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The Clovis occupation in the Southeast is believed to span 12,000-11,000 B.P. Smaller fluted points and unfluted lanceolates such as the Simpson and Suwanee types replaced the Clovis in the subsequent 500 years. The last phase to represent Paleoindian occupation is the Dalton horizon, dating between 10,500 and 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982). Most of the reported Paleoindian sites consisted of surficial finds of lanceolate points, with very few having any well-preserved contexts (Brooks and Brooks 1988; Goodyear et al. 1989).

The possible existence of a pre-Paleoindian (or pre-Clovis) horizon in the New World has been a hotly debated topic for some time. The uneasy consensus among North American archeologists is that the initial human colonization of the continent started not long before 13,000 B.P., and was accomplished by Paleoindian populations manufacturing fluted projectile points of the Clovis style (Anderson 1990; Haynes 1980; Haynes et al. 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Early Archaic period (9,900-8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to the environmental warming during the early Holocene (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). As opposed to the forms present during the Paleoindian period, Early Archaic points are notched and sites are defined by the presence of the Taylor side-notched points, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Chapman 1985; Coe 1964). These point types were much more abundant than the previously discussed Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population lived in the Coastal Plain by 10,000 B.P.

Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Cable (1982) proposed that changes in technology from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic periods reflect changes in settlement organization in response to post-Pleistocene warming. Cable argued that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous throughout the Early Archaic. The settlement strategy emphasized residential mobility rather than logistic mobility, which would be manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology.

The Middle Archaic period (8,000–5,000 B.P.) was characterized by stemmed points, including Kirk Stemmed, Stanly, and Morrow Mountain, and by the lanceolate Guilford. Typically, the Morrow Mountain and Guilford types are better represented in the South Carolina record.

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1996) definition of a foraging society. This definition proposed that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. Binford believed that differences in environmental structure could be traced to large-scale climatic factors and further noted that a collector system could arise under any condition that limited the ability of hunter-gatherers to relocate residences. During his work in the Haw River area of North Carolina, Cable (1982) argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging.

It has been noted, however, that there is a high degree of variability in site size and density, which is believed to reflect functional differences, duration of habitation, or possibly group size. For instance, Anderson (1996:236) found that Middle Archaic components were located in the floodplain and upland locations. However, the greater diversity of floodplain assemblages suggested to him that habitation took place along the water's edge and that upland knolls were used for hunting and butchering tasks. Typically, though, upland sites assemblages had limited diversity and density, matching the Middle Archaic pattern of short-term extractive activities.

The Late Archaic period (5,000–3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed projectile point characterizes the period as well as the technological development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5,000–3,100 B.P.) and the later sand tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000–2,900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities and have a great deal of chronological overlap. The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponded with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4,500 B.P.).

WOODLAND PERIOD

Savannah River Stemmed points reduce in size later on during the Thom's Creek phase and are classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed (Oliver 1981). Anderson and Joseph (1988:197) noted that there appears to be a "long co-occurrence of both large and small forms", suggesting that one type did not replace the other. However, it is believed that this point type carries into the Woodland period.

Refuge (3,000-2,600 B.P.) and Deptford (2,800-1,500 B.P.) potteries follow the Stallings and Thom's Creek wares. The Refuge series is characterized by a compact, sandy or gritty paste and a sloppy simple stamped, dentate stamped, or random punctated decoration (DePratter 1976). They are very similar to the preceding Thom's Creek wares, and Anderson (1982:265) noted that the typologies are "marred by a lack of reference to the Thom's Creek series" and that the Punctate and Incised types are indistinguishable from Thom's Creek.

By the end of the Thom's Creek phase, small non-shell midden sites are found which continue into the Refuge phase (Peterson 1971:164–168). This settlement fragmentation probably is related to an increase in sea level (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1980), which drowned the tidal marshes and sites that the Thom's Creek people relied on. This stress on the subsistence base may have resulted in an expansion of the settlement system into various environmental settings (Hanson 1982:21–23). Sassaman et al. (1990) believed that the development of mature, upland tributaries was also essential to this process.

Deptford potteries, which begin to occur in the latter part of the Early Woodland, are characterized by a fine to coarse sandy paste with surface treatments including Plain, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Cord Marked, Geometric Stamped, and Complicated Stamped (Williams 1968). A small stemmed point tentatively described as "Deptford Stemmed" (Trinkley 1980:20–23) has been found associated with these sites. It appears to be a culmination of the Savannah River Stemmed reduction seen earlier on. Points similar to Yadkin Triangular points have also been found at Deptford sites (Coe 1964; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sassaman et al. (1990) reported that, in the Savannah River Valley, triangular types appear to be more strongly associated with Deptford than stemmed types.

It has also been noted that there is a co-occurrence of the larger triangular Yadkin and Badin type points with smaller triangular forms such as Caraway which have traditionally been attributed to the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods (Sassaman et al. 1990; Trinkley 1990). Blanton et al. (1986) believed that these point types may have been used at the same time for different purposes.

The Deptford phase continues on into the Middle Woodland period. However, the Deptford phase is still part of an early carved paddle stamped tradition which is believed to have been replaced by a northern intrusion of wrapped paddle stamping (Trinkley 1990). In South Carolina, the Middle Woodland is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. It is characterized by the Wilmington phase on the southern coast and the Hanover, McClellanville/Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages on the northern coast.

McClellanville (Trinkley 1981) and Santee (Anderson 1982) wares are characterized by a fine to medium sandy paste with a surface treatment primarily of V-shaped simple stamping. Although the two potteries are very similar, the Santee series may have later features, such as excurved rims and interior rim stamping which the McClellanville Series pottery does not exhibit. Both of these types concentrate on the north central coast of the state (Trinkley 1990).

Wilmington and Hanover are actually believed to be regional varieties of the same ceramic tradition. It is characterized by crushed sherd or grog tempering which makes up 30-40 percent of the paste and ranges from 3-10 millimeters in size. Waring (in Williams 1968:221) saw the Wilmington wares as intrusive from the Carolina coast, but the pottery has some Deptford traits. Caldwell and McCann (1941) observed that, "the Wilmington complex proper contains all the main kinds of decoration which occurs in the Deptford complex with the probable exception of Deptford Linear Checkstamped" (Anderson 1982:275). Therefore, cord marking, check stamping, simple stamping, and fabric impressing are found with sherd-tempered potteries. Radiocarbon dates for Wilmington and Hanover phase sites range from 135±85 B.C. from site 38BK134 to A.D. 1120±100 from a Wilmington house at the Charles Town landing site (38CH1). Dates seem to cluster, however, from about 1,550-1,050 B.P. (Trinkley 1990:18).

Essentially, the Late Woodland is a continuation of previous Middle Woodland assemblages. In Berkeley County, the Late Woodland is characterized by a continuation of the Santee pottery series. The Hanover and Mount Pleasant pottery series are also found as late as 950 B.P. (Trinkley 1990). Cable (2002:15) indicated that Wilmington and Cape Fear Fabric Impressed dominate during this period as well. Unfortunately, this period is difficult to delineate from the preceding Middle Woodland period or subsequent Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sites with Late Woodland or Mississippian occupations tend to contain small triangular points such as the Caraway or Pee Dee (Coe 1964).

Stoltman (1974) observed that Late Woodland sites in the Middle Coastal Plain have a settlement pattern characterized by dispersed upland settlement, which he believed, may indicate the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture or intensification of upland resource procurement. In the coastal area, sites are also numerous, small and dispersed which suggests a decrease in settlement integration over the Middle Woodland period. Contrasting this pattern, Piedmont sites are few and are dispersed along tributaries with little if any interriverine occupation (Goodyear et al. 1979; Taylor and Smith 1978).

MISSISSIPPIAN AND PROTOHISTORIC PERIODS

The Mississippian period (850-310 B.P.) is characterized by a sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). Not much is known about the Mississippian period in this area of the state. Most of the work has been done in the middle Savannah River Valley or along

the Wateree River Valley in the central part of the state. It is possible that Mississippian occupations are aligned with the Scott's Lake Mound Center on the Upper Santee River as well as the Wateree Mound Complex near Camden. Anderson's (1982) ceramic sequence is based on data supplied by local collectors, Coe's (1995) work at Town Creek in North Carolina, and excavations conducted by Stanley South (1971) at Charlestowne Landing. Anderson's phases include Santee II, which is dominated by Santee Simple Stamped, Jeremy, and Pee Dee. Ultimately, DePratter and Judge's (1986) sequence for the Wateree mound complex may most effectively describe the local sequence.

The Seewee, Wando, Etiwan, and Sampa resided in villages located in the Charleston Harbor area. The Seewee Indians are known to have occupied the area from Bull's Bay to the Santee River and as far inland as St. Stephens and Monck's Corner (Swanton 1946:182–183). By the time the explorer John Lawson visited them in 1701, their numbers had been severely reduced by smallpox (Lawson 1709:34). The circa 1695 Thornton-Morden map shows the location of "Sewel Indian Fort" south of the Wando near Toomer Creek. Other Indian settlements shown on this map are attributed to the Sampa and the Wando. Just prior to the Yamassee War of 1715, the 57 Seewee resided in a single village 60 miles northeast of Charles Town (Waddell 1980:296–297).

Ethnohistoric accounts of aboriginal land use patterns indicate a range of potential settlement strategies. Waddell's (1980:37–50) interpretation of the Jesuit, and later English, accounts of the Edisto and Seewee Indians of the central South Carolina coast would suggest that these groups dispersed into the interior in small family units for significant portions of the year and exploited the upland forest communities and swamps from a series of temporary residences.

Archaeologically, nothing is known about the protohistoric occupation of the Berkeley and Dorchester County areas. Pottery examined thus far appears to have been made no later than the fifteenth century. It is possible that some protohistoric potteries are similar to those associated with the Woodland period and, therefore, the sites have not been recognized. Clearly, there is much left to understand about the pottery sequence in this area of the state.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The European settlement of Berkeley and Dorchester counties and the subsequent history of the study area are tied to the successes and failures of Charleston and the Lowcountry's plantation economy. Settlement of the region was first advanced under the Lord Proprietors, several of whom were also engaged in the Virginia and Barbadian plantation systems, as well as the African slave trade. Carolina's earliest trade focused on providing foodstuffs and timber to support enslaved labor regimes in the Antilles, and was frequently regarded as the northernmost outpost of the Caribbean (Clowse 1971; Coclanis 1989).

Charleston quickly ascended to a position of political, religious, and social dominance within the region. After foodstuffs, the Indian trade also drove the early export economy. Approximately 64,000 deerskins were exported annually to England at the end of the seventeenth century (Edgar 1998:136). The capital raised from these commodities allowed Charleston settlers to reside in the city while developing commercial agriculture plantations in the Berkeley and Dorchester county area. Overseers managed many of the early plantations for the landowners' interest. The labor pool early on was composed of both Native American and African American slaves. By the early eighteenth century the sale of Native American slaves was proscribed and transported Africans became the primary source of labor. The exponential growth in the slave trade ended in 1741 when a prohibitive duty on new slave imports was levied after the Stono Rebellion.

