

Cultural Resources Survey of the US 76/378 over US 601 Overpass Replacement Project

Richland County, South Carolina



SCDOT Project # P030264
Bridge ID # 4020007600500
Asset # 2612

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Final Report

September 2019

Prepared for:

Neel-Schaffer, Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

and

South Carolina Department of Transportation
Columbia, South Carolina

Prepared by:



David Baluha, RPA
Principal Investigator

and

Jana Futch, RPA
Architectural Historian

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Jackson • Nashville • Savannah

Abstract

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to replace the existing bridge along US Highway 76/378 (Garner's Ferry Road) over US Highway 601 (McCord's Ferry Road), Structure Number 0004020007600500, located in southeastern Richland County, South Carolina. This project includes replacing the existing structures, realigning the roadway approaches as necessary, and improving the roadway approaches to meet current design criteria.

Neel Schaffer Incorporated (Neel Schaffer) entered into an Agreement, dated June 28, 2018, to provide professional engineering services to the SCDOT for the proposed project. As part of this agreement, Neel Schaffer subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to provide cultural resources consulting services in support of the environmental permitting task pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Specifically, Brockington is tasked with identifying any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the United States (US) Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 United States Code [USC] 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by proposed improvements in or near the project footprint. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters (m) from the outside edge of existing rights-of-way (ROWs) and covers a total of 54.8 acres. The architectural survey universe extends 90 m from the outside edge of existing ROWs and covers a total of 130.0 acres. Together, the archaeological and architectural survey universes comprise the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Brockington conducted archaeological and architectural field investigations on August 8 through 15, 2018.

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project on August 13 through 15, 2018. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe. In the archaeological survey universe, these investigations identified one new archaeological site (38RD1478) and one isolated artifact find (Isolate 2). Site 38RD1478 and Isolate 2 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

Brockington conducted architectural survey on August 9, 2018. Previous investigations identified two above-ground historic resources (Resources 139 3533 and 6357) in the APE. During the architectural survey, we revisited one previously recorded above-ground resource (Resource 139 3533) and identified 12 new above-ground resources (Resources 7904-7913) in the APE. Resource 6357 (Crossroads Elementary School) is no longer extant and requires no additional management. All of the remaining cultural resources in the APE are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Except for Resource 139 3533 (Crossroads Cemetery), none of these resources require additional management. As a cemetery, Resource 139 3533 is protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). The proposed project should be designed to avoid Resource 139 3533. If the proposed project plans to avoid Resource 139 3533, it should be allowed to proceed as planned.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Setting

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to replace the existing bridge along US Highway 76/378 (Garner's Ferry Road) over US Highway 601 (McCord's Ferry Road), Structure Number 0004020007600500, located in southeastern Richland County, South Carolina. This project includes replacing the existing structures, realigning the roadway approaches as necessary and improving the roadway approaches to meet current design criteria. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the project.

1.2 Project Requirements

Neel Schaffer Incorporated (Neel Schaffer) entered into an Agreement, dated June 28, 2018, to provide professional engineering services to the SCDOT for the proposed project. As part of this agreement, Neel Schaffer subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to provide cultural resources consulting services in support of the environmental permitting task pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Specifically, Brockington is tasked with identifying any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the United States (US) Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 United States Code [USC] 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

1.3 Project Summary

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by proposed improvements in or near the project footprint. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The archaeological survey universe extends 30 meters

(m) from the outside edge of existing rights-of-way (ROWs) and covers a total of 54.8 acres. The architectural survey universe extends 90 m from the outside edge of existing ROWs and covers a total of 130.0 acres. Together, the archaeological and architectural survey universes comprise the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Brockington conducted archaeological and architectural field investigations on August 8 through 15, 2018. Figure 1.2 presents the project location and nearby cultural resources on the United States Geological Survey ([USGS] 1993 *Eastover*, SC quadrangle). If design plans change, additional cultural resource investigation may be necessary.

Brockington conducted archaeological survey of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project on August 13 through 15, 2018. Archaeological survey included pedestrian traverse of all previously unsurveyed portions of the archaeological survey universe. In the archaeological survey universe, these investigations identified one new archaeological site (38RD1478) and one isolated artifact find (Isolate 2). Site 38RD1478 and Isolate 2 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

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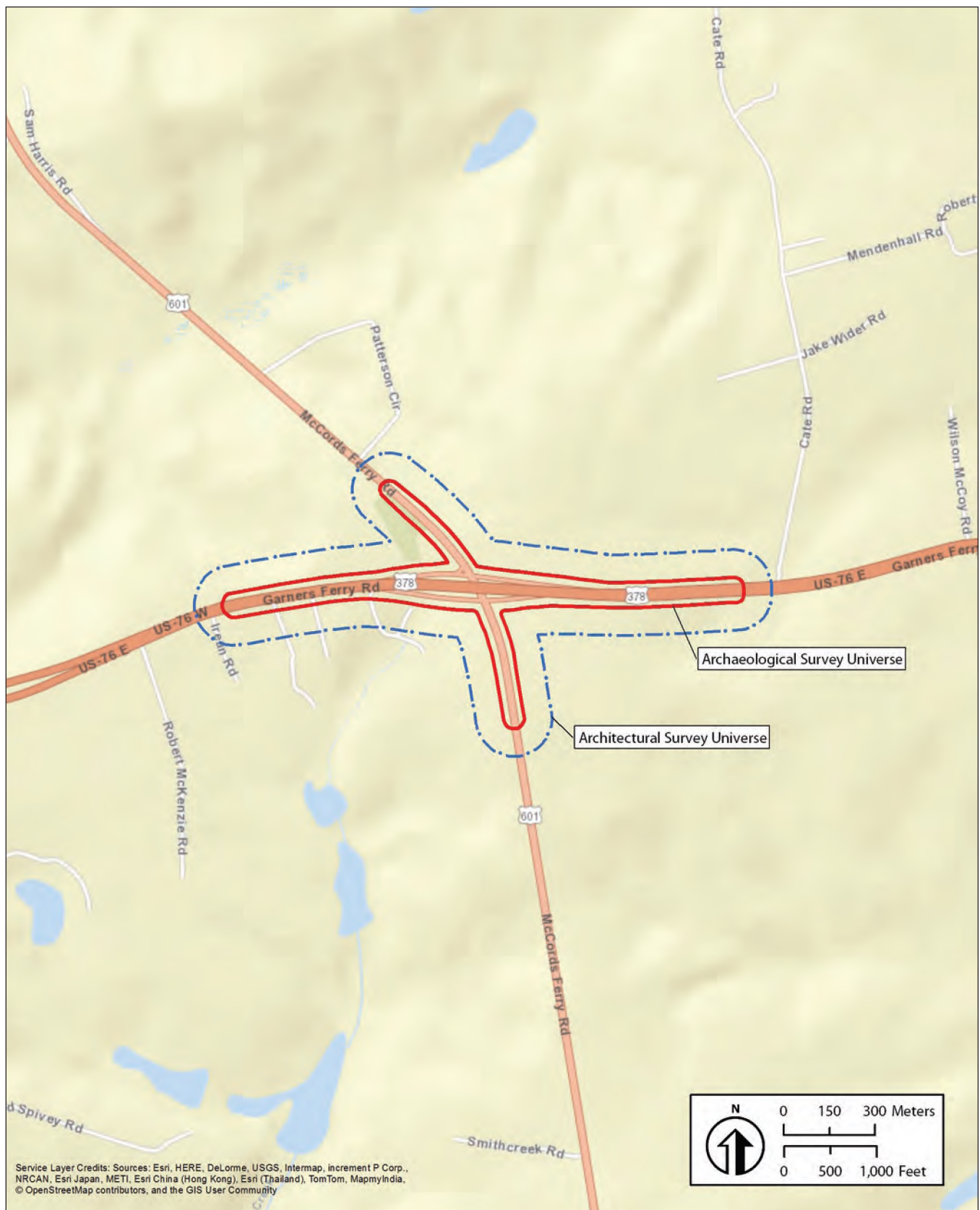


Figure 1.1 The location of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project.

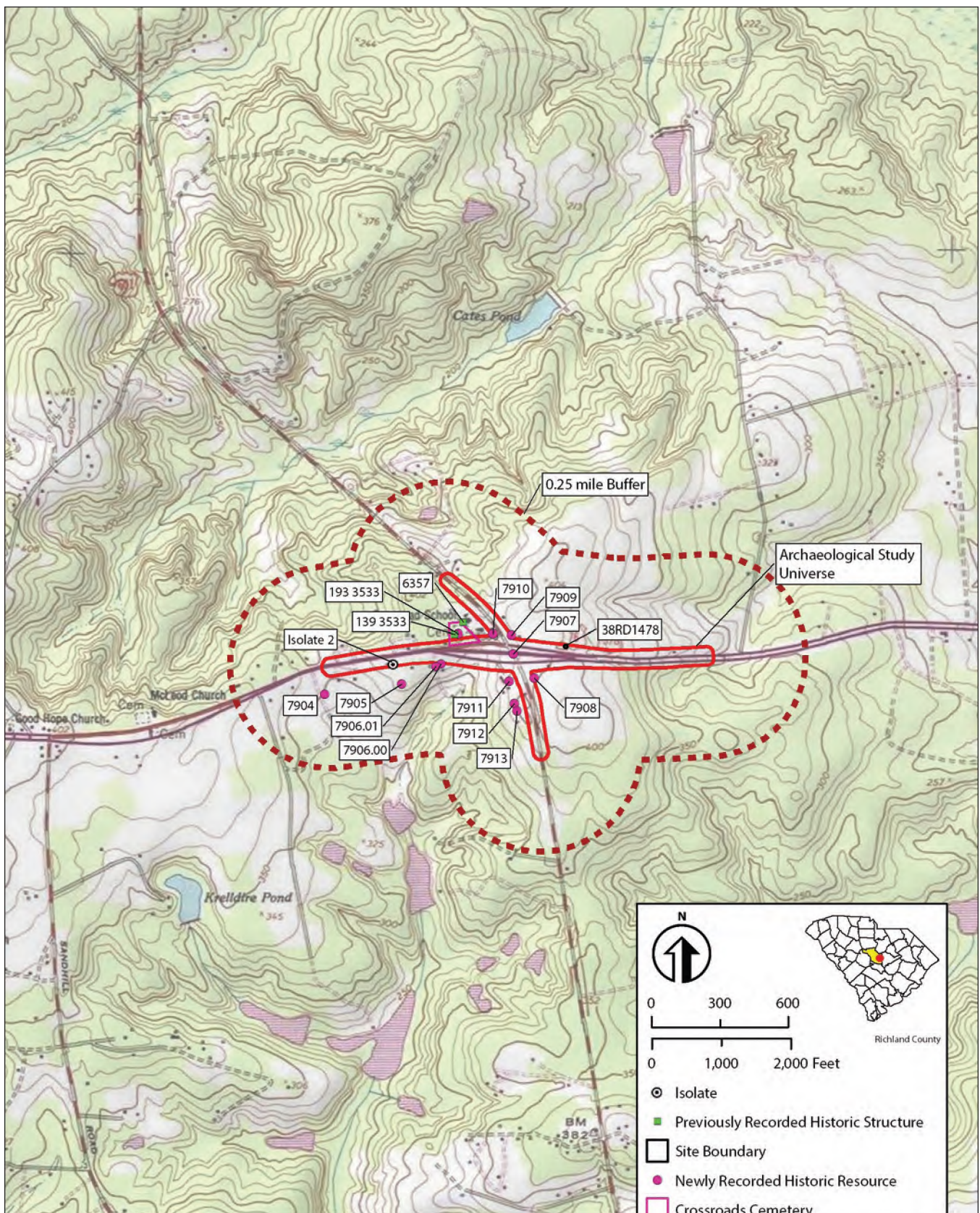


Figure 1.2 Location of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project, previously identified cultural resources, and newly identified cultural resources (USGS 1993).

1.4 Report Outline

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

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

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

2.2 Background Research

Senior project staff utilized primary and secondary manuscripts and online resources to conduct background research for this project. On October 5, 2018, the Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist consulted the ArchSite program (<http://www.scarchsite.org/>) to determine if previously identified archaeological sites or previously identified historic architectural resources and historic properties lie in or near the project.

The Project Historian searched primary materials at three repositories: the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia; the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance Office (RMC) in Charleston; and the South Carolina Room (SCR) at the Charleston County Public Library in Charleston. Online research was conducted at Ancestry.com (<https://www.ancestry.com/>), Fold3.com (<https://www.fold3.com/>), and Newspapers.com (<https://www.newspapers.com/>). Brockington personnel also consulted secondary resources such as cultural resource management reports and dissertations and theses at Brockington's office in Mt. Pleasant and at the SCR. Important secondary resources include historic resources surveys of Richland County (Kissane et al. 1993; Martin et al. 2002), Moore's (1993) history of Richland County, and Edgar's (1998) history of South Carolina.

2.3 Archaeological Survey

Brockington conducted archaeological survey on August 13 through 15, 2018. Archaeological survey of the project corridor followed the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). The archaeological survey universe extends 30 m from the edge of all existing ROWs. The initial transects were spaced 15 m to either side of the existing ROW. Investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-m intervals along each transect. We did not excavate shovel tests in developed or disturbed areas or wetlands or outside the archaeological survey universe.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. All identifiable or suspected cultural materials were collected. Excavators recorded provenience information including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers on resealable, archivally stable plastic artifact collection bags. Information relating to each shovel test also was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Excavators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. Shovel tests were not excavated in wetlands and generally were not excavated in disturbed/developed areas.

Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators excavated additional shovel tests at 7.5- to 15-m intervals around positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests produced no artifacts or until natural features (i.e., edges of developed/highly disturbed areas or wetlands) were encountered. An archaeological site is a locale that produces three or more contemporary artifacts within a 30-m radius or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are isolated finds. A map showing the location of each shovel test, extent of surface scatters, and approximate site boundaries was prepared in the field for each site. The locations

of the sites and isolated finds were recorded with a Trimble survey-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates obtained from the GPS readings were entered into the ArcGIS© software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital USGS quadrangles for the project. Sufficient information was collected at the sites to complete South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site forms; these forms were submitted to SCIAA at the completion of the fieldwork.

2.4 Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted architectural survey of Segment A on August 9, 2018. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) in the project area. Field survey methods complied with the SCDAH's (2015 and 2018) *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* and the *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

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

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type;
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history;
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development;

- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds;
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields;
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., civil rights movement, Cold War, etc.);
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history; or
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.

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

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

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

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

required by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SCDAAH (NPS 2013; SCDAAH 2015:31).

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Mt. Pleasant laboratory facility, where they were cleaned according to their material composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Each separate archaeological context from within each site (surface collection, shovel test, test unit, scrape) was assigned a specific provenience number. The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type/class (each of which was assigned a separate catalog number) and analyzed, and quantity and weight were recorded. Certain artifacts tend to decompose over time, resulting in the recovery of fragments whose counts would exaggerate the original amount present; in this case, artifact weight is a more reliable tool for reconstructing past artifact density. Artifacts that were weighed but not counted include biological (wood, charcoal), floral, and faunal artifacts that have not been modified into a tool (i.e., bone comb or handle); building materials (brick, mortar, tabby, slate, building stone); fire-cracked rock; and cultural rocks. All artifact analysis information was entered into a relational database (Microsoft Access 2016™); the computer-generated artifact catalog appears in Appendix A.

Post-Contact artifact analysis was based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified using published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Post-Contact artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer-printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Brown (1982), Carnes (1980), and Noël Hume (1969).

All artifacts were placed in 4-mil-thick, archivally stable polyethylene bags. Artifact types were bagged separately within each provenience and labeled using acid-free paper labels. Provenience bags were labeled with the site number, provenience number, and provenience information. Proveniences were separated by site and placed into appropriately labeled acid-free boxes. Artifacts are temporarily

stored at the Mt. Pleasant office of Brockington and Associates, Inc., until they are ready for final curation. Upon the acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and all associated materials (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to SCIAA for curation.

2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

2.6.1 Overview

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

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

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

2.6.2 Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources

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

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must

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

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

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context.

Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

2.6.3 Graves and Cemeteries

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

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

3.1 Environmental Setting

3.1.1 Introduction

The APE for this project is centered on the Crossroads Community at the US 76/378 over US 601 bridge in southeastern Richland County, South Carolina. The APE ranges in elevation from 106.7-123.5 m (350-405 ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The project area slopes southwest to northeast and is in the Lower Colonel's Creek Watershed, a tributary of the Wateree River and ultimately the Santee River. Vegetation across the project area consists of grassy or fallow areas, mixed hardwood and pine forest, and planted pine forest. While the area is still rural, it has become more of a bedroom community for nearby Fort Jackson and Columbia, with agricultural fields common in the early to mid-twentieth century supplanted by commercial centers, parks, and residential yards. The Crossroads Community Center is in the northwestern quadrant of the project area. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 display typical views of the project corridor.

3.1.2 Regional Setting

Introduction. The project area lies just below the Fall Line, on the uppermost portion of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Here, the Sandhills province extends along the lower edge of the Fall Line, which separates the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Local topography, like much of the Sandhills, is characterized by a series of gently rolling ridges interspersed with deep ravine valleys. The Congaree and Wateree Rivers, which join to form the Santee River a few miles downstream from the project area, slice through the Sandhills. The restricted valleys of the Piedmont give way here to broad floodplains that may be quite swampy. Lower Colonel's Creek drains the project area.

Ecoregions. According to Griffith et al. (2002), "An ecoregion denotes areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources." The APE is centered in the Sand Hills Level IV ecoregion. Adjacent Level IV ecoregions include the Carolina Slate Belt to the

north and west, the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains to the south, and the Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces in the Wateree River basin to the east. Griffith et al. (2002) summarizes the Sand Hills:

The Sand Hills are a rolling to hilly region composed primarily of Cretaceous-age marine sands and clays, capped in places with Tertiary sands, deposited over the crystalline and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont. Many of the droughty, low-nutrient soils formed in thick beds of sand, although some soils contain more loamy and clayey horizons. Some upland areas are underlain by plinthite, and sideslopes tend to have fragipans that perch water and cause lateral flow and seepage. Stream flow is consistent; streams seldom flood or dry up because of the large infiltration capacity of the sandy soil and the great ground-water storage capability of the sand aquifer. On drier sites, turkey oak and blackjack oak grow with longleaf pine and a wiregrass ground cover. Shortleaf-loblolly pine forests and other oak-pine forests are now more widespread due to fire suppression and logging. The Sand Hills are a center of rare plant diversity in the Carolinas. The region is also known for its peach orchards, golf courses, and horse farms.

