

Cultural Resources Survey

Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project

Clarendon County, South Carolina
September 2019



Cultural Resources Survey of the Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project, Clarendon County, South Carolina

PREPARED FOR

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1 Project Summary

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) contracted HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), to provide professional engineering support services for the proposed Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project (the Project), located south of the Town of Rimini in Clarendon County, South Carolina. HDR has additionally been contracted to conduct cultural resources investigations for the Project.

This cultural resources survey report presents the results of a survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation of archaeological and architectural resources within the area of potential effects (APE). The APE for archaeological and architectural resources was developed in consultation with SCDOT staff.

The Project extends from the north near the driveway of the South Carolina Waterfowl Association, southwards across Spring Grove Creek, ending approximately 325 feet south of Elliott's Landing Road. In total, the corridor extends approximately 0.38 miles. Figure 1 shows the location of the Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project on the 2016 Clarendon County highway map. Figure 2 shows the location of the project and all identified cultural resources and previous investigations in the project area on the 1980 *Pinewood* and 1988 *Lone Star*, SC quadrangles.

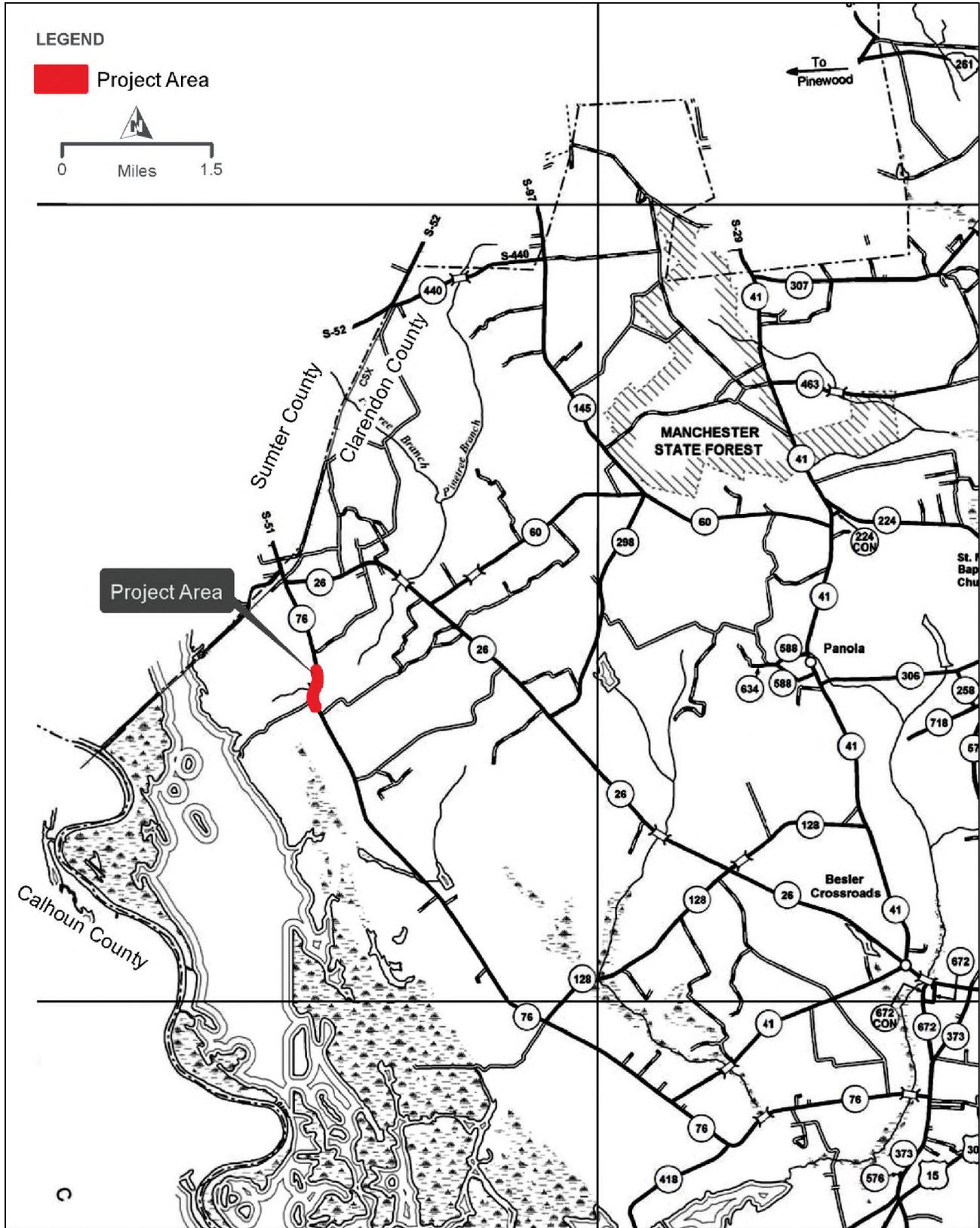


Figure 1. Location of the Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project on the 2016 Clarendon County highway map.

The SCDOT proposes to repair the washout on S-14-76 Old River Road near Spring Grove Creek. The roadway will be repaired with a fill section and a bridge in the area of the washout. The road has been closed to through traffic since a destructive flooding event in October 2016. The purpose of the Project is to reopen traffic flow on the road.

In support of the Project, HDR archaeologist Josh Fletcher consulted the South Carolina ArchSite program on April 5, 2019 to determine if previously identified archaeological sites, historic architectural resources, and previous cultural resource investigations are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project. Research was conducted during both fieldwork and reporting phases of the investigation. Interviews were conducted with the current landowner during field investigations from April 9-11, 2019, as well as follow up telephone and email conversations following the field investigations. Josh Fletcher conducted local repository research at the Harvin Clarendon County Library and the Clarendon County Archives and History Center in Manning on May 6, 2019. He also contacted the Clarendon County Archives and History Center, but was informed that they had no materials on the Project area. Online and archival materials consulted included local and regional histories, newspaper accounts, and historic maps and photographs.

Josh Fletcher completed architectural survey fieldwork on April 11, 2019. Fletcher and HDR field technician Ben Burdette completed archaeological survey fieldwork April 9-11, 2019. On May 6, 2019, Josh Fletcher met on-site with Virginia Harness, Keely Lewis, and Joe Wilkinson of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and Bill Jurgelski of the SCDOT. HDR staff conducted archival and online research, compiled survey results, and developed NRHP eligibility evaluations to produce this report. HDR architectural historian Diana Garnett assisted in recording and evaluating all architectural resources. This report provides the results of the archaeological and architectural surveys and NRHP eligibility evaluations. The staff architectural historian and archaeologist meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and Archaeology.

The archaeological survey was conducted within the archaeological APE, which extends 100 feet to either side of the centerline of Old River Road. There is one previously identified archaeological site (38CR1009) within the archaeological APE, which was revisited during the current archaeological survey.

The architectural survey was conducted within the architectural APE, which extends 300 feet to either side of the centerline of Old River Road. Architectural site forms for the eight newly recorded properties were completed in the SHPO's Master Survey Database.

During the current investigations, investigators identified eight previously unrecorded (though, architectural components of the Elliott's Millpond/mill were previously assigned archaeological site number 38CR1009), historic-age (or built within the last 45 years) properties in the architectural APE. These resources include Site Numbers 0305.01 through 0305.09. Site Numbers 0305.01 through 0305.09, which includes previously recorded archaeological site 38CR1009 (Site 0305.05) make up the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District, recorded as Site Number 0305. Seven of the resources are recommended as contributing to the proposed

historic district, and two are recommended noncontributing. The proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

2 Project Objectives

The objective of the archaeological survey was to identify all archaeological resources within the archaeological APE and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility. The objective of the architectural survey was to identify all architectural resources within the architectural APE that were constructed in or before 1974 (45 years of age or older) and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility. The archaeological survey followed the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). The architectural survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the guidelines established by the SCDAH. The report follows the formatting outlined by the SCDAH (Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties 2015).

3 Survey Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey was completed on April 9-11, 2019. Archaeologists identified the archaeological APE using large-scale aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps. The project archaeologist consulted with SCDOT archaeologist Bill Jurgelski on the proposed archaeological survey strategy, including areas that would likely be excluded from intensive survey due to the presence of wetlands. Centered 50 feet (15 meters) to either side of the centerline of Old River Road, archaeologists traversed one transect on each side of the road. They excavated shovel tests at 100-foot (30-meter) intervals along each transect. Each shovel test measured approximately one foot (30 cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The fill from these tests was sifted through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Investigators excavated a total of 23 shovel tests. Information relating to each shovel test was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Shovel tests were not excavated in wetlands. Additionally, archaeologist Jeff Craver of the SCDOT conducted a metal detector survey on April 10, 2019. Figure 3 presents a representative view of investigator Ben Burdette at a shovel test location.



Figure 3. View of investigator screening a shovel test

3.2 Architectural Survey

HDR staff conducted background research through SCDAH's ArchSite to establish the presence of previously identified architectural resources within the Project area. This list was then cross-referenced with historic maps, surveys, reports, and county assessor records. Research was also conducted to develop a framework for understanding the local land use history and patterns of community and industrial development in order to establish significance standards by which to evaluate surveyed resources.

During the fieldwork phase, HDR staff inspected the APE to locate and identify any potential resources not identified through ArchSite or assessor's data. The APE is defined by 36 CFR § 800.16(d) as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The APE for architectural resources was developed in consultation with SCDOT staff. For this Project, the architectural APE extends 300 feet to either side of the centerline of Old River Road.

The survey of architectural resources included at least two exterior photographs of each primary building or structure on the parcel, as well as the notation of major additions or other alterations to the historic properties. Photographs were also taken to document the surroundings and setting as these related to Project limits and effects. Staff took note of each building's and

structure's form, type, use, and other architectural attributes. The property owner was consulted when appropriate regarding the history and use of their property. Survey results were documented in individual PDF survey forms provided by the SCDAH. The forms include a description of each resource, estimated or exact construction date, historic and current use, and an eligibility assessment. Site forms are included in Appendix A of this report.

3.3 NRHP Evaluation Methods

Cultural resources—including buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts—were evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation as defined in 36 CFR § 60.4 under the Section 106 review process (36 CFR § 800). A “building” is principally a place designed to shelter human activity such as a house, barn, hotel, store, etc. A “structure” is distinguished from a building in that its function is not primarily for human shelter but rather for other purposes. Examples of structures include roads, bridges, dams, irrigation canals, silos, tunnels, etc. An “object” differs from other construction types in that it is primarily artistic in nature, small in scale, or simply constructed. Examples of objects include monuments, mileposts, fountains, and sculpture/statuary. A “site” is the location of a significant historic event or activity where the location itself possesses value and can include battlefields, cemeteries, designed landscapes, trails, etc. A “district” is formed by a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

To be listed in, or considered eligible for the NRHP, a cultural resource must typically be 50 years or older and meet at least one of the four following criteria:

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

In order to accommodate the Project's potential construction timeline, a 45-year benchmark was used for architectural resources.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above criteria, a cultural resource must also retain integrity that conveys the significance of the resource. Integrity is composed of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity is defined as the authenticity of a resource's historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about a culture or group of people, a historic pattern, or a specific type of architectural or engineering design or technology. Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a resource was originally built. Design considers such elements as plan, form, and style of a resource. Setting is the physical

environment of the resource. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the resource. Workmanship refers to the craftsmanship of the creators of a resource. Feeling is the ability of the resource to convey its historic time and place. Association refers to the link between the resource and a historically significant event or person.

Cultural resources meeting these standards (age, eligibility, and integrity) are termed “historic properties” under the NHPA. Sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are not considered individually significant may be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district. According to the NRHP, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.

Certain kinds of cultural resources are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP, including the following:

- religious properties (Criteria Consideration A)
- moved properties (Criteria Consideration B)
- birthplaces or graves (Criteria Consideration C)
- cemeteries (Criteria Consideration D)
- reconstructed properties (Criteria Consideration E)
- commemorative properties (Criteria Consideration F)
- properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G).

These resources can be eligible for listing in the NRHP only if they meet special requirements, called “Criteria Considerations.” A resource must meet one or more of the four evaluation criteria (A through D) and possess integrity of materials and design before it can be considered under one or more of the various Criteria Considerations.

To evaluate cultural resources for this report, the following NRHP bulletins issued by the National Park Service were used as guides:

- *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15)*
- *How To Complete the National Register Registration Form (Bulletin 16A)*
- *Researching a Historic Property (Bulletin 39)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years (Bulletin 22).*

3.3.1 Historic District Evaluation

The NPS defines a historic district as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development. Individual resources that may not be considered individually significant may be considered contributing to a district that would be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district” (NPS 1995: 5). A district may even be considered eligible if all of its components lack individual significance, provided that the collection of resources as a whole possesses significance within

its historic context. An NRHP-eligible historic district, if one exists, would require both historic significance that meets one or more evaluation criteria and historic integrity that conveys this significance. A district has significance based on its unified character, though it may be composed of a wide range of resources. Individual resources within the district are interrelated historically or functionally, in one or more ways. Though historic districts often convey a visual sense of the overall environment, some districts—especially those of an archaeological nature—do not necessarily represent a visual entity.

A historic district is further defined by the NPS as “usually a single geographic area of contiguous historic properties; however, a district can also be composed of two or more definable significant areas separated by nonsignificant areas” (NPS 1995: 6). Examples of districts include the following:

- Business districts
- Canal Systems
- Groups of habitation sites
- College campuses
- Estates and farms with large acreage/numerous properties
- Industrial complexes
- Irrigation systems
- Residential areas
- Rural villages
- Transportation networks
- Rural historic districts

3.4 Curation

Upon the completion and acceptance of the final report, all project archaeological materials (field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) for curation. All project architectural products (report, site forms, and digital photographs) will be submitted to the SCDAAH for their files.

4 Environmental and Cultural Settings

4.1 Introduction

The Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project covers approximately 0.38 miles in Clarendon County in east-central South Carolina. The project area extends from the north near the driveway of the South Carolina Waterfowl Association, southwards across Spring Grove Creek, ending approximately 325 feet south of Elliott's Landing Road. The following environmental overview provides a state and regional perspective of the Project. Within this framework, we discuss aspects of the present environment and changes that occurred during the past environment during the Holocene. This is followed by an overview of cultural trends during the Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact eras in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina.

4.2 Environmental Setting

4.2.1 Present Environment

4.2.1.1 COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Project area lies within the Coastal Plain physiographic province of South Carolina. The geologic units underlying the site are Quaternary alluvium and the Pliocene (lower) Age Lang Syne Formation which consists of very fine to medium grained sand with locally coarse sand with pebbles and zones of silty micaceous clay (Willoughby 2002). The five main geologic terraces in Clarendon County were formed during the Pleistocene. The Project area is located on the Sunderland terrace, which ranges from about 100 to 170 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Gerald 1976:59). Physiographically, the project area is located in the inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Elevations in the Project range from approximately 90 to 110 feet amsl. The most significant changes in elevation occur in the portion of the study area to the north of Elliott's Millpond.

4.2.1.2 FLORA AND FAUNA

Information on floral and faunal communities for the area is summarized from general sources such as Quarterman and Keever (1962) and Shelford (1963). Most of the extant woodlands today are mixed pine/hardwood forests. The project area includes roadside vegetation buffers which include loblolly pine, red maple, willow oak, bald cypress, sweetgum, sawtooth blackberry, poison ivy, and common greenbrier. Upland areas within the Project area were developed in the early twentieth century to include a grist mill, store, lumber mill, and blacksmith's shop, all of which are defunct. Prior to the 2015 and 2016 severe flooding events and breaching of the dam across Spring Grove Creek, the area of Elliott's Millpond was considered pristine duck and bird watching habitat. Figures 4-8 display typical settings in the Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project.

A mixed forest supports an active faunal community including deer and small mammals (e.g., various squirrels and mice, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, skunk), birds (e.g., various songbirds, ducks and wading birds, quail, turkey, doves, hawks, owls), and reptiles/amphibians (e.g., frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, turtles, alligator). Freshwater fish are abundant in the lakes, streams, and marshes of the region. During the current field survey, investigators observed animals including turkey vultures, pileated woodpeckers, alligators, alligator snapping turtles, and water moccasins.



Figure 4. View of Old River Road to the south of the dam breach, facing north.



Figure 5. View of wooded area to the south of the dam breach, facing northwest.



Figure 6. View of Spring Grove Creek, facing east.



Figure 7. View of Old River Road to the north of the dam breach, facing northeast.



Figure 8. View of wooded area to the north of the dam breach, facing south.

4.2.1.3 CLIMATE

The climate of Clarendon County is generally mild and temperate. Lake Marion borders Clarendon County to the southwest, exerting a slightly moderating effect on the climate of adjacent areas. Winters are generally mild; freezing temperatures can be expected on approximately 47 days. The summers are generally quite hot and long; an average of 82 days can be expected to have temperatures at or exceeding 90° F. The annual precipitation averages 45-49 inches, with the wettest period occurring between June and September (Gerald 1976:63).

4.2.1.4 SOILS

Soils encountered within the study area include Faceville loamy sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Fuquay fine sand (0 to 6 percent slope), Paxville loam, Persanti very fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes), and Summerton fine sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes).

Faceville loamy sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are well-drained soils located on broad slopes (Gerald 1976:13). Fuquay fine sand (0 to 6 percent slope) soils are well-drained soils located on broad ridges and upper slopes (Gerald 1976:14). Paxville loam soils are very poorly drained soils located at the head of draws, in oval-shaped bays, and in slightly depressed areas along drainageways (Gerald 1976:22-23). Persanti very fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes) soils are moderately well-drained soils located in broad areas adjacent to Lake Marion (Gerald 1976:23-24). Summerton fine sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes) soils are well-drained soils located on side slopes adjoining small drainageways (Gerald 1976:30).

4.2.2 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 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 (Barry 1980; Braun 1950). The Early Holocene also was a period of extinction for many large Pleistocene mammals. These conditions existed during 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 years BP, sea level began to rise from its Late Pleistocene low of approximately 100 meters (320+ feet) below modern mean sea level (Colquhoun and Brooks 1986). By 7,000 years BP, sea level had risen dramatically to within 6.5 meters (21 feet) of present levels. The rise in sea level affected the gradients and flow patterns of the large streams that cross the region. Furthermore, changes in weather patterns, resulting from the closer proximity of ocean waters and the concomitant increased opportunity for evaporation and precipitation, probably shaped the region through increased rainfall and opportunities for erosion.

As drier and warmer conditions became prevalent during the Early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions increased. The southern forest at 7,000 years BP was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:194). Delcourt and Delcourt (1987:254) suggest that over 60 percent of the Coastal Plain forests was represented by pine species by 6,000 years 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 5,000 years BP. Apparently, forests similar to the modern Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (after Quarterman and Keever 1962) were established by this time, with their associated modern 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 woodland communities common today in the Rimini region.

4.3 Cultural Setting

The cultural history of North America is generally 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 10,000-12,000 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.

4.3.1 Pre-Contact Overview

The following overview serves as a basic map of cultural trends during the Pre-Contact era in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina. In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era generally is divided into eight temporal periods. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these periods. A brief description of each period follows. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) and Sassaman et al. (1990) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these periods and subperiods in South Carolina.

4.3.1.1 THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

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 11500 BC (Anderson et al. 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 11500 and 10000 BC. Terminal Paleoindian occupations are associated with the onset of the Holocene, dating from roughly 10000 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 et al. 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.