As the Indian trade around Charleston dwindled and the commercial agriculture, especially rice cultivation, became productive, the inland waterways became the chief method of transporting bulky commodities to the port. Rogers (1989:9) noted that colonial land policies created in the 1700s were conducive to the formation of plantations. The proprietors of the colony established a system of large landholdings aligned to a colonial social hierarchy. When the Carolinas was placed under royal authority in 1719, the Crown decided to honor patents for landgraves and cassiques (orders of nobility). This resulted in tracts measuring thousands of acres in size, called baronies, being placed under the control of a small number of individuals. The headright system was also used to promote plantation growth. A headright of 50 acres was allotted for each slave brought into the colony. Those individuals able to purchase large numbers of slaves were thus rewarded with land acquisitions.

St. James Santee, St. Andrews, Christ Church, St. Thomas and St. Denis, St. Johns Berkeley, St. James Goose Creek, St. Paul's, and St. Bartholomew parishes were established in 1706. With the exception of St. Johns Berkeley, all of these administrative districts were situated along the coast to Charleston's north and south, while St. Johns Berkeley was established along the Cooper River inland from Charleston. This coastal and inland riverine settlement distribution was predicated on the plantation system and the profitability of rice agriculture. Once the crops reached Charleston, they were consigned to merchants that prepared shipments bound for Britain and then Europe. Rogers (1989:12) stated that the influence of Charleston's merchant oligarchy was even felt in the outlying parishes. Cainhoy, Monck's Corner, Childsbury, and other satellite communities had stores established and operated by the Charleston merchants. Some of these communities would not survive into the nineteenth century once riverine travel declined in importance.

Early exports from Carolina included deerskins, naval stores (primarily tar and pitch), and subsistence crops such as corn, peas, and meat. By the 1690s, Carolina had begun to supplement these exports with two cash crops: rice and indigo. Rice was supplemented by two additional cash crops that were produced in lesser degrees; indigo and Sea Island cotton, as well as by a variety of plantation industries that supplied Charleston's active construction trade. Brickmaking was also profitable, thus brick kilns became features on many of the larger Lowcountry plantations (Irving 1969:11). Brick kilns/plantations were mainly distributed along the Cooper, Wando, and Back rivers to the east of Charleston, as well as along the Ashley and Stono rivers to the west. Early Carolinians also raised cattle. Anderson and Logan (1981:39) suggested that this particular industry was carried out in a separate ecological niche from rice agriculture, making it a strong companion activity to the growth of commercial agriculture.

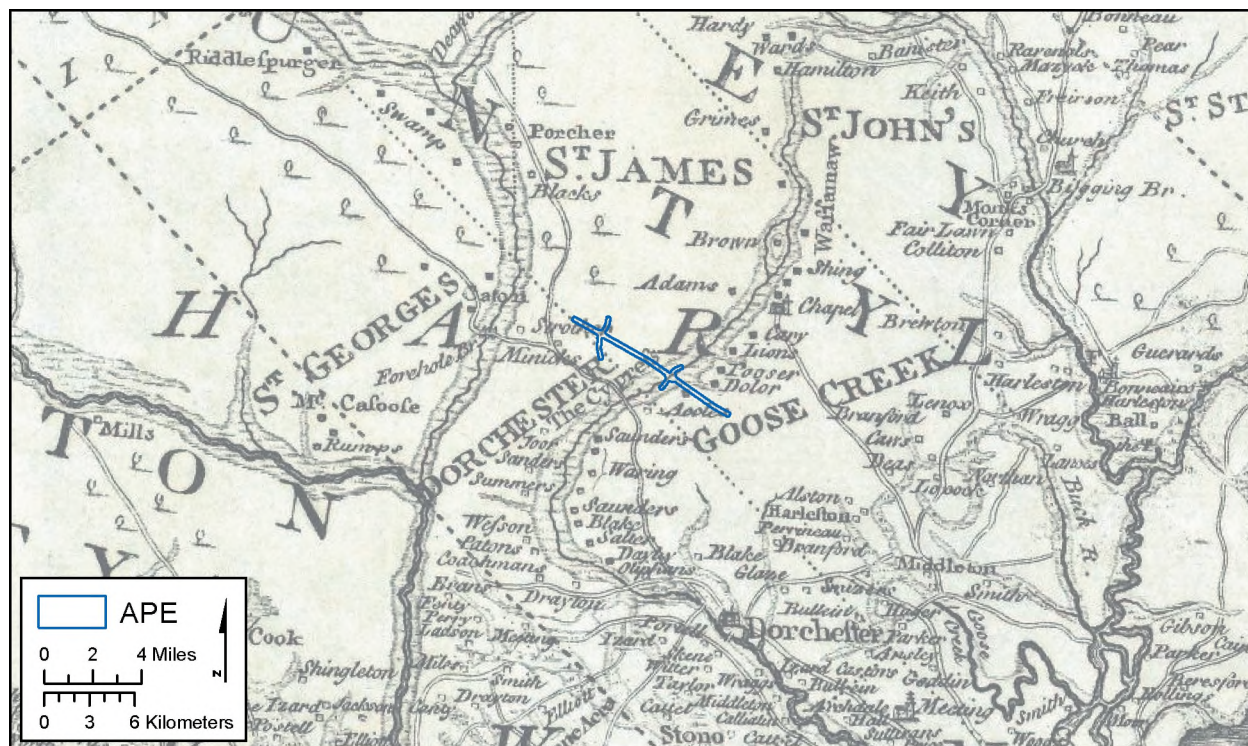
The 1773 Cook map shows the locations of settlements near the project area prior to the American Revolution (Figure 2). It is clear that the preferred location of settlement was along major waterways. One such settlement was Dorchester. This town was established in the 1690s at the tidal reach of the Ashley River. The town maintained a thriving trade and an Anglican Church until the late eighteenth century.

Dorchester's residents abandoned the town after the Revolutionary War. The town suffered while it was under the control of Royal and Loyalist forces. The surrounding lands also played an important role in the Revolutionary War. Francis Marion led guerilla raids against British forces, and the bridge over Four Holes Swamp was the site of two battles in 1781 and 1782. His forces utilized their knowledge of local swamps to stage offensive actions against the redcoat army occupying Charleston. The Francis Marion National Forest northeast of Charleston was named in honor of the "Swamp Fox."

Prior to independence, British tariffs supported the local economy. Following the war, production of naval stores, rice, and indigo stalled. Anderson and Logan (1981:44) also noted that commercial cotton cultivation expanded during this time period. By the time of the first census in 1790, approximately 1,300 people lived in the St. George Dorchester Parish. However, it appears that this first census missed several families. Heitzler (2005) speculated that people who had bought property there lived elsewhere in 1790 and left onsite management to overseers, or may have vacated the land prior to the census. Another possibility is that they were simply overlooked by the census taker in the thinly populated backcountry. Two-thirds of the enumerated households owned slaves, with an average of 13 slaves per family. The 1820 Ravenel map of Charleston District shows the area as sparsely populated (Figure 3).

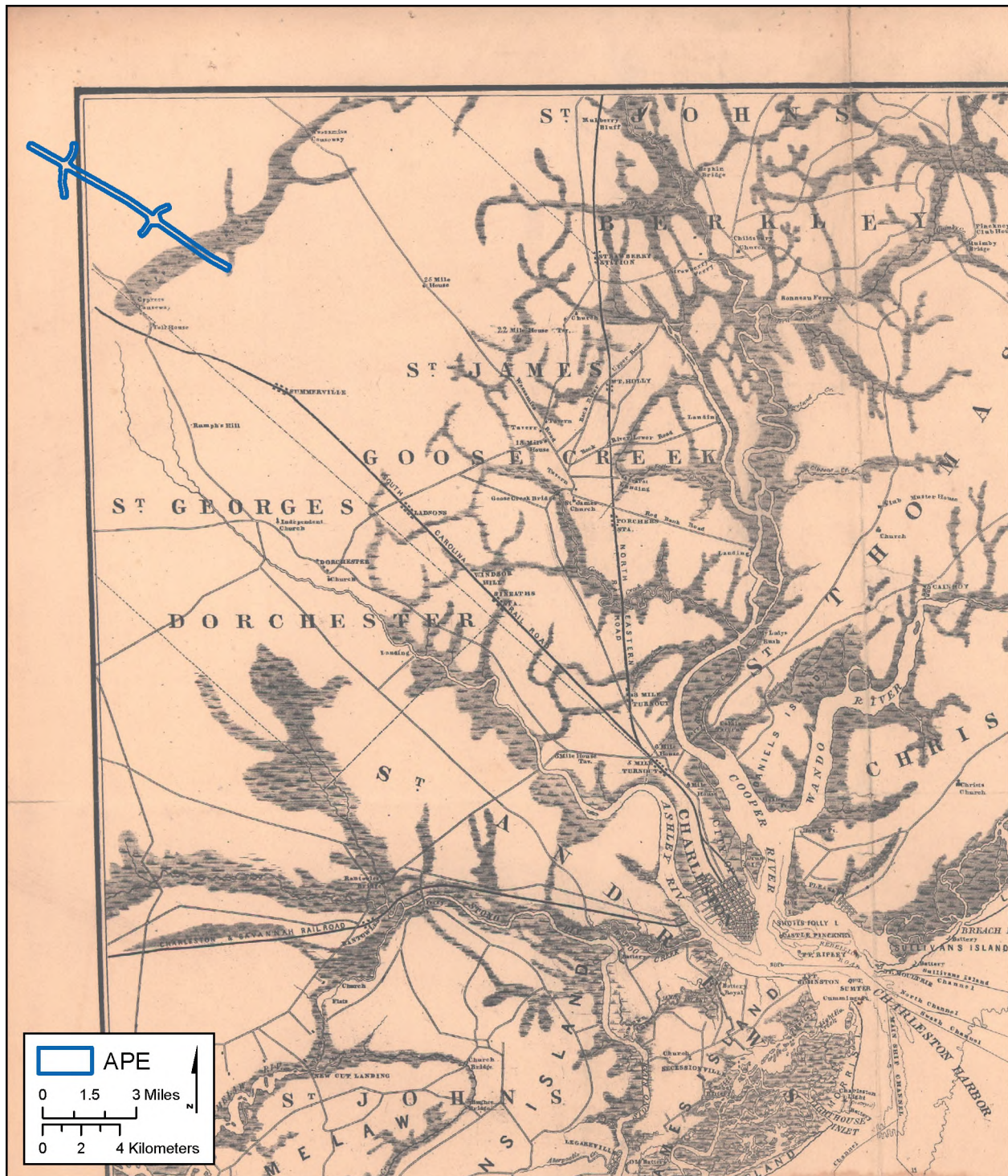
Figure 2.