Soils. In this section, we offer a general description of gross soil units based on the Richland County soil survey (Lawrence 1978). Table 3.1 summarizes the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soils encountered within the archaeological survey universe. Soils in the APE display little variability except where ground disturbance is evident. Lawrence's (1978) *General Soil Map of Richland County* shows that the APE is located within the Fuquay-Troup-Vaughan soil association, which is characterized by well-drained soils that have sandy surface and sub-surface layers and loamy subsoil. Fuquay sand (2 to 6 percent slopes) covers 67.2 percent of the archaeological survey universe. These soils cover the broad sand ridges that define most of the APE. The second most prevalent soil type is Vaughan loamy sand (6 to 10 percent slopes), which is located on side slopes in drainages in the APE. Past geoarchaeological



Figure 3.1 Views of the APE in August 2018: the southern portion of the APE looking north toward the Sky View Inn (top) and the southern portion of the APE looking south (bottom).



Figure 3.2 Views of the APE in August 2018: the US 76/378 bridge looking north (top) and the northern portion of the APE looking south along US 601 (bottom).

Table 3.1 Named USDA soil types in the archaeological survey universe.

USDA Soil Symbol	USDA Soil Name	Percent*
AeC	Ailey loamy sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	5.8%
BaB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	7.6%
FuB	Fuquay sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	67.2%
LuB	Lucy loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.8%
VaC	Vaucluse loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	14.5%
VaD	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	4.0%
Total		100.0%

*Archaeological Survey Universe

research at the Nipper Creek site (38RD18) (Foss 1996; Leigh 1998) and the geoarchaeological study conducted as part of the North Columbia Quarry project (Marcoux et. al 2009) include empirical descriptions of soils near the project. The reader is referred to Marcoux et. al (2009) for detailed discussions of geomorphic and site formation processes.

Flora. Although farmland and managed pine forest are now the dominant vegetation zones in the project area, longleaf pine forest or savannah once blanketed the area prior to European contact. In the immediate project area, the Atlantic Coastal Plain Fall-line Sandhills Longleaf Pine Woodland was likely dominant (Comer et al. 2003). Comer et al. (2003) define this ecological system:

This system of upland *Pinus palustris*-dominated vegetation is found in the Atlantic Coastal Plain of the United States, where it ranges from southern Virginia (where it is nearly extirpated and of very limited extent) to northeastern Florida. . . . Examples and associations share the common feature of upland (non-wetland) moisture regimes and natural exposure to frequent fire. They occur on a variety of well- to excessively drained soils, and on the higher parts of upland-wetland mosaics. The vegetation is naturally dominated by *Pinus palustris*. Most associations have an understory of scrub oaks. The herb layer is generally well-developed and dominated by grasses, with legumes and composites. *Aris-*

tida stricta primarily dominates in the northern part of its range, and *Aristida beyrichiana* in the southern part. Frequent, low-intensity fire is the dominant natural ecological force.

Prior to European settlement, longleaf pine forest or savannah were the primary climax ecological systems of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain. Longleaf pine forest savanna covered approximately 143,000 square miles from what is now Texas to Virginia (Frost 2000). A combination of historic activities, from free-ranging livestock, production of turpentine, clearcut logging, and twentieth-century fire suppression activities, have led to near total loss of longleaf pine habitat (Frost 1993:17).

Fauna. The region supports several avian, amphibian, mammalian, and reptilian species. Some of the more common bird species observed include black-birds, bluebirds, blue jays, bobwhites, cardinals, Carolina wrens, chickadees, crows, mallard and wood ducks, mourning doves, pileated woodpeckers, pine siskins, red-tailed hawks, sparrows, turkey buzzards, warblers, and wild turkeys. Amphibians include frogs, toads, and salamanders. Common reptiles include alligators and various snake and lizard species. The most common large mammal is the white-tail deer. Other common mammals include beaver, bobcats, chipmunks, foxes (red and gray), gray squirrels, mice, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, and shrews. Also, throughout the project area, investigators saw evidence of feral animals including cats, dogs, and pigs.

Climate. Hot, humid summers and moderately cold, short winters characterize the climate of Richland County. Yearly average temperatures (high and low, respectively) are 76°F and 52°F. Summer temperatures often exceed 90°F with a few days posting temperatures over 100°F. Winter is fairly mild with few days experiencing temperatures below freezing and fewer still with temperatures less than 20°F. Approximately 46-48 inches of precipitation, principally rain, falls in the region each year. Most precipitation occurs from July to September (Lawrence 1978).

3.1.3 Past Environment

Regional research in palynology, historic biogeography, and coastal geomorphology allows a general reconstruction of the Holocene changes in the environment of the region. Data from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia indicate that the Late Pleistocene (10,000–15,000 years before the present [BP]) was a time of transition from full glacial to Holocene environmental conditions (Watts 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Upper Coastal Plain forests of the Late Pleistocene, as reflected in the White Pond pollen record, were dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood (Watts 1980:192). This deciduous forest occurred in a cooler, moister climate than exists in the region today (Braun 1950). The Early Holocene also was a period of extinction for many large Pleistocene mammals. These conditions are associated with the first documented human occupation of the region.

The general warming trend at the onset of the Holocene is reflected in sea level changes. Beginning approximately 17,000 BP, sea level began to rise from its Late Pleistocene low of approximately 330 feet below modern mean sea level (Brooks et al. 1989). By 7000 BP, sea level had risen dramatically to within 25 feet of present levels. The rise in sea level affected the gradients and flow patterns of the large streams that cross the region. Changes in weather patterns, resulting from the closer proximity of ocean waters and the concomitant increased opportunity for evaporation and precipitation, probably helped shape the region through increased rainfall and opportunities for erosion.

As drier and still warmer conditions became prevalent during the Early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions thrived. The southern forest at 7000 BP was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:193.6). Delcourt and Delcourt (1987:254) suggest that over 60 percent of the Coastal Plain forests were represented by pine species by 6000 BP.

On a regional level, vegetation and climate appear to have remained effectively static since the Early Holocene; however, pollen data are not available after approximately 5000 BP. Apparently, forests similar to the modern Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (after Quarterman and Keever 1962) were established by this time, with their associated mod-

ern faunal communities. These biota would remain in place until the modern cultural modifications of the landscape during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries created the patchy forest communities common in the region today.

3.2 Cultural Setting

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

3.2.1 Pre-Contact Era

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian stages. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Major cultural trends and their effect on the archaeological record are also discussed. Within each stage, with the exception of the Paleoindian, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. The broad span of this project is problematic because it extends from the Piedmont into the Coastal Plain. Recent archaeological research has shown temporal and technological differences in settlement and subsistence patterns, in the Piedmont and in the Coastal Plain and the Sand Hills. These differences are noted in the text where possible. A brief description of each stage follows, including discussions of the temporal periods within each stage. Readers are directed to Benson (2006), Goodyear and Hanson (1989), and Sassaman et al. (1990) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these periods and subperiods in South Carolina.

The Paleoindian Stage (11,500-8000 BC). Archaeologists call the beginning of the human occupation of North America the Paleoindian period. Initial human occupation of the Southeast is currently unknown but is assumed to be before 11,500 BC (Anderson 2005:1). The first widespread evidence of human occupation is associated with Clovis and related fluted point assemblages, which are inferred to occur between roughly 11,500 and 10,000 BC. Terminal Paleoindian occupations are associated with the onset of the Holocene, dating from roughly 10,000 to 8000 BC. These intervals have elsewhere been formalized into a new chronology for the period, consisting of Early, Middle, and Terminal Paleoindian subperiods (Anderson 2005). Anderson and Sassaman (1996) and Anderson et al. (2005) authored studies that provide valuable insight into the Paleoindian period in the Southeast. The following discussion briefly summarizes our current understanding of the Paleoindian period.

For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived on the continent near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, prior to 10000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Middle Paleoindian subperiod (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the classic Middle Paleoindian subperiod at a number of sites in North and South America. To date, these sites are few in number. The most notable are Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Cactus Hill in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), and most recently, the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 1999). All of these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Middle Paleoindian subperiod deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Clovis occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Middle Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites

but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Middle and Late Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other Early Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period.

The numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites are too small at present to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites will be necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Middle Paleoindian, and how these early sites reflect the peopling of the Americas.

The Middle and Late Paleoindian subperiods correspond with the terminal Pleistocene, approximately 11,500 to 8000 BC, when the climate was generally much colder than today and when sea level was over 200 feet below present levels. Another notable feature of the terminal Pleistocene was the declining populations of megafauna. The patterns of human adaptation for these subperiods are reconstructed from data from other areas of the country and from distributional data on the diagnostic fluted projectile points (e.g., Clovis, Hardaway, Dalton) within the Southeast. Very few Paleoindian sites have been excavated in the Southeast, and only recently have South Carolina sites received attention (Goodyear et al. 1989). However, the data from surface finds of Paleoindian points seem to indicate that cultures of this period were focused along major river drainages, especially in terrace locations (Anderson and Logan 1981:10; Goodyear 1979). Similarly, Anderson et al. (1990:39-40) suggest an emphasis on floodplain locales in the Oconee River Valley of Georgia, with a shift to an increased use of upland areas through time. Work in the Oconee Valley by O'Steen et al. (1986) also demonstrated the presence of specific Paleoindian site types associated with particular settings within the valley.

If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, then the adaptation was one of broad-range, high-mobility hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974). Evidence to suggest a more generalized approach, with small game and plant foods providing the bulk of Paleoindian subsistence, also has been collected for the eastern United States

(Meltzer 1988; Meltzer and Smith 1986). The limited association of megafauna remains with cultural artifacts in the Southeast may support this contention.

Although few sites dating to the Paleoindian period are recorded in the Piedmont, the Sand Hills, and Coastal Plain of South Carolina, this may be partially attributed to the low densities of artifacts that Paleoindian habitations produce. Paleoindian populations used the best available materials for tool manufacture. The mobile nature of most Paleoindian groups indicates that these groups preferred highly curated tools. As such, tools were sharpened and resharpened numerous times, and available raw material was used to the fullest extent possible. In many instances, lithic reduction locales dating to the Paleoindian period will contain no diagnostic artifacts, often making it impossible to discern a Paleoindian site from one of a later period. Most of the temporally diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts that have been found in South Carolina were recovered from the surface.

Archaic Stage: Early Archaic Period (8000–6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in central South Carolina during this subperiod was still cooler and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene had disappeared, and more typical woodland flora and fauna were established. Numerous sites in the region have produced Early Archaic remains (Goodyear et al. 1989; Wetmore et al. 1986:17-19). Early Archaic finds in the region typically are side- or corner-notched projectile points (e.g., Dalton, Palmer, Kirk), determined to be Early Archaic through the excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964).

Early Archaic sites generally are small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. Diagnostic projectile points have been recovered from all portions of the lower Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain, suggesting a shift from the riverine emphasis of the earlier Paleoindian period (Goodyear et al. 1989:38; Wetmore et al. 1986:18). This is particularly true for the earliest Dalton and Palmer points. Interestingly, these types display a technological continuation of

the earlier Paleoindian lithic tradition not found in the later corner-notched or bifurcated types (Goodyear et al. 1989:39; Oliver 1985:200) and often are defined as Late Paleoindian or Transitional-Paleoindian types.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose a model for Early Archaic subsistence/settlement on the South Atlantic Slope. Their band-macroband Early Archaic settlement system model has been widely cited by South Carolina archaeologists. This model suggests the implementation of high residential mobility throughout most of the season, with aggregation in the winter when resources are less widely distributed within the region. Further, population aggregates are associated with specific drainages. Annual population movements include use of the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain within each drainage. Sand Hills areas presumably were visited in the fall, probably due to the densities of oak masts and concentrations of mast-consuming deer (Sassaman et al. 1990:50-52). Also, Anderson and Hanson (1988:271) suggest the presence of “macrobands” associated with the larger drainages that cross the region. Interaction between these larger population aggregates permitted the flow of extralocal raw materials, information, and mates between the groups occupying each drainage. Presumably the aggregation of populations within drainages near the Fall Line in the late fall and early winter and movement of populations between drainages at the same time would contribute to the diversity of lithic raw materials recovered from Early Archaic sites in the Sand Hills/Fall Line region.

Anderson and Hanson (1988:267-271) define two principal occupation types in the band-macroband model: *collector* and *forager* sites. The difference between these two types of sites relates to the degree of residential mobility. Collector occupations are long-term, winter base camps located in the Coastal Plain. Forager occupations represent shorter-term, resource extraction loci located throughout the watershed during the remaining parts of the year.

Anderson and Hanson’s (1988) model provides an excellent framework for current research but is not universally accepted. Several studies have been conducted in the Carolinas and Georgia that offer differing settlement models. Two such studies are O’Steen (1983) and Daniel (1998, 2001). O’Steen’s

(1983) study is centered on the Oconee Valley of the Georgia Piedmont. O'Steen's (1983) model of Early Archaic settlement suggests fairly restricted occupation during this subperiod. Recurring occupation of base camps within the valley, at locales that provided access to the greatest density and diversity of resources, was suggested, with lithic exchange networks that extended across the territorial boundaries of particular groups.

Daniel (1998, 2001) tested the Anderson and Hanson (1988) model using data from sites across North and South Carolina. One of his major concerns with Anderson and Hanson's (1988) model is the limited distribution of high-quality knappable stone in Early Archaic adaptations (Daniel 2001). The data led Daniel (1998, 2001) to compose his own model of Early Archaic settlement in the Southeast. Daniel's (1998, 2001) Uwharrie-Allendale settlement model emphasizes the importance of the Uwharrie rhyolite and the Allendale chert quarries, as well as the major watersheds, forming the geographical focus of Early Archaic settlement in the Carolinas (Daniel 2001:252).

Archaic Stage: Middle Archaic Period (6000–3000 BC). The trends initiated during the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic subperiod. Climatically, the study area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the region until circa 3000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points (e.g., Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Benton, and Halifax), lanceolate Guilford points, and ground stone artifacts dominate this subperiod. Sassaman and Anderson's (1996) *Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast* provides excellent insight into current research issues regarding the Middle and Late Archaic in the Southeast. Sassaman and Anderson (1994) delve more deeply into specific issues of the Middle Archaic in South Carolina.

On the Piedmont to the west, site densities apparently increase during this subperiod, suggesting more intensive implementation of foraging strategies; no specific locales appear to be favored for occupation (Blanton 1983; Blanton and Sassaman 1989:59-60). On the Coastal Plain, Middle Archaic sites occur with less frequency but show evidence of more intensive

occupation and large-scale tool production. This suggests an increased "patchiness" in resources on the Coastal Plain compared with other subperiods or the contemporary Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:10). Thus, a different pattern of settlement is suggested for this subperiod in the lower portions of South Carolina and the project area.

Sand Hills Middle Archaic sites appear to relate more to the Coastal Plain settlement pattern than the pattern evidenced on the Piedmont. Anderson's (1979:236) excavation of Middle Archaic components at 38LX5 and 38LX64, on the western side of the Congaree River, suggest use of river floodplain locales (e.g., 38LX64) as long-term residential sites, similar to logistical base camps, and use of nearby upland settings (e.g., 38LX5) as more specialized resource extraction loci. Extensive examinations of interriverine settings in the region also have been undertaken in the immediate area. Examination of the distribution and nature of Middle Archaic sites at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site on the Savannah River immediately below Augusta, Georgia, suggests a pattern similar to that described for the Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:310). Gunn and Wilson's (1993) excavations at 38CT58 produced evidence of repeatedly visited camps occupied during the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases. Presumably these camps were occupied during the collection of resources along Lynch's River and in the surrounding uplands.

Archaic Stage: Late Archaic Subperiod (3,000–1,000 BC). The Late Archaic subperiod apparently relates to a time of population expansion and increased local adaptations (Caldwell 1958). It is during this time that the first pottery appears on the South Carolina coast and in the Fall Line region. This pottery is the sand-tempered or untempered Thom's Creek series and the fiber-tempered Stallings series; both were decorated by punctuation, incising, finger pinching, and, for Thom's Creek, possibly simple stamping and dentate stamping. Because of the close association in some areas between Thom's Creek and fiber-tempered ceramics, the authors consider Thom's Creek to be Ceramic Late Archaic. However, it should be noted that some researchers choose to consider Thom's Creek an Early Woodland manifestation.

Large, stemmed bifaces (e.g., Savannah River) are the most common lithic artifacts in the earlier preceramic Late Archaic assemblages. Smaller, stemmed points (Small Savannah River, Otarre, Bare Island) appear in association with the ceramic wares, apparently representing a transition between the Ceramic Late Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland cultural manifestations of the region.

Late Archaic sites throughout the southeastern Atlantic seaboard suggest that intensive exploitation of specific aquatic resources was common throughout the subperiod. Large sites, presumably representing long periods of occupation by a large population aggregate, occur along the major drainages and the coastal estuaries. Several researchers suggest that Late Archaic population groups emphasized anadromous fishes (at the Fall Line and on the Piedmont) and shellfish (along the coast) to explain the presence of these large sites (Claggett and Cable 1982:40; Taylor and Smith 1978). However, the distinctive large, stemmed projectile points generally associated with Late Archaic occupations have been recovered from sites in almost all environmental settings from the mountains to the coast throughout South Carolina (Wetmore et al. 1986:21). Thus, Late Archaic sites can be expected throughout the interriverine uplands of the Sand Hills, the Lower Piedmont, and the upper Coastal Plain.

Sassaman et al. (1990:312-314) propose a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River Site that includes large population aggregations in the river valley during the spring and summer, with a dispersal of smaller family groups into tributary drainages during the fall and winter of each year. This would result in the development of large, dense sites with very diverse artifact assemblages in the river floodplain, and smaller and less diverse sites along smaller drainages and in the interriverine areas. Cantley and Cable (2002:341) observe greater frequencies of Late Archaic settlements at Big Bay, a large Carolina bay located in Sumter County. Anderson's (1979:236-237) excavations at four sites in the Congaree Valley in Lexington County tend to support such a model, with two sites located in upland settings adjacent to the floodplain containing remains suggestive of limited activity animal processing, and two sites on the floodplain containing evidence of intensive occupation suggestive of long-term resi-

dence and a wide range of activities. Presumably, Late Archaic sites in the project area would relate to the resource extraction sites noted by Anderson (1979) and hypothesized to represent small family groups taking advantage of upland Sand Hills resources during the late fall or winter (after Sassaman et al. 1990). Late Archaic components often are identified by the presence of Savannah River points.