Unfortunately, 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 11500 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. 1989a).

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 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 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.

4.3.1.2 THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Early Archaic Subperiod (8000–6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal 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 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene had disappeared, and more typical woodland flora and fauna were established. Several sites in the region have produced Early Archaic remains (Goodyear et al. 1989b; Michie 1978; 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). Several large Early Archaic sites have been partially excavated along the Broad-Saluda-Congaree drainages to the west, including the Taylor Site (38LX1-Michie 1971) and the Nipper Creek Site (38RD18-Wetmore et al. 1986).

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. 1989b: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. 1989b: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. Sandhills 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 Sandhills/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).

Middle Archaic Subperiod (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 north and 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.

Middle Archaic sites in the Sandhills region appear to relate more to the Coastal Plain settlement pattern than to the Piedmont pattern. Anderson's (1979:236) excavation of Middle Archaic components at 38LX5 and 38LX64, on the western side of the Congaree River in Lexington County, 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 Lynches River and in the surrounding uplands.

Late Archaic Subperiod (3000–1000 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 Thoms Creek series and the fiber-tempered Stallings series; both were decorated by punctation, incising, finger pinching, and, for Thoms Creek, possibly simple stamping and dentate stamping. Because of the close association in some areas between Thoms Creek and fiber-tempered ceramics, the authors consider Thoms Creek to be Ceramic Late Archaic. However, it should be noted that some researchers choose to consider Thoms 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 Sandhills, the Lower Piedmont, and the upper Coastal Plain.

Sassaman et al. (1990:314) 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 nearby 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 residence and a wide range of activities.

4.3.1.3 THE WOODLAND PERIOD

Early Woodland Subperiod (1000–500 BC). In the Early Woodland subperiod, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions, with the paddle-stamped tradition dominant to the south and the fabric-impressed and cord-marked tradition dominant to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade 1986; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Ward and Davis 1998). 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-sand-tempered, fabric-impressed pottery. In the Early Woodland, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions, with the paddle stamped tradition dominant to the south, and the fabric impressed and cord marked 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 subperiod suggests population expansion and the movement of groups into areas used less intensively in earlier periods. Hanson (1982) suggests that this dispersal reflects a 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). Research at sites situated on the rims of Carolina bays in Horry and Sumter counties has enabled Cable and Cantley (1998:383-391) and Cantley and Cable (2002:341) to suggest that the intensive reoccupation of sites along Carolina bay rims occurred during the Early Woodland subperiod. They suggest that Early Woodland groups were exploiting aquatic resources while developing agriculture (Cable and Cantley 1998; Cantley and Cable 2002:341). Anderson and Joseph (1988:218) note a similar diffusion of population and reduced regional interaction during the Early Woodland subperiod in the Middle Savannah River Valley of South Carolina as well. Similar dispersals are noted for the Savannah River Site, with a shift from the floodplains to an occupation of the uplands along the many tributaries of the Savannah River (Sassaman 1993:58-59; 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. Sassaman's research at 38AK157 at the Savannah River Site enables him to propose an Early Woodland settlement model for the Aiken Plateau. Sassaman (1993:270-272) theorizes that Early Woodland groups moved to strategic locations such as major tributary stream confluences during the fall and winter to maximize access to the resources of a mesic forest.

Thus, Early Woodland sites most common in the region generally consist of small ceramic, lithic, and shell scatters in a variety of environmental zones. Some sites will represent residential locations of single-family units, while others will represent resource extraction loci. Lower artifact frequencies and diversity as well as reduced site size could be expected at the resource extraction sites. Early Woodland components have been identified by the presence of stemmed Otarre points and triangular Badin and Yadkin points.

Middle and Late Woodland Subperiods (400 BC–AD 1000). The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods in the region are somewhat unclear. The check-stamped tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland. Cord-marked and fabric-impressed ceramics continue to be produced through the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods, 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 1983).

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 these subperiods 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.

4.3.1.4 MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Early and Late Mississippian Subperiods (AD 1000–1715). Pre-Contact Mississippian societies represent the most complex Native American 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 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 ranked society.

Mississippian groups apparently were aligned along major drainages (i.e., those with extensive floodplains) and the coastal strand (i.e., near estuarine resources) (Anderson 1989:114). Wide ranges of site types have 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 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 on the Wateree River. The Mulberry Mound group, presumably representing the Contact town of Cofitachequi, is considered to represent the regional “center” of Mississippian settlement throughout central South Carolina. DePratter (1989:150) includes within the Cofitachequi chiefdom the village of Ylasi, located near present-day Cheraw on the Great Pee Dee River, approximately 100 miles northeast of the project area.

DePratter (1989:148-149) suggests that the northern and eastern extent of the chiefdom is demarcated by the transition from those groups speaking Muskogean languages to those speaking Siouan languages. This linguistic difference is noted in the annals of the De Soto and Pardo expeditions of the sixteenth century (DePratter 1989; Hudson 1997). Swanton (1946) suggests that several Siouan groups inhabited the Pee Dee region, including the Pee Dee, the Waccamaw, and the Winyah.



Anderson (1989:119) and Hudson (1997) discuss the buffer that apparently existed between the Cofitachequi province, centered on the Wateree River, 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. As with the Pee Dee region, extensive research has not been conducted in the drainages between the Savannah and the Wateree. Therefore, it is not surprising that large Mississippian settlements have not been positively identified in these drainages to date.

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). For example, Goodyear (1976:11-12) noted 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.

4.3.2 Contact Era Overview

Native groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. The highly structured Native American society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of Mississippian social organization present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native American populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). In the late 1600s, the Waccamaw were living along the river that bears their name and on the lower course of the Pee Dee, in close association with the Winyaw (Winyah) and Pedee (Pee Dee) tribes (Swanton 1946:203). By the middle eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

Spanish and French explorers established temporary settlements on the South Carolina coast in the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663 King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660 and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680 they moved their town

down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from Port Royal in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

4.3.3 Post-Contact Overview

4.3.3.1 POST-CONTACT HISTORY

The English establishment of Charles Towne on Albemarle Point in 1670 witnessed the first permanent European settlement on the South Carolina coast. Later renamed Charleston, the settlement reflected the increasing dominance of England in European trade and political developments, and its desire to participate fully in the exploitation of the wealth and resources of the New World. Charleston became the hub for traders and settlers entering the newly established Carolinas colony and for the passage of goods and raw materials to English markets. Farms and plantations quickly spread from the Ashley-Cooper estuary to neighboring sections of the coast, particularly Port Royal Sound to the south and Winyah Bay to the north.

The area around the City of Manning, which is the county seat of Clarendon County, has been settled by Europeans and Americans since the 1760s, while the village of Manning was created in the late 1850s. In the specific Project area, the town of Rimini was created around 1890. What is now Clarendon County was part of Craven County, established under the tenure of the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina in 1682. When the Colonial legislature created judicial districts in 1769, the area around Manning was part of the Camden District. Camden District was divided into seven counties in 1783, including Claremont and Clarendon Counties. Land from these two counties was taken in 1792 to form Salem County. In 1800, however, Claremont, Clarendon, and Salem Counties were merged to form Sumter District, with a courthouse at Sumterville. Clarendon District was then carved out of the lower part of Sumter District in 1855 (Stauffer 1994). This area included what is now the City of Manning. Following the redesignation of counties in 1869, Clarendon District was renamed Clarendon County. Since 1869, the outlines of Clarendon County have remained the same.

Town development was slow in Sumter and Clarendon Districts, with only three small villages present through the early antebellum period. Larger and more permanent villages in Clarendon County arrived only with the advent of the railroads late in the nineteenth century.

4.3.3.1.1 COLONIAL PERIOD AND REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The colony's early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the South Carolina Lowcountry contained only around 5,000 European and African-American inhabitants in 1700. The earliest South Carolina economy centered around naval stores, beef and pork, and trade with the Native American populations. However, by the end of the seventeenth century the colonists had begun to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s. Residents in the Lowcountry also began in the 1740s to experiment with

growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive, and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1974).

One of the important commercial ventures in the early settlements of the Lowcountry was the raising of cattle. The climate in South Carolina allowed for year-round grazing, and the many necks of land surrounded by rivers and creeks along the coast provided naturally bounded cowpens and allowed the cattle to range freely. Cattle ranching was also a low-capital industry, with a natural market in the West Indies sugar plantations. Cattle ranching in South Carolina began in the late seventeenth century in the Charleston area, and by the early eighteenth century it had extended into what is now Colleton County, between the Edisto and Combahee Rivers (Rowland et al. 1997: 85-88).

While cattle ranching was an ideal frontier industry, it required great amounts of open land. Large purchases of land throughout the Lowcountry created problems between the white settlers and the Yamasee Indians, whose lands were steadily and rapidly encroached upon. Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, the Indians attacked in the Yamasee War in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English (Covington 1968: 12). While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed English settlement.

With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcountry, and with the Yamasee War largely behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730 the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were black slaves. A 1755 magazine, cited by Peter Wood, estimates that South Carolina residents had imported over 32,000 slaves by 1723 (Wood 1974). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with fears of attack from the Indians such as the Yamasee War in 1715, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with Indians arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to a historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior... convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule" (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony, as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. His scheme originally included nine townships, primarily along the major rivers. Of these, the main settlements were Purrysburg and New Windsor along the Savannah, Kingston along the Waccamaw, Williamsburg and Amelia on the Santee, and

Saxe Gotha on the Congaree; in the vicinity of Manning, Fredericksburg lay along the Wateree, and Queensborough lay on the Pee Dee. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 50 acres of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the rivers and readily accessible river landings. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population (Wallace 1951).

Fredericksburg, now Camden, was laid out in 1737. It provided the early focus of settlement and economic patterns for the Manning area. Fredericksburg township developed slowly until the 1750s, when first the Quakers moved into the area, and then in 1758 when Joseph Kershaw, the representative of a Charleston mercantile house, set up a store. Likewise, population growth in the surrounding area was slow during the 1730s and 1740s, but it began to expand during the 1750s and 1760s. Some of this growth came from Europe and residents of the Lowcountry, but most came from settlers who migrated south from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia. This wave of immigrants gave the project area a tradition of ethnic heterogeneity from its early days. Welsh Baptists created a thriving community along the great bend of the Pee Dee River near what is now Society Hill, while the bulk of the settlers were Germans and Scots-Irish from Pennsylvania and Virginia who continued their southward migration through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina, and down to Camden through the Piedmont and backcountry sections of South Carolina (Weir 1983). The population rose quickly, and one estimate suggests that by 1776, over three-quarters of South Carolina's population lived west of what had been the frontier line before 1730 (Jones 1971:59).

Despite this swelling population in the backcountry, all important judicial functions had to be handled in Charleston, the seat of colonial authority. By the 1760s these two factors of population growth and limited judicial facilities combined to generate severe lawlessness and discontent in the upcountry, including what is now Clarendon County. The Regulator Movement arose in response, which called for more local courts and for a vigilante response to the banditry (King 1981:8-10). In response to the violence and counter-violence in the backcountry, colonial authorities in Charleston agreed to set up a series of judicial districts through the area. In 1769, the governor authorized seven districts throughout the colony. What is now Manning was within the Camden District, based in Camden. With the establishment of these judicial districts for South Carolina, settlement, political stability, and overall prosperity grew rapidly.

The early settlers focused on subsistence agriculture, though they soon began to produce for export. Residents in the Camden District had turned to wheat and flour by the 1740s. They soon set up their own grist mills and shipped flour to Charleston for redistribution; by the 1760s, this trade had grown to the point that South Carolina was exporting flour to the West Indies. Indigo cultivation also followed the settlers into the backcountry; it was produced extensively along the Congaree and Wateree Rivers by the 1750s and shipped to Charleston by way of the rivers. Some backcountry residents experimented with tobacco during the colonial era as well, though competition from the Chesapeake area limited its development.

The major overseas markets for locally produced goods disappeared with the advent of the American Revolutionary War. The residents of the Manning region were not wholly in support of the War. While most of them supported the rebels, condemning excessive taxes, a few still preferred British rule to what they considered anarchy. In the late 1770s, the British military command sought to capitalize on this fund of loyalism in South Carolina. After capturing Charleston in 1780, British forces under General Charles Cornwallis advanced north seeking to consolidate a loyalist hold on the backcountry and to use South Carolina as a British stronghold. A number of battles were fought in the Sandhills region, including the devastating defeat of American forces at Camden in August of 1780. At the same time, however, the Americans began using guerrilla tactics against the British forces in the survey area, with many of the operations under the command of Francis Marion, “the Swamp Fox,” and Thomas Sumter, “the Gamecock.” Nathanael Greene returned to the Camden area in the spring of 1781. This was part of a general advance of the American forces south from North Carolina, as British forces retreated to Charleston. The British finally evacuated Charleston in December of 1782, long after Cornwallis had formally surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. Skirmishes continued in the backcountry throughout 1782 (King 1981).

By the end of the Revolutionary War, most of the cattle and sheep had either been appropriated by the British or taken by rebel factions. In the wake of advancing and retreating armies during the past several years, much of the backcountry farm land had been damaged. After the war the cattle industry quickly recovered, as there was a high demand for beef in Georgetown and Charleston. Tobacco rose in importance, in addition to a newly flourishing cotton trade. The area also maintained and extended its transportation links to the outside world. Two principal colonial roads extended through the backcountry from the coast through Sumter District. The King’s Highway extended north from Charleston through Camden, crossing the Santee River below the junction of the Congaree and the Wateree Rivers. The other was the Cheraw-Georgetown stagecoach road, the first recorded land road in the area, which allowed additional access (King 1981; Kovacik and Winberry 1989:82-84).

4.3.3.1.2 ANTEBELLUM PERIOD AND CIVIL WAR

South Carolina’s population grew quickly after the Revolutionary War and throughout the early nineteenth century. Population density in the Sumter District, though, was still low at this time. The new state legislature created a series of counties in each of the colonial court districts in 1785; these acts effectively decentralized the judicial powers of the state. Settlement growth was slow in Claremont and Clarendon Counties, and after 1800 in Sumter District. This area had two small villages in the eighteenth century. Stateburg was founded in 1783 by General Thomas Sumter, known from his Revolutionary War activities as “the Gamecock.” Sumter created the village on the east bank of the Wateree River in the hopes that it would serve as the seat for the new state capitol; these hopes were dashed in 1786 when the legislature created the city of Columbia to be the seat of state government. Stateburg, however, served as the county seat of Claremont County from 1795 to 1800. The village of Manchester began in 1795, eight miles south of Stateburg, and like Stateburg was along the former King’s Highway from Camden to Charleston. Like Stateburg, it was a nearly deserted village by the 1840s (Morrison 1980:21-22).

The State legislature created the Sumter District in 1800. Sumter District was a judicial district only; it was not a corporate body, nor did it have any administrative responsibilities or authorities (Gregorie 1954:89-90). District-level activities, such as the location of a court house site, were the responsibility of the state legislature.

Mills' Atlas (1825) provides a useful view of antebellum settlement patterns in the Sumter District. By the 1820s Sumter District had three towns. Sumterville was in the center of the district, at the juncture of several roads. Stateburg lay to the west of Sumterville on the Wateree River; Manchester, meanwhile, lay to the south of Stateburg. However, the District had a strong network of roads, generally following the main waterways and drainages, and only occasional crossings. The residences indicated on the map lie almost exclusively along these roads, often relatively close to one another.

Mills' Atlas (1825) shows what is now US 521 leaving Sumterville to the south, and curving to the southeast. It then turned to the south to cross the Pocotaligo River, and intersected with what is now SC 261. This is the approximate location of the present Town of Manning. According to the Mills' Atlas (1825), someone named West lived at the intersection, with Blackwell and P. Ridgeway living further to the east along what is now SC 261. According to other research (Clark 1965:6), the land that is now Manning was purchased in 1791 by William Ridgway, who then conveyed it to his son James in 1792. James Ridgway passed the land to his daughter Henrietta, who held it until 1854. It is possible that the "P. Ridgeway" on Mills' Atlas is related to the family that owned what is now the Town of Manning.

Mills' Atlas (1825) also shows a mill on what appears to be Halfway Swamp, which is in the Project area (Figure 9). This is believed to be the mill that would be known as Fludd's Mill by the 1830s. This mill will be discussed further later in this chapter.

Cotton formed the economic base for Sumter, then Clarendon, District. From the early nineteenth century, with the advent of the cotton gin, short staple cotton which grew successfully in the backcountry could also be processed economically. Cotton fueled an economic boom in South Carolina during the first two decades of the century, and made land a highly valuable commodity. Labor also had a high value, and cotton agriculture helped to consolidate a plantation agriculture in the backcountry that relied on slave labor. In 1790, 2,333 of Clarendon Township's 4,374 residents, or 53 percent, were slaves. By 1860, Clarendon District had a total population of 13,095. Of these, 8,566, or 65 percent, were slaves (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:89; US Census 1800, 1860).

Despite the overwhelming dominance of cotton in the state's economy, the rule of the cotton plantation was not complete. Over 315,000 kg (700,000 pounds) of rice were produced in 1860, along with 45 kilograms (100 pounds) of tobacco and such domestic crops as wheat, rye, corn, vegetables, and potatoes (US Census 1860). Mills' Atlas (1825) showing Sumter District indicates a large number of closely-spaced farms and residences, suggesting small farms interspersed among the plantations. Finally, while Clarendon District was overwhelmingly agricultural, it had a modest manufacturing start with such enterprises as a saw mill, a boot maker, a leather worker, and two sadlers (US Census 1860).