Section of James Cook's 1773 Map of the Province of South Carolina Showing the APE Vicinity



Source: Library of Congress

Figure 3.
1862 Ravenel Map Showing the APE Vicinity



Source: Library of Congress

The Second Great Awakening evangelical religious movement arrived with Francis Asbury in the 1770s. It was born out of a combination of factors including a pious but largely rural population in the Southern United States and a regimented approach to religion within the dominant Presbyterian tradition that did not appeal to backcountry settlers. It was meant to be more evangelistic and decentralized, with an abbreviated liturgy. The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1784 with Francis Asbury as one of its superintendents. The new church employed a strategy of “circuit riding,” in which a preacher rode a circuit of congregations that were often in quite isolated locations. Asbury organized a camp meeting at the Cypress Campground, located within 0.5 miles of the project area, in 1794. This campground was founded northwest of Pineland Village (now Summerville), which became the dominant inland market town when the Charleston to Hamburg Railroad began service in 1833. While many of the camp meeting sites used during the Second Great Awakening fell into disuse, Cypress Methodist Campground continued to be actively used on at least an annual basis for over 220 years. It remains in use as such today. In its current iteration, the campground consists of a circle of “tents,” which are rustic weatherboard cabins that are 1.5 stories tall with V-crimp metal roofs, surrounding a central tabernacle. The tabernacle is of frame construction and is open on all four sides with a gable-on-hip V-crimp metal roof. In addition to the cabins and tabernacle, the campground contains a circa 1940, two-story, concrete block church with a cross-gabled, composition shingle roof and an attached, one-story secondary building. Adjacent to the church is a cemetery with graves dating to as early as 1821.

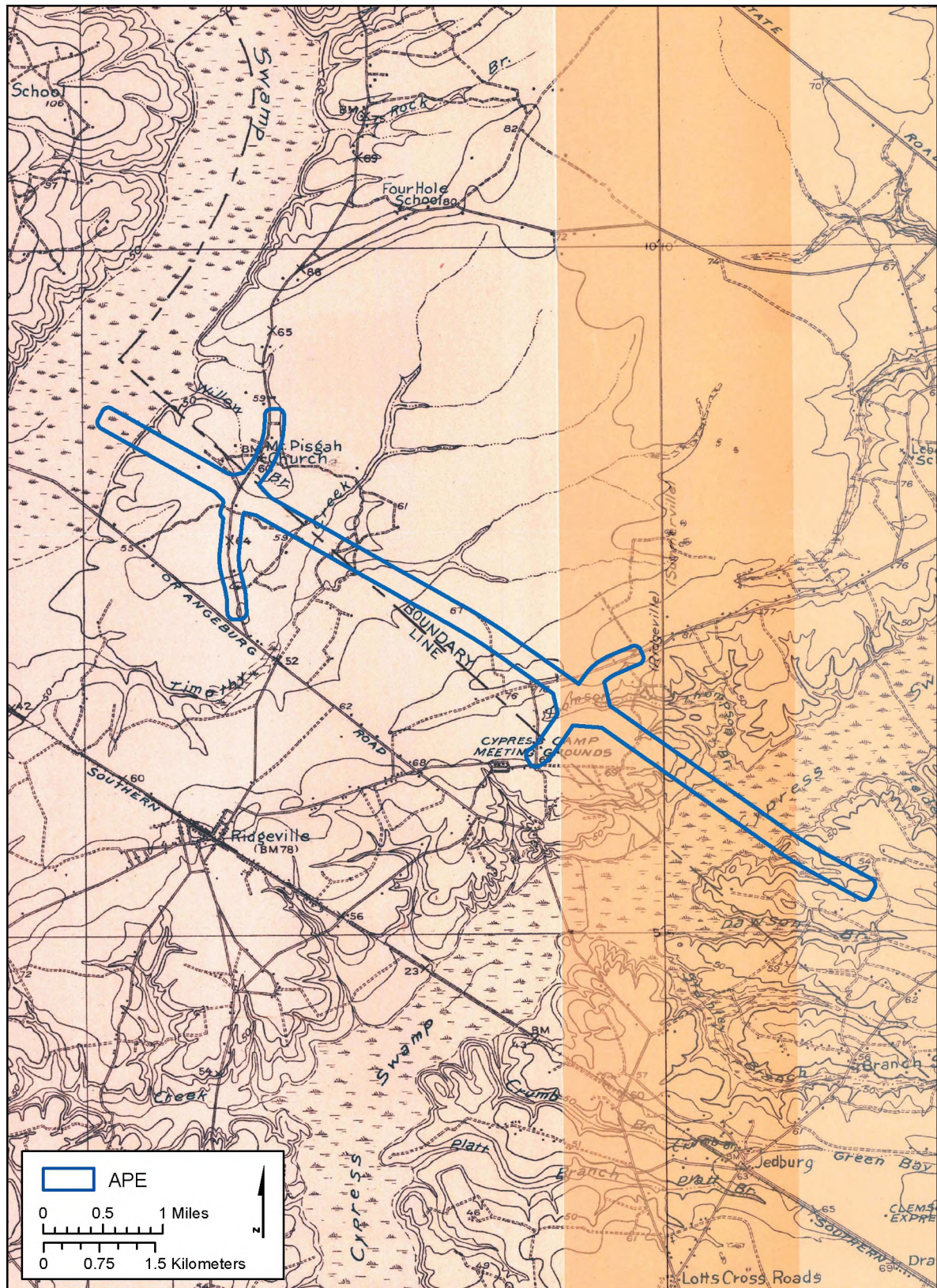
On the eve of the Civil War, the Lowcountry was economically dependent upon commercial agriculture. Rice plantations were the most profitable and noted feature, but smaller inland cotton plantations, subsistence farms, and industrial plantations, such as those involved in brick-making, were also common. With the end of the war and the abolition of slavery, the Lowcountry economy changed dramatically. Rice agriculture suffered most from the war and could not compete with new fields in Louisiana and Texas, where soils were firm enough to withstand mechanized cultivation.

As the agricultural economy of the region declined, settlement also decreased. By the late 1800s, the region supported two major commercial enterprises: phosphate mining and timbering. Material vestiges of the plantation economy (e.g., plantation lands) primarily existed through the preservation of certain plantation estates by wealthy northerners as winter homes. The twentieth century witnessed a greatly diminished rural settlement pattern focused upon subsistence and market gardening supplemented by employment within the timber industry. Summerville became a tuberculosis recuperation center in the early twentieth century. However, the 1919 Summerville and 1919 Ridgeville 1:48,000 topographic maps show the project area was still

rural (Figure 4). By 1944 settlement in the area was on the rise as more residential development began. Small-scale farming was still popular, and many homesteads in the area were agricultural properties. The 1943 Ridgeville and 1944 Summerville topographic maps are shown in Figure 5.

Construction of I-26 in South Carolina began in 1957. By 1964, the interstate connected the Summerville/North Charleston area with Columbia. Downtown Charleston was connected to the highway system by February 1969 (Federal Highway Administration 2015).

Figure 4.
1919 Ridgeville and Summerville USGS Quadrangle Maps Showing the APE



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Ridgeville and Summerville, SC (1919)

Figure 5.
1943 Ridgeville and 1944 Summerville USGS Quadrangle Map Showing the APE



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Ridgeville, SC (1943) and Summerville, SC (1944)

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IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

The area surrounding Charleston has been the subject of numerous cultural resource studies, from survey to data recovery (Figure 6). These projects are mostly associated with coastal residential and resort developments, industrial sites, road improvements, utilities, and inventories of resources in Francis Marion National Forest.

The South Carolina ArchSite cultural resource information system indicates that five cultural resource studies were conducted within a half mile of the APE. This includes four linear surveys and one reconnaissance occurring between 2005 and 2015. Three of the linear surveys were conducted for the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT). These include a cultural resource study of a proposed intersection safety project at the U.S. 78 and SC 27 intersection in 2005 (Bamann and Stewart 2005), a cultural resources survey for proposed improvements to U.S. 78 in 2007 (Salo et al. 2007), and a 2009 Phase I cultural resources study of the proposed I-26/Sheep Island Parkway Corridor (Gantt et al. 2009). The most recent linear survey was conducted in 2015 and examined the proposed Dorchester-Orangeburg Reach Water Transmission Main for the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (Baluha et al. 2016).

In 2011, S&ME conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of 700 acres southwest of the SC 27 and U.S. 78 intersection (Brummitt 2011). One previously recorded archaeological site, 38BK2110, was located within the half-mile study radius. S&ME identified a precontact ceramics scatter site 38BK2110 on a knoll located 25 meters north of the current APE (site form on file). Shovel testing collected four non-diagnostic precontact sherds from this site, which was disturbed by cultivation and logging. S&ME recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP.

When New South Associates initially completed the cultural resources survey for this project, the area of direct effects encompassed a larger portion of Cypress Campground Road/Myers Mayo Road. As a result of this initial survey two archaeological sites, 38DR495 and 38DR496, were identified and recorded. These sites are no longer within the finalized project area, but are located within a half mile of the APE. They are summarized here; however, full site descriptions and NRHP recommendations are provided in Appendix B.

Site 38DR495 is an archaeological component associated with the Cypress Methodist Campground, a religious site that was listed on the NRHP in 1978. The campground, which was established as early as 1794, currently consists of approximately 34 wooden cabins known as ‘tents,’ arranged in a rectangular shape around a central ‘tabernacle.’ The archaeological component was identified in the northeastern portion of the campground, however the site was not fully delineated in order to adhere to signs posted around the property prohibiting ground disturbance. Thirty-three artifacts were recovered, most of which indicated an early twentieth-century to modern period date range for the archaeological deposit. However, the presence of a possible cut or wrought nail fragment indicated that archaeological evidence from the campground’s earlier periods may also exist. Although 38DR495 appeared to exhibit high integrity and research potential, due to the limited amount of archaeological testing performed during the investigation, the data potential of the site was unknown. Therefore, it was recommended that the NRHP eligibility of site 38DR495 under Criterion D should be considered unassessed.

Site 38DR496 is a small twentieth-century artifact scatter identified as a surface scatter in a recently cleared field that had been significantly disturbed from agriculture and erosion. Four artifacts were collected from the site, including clear glass, milk glass, plain whiteware, and a fragment of unidentifiable iron, none of which were temporally sensitive. The remains of a twentieth-century outbuilding is located west of the site, and may be related, but this structure had been razed. Due to its lack of integrity and data potential the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

South Carolina ArchSite indicates that there are 20 previously recorded architectural resources within a half mile of the APE. These resources are listed in Table 2. Of these, 13 are located within the APE and are discussed in more detail in Chapter VII.