Woodland Stage: Early Woodland Period (500 BC–AD 200). The first Woodland manifestations in the region are characterized by a significant increase in stamp-decorated pottery. Following Espenshade and Brockington (1989), definitive markers of the Early Woodland are considered to be Deptford Check Stamped (linear and bold), Deptford Simple Stamped (including possible Refuge Simple Stamped), and coarse-tempered, fabric-impressed pottery. In the Early Woodland, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions, with the paddle-stamping tradition dominant to the south, and the fabric-impressing and cord-marking tradition dominant to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade 1986; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland period suggests population expansion and the movement of groups into areas used less intensively in earlier periods. Hanson (1982) suggests that this dispersal reflects the collapse of a previously stable resource base (e.g., drowned estuaries on the coast [Trinkley 1989:78]) and the attempt of Early Woodland populations to replace a focused subsistence strategy with a more diffuse one (after Cleland 1976). Anderson and Joseph (1988:218) note a similar diffusion of population and reduced regional interaction during the Early Woodland period in the Middle Savannah River Valley of South Carolina as well. Similar dispersals are noted for the Savannah River Site, with an occupational shift from the floodplains to the uplands along the many tributaries of the Savannah River (Sassaman et al. 1990:315). Anderson (1979:237) suggests a general shift away from the Congaree floodplain as well. Presumably, single-family residences were established in the upland locales that were inhabited throughout the year. Additional resources were procured through

exchange with neighbors or collected from specialized sites scattered throughout the immediate area surrounding a household.

Thus, Early Woodland sites most common in the region generally consist of small ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of environmental zones. Some represent residential locations of single-family units, while other sites represent resource extraction loci. Lower artifact frequencies and diversity as well as reduced site size can be expected at the resource extraction sites.

Woodland Stage: Middle and Late Woodland Periods (AD 200-1000). The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland periods in the region are somewhat unclear. The check-stamping tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland period. Cord-marked and fabric-impressed ceramics continue to be produced through the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as do simple-stamped wares. There is no single decorative mode that can be associated with this period, and recent research has only begun to sort out the confusion (Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; Trinkley 1983a, 1983b).

Middle and Late Woodland settlement patterns appear to continue the diffused distributions noted for the Early Woodland (Trinkley 1989:83-84). Interior Coastal Plain sites of the period tend to occur adjacent to the large swampy floodplains of the many rivers crossing the Coastal Plain, with numerous small scatters of Middle/Late Woodland artifacts occurring on the interriverine uplands.

Mississippian Stage (AD 1000–1550s). Pre-Contact Mississippian societies represent the most complex Pre-Contact cultural development in the southern United States. The diagnostic complicated-stamped ceramics and small triangular projectile points of this period mark the transition of groups in the region into a complex system of social organization that lasted until first European contact. In most areas of the Southeast, the Mississippian period is characterized by an emphasis on agriculture and by the development of complex public works and ceremonial centers occupied by a highly stratified society. Mounds are known on the Wateree River to

the east (Ferguson 1971, 1975) and on the Savannah to the west (Taylor and Smith 1978), but no large mounds have been identified in the Columbia area to date.

Mississippian groups apparently were aligned along major drainages (i.e., those with extensive floodplains; Anderson 1989:114). A wide range of site types has been identified for Piedmont Mississippian occupations throughout South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. Larger villages tend to be associated with specific mound sites. Smaller habitation sites are scattered along the surrounding drainages, to the extent that single-family compounds may be present on secondary drainages with adequate floodplains to support the agricultural production of foodstuffs (Ferguson and Green 1984; Poplin 1990). Ferguson and Green (1984) also note that Mississippian centers generally display a symmetric distribution above and below the Fall Line, with few large sites in the immediate location of the distinctive rapids of the local rivers. Thus, major Mississippian sites tend to be located along the major drainages of South Carolina that possess extensive floodplains; however, they occur either on the lower Piedmont (above the Fall Line) or on the upper Coastal Plain (below the Fall Line), rather than at the transition between these two major physiographic regions of the state.

One of the principal Mississippian centers of South Carolina is located to the east of Columbia on the Wateree River. Mulberry Mound group, presumably representing the protohistoric town of Cofitachequi, is considered to represent the regional “center” of Mississippian settlement throughout central South Carolina. Anderson (1989:119) suggests that an extensive buffer existed between the province associated with Cofitachequi and the neighboring province of Ocute, presumably centered on the Oconee River in Georgia. Much of the Savannah River Valley appears to have been abandoned during the later Pre-Contact and Contact periods. Extensive research has not been conducted in the drainages between the Savannah and Wateree, but large Mississippian settlements have not been positively identified in these drainages to date. Thus, the Wateree River east of Columbia may represent the extreme margin of Mississippian settlement associated with Cofitachequi.

In addition to the large central mound villages, many small scatters of Mississippian artifacts are found in diverse environmental settings throughout the surrounding region. These sites probably represent resource extraction loci, since an amalgam of agricultural produce and hunted-and-gathered remains provided subsistence for Mississippian groups throughout the Southeast (Smith 1975). As an example, Goodyear (1975:11-12) notes extensive Mississippian sites along the Congaree River below Columbia. These sites are interpreted as base camps located near prime agricultural lands, from which interriverine locales were visited to collect resources not available on the floodplain.

3.2.2 Contact Era and Early Colonial Native American Relations

Introduction. The Contact era begins in South Carolina with the first Spanish explorations into the region in the 1520s. Native American groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite like the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540 and Pardo in 1565, is an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era (Anderson 1985, 1994). The small initial European forays that encountered these Mississippian groups, however, marked the beginning of a massive colonizing project involving three of Europe's most powerful countries. By the time the English colony was founded at Charles Town in 1670, the French had already established and lost a colony in the region, and the Spanish were successfully managing an extensive network of missions throughout northern Florida and along the Georgia coast (Crane 2004; DePratter and South 1990; McEwan 1993; Worth 1995). During the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, disease, warfare, and the trade in Indian slaves all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations (Dobyns 1983; Gallay 2002; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1987). According to one researcher's estimates, between the years 1685 and 1715 the Indian population in

the Southeast declined from 199,400 to 90,100, a reduction of nearly 55 percent (Wood 1989).

The Spread of Infectious Disease. The dramatic effects of European diseases on native groups across North America are well known (e.g., Dobyns 1983; Smith 1987). When Europeans came to the New World, they brought infectious diseases such as smallpox, measles, yellow fever, typhus, whooping cough, influenza, and plague to New World populations. Because native North American populations had never been exposed to these diseases, outbreaks of sickness grew to epidemics that spread quickly throughout villages and towns, killing many. The seventeenth century witnessed many of these so-called "virgin soil epidemics," the results of which were large-scale regional depopulation; social, economic, and political instability; and mass population movements.

Trade. The economic and strategic ambitions associated with empire building naturally generated strife among the fragile colonial beachheads of England, Spain, and France (Gallay 2002). England and France pursued essentially the same colonial strategy in the Southeast, one founded on the expansionist principles of mercantilism. As is well known, the Spanish expressed relatively little interest in extracting economic resources from their Southeastern colonies; instead, as early as 1565, King Phillip II of Spain declared that the dual missions of Spanish colonies in the Southeast were to protect Caribbean shipping lanes and to propagate the Catholic faith among southeastern Indian groups (Oatis 2004). Regardless of similarities and differences in colonial strategy, it was a *fait accompli* that the colonies of the three kingdoms would not coexist peacefully in the Southeast. Spain and France were, after all, eternal rivals of England, and violent conflicts among the three colonial "superpowers" (or more often among their Indian allies) punctuated this period in the Southeast.

Whether it desired the position or not, by virtue of geography South Carolina would be the English colonial vanguard against any southeastern invasion from Spanish or French forces. It was not long before South Carolina would be called to fulfill this role, for immediately after the founding of Charles Town, the Spanish began plotting attacks (Crane

2004). In August and again in December 1686, the Spanish finally acted on their plans and mounted attacks that destroyed Stuarts Town, a settlement located at Port Royal, south of Charles Town (Gallay 2002). This attack so close to their main settlement doubtless gave the South Carolina proprietors and their appointed officials good reason to implement a proactive defensive strategy that featured the use of allied Indian groups to create a buffer zone that would protect the colony from the Spanish and French and their Indian allies.

The buffer zone that was to protect South Carolina needed to be strongest to the south in order to check raids by the Spanish and their Indian allies. The Savannah River was the most appropriate location for a border because it was a very defensible obstacle as well as a major route of ingress into the interior Southeast (Gallay 2002). South Carolina obviously did not have the manpower to construct or man garrisons along the river; thus, it had to rely on Indian allies to guard its frontiers. Beginning in the 1680s, colonial officials set about encouraging allied Indian groups to settle along the Savannah River with the construction of a trading post at Savannah Town. By the turn of the eighteenth century, the trading post had accomplished its mission by attracting numerous allied groups including the Westo, Savannah, Yamassee, Apalachicola, Yuchi, and Chickasaw. It is clear that the South Carolina architects of this strategy never intended for the buffer zone of Indian allies to be a passive deterrent to their European rivals. From their earliest overtures to Indian groups, South Carolina officials intended to create an armed militia of Indians who could be persuaded to promote the colony's interests internally and abroad.

The use of Indian allies was a potent tool in promoting South Carolina's interests against its European rivals. This strategy was employed in two ways. First, small yet frequent slave raids consisting of parties of two to 10 men continually harangued enemy-allied Indians groups such as the Timucua, Apalachee, Guale, Arkansas, and Tunica along South Carolina's borders (Gallay 2002). In addition, the first 15 years of the eighteenth century witnessed the use of Indian allies on a much larger scale, in major colonist-led Indian military forays that cumulatively resulted in the deaths and enslavement of thousands of Indians

who were allied with the Spanish and French. These forays included Colonel James Moore's invasions of Spanish Florida as part of Queen Anne's War, first against St. Augustine in 1702 and later against the Apalachee missions in 1704. These operations, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish-allied Apalachee Indians, included 370 Yamassee Indians and 1,000 Muskogee-speaking Indians, respectively (Crane 2004; Gallay 2002; Oatis 2004). A third major assault against the Spanish settlement of Pensacola, launched in 1707, involved a few hundred Muskogean warriors. Against French colonial interests, South Carolina traders and allied Indians conducted an attack on Tomeh and Mobile Indians around the colony of Mobile in 1709 and two attacks on French-allied Choctaw towns in 1705 and 1711. Period accounts reported that the attacks on the Choctaw involved English-allied Chickasaw and Muskogee forces numbering between 2,000 and 4,000.

During the Contact era, the success or failure of any strategy enacted by the European colonial powers was ultimately tied to successful trade with Indian groups. Sustained exchange relations between Southeastern Indian groups and Europeans had existed for nearly a century when Charles Town was founded in 1670. Indeed, Smith (1987) and Waselkov (1989) have garnered ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence to demonstrate that small-scale yet substantial trade in deerskins existed between Spanish Florida and interior Indian groups during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The founding of English colonies in the Southeast in the 1600s, however, brought major changes to the existing exchange system. Unlike Spanish colonies, the economic structures of South Carolina and Virginia were geared toward generating large profits by producing mass quantities of goods and resources for export. Along with tobacco and rice plantations, Indian trade figured prominently in the economic structure of Southeastern English colonies, much more so in South Carolina than Virginia (Martin 1994). It was the scale of Indian trade, needed to satisfy the labor and capital demands of both the local plantation economy and the Atlantic trade economy that marked the departure of the English Contact-period trading system from the previous Spanish system (Ramsey 2003). The sheer scale of slavery and deer hunting in this system produced profound

sociopolitical disruptions that were variably felt by every Indian group across the Southeast.

Historians William Ramsey (2001, 2003) and Alan Gallay (2002) have done much to quantify the scale of Indian slavery by consulting the colonial records of South Carolina. Ramsey (2001) sketched the historic demography of Indian slavery in South Carolina during the period. Surveying period wills and census records, he found that Indian slaves comprised only six percent of all slaves during the 1680s and 1690s, but that this number rose to 10 percent after Colonel James Moore's raids of 1702 and 1704. By the outbreak of the Yamassee War in 1715, approximately 25 percent of all slaves held by South Carolinians were Indians, a total population of 1,400 individuals. Gallay's research (2002) furthered the argument that most slaves sold in Charles Town markets were later traded to other colonies. He argued that the population estimated by Ramsey was but a small fraction of the total number of slaves taken during this period. Based on transport records following major military campaigns (described above) and trader accounts, Gallay (2002) estimated the total number of Indian slaves that were taken between 1670 and 1715 to be between 24,000 and 51,000 individuals.

The other commodity that circulated within the flourishing colonial trading system was deerskins. Virginians began trading in deerskins with nearby tribes shortly after the colony's founding in 1607, but trade with Indian groups beyond the Carolina Piedmont at this time was insignificant, possibly because the routes to more distant groups were controlled by "middlemen" such as the Occaneechee, Catawba, and Tuscarora (Martin 1994). With the founding of South Carolina in 1670, the dynamics of this fledgling trading system changed dramatically. First, the scale of the trade increased greatly with the influx of dozens of new traders with aspirations of amassing great riches. Second, the geographic position of Charles Town allowed these South Carolina traders to trade directly with interior groups using new routes that did not pass through the territory of the Piedmont middlemen. Lastly, the establishment of trade with South Carolina added an alternative source of trade for southeastern Indian groups. This led to competition for the Indian trade, not only among the European colonial powers, but also (and

more intensely) between South Carolina and Virginia (Gallay 2002; Martin 1994).

The Yamassee War. On Good Friday, April 15, 1715, the protective buffer surrounding South Carolina was ruptured and chaos invaded the lives of European colonists living in and around Charles Town. The Yamassee War began that day when a number of South Carolina trade officials were murdered in the Yamassee town of Pocotaligo. The murders took South Carolinians completely by surprise, as the Yamassee were thought to be one of the colony's closest allies. Indeed, the murdered Englishmen had only been sent to Pocotaligo in order to arrange talks with another Indian group, the Ochese Muskogean, who were rumored to be planning attacks against South Carolina traders and settlers (Crane 2004). These initial murders were quickly followed by major Yamassee attacks on plantations around Port Royal, south of Charles Town. In these attacks, the Yamassee killed over 100 colonists and set the rest of the settlement's population to flight. In the following weeks, news began to filter into Charles Town that most of the English traders in the Tallapoosa, Abiehka, Alabama, Ochese, Coweta, Choctaw, Chicksaw, Catawba, and Cherokee towns had either been killed or chased off (Oatis 2004). Adding to the fears of a pan-Indian assault, news emerged that the Catawba and a small group of Cherokee had made raids on plantations north of Charles Town and even managed to capture a South Carolina militia garrison (Crane 2004). Facing this apparent "invasion," colonists across South Carolina fled to Charles Town, where the effects of overcrowding, fear, and tension, exacerbated by the summer heat, took its toll on the physical and mental health of many residents (Oatis 2004).

Traditionally, historians have written about the Yamassee War as a united Indian revolt against the abuses of English traders, but recent attention has turned to exploring the different motivations and strategies of the Indian groups who participated in the attacks (e.g., Gallay 2002; Oatis 2004; Ramsey 2003). To various extents, these authors agree that, while some of the Indian participants were in collusion, the Yamassee War was not a pan-Indian conspiracy that was carried out with the aid of a "master plan" (Oatis 2004). Instead, they hold that

each group acted according to its own strategy and toward its own “diplomatic” goals. Abuse by traders, mounting debts, and the fear of enslavement were important factors in some groups’ decision to join the war against South Carolina, but these three “classic” causes were as far from universal as the actions of the participating groups. The classic causes apply most to the Yamassee, but even their decision to attack South Carolina settlements was also likely influenced by the encroachment of Europeans on their “treaty-protected” lands as well as a breakdown in diplomacy with colonial officials (Gallay 2002; Ramsey 2003).

South Carolina’s military response to the Yamassee and Catawba raids was swift. Only a week after the murders at Pocotaligo, the governor of South Carolina personally led militia forces to decisive victories against the Yamassee towns, forcing them to retreat southward to the Altamaha River (Oatis 2004). Also, days after the assaults north of Charles Town, South Carolina militia Captain George Chicken managed to rout the invading Catawba force in an ambush that came to be known as the Battle of the Ponds (Crane 2004). While these were the only major military engagements, the Yamassee War officially carried on for almost two years (along with the anxiety and fear felt by the colonists in Charles Town) until a peace with the Lower Creek was brokered in 1717. The end result for the study area was that, by 1718, the Carolina militia had annihilated or driven off most of the native groups that had inhabited the coastal areas of South Carolina, including the Congaree who lived in the project area. All were sold into slavery in the West Indies or fled north and merged with the Catawba.

After the Yamassee War, a militia post was established on Congaree Creek to provide a strong presence in the backcountry and to monitor trade with the Catawba and Cherokee farther inland. It was here that primary trails from these two interior groups merged to continue on to Charles Town. The commander of the fort also was named trader. Fort Congaree operated until 1722 although some Indian traders remained in the area after the garrison disbanded. The remnants of Fort Congaree lie within 38LX30/319; possible Contact era components have been identified within the site and in the nearby sites with Mississippian occupations (38LX68, 38LX69,

and 38LX80). In the 1730s, the Northern Irishman immigrant Thomas Brown established another trading post at the site of the old fort (Meriwether 1940:53). A second fort was built to the north in 1749 and the location of the original fort was forgotten until discovered in the 1970s by archaeologists.

Late Colonial Relations. The years following the Yamassee War (circa 1718–1780) were generally a much more settled time in which Indian groups and colonists were beginning to adjust to the disruptions and chaos of the previous 45 years. While Indian groups continued to suffer from epidemics during the period, increased resistance to diseases and the abatement of Indian slavery significantly reduced the rate of population loss affecting Indian towns. The postwar years also featured the gradual cessation of frenetic population movement across the landscape as Indian populations consolidated and settled into particular areas such as the Chatahoochee River valley, the Coosa and Tallapoosa River valleys, the Catawba and Wateree River valleys, and the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee River valleys. South Carolina officials renewed diplomacy and trade with Indian groups amid a landscape inhabited by their reinvigorated European rivals. South Carolina’s diplomatic strategies included numerous unsuccessful attempts to consolidate political power among Indian groups. Its strategies also included encouraging Indian conflicts that benefited England’s imperial struggle against Spain and France (e.g., Creeks vs. Spanish-allied Yamassee, Cherokee vs. French-allied Illinois) while discouraging conflicts that involved English-allied groups (e.g., Creek vs. Cherokee). Rather than settling down, the deerskin trade experienced a significant expansion during the postwar years of the Contact era. The Congaree, the area around the abandoned fort, remained an important location due to its location near the center of the state and the convergence of the major Indian trading paths at this locale.