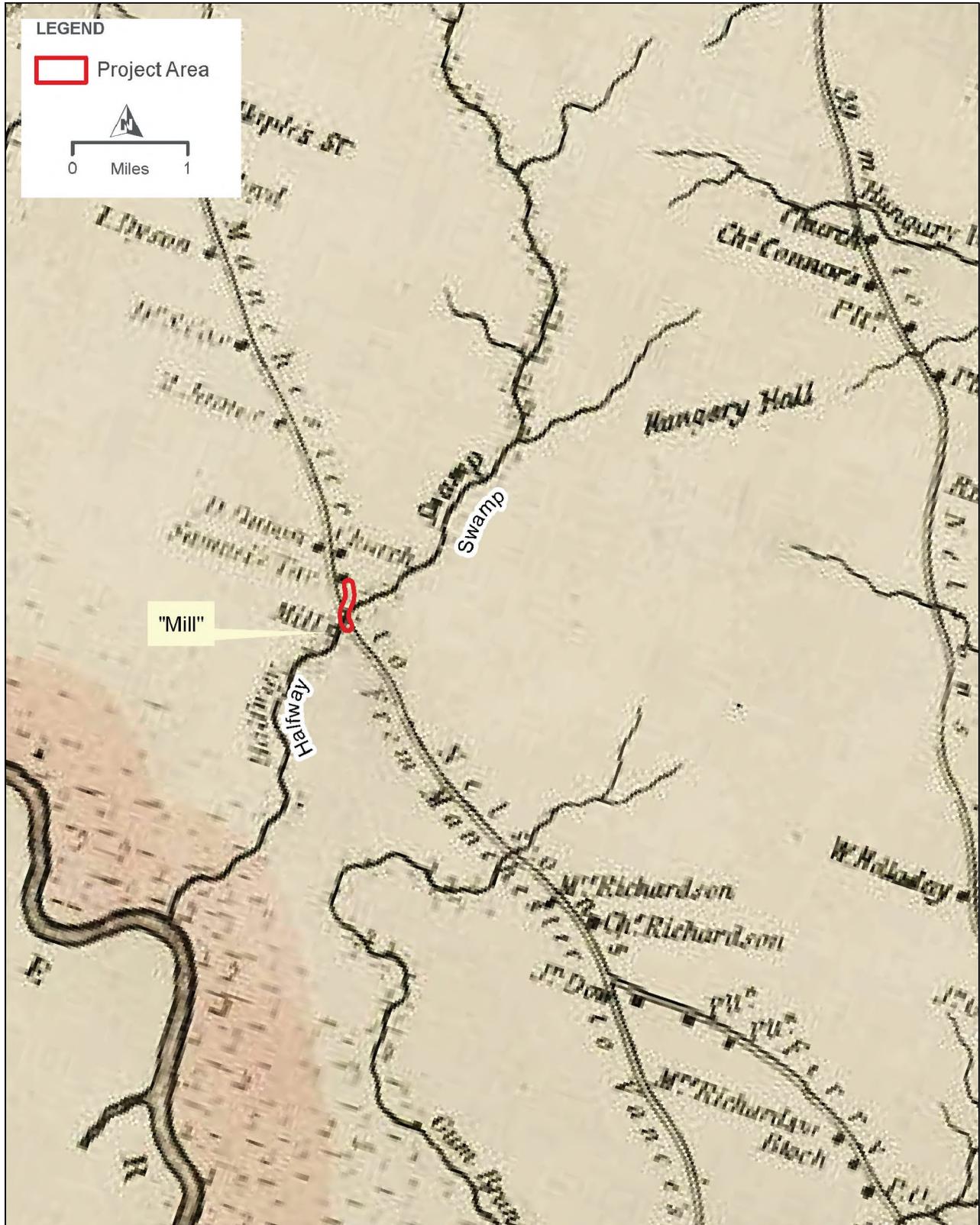


Figure 9. Mill's Atlas (1825) of the Sumter District showing a mill in Halfway Swamp.

The area around Sumter District also became more closely connected with both the Lowcountry and the surrounding region during the antebellum years. As Lewis Jones (1971:134) has noted, “No mania... ever gripped South Carolina as did the canal craze.” In 1818, the state legislature began spending millions of dollars to build canals throughout the state which would assist in getting produce to markets. The two examples of the canal craze near Sumter District were the Wateree Canal, which was designed to avoid the falls just north of Camden, and the Santee Canal which linked the Santee and Cooper Rivers and provided further river transportation to the Sumter District. Railroads proved more efficient than canals, though, and from the 1830s the state began investing in railroad mileage. The South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Hamburg was completed in 1833, and by the 1850s several other railroads had begun to snake across the state. The state legislature authorized the Sumterville and Darlington Railroad in 1836, but the line never materialized, in part because of the nationwide depression in the late 1830s and early 1840s.

When this depression eased, discussions of railroads began again, this time with more permanent results. Wilmington, North Carolina sought to challenge Charleston for the markets of the area, and built the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad (W&MRR) from Manchester, on the Wateree, to Wilmington in 1854. The section connecting Sumterville to the Camden Branch of the W&MRR was completed in late 1852 (Gregorie 1954:165-167; Morrison 1980:27-28). Charleston’s merchants and local investors responded with the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, chartered in 1849, and the North Eastern Railroad, from Charleston to Florence via Moncks Corner which was chartered in 1851 and completed in 1857. The town of Manning, however, did not receive a railroad connection until well after the Civil War.

When Clarendon District was created from Sumter District in 1855, the state established a commission to lay out a new courthouse village. Joseph C. Burgess, a local surveyor, was hired to find the center of the new District. When the exact center proved to be bounded too close by the swamps, Burgess offered to the state six acres of a 50-acre lot close to the center for use as the new village. Manning was finally chartered by the state in 1861, on the eve of the Civil War.

The Civil War significantly impacted Manning. While much of the military action in South Carolina focused on the coast, Union General William Sherman continued his destructive march through the state from Columbia through Cheraw to Goldsboro, North Carolina in March of 1865. A month later, Union General Edward Potter led troops from Georgetown through Manning, Sumter and to Camden; between these two invading forces, the project area was devastated. Potter’s raid was particularly destructive. One of General Potter’s men was shot in Manning, and his men ransacked the town in revenge. The new courthouse was burned, and much of the downtown was destroyed as well (King 1981; Clark 1965: 13, 17). The war also drew heavily on the local white population. In addition, the agricultural and production efforts of the county were stressed to help provision the Confederacy.

4.3.3.1.3 POSTBELLUM AND MODERN PERIODS

After the Civil War, the settlement and labor systems of the area changed drastically. Instead of nucleated plantation systems, a more dispersed settlement pattern developed as tenant farming and small farm ownership became prevalent. The transition to this mode of production was

difficult for citizens in Clarendon District, and then Clarendon County. Families had seen fields decimated, farm implements destroyed, and family members die during the Civil War. Both the town of Manning and Clarendon County, however, recovered relatively quickly given the destruction, and by the 1870s commerce and agriculture were active once again.

Clarendon County throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was characterized by a series of as many as nineteen townships, spread throughout the county. Manning township, with a population of 1,278 in the 1870 census, 1,440 in the 1880 census, and 2,134 in the 1890 census, ranked consistently second in population behind Friendship township in the southwestern part of Clarendon County (US Census 1870, 1880, 1890). While it was not put on the 1871 map of South Carolina, by the late nineteenth century Manning was clearly the leading village in the county. Village populations were first broken down for Clarendon County in the 1890 census, and Manning was the largest with 1,069 residents; the village of Foreston was the only other community listed, with a population of 282.

Manning clearly was a viable community by the turn of the century. The County Directory, published in 1900, listed a wide variety of commercial and manufacturing enterprises, both white and African American, most of them in Manning. During the 1880s Manning gained a stop on the Central Railroad (South Carolina State Gazetteer [1891]:295), and by the turn of the century Manning was on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad; this railroad connection spurred the town's commercial and manufacturing life. The town had five cotton gins, a cotton seed oil mill, ten cane mills for whites and four for African Americans, seven grist mills, a planing mill, seven saw mills, a knitting mill, and one shingle mill. By 1910 there were some 62 stores in Manning, including a jewelry store, a bank, building contractors, a printing office, livery stables, milliners, and a telephone company, in addition to the standard merchants and dry goods stores (Gresham 1900; South Carolina State Gazetteer [1910]:416).

A state business gazetteer in 1910 (*South Carolina State Gazetteer* [1910]:416) described Manning as a "banking town," but it had a substantial institutional life in addition to its commerce, finance, and manufacturing. A 1910 promotional pamphlet of the Manning Board of Trade claimed that Manning had a "Graded School building that is a model both in design and in its every detail of arrangement." Its new courthouse, built in 1909 by the Columbia, South Carolina firm of Shand & LaFaye, meanwhile, "verily challenges the admiration of every one by its massive yet symmetrical architecture, by its elegant interior finish, and by the imposing grounds surrounding it" (*Manning Boomerang* 1910). The beauty of the town's residential areas was once again extolled, as the town had "lovely streets, shaded throughout by stately oaks, and faced on every hand by numerous charming homes" (*Manning Boomerang* 1910).

The growth of the town of Manning can be seen graphically in Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, which were produced periodically to show the layout and construction details of all of the buildings in the town. The earliest maps from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries show clearly that Manning was a center of commerce for the area, dedicated to serving the region's farmers. The 1885 map shows little outside the immediate downtown area (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1885). There were three cotton yards in the town, one directly across Brooks Street from the courthouse, a second behind the commercial buildings on Boyce Street

across from the courthouse, and a third in the block bounded to the west by Butler (now Mills) and to the south by Boyce. The north side of Boyce Street across from the courthouse was already the commercial center of the town. The entire block was nearly filled, with only two gaps among the stores. The stores show the general, unspecified nature of commerce at the time, with six general merchandise stores and two drug stores. The town's principal manufacturing site was the Bradham Cotton Ginnery and Grist Mill, on Butler (now Mills) Street south of Keitt Street.

Manning's manufacturing capacity increased greatly by the turn of the century. Bradham's Grist Mill was standing but no longer running; several other establishments, however, had emerged on the outskirts of town. The W.S. Harvin Saw and Planing Mill was a complex of several buildings one and one-half miles north of the courthouse. It included a saw mill, a planing mill, a steam-heated drying house and three lumber drying sheds along with an office building. All of these were ranged along a tramway running north and south. Slightly to the south, along what is now Dinkins Street east of Dickson Street at the corner of Depot Street, lay the Manning Oil Mill Company, then in the process of construction. A quarter of a mile south of the courthouse on Butler (now Mills) Street, meanwhile, was the Harvin Hosiery Mills, which was a complex of four small buildings. On North Church Street, finally, were two tobacco warehouses, the Clarendon Tobacco Warehouse and the Peoples Tobacco Warehouse (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1900).

Manning served as a commercial entrepôt for the surrounding communities, using the connections provided by the railroad. Drummers, or traveling salesmen, arrived in Manning from such neighboring cities as Sumter and Columbia. After disembarking at the depot they generally made their way to one of the town's livery shops where they could rent a horse, buggy, and driver. The drummers could then travel to the outlying towns and farms to line up orders for a variety of agricultural and domestic goods; the goods would be delivered to the Manning depot within a few weeks, where the consumers could then retrieve them (Oliver Stukes, personal communication 1998). In addition to this, people living in the outlying towns could come to Manning to purchase goods and services from the stores in the town.

This was a slow pattern of life that infused the rural South throughout the early and mid-twentieth century. The times were changing, though. For all of Manning's and Clarendon County's removal from the hustle and bustle of the modern world, in the middle twentieth century the area took a prominent part in the Civil Rights movement. In 1947 Harold Boulware, a Columbia lawyer, drew up a petition on behalf of Levi Pearson, an African American of Clarendon County, to get County funds to provide bus transportation to get his children to school. When there was no response to this petition, Boulware teamed with Thurgood Marshall in 1948 to file a brief with the US District Court in Florence; this brief was dismissed. Later in 1948 the NAACP agreed to take part, but they widened the scope of the action. They sponsored a test case that would, in addition to seeking bus transportation, seek educational equality for the county's African American children. This case was filed in the federal district court in Charleston in 1950. When the case came to trial in 1951, lawyers for the NAACP argued that educational segregation inflicted psychological damage on black children. With one dissenting vote, the court ruled against desegregation for the county's schools, but ordered Clarendon

County to provide genuinely equal facilities. After a second hearing in 1952 in which the Court ruled the same way, the NAACP appealed to the Supreme Court. There the Court combined the Clarendon County case with four other similar cases to form one landmark case, *Brown v. Board of Education* (Hornsby 1992).

Manning has continued its traditional mix of residential, civic, commercial, and light industrial activity into the middle and late twentieth century. The population of the town grew slowly; in 1940 the population was 2,381, while by 1950 it was only 2,775 (*Industrial Data* 1958). Transportation changes have influenced Manning since the 1950s. Railroad activity dropped precipitately from the 1950s with the advent of the new interstate highways. Construction on I-95 in South Carolina began in the late 1950s (Moore 1983); it passed within three miles of Manning, and drew a number of businesses out to it along SC 261.

4.3.3.1.4 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Project area is located south of the town of Rimini. Rimini, located along Old River Road, was founded in the late 1800s when the railroad was built to the edge of the Santee River. At that time, before a trestle across the river was constructed, the railroad ended there. Allegedly, the railroad crew was Italian, and they named the place Remini, which means “the end” or “wait” in Italian (Davis 1975). “Remini” is known as the “railroad spelling” in the local area. According to Elliott (n.d.:2), “Rimini became a boom town in the later 1800’s when Santee River Cypress Lbr. Co. moved their camp to Rimini, and began cutting Cypress timber in Santee swamp; and floating it down river to their big camp at Ferguson. In 1890, the post office was established, and they changed the spelling to “Rimini” (The Clarendon County Historical Society 1976).

According to Elliott (n.d.:1), “The first Colonial settlers in the area were the Richardson, James and Broughton families. They came with land grants from the King of England for thousands of acres. They cleared land for farming, bringing in slaves. Many of the local residents are descendants of the slaves.” The Richardson family once owned most or all of the current project area. The Richardson family cemetery is located approximately one mile to the south of the project area, and contains the remains of many notable family members, including: Richard Richardson, Brigadier General in the American Revolution; James Burchell Richardson, Governor of South Carolina 1802-1804; and John Peter Richardson, Governor of South Carolina 1840-1842, and founder of The Citadel (Elliott n.d.:1).

The earliest known plat linking the Richardson family to the Project area was produced/surveyed on April 27, 1833. The surveyor, F. H. Boykin, noted on the plat: “Sumter District. I do hereby certify that the above Plat represents the shape form(?) marks butting and bounding of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty Eight Acres; Laid off at the request of Col. James B. Richardson for his son William H. Richardson; Surveyed April the 27th 1833.” Figure 10 presents this plat. The plat shows what appears to be the approximate alignment of current day Old River Road, Halfway Swamp (Spring Grove Creek, which forms the current Elliott’s Mill Pond, passes through Halfway Swamp), a mill pond, and a mill to the west of the road. This mill is depicted in what appears to be the location of the current mill building, though the current mill building dates to the early twentieth century.

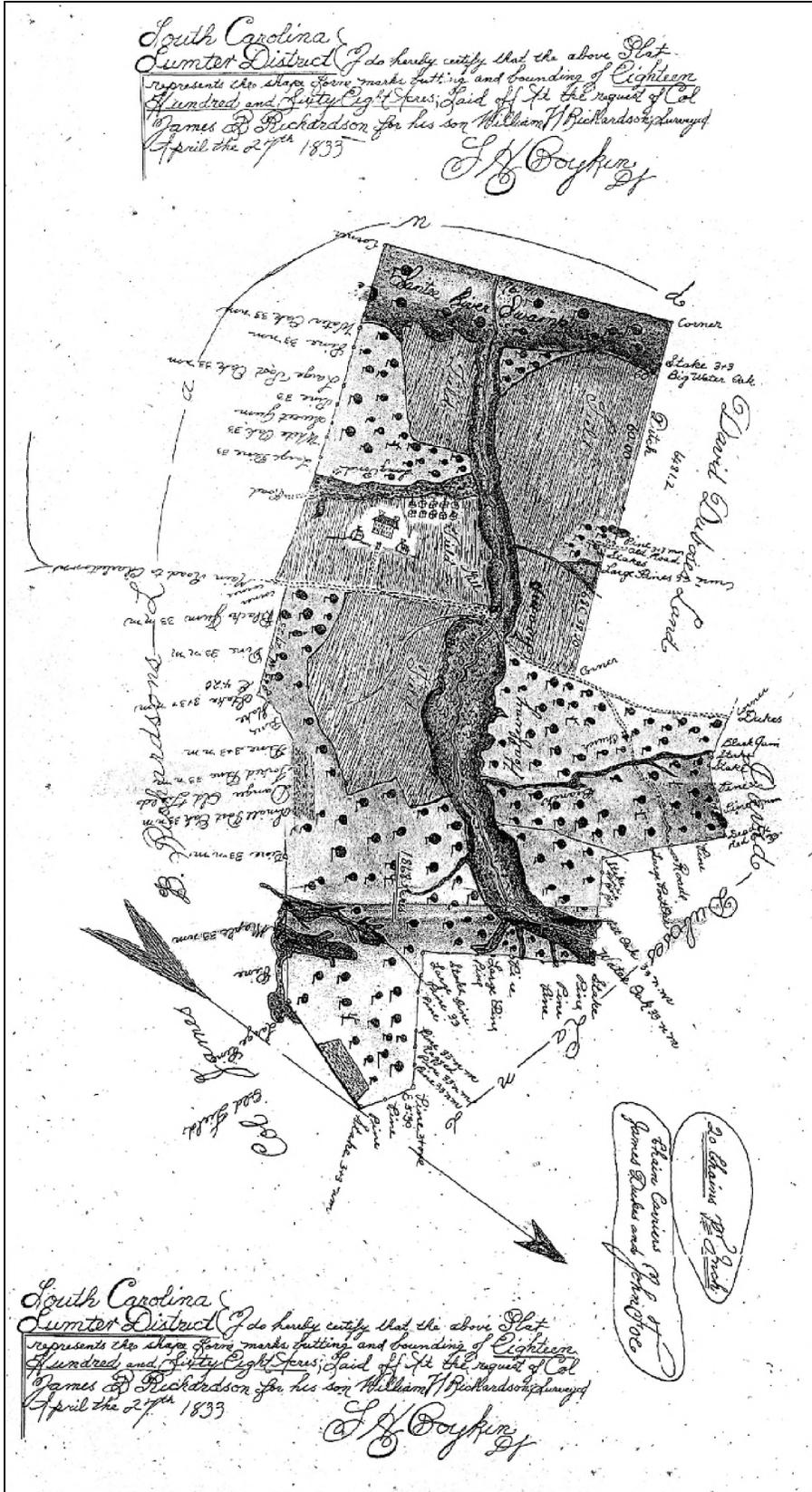


Figure 10. 1833 Richardson plat.

This mill, known as Fludd's Mill, was one of the main mills of the area. According to an historic write-up on Fludd's Mill (Accession No. 1997-06-062) "Augustus Fludd married Matilda Mary Richardson on June 29, 1830. She was the granddaughter of General Richard Richardson and the daughter of Charles Richardson who was a brother of Governor James Burchell Richardson. She inherited a 400 acre tract of land including the creek on Halfway Swamp. On this creek, sometime after 1830, Augustus Fludd built his mill. We know that there was no mill here when the 1824 Mills Atlas Map of South Carolina was drawn as it only shows it as a swamp at that time. This mill was in a thriving condition until the Confederate War at which time Potter's Raiders threw the millstones in the creek and burned the mill to work economic hardship on the community. The mill was rebuilt and has operated, by various people, up until nearly the present time. The last mill owners were the Elliots." However, contradicting the above account, there does appear to be a mill depicted in Halfway Swamp on the 1825 Mill's Atlas (see Figure 9). This suggests that Fludd may have just repurposed or improved the existing mill building when he took ownership of the operation in the 1830s. According to Davis (1975), Augustus Fludd operated a grist mill, and later a cotton gin.

Grist mills were essential for processing wheat, corn, and other grain products, producing flour, livestock fodder, and alcohol. Areas situated by bodies of water were particularly well suited for mills, which were originally water-powered. The grist mill associated with Augustus Fludd (and later the Elliott family) is a sub-type identified by historian Deborah Joy as a "merchant mill" (Joy et al. 2000: 6). Rural merchant-type mills often included sawmills, cotton gins, and/or molasses mills, as well as a general store and post office. The mill owner accepted payment in food, labor, and other goods for his milling services. These types of mills also frequently served as informal community gathering spaces. As indicated by the prolific number of mills shown on Mills' Atlas maps of 1825, Fludd's Mill was by this time one of many such operations; by 1880, 551 grist and flourmills were present in the state of South Carolina, with more than half in the Santee River System (Joy et al. 2000: 12).

Local newspaper accounts of events in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century provide colorful insight into Fludd's Mill's importance to the area's social scene. Several excerpts are presented below.