Table 2. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Source
0002/429 0002	Cypress Methodist Campground	Circa 1794	Listed	NRHP Listed (1978)
410 0001	Pringle House (Yellowstone Lane)	Circa 1900	Not Eligible	Berkeley County Survey (1989)
429 0001	John Chinnners House (1244 Cypress Campground Road)	Circa 1870	Not Eligible	Berkeley County Survey (1989)
496 0006	1347 Cypress Campground Road	Circa 1895	Not Eligible	Berkeley County Survey (1989)

Table 2. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Source
429 1091	1061 Highway 78	Circa 1920	Not Eligible	Dorchester County Survey (1997)
429 1070	461 Stable Lane	Circa 1935	Not Eligible	Dorchester County Survey (1997)
429 0660	447 Highway 178	Circa 1940	Not Eligible	Dorchester County Survey (1997)
1157	U.S. Highway 78	Circa 1940	Not Eligible	CRS of U.S. 78 Improvement Project (2007)
1158	377 Gilliard Road	Circa 1940	Not Eligible	CRS of U.S. 78 Improvement Project (2007)
1172	Mt Pisgah AME Church (1073 Old Gilliard Road)	1957	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1173	1083 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1965	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1174	1121 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1175	1126 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1176	1136 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1177	1137 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1178	1149 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1179	1157 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1180	1154 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1181	1158 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1935	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)
1182	1232 Old Gilliard Road	Circa 1965	Not Eligible	CRS for Project Sotor (2015)

The architectural resources within a half mile of the APE were identified during two comprehensive countywide surveys and two cultural resource surveys. Dorchester County conducted a countywide survey of architectural resources in 1997 (Fick and Davis 1997). Three resources that were recorded during this survey are within a half mile of the APE. Berkeley County also conducted a countywide survey of its architectural resources. (Preservation Consultants, Inc. 1989). The Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Survey was

extensive and identified 809 sites, including newly surveyed resources, sites already listed on the NRHP, and sites identified during a 1972 Preservation Plan published by the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester County Regional Planning Council (Preservation Consultants, Inc. 1989). Three resources from this survey were within the APE and were revisited as a component of this report.

A 2015 cultural resources study conducted by S&ME for Berkeley County, Cultural Resources Study for Project Sotor, examined a portion of Old Gilliard Road as it passes through the project area, as well as a segment of Ridgeville Road (Nagle and Carpini 2015). Ten resources from this study were within a half mile of the APE, while nine were within the APE itself and were revisited. Additionally, two resources from the Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed US Highway 78 Improvement Project conducted in 2007 and discussed above are located within one half mile of the APE (Salo et al. 2007). One of the two resources is located within the APE and was revisited.

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V. SURVEY METHODS

ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELDWORK

The objective of the archaeological fieldwork was to identify significant archaeological resources in the project's APE and entailed systematic shovel testing combined with pedestrian survey. Transects were located 30 meters (98 ft.) apart inside the APE. Shovel test spacing in areas with high potential for the presence of archaeological remains was 30 meters. Areas with low potential were evaluated with a 60-meter interval shovel test spacing. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters (1.0 ft.) in diameter and were excavated by hand to culturally sterile subsoil. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. Notes were kept on the location of each shovel test, the conditions in the immediate area, and the results of excavation. Soils encountered in shovel tests were described using a Munsell soil chart for color and standard terminology for texture.

Shovel test locations were recorded as "not excavated" if it was impossible to dig or conditions at the location suggested it would not produce useful information. Such locations included those exhibiting substantial disturbance, excessive slope, or inundation. Areas excluded from shovel testing were documented in field notes.

Shovel test grids were recorded using New South's provenience tracking system, which uses a pre-plotted shovel test grid built in ArcGIS and uploaded to smartphones. Moto G smartphones were used to locate the approximate location of each pre-plotted shovel test. Excavators placed shovel tests as near as possible to the pre-plotted point, offsetting as necessary to avoid obstacles or to test locations expected to have a higher resource potential.

A custom database developed from Memento Database was used to record each shovel test on the smartphones and, if necessary, take photographs. Soil descriptions, the presence of artifacts, and notes on the surrounding area, where relevant, were also recorded for each shovel test.

The GPS locations provided by the phones were used to locate survey shovel test locations. A Trimble Geo-XT handheld GPS receiver, which is more accurate, was used to collect locational data for identified archaeological resources. The sub-meter Trimble data were combined with the phone data to produce a comprehensive spatial database that integrated shovel test data for the survey and site evaluations.

All smartphones were synced daily to an online database maintained in Google Sheets. Photos were synced each day to Google Drive, and each photo was hyperlinked within the shovel test database. The shovel test data were also duplicated daily on each phone as an additional backup. The online database was backed up daily and linked to an online GIS dataset housed in ArcGIS online.

A site was defined if artifacts from the same broad cultural period were recovered in a) a 30-meter (100-ft.) diameter area yielding three or more artifacts; and/or b) visible or historically recorded surface features (e.g., wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters). The presence of only one or two artifacts within a 30-meter (100-ft.) radius was considered an isolated find (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013).

When identified, sites were examined with 15-meter (50-ft.) radials. The goal of the supplemental testing was to delineate the site boundaries, to collect data on site chronology and function, and to assess the site for its NRHP eligibility. Where possible, supplemental testing continued until two sterile shovel tests or a natural boundary (e.g., excessive slope, disturbance) were reached. A sketch map was prepared for each site, and photographs were taken of site conditions and features. South Carolina Archaeological Site Forms were prepared and submitted to SCIAA (Appendix A).

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Analysis took place at New South's Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory. The analysis included cleaning, identifying, and cataloging artifacts, along with preparing them for curation in accordance with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology (SCIAA) Curation, Loan, and Access Policy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology 2005).

Attribute analysis of the collected artifacts focused primarily on establishing site chronology and function. Each artifact was described as to type, material, the manufacturing method (if appropriate for diagnostic purposes), beginning and end dates (if known), and decorative motifs. Information on the recovered artifacts was entered into a relational database that generated a catalog of the items retrieved from the field (Appendix A). All artifacts, field notes, and other relevant materials were prepared for permanent curation at SCIAA in Columbia.

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

The architectural historian conducted a survey of the APE for previously unrecorded historic architectural resources 50 years of age or older. Buildings, structures, and sites greater than 50 years of age were assessed for their NRHP eligibility. The previously unrecorded resources were

surveyed using the Statewide Survey Intensive Form, produced by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These newly recorded architectural properties were surveyed in accordance with the SHPO-produced *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. They were recorded using FileMaker Pro and photographed using a handheld tablet. Properties were evaluated according to NRHP eligibility criteria, and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP-listed or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Cultural resources are evaluated based on criteria for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they:

Criterion A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;

Criterion B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

Criterion C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

Criterion D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D. In order to evaluate a resource under Criterion D, the *National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Archeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000) lists five primary steps to follow:

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information;
2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archaeological framework in which to evaluate the property;

3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address;
4. Taking archaeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions; and
5. Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield

VI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Phase I Archaeological Survey involved systematic shovel testing in the area of direct effects (project area) to identify significant archaeological resources. The survey recorded two isolated finds (IF1 and IF2).

SURVEY CONDITIONS

The I-26 MM 187-194 project area was contiguous and included approximately seven miles of existing right of way (ROW) along the I-26 mainline corridor, as well as existing ROW at the SC 27 (Ridgeville Road) interchange and the S-18-182 (Myers Mayo Road [SC 182]/Cypress Campground Road) overpass. As described within Chapter IV, the project area was tested using 30- and 60-meter shovel test intervals, depending upon the potential of the location to contain archaeological deposits. Additionally, sections of the project area that exhibited significant disturbance were not subject to shovel testing. Figure 7 shows survey coverage within the project area.

The area surveyed during this project featured a great deal of variation among land-use, ground disturbance, and vegetation. A large swath of the project area on either side of I-26 near mile marker 189 exhibited a significant ground disturbance from current construction of an interchange for Volvo Car Drive (Figure 8). This area was not subject to shovel testing. The largest portion of the project area consisted of moderately to densely wooded forests of hardwood and pine trees with a moderate to heavy understory of saplings, briars, and vines. Wetlands were also common throughout the project area, both along I-26 and the connector roads, particularly in the sections near the Ashley River, Timothy Creek, Thompson Creek, and Four Hole Swamp. Graded or manicured lawns and commercial development were also common throughout the project area, particularly along the connector roads. Additionally, large sections of the ROW along I-26 were almost entirely encompassed by dirt or paved frontage roads. Other common land use types in the project area included fallow fields and recently logged (or logged within the last 20 years) forests with very deep furrows scarring the project area. Figures 9-11 show the various types of land use throughout the project area.

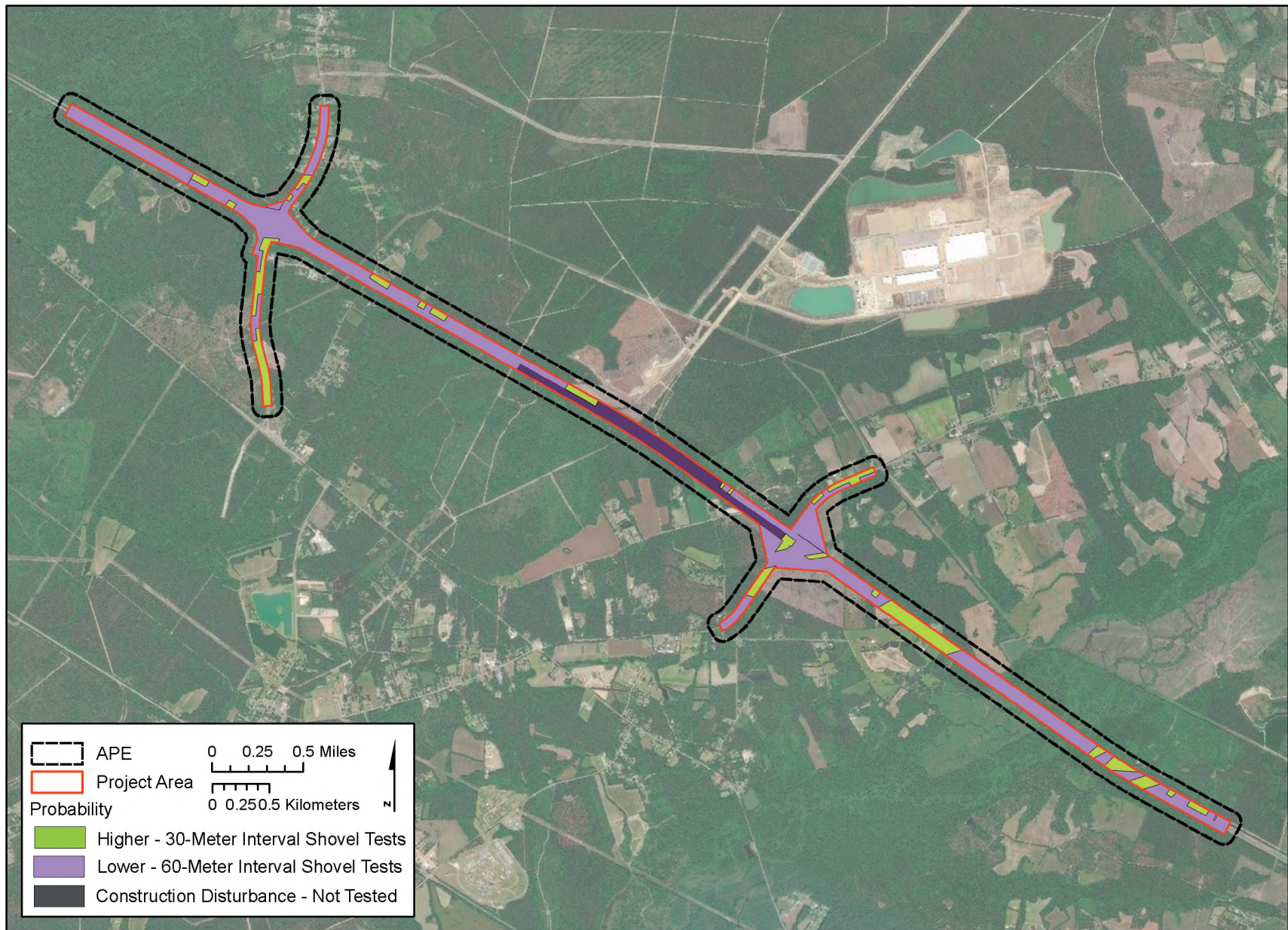


Figure 7.
Archaeological Survey Coverage within the Project Area

Source: Bing Maps (2018)