3.2.3 Post-Contact Era

Colonial Period. The region that became Richland County during the last years of the eighteenth century was in many ways an atypical frontier. For years the area was a string of small farms and plantations along the banks of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. Protected by sand hills to the north and water on the south, east, and west, the area enjoyed no real nucleus or marketplace of its own. The early settlers, largely former Virginians, grew tobacco and other crops on unspoiled land. In 1785, the area was little more than a region of pine forests and a few cleared fields. However, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, Richland became an independent county on the east bank of the Congaree River and contained the capital of the state, Columbia (Moore 1993:3).

During the Colonial period, explorers, fur traders, and cattlemen were followed by pioneers seeking cheap land and prosperity in South Carolina. In 1730, Royal Governor Robert Johnson proposed a plan to encourage further settlement of the colony's interior. Johnson planned a system of frontier settlements that would be laid out 80 to 100 miles from Charles Town and occupied by European settlers. To encourage settlement, the colony would pay the settlers' passage, grant them lands without obligation to pay quitrents for 10 years, and establish a fund to provide for provisions. Between 1733 and 1735, eight townships were laid out to help defend colonists from Native Americans and the Spanish (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:78-79). The region contained two of these early townships, Saxe Gotha on the Congaree River and Fredericksburg on the Wateree River. The project area lies between the Fredericksburg and Saxe Gotha Township on the west bank of the Wateree River. The locations of these townships are shown on Faden's (1780) map of South Carolina, as displayed in Figure 3.3.

Saxe Gotha was laid out near old Fort Congaree, "with its Front Street paralleling the river bank for nearly a mile" (Meriwether 1940:53). Saxe Gotha grew slowly and never really developed an urban center. Many of the original settlers acquired land on the opposite bank of the river and moved out of the township. John Brown and his brother Patrick acquired lands on the west bank of the Congaree River and continued to operate their trading post. However,

most of Saxe Gotha was settled by German-speaking people from Germany and Switzerland between 1735 and 1750. In 1735, a large group of Swiss settlers arrived, including among them Martin Fridig. Fridig received a 250-acre land grant approximately two miles north of the old fort near the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers; Fridig changed his name to Friday and established a private ferry at this location (Meriwether 1940:54). Friday's Ferry would later serve an important role in the Revolutionary War and provided access to the new state capital of Columbia. By the second half of the eighteenth century, small farmsteads were scattered along the river on both banks. The NRHP-eligible site 38LX320 represents a portion of the former eighteenth century town of Saxe Gotha (Adams 2000a, 2000b, 2003, 2004; Adams and Cable 1997).

Fredricksburg Township was situated in Craven County on the east bank of the Wateree River at its confluence with Pine Tree Creek along an established Indian path between Charles Town and the Catawba Nation. Prior to the Revolution, this community was known as Pinetree or Pine Tree Hill and developed as a milling and trading center (Lewis 1976; Mills 1979:586). Like Saxe Gotha, settlement came slowly. In the 1750's, a group of English Quakers settled here, establishing plantations along the river and a meeting house near the Indian path; soon thereafter, a small hamlet arose with a grist mill, inn and tavern, and store (Schulz 1972:16). In 1758, Englishman Joseph Kershaw established a store at Pine Tree Hill. Later, Kershaw formed a partnership with the Charles Town firm of Ancrum, Lance & Loocock, which promoted trade between the coast and the interior. Kershaw served in the Commons House of Assembly, the first two Provincial Congresses, and the first five General Assemblies, as well as serving in the Patriot militia during the Revolution (Bailey and Edgar 1986). When the South Carolina General Assembly (General Assembly) organized the circuit court system in 1769, the village served as the seat of Camden District and a courthouse was erected. In 1791, the name Pine Tree Hill was changed to Camden and a new judicial district of Kershaw formed around it (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:90-95).

According to Robert Mills, permanent settlement in the greater project area began about 1740 (Mills 1979:693). Attracted by the rich bottomland

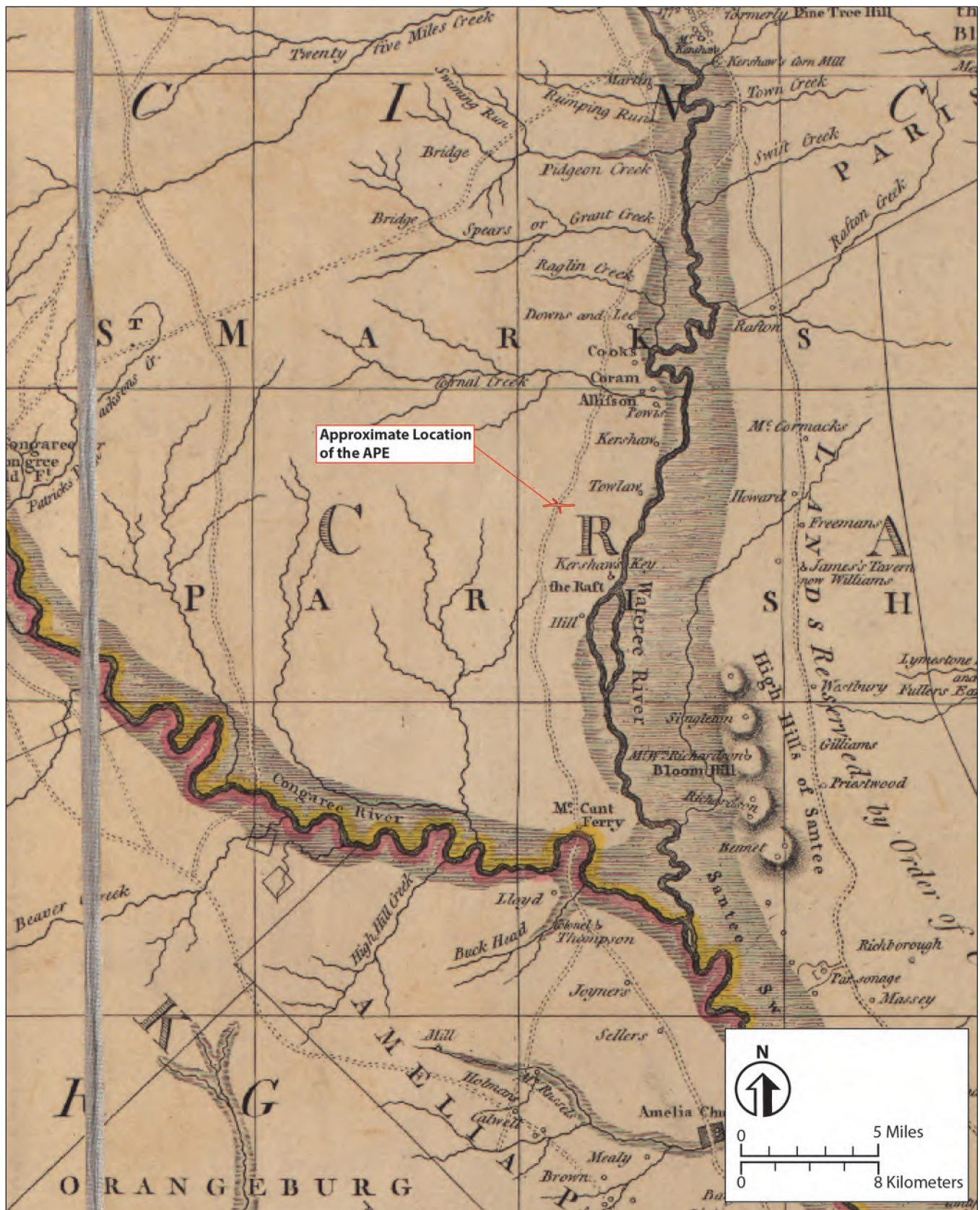


Figure 3.3 The location of the project on Faden's (1780) map.

in the Congaree and Water River floodplains, settlers cleared trees to establish their homesteads, raised cattle, and farmed their own vegetables. Planters developed lands along the Wateree and attempted to grow indigo and rice for the Atlantic market. These efforts brought increased African slave populations. In 1745, on the Wateree River Lieutenant Colonel (Lt. Col.) Henry Fox received a 200-acre land grant near the mouth of Colonel's Creek east of the project area. Fox may have become interested in these lands in 1737, when he led a colonial militia campaign against the Wateree Indians, who were upset by settlement on their lands (Meriwether 1940:100). Beginning in the late 1750s, Andrew Allison started acquiring lands on the west bank of the Wateree River near the lands of Lt. Col. Fox. Together, these lands would comprise part of Goodwill Plantation, a 3,286-acre NRHP-listed property northeast of the project area (Chandler et al. 1986).

Settlement in the Carolina backcountry clustered along major transportation routes into the interior. Typically, these routes followed established Indian trading paths. In the late 1740s, Joseph Joyner established a private ferry over the Congaree River

south of the project area (Meriwether 1940:44). A path leading to Joyner's Ferry extended north along the western bank of the Wateree River. In 1759, John McCord was operating Joyner's Ferry. In 1766, the Commons House of Assembly made this a public ferry, granting John McCord control of it for 14 years, and established the path leading north from it as a public road (McCord 1841:214; *South Carolina Gazette* 1766). This road would become known as either the Road to Camden or the Road from McCord's Ferry to Fishing Creek and follows the same route as modern US 601. It was not until 1821 that Garner's Ferry Road became a public road (McCord 1841:514). Figure 3.4 shows a monument located near Crossroads Community Center commemorating the old road.

County Formation. Four counties were established in South Carolina in 1682 as units of local government. Due to the small population and limited legal needs of the government, most recordkeeping and judicial activity was confined to the municipal limits of Charles Town, rather than the four counties. As the colony's population began to grow, there was a



Figure 3.4 Monument commemorating the 1766 act that named US 601 a public road.

push to establish county and precinct courts, and in 1769 the Commons House of Assembly passed an act dividing the province into seven judicial districts. The area that is now Richland County lay within the Camden District. Following the American Revolution, South Carolina's government was decentralized. In 1785, the General Assembly passed legislation that laid out counties in each judiciary district and established county courts to handle small claims. Richland became a county of Camden District at this time. A year later, the county courts were authorized to carry out many of the duties that previously only the government in Charles Town had conducted (Stauffer 1994:1-3).

The Revolutionary War. Despite its small population and limited political power, the region would witness constant action during the later years of the Revolutionary War. Following the fall of Charles Town in May 1780, the British moved to solidify their hold on the interior or backcountry of South Carolina (Lee 1812:163). The British established more posts at Rocky Mount on the Wateree, Georgetown on the Santee, and Cheraw on the Pee Dee (Ward 1952:704). They occupied and fortified the store of Chestnut and Kershaw (Camden factors), creating Fort Granby upstream from the old Saxe Gotha settlement at Friday's Ferry (Moore 1993:30). Between February and July 1781, British and Continental forces vied for control of Fort Granby, which would eventually fall to the Continentals on July 4, 1781. Because of its location on the Wateree, the British made Camden the centerpiece of their occupation (Tarleton 1787:88). The British fortified Camden with a stockade wall and four redoubts, with additional stockades as the courthouse and Joseph Kershaw's house, which was used as headquarters for Colonel Lord Rawdon, the British commander at Camden, and Lieutenant General Lord Charles Cornwallis, commander of all British troops in the South (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:204-205). The August 16, 1780, Battle of Camden resulted in the repulse of Continental forces under General Gates. On April 25, 1781, the Battle of Hobkirk Hill north of Camden resulted in a draw but led the British to abandon Camden. During their evacuation, the British destroyed their stores and burned the jail, mills, and other buildings (Tarleton 1787:473-474).

General Nathanael Greene's Continental forces were joined by South Carolina militia under the command of Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion as they marched south in August 1781. Greene's reinforced army would participate in the Battle of Eutaw Springs in September 1781. Although driven from the field, the Patriot forces halted the British effort to send a strong force north through the Carolinas to reinforce Lord Cornwallis' army besieged at Yorktown, Virginia. Cornwallis surrendered his forces in October 1781, ending the principal military activities of the Revolutionary War.

Antebellum Period. Originally home to a small group of government officials, hundreds of farm-plantation households, and a few shops and stores, Richland County experienced steady growth during the antebellum period. The emergence of cotton as a market crop at the turn of the nineteenth century encouraged the widespread use of slaves on area plantations and farms. While the county's largest slaveholders lived on plantations along the Wateree and Congaree rivers, many of the region's slaveholders owned fewer than five slaves. In 1790, a third of Richland County's population was black; however, within the next 10 years a black majority emerged as the new cotton culture expanded. Measures to control the growing population of enslaved and free blacks increased in the years prior to the Civil War. In 1823, Richland County established a patrol to ensure that slaves found off their plantations had permission to move throughout the area (Martin et al. 2002:16). Figure 3.5 shows the approximate location of the APE on Mills' (1820) Map of Richland District.

In 1783, General Thomas Sumter established the town of Stateburg on the east bank of the Wateree River. Prior to this, affluent Lowcountry families settled the area known as the "High Hills of the Santee," to escape the heat and infectious diseases prevalent across the region (Mills 1820). After the Revolutionary War, Stateburg was nearly selected as the site of South Carolina's state capital. The settlement included a courthouse, horse race track, post office, schools, taverns, and numerous homes. Sumter took control of Garner's Ferry, which provided access from Stateburg to the new capital at Columbia (McCord 1841:486-487). Much of Stateburg was destroyed during the Civil War. Today,

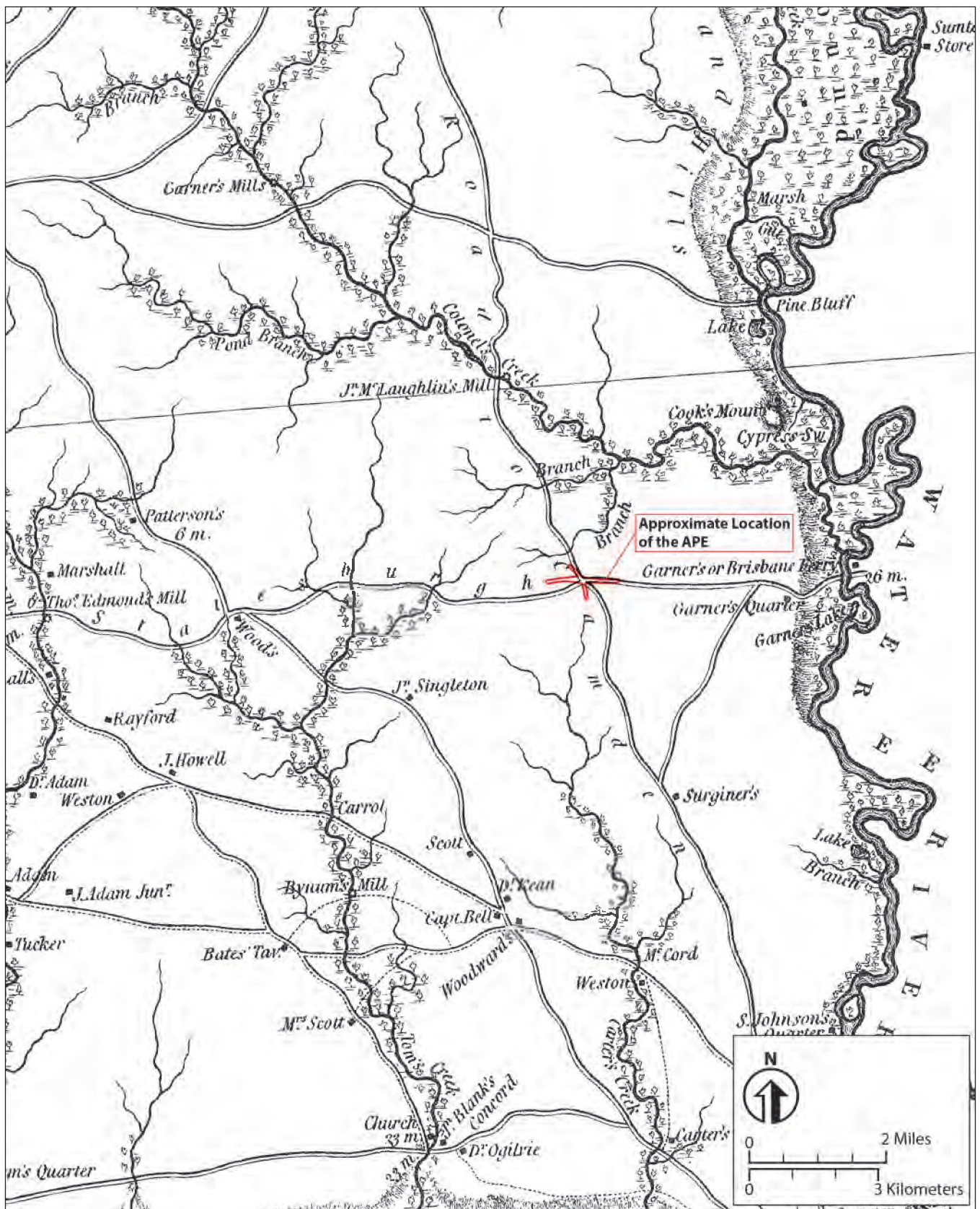


Figure 3.5 The approximate location of the APE on Mills' (1820) Map of Richland District.

seven historic properties associated with this town remain, included in the NRHP-listed Stateburg Historic District (Schuette 1970).

The Mills' (1820) map shows early nineteenth century physiographic and transportation features in Richland County. This map shows the Road to Camden (now US 601) and the Road to Statesburgh (now US 76/378 [Garner's Ferry Road]) intersecting near the APE. However, no buildings or settlements are shown near this intersection. Also, the map indicates two creeks dissecting the landform that surrounds the APE, known today as Colonel's and Griffith Creeks. North of the project area, Colonel's Creek drains southeast into the Wateree River. On Colonel's Creek near the old road (modern day Dogwood Circle west of US 601) John McLaughlin's mill is shown. The remnants of this mill were destroyed with the construction and operation of a hydroelectric facility at Murray Pond, now known as Lake Dogwood (Baluha and Futch 2019). South of the APE, Griffith Creek drains south into the Congaree River.