In the "Humorous Spice" local gossip section of *The Manning Times* in 1886, it was reported that:

"Capt. D. W. Brailsford sent us an invitation the other day to a picnic at Fludd's Mill on the 8th prox. Capt. B. is one of the handsomest bachelors in the County, and has been the architect of some of the most bountiful, and superb picnics it has ever been our good fortune to attend. That some fair maiden may on that occasion touch a soft spot in his heart, and thus rescue him from a life that may prove an arid waste, on whose burning sword may like the whited skeleton of love and hope, is the earnest wish of" (*The Manning Times* 1886a).

Captain Brailsford was a Confederate officer in the Civil War. In an 1886 article titled "Picnic at Fludd's Mill and Other News Items" (*The Manning Times* 1886b), Sammy Swamp wrote:

“... Like an inspiration, comes the thought of the picnic I attended yesterday, and I will tell you about it, though I know that ‘full many’ a description of the same affair will be sent to you. After a seeming interminable ride, we arrived at ‘Fludd’s Mill’, the destination of the happy picnic crowd—we were rather late, and were greeted on our arrival by the sound of the violins, and were soon engaged in the ‘giddy mazes of the dance’, but I cannot conscientiously say that we ‘tripped the light fantastic toe’, for a mill-house floor is not conducive to light tripping, of any description. ‘Fludd’s Mill’ is a charming place for a picnic—pleasant walks, and a wide, shady mill pond, that gave one a cool sensation merely to look at it, but would not have been safe for boat riding, judging from the quantity of snags I saw projecting from the placid surface of the water.”

In less airy reporting from the mill, in an article titled “Alcolu Siftings” (*The Manning Times* 1906), it was noted that “Mr. Duval (sp?) Elliott, one of the mill foreman, had the misfortune of getting one of his feet badly mashed one day last week, by a large gear wheel falling on it.” While it is unclear if the referenced mill is Fludd’s Mill, Duval Elliott was the son of Dr. R. S. Elliott, who purchased the property containing Fludd’s Mill in 1906 (see discussion below).

The project area, including the mill, was sold to Dr. R. S. Elliott (noted in several publications as a “horse and buggy dentist”) in 1906. It is believed that Dr. Elliott rebuilt the mill and water works sometime shortly after his purchase of the property. According to Davis (1975), an old miller told Dr. Elliott’s sons about the Civil War raid of the area, and that the mill stones from Fludd’s Mill were still in the creek. Years later, when the mill’s water works were reconstructed by R. F. Elliott in 1946, the mill stones were pulled out of the creek. The old mill stones are still owned by members of the Elliott family, and are securely stored nearby (Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, April 10, 2019).

Dr. R. S. Elliott and his sons constructed a sawmill in the area shortly after purchasing the land in the early twentieth century and cut timber on the place (Davis 1975). For a short time, two of Dr. Elliott’s brothers, Cleveland and Tresvant, operated a blacksmith shop in the area, believed to be one of the structures still standing in the project area (Site Number 0305.09). By the early 1930’s, the sawmill had apparently been forced to close down due to lack of timber (Elliott n.d.:3).

Around 1916, Dr. Elliott retired from dentistry and opened a general merchandise store. The lumber used to build the store still standing at the intersection of Old River Road and Elliott’s Landing Road was milled at the adjacent Remini Lumber Company. Dr. Elliott’s son Richard Furman (R. F.) returned from a tour of duty in World War I and joined his father in his lumber and store businesses (Davis 1975). Later, Dr. Elliott’s two other sons, Duvalle and Wayne, joined them in the family business. Eventually, Dr. Elliott sold the business to his sons. They continued to use the original name of the store, R. S. Elliott & Sons. The store sold a wide range of goods. In a newspaper advertisement from 1922, R. S. Elliott & Son (singular) advertised “Bee Hives For Sale: In order to help establish the bee industry in Clarendon county we are willing to dispose of a few of our hives. We will not sell over two hives to any one person. R. S. Elliott & Son, Silver, S.C.” (*The Manning Times* 1922a). There was also an advertisement reading “For Sale—Walnut Trees; 50c each. R. S. Elliott & Son, Silver, S.C.” (*The Manning*

Times 1922b). Both of these advertisements list the address for the store in Silver, S.C. Silver is a small community approximately eight miles to the east of the store; perhaps the store was considered to be a part of that community at the time.

In the early 1930s, the Brooklyn Cooperage Company came to Rimini for the purpose of timbering hardwood in the Santee Swamp. Due to a forest fire, there was a large amount of damaged pine timber. The Brooklyn Cooperage Company offered this timber to Furman Elliott. This timber allowed him to reopen the lumber mill, expanding to include a dry kiln, band mill, and planing mill. The mill specialized in flooring. The saw mill was originally run by water power, but was eventually changed over to a steam operation (Elliott n.d.:2). The expanded and thriving lumber operation provided jobs to many people in the area during the Depression. Furman Elliott operated the Rimini Lumber Company for years, using the “railroad spelling” of the town name (Davis 1975). Furman Elliott relinquished 300 acres to what became Santee Cooper in the 1930s (*The State* 2007). In the 1940s, a foreman of the planing mill could expect to be paid \$15.00 for a five-day, 50-hour work week (*Times and Democrat* 2008). The Rimini Lumber Company continued in operation until Santee Cooper flooded a large area of timber land, forcing the lumber mill to close for good in 1945. According to Elliott family member Alice Weathersbee, “My dad said that the sawmill that my grandfather used to run was located behind the old store. It was a two story building and on the second floor was a dance hall. They use to have dances there. When my Grandfather retired, he sold the sawmill equipment and then tore the building down” (personal communication, May 23, 2019).

The proceeds from sales at the R. S. Elliott & Sons store financed the rebuilding of the grist mill and the mill’s water works in 1946. Furman Elliott took over the operation of the mill operations, operating the grist mill and the lumber mill, both run by water power (Elliott n.d.:2). The grist mill building reportedly originally used a waterwheel for power, though this may have been replaced by a turbine system when the spillway/floodgates (Site Number 0305.04) were reconstructed by Furman Elliott in 1946. The “grits mill” (sic?) was depicted on South Carolina Highway Department road plans in 1961, though it is unclear if the mill was still in operation at that time. The mill building may have later been used to house boats that the Elliott family rented out for use in the mill pond.

Small, rural mills like the Elliott’s remained a common industrial type in South Carolina throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, concentrated along river systems. By the mid- and late-twentieth century, the number and integrity of mill operations was in decline, resultant of a variety of economic and environmental factors, both local and national. Mill buildings and features remain scattered throughout the state and region surrounding Clarendon County, many abandoned and dilapidated like Site Number 0305.01.

Duvalle Elliott operated the R. S. Elliott & Sons store until his death in 1953. Another brother, Dargan, later operated the store, and it eventually closed in 1970 (Elliott n.d.:2-3).

The Elliott family has owned the project area since Dr. R. S. Elliott purchased the property in 1906. Beginning in the early twentieth century, family members returned to the area each Fourth of July for their family reunion. According to a mid-twentieth newspaper article written by reader

Mrs. H. C. Eagerton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Elliott (*The Manning Times* n.d.), the Elliott family reunion dates back to around 1888. The author writes:

“At that time our father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Elliott, with their four small sons began going once each summer for an all-day picnic at Floods Millpond, seven miles from their country home near Pinewood, S.C., where these reunions have been held ever since. Though intended primarily for the family, guests are often invited. The families bring dinner. The day is not thought perfect if the men cannot fish and keep the motor boats busy taking various groups to ride on the beautiful dark waters of the pond—which is densely shaded by cypress and other trees, made more enhancing still by the low hanging moss. Father, age 91, great enjoys being with his nine children, 43 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren, this one day of the year when all come together. He has remarkably good health, plants his garden, tends his chickens, lives alone and likes it. Each of the two sons who served in World War I and the eight grandsons in World War II all returned safely, so the clan now numbers around 88” (*The Manning Times* n.d.).

At some point, the Elliott family constructed a sturdy picnic shed, brick barbecue pit, and repurposed an existing small house into a clubhouse; these structures were located to the south of the millpond, and to the east of Old River Road, across from the R. S. Elliott & Sons store. These structures were all used during the annual Fourth of July family reunions. The family reunions continued until sometime prior to 1966 (Alice Weathersbee, personal communication, May 9, 2019).

The Elliott family continues to own the property included in the project area, including the old grist mill building, Elliott’s Millpond, the former R. S. Elliott & Sons store, and the buildings around the store. Several family members still live nearby, and Gary and Alice (née Elliott) Weathersbee own and operate Elliott’s Landing and Campground, located to the west of the project area. The Elliott family also operates Elliott’s Crawfish Farm, located west of the project area.

5 Previous Investigations in the Project Area

The project archaeologist consulted ArchSite to obtain information regarding previous cultural resources investigations and to determine the locations of previously recorded cultural resources located within 0.5 mile of the Project (see Figure 2).

In 2000, New South Associates conducted an intensive architectural survey and architectural reconnaissance survey of a proposed causeway from Lone Star to Rimini (Langdale et al. 2000). They identified no cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project.

In 2002, Brockington and Associates conducted a cultural resources survey of the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project (Bailey 2002). They identified no cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project.

Fludd's Mill (Elliott's Millpond) was assigned archaeological site number 38CR1009 as a result of the *Historic Preservation: An Inventory of Historic Places Located in the Santee-Lynches Region* (Santee-Lynches Council For Governments 1979). This inventory was an update of the survey conducted by the Santee-Lynches staff in 1974. It is unclear what year SCIAA assigned this resource an archaeological site number. As previously recorded, Site 38CR1009, which is located within the current Project area, consists of Elliott's Millpond and the standing former grist mill building. The short summary of the resource in the report reads "Fludds Mill: Located two miles south of Rimini on Secondary Road 76. This revolutionary period mill and mill pond was operated until recently. Only the ruins of the mill and the cypress mill pond remain" (Santee-Lynches Council For Governments 1979:unknown page). It is unclear why there is a mention of mill ruins, as the current twentieth century mill building was standing in the 1970s. Site 38CR1009 was revisited during the current cultural resources survey and is discussed in Chapter 6 of this report.

6 Results of the Archaeological and Architectural Surveys

6.1 Archaeological Survey

Archaeologists surveyed the study area through visual inspection and the systematic excavation of shovel tests at 30-meter (100-foot) intervals to each side of Old River Road. Investigators excavated 11 shovel tests to the east of Old River Road and 12 shovel tests to the west of Old River Road, for a total of 23 shovel tests. The remainder of the potential shovel test locations were not excavated due to wetlands. Figure 12 shows the location of the Project and areas that were and were not shovel tested on an aerial photograph.

Generally, shovel tests to the south of Spring Grove Creek (south of the dam breach) were not excavated due to wetlands. Shovel tests to the north of Spring Grove Creek (north of the dam breach) generally exposed a 5YR6/3 light reddish brown clay loam from 0-30 cm bs, over a 5YR4/3 reddish brown clay subsoil at 30-50+ cm bs. Figure 11 presents a typical soil profile. In several areas, the clay subsoil was reached as shallow as 10-20 cm bs. Generally, the upper 30 cm bs of the soil profile represents the former plow zone. No artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests excavated with the APE. Investigators also visually inspected the ground surface where possible; no artifacts were observed on the ground surface.

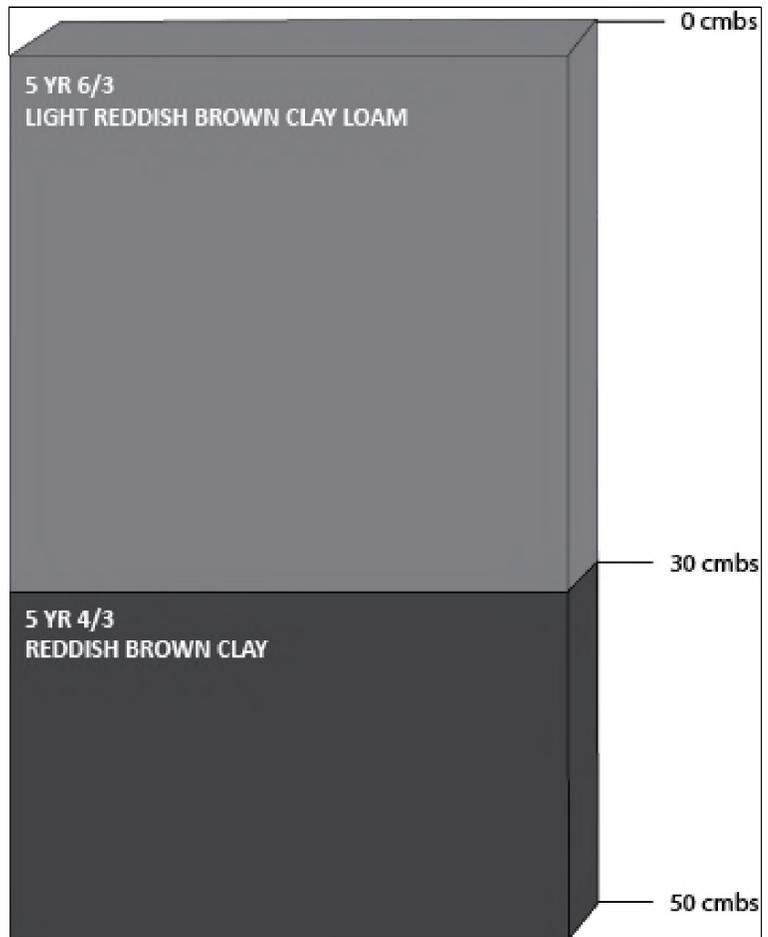


Figure 11. Typical soil profile.

During the archaeological survey, investigators revisited previously recorded Site 38CR1009 (this site was previously recorded with components of an historic architectural resource). During the current archaeological survey, an additional component of this site was identified. Site 38CR1009 is included in the proposed Elliott's Mill Pond Historic District, recorded as Site Number 0305, and will be discussed below.

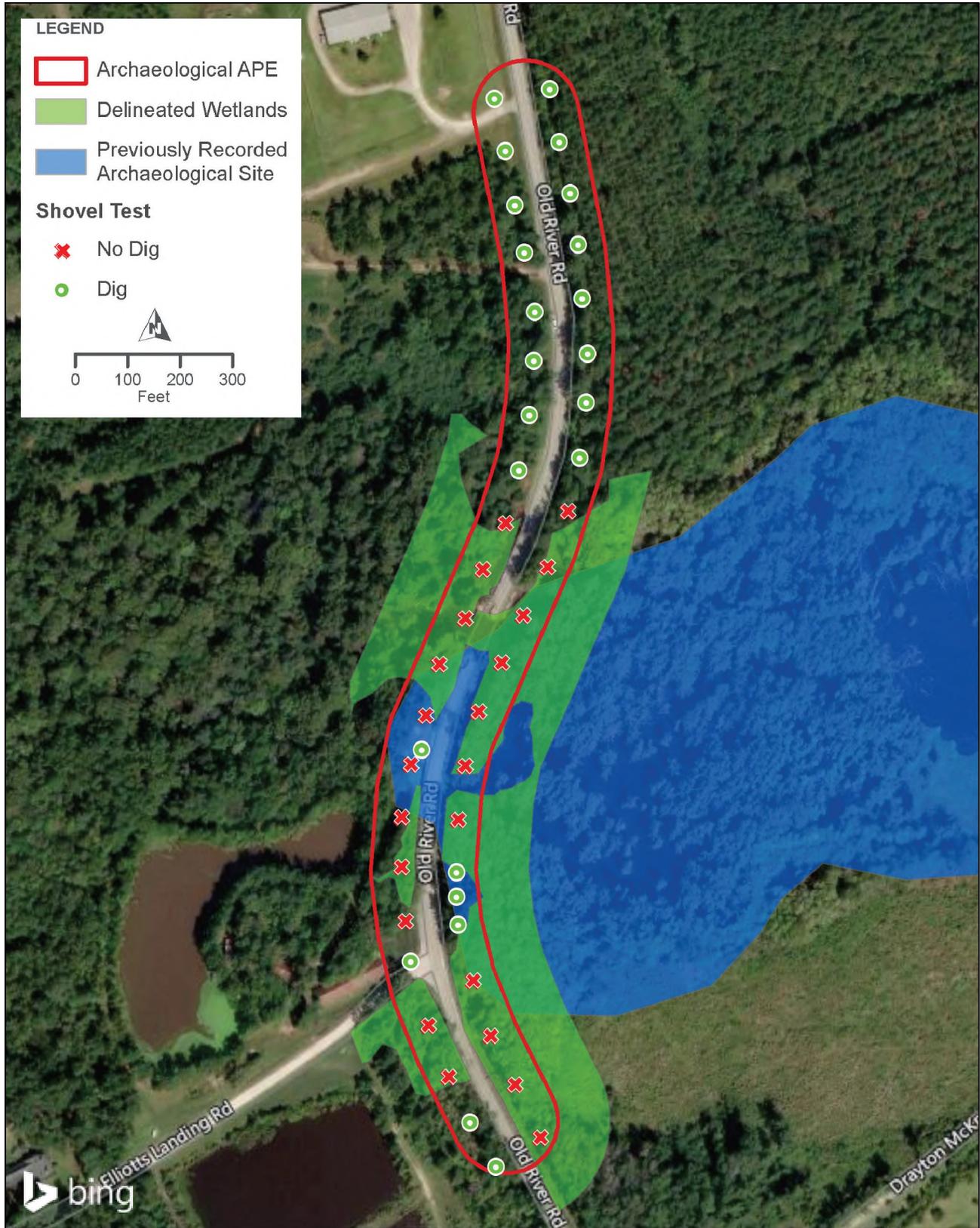


Figure 12. Aerial photograph showing the locations of shovel tests excavated in the Repair of Washout on S-14-76 Old River Road Project.



6.2 Architectural Survey

There are no previously recorded architectural resources in the architectural APE. During the current investigations, investigators identified eight previously unrecorded (though, architectural components of the Elliott’s Mill Pond/mill were previously assigned archaeological site number 38CR1009), historic-age (or built within the last 45 years) properties in the architectural APE. These resources include Site Numbers 0305.01 through 0305.09. Site Numbers 0305.01 through 0305.09, which include previously recorded archaeological site 38CR1009 (Site 0305.05) are located within the proposed Elliott’s Millpond Historic District, recorded as Site Number 0305. Of these nine individual resources, seven are recommended contributing to the historic district; two resources, Sites 0305.02 and 0305.03, are recommended noncontributing. Site forms for all recorded properties are located in Appendix A.

6.3 Elliott’s Millpond Historic District

The proposed Elliott’s Millpond Historic District is recorded as Site Number 0305. The historic district is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. The boundary for the district consists of a polygon drawn around the seven contributing components that comprise the complex (Figure 13). Also included within the district boundaries are portions of two historic mill components that are not contributing to the historic district due to a loss of integrity (Sites 0305.02 and 0305.03). The seven contributing resources include the standing grist mill building (Site Number 0305.01; previously recorded as archaeological Site 38CR1009, but also assigned an architectural resource number during the current investigations); the millpond/mill spillway/gates (Site Number 0305.04); the R. S. Elliott & Sons store (Site Number 0305.06); a shed next to the store (Site Number 0305.07); a large barn/drying shed associated with the Remini Lumber Company (Site Number 0305.08); and a blacksmith’s shop (Site Number 0305.09). During the current archaeological survey, a newly recorded component of Site 38CR1009 (0305.05) was investigated, and will be discussed below following the discussion of the standing grist mill building, millpond, millpond dam, and millpond/mill spillway/gates. This resource also contributes to the historic district. Noncontributing resources include the millpond earthen dam (Site Number 0305.03) and millpond (Site Number 0305.02; previously recorded as Site 38CR1009). Table 1 summarizes the resources within the proposed historic district.