Figure 8.
Construction Disturbance near Mile Marker 189

A. Eastbound
Side of I-26



B. Westbound
Side of I-26



Figure 9.
Examples of Logging within the Project Area

A. Processing Area



B. Recently
Logged Area



C. Furrowed Land
Resulting from Past
Logging



Figure 10.
Examples of Typical Vegetation within the Project Area

A. Mixed Pine and
Hardwood Forest



B. Wetland



C. Agricultural Field



Figure 11.
Examples of Residential and Commercial Development within the Project Area



A. Example of a Graded Lawn



B. Example of Commerical Development

ISOLATED FINDS

IF1

The archaeological survey identified an isolated find (FS3) at Shovel Test 598. The find consisted of one fragment of plain ironstone recovered from 15 to 30 cmbs at the transition from Stratum I to Stratum II. The find was located within a cut hay field, on the north side of Cypress Campground Road, approximately 60 meters east of Callie Lane. The field was plowed before site delineation occurred. Eight shovel tests were excavated to determine the boundaries. One potential shovel test location (N470 E500) was not excavated because it fell within Cypress Campground Road. No structures appear at this location on historic maps, but many are located within the vicinity.

IF2

A second isolated find (FS4) was identified at Transect 5 Shovel Test 4. The find consisted of one fragment of blue shell edged whiteware recovered from 0 to 20 cmbs within Stratum I. The find was located in a grassy field on the northwest side of Ridgeville Road, just southeast of the intersection with Interstate Drive. A powerline runs relatively north-south across the field and the remains of a gravel road is located on the eastern edge of the field running parallel with Ridgeville Road. Eight additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundaries, all of which were negative for cultural material. No structures appear at this location on historic maps, although one is shown near the site on the opposite side of Ridgeville Road.

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VII. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the survey, 13 previously surveyed and 13 newly identified, individual historic architectural resources were recorded and evaluated. Survey conditions and resources are discussed in detail below.

SCDOT proposes to widen I-26 from SC 27 (Exit 187) near Ridgeville on the western terminus to Jedburg Road/S-8-16 (Exit 194) near Summerville on the eastern terminus. The segment of I-26 studied is approximately 7.5 miles long. The study area for the proposed project also extends approximately 0.7 miles to the north and one mile to the south along SC 27 from I-26 (Exit 187) to provide for potential interchange improvements and SC 27 widening at Exit 187. Similarly, the study area extends for roughly 0.6 miles to the north and south along Cypress Campground Road/Myers Mayo Road to provide for potential improvements at that intersection.

Development was largely focused at the interchanges at Exit 187 and Exit 194 and along the intersecting streets. The northern interchange and 1.7-mile stretch of Ridgeville Road/Old Gilliard Road that was surveyed is thickly settled with a mix of mid-twentieth-century to modern single-family houses, manufactured homes, and commercial development including restaurants, auto repair shops, and gas stations. The northern half of this section along Old Gilliard Road passes through the heart of Pringletown, a small unincorporated community. Homes in Pringletown are mostly Ranch Houses, and many parcels of land contain more than one house. In 2016, Volvo purchased a very large tract of land near the northern edge of Pringletown, and the new plant is accessible from Old Gilliard Road (Street 2016). The southern interchange and 1.2-mile stretch of Myers Mayo Road/Campground Road is more rural in character, and development is relatively sparse, with single-family houses and agricultural properties. The community of Lebanon is located near the northern portion of the APE on Campground Road. The NRHP-listed Cypress Methodist Campground is located within 0.5 miles of the southern leg of this interchange on Myers Mayo Road. The APE between the two interchanges and to the southeast of the Cypress Campground Road Exit is largely undeveloped or agricultural, with very sparse modern development along the southern side along Stable Lane.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

The APE contained 13 previously recorded resources. These were revisited during the field survey. Any significant physical changes since the previous visit are described in Table 3. All previously recorded resources in Table 3 were originally recommended not eligible for NRHP listing during prior surveys. The current study concurs with these recommendations.

Table 3. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
410 0001	Pringle House (Yellowstone Lane)	No style/type	Circa 1900	Not Eligible	Extensively renovated; large addition
429 0001	John Chinnners House (1244 Cypress Campground Road)	Georgian Cottage	Circa 1870	Not Eligible	Porch screened in
1158	377 Gilliard Road	Gable-Front House	Circa 1940	Not Eligible	Metal roof replaced with composition shingles
1172	Mt Pisgah AME Church (1073 Old Gilliard Road)	No style/type	1957	Not Eligible	None
1173	1083 Old Gilliard Road	Ranch House	Circa 1965	Not Eligible	None
1174	1121 Old Gilliard Road	Ranch House	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
1175	1126 Old Gilliard Road	Split-Level	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
1176	1136 Old Gilliard Road	Ranch House	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
1177	1137 Old Gilliard Road	Ranch House	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
1178	1149 Old Gilliard Road	Ranch House	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	Windows replaced with vinyl sashes
1179	1157 Old Gilliard Road	Bungalow	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
1180	1154 Old Gilliard Road	Ranch House	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
1181	1158 Old Gilliard Road	Bungalow	Circa 1935	Not Eligible	None

NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Thirteen previously unrecorded architectural resources were identified within the project APE. None of these newly recorded resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. They are shown in Figures 12 and 13, summarized in Table 4, and discussed in more detail below the table.

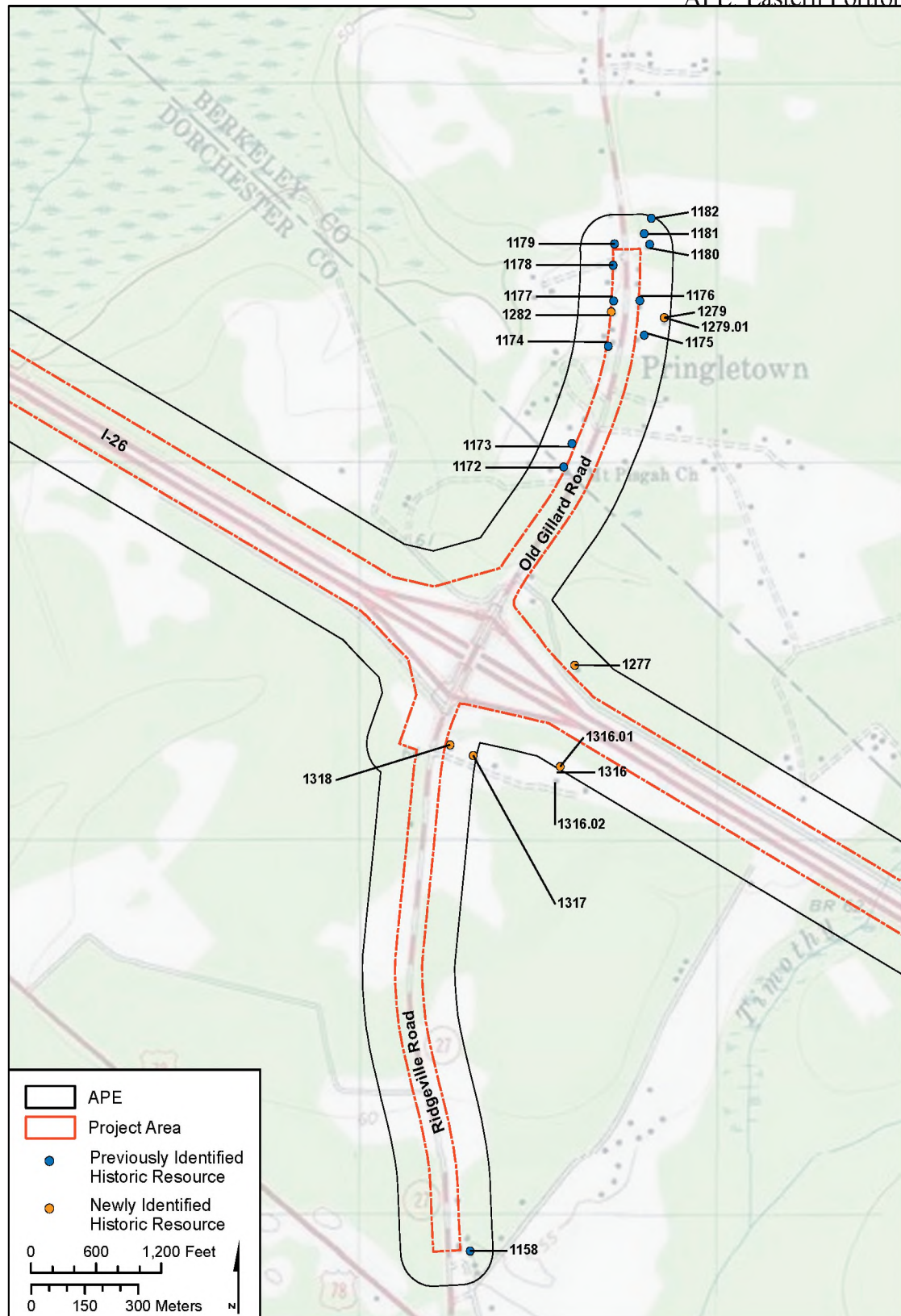
Table 4. Newly Recorded Individual Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Location	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
1316	161 Jared Lane	Linear Ranch House	1967	Not Eligible
1316.01	161 Jared Lane – Garage	No Type/Style	Circa 1967	Not Eligible
1316.02	161 Jared Lane – Pump House	No Type/Style	Circa 1967	Not Eligible
1317	123 Jared Lane	Linear Ranch House	1963	Not Eligible
1317.01	123 Jared Lane – Shed	No Type/Style	1963	Not Eligible
1317.02	123 Jared Lane – Pump House	No Type/Style	Circa 1963	Not Eligible
1318	107 Jared Lane	American Small House	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
1319	389 Myers Mayo Road	American Small House	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
1277	140 Emma Lane	Compact Ranch House	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
1278	123 Mazzie Lane	Bungalow	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
1279	113 Palacio Lane	Bungalow	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
1279.01	113 Palacio Lane – Pump House	No Type/Style	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
1282	1133 Old Gilliard Road	Linear Ranch House	Circa 1965	Not Eligible