Although the region relied heavily on cotton production at the onset of the antebellum period, the 1860 agricultural census reveals that Richland County's production of cotton decreased in the years leading up to the Civil War. While the production of vegetables such as corn, sweet potatoes, and beans remained high, the county produced fewer than 10,000 bales of ginned cotton in 1860, nearly 1,500 bales fewer than the 1850 crop (Martin et al. 2002:18).

While eighteenth-century transportation in the region relied on rivers and creeks, the development of a railroad network in the nineteenth century linked the new capitol Columbia and the surrounding area to the rest of the state. Chartered in 1833, the Columbia Railroad Company sought to establish a line to connect Branchville to Columbia, with the first trains reaching the capital city in 1842. In 1852, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad was complete, while workers finished the Greenville and Columbia Railroad the following year. By 1860, the network of Columbia's three railroads spread across the state, linking the capital city to the port city of Charleston and the Piedmont cities of Greenville, Charlotte, Spartanburg, and Anderson (Martin et al. 2002:19).

On the eve of the Civil War, Richland County had become a powerful force in the region due large-

ly to its central geographic position, prominence as the home of the state capital, and the expansion of railroad transportation. By the fall of 1860, the air of excitement for growth and change was replaced by the high drama of political rhetoric and secession.

The Civil War. Poplin et al. (2015) provide a detailed account of Civil War activities in the project area, much of which is reconstructed from primary accounts in the *Official Records of the War of Rebellion*. This discussion provides a general history.

Although South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union and the first to open fire on Federal forces in Charleston Harbor, the capitol and the surrounding region saw no military action until 1865. Throughout most of the first four years of the war, Columbia served as the principal administrative center of the state, an industrial and transportation center, and a source of materiel employed to prosecute the war. After the fall of Atlanta and the Federal capture of Savannah by the Army of Tennessee under Major General William T. Sherman, cries for the defense of Columbia began in earnest. Sherman crossed the Savannah River in early 1865 and confused the Confederate defenders as to his intentions. The Confederates maintained the bulk of their defenders in Charleston and spread their forces outside Charleston between Augusta and Columbia in an effort to defend all of the major cities threatened by Sherman's move into the state. Sherman sent a force up the Port Royal to Charleston Road to demonstrate against that city, fixing many Confederate troops in defense of the port, but moved his main forces overland to Branchville and then along the rail lines toward Columbia. The feint to Charleston rejoined the main force after skirmishing at the Combahee River.

After much delay and the completion of needed surveys, Confederate and South Carolina militia engineers began the construction of the fortifications to defend the City of Columbia on January 9, 1865. Major John R. Niernsee, state military engineer, oversaw the project. Niernsee, born and educated in Austria, had been the chief engineer overseeing the construction of the new state house but had joined the South Carolina militia as its chief engineer in 1862. Niernsee intended to encircle the city with earthen fortifications, beginning with works on both sides of the Congaree River south of the city,

in anticipation of a river-borne assault. An outer line and inner line of works were planned. Work began on the inner line of works on the Lexington County side, planned to extend seven miles from Cayce's Mill to the Saluda Factory; the easternmost four miles of these fortifications were completed by February 12, 1865, when work was halted in anticipation of the arrival of Sherman's army. The western outer line extended along Congaree Creek and then Six Mile Creek to join with the inner line near Double Branch; only the easternmost mile along Congaree Creek was completed. Approximately two miles of fortifications were completed on the east bank of the Congaree River, fronting on Gills Creek and sweeping north-east to Bluff Road, but originally planned to continue on to Wade Hampton's Millwood Plantation.

Confederate commanders General P.G.T. Beauregard and Major General Wade Hampton began gathering Confederate forces to man the Congaree Creek fortifications as word of the approaching Union columns arrived in Columbia. Beauregard, Confederate commander of all South Carolina, had dispatched his troops across the Midlands from Columbia to Augusta (Georgia) in response to Sherman's feints as he entered the state. Beauregard quickly called in his units as soon as he knew that Columbia was the target of Sherman's advance. Unfortunately, most of the dispersed troops would not reach the capitol before it fell. Hampton was in Columbia gathering new horses and men for the Army of Northern Virginia, along with one division of the Army's cavalry, commanded by Major General Matthew Butler, and portions of the Confederate Army of Tennessee's Cavalry Corps, commanded by Major General Joseph Wheeler; Wheeler's horsemen harassed Sherman's Army throughout the Atlanta campaign, the March to the Sea, and continued its harassment as Sherman moved into South Carolina in January 1865. Beauregard placed Hampton in command of the defense of Columbia. By February 14, Confederate forces assigned to the Congaree Creek lines numbered about 2,500 men, including portions of Butler's division and Brigadier General George Dibrell's division of Williamson's Brigade of Wheeler's corps, as well as some infantry units and at least three pieces of artillery. Units in Dibrell's division included the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, 4th and 13th Tennessee Cavalry, and Shaw's Tennessee Battalion of Cavalry.

The morning of February 15, 1865, was rainy and foggy as the right wing of Sherman's Army of Tennessee advanced up the Old State Road toward Columbia, with the intention of capturing the bridge into the city at Gervais Street and advancing into the capitol. Figure 3.6 shows the movement of Sherman's Army as they advanced through South Carolina February 14-20, 1865. Rain had been frequent and the rivers, creeks, and swamps were full or overflowing their banks; adjoining fields were very soft preventing the movement of wagons or guns except along the roads. Sherman's right wing consisted of the XV Corps under the command of Major General John Logan. Logan's troops were organized into four divisions, with three brigades in each division. The division had bivouacked the night before approximately five miles below Congaree Creek. Logan's 1st Division, commanded by Brevet Major General Charles Woods, led the advance with his 2nd Brigade (Colonel Robert Catterson commanding) in the van, followed by his 3rd (Colonel George Stone commanding) and 1st Brigades (Brevet Major General William Woods [the Division commander's elder brother] commanding). The 2nd and 4th Divisions moved north along Old State Road as well, spaced about two miles apart. The 3rd Division was sent to capture the western end of the ferry crossing near Sandy Run, and demonstrate as if it intended to cross the Congaree River to hold Confederate troops away from the primary crossings at Columbia.

As the division began moving up the Old State Road, they encountered Confederate skirmishers, 9th Kentucky Cavalry troopers deployed along the road to harass and slow the Union advance. The Union troops drove the Confederate horsemen before them and soon arrived at Congaree Creek. They immediately recognized that the Confederates had established a strong position on the creek, with the obvious intention of preventing further advance. The Union officers observed a curving wooden breastworks (rails and felled trees piled into a barricade) across the road before the bridge with its ends tied into the woods along the south bank of the creek. Strong earthworks were present on the north bank of the creek, with a formidable salient near the bridge. The bridge itself had piles of rails and timbers on it to fuel a fire should the Confederates wish to destroy the bridge.



Figure 3.6 McDowell's (1865) map showing the progression of Sherman's Army February 14-20, 1865.

Confederate artillery opened fire on the Federal column and the regiments of the 2nd Brigade (26th, 40th, and 103rd Illinois; 97th and 109th Indiana; 6th Iowa; 46th Ohio) deployed in front of the Confederate defenses, primarily to the east of Old State Road with the 46th Ohio on the right flank of the brigade along Congaree Creek. The 3rd Brigade (containing the 4th, 9th, 25th Iowa Regiments) deployed to the west side of Old State Road while the 1st Brigade remained out of contact along Old State Road, serving as the division reserve. A strong skirmish line was established to the Federal front and the infantrymen began to advance on the Confederate positions. The Federals hoped to hold most of the Confederate defenders in the center of their positions through their advance while the far wings of the Federal line moved to outflank the strong Confederate defenses on the north bank. Both sides engaged in intense exchanges of musketry with the Confederate artillery joining in.

On the Federal center and right, the regiments advanced to within 100 yards of the Confederate *tete-de-pont* (the breastwork defending the south end of the bridge over Congaree Creek) and began firing at the Confederate troops who were sheltering behind the wooden barricade. The Confederates returned fire over their barricade and from their positions on the north bank of the creek. On the far right, the 46th Ohio Regiment moved forward along the steep slope of the creek bank, in defilade to Confederate fire from their left. When they reached a point opposite the east end of the *tete-de-pont*, they emerged and began receiving fire from their front/left as well as from their right/rear, having failed to bypass the easternmost Confederate positions as they had hoped.

On the left, the 3rd Brigade moved forward with the 4th and 9th Iowa regiments to the front, and the 25th Iowa following. They encountered a tributary of Congaree Creek that was flooded but waded across the swampy channel where they began to receive fire from the Confederates on the north bank of the creek. They continued moving northwest until they found a place where they could fell trees across Congaree Creek and effect a crossing. Much of the area traversed by the 3rd Brigade was flooded with deep mud in many places. The infantrymen struggled as much with the ground to gain the north bank of the creek as with the Confederate defenders.

As the morning progressed and Federal pressure against the *tete-de-pont* continued to build, Brigadier Dibrell, who was personally commanding the Confederate forces on the south side of the creek, requested permission to withdraw his dismounted cavalry forces to the north side of the creek and fire the bridge. The artillery initially placed south of the creek had already displaced to the north side and continued to fire on the Federals. Dibrell's commander, General Butler, refused this request, asserting that the positions were strong enough to repulse an assault of any size with the forces on hand. Possibly, he hoped to keep the bridge available for maneuver or counterattack.

The fighting continued with little forward movement by the Federal troops, except on their left where the 3rd Brigade was slipping its men across Congaree Creek beyond the western end of the Confederate positions and on the far right where the 46th Ohio Regiment decided to abandon their enfiladed position and make a grab for the south end of the bridge. By this time, the Confederate forces south of the creek had begun to withdraw and they attempted to fire the bridge as they moved into the earthworks on the north bank of the creek. Although the rails and timbers piled on the bridge ignited, the bridge itself was slow to catch fire. The wooden bridge was saturated with water from the recent heavy rains and flooding of the creek; it was also covered with mud left by the since receding flood waters that had covered the bridge at some time prior to the battle. The Confederates even attempted to add more fuel to the bridge deck but had no more success in firing the bridge itself. Dibrell reported later that he would have been able to cut down the bridge had his request to withdraw been granted when first submitted. By the time his forces reached the north bank of the creek the Federals were near the south end of the bridge and he could do little more than attempt to throw more fuel on the smoldering bridge.

The Federal pressure on the *tete-de-pont* reached a climax when the 46th Ohio made a concerted effort to capture the bridge. They moved quickly across the front of both forces, firing as they went (they were equipped with Spencer repeating rifles rather than muzzle-loading rifles like most of the Federal units), and successfully captured the Confederate

breastworks. The other regiments also moved forward and supported their assault. They attempted to extinguish the fires on the bridge but were met with concerted rifle fire and canister from the Confederate artillery.

Meanwhile on the Federal left, Colonel Stone had instructed his 3rd Brigade troops on the north bank of the creek to remain quiet and concealed until the entire brigade had crossed in order to encircle the Confederates with a strong force. However, the first regiment across assembled and engaged the Confederates in their earthworks to the east while their compatriots were still struggling to cross the creek. Alerted to the presence of enemy troops on their flank in unknown strength, the Confederates began to withdraw from the Congaree Creek earthworks. First, their artillery displaced up the Old State Road and took up new firing positions to cover the withdrawal. Then, the cavalymen began a strong effort to cover their infantry comrades as these troops marched quickly up the road to avoid the Federal flank attack and encircling attempt. By this time as well, some Federal troops had felled trees across the creek at the eastern end of the Confederate position and were beginning to move across the creek and into the Confederate line. With the guns and infantry retreating in good order, the remaining cavalymen mounted their horses and dashed north. All of the Confederate forces fell back to the inner line of fortifications where they bivouacked for the night.

The Federal troops were now in possession of the Congaree Creek earthworks and the bridge over the creek. They succeeded in extinguishing the blazes on the bridge but still had to wait for their engineers to assess and repair the bridge so that their artillery could safely cross over. Once repaired, the remainder of the XV Corps (minus the 3rd Division demonstrating on the Congaree River to the south) moved approximately two miles up the Old State Road and also went into bivouac for the night. During the evening, the Federal camp was shelled ineffectively by Confederate artillery emplaced on the east of the Congaree River, presumably in the defenses constructed on that side of the river. This artillery fire did little more than harass the soldiers as they tried to get some sleep before their push to the Confederate positions between them and the Congaree River bridge.

On the morning of February 16, Federal troops quickly moved up to the inner line of Confederate fortifications. During the evening, they had observed a strong Confederate cavalry force moving in column to the west; this force had deployed as if to engage the Federals but then withdrew into the night. When the Federal forces arrived at the inner works, they found these abandoned and the bridge completely destroyed. Apparently, the Confederates decided to abandon their positions west of the Congaree River and destroyed the bridge as they withdrew. Logan's engineers determined that their bridging equipment (pontoons and decking used to build floating bridges) were not sufficient to cross the Congaree at this point. By this time as well, Sherman's left wing was arriving on the Saluda River near the Saluda Factory adjacent to the project corridor where a bridge offered an easier crossing of this river above the City proper. The XV Corps, now intact with the arrival of its 3rd Division, moved northwest as well to assist in the crossing of the Saluda River. They did position artillery along the west bank of the river and began to fire into the City, where they observed the Confederates making efforts to withdraw or destroy the many stores and military materiel that was warehoused in the Columbia.

As the Federal Army of Tennessee crossed the Saluda and then the Broad River north of Columbia, fires broke out in the city and destroyed much of the area north of the State House, along with many records, stores, and equipment in rail cars awaiting transshipment to other Confederate depots. The Confederate Army of Tennessee withdrew northeast, harassing Sherman's pursuing forces as much as possible. Some Federal troops entered Columbia as the armies moved north, and the Civil War effectively ended for Columbia. The Confederates would continue to withdraw northward, engaging and harassing the ever-advancing Federal forces until their surrender at Bennett Place, near Durham, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capitol, fell on April 3, 1865, and the Civil War in the east came to an end.

Reconstruction to 1900. The conclusion of the Civil War and the ensuing Reconstruction era transformed the region's economic, social, and cultural landscapes in monumental ways. The war left behind devastated crops, livestock, and farms, while tenant farming and sharecropping replaced the culture of slavery. While the region experienced a decrease in agricultural productivity and economic expansion, the post-Civil War period also introduced reform and improvements in transportation and education. Figure 3.7 shows the approximate location of the APE on Braswell's (1897) map of Richland County.

Braswell's (1897) map shows the name Clarkson near the headwaters of Griffin Creek just south of the APE. This family descends from William Clarkson, who immigrated to South Carolina from England in the eighteenth century, and whose son Thomas Boston Clarkson, Sr., settled in lower Richland County in the early nineteenth century. The name Clarkson appears on census data for the area from 1820 to 1940. The 1830 census shows that Thomas B. Clarkson, Sr., owned 304 slaves in Richland County (Ancestry.com 2010a). The 1850 agricultural schedule indicates that Thomas B. Clarkson operated an extensive plantation enterprise in Richland County. The data shows he had an 873-acre plantation, with 4,500 bushels of corn, 125 bales of ginned cotton, 600 bushels of beans and peas, 21 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of sweet potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, nine horses, 17 asses and mules, six milk cows, 25 oxen, 25 cattle, two sheep, and 50 pigs valued at \$3,275 (Ancestry.com 2010b). The 1870 census shows Thomas Boston Clarkson, Jr., living in Richland County, along with his wife and three children (Ancestry.com 2009). Moore (1993:176-177) cites an anecdote about Clarkson beating or "overhauling" his enslaved African American house servant Isom, a practice that his wife disagreed with. Four members of the Clarkson family are interred in Crossroads Cemetery (see Chapter 4).

During Reconstruction, agriculture in the rural part of the area had to adjust to changes in labor and the poor conditions of crops following the war. Cotton production fell dramatically, and the livestock population decreased. The cultivation of corn and sweet potatoes, however, remained high.

While the Civil War disrupted rail traffic, the late nineteenth century proved to be a transformative time for the region's railroads. In 1883 a new

depot opened in Columbia. After a merger with a rail line that extended to Augusta, Georgia, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad became the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, three lines running through Columbia – the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta; the Columbia, Greenville, and Richmond; and the Spartanburg, Union, and Columbia – became part of the Richmond and Danville system, which would later become Southern Railways (Martin et al. 2002:28). The renewed railroad activity transformed Columbia into a major transportation hub, with small communities developing along the rail corridors.

The education system in the region also underwent great change during Reconstruction. The state established a formal education system that required free universal public education for all children, black or white. While the constitution did not mandate segregation by race, the nature of settlement patterns in the region led to a segregated school system. In 1895, white Democrats gained control over local school boards and began sanctioning school segregation by controlling funding for all public schools, devastating any goal of equal and fair education (Martin et al. 2002:27).

Twentieth Century. The region's twentieth-century history mirrors that of many others in South Carolina. The area embraced railroads, textiles, and a variety of commercial ventures. In May 1917, General Douglas MacArthur announced that a major training center for the US Army would be built just east of Columbia. Encompassing thousands of acres, the camp was officially named Camp Jackson in honor of Andrew Jackson. Construction was completed by January 1918, and the camp was renamed Fort Jackson on the eve of World War II (Martin et al 2002:31). Figures 3.8 through 3.10 show the approximate location of the APE on early to mid-twentieth-century maps.

The Crossroads Community Center was once the site of a larger community that included a church, school, and cemetery. According to Moore (1993:85-86):

Eastover's Zion Episcopal Church began in 1820 as a chapel erected by William Clarkson for his

slaves, an edifice soon used by whites as well. Some years later, construction of a parsonage a few miles to the north led in 1844 to creation of Zion Episcopal Church at the intersection of Garner's Ferry and McCord's Ferry Road. During the following decade, another Episcopal church (St. John's) appeared in lower Richland, and by 1872 the two parishes frequently were being served by the same rector. Seven years after that, the Zion congregation moved to Eastover.