Table 1. Resources Within the Proposed Elliott’s Millpond Historic District

Number	Description	Contributing or Noncontributing
0305.01	Grist Mill	Contributing
0305.02	Millpond	Noncontributing
0305.03	Millpond Dam	Noncontributing
0305.04	Spillway/Floodgates	Contributing
0305.05	Site 38CR1009	Contributing
0305.06	R. S. Elliott & Sons Store	Contributing
0305.07	Shed	Contributing
0305.08	Remini Lumber Company Barn	Contributing
0305.09	Blacksmith’s Shop	Contributing

All elements within the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District are associated with the twentieth and twenty-first century use of the property by the current owners, the Elliott family. Figure 14 presents a portion of a 1957 aerial photograph, showing the locations of several of the elements within the proposed historic district.

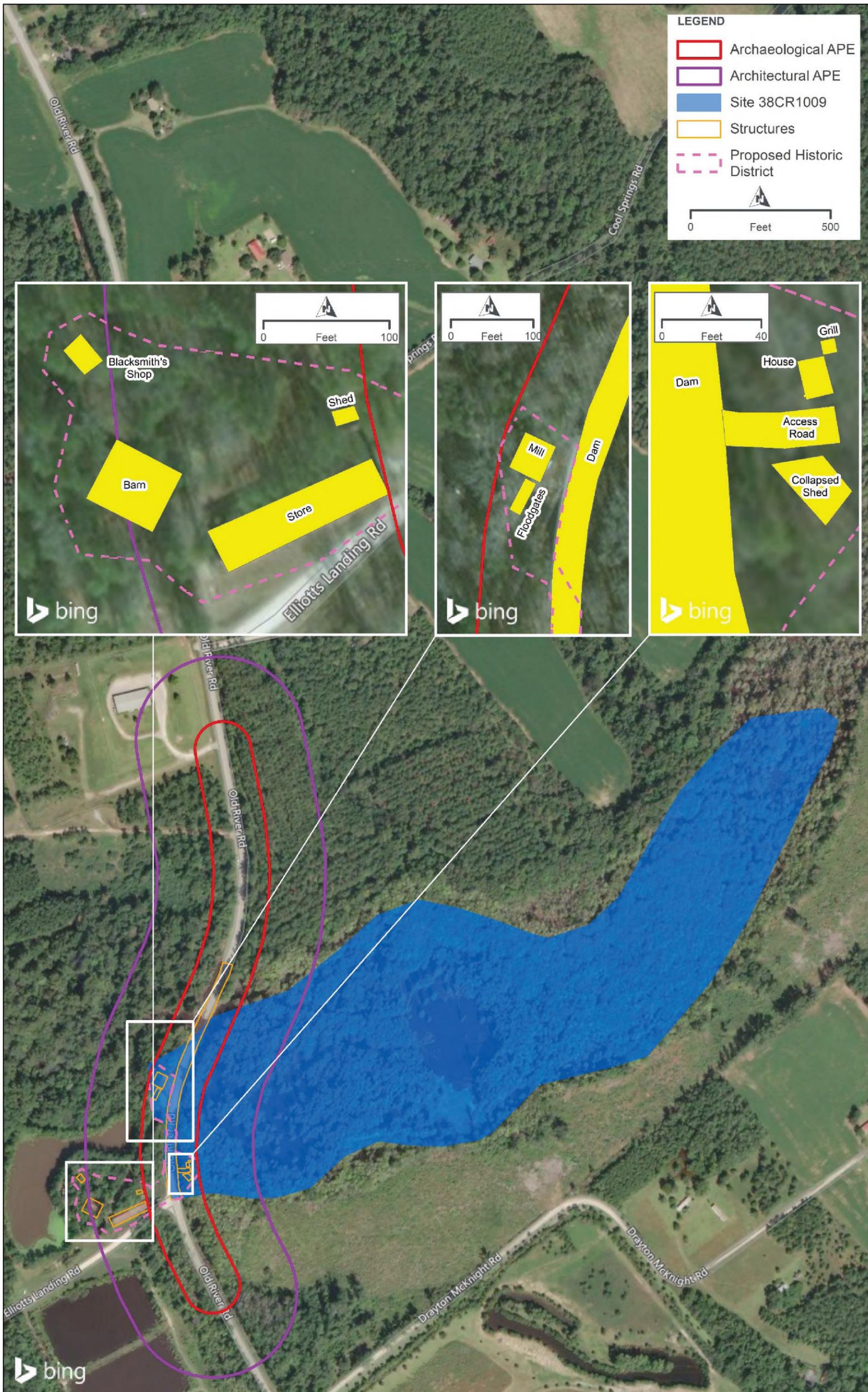


Figure 13. Modern aerial photograph showing the locations of several elements of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District

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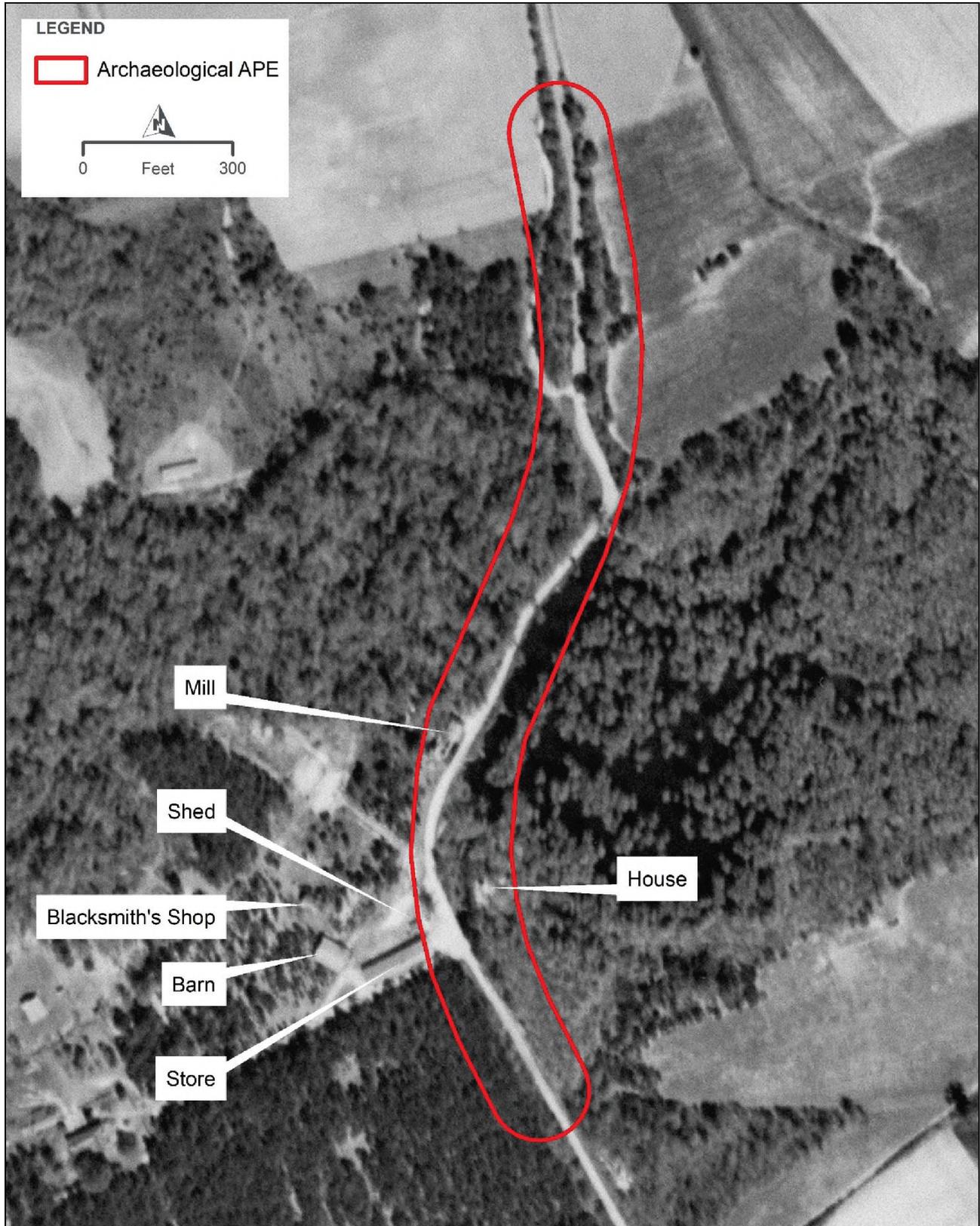


Figure 14. 1957 aerial photograph showing the locations of several elements of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District.

6.3.1 Site Number 0305.01 (38CR1009) Grist Mill

The current mill building was constructed sometime shortly after 1906 by Dr. R. S. Elliott. Enshrouded now in vegetation, the building stands north of the floodgates, with a doorway located in the east elevation, facing towards the dam (Figure 15 - Figure 20). The building is wood-frame and rectangular, and rises 1.5 stories over a concrete pier foundation. It is clad in vertical board and batten and capped by a gable roof with gables in the south and north elevations. The roof has open, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and is covered in raised seam metal panels. Window openings are located on all elevations, and many are covered either by board- and- batten shutters or awnings with metal hinges. No door is visible in the doorway opening. Fasteners in board- and- batten walls and shutters are wire cut nails, confirming the post-1900 construction date of the building. Some windows are missing their shutters. Wood planking forms the interior floors, and an interior wood staircase leads to the upper half-level.

Investigators excavated one shovel test between the mill building and the road, which revealed a mottled 5YR3/4 dark reddish brown clay and 5YR6/4 light reddish brown clay fill episode 0-40 cm bs, over a 5YR7/6 reddish yellow loamy sand 40-80+ cm bs. No cultural material was recovered from this shovel test.

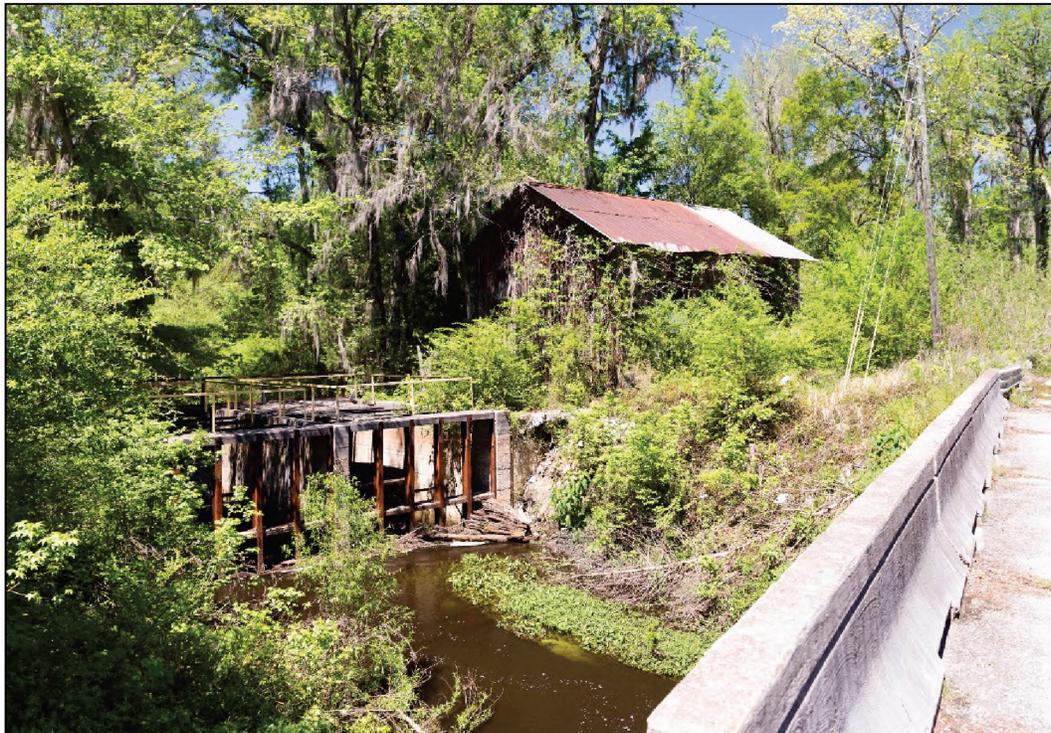


Figure 15. Grist mill, view north-northeast from bridge; floodgates at left.



Figure 16. View north-northeast, towards south and east elevations.



Figure 17. View west towards east doorway.



Figure 18. Detail of north gable end (view south).



Figure 19. Crankshaft on south elevation (view west).



Figure 20. Sign on the eastern façade of the mill building.

The mill building and millpond were previously assigned archaeological site number 38CR1009 as a result of the *Historic Preservation: An Inventory of Historic Places Located in the Santee-Lynches Region* (Santee-Lynches Council For Governments 1979). This inventory was an update of the survey conducted by the Santee-Lynches staff in 1974. It is unclear what year SCIAA assigned this resource an archaeological site number. The earliest known depiction of a mill in this area was on the 1825 Mills' Atlas Map (Mills 1825; Figure 9). The next depiction of a mill in this area was on an 1833 map showing property owned by the Richardson family (Figure 10). The original mill building/operation, known as Fludd's Mill, was reportedly burned by Union troops during the Civil War.

The existing mill building reportedly originally used a waterwheel for power, though this may have been replaced by a turbine system when the spillway/floodgates (Site Number 0305.04) were reconstructed by Furman Elliott in 1946. The "grits mill" (likely a misspelling of "grist mill") was depicted on South Carolina Highway Department road plans in 1961, though it is unclear if the mill was still in operation at that time. The mill building may have later been used to house boats that the Elliott family rented out for use in the mill pond. **Figure 20** presents a photo of the sign advertising the boat rentals, present on the east elevation of the building.

In assessing the former grist mill for potential significance, historic contexts on South Carolina's mill industries were consulted. The contexts (Joy et al. 2000; Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas 2007) reveal that mills of many types—grist, lumber, tobacco, and textile—were common industrial features throughout South Carolina from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Grist mills, as discussed in Section 4.3.3, were essential for processing grain products into flour, livestock fodder, and alcohol.

The grist mill at Elliott's Millpond was historically fairly commonplace and does not, by itself, represent a particularly good or intact example of a historic mill operation in the local region or in the state of South Carolina. As an individual resource, the grist mill building does not convey significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The absence of windows and doors further detracts from the building's ability to convey significance under Criteria A or C. No extant, above-ground features related to the property's early nineteenth-century association with the Richardson family remain, and the site therefore conveys no significance in relation to this family. Nor does the building's association with Dr. R.S. Elliott or other family members rise to the level of significance necessary for NRHP-listing under Criterion B. The building does not hold significance under Criterion D.

Though the grist mill building lacks sufficient significance to merit individual NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, C, or D, its significance is nonetheless augmented by the presence of historically associated features including the dam, floodgates, and mill pond; though inoperative, these features collectively represent a recognizable historic mill operation. Additionally, the mill complex rises in significance with the associated presence of the general store (0305.06), the lumber barn (0305.08), and the blacksmith's shop (0305.09). The grist mill's historic contribution to the surrounding rural community is made evident through its association with this complex, and as such, the building contributes to the larger significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. Though no longer operational, the historic grist mill building maintains its historic character as a mill building, located adjacent to the associated dam, floodgates, and millpond. As the central component of the historic mill site, the grist mill is a highly important part of this complex, and retains sufficient integrity of feeling, setting, location, association, workmanship, materials, and design to contribute to and convey the collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The grist mill (0305.01/38CR1009) is therefore a contributing resource to the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District.

6.3.2 Site Number 0305.02 (38CR1009) Elliott's Millpond

The millpond was effectively destroyed during an extreme flooding event in October 2016 that breached the earthen dam/causeway and damaged the floodgates. At full pond, the millpond once contained approximately 37 acres. The pond once impounded Spring Grove Creek, and likely covers an area that comprised natural wetlands prior to the time that the pond was constructed. The former millpond still contains a large number of mature cypress trees. **Figure 21** and **Figure 22** present views of the millpond, c. 1955-1960. **Figure 23** presents a current view of the millpond.



Figure 21. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s view of Elliott's Millpond (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).



Figure 22. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s view of Elliott's Millpond (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).



Figure 23. Current view of Elliott's Millpond, facing east.

In assessing the former grist mill and mill pond for potential significance, historic contexts on South Carolina's mill industries were consulted. The contexts (Joy et al. 2000; Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas 2007) reveal that mills of many types—grist, lumber, tobacco, and textile—were common industrial (rural and urban) features throughout South Carolina from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Grist mills, as discussed in Section 4.3.3, were essential for processing grain products into flour, livestock fodder, and alcohol. Areas situated by bodies of water were particularly well suited for mills, which were originally water-powered.

Elliott's Millpond, likely expanded and improved multiple times over the site of an original body of water or wetlands area, is no longer intact to its historic extent and form, nor operational as a mill pond. The millpond's historic contribution to the mill operation is defunct, and its form entirely altered following the dam breach. The breached dam and damaged floodgates further detract from the pond's ability to convey any potential significance as an individual mill feature, or as a contributing feature to the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. Site 0305.02 (38CR1009) is therefore noncontributing and not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.3 Site Number 0305.03 Elliott's Millpond Dam

The earthen dam that once impounded Elliott's Millpond is located along the western end of the millpond. The dam is oriented roughly northeast to southwest and is approximately 878 feet long by 34 feet wide (HDR 2017:2). The original construction of the dam may date to the 1820s or 1830s, when Fludd's Mill was located in the area, though it is unknown if the current alignment

is the original alignment. The dam may have been improved by Dr. R. F. Elliott when he constructed the current mill building sometime shortly after 1906. The South Carolina Highway Department widened and modified the alignment of the earthen dam when it constructed the current configuration of Old River Road in the early 1960s. **Figure 24** presents as-built road plans from 1963, which show how the SCDOT modified the earthen dam to create a standard and stable roadbed. On the road plans, the existing/former bridge was noted as a 62 feet by 15 feet wooden bridge, to be replaced by a 75-foot precast concrete bridge with handrails. That bridge was replaced by the current concrete slab bridge over Spring Grove Creek in 1988. It was also apparently replaced following a flooding event in October 2015.

The dam appears to have been maintained and in use as both a dam for the pond and a roadway until two severe storm events occurred in consecutive years. The earthen dam and road was initially damaged during flooding associated with a 1-in-1,000-year rain event caused by Hurricane Joaquin on October 4, 2015. At that time, the bridge was replaced and the roadway was repaired. Further damage occurred during Hurricane Matthew on October 8, 2016 when floodwaters overtopped the crest of the dam, resulting in a breach of the dam and significant damage to the Old River Road embankment. The damage was severe enough to result in the need to close and keep the road closed to the traveling public. In a 2017 engineering assessment report, HDR (2017:ii) noted that the damage included, "...but is not limited to, a full breach of the dam and roadway embankment, fallen trees, utility damage, two slope failure areas, pavement failure, road bed erosion where pavement failure has occurred and soil is exposed to the elements, ponded water at the toe of the slope failure areas, and missing pavement."