161 JARED LANE (1316-1316.02)

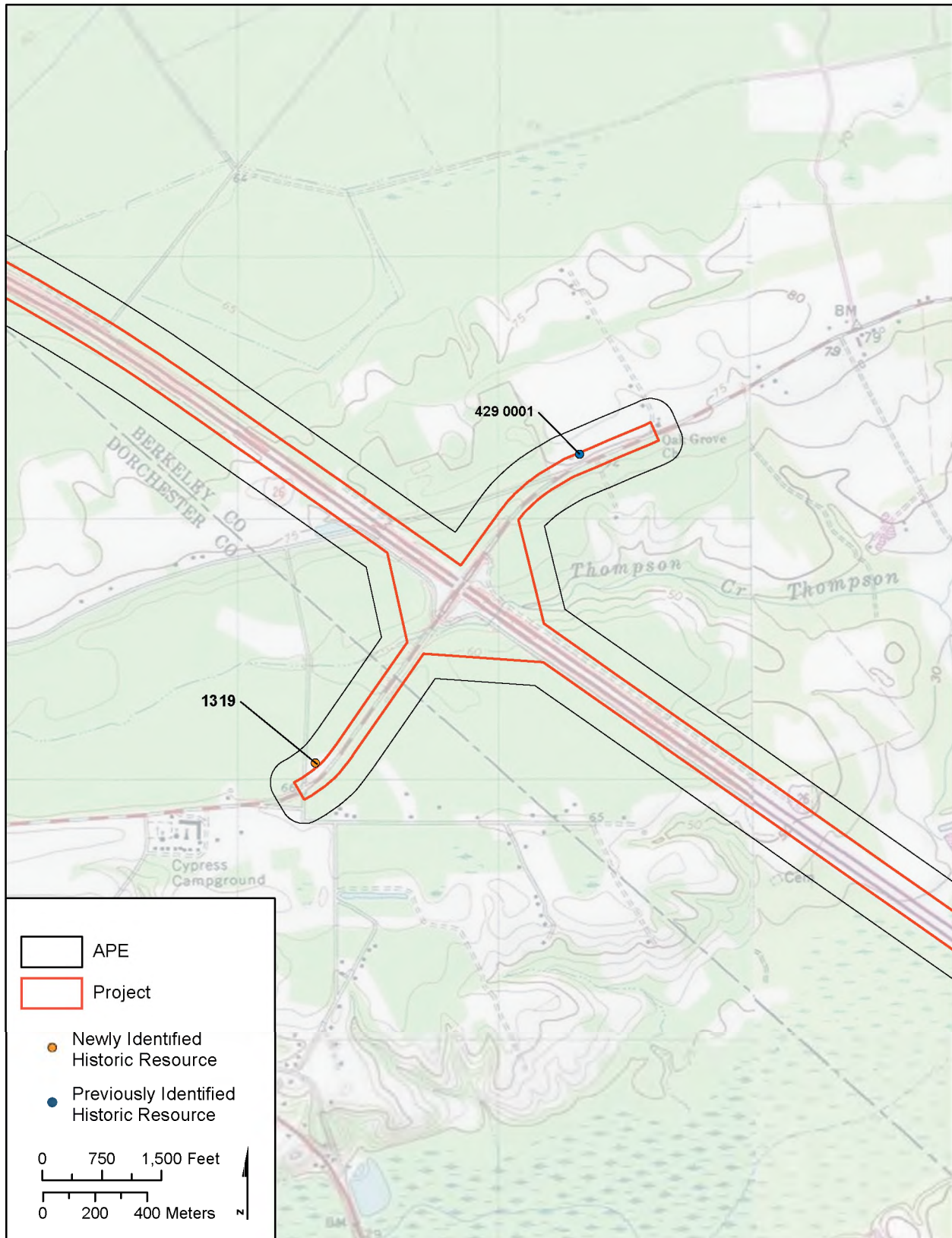
Resource 1316 is a Plain Linear Ranch House located at 161 Jared Lane. Dorchester County tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1967. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a cross-gabled, composition shingle roof (Figure 14). It is clad in brick veneer and faces south towards Jared Lane. It has a front-gabled porch with vinyl siding in the pediment; columnar supports over a wood-panel door; and a set of paired, one-over-one, aluminum frame, double-hung, sash replacement windows. East of the porch is another replacement window. To the west of the porch lies a large, exterior brick chimney and a fixed, wood-frame picture window. Windows on the side and rear elevations are the original horizontal, two-over-two, wood-frame, double-hung sashes. All windows have louvered wood shutters. There is a large front-gabled addition to the rear of the house. The foundation is concealed.

Figure 12.
Project Location Map Showing Previously and Newly Recorded Cultural Resources within the
APE: Eastern Portion



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Ridgeville and Pringleton, SC (1980)

Figure 13.
Project Location Map Showing Previously and Newly Recorded Cultural Resources within the
APE: Western Portion



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Ridgeville, Summerville, and Pringleton, SC (1980)

Figure 14.
Resource 1316 (161 Jared Lane)



A. South Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique

Resource 1316.01 is a circa 1967 garage located approximately 40 feet northeast of Resource 1316. This rectangular, two-car garage is one-story tall with weatherboard siding and a cross-gabled, V-crimp metal roof (Figure 15A). It is accessed by two rolling garage doors on the east elevation. A one-over-one, double-hung sash window is located on the south elevation. There is a front-gabled addition with concrete block pier foundation on the north elevation, accessed via a wood-panel door. The historic core has a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 1316.02 is a circa 1967 brick pump house located about 20 feet east of Resource 1316. The pump house is a small rectangular building with a gabled V-crimp metal roof. It is one undersized story with vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The foundation is concealed (Figure 15B).

Resource 1316 and its outbuildings are located near the eastern terminus of Jared Lane, a one-lane residential road. It is sited on a fairly large lot with a generous setback and is landscaped with a grass lawn, manicured bushes, and a wooded buffer to the east and west. Although Resource 1316 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type that is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Resources 1316.01 and 1316.02 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

123 JARED LANE (1317-1317.02)

Resource 1317 is a Plain Linear Ranch House located at 123 Jared Lane. Dorchester County tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1963. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 16). It is clad in brick veneer and faces south towards Jared Lane. The front-gabled porch has weatherboard and a round louvered window in the pediment and is supported by slender wooden columns. It shelters a three-quarter light wood door and a set of paired six-over-six wood frame double-hung sash replacement windows. An additional six-over-six replacement window is located to the east of the porch. To the west of the porch are two bays of horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash original

Figure 15.
Resource 1316.01 and 1316.02 (161 Jared Lane Garage and Pump House)



A. 1316.01 (Garage), Southeast Oblique



B. 1316.02 (Pump House), Southeast Oblique

Figure 16.
Resource 1317 (123 Jared Lane)



A. Southeast Oblique



B. South Elevation

windows. One is paired and one is single. The house has overhanging boxed eaves. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation and two front-gabled additions have been made to the rear of the building.

Resource 1317.01 is a circa 1963 shed located approximately 80 feet north of Resource 1317. It is a rectangular frame building with a cross-gabled, standing seam metal roof. The laterally gabled eastern half is open to the air and has square wooden supports (Figure 17A). The western half is front-gabled with concrete block walls and a plywood door. There is plywood in the gable ends. The building has a slab foundation.

Resource 1317.02 is a circa 1963 pump house located approximately 15 feet northeast of Resource 1317. It is a small rectangular building with brick walls and a gabled asphalt roll roof (Figure 17B). It is in a state of partial disrepair, and the foundation is not visible.

Resource 1317 and its outbuildings are located on the northern side of Jared Lane, a one-lane residential road. An auto repair business consisting of three buildings is also located on the property, but is not visible on a 1972 aerial photograph of the area. The lot is large enough to accommodate both buildings as well as parking for vehicles under repair. The house is surrounded by a grass lawn with manicured bushes, mature trees, and a white picket fence. Although Resource 1317 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Resources 1317.01 and 1317.02 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

107 JARED LANE (1318)

Resource 1318 is a circa 1950 American Small House located at 107 Jared Lane. Dorchester County tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1979, but it is visible on a 1972 aerial photograph of the area. The house is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a hipped, composition shingle roof and weatherboard siding (Figure 18). It faces west towards Ridgeville Road. A shed-roofed porch with wrought iron supports extends across the full front elevation of

Figure 17.
Resources 1317.01 and 1317.02 (123 Jared Lane Shed and Pump House)



A. 1317.01 (Shed), South Elevation



B. 1317.02 (Pump House), South Elevation

Figure 18.
Resource 1318 (107 Jared Lane)



the historic core. A historic wood door with a small rectangular window is located on the south side of the front elevation, and a tripartite picture window is located to the north. The picture window is wood frame with horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash side pieces. Other windows on the house are one-over-one, aluminum frame, double-hung sash replacement windows. Windows on the side elevations are paired, and all windows have small, decorative wood shutters. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. A laterally gabled frame addition extends along the full north elevation. The house has a continuous concrete block foundation. A two-car concrete block garage is associated with the house but is not visible on historic aerial photographs.

Resource 1318 is located on the corner of Jared Lane and Ridgeville Road. It is sheltered from the traffic of busy Ridgeville Road by an ample setback, high wooden fence, and wooded buffer. It is accessed via a driveway extending from Jared Lane. The lot is large and is landscaped with grass lawn, vegetable garden, and ornamental bushes. Although Resource 1318 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows and additions, which are visible from the front elevation. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

389 MYERS MAYO ROAD (1319)

Resource 1319 is a circa 1955 American Small House located at 389 Myers Mayo Road. It is visible on a 1972 aerial photograph and faces south towards the intersection of Myers Mayo Road and Sabb Drive. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled, composition shingle roof (Figure 19). It is of concrete block construction with asbestos panel siding in the gable ends. Windows throughout are horizontal, two-over-two, aluminum frame, double-hung sashes with brick sills. The front (south) elevation is slightly asymmetrical and features a three-pane, half-light, wood panel door flanked by a set of paired windows to the east and west. The east elevation contains a wood panel side door flanked by two windows while the west elevation simply contains two windows. The house has overhanging boxed eaves and is supported by a slightly raised concrete slab foundation. The house is vacant and shows signs of disrepair, including significant biogrowth.