In the early nineteenth century, a small community developed around the church. In the early 1920s, the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SCDHPT) completed a bridge over the Wateree River just south of Garner's Ferry. As part of a joint effort, Garner's Ferry Road was paved and the Camden Road (US 601) was straightened and widened. A portion of the old Camden Road extended through the Crossroads Community Center adjacent to Crossroads Cemetery. By the mid-twentieth century, the Crossroads Church had been abandoned but the school remained. Dobrasko (2008) identified the Crossroads School as part of the School Equalization Program. However, the school was torn down in the late twentieth century and replaced with the current community center.

The stock market crash and the Great Depression had a devastating effect on the region. Many farmers lost their land, and unemployment rates increased 30 percent. Banks failed, cotton prices plummeted, and businesses closed. President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal helped put hundreds of county residents to work building parks and roads, making improvements to buildings, and preserving historical documents and oral histories (Martin et al. 2002:32-34).

After World War II, the region underwent significant changes. The once rural landscape transformed into widespread urban developments. Many rural residents abandoned farming for more lucrative opportunities in larger cities. By 1950, the region was dependent on Fort Jackson, the state government, and the University of South Carolina to pump millions of dollars into the local economy. These three enterprises attracted and fostered many related activities in the area and continue to influence the growth and prosperity of the region (Moore 2006:801).

3.3 Previous Investigations

The Principal Investigator consulted the SCDAH, the state site files at the SCIAA, and the ArchSite website (<http://www.scarchsite.org/>) to obtain information regarding previous cultural resources investigations and to determine the locations of eligible or potentially eligible archaeological sites located within 0.4 kilometer (km) of the APE. Two cultural resource investigations have recorded cultural resources within 0.4 km of the APE. These include The Jaeger Company's historic resources survey of lower Richland County (Kissane et al. 1996) and Rebekah Dobrasko's (2008) survey of equalization schools in South Carolina. Two previously recorded cultural resources (Resources 139 3533 and 6357) are located within 0.4 km of the APE. Brief descriptions of these two resources are provided below.

Kissane et al. (1993) recorded Resource 139 3533 during the historic resources survey of lower Richland County. Resource 139 3533 is the Crossroads Cemetery, located in Richland County Parcel R37200-01-07, northwest of the US 76/378 overpass over US 601 in the APE. This resource is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4.

Dobrasko (2008) recorded Resource 6357, the Crossroads Elementary School, during a survey of equalization schools across South Carolina. Resource 6357 is not extant. Formerly, it was located in Crossroads Park, northwest of the US 76/378 overpass over US 601 in the APE.

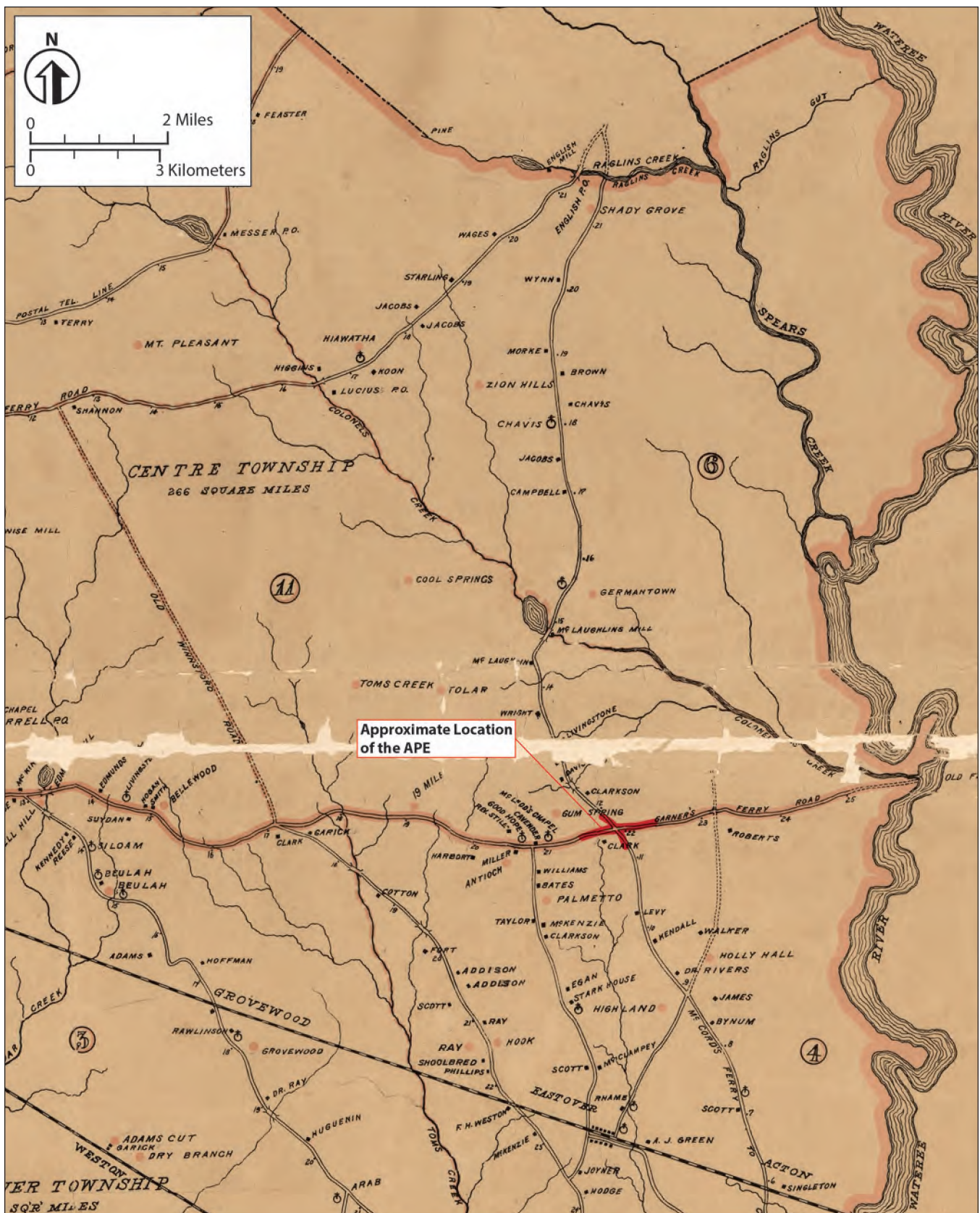


Figure 3.7 The approximate location of the APE on Braswell's (1897) map of Richland County.

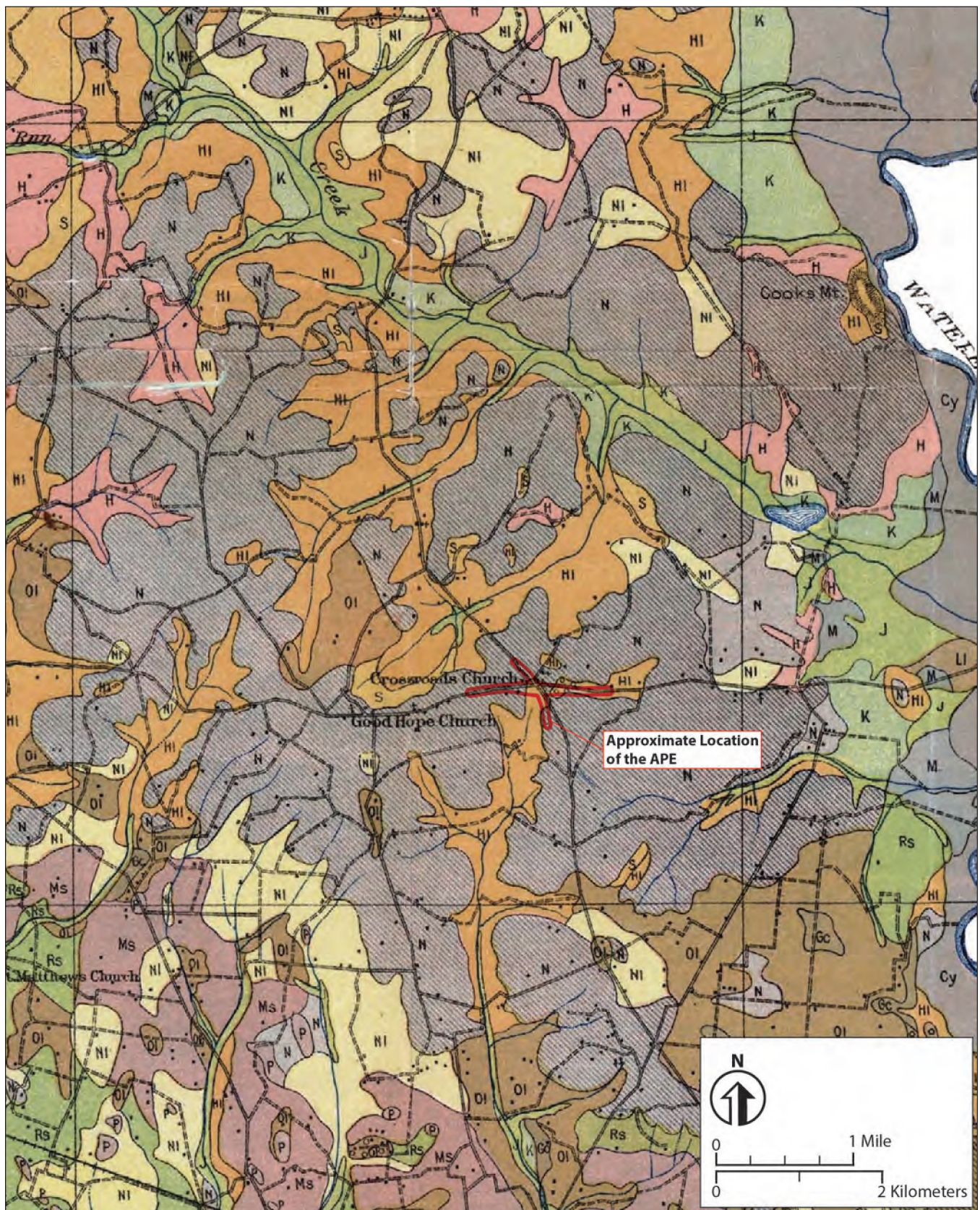


Figure 3.8 The approximate location of the APE on Van Duyne et al.'s (1918) Richland County soil map.



Figure 3.9 The approximate location of the APE on the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation's (1938) *General Highway and Transportation Map of Richland County*.



Figure 3.10 The approximate location of the APE on the USGS (1953) *Eastover, SC* quadrangle.

4.0 Results and Recommendations

4.1 Introduction

Cultural resources investigation of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project included archaeological and architectural survey. Archaeological survey occurred on August 13 through 15, 2018, and resulted in the identification of one new archaeological site (38RD1478) and one isolated artifact occurrence (Isolate 2). Architectural survey occurred on August 9, 2018. We revisited one previously recorded resource (139 3533) and recorded 12 new above-ground resources 7904-7913) within the APE. The previously recorded Resource 6357, the Crossroads Elementary School, is no longer extant. Figure 4.1 shows the location of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project APE, shovel tested areas, and all cultural resources in the APE on aerial imagery. Table 4.1 lists the cultural resources in the APE.

4.2 Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project included pedestrian survey of all previously unsurveyed lands in the 54.8-acre archaeological survey universe. A total of 135 shovel tests were excavated. The remaining portions of the archaeological survey universe were disturbed. As a result, we identified one new archaeological site (38RD1478) and one isolated artifact occurrence (Isolate 2). Descriptions and NRHP and management recommendations for these archaeological resources follow.

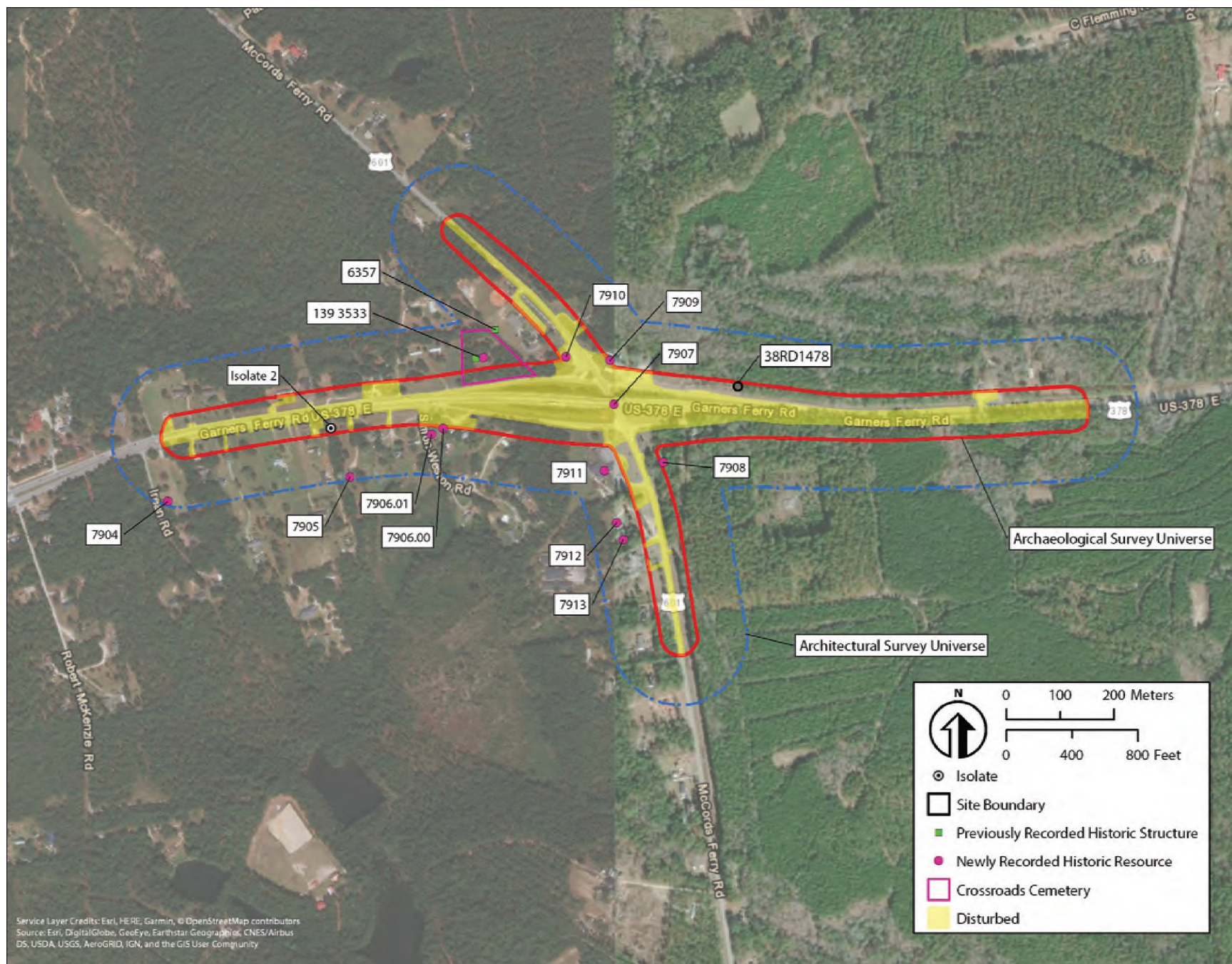


Figure 4.1 The location of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Placement Project APE, shovel tested areas, and all cultural resources in the APE on recent aerial imagery.

Table 4.1 Cultural resources identified in the APE.

Resource	Parcel	Address/Location	Description (Style)	Date	NRHP Status
38RD1478	R37200-03-25	230 m northeast of bridge	Post-Contact domestic scatter	19th century	Not eligible
Isolate 2	R37200-06-45	525 m southwest of bridge	Post-Contact isolated artifact occurrence	unk. Post-Contact	Not eligible
139 3533	R37200-01-07	250 m northwest of bridge	Crossroads Cemetery (informal)	ca. 1882	Not eligible
7904	R37200-06-12	1013 Irene Road	cross-gable cottage (Minimal Traditional)	1950	Not eligible
7905	R37200-06-16	11759 Garner's Ferry Road	side-gable cottage (Vernacular)	1965	Not eligible
7906.00	R37200-06-19	11781 Garner's Ferry Road	gable-on-hip half-courtyard ranch (Vernacular)	1935	Not eligible
7906.01			shed roof barn (vernacular)	ca. 1935	Not eligible
7907		US 76 over US 601	concrete overpass bridge	1957	Not eligible
7908	R37200-05-01	12001 Garner's Ferry Road	front-gable house/garage (Vernacular)	1954	Not eligible
7909	R37200-03-09	2761 McCord's Ferry Road	Midway One Stop convenience store (Vernacular)	1955	Not eligible
7910	R37200-01-06	2762 McCord's Ferry Road	Former store, cross-gable linear Ranch (Vernacular)	1965	Not eligible
7911	R37200-06-22	2770 McCord's Ferry Road	Any Day Inn Motel (Vernacular)	1960	Not eligible
7912	R37200-06-23	2788 McCord's Ferry Road	cross-gable half-courtyard (Ranch)	1948	Not eligible
7913	R37200-06-25	2790 McCord's Ferry Road	hipped compact (Ranch)	1950	Not eligible

4.2.1 Site 38RD1478**Cultural Affiliation:** *Nineteenth century***Site Type:** *Post-Contact domestic scatter***Soil Type:** *Fuquay sand***Elevation:** *121.95 m amsl***Watershed:** *Lower Colonel's Creek***Site Dimensions (area):** *15 m diameter (177 m²), oriented to True North***Present Vegetation:** *Fallow; planted longleaf pine***NRHP/Management Recommendations:** *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38RD1478 is a surface scatter of Post-Contact ceramic and glass artifacts located on Richland County (RC) Parcel R37200-03-25 northeast of the US 76/378 and US 601 interchange (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Site 38RD1478 measures 15 m in diameter, covering 177 m², oriented to true north (TN). Site 38RD1478 is located north of a gravel road leading to 12050 Garner's Ferry Road and in an overhead powerline corridor. In August 2018, vegetation across the site consisted of grass and planted longleaf pine with a dense understory. At 38RD1478, ground surface visibility was fair (26-50%). Two consecutive negative shovel tests and the US 76/378 ROW define the site boundary. Figure

4.2 provides a plan of 38RD1478. Figure 4.3 presents views of 38RD1478 in August 2018.

Investigators excavated eight shovel tests at 15-m intervals in and around 38RD1478; none of these shovel tests produced artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from the ground surface near Shovel Test 2 in the overhead powerline corridor. Shovel tests excavated across 38RD1478 revealed uniform soil conditions, with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Lawrence (1978) as Fuquay sand. Figure 4.4 shows a diagram of a typical shovel test profile from 38RD1478. Investigators observed no cultural features at 38RD1478.