HDR (2017) reviewed information provided by the SCDOT regarding the site. This included a 1953 Plan and Profile (P&P) Sheet and easement documents. Review of the SCDOT easement documents suggests that the South Carolina Public Service Authority (SCPSA), or Santee Cooper, granted an easement to the SCDOT for road construction. It also seems to suggest that the SCPSA retained control of the dam, waterways, canals, etc. Additionally, during the 2017 study, HDR contacted the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to request any information they had regarding the Elliott Millpond Dam. DHEC provided a 1979 US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Inventory inspection report which states S-14-76 (Old River Road) crosses the Elliott Millpond Dam. This report also indicates that the earthen dam was built in 1875, has a length of 878 feet, a width of 34 feet, and impounds Spring Grove Creek. It is unclear if this date takes into account the earlier use of the area for Fludd's Mill, which was constructed c. 1820s.

The breach in the dam measures approximately 95 feet long. During HDR's February 2017 engineering assessment site visit, it was noted that the dam overtopping incident resulted in a complete breach of the existing dam and failure of the roadway, and that "...the breach contains sections of concrete slab, chunks of asphalt, debris, and one very large old stump. The debris field downstream of the breach consists of trees, brush, chunks of concrete, and large sections of asphalt" (HDR 2017:2). Spring Grove Creek continues to flow through the concrete spillway/floodgates adjacent to the mill building. **Figure 25** presents a view of the breach in February 2017, and **Figure 27** present view of the millpond dam/Old River Road in April 2019.

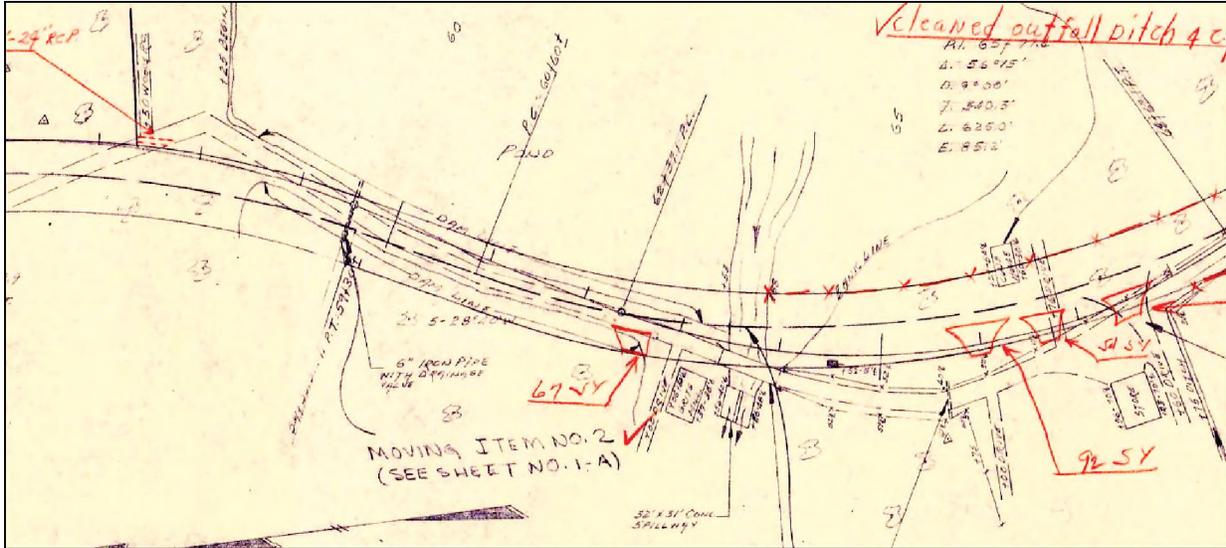


Figure 24. Portion of 1963 South Carolina Highway Department As-Built Plans.



Figure 25. February 2017 view of the breach in the millpond dam/Old River Road, facing north.



Figure 26. April 2019 view of the millpond dam/Old River Road, facing south.



Figure 27. April 2019 view of the millpond dam/Old River Road, facing north.

In assessing the former grist mill and its associated features for potential significance, historic contexts on South Carolina's mill industries were consulted. As discussed in Section 4.3.3, grist mills were essential for processing grain products into flour, livestock fodder, and alcohol. Mill sites were chosen for natural, forceful water flow; hilly or varying topography, gentle river banks, and proximity to major roads and railroads. Mills built on creeks, streams, or branches required construction of dam. Dams were built with available, local materials—stone, wood, or as in the case of 0305.03, earthen material.

The dam at Elliott's Millpond was historically fairly commonplace and does not represent a good or intact example of a historic dam operation in the local region or in the state of South Carolina. The dam is no longer intact to its historic extent and form, nor operational as an engineering feature. The dam's specific contribution to the mill operation is defunct, and its form substantially altered following the dam breach. The damaged floodgates and altered millpond further detract from the dam's ability to convey any potential significance as an individual mill feature, or as a contributing feature to the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. Site 0305.03 is therefore noncontributing and not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.4 Site Number 0305.04 Spillway/floodgates

The concrete floodgates that once regulated water levels in Elliott's Millpond are located near the southern end of the earthen dam that once impounded the pond. The spillway flows westward from the former millpond, beneath an intact concrete slab bridge on wooden pilings (this bridge was part of Old River Road), and appears to follow the original course of Spring Grove Creek. The current concrete floodgates were constructed by Furman Elliott in 1946. At this time, the waterwheel powering the mill may have been replaced with a turbine system. Historic photographs taken in the late 1950s or early 1960s shows a roofed structure over the turbine system (**Figure 28 - Figure 29**). This structure is no longer present. The 1963 South Carolina Highway Department as-built road plans note that the concrete spillway measures 32 feet by 31 feet. The floodgates were heavily damaged during the October 2015 and October 2016 flooding events, and water currently flows freely through this area.

The floodgates today (**Figure 30 - Figure 31**) consist of a double box concrete structure supported on vertical steel I-beams. The top of the structure is mostly open, covered partially by wood planking, and enclosed by an open wood post balustrade, which appears to be modern. The historic superstructure and gate mechanism are no longer present.



Figure 28. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s view of the floodgates, facing east (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).

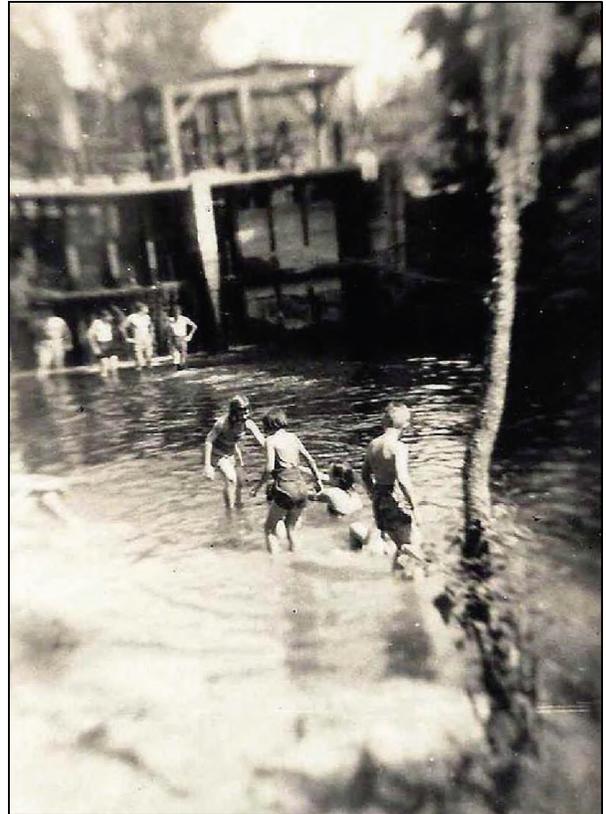


Figure 29. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s view of the floodgates, facing east (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).



Figure 30. Current view of the floodgates, facing east.



Figure 31. Current view of the floodgates, facing west.

In assessing the former grist mill and its associated features for potential significance, historic contexts on South Carolina's mill industries were consulted. As discussed in Section 4.3.3, grist mills were essential for processing grain products into flour, livestock fodder, and alcohol. Mill sites were chosen for natural, forceful water flow; hilly or varying topography, gentle river banks, and proximity to major roads and railroads. Mills built on creeks, streams, or branches required construction of dam. Dams and spillways were built with available, local materials—stone, wood, or as in the case of 0305.03, earthen material. Constructed in 1946, the floodgates at Elliott's Millpond were a later concrete variation.

The floodgates at Elliott's Millpond were historically fairly commonplace and do not represent a particularly good or intact example of a historic mill operation in the local region or in the state of South Carolina. Furthermore, the floodgates' specific contribution to the mill operation is defunct, and its form altered following the dam breach. The breached dam and subsequently altered pond further detract from the floodgates' ability to convey any potential significance as an individual mill feature or structure of engineering merit. The dam is not likely to yield information important to further historical study, and is not significant under Criterion D.

Though the spillway and floodgates lack sufficient significance to merit individual NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, C, or D, their significance is nonetheless augmented by the presence of historically associated features including most notably grist mill; though inoperative, these features collectively represent a recognizable historic mill operation. Additionally, the mill complex rises in significance with the associated presence of the general store (0305.06), the lumber barn (0305.08), and the blacksmith's shop (0305.09). The spillway and floodgates' historic contribution to the surrounding rural community is made evident through their association with this complex, and as such, the feature contributes to the larger significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. Though no longer fully intact, nor operational as an engineering feature, the extant portion of the spillway maintains its overall historic appearance and location adjacent to the associated millpond, dam, and grist mill. As an essential feature of the historic mill site, the spillways and floodgates are significant, and the feature retains sufficient integrity of feeling, setting, location and association to contribute to and convey the collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The spillway and floodgates (0305.04) are therefore a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

6.3.5 Site 38CR1009/0305.05 (newly recorded component of archaeological site)

During the current archaeological survey, a newly recorded portion of Site 38CR1009 was investigated. Because these cultural materials were located within the boundaries of the previously assigned Site 38CR1009, they will be considered to be a part of that site (though the previous site was recorded only for its architectural and landscape elements). The newly recorded portion of Site 38CR1009 contains twentieth century features associated with the Elliott family. This portion of the site, which is located across Old River Road from the former R. S. Elliott & Sons store building (see discussion below), measures approximately 150 feet north-south by 85 feet east-west and is located on a small area of high ground to the east of Old River Road. The site includes the brick piers and chimney base of a small former house/clubhouse, a largely intact brick barbecue pit, and a partially collapsed open wooden picnic shed.

Investigators excavated two shovel tests within the boundaries of the site, but recovered no cultural materials from either test. Both shovel tests revealed fill and/or path paving materials.

The 1963 South Carolina Highway Department As Built “Moving Items” list mentions the house/clubhouse (along with an attached shed) and the barbecue pit. The list describes the structures as “11’x17’ clubhouse frame with one hanging flue & 8’x17’ shed. Brick pillar foundation & one 6’x6’ barbecue pit on a high brick foundation with other appurtenances,” and instructs workers to “Move clubhouse & shed and all appurtenances back approx. 50’ and rebuild 6’x6’ barbecue pit at location designated by property owner” (South Carolina Highway Department 1963). The property owner is listed as R. F. Elliott. It is unclear if these structures were ever moved, or if the existing structural remnants are the originals.

The remnants of the small house/clubhouse consist of six brick piers and one brick chimney base, located in the central portion of the site. The four corner piers each measure approximately 13 by 17 inches and are three to four brick courses tall. The two middle brick piers each measure approximately 8.5 by 17 inches. The chimney base is outside the southwest portion of the former house, and measures approximately 16 inches square. It appears that the chimney fell to the south, given the amount of brick rubble in that direction. The brick piers outline an area measuring approximately 16 feet north/south by 10 feet east/west. Figure 32 presents a representative view of the brick piers.



Figure 32. View of the northeast corner pier.

According to members of the Elliott family, this house was built in the early twentieth century for a man who worked at the store across the road. This man moved out of the house around 1945 (Alice Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019). Sometime thereafter, the Elliott family began using the house as a “clubhouse” during their annual Fourth of July family reunions. The house had a shed roof awning on a side elevation that provided cover over a brick barbecue pit. This shed is apparently the 8 by 17-foot shed mentioned in the “Moving Items” list. Figure 33 presents a c. late 1950s/early 1960s view of the clubhouse, taken during an Elliott family reunion. The shed roof extending off of the clubhouse is visible on the right side of the photograph.



Figure 33. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s view of the clubhouse (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).

Nearly four feet to the northeast of the northeast corner of the former clubhouse is the brick barbecue pit. The barbecue pit measures approximately 5 feet 8 inches east/west by 5 feet 6

inches north/south. It is approximately 3 feet 10 inches tall from the top to the current ground surface. Cutout areas on the northern and southern ends of the pit would have allowed for insertion of fuel and the tending of the fire. A series of iron bars running east/west form the pit grilling surface. Figure 34 presents a view of the current brick barbecue pit.



Figure 34. View of the current brick barbecue pit, facing northeast.

A slightly raised drive/path, measuring approximately 16 feet wide, separates the remnants of the house/clubhouse from a partially collapsed open wood-frame shed to the south. A shovel test excavated in this drive/path area encountered dense gravel. This drive leads from the eastern edge of Old River Road to the edge of the landform, where it slopes down into wetlands below. This earthen ramp may have been used to launch small boats into the former mill pond, which would have likely bordered this landform when at full pond.

Several feet south of the drive is the collapsed open shed mentioned above. While the superstructure of the shed is in fairly good condition, two of the wooden posts supporting the pressed metal (tin) roof have toppled. The shed measures approximately 18.5 feet north/south by 15 feet east/west. This shed was the Fourth of July picnic shed, used annually by the Elliott family for their family reunion. It is believed that the annual family reunion ended sometime before 1966 at this location (Alice Weathersbee, personal communication, May 9, 2019). Figures 35 and 36 present c. late 1950s/early 1960s views of the picnic shed. Figure 37 presents a current view of the picnic shed.

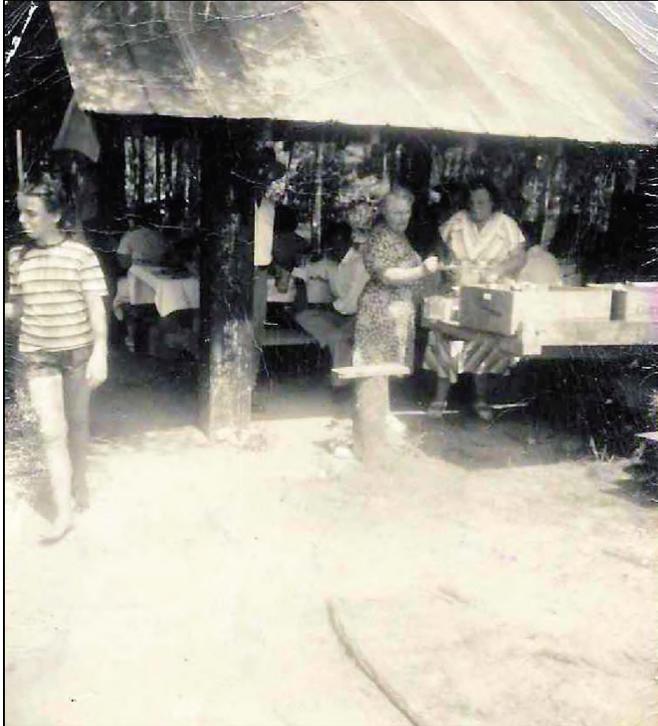


Figure 35. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s views of the picnic shed (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).

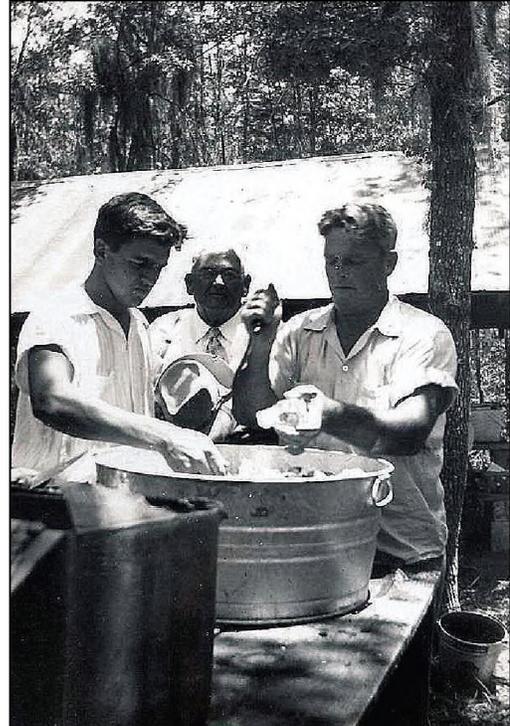


Figure 36. Circa late 1950s/early 1960s view of the picnic shed (courtesy of Alice Weathersbee).



Figure 37. Current view of the picnic shed, facing southwest.

Site 38CR1009 is not known to be associated with important historical persons or events, and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would make it eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, respectively. We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38CR1009 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. Additional investigation of Site 38CR1009 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (twentieth century) and the presumed function (homesite; family reunion picnic area). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Clarendon County. Therefore, Site 38CR1009 is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP; however, while the site is considered to be not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP, it is a contributing element of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. The site is clearly linked to the mill and store operations, as it originally included housing for an employee of Elliott & Sons Store, and later served as a gathering space for the Elliott family during the active tenure of the mill, store, and blacksmith shop across the road. Though the ruins convey no significance under Criteria B, C, or D, they do support the collective significance of the proposed historic district under Criterion A.

6.3.6 Site Number 0305.06 R. S. Elliott & Sons Store

The building once known as R. S. Elliott & Sons Store is located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road. Constructed c. 1916, the one-story building is rectangular and wood-framed, with a gable front roof fronted with a parapet façade wall (east elevation) (**Figure 38 - Figure 42**). The building measures approximately 138 feet long by 26 feet wide, and sits on a brick pier foundation. Side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations are clad in diagonal weatherboard siding; the façade is clad in vertical board-and-batten. The roof has deep, open, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and is covered with raised seam metal panels. A central brick chimney rises from the roof ridge.

The building façade (east gable end) is embellished with the stepped parapet, and appears to have originally symmetrical, though windows are boarded today. The façade or main store entrance consists of a set of double-leaf wood doors clad in a veneer of diagonal wood boards. The doors are slightly recessed in a simple wood surround, and open several feet above-grade, indicating that steps or a porch formerly gave access to the building (no evidence of a porch roof structure is evident). The door is flanked by two window openings of similar size, both rectangular and boarded shut.

The south (side) elevation is clad in diagonal weatherboard. Siding length dimensions vary, and is laid in irregular fashion. Fenestration along the south side is also irregular, including two narrow 3x1 wood windows under the eave; one 6/6 double hung wood sash covered by metal bars; and one double-wide opening that is covered with metal paneling, and might consist of a paired window configuration. A single-leaf door-size section of siding is missing near the center of the elevation, exposing the studs and interior wood lathing.

The north (side) elevation was only partially visible during survey. Also sided in an irregular pattern of diagonal weatherboard, the elevation contains multiple single-leaf door openings,

single 6/6 wood sash windows, and fixed or pivot 2x3 wood windows. Several sections of wall siding are missing, exposing the interior of the building.