Figure 19.
Resource 1319 (389 Myers Mayo Road)

A. Southeast Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique



C. South Elevation



Resource 1319 is located on the corner of Myers Mayo Road, a busy two-lane highway, and Sabb Drive, a two-lane residential road. This portion of the project area is fairly rural, and development consists of widely spaced single-family houses. Resource 1319 is sited on a large lot of approximately four acres and has a setback of approximately 140 feet. It is surrounded by a sparse grass lawn, and landscaping is overgrown. A large live oak tree is located on the lot near the resource. Although Resource 1319 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

140 EMMA LANE (1277)

Resource 1277 is a circa 1965 Plain Compact Ranch House located at 140 Emma Lane. It is visible on a 1972 aerial photograph of the area. The historic core is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled, composition shingle roof (Figure 20). It is clad in weatherboard and faces roughly southwest. Windows on the historic core are horizontal, two-over-two, double-hung sashes with louvered shutters. A shed-roofed porch with wrought iron support shelters the wood-panel front door and a paired double-hung sash window. Two additional windows are located to the left of the porch. The historic core has a concrete block pier foundation. A laterally gabled concrete block addition has been made to the southern end of the house. The addition has a vinyl frame six-over-six double-hung sash window and a continuous, concrete block foundation. It extends to the width of the porch rather than the historic core, making the house L-shaped when considered in its entirety.

Resource 1277 is located near the terminus of Emma Lane, a one-lane unpaved drive with sparse, single-family, residential development. The resource is sited on a large lot with a circular driveway and landscaping that includes a grass lawn, flowerbeds, ornamental bushes, and mature trees. Two modern, prefabricated sheds are also located on the property. Although Resource 1277 is a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type that is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by a large addition that is visible from the front elevation. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 20.
Resource 1277 (140 Emma Lane)



123 MAZZIE LANE (1278)

Resource 1278 is a circa 1940 Bungalow located at 123 Mazzie Lane. The house is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a front-gabled, V-crimp metal roof and weatherboard siding (Figure 21). It faces east. A front-gabled porch with square wooden supports and railings shelters all fenestration on the front elevation of the historic core, but does not extend across the full elevation. A modern door with a fanlight is located to the north, and a set of paired, one-over-one, aluminum frame, replacement, double-hung sash windows is located to the south. The porch has a continuous concrete block foundation, while the foundation under the historic core is sheltered by metal siding. A front-gabled frame addition has been made to the rear of the house, and a shed-roofed stucco addition has been made to the north elevation.

Resource 1278 is located at the terminus of Mazzie Lane, a short one-lane drive that extends west from Old Gilliard Road. It is visible on a large lot with multiple other buildings including another house, a mobile home, and three sheds and garages. None of the other buildings are visible in historic aerial photographs. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, bushes, and a wooded buffer on all four sides. Although Resource 1278 is a Bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type that is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is heavily impacted by alterations, including a large addition that is visible from the front elevation and the replacement of all original fenestration. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

113 PALACIO LANE (1279 – 1279.01)

Resource 1279 is a circa 1955 Bungalow located at 113 Palacio Lane. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a front-gabled, standing seam metal roof and weatherboard siding (Figure 22). It faces west towards Old Gilliard Road. Windows throughout the house are six-over-six, wood frame, double-hung sashes. A front-gabled porch with plywood and a rectangular louvered window in the pediment shelters the wood panel front door and a single window. The porch has wrought iron supports and a concrete block and brick pad. The front door is historic with a decorative peep hole. An additional window is located to the south of the porch. The house has a concrete block pier foundation and an exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation. A laterally gabled carport has been added to the north elevation. The house appears vacant.

Figure 21.
Resource 1278 (123 Mazzie Lane)



A. Southeast Oblique



B. East Elevation

Figure 22.
Resource 1279 and 1279.01 (113 Palacio Lane and Pump House)



A. West Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique with Resource 1279.01

Resource 1279.01 is a circa 1955 pump house located approximately five feet behind Resource 1279. It is a small, rectangular, concrete block building with a gabled, standing seam metal roof. There is plywood in the gable ends and the foundation is not visible.

Resource 1279 is the only house on Palacio Lane, a one-lane unpaved driveway that extends east approximately 300 feet from Old Gilliard Road, a busy two-lane highway. This section of Old Gilliard Road is developed primarily with similar mid-twentieth-century and newer single-family houses on large lots, although the setback of Resource 1279 is somewhat more generous than its neighbors. It is sited on a lot that is large and slightly overgrown with a grass lawn, trees, bushes, and a wooded buffer to the north. Although Resource 1279 is a Bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by a carport addition that is visible from the front elevation. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Resource 1279 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

1133 OLD GILLIARD ROAD (1282)

Resource 1282 is a circa 1965 Plain Linear Ranch House located at 1133 Old Gilliard Road. It is visible on a 1972 aerial photograph of the area. The resource is one story tall and rectangular in plan, with a laterally gabled, split-level, composition shingle roof (Figure 23). It is clad in brick veneer with a section of decorative vinyl siding and faces east towards Old Gilliard Road. The house has a central portion with a slightly higher roofline and vinyl siding flanked by sections to the north and south with slightly lower rooflines and brick veneer. The main entrance is located in the central section and consists of a wood panel door with simple sidelights. The main roofline extends to create a porch with turned wood supports, railings over the front entrance, and a tripartite multi-pane replacement window. Other windows throughout the house are six-over-six wood frame double-hung sashes. Two single windows are located on the southern section of the house. The northern section of the house is a garage that has been finished as a room with French doors on the east elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the north

Figure 23.
Resource 1282 (1133 Old Gilliard Road)



elevation. The house has vinyl siding in the gable ends. A front-gabled garage has been added to the rear of the house. Aerial photographs indicate that the addition was constructed sometime between 1972 and 1994. The foundation is concealed.

Resource 1282 is located on Old Gilliard Road, a busy two-lane highway. Development along this section of Old Gilliard Road consists primarily of mid-twentieth-century and later single-family houses on relatively large lots, including many Ranch Houses and manufactured homes. Resource 1282 is sited on a large lot and has a 75-foot setback. Landscaping includes a grass lawn and manicured shrubs along with a wooded buffer to the rear of the property. Although Resource 1282 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type that is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is impacted by alterations, including finishing the garage as an additional room and the use of replacement windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of two isolated finds, which by definition are not eligible for the NRHP. Two sites (38DR495 and 38DR496) were identified during initial fieldwork, before road improvement design plans later changed. After those changes, these sites no longer fell within the project area. However, because formal NRHP recommendations were made in a previous draft of this report, this information is included in Appendix B, so that NRHP determinations can be provided by SHPO. Site 38RD495 is unassessed under Criterion D of the NRHP. These deposits are associated with the NRHP-listed Cypress Methodist Campground. Site 38RD496 is a small twentieth-century artifact scatter that is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

As a result of the architectural survey, 13 previously identified and 13 newly surveyed architectural resources were recorded and evaluated. None of the previously or newly surveyed resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. There is a finding of no historic properties affected for all resources.

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APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

I-26 Widening (2018)
Berkley and Dorchester Counties, SC
Specimen Catalog

State Site #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Count/ Weight	Artifact Description	Field Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Date
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.1	5 (37.8g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.2	1 (0.2g)	Plastic, Indeterminate	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.3	1 (10.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.4	1 (4.2g)	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical With Embossed Letters On Sides	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.5	1 (3.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Cut Or Wrought, Fragment	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.6	1 (703.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Olive Green Spirit Bottle, embossed on side: 'Federal Law Forbids Sale or Reuse of this Bottle' 'Vat 69' and 'Scotch Whiskey'; Base embossed.	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	1	38DR495.1.0	19 (120.5g)	Battery Part (Discarded)	fs-1	1	STP JUDGEMENTAL	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	2	38DR495.2.1	1 (40.6g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, mend, Laurens Glass Works maker's mark on base.	fs-1	2		N515 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR495	2	38DR495.2.2	3 (20.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	fs-1	2		N515 E500	Level 1, 0-30, Stratum I	6/15/18
38DR496	1	38DR496.1.1	1 (4.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	fs-2	3	STP 665	N500 E500	Surface Collection	6/15/18
38DR496	1	38DR496.1.2	1 (0.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	fs-2	3	STP 665	N500 E500	Surface Collection	6/15/18
38DR496	1	38DR496.1.3	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	fs-2	3	STP 665	N500 E500	Surface Collection	6/15/18
38DR496	2	38DR496.2.1	1 (1g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	fs-2	4		N530 E500	Surface Collection	6/15/18
38DR496	2	38DR496.2.2	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	fs-2	4		N530 E500	Surface Collection	6/15/18
38DR496	2	38DR496.2.3	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	fs-2	4		N530 E500	Surface Collection	6/15/18
38DR00-IF1	1	38DR00-IF1.1.1	1 (7.1g)	Ironstone, Plain	fs-3	5	STP 598	N500 E500	Level 1/2, 15-30, Stratum I/II	6/18/18

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APPENDIX B: DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES 38RD495 AND 38RD496

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DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES

38RD495 AND 38RD496

INTRODUCTION

Appendix B consists of descriptions of archaeological sites 38RD495 and 38RD496. These sites were identified during initial fieldwork, before road improvement design plans changed. After those changes were made, these sites no longer fell within the project area. However, since formal NRHP recommendations were made in a previous draft of this report, this information is included in the report, so that NRHP determinations can be provided by SHPO.

38DR495

Site 38DR495 is an archaeological component associated with the Cypress Methodist Campground, a religious site listed on the NRHP in 1978. The campground, which was established as early as 1794, currently consists of approximately 34 wooden cabins, known as tents, arranged in a rectangle around a central ‘tabernacle.’ Campground Road, which is paved and gravel in some sections, encircles the tents. Across the road, rows of outhouses run parallel to the rows of tents. A church and cemetery are located on the eastern side of the campground. A more detailed discussion is provided in Chapter VII. Overall disturbance at the site appears to be minimal outside of the present ROW of Myers Mayo Road.

The site is located on an interior plain. The closest water source is Thompson Creek, approximately 470 meters to the northwest. Vegetation at the site consists of a lawn and mixed pine and hardwoods along the edges of the campground (Figure A). The archaeological component was first identified in a judgmental shovel test in the northeastern portion of the campground between Campground Road and the row of outhouses that border Myers Mayo Road. Five shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundaries and integrity. Of those, two were positive for artifacts, and four potential shovel tests locations were not excavated due to disturbance from Campground Road and Myers Mayo Road (Figure B). Additionally, in order to adhere to signs posted around the site prohibiting ground disturbance, the site was not fully delineated beyond the southern boundary of the project area, which would have continued into the inner courtyard of the campground. Although only a small portion of the site was tested, the site boundary was drawn to encompass the campground’s entire built landscape.