Investigators recovered five artifacts from 38RD1478, all associated with a Post-Contact occupation. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. The five artifacts include four ceramic artifacts and one glass artifact. The ceramic artifacts are all whiteware sherds, including one blue underglazed transfer printed sherd, one green shell edged sherd, and two undecorated sherds. The glass artifact is a colorless glass container body fragment. The shell edged whiteware dates from 1840-1890 (Miller and Hunter 1990:117). No historic maps or plats we reviewed show a building near 38RD1478. However,

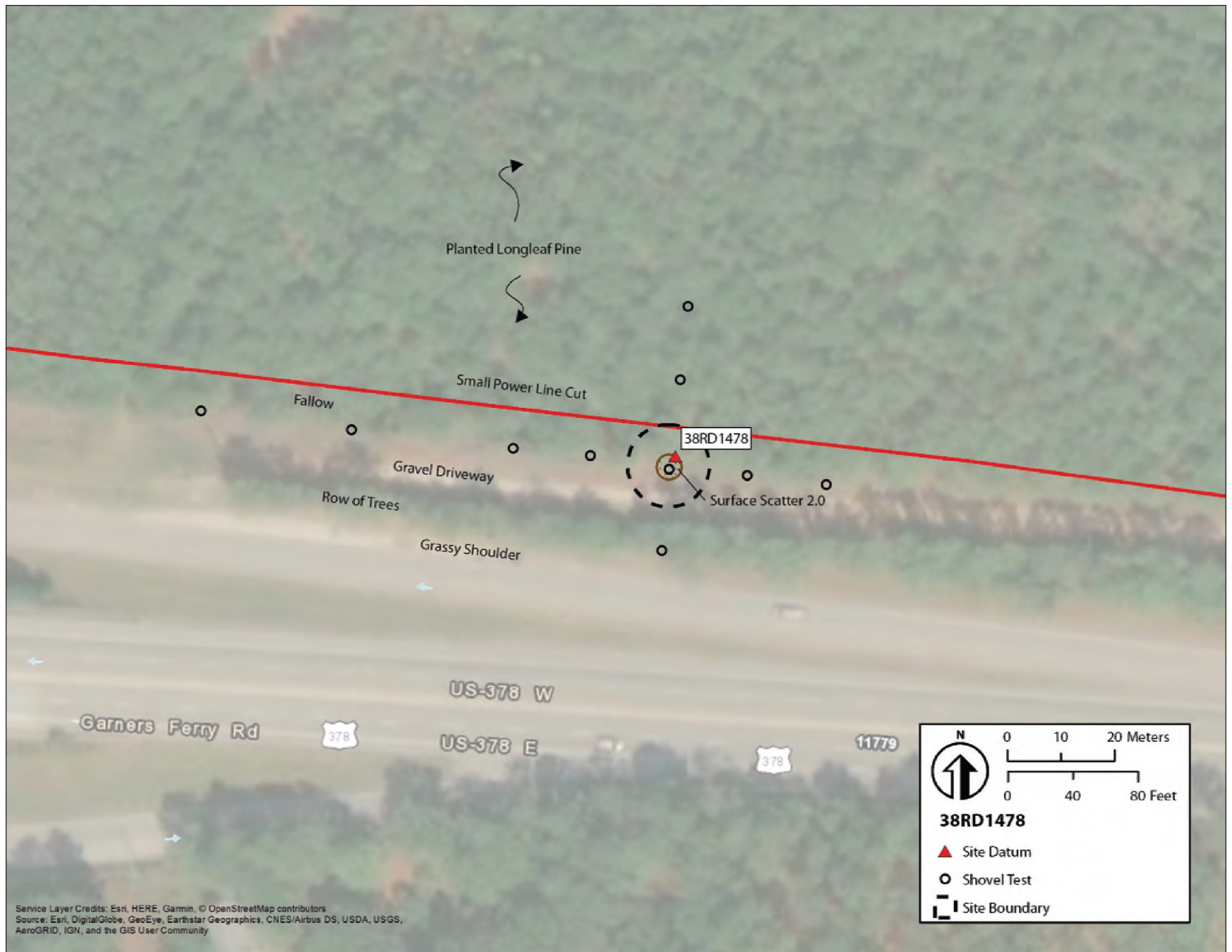
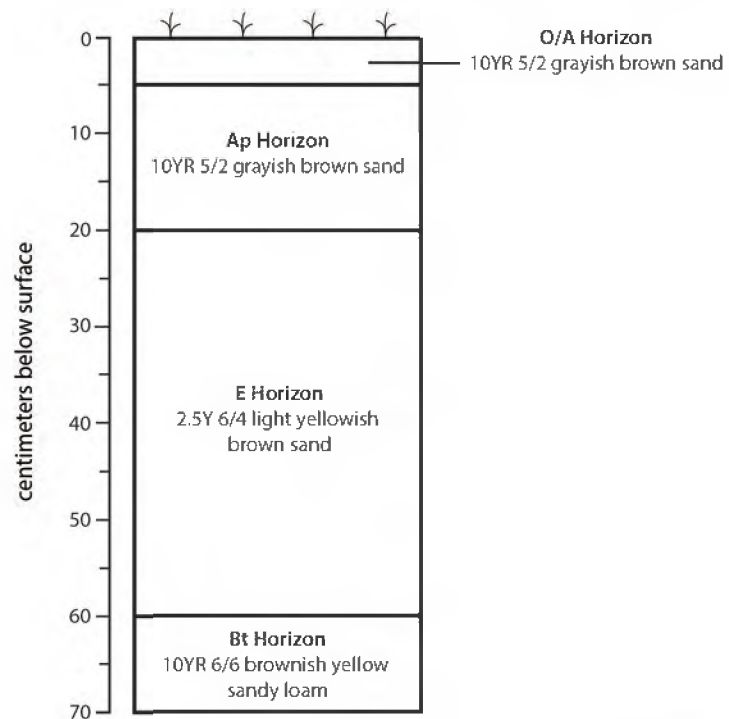


Figure 4.2 Plan of 38RD1478.



Figure 4.3 Views of 38RD1478 in August 2018: looking east along gravel driveway and overhead powerline corridor (top); north showing dense longleaf pine forest (bottom).



38RD1478
Typical Shovel Test Profile



Figure 4.4 Typical shovel test profile, 38RD1478.

the USGS (1993) quadrangle shows that 38RD1478 is situated on the northern end of a large ridge that overlooks the Lower Colonel's Creek watershed. The site may have been truncated by the construction of US 76/378.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38RD1478 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38RD1478 is a small (177 m²) surface scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts located on the side of a gravel road. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38RD1478 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (nineteenth century) and the presumed function (domestic scatter). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Richland County. Therefore, we recommend 38RD1478 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38RD1478 warrants no further management consideration.

4.2.2 Isolate 2

Investigators identified one isolated artifact occurrence (Isolate 2) located on RC Parcel R37200-06-45 approximately 525 m southwest of the US 76/378 over US 601 bridge (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Isolate 2 consists of two brick fragments that weigh a total of 107.2 grams. We recovered these materials from two shovel tests 15 m apart to a depth of 0-30 cm below surface. Figure 4.5 shows a typical shovel test profile at Isolate 2. Shovel tests excavated at Isolate 2 exposed soils similar to those encountered at 38RD1478 and described by Lawrence (1978) as Fuquay sand (see Figure 4.4). Investigators observed a satellite dish post and refuse scattered on the ground surface nearby, which suggests a mobile home may have been present near Isolate 2. By definition, Isolate 2 is not eligible for the NRHP and warrants no further management consideration (COSCAPA et al. 2013).

4.2.3 Summary

Archaeological investigations in the archaeological survey universe identified one new archaeological site (38RD1478) and one isolated artifact occurrence (Isolate 2). We recommend 38RD1478 and Isolate 2 not eligible for the NRHP. These archaeological resources require no additional management.

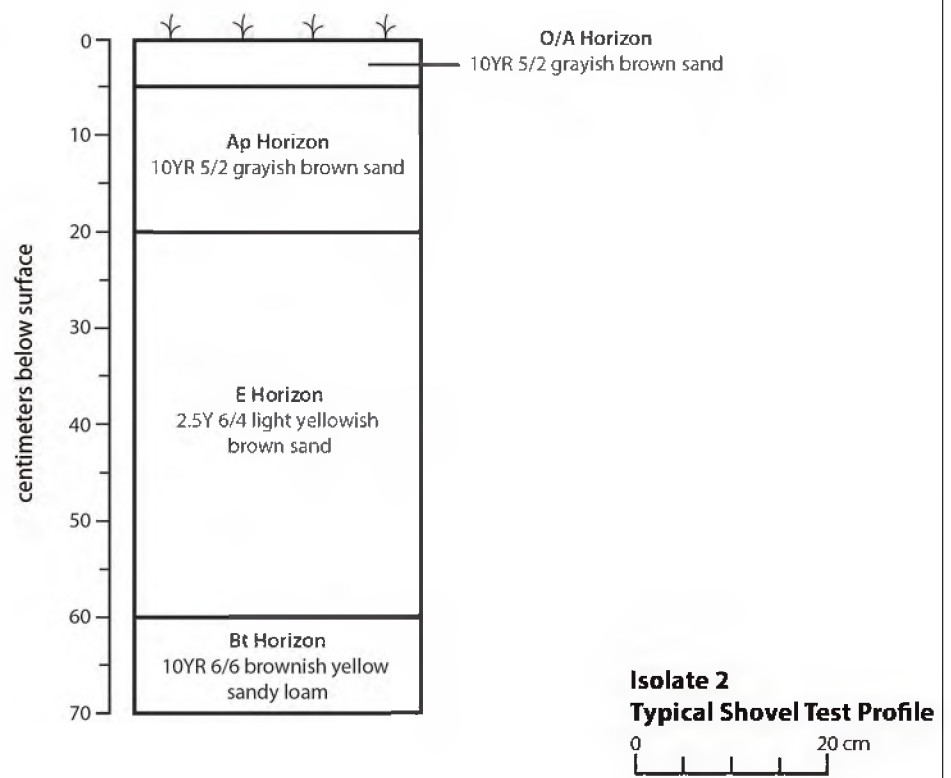


Figure 4.5 Typical shovel test profile, Isolate 2.

4.3 Architectural Survey

4.3.1 Introduction

The project architectural historian (Jana Futch) conducted the intensive architectural survey on August 9, 2018. The architectural investigation consisted of a windshield survey to first identify any potential historic architectural resources in the architectural survey universe. We then conducted a pedestrian survey to document the resources. The architectural historian identified and recorded 12 architectural resources within the survey universe (Resources 7904-7913) and revisited one previously recorded resource (139 3533 [see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1]).

The architectural survey universe contains a small crossroads community, which is referred to as Crossroads, centered around the intersection of the two highways. We recorded a small commercial garage, gas station, a probable store, and a motel, all of which are located near the four corners of the intersection itself, and recorded houses in residential areas to the west and south of the intersection. One previously recorded resource (6357), the Crossroads Elementary School (ca. 1953), is no longer extant. The Crossroads Cemetery, recorded as 139 3533 (ca. 1882), was revisited during this survey. Most of the resources identified during this investigation were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s and reflect the activities of increasingly car-centric Americans who traveled on the nation's newly constructed highways and began to settle outlying areas far from cities like Columbia. Brockington recommends that none of the resources identified or revisited by this survey are eligible for the NRHP. The resources are discussed below, and the Intensive Survey Forms are attached as Appendix B.

4.3.2 Resource 139 3533 (Crossroads Cemetery)

Crossroads Cemetery 139 3533, located to the west of the Crossroads Community Center on Richland County Parcel R37200-01-07 (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). The Jaeger Company first recorded Crossroads Cemetery and recommended it ineligible for the NRHP (Kissane et al. 1993). The cemetery measures approximately 101-by-135 m (330-by-444 feet), covering 2.1 acres, oriented to TN. The cemetery has been documented on the FindAGrave (<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2233935/crossroads->

<http://sciway3.net/clark/richland/cemcrossroads.html>) websites. While FindAGrave features 77 memorials from Crossroads Cemetery, Skipper (2000) lists 56 graves marked with names and at least 26 unnamed graves. It is currently accessible through a small, unmarked trail from the Crossroads Community Center property, and is not visible from either McCord's Ferry Road or Garner's Ferry Road, which it fronts. The cemetery is not fenced, although several individual plots are fenced off. The oldest dated tombstone is for Ellen Coker (1859-1882), which is located under a cedar tree at the center of the cemetery. Ellen's husband, R.C. Coker (1842-1937), is also buried here and is listed as a Civil War veteran who served in General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Other surnames include Motley, Ellison, Marsh, and House. More recent burials date to the 1940s-1950s. The cemetery is informal and, while some of the plots are cared for and the cemetery itself is generally clear of vegetation, it is mostly unkempt. Several tombstones are also broken or severely angled. Figures 4.6 and 4.7 provide views of Crossroads Cemetery in August 2018.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 139 3533 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 139 3533 is in fair condition and retains a relatively high degree of integrity as an informal, community cemetery that is apparently not associated with any church or congregation. However, cemeteries are not generally considered eligible for the NRHP unless they meet Criteria Consideration D by receiving their importance due to age, containing the grave of a person of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, none of which this resource meets. We recommend that Resource 139 3533 is not eligible for the NRHP. As a cemetery, Resource 139 3533 is protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). The proposed project should be designed to avoid Resource 139 3533.



Figure 4.6 Views of Resource 139 3533: facing southwest towards Garner's Ferry Road (top); facing west (bottom).



Figure 4.7 View of oldest marked grave at 139 3533 for Ellen Coker (1859-1882).

4.3.3 Resource 7904 (1013 Irene Road, RC Parcel R37200-06-12)

Located at 1013 Irene Road on RC Parcel R37200-06-12, Resource 7904 is a single-story, cross-gable Minimal Traditional cottage that faces north towards Garner's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.8 provides views of Resource 7904 in August 2018. Resource 7904 was built in 1950, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. It has a concrete masonry unit foundation, replacement vinyl drop siding, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. It has two small brick chimneys, one of which is located on the west side of the house, and one of which is located on the south (rear) side. The porch features a concrete masonry unit foundation, decorative metal columns, and a front-gable roof. The windows on Resource 7904 have been boarded up and are not visible, but it appears to have a replacement wood front door and original wood doors on the eastern and northern sides of the building. Metal awnings have been added to the front porch and windows, and some of the windows also feature decorative shutters.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7904 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7904 is in poor overall condition and has lost several aspects of integrity due to alterations, such as the replacement siding and front door, and possible loss of some or all of the windows. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7904 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.8 Views of Resource 7904: northeast oblique (top); south side (bottom).

4.3.4 Resource 7905 (11759 Garner's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-06-16)

Located at 11759 Garner's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-06-16, Resource 7905 is a single-story, side-gable vernacular cottage that faces north toward Garner's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.9 provides a view of the north façade of Resource 7905. Resource 7905 was built in 1965, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. It has a continuous brick foundation, replacement vinyl drop siding, and a side-gable roof with replacement raised metal seam sheathing. The porch features a continuous brick foundation, two turned wood columns, and a front-gable roof. Most of the windows appear to be replacement vinyl, double-hung sash one-over-one and six-over-one units. The front (northern) entrance has a replacement synthetic door with an inset oval light.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7905 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7905 is in fair condition but has lost several aspects of integrity due to alterations, including

the replacement siding, front door, roof sheathing, and possibly the windows. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7905 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.9 Resource 7905, north façade.

4.3.5 Resource 7906.00 and 7906.01 (11781 Garner's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-06-19)

We identified two historic architectural resources at 11781 Garner's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-06-19, including a residence (Resource 7906.00) and barn (Resource 7906.01). Resource 7906.00 is a single-story, vernacular cottage that faces north toward Garner's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figures 4.10 provides views of Resource 7906.00. Resource 7906.00 was built in 1935, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. The resource has a continuous concrete foundation, asbestos cladding, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The porch consists of a poured concrete slab with a front-gable roof over the entrance bay only. Originally, the building was a one-room-deep side-gable cottage. An addition included adding a taller front gable and enlarging the resource to the rear, as well as adding a second side-gable ell. Later still, the space between the two side gables on the east side of the building was enclosed to create additional living space. The windows in the original northern portion of the building are original wood, double-hung sash, horizontal two-over-two units with aluminum storm windows. The windows in the rear are wood, double-hung sash, one-over-one units with storm windows. The wood front door is likely not original.

The property contains several outbuildings that are in poor or dilapidated condition. Only Resource 7906.01, which is also in poor condition, may be historic (see Figure 4.11). Resource 7906.01, located to the west of the house, is a one-and-a-half-story barn or large shed of wood frame construction, with a mix of corrugated metal and plywood cladding, open walls on the north and west sides of the building, and a side-gable roof with corrugated metal sheathing. It has a shed roof addition on the west side, and a set of vinyl, double-hung sash, one-over-one windows in the east gable.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resources 7906.00 and 7906.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). The house and barn are typical examples of mid-twentieth-century vernacular structures in the area. Although both resources are in fair condition, they lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to alterations and additions. Particularly, Resource 7906.00 includes replacement vinyl siding and a replacement door,

and additions that have greatly obscured its original form as a side-gable cottage. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify these properties for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*), nor do they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The properties are not likely to yield information important in history and are recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resources 7906.00 and 7906.01 require no additional management.



Figure 4.10 Views of Resource 7906.00: north elevation (top); northwest oblique (bottom).



Figure 4.11 View of Resource 7906.01 northwest oblique.

4.3.6 Resource 7907 (US 76/378 Bridge over US 601)

Resource 7907 is the US 76/378 bridge over US 601 (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.12 and 4.13 provide views of Resource 7907 in August 2018. The SCDOT identified the bridge as a steel, multibeam overpass structure (Structure Number 4020007600500), constructed in 1957. It is approximately 180 feet long and the deck is 61.6 feet wide. Ten concrete columns, five on each side of US 601, support a concrete cast-in-place deck with a clearance of 15 feet over the highway. The substructure also features steel beams with steel cross-girders, but no wing walls. The superstructure features a concrete cast-in-place railing with a metal handrail. The structure does not have parapets on either side of the railing, but steel guardrails have been added to the eastern and western approaches. SCDOT notes that the resource's substructure and deck are in satisfactory condition, but that the superstructure is in poor condition.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7907 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7907 retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, it does not appear to be significant. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The bridge features a common type and style found in South Carolina and does not represent a significant type of engineering technology or method of construction, and thus is not eligible under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*archaeology*). Therefore, although Resource 7907 retains its integrity, we recommended that it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.12 Views of Resource 7907: facing north (top); west approach, looking east (bottom).