The rear (west gable end) elevation is clad in vertical weatherboard that forms an overall “V” pattern, with the center wedge aligned vertically with the gable peak. A single-leaf door, composed of vertical weatherboard, is located in the north half of the elevation, and opens approximately a foot above-grade, indicating the former presence of a step or stoop. A small shed-roof bump out extends off of the south half of the elevation.

An interior wall divides the front portion of the building from the rear portion, likely to separate the store portion from the warehouse/storage portion of the long building. The flooring is wood planking, and the roof is composed of wood 2x4's. Interior walls are unfinished, exposing studs and diagonal siding.



Figure 38. R.S. Elliott & Sons Store, view northwest.



Figure 39. View west towards store facade.



Figure 40. View southeast towards rear and north (side) elevation.



Figure 41. Brick pier foundation.



Figure 42. Interior of the store building.

The R.S. Elliott & Sons Store was constructed c. 1916 by Dr. R. S. Elliott and operated as a general merchandise store until 1970. The lumber used to build the store was milled at the adjacent Remini Lumber Company (Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, April 10, 2019). A small segment of a concrete slab remains in front of the building, and there was

reportedly once a gas tank in front of the store. The store and adjacent lumber operation reportedly employed over 100 people during the Great Depression (Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, April 10, 2019). Dr. Elliott's son Richard Furman (R. F.) returned from a tour of duty in World War I and joined his father in his lumber and store businesses (Davis 1975). Later, Dr. Elliott's two other sons, Duvalle and Wayne, joined them in the family business. Eventually, Dr. Elliott sold the business to his sons. They continued to use the original name of the store, R. S. Elliott & Sons. Duvalle Elliott operated the R. S. Elliott & Sons store until his death in 1953. Another brother, Dargan, later operated the store, and it eventually closed in 1970 (Elliott n.d.:2-3).

In assessing the former general store for potential significance, the statewide historic context on South Carolina's country stores was consulted. The context (*Rural Commerce in Context*, Tyson et al. 2013) reveals that rural general stores, or "country stores" were common and integral architectural and community features throughout South Carolina from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The country store developed primarily after the Civil War. Small farmers used the local store's credit system to buy goods and supplies for their operations. Country stores sold a range of goods including food, livestock feed, tools, and implements. Additionally, the country store held as much import as a center for community gatherings and exchange, and frequently housed the area's post office and a public-use telephone, as well as hosted social and political meetings.

The R.S. Elliott & Sons Store historically constituted an integral part of the Elliott family's milling property. Built, owned, and operated initially by Dr. R.S. Elliott, builder of the grist mill and (no longer extant) sawmill, the store was built with lumber sawn at Elliott's mill, and supported the family and local community from its opening c. 1916, through the Great Depression, and until its closing in 1970. The R.S. Elliott & Sons Store likely focused on selling merchandise of an agricultural and industrial nature (see earlier reference to the sale of bee hives and walnut trees). It is possible that as one of the few commerce centers in the rural Rimini or Silver area, the store also served as a post office and gathering space for political, social, or other community events. The building is therefore significant under Criterion A for its role in local commerce

Additionally, the wood-frame store with its stepped parapet, double-leaf main doors, brick pier foundation, and locally-sourced wood plank and board-and-batten siding, is a good local example of rural commercial architecture. Rural stores were typically simple and utilitarian in construction and, like the R.S. Elliott & Sons Store, often featured the same frame construction, double-leaf main doors, and stepped parapet. The store is therefore locally significant under Criterion C for its architecture. The R.S. Elliott & Sons Store's association with the Elliott family does not rise to the NRHP-level of significance, and the building is not eligible under Criterion B. Nor does the building hold significance under Criterion D.

Though dilapidated, the basic form and historic appearance of the building remain intact, including character-defining features such as the stepped façade parapet, double-leaf front doors, brick pier foundation, and diagonal siding produced by the Elliott's sawmill. The building continues to stand in a rural, wetlands area, surrounded by the historic mill building, dam,

floodgates, and pond, and remains under Elliott ownership. The building therefore retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to convey individual significance under Criteria A and C. Additionally, the building contributes to the collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District Complex under Criterion A. R.S. The Elliott & Sons Store (0305.06) is eligible individually under Criteria A and C, and as a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

6.3.7 Site Number 0305.07 Shed building

Site Number 0305.07 is a small shed located several feet north of the former R. S. Elliott & Sons Store (**Figure 43 - Figure 44**). The date of the shed's construction is unknown, but it was present by 1957 (see Figure 14), and may have been built around the same time as the store; however, the vertical board- and- batten siding and metal hinged door apparatus may indicate it was built contemporaneously with the grist mill, which features the same materials, and was built c. 1906. The one-story, wood-frame building measures approximately 20 feet long by 14 feet wide, and faces east onto Old River Road. No foundation is visible. The building is clad in vertical board- and- batten. The gable-front roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, and is covered in corrugated metal.

Double-leaf doors of vertical wood board are centered in the east gable end, and hang on metal hinges. No other fenestration is present on this front elevation. A single multi-light wood window, which appears to be fixed, is present on the north (side) elevation and is partially boarded with corrugated metal. Two matching windows are located on the south (side) elevation. A set of double-leaf, vertical wood board doors on hinges is centered on the rear (west) elevation; the north leaf is falling off of its hinges.



Figure 43. Shed, view southwest towards building front.



Figure 44. Shed, view southeast, towards rear elevation.

Though the specific former function of this shed is unclear, it was evidently built in the early twentieth century (c. 1906-1916) in association with the Elliott's sawmill and/or the R. S. Elliott & Sons Store, the latter to which it stands most closely. Research did not reveal the shed to play a significant individual role in relation to the mill or store operations, and it has no demonstrated significance under Criteria A or B. The small frame building is a ubiquitous early-twentieth century vernacular type, which frequents rural and agricultural properties throughout the region and state of South Carolina. The building is not individually significant under Criterion C. Nor does the building hold significance under Criterion D.

While the shed is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP, it does contribute to the significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District, in as much as it likely supported the R. S. Elliott & Sons Store and mill operations. The building continues to stand in a rural, wetlands area, surrounded by the historic mill building, dam, floodgates, and pond, and remains under Elliott family ownership. Though dilapidated, the shed retains its board- and- batten siding, double leaf, hinged doors, and wood windows, all matching in character to the other mill property buildings. The building therefore retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to contribute to and convey collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The shed (0305.07) is therefore a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

6.3.8 Site Number 0305.08 Remini Lumber Company Barn

Site Number 0305.08 is a large barn located to the northwest of the former store building. The barn was constructed by Dr. R. S. Elliott sometime prior to 1916. This building measures approximately 66 feet northwest/southeast by 49 feet northeast/southwest. The building is visible on a 1957 aerial photograph (see **Figure 14**).

The barn is a large, wood-frame building with a gable-front roof, and stands in partial ruins (Figure 45 - Figure 48). It rests on concrete and brick piers and is clad partially in horizontal lapped weatherboard, with large portions of the exterior walls missing, including almost the entire north and west elevations. The gable roof has open eaves and is covered in corrugated metal, with all roof and wall sheathing absent. Gable ends are on the east and west elevations. A loft opening remains centered in the east gable, with no door.



Figure 45. Barn, view west towards east gable and north wall.



Figure 46. Barn, view at southeast corner of the building, showing intact south side wall at left.



Figure 47. West gable end and north side wall. View southeast.



Figure 48. Detail of brick and concrete pier.



Figure 49. Michigan logging wheel stored in the barn.



Figure 50. View of a flywheel to the north of the barn.

This building is believed to have housed lumber mill machinery, and given the shelf/rack system within, also was apparently used for drying and curing lumber. The building still contains a large amount of stacked lumber, as well as machinery and tools associated with the lumber industry. This building was apparently not the lumber mill/sawmill itself, as it does not match descriptions of the mill building, which was demolished. According to Elliott family member Alice Weathersbee (personal communication, May 23, 2019), “My dad said that the sawmill that my grandfather used to run was located behind the old store. It was a two-story building and on the second floor was a dance hall. When my grandfather retired, he sold the sawmill equipment and then tore the building down.” **Figure 49** presents a view of a Michigan logging wheel stored in the barn; this wheeled device was used to carry several long logs at a time. Two large metal flywheels are located on the ground just north of the barn. **Figure 50** presents a view of one of the flywheels.

Due to the barn’s evident association with the former sawmill operation, the building was assessed for significance using an existing context on South Carolina sawmills (extracted from *Occupation of Socastee Bluff: Data Recovery at the Singleton Sawmill Site*, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. 2007). The timber industry in South Carolina originated with

the production of naval stores in the eighteenth century. The industry expanded substantially during the nineteenth century, peaking in the coastal region in the 1880s, and by the time R.S. Elliott constructed his sawmill south of Rimini c. 1906, had begun to move away from the coast due to depleted forests. Elliott may have initially benefited from this inward move, but by the 1930s, also fell victim to lack of timber. Revived by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company's offer of timber, Rimini Lumber Company was likely one of few sawmills operating in the region during the Great Depression and World War II, until it closed finally in 1945.

As with grist mills, the water- or steam-powered sawmill was always built by an abundant water source as well as in proximity to rail lines. Waterwheels were used until the 1880s, when the steam engine replaced water power widely. The circular saw was used until World War I, and afterwards replaced with the band saw. Sawmill operations commonly included a blacksmith shop, power house, lumber house or barn for storage of dried lumber, and dry kilns. Additional auxiliary buildings included dust sheds, planing mills, tool sheds, machine shops, a shipping shed, and office space. The barn and blacksmith shop at Elliott's Millpond are the only extant buildings associated with Elliott's sawmill. The barn (0305.08), likely used for drying and storage of lumber and equipment, is not individually significant under Criterion A for its role in Elliott's lumber operation; nor is the building significant under Criterion B in association with the Elliott family. The wood-frame, gabled building is a commonplace type of barn, and is not significant under Criterion C; it has furthermore lost major structural and envelope components including portions of the walls, doors, and windows. The building is not likely to yield information important to further historical study, and is not eligible under Criterion D.

While the barn is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP, it does contribute to the significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District, in as much as it evidently supported the R. S. Elliott & Sons Store and sawmill operations. The building continues to stand in a rural, wetlands area, surrounded by the historic Elliott store, grist mill building, dam, floodgates, and pond, and remains under Elliott family ownership. Though ruinous, the barn remains standing in place, its original form and materials still evident. The building retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to contribute to and convey collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The barn (0305.08) is therefore a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

6.3.9 Site Number 0305.09 Blacksmith's Shop

Site Number 0305.09 is located to the northwest of the lumber mill barn (Site Number 0305.08). This building, oriented northwest-southeast, measures approximately 33 feet northwest/southeast by 23 feet northeast/southwest.

The one-story, wood-frame building stands in ruinous condition, with half of the northwest elevation, and most of the northeast elevation missing (**Figure 51 - Figure 53**). No foundation is visible. The building walls are vertical board- and- batten, and the gable front roof is covered in raised seam metal panels. Gable ends are on the northwest and southeast elevations, with the primary entrance to the building evidently located in the southeast gable end. Two sets of board- and- batten double-leaf doors are located adjacent to each other on the southeast

elevation. The two door sets open into separate sides of a centrally partitioned interior. Window openings are present on the northwest (gable end) and southwest (side) elevations of the building and are wood framed and square in dimension, with no panes remaining.



Figure 51. Blacksmith's shop, view north.



Figure 52. Blacksmith's shop, view northwest towards southeast gable end.



Figure 53. View southeast towards northwest gable end.

This building is believed to have been a blacksmith's shop, given the presence of a forge and other tools indicative of a blacksmith operation. **Figure 54** and **Figure 55** present views of the clay-packed forge. Also, it was reported that two of Dr. R. S. Elliott's brothers, Cleveland and Tresvant, ran a blacksmith shop in the area (Elliott n.d.:3). The building is believed to have been constructed by Dr. R. S. Elliott and/or his brothers sometime prior to 1916. This building had an interior dividing wall midway along its long axis. The western half of the building, which contains the forge, as well as an old drill press, is enclosed. The eastern half of the building has no exterior eastern wall, though it is unclear if this was always open, or if the wall has been removed/destroyed.



Figure 54. View of the forge in the blacksmith's shop.



Figure 55. View of the forge in the blacksmith's shop.

A large bandsaw blade is located in the covered open eastern portion of the building (**Figure 56**). The building is visible on a 1957 aerial photograph (see **Figure 14**). The pond that is nearby today is not pictured on the 1957 aerial photograph. This pond was excavated in the 1980s in order to mine fuller's earth and is not associated with the lumber operation (Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, April 10, 2019; Elliott n.d.:3). Fuller's earth is any clay material that has the capability to decolorize oil or other liquids without chemical treatment and is often used in environmental cleanups.



Figure 56. Large bandsaw blade in the blacksmith's shop.

Due to the blacksmith shop's evident association with the former sawmill operation, the building was assessed for significance using an existing context on South Carolina sawmills (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. 2007; see Section 6.3.8).

The barn and blacksmith shop at Elliott's Millpond are the only extant buildings associated with Elliott's sawmill. The blacksmith shop is not individually significant under Criterion A for its role in Elliott's lumber operation; nor is the building significant under Criterion B in association with the Elliott family. The wood-frame, gabled building is a commonplace type of barn or outbuilding, and is not significant under Criterion C; it has furthermore lost major structural and envelope components including portions of the walls, doors, and windows. The building is not likely to yield information important to further historical study, and is not eligible under Criterion D.

While the blacksmith's shop is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP, it does contribute to the significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. The building historically constituted an integral part of the Elliott family's milling property. Built, owned, and operated by the Elliotts, builder of the grist mill and (no longer extant) sawmill, the store was likely built with

lumber sawn at Elliott's mill, and was constructed with the same design and materials as the nearby grist mill building and mill sheds. Though dilapidated, the building remains standing in its original location, with its basic form and historic appearance intact. The building continues to stand in a rural, wetlands area, surrounded by the historic mill building, dam, floodgates, and pond, and remains under Elliott family ownership. The building therefore retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to contribute to and convey collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The blacksmith's shop (0305.09) is therefore a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

6.3.10 Historic District Evaluation

Collectively, the seven contributing resources composing the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District (Site Number 0305) constitute a good example of a local turn-of-the-twentieth century rural-industrial complex in Clarendon County, South Carolina. The operation has been owned by the same family since 1906 and operative through the middle of the twentieth century, with the final business component, the R.S. Elliott & Sons Store (0305.06), remaining open until 1970. The proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District represents a family-run enterprise originally begun by a local entrepreneur and professional, Dr. R.S. Elliott, who capitalized on the local area's natural resources—lumber and water—and expanded upon an established local industry. Elliott's purchase of the mill property in 1906, and subsequent new construction and improvements that took place over the next three decades, substantially impacted the local community and region by providing jobs and manufactured materials, and thereby generally boosting the local economy. The proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District was furthermore notable for its multi-faceted character, its services including at various times a general store, grist mill, sawmill, blacksmith shop, and later, a family and community gathering space.

Site Number 0305 is therefore locally significant under Criterion A in the area of industry, with a period of significance 1906-1970. Though the site was likely once a good architectural representation of an industrial-rural complex, the collection of semi-ruinous and mostly abandoned buildings and features today lacks sufficient physical integrity to convey potential collective significance that may have formerly existed under Criterion C. Features key to the mechanism of the historic mill site, including the floodgates, dam, and pond, are no longer fully intact and have been rendered inoperative by recent flooding. Similarly, the buildings associated with the site are in various states of dilapidation, with some missing entire sections of historic material, including walls, roofs, windows, and doors. The historic sawmill building is no longer extant. However, though physically unable to express collective significance under Criterion C, the buildings and associated archaeological site retain overall adequate integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and association, as well as high integrity of setting, location, and feeling, to convey collective significance under Criterion A. The group of seven contributing resources associated with Elliott's Millpond is therefore recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as the Elliott's Millpond Historic District.

7 Assessment of Effects

The SCDOT proposes to repair the washout on S-14-76 Old River Road near Spring Grove Creek. The roadway will be repaired with a fill section and a bridge in the area of the washout. The road has been closed to through traffic since a destructive flooding event in October 2016. The purpose of the Project is to reopen traffic flow on the road.

The proposed construction will not negatively impact the proposed historic district or the individually eligible Site 0305.06 (Elliott & Sons Store) beyond effects that have already occurred to the site within the last 100 years. These changes include the probable modification of the original or previous dam by R. S. Elliott c. 1906, when he purchased the mill property; in 1963, modification of the dam/road alignment and construction of a new bridge by SCDOT; in 1988, replacement of the wooden pre-1963 bridge with a new concrete slab bridge; in 2015, following flooding, replacement again of the 1988 bridge; and finally, in 2016, flood damage that caused total breaching of the historic dam and road embankment. Prior to the destructive flooding events of 2015-2016, the most extensive of these man-made alterations consisted of realignment and widening of Old River Road in order to accommodate a stable and standard-width roadbed.

By the time of this 1960s work, the sawmill was no longer in operation, and the grist mill was likely declining in productivity, if not closed. The R.S. Elliott & Sons Store remained in operation through the remainder of the decade. Realignment of the road and successive rebuilding of the bridge over Spring Grove Creek altered the environment of the historic industrial site, but did not ultimately result in a loss of integrity. More detrimental to the historic site was the damage caused by the 2015-2016 flooding—most notably, this damage comprised the total breach of the historic dam, as well as partial destruction of the floodgates, both of which affected the form of the millpond and destroyed the operative elements of the mill site. Still, the complex of industrial buildings and features has remained sufficiently intact to convey its overall historic appearance and function, and thus retain its historic significance.

The proposed repair work will have no substantial visual or physical effect on the proposed historic district or individual store building. The new roadway and bridge will be built on the pre-existing (1963) alignment, on the same grade, and matching in materials, form, and design to the existing roadway and bridge. The new bridge to span the breach will be a three-span reinforced concrete flat slab bridge with pile bents. The three spans will be 30 feet, 40 feet, and 30 feet long, respectively. The out-to-out bridge width will be 37 feet 3 inches. Figure 57 presents a plan and profile of the proposed new bridge. The proposed bridge barrier is concrete and rises 2 feet 8 inches from the top of the bridge slab. Figure 58 presents a profile of the proposed bridge barrier. Aside from temporary, minor noise and visual effects that may occur during project work, construction will not entail any effect on the historic buildings and features associated with the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District, nor on the surrounding wetland and wooded environment. Therefore, the Project will not impact the integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, workmanship, materials, or design of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District or of the individually eligible Site 0305.06. Project improvements will, to the contrary, aid in future maintenance and protection of the proposed historic district and Elliott & Sons store building. It is therefore recommended that the Project will have **No Adverse Effect** on historic properties (Site Number 0305).