Figure A.
View of Site 38DR495



A. Looking South



B. Looking West



Figure B.
Map of 38DR495

Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Soils at the site typically showed two strata. Stratum I, a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam extending up to 30 centimeters below surface (cmbs) was followed by a second stratum of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay subsoil.

Thirty-three artifacts were recovered from site 38DR495 (Table A), all from within the first 30 cmbs of Stratum I. The majority of recovered artifacts were battery parts (n=19) and different types of container glass (n=11). Other artifacts included a cut or wrought nail fragment (n=1), a brick fragment (n=1), and a plastic fragment (n=1). Diagnostic artifacts include machine-made clear container glass with a Laurens Glass Works maker's mark and a "Vat 69" Scotch Whiskey bottle. Laurens Glass Works operated out of Laurens, South Carolina from 1910 through 1996 (Lockhart et al. 2017). Vat 69 was a scotch whiskey first manufactured by Williams Sanderson & Son Ltd. distillery in Leith, Scotland beginning in 1882 and is still manufactured today. The bottle recovered from this site was embossed with "Federal Law Forbids Sale or Reuse of this Bottle," a marking required on all liquor bottles sold in the United States from 1933 to 1964 (Miller 2000). These bottles, battery parts, and plastic indicate an early-twentieth-century to modern-period date range for this archaeological deposit. However, the presence of a possible cut or wrought nail fragment indicates that archaeological evidence from the campground's earlier periods may also exist.

Table A. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 38DR495

Artifact Category	Artifact Description	Provenience		Total
		N500 E500	N515 E500	
Architecture	Brick, Unidentified	1		1
	Nail, Unidentified Cut or Wrought, Fragment	1		1
	Total			2
Kitchen	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Olive-Green Spirit Bottle, embossed on side: "Federal Law Forbids Sale or Reuse of this Bottle" "Vat 69" and "Scotch Whiskey"; Base embossed: William Sanderson and Son, Ltd., Leith Scotland	1		1
	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical with Embossed Letters on Sides	1		1
	Container Glass, Clear		3	3
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear. Lauren's Glass Works maker's mark on base	5	1	6
	Total			11
Miscellaneous	Plastic, Indeterminate	1		1
	Total			1
Activities	Battery Part	19		19
	Total			19
Grand Total		29	4	33

Site 38DR495 represents an archaeological component associated with the NHRP-listed Cypress Methodist Campground. The campground has already been evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C and was determined eligible. In regards to Criterion D, the site exhibits good integrity. The campground has been in continuous use since the late eighteenth century. Modern disturbance at the site appears to be minimal and confined to the outer edges of the campground along the roads. Although the current investigation identified no features, the likelihood that additional work would encounter preserved features and deposits is relatively high. Additionally, the site's overall research potential is also high. Cypress Methodist Campground has historic significance on both the local and state levels for its association with early American Methodism and the camp-meeting tradition of the South Carolina Lowcountry. This type of site has not been archaeologically documented in South Carolina, and it is unknown if other similar sites have been documented elsewhere in the United States. Further research could provide insight into the historic use and activities at Methodist camp meetings not accessible through historical research alone. Although 38DR495 appears to exhibit high integrity and research potential, due to the limited amount of archaeological testing performed during the current investigation, the site's data potential is unknown. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of site 38DR495 under Criterion D should be considered unassessed.

38DR496

Site 38DR496 is a small historic artifact surface scatter in a recently cleared field that offered 75 to 100 percent surface visibility. The site, located just north of Myers Mayo Road across from the intersection with Wagon Trail Road, is situated on an interior plain, and the closest water source is Thompson Creek, approximately 290 meters to the north. Vegetation at the site consisted of a very light ground cover of grasses and weeds. An open canopy of mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figure C) surrounds the cleared field where the artifact scatter was located. Surface visibility within the forest was less than 25 percent. Significant disturbance from the recent clearing of the field, which shows as wooded on most aerials, was evident at the site. Subsoil could be observed at the surface in many locations.

Ten shovel test locations were investigated to determine site boundaries and integrity. The majority of shovel tests that fell within the cleared field were not excavated but subjected to surface inspection only, due to the high degree of surface visibility. One potential shovel test location was not investigated due to disturbance on the shoulder of Myers Mayo Road (Figure D). At shovel test locations subjected to surface inspection only, the test was designated positive if any artifacts were observed on the surface. Artifacts were only collected if they had the potential to be diagnostic.

Figure C.
View of Site 38DR496



A. Looking North



B. Looking West

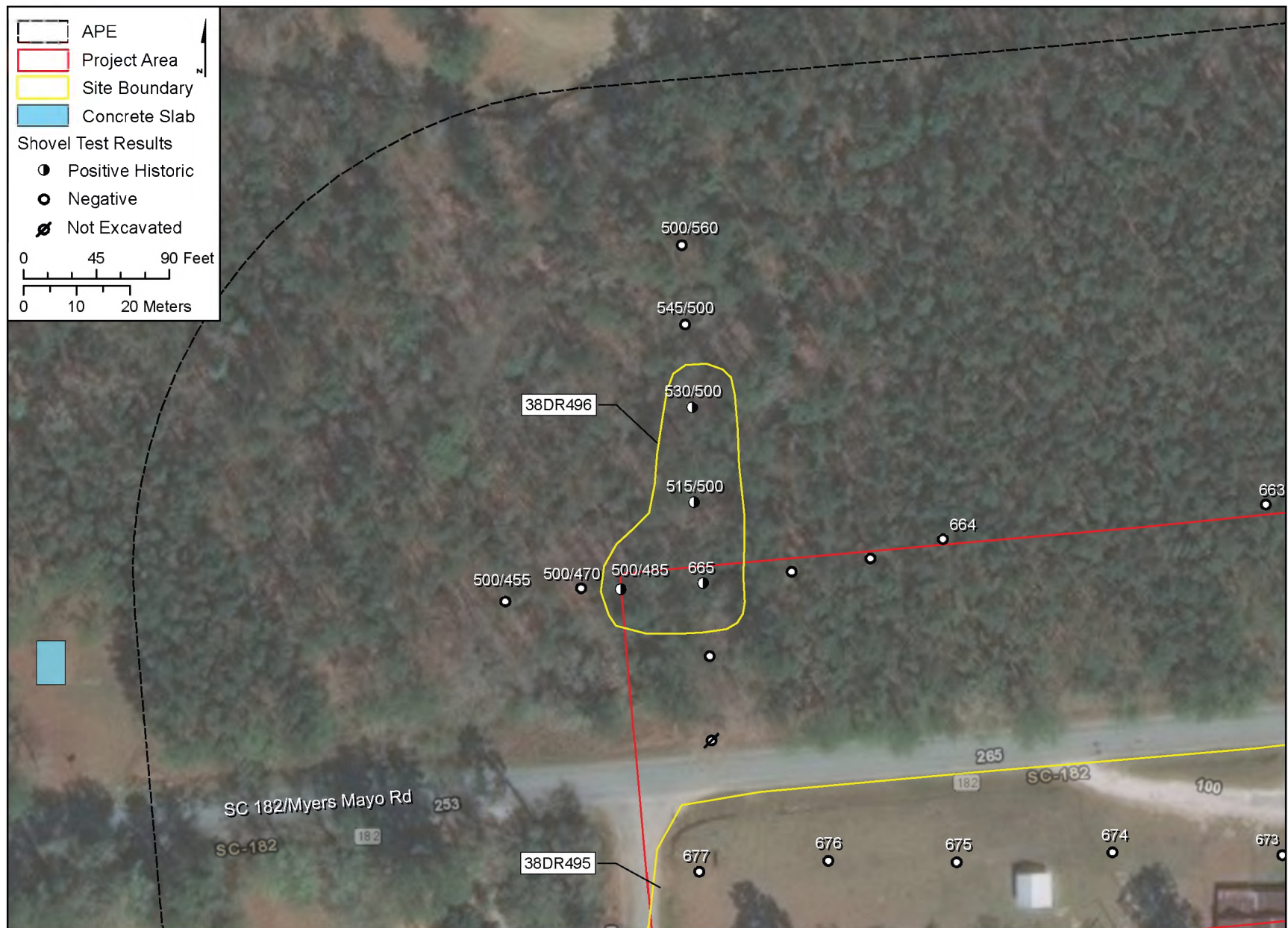


Figure D.
Map of 38DR496

Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Within the excavated shovel tests, soils showed signs of disturbance. Only one stratum was present, a light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/3) sandy clay loam mottled with gray (10YR 5/1) sand and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Four artifacts were collected from 38DR496, including one fragment of clear glass, one fragment of milk glass, one plain whiteware sherd, and one unidentifiable fragment of iron or steel (Table B). In addition to these artifacts, brick fragments and an unidentifiable fragment of iron were observed on the ground surface but not collected. None of the artifacts collected or observed were temporally sensitive. The few artifacts that could be dated have long manufacture ranges spanning hundreds of years. Milk glass has a manufacture start date of 1743 and is still produced today (Miller 2000). Similarly, whiteware has been in production continuously since 1830 (Miller 1991:5).

Table B. Summary of Artifacts from 38DR496

Artifact Category	Artifact Description	Provenience		Total
		N500 E500, surface	N530 E500, surface	
Kitchen	Container Glass, Clear	1		1
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1		1
	Whiteware, Plain	1		1
	Total	3		3
Miscellaneous	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		1	1
	Total		1	1
Grand Total		3	1	4

No structures are visible in this area on historic maps. However, a concrete slab foundation and an electric pole are located at the northwestern edge of the cleared field, approximately 120 meters west of the site datum and just south of Myers Mayo Road. The slab is small, approximately 10x12 feet, and appears to be the remains of a razed barn, shed, or other outbuilding. The use of a concrete slab indicates a twentieth-century date for the building. It is possible that site 38DR496 is an artifact scatter that resulted from the demolition of this building and was pushed around the landscape by subsequent field-clearing episodes. Alternatively, the deposits could also be related to trash dumping.

38DR496 is a small, twentieth-century artifact scatter located in a recently cleared field. The site has been significantly disturbed by agriculture and erosion and has little integrity. The entirety of the artifact assemblage was found on the ground surface, which often consisted of exposed subsoil. No features were uncovered during the investigation and none are likely to be found with

additional research. The remains of a twentieth-century outbuilding are located west of the site and may be related, but this structure has been razed. Overall, the integrity of the site is low, and the site lacks data potential. The artifact assemblage was very small, and the artifacts found can only be dated to broad cultural periods. Additionally, twentieth-century artifact scatters and agricultural outbuildings are common resources, and further investigation of site 38DR496 is unlikely to yield significant information pertaining to research issues important to the history of Dorchester County. Therefore, New South recommends site 38DR496 as not eligible for the NRHP.