Figure 4.13 Resource 7907 substructure, looking west.

4.3.7 Resource 7908 (12001 Garner's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-05-01)

Located at 12001 Garner's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-05-01, Resource 7908 is a two-story, front-gable vernacular house and commercial garage that faces north toward Garner's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.14 shows the northwest oblique of Resource 7908. Resource 7908 was built in 1954, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units with an unclad first story that has two vehicle bays without doors, and a second story with asbestos siding; the front-gable roof has asphalt shingles and rafter tails. There is no apparent entrance to the apartment above, which may have been accessed through the vehicle bays. While the first story has no windows, the second story has original wood, double-hung sash, six-over-six windows.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7908 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7908 is in poor condition and has lost its association as a commercial garage, although it has

retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as well as its setting at the intersection of two highways. However, it does not appear to be significant. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7908 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.14 Resource 7908, northwest oblique.

4.3.8 Resource 7909 (2761 McCord's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-03-09)

Located at 2761 McCord's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-03-09, Resource 7909 is a two-story, side-gable vernacular gas station that faces southwest toward Garner's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figures 4.15 and 4.16 provide views of Resource 7909 in August 2018. Resource 7909 was built in 1955, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. The original central portion of the building looks like a two-story house, suggesting that it was built to house the station's owners as well as operate as a business. The building has a continuous concrete foundation, is constructed of concrete masonry units, and has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The resource has at least three additions; two were added to the west side of the building, one of which has a single vehicle bay, and one two-story addition was constructed on the east side and features vinyl siding. The windows throughout the second story are replacement vinyl, double-hung sash six-over-six units. Two large picture windows in the

first floor of the original portion of the resource are replacement metal horizontal sliding units.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7909 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7909 is in fair condition and has lost several aspects of integrity due to alterations, including the various additions and replacement windows. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7909 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.15 Resource 7909, south façade.



Figure 4.16 Obliques of Resource 7909, looking southeast (top) and northwest (bottom).

4.3.9 Resource 7910 (2762 McCord's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-01-06)

Located at 2762 McCord's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-01-06, Resource 7910 is a one-story, cross-gable Linear Ranch that faces east toward McCord's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.17 provides views of Resource 7910. Resource 7910 was built in 1965, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. The building has fallen into disuse and its original function is unclear, although it may have been a roadside store. Resource 7910 has a continuous concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete masonry units, although the façade and the south side of the building have brick running bond cladding. The cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles. There are several additions. The long, linear, northern section of the building appears to be an addition, and there are several additions to the rear, including a probable residence for the store owner; this addition is constructed of concrete masonry units and has single chimney. The original southern section of the building has a shed-roofed awning with asphalt shingles, which features wood columns that rest on brick piers. Resource 7910 has few windows; two windows on the façade are broken but were formerly louvered metal windows with four horizontal panes. The front entrance has replacement metal double doors.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7910 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7910 is in poor condition and has lost several aspects of integrity due to alterations, including the various additions and the brick running bond cladding. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7910 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.17 Views of Resource 7910: east façade (top) and north side (bottom).

4.3.10 Resource 7911 (2770 McCord's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-06-22)

Located at 2770 McCord's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-06-22, Resource 7911 is a one-story motel, currently called the Anyday Inn, that faces east toward McCord's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figures 4.18 and 4.19 provide views of Resource 7911 in August 2018. Resource 7911 was built in 1960, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. Resource 7911 has multiple segments. The central part of the building has a motor court and operates as a convenience store and the inn office. Two long, linear wings of rooms flank the south and north sides of the office. A separate side-gable building (Resource 7911.01) containing four additional rooms is located to the south of the main motel. An addition to the rear (west side) of the building connects to the office with a hyphen, and likely houses the motel operator. Both 7911.01 and the residential addition were likely constructed in the 1980s or 1990s. The main motel building has a concrete masonry unit foundation that supports a concrete slab, brick running bond cladding, and a front-gable (office) and side-gable (wings) roof with asphalt shingles. It has original wood, double-hung sash, one-over-one windows and original wood doors, along with plain metal columns to support the shed-roof awning and decorative fascia trim. The four-room addition, Resource 7911.01, has a continuous brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable roof; the porch features decorative metal railings and columns supporting an integrated roof.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7911 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7911 is in fair to good condition and continues to operate as a motel in this crossroads community. However, it has lost some integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to the two additions, particularly the rear residential addition. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the

NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7911 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.18 Views of Resource 7911: east façade (top) and detail of individual room (bottom).



Figure 4.19 Views of Resource 7911: north side (top) and north façade of four-room building (bottom).

4.3.11 Resource 7912 (2788 McCord's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-06-23)

Located at 2788 McCord's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-06-23, Resource 7912 is a single-story, cross-gable, half-courtyard Ranch that faces east toward McCord's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.20 provides views of Resource 7912. Resource 7912 was built in 1948, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. It has a continuous brick foundation, brick running bond cladding, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Resource 7912 has an integrated carport on the north side of the building, and a small porch over the front (eastern) entrance with a continuous brick foundation, decorative metal columns, and a front-gable roof with a decorative gambrel-cut fascia board. The synthetic front door is a replacement. Resource 7912 has a mix of wood windows, most of which are likely original. The resource has two picture windows; the window on the front-gable section of the building has one large pane flanked by wood, double-hung sash, four-over-four units; the window in the side-gable section has one large pane flanked by wood, double-hung sash, horizontal two-over-two units. Other examples of wood, double-hung sash, horizontal two-over-two windows on the building are likely original. The wood, double-hung sash, one-over-one windows on the façade may be replacements.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7912 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7912 is in good condition but lacks integrity due to the replacement windows and front door. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7912 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.20 Views of Resource 7912: east façade (top) and northeast oblique (bottom).

4.3.12 Resource 7913 (2790 McCord's Ferry Road, RC Parcel R37200-06-25)

Located at 2790 McCord's Ferry Road on RC Parcel R37200-06-25, Resource 7913 is a single-story, hip-roofed Compact Ranch that faces east toward McCord's Ferry Road (see Figures 1.2 and 4.1). Figure 4.21 provides views of Resource 7913 in August 2018. Resource 7913 was built in 1950, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. This date appears to be accurate based on the building's form. It has a continuous brick foundation, brick running bond cladding, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Resource 7913 has porch over the front (eastern) entrance with a poured concrete slab foundation, brick running bond box planters that line the concrete slab, decorative metal columns set on brick piers, and a hipped roof. The wood front door, with 12 inset lights, is likely a replacement. Most of the windows appear to be original, including a picture window with one large pane flanked by wood, double-hung sash, horizontal two-over-two windows, as well as other wood, double-hung sash, horizontal two-over-two windows throughout the building. A picture window on the northern side of the resource, however, appears to have been replaced and partially filled with a decorative wood board.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 7913 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Resource 7913 is in fair condition and retains a relatively high degree of integrity, but it is not significant. Archival and background research did not identify historical associations that would qualify this property for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction under Criterion C (*architecture*). The property is not likely to yield information important in history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 7913 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4.21 Views of Resource 7913: east façade (top) and southeast oblique (bottom).

4.3.13 Summary

Architectural survey in the architectural survey universe revisited one previously recorded above-ground resource (Resource 139 3533) and identified 12 new above-ground resources (Resources 7904-7913). We recommend Resources 139 3533 and 7904-7913 ineligible for the NRHP. Resources 7904-7913 require no additional management. As a cemetery, Resource 139 3533 is protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). The proposed project should be designed to avoid Resource 139 3533.

4.4 Project Summary and Management Recommendations

Brockington's intensive cultural resources survey of the US 76/378 over US 601 Bridge Replacement Project included intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the APE. Previous investigations identified two above-ground historic resources (Resources 139 3533 and 6357 in the APE. During the current investigation, we identified two new archaeological resources (38RD1478 and Isolate 2), revisited one previously recorded above-ground resource (Resource 139 3533), and identified 12 new above-ground resources (Resources 7904-7913) in the APE. Resource 6357 (Crossroads Elementary School) is no longer extant and requires no additional management. All of the remaining cultural resources in the APE are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Except for Resource 139 3533 (Crossroads Cemetery), none of these resources require additional management. As a cemetery, Resource 139 3533 is protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). The proposed project should be designed to avoid Resource 139 3533. If the proposed project plans to avoid Resource 139 3533, it should be allowed to proceed as planned. If design plans change, additional cultural resource investigation may be necessary.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

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

Site Number: 38RD1478							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
SITE NUMBER: 38RD1478							
Provenience Number:	2 . 0	Transect 3, Shovel Test 9, Surface					
1	1	5.4	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			c1820+	
2	1	2.1	Whiteware, Green Shell Edged Body			c1820 - 1890	
3	2	4.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
4	1	0.4	Colorless Glass Container Body				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2							
Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	100	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-30 cmbs					
1	0	7.2	Brick Fragment,				Discarded

Appendix B

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1393533 Status U Revisit ✓

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Unknown

Common Name: Crossroads Cemetery; Resource no. 139 3533

Address/Location: Accessible via trail east of Crossroads Community Center, 2750 McCord's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: City Category: Other:

Historical Use: Funerary

Current Use: Funerary

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1882

Construction:

Historic Core Shape:

Exterior Walls:

Other:

Foundation:

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape:

Other:

Roof Material:

Stories:

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Crossroads Cemetery was first recorded by the Jaeger Company in 1993 (Kissane et al. 1993). The cemetery is not fenced, although several individual plots are fenced off. The oldest dated tombstone is for Ellen Coker (1859-1882), which is located under a cedar tree at the center of the cemetery. Other surnames include Motley, Ellison, Marsh, and House. More recent burials date to the 1940s-1950s. The cemetery is informal and, while some of the plots are cared for and the cemetery itself is generally clear of vegetation, it is mostly unkempt. Several tombstones are also broken or severely angled.

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

None

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

139 3533001

139 3533002

139 3533003

View:

Facing Southwest

Facing West

Facing West

Other:

Ellen Coker's grave

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7904 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Eastover
Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: None
Common Name: None
Address/Location: 1013 Irene Road
City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Construction: Frame
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7904 was built in 1950, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. It is a single-story, cross-gable Minimal Traditional cottage with a concrete masonry unit foundation, replacement vinyl drop siding, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. It has two small, brick chimneys, one of which is located on the west side of the house, and one of which is located on the south (rear) side. The porch features a concrete masonry unit foundation, decorative metal columns, and a front-gable roof. The windows on Resource 7904 have been boarded up and are not visible, but it appears to have a replacement wood front door.

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

Replacement vinyl siding and front door; dates unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07904001

07904002

View:

Facing Southeast

Facing North

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7905 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: N/A

Common Name: N/A

Address/Location: 11759 Garner's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1965

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7905 was built in 1965, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. Resource 7905 is a single-story, side-gable vernacular cottage that faces north toward Garner's Ferry Road. It has a continuous brick foundation, replacement vinyl drop siding, and a side-gable roof with replacement raised metal seam sheathing. The porch features a continuous brick foundation, two turned wood columns, and a front-gable roof. Most of the windows appear to be replacement vinyl, double-hung sash one-over-one and six-over-one units. The front (northern) entrance has a replacement synthetic door with an inset oval light.

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

Replacement vinyl siding, front door, and roof sheathing; dates unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07905001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7906 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Eastover
Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: None
Common Name: None
Address/Location: 11781 Garner's Ferry Road
City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1935 Construction: Frame
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding
Other: Foundation: Slab construction
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7906 is a single-story, vernacular cottage that faces north toward Garner's Ferry Road. The resource has a continuous concrete foundation, asbestos cladding, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The porch consists of a poured concrete slab with a front-gable roof over the entrance bay only. Originally, the building was a one-room-deep side gable cottage. An addition extended the rear and added a side-gable ell. The windows in the original portion of the building are original wood, double-hung sash horizontal two-over-two units with aluminum storm windows. One outbuilding, Resource 7906.01, is a barn or large shed in poor condition that may be historic.

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

Replacement vinyl siding and a replacement front door; date unknown.

Rear addition with ell; date unknown.

Space between side gables enclosed; date unknown

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07906001

07906002

07906003

View:

Facing South

Facing Southwest

Facing Southeast

Other:

7906.01

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7907 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: US 76 Over US 601 Overpass Bridge

Common Name: SCDOT Structure Number 4020007600500

Address/Location: 11781 Gamer's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: State Category: Structure Other:

Historical Use: Transportation

Current Use: Transportation

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1957 Construction: Steel Other:
Cast-in-place concrete

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
Other: Foundation: Other Concrete piers

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7907 is identified by the SCDOT as a steel, multibeam overpass structure (Structure Number: 4020007600500), constructed in 1957. It is approximately 180 feet long and the deck is 61.6 feet wide. Ten concrete columns, five on each side of US 601, support a concrete cast-in-place deck with a clearance of 15 feet over the highway. The substructure also features steel beams with steel cross-girders, but no wing walls. The superstructure features a concrete cast-in-place railing with a metal handrail. The structure does not have parapets on either side of the railing, but steel guardrails have been added to the eastern and western approaches.

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

None known.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

SCDOT Bridge View data

Source(s) of Information:

SCDOT

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07907001

07907002

07907003

View:

Facing North

Facing West

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7908 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Eastover
Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: None
Common Name: None
Address/Location: 12001 Gamer's Ferry Road
City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic Commercial
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1954 Construction: Other Other: Concrete block
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Asbestos shingle
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7908 was built in 1954, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. Resource 7908 is a two-story, front-gable vernacular house and commercial garage that faces north toward Gamer's Ferry Road. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units with an unclad first story that has two vehicle bays without doors, and a second story with asbestos siding; the front-gable roof has asphalt shingles and rafter tails. There is no apparent entrance to the apartment above, which may have been accessed through the vehicle bays. While the first story has no windows, the second story has original wood, double-hung sash six over-six windows.

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

None visible

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07908001

View:

Facing Southeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7909 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Eastover
Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Unknown
Common Name: Midway One Stop
Address/Location: 2761 McCord's Ferry Road
City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Commercial
Current Use: Commercial
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1955 Construction: Other Other: Concrete block
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Central block with wings Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 2 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7909 was built in 1955, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. Resource 7909 is a two-story, side-gable vernacular gas station. The original, central portion of the building looks like a two-story house. The building has a continuous concrete foundation, is constructed of concrete masonry units, and has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The resource has at least three additions; two were added to the west side of the building, one of which has a single vehicle bay, and one two-story addition was constructed on the east side and features vinyl siding. The windows throughout the second story are replacement vinyl, double-hung sash six-over-six units.

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

Multiple additions to both sides of the original historic core, replacement vinyl windows; dates unknown

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07909001

07909002

07909003

View:

Facing North

Facing North

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7910 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Unknown

Common Name: Unknown

Address/Location: 2762 McCord's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Commercial

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1965 Construction: Other Other: Concrete block

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick veneer

Other: Foundation: Slab construction

Commercial Form: Other Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other: Linear Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7910 was built in 1965, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. Resource 7910 is a one-story, cross-gable linear Ranch that may have been a roadside store. Resource 7910 has a continuous concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete masonry units, although the façade and the south side of the building have brick running bond cladding; the cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles. There are several additions. The long, linear, northern section of the building appears to be an addition, and there are several additions to the rear, including a probable residence for the store owner.

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

Multiple additions to rear, broken and partially boarded up windows; dates unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07910001

07910002

View:

Facing West

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7911 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Unknown

Common Name: Anyday Inn

Address/Location: 2770 McCord's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Commercial

Current Use: Commercial

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960

Construction: Other

Other:
Concrete block

Historic Core Shape: Irregular

Exterior Walls: Brick veneer

Other:

Foundation: Slab construction

Commercial Form: Central block with wings

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

lateral on wings

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7911, built in 1960, is a one-story motel, currently called the Anyday Inn. The central part of the building has a motor court and operates as a convenience store and the inn office. Two long, linear wings of rooms flank the south and north side of the office. The main motel building has a concrete masonry unit foundation that supports a concrete slab brick running bond cladding, and a front-gable (office) and side-gable (wings) roof with asphalt shingles. It has original wood, double-hung sash one-over-one windows and original wood doors, along with plain metal columns to support the shed-roof awning and decorative fascia trim. It has two non-historic additions, including 7911.01.

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

Residential (motel owner/operator) addition to rear of building; separate four-room building (7911.01) to south of main motel building; additions likely date to 1980s or 1990s.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07911001

07911002

07911003

07911004

View:

Facing West

Facing West

Facing South

Facing South

Other:

Room detail

7911.01

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7912 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: None

Common Name: None

Address/Location: 2788 McCord's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1948

Construction: Masonry

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Brick

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Gable

Other:

Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7912 was built in 1948, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. It is a single-story, cross-gable half-courtyard Ranch with a continuous brick foundation, brick running bond cladding, and a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Resource 7912 has an integrated carport on the north side of the building, and a small porch over the front (eastern) entrance with a continuous brick foundation, decorative metal columns, and a front-gable roof with a decorative gambrel-cut fascia board. The wood front door, with four inset lights in a semi-circle, may be original. Resource 7912 has a mix of wood windows, most of which are likely original.

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

Some possible window replacements only; date unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07912001

07912002

View:

Facing West

Facing Southeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7913 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Eastover

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: None

Common Name: None

Address/Location: 2788 McCord's Ferry Road

City: Eastover ✓ Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Masonry

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Brick

Other:

Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Other:

Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Shape: Hip

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

Resource 7913 was built in 1950, according to the Richland County Tax Assessor. It is a single-story, hip-roofed Compact Ranch with a continuous brick foundation, brick running bond cladding, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Resource 7913 has porch over the front (eastern) entrance with a poured concrete slab foundation, brick running bond planters that line the concrete slab, decorative metal columns set on brick piers, and a hipped roof. The wood front door, with 12 inset lights, is likely a replacement. Most of the windows appear to be original, including a picture window with one large pane flanked by wood, double-hung sash horizontal two-over-two windows.

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

None visible.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

N/A

Source(s) of Information:

N/A

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07913001

07913002

View:

Facing West

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Jana J. Futch

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/30/2018