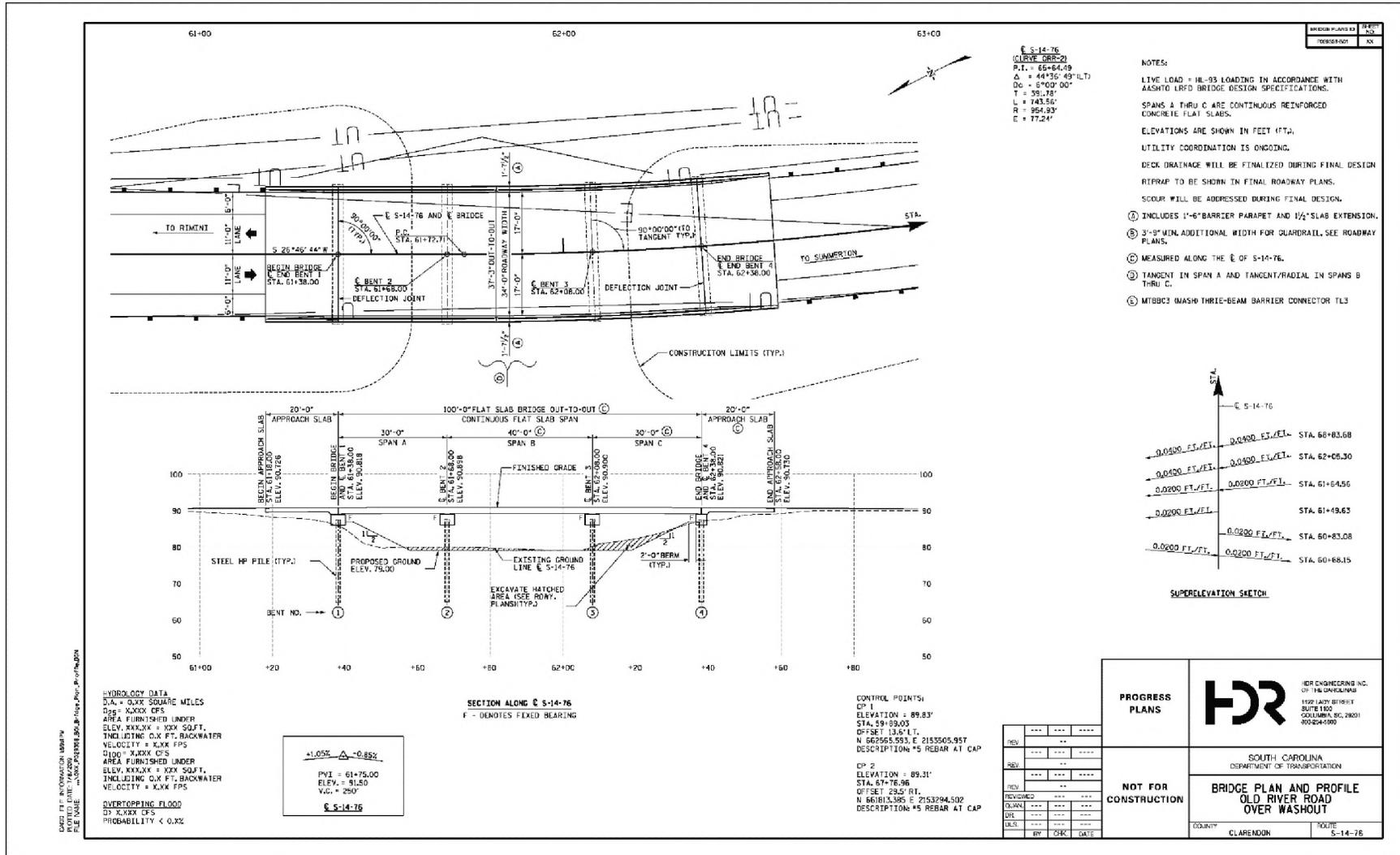


Figure 57. Plan and profile of proposed new bridge.

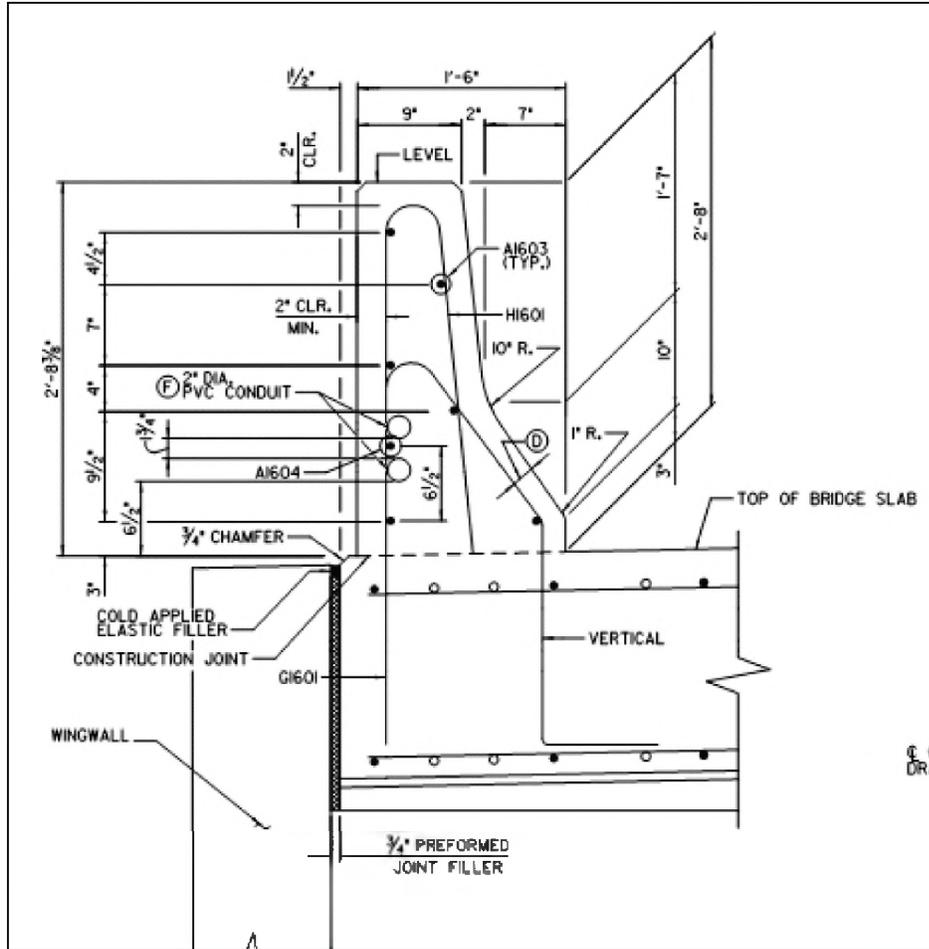


Figure 58. Profile of proposed bridge barrier.

8 Recommendations

During the current investigations, investigators identified eight previously unrecorded (though, two architectural components of the Elliott's Millpond/mill were previously assigned archaeological site number 38CR1009), historic-age (or built within the last 45 years) properties in the architectural APE. These resources include Site Numbers 0305.01 through 0305.09. Site Numbers 0305.01 through 0305.09, which includes previously recorded archaeological site 38CR1009 (Site 0305.05) make up the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District, recorded as Site Number 0305. Sites 0305.02 and 0305.03 are the only noncontributing resources to the proposed historic district. The proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

The proposed repair work will have no substantial visual or physical effect on the proposed historic district. It is therefore recommended that the proposed repairwork on Old River Road will have No Adverse Effect on the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District.

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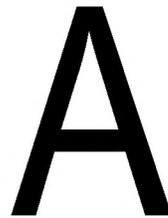
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Appendix A- Statewide
Survey Forms



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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. 0305 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Elliot's Millpond Historic District
Common Name: Elliot's Millpond Historic District
Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliot's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Commercial
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1906-1970 Construction: Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
Other: Foundation:
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:
Other: Roof Material:
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

There are nine resources located within the historic district; seven are contributing, and two are noncontributing due to a loss of integrity. Collectively, the seven resources constitute a locally significant example of a turn-of-the-twentieth rural-industrial complex in Clarendon County, South Carolina. Additionally, one resource (0305.06) is individually eligible under Criteria A and C. The proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District includes a grist mill, floodgates, general store, blacksmith shop, lumber barn, auxiliary shed, dam, and pond, one previously surveyed archaeological site (38CR1009), as well as an old home and picnic site. All construction is wood frame, with brick and concrete piers. Buildings were constructed between 1906-1916, and the concrete floodgates were re-built in 1946.

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

R.S. Elliott re-built the existing grist mill when he purchased the property in 1906. Elliott constructed the store, sawmill, blacksmith shop, and shed over the next decade. In 1946, Elliott rebuilt the floodgates/spillway. The dam and roadway were realigned in 1963, and the existing wooden bridge replaced. That bridge was replaced two more times in 1988 and 2015.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dr. R.S. Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

0305 is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of industry, with a period of significance 1906-1970. The historic district represents a family-run enterprise begun in 1906 by local entrepreneur Dr. R.S. Elliott, who capitalized on the local area's natural lumber and wetland resources and expanded upon an established local industry. Though the site was likely once a good architectural representation of an industrial-rural complex, the collection of semi-ruinous and mostly abandoned buildings and features today lacks sufficient physical integrity to convey this. However, the resources retain overall adequate integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and association, as well as high integrity of setting, location, and feeling, to convey collective significance under Criterion A .

Source(s) of Information:

Joy, Deborah, Linda France Stine, and John W. Clauser, Jr. 2000 Catawba River Valley Grist Mill Survey. Durham, NC: Legacy Research Associates, Inc.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
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00305040.JPG	Facing North	
00305041.tif	Facing Northwest	
00305042.tif	Facing Southwest	cypress john boats
00305043.JPG	Facing North	
00305044.JPG	Facing South	
00305045.JPG	Facing Northwest	
00305046.JPG	Facing North	

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.01 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Grist Mill
Common Name: Grist Mill
Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Industry
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Contributes to Eligible District
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1906 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Board and Batten
Other: Foundation: Other Concrete pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1.5 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Enshrouded now in vegetation, the building stands north of the floodgates, with a doorway located in the east elevation, facing towards the dam. The building is wood-frame and rectangular, and rises 1.5 stories over a concrete pier foundation. It is clad in vertical board and batten and capped by a gable roof, with gables in the south and north elevations. The roof has open, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and is covered in raised metal seam panels. Window openings are located on all elevations, and covered by board and batten shutters or awnings with metal hinges. No door is visible in the doorway opening. Fasteners in board and batten walls and shutter are wire cut nails, confirming the post-1900 construction date of the building. Some windows are missing their shutters. Wood planking forms the interior floors, and an interior wood staircase leads to the upper half-level.

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

The existing mill building reportedly originally used a waterwheel for power, though this may have been replaced by a turbine system when the spillway/floodgates (0305.04) were reconstructed by Furman Elliott in 1946.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

R.S. Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Though no longer operational, the historic grist mill building maintains its historic character as a mill building, located adjacent to the associated dam, floodgates, and millpond. As the central component of the historic mill site, the grist mill is a highly important part of this complex, and retains sufficient integrity of feeling, setting, location, association, workmanship, materials, and design to contribute to and convey the collective significance of Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The grist mill (0305.01/38CR1009) is therefore a contributing resource to the Elliott's Millpond Historic District.

Source(s) of Information:

Joy, Deborah, Linda France Stine, and John W. Clauser, Jr. 2000 Catawba River Valley Grist Mill Survey. Durham, NC: Legacy Research Associates, Inc.

Elliott, Lorena B. n.d. Memories of Rimini, S.C. 29131.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
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00305002.tiff	Facing North	
00305003.tiff	Facing South	Interior
00305004.tiff	Facing Southwest	
00305005.tiff	Facing West	Crankshaft

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.02 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Elliot's Millpond
Common Name: Elliot's Millpond
Address/Location: NE Corner of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Industry
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

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

Description/Significant Features:

At full pond, the millpond once contained approximately 46 acres. The pond once impounded Spring Grove Creek, and likely covers an area that comprised natural wetlands prior to the time that the pond was constructed. The former millpond still contains a large number of mature cypress trees.

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

The millpond was effectively destroyed during an extreme flooding event in October 2016 that breached the earthen dam/causeway and damaged the floodgates.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

No longer intact to its historic extent and form, nor operational as a mill pond, the pond's historic contribution to the mill operation is defunct, and its form entirely altered following the dam breach. The breached dam and damaged floodgates further detract from the pond's ability to convey any potential significance as an individual mill feature, or as a contributing feature to the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. Site 0305.02 (38CR1009) is therefore noncontributing and not eligible.

Source(s) of Information:

Joy, Deborah, Linda France Stine, and John W. Clauser, Jr. 2000 Catawba River Valley Grist Mill Survey. Durham, NC: Legacy Research Associates, Inc.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
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00305007.JPG	Facing East	
00305008.JPG	Facing East	
00305009.JPG	Facing North	
00305010.JPG	Facing East	
00305038.JPG	Facing East	

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.03 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Pinewood

Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Elliot's Millpond Dam

Common Name: Elliot's Millpond Dam

Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road

City: Rimini Vicinity of County: Clarendon

Ownership: Private Category: District Other:

Historical Use: Industry

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1820s-1830s; 1963 Construction: Other Other: Earthen

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:

Other: Foundation:

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The earthen dam that once impounded Elliott's Millpond is located along the western end of the pond. The dam is oriented roughly northeast to southwest and is approximately 878 feet long by 34 feet wide. The original construction of the dam may date to the 1820s or 1830s, when Fludd's Mill was located in the area, though it is unknown if the current alignment is the original alignment.

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

The dam may have been improved by Dr. R. S. Elliott when he constructed the current mill building sometime shortly after 1906. SCDOT widened and modified the alignment of the earthen dam when it constructed the current configuration of Old River Road in the early 1960s. The existing/former bridge was noted as a 62 ft by 15 ft wooden bridge, to be replaced by a 75-foot precast concrete bridge with handrails. The bridge was replaced in 1988 and 2015.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The dam is no longer intact to its historic extent and form, nor operational as an engineering feature. The dam's specific contribution to the mill operation is defunct, and its form substantially altered following the dam breach. The damaged floodgates and altered millpond further detract from the dam's ability to convey any potential significance as an individual mill feature, or as a contributing feature to the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District. Site 0305.03 is therefore noncontributing and not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Source(s) of Information:

Joy, Deborah, Linda France Stine, and John W. Clauser, Jr. 2000 Catawba River Valley Grist Mill Survey. Durham, NC: Legacy Research Associates, Inc.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00305011.JPG

00305012.JPG

00305013.JPG

View:

Facing South

Facing North

Facing North

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

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

The floodgates were heavily damaged during the October 2015 and October 2016 flooding events, and water currently flows freely through this area. Historic superstructure and gate mechanism removed/demolished at unknown date.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Furman Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Though no longer fully intact, nor operational as an engineering feature, the extant portion of the spillway maintains its overall historic appearance and location adjacent to the associated millpond, dam, and grist mill. As an essential feature of the historic mill site, the floodgates are significant, and the feature retains sufficient integrity of feeling, setting, location and association to contribute to and convey the collective significance of Elliott's Millpond Historic District under Criterion A. The resource 0305.04 is therefore a contributing resource to the historic district.

Source(s) of Information:

Joy, Deborah, Linda France Stine, and John W. Clauser, Jr. 2000 Catawba River Valley Grist Mill Survey. Durham, NC: Legacy Research Associates, Inc.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00305014.tif

00305015.JPG

View:

Facing Northwest

Facing East

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.06 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: R.S. Elliot & Sons Store
Common Name: R.S. Elliot & Sons Store
Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Commercial
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1916 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Board and Batten
Other: Foundation: Brick pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The one-story building is rectangular and wood-framed, with a gable front roof fronted with a stepped parapet façade wall (east elevation). The building measures approximately 138 feet east/west long by 26 feet north/south, and sits on a brick pier foundation. Side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations are clad in diagonal weatherboard siding; the façade is clad in vertical board and batten. The roof has deep, open, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and the roof is covered with raised metal seam. A central brick chimney rises from the roof ridge.

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

Much of the building's character-defining features have been lost: windows are boarded; sections of the walls are missing; and interior sheathing and finishing is gone or deteriorated.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dr. R.S. Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The building historically constituted an integral part of the Elliott family's milling property. Built, owned, and operated initially by Dr. R.S. Elliott, builder of the grist mill and (demolished) sawmill, the store was built with lumber sawn at Elliott's mill, and supported the family and local community from its opening c. 1916, until its closing in 1970. Though dilapidated, the basic form and historic appearance of the building remains intact, including key features such as the stepped façade parapet, double-leaf front doors, brick pier foundation, and diagonal siding. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey local, individual significance under Criteria A and C, and also to contribute to the collective significance of Elliott's Millpond Historic District.

Source(s) of Information:

Tyson, Jackie, Kristie Lockerman, and Mary Beth Reed. Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores: 1850-1950. Stone Mountain, GA: New South Associates.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00305021.tif	Facing Northwest	
00305022.tif	Facing Northeast	
00305023.tif	Facing North	
00305024.tif	Facing Southeast	
00305025.tif	Facing Southeast	
00305026.tif	Facing West	

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.07 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Shed
Common Name: Shed
Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Industry Shed
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Contributes to Eligible District
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: Unknown Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Board and Batten
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Other metal Corrugated
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The one-story, wood-frame building measures approximately 20 feet long by 14 feet wide, and faces east onto River Road. No foundation is visible. The building is clad in vertical board and batten. The gable-front roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, and is covered in corrugated metal. Double-leaf doors of vertical wood board are centered in the east gable end, and hang on metal hinges. No other fenestration is present on this front elevation. A single multi-light wood window, which appears to be fixed, is present on the north (side) elevation and is partially boarded with corrugated metal. Two matching windows are located on the south (side) elevation. A set of double-leaf, vertical wood board doors on hinges is centered on the rear (west) elevation; the north leaf is falling off of its hinges.

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

No known alterations.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

R.S. Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Though dilapidated, the shed retains its board and batten siding, double leaf, hinged doors, and wood windows, all matching in character to the other mill property buildings. The building therefore retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to contribute to and convey collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District Complex under Criterion A. 0305.07 is therefore a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

Source(s) of Information:

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. Excerpt from Occupation of Socastee Bluff: Data Recovery at the Singleton Sawmill Site (38HR490), Horry County. 2007.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00305027.tif

00305028.tif

00305029.tif

View:

Facing Southwest

Facing West

Facing Southeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.08 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Remini Lumber Company Barn
Common Name: Remini Lumber Company Barn
Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliott's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Industry
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Contributes to Eligible District
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1916 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Brick pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Other metal Corrugated
Stories: 1.5 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The barn is a large, wood-frame building with a gable-front roof, and stands in partial ruins. It rests on concrete and brick piers and is clad partially in horizontal lapped weatherboard, with large portions of the exterior walls missing, including almost the entire north and west elevations. The gable roof has open eaves and is covered in corrugated metal, with all roof and wall sheathing absent. Gable ends are on the east and west elevations. A loft opening remains centered in the east gable, with no door.

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

Unknown

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dr. R.S. Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

This building is believed to have housed lumber mill machinery, and given the shelf/rack system within, also was apparently used for drying and /curing lumber. It evidently supported the Elliott & Sons Store and sawmill operations. Though ruinous, the barn remains standing in place, its original form and materials still evident. The building retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to contribute to and convey collective significance of the proposed Elliott's Millpond Historic District Complex under Criterion A. 0305.08 is therefore a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

Source(s) of Information:

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. Excerpt from Occupation of Socastee Bluff: Data Recovery at the Singleton Sawmill Site (38HR490), Horry County. 2007.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00305030.tif

00305031.tif

00305032.tif

00305033.tif

View:

Facing Northwest

Facing Northeast

Facing East

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 0305.09 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Pinewood
Tax Map No. 402

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Blacksmith Shop
Common Name: Blacksmith Shop
Address/Location: NW Corner of Old River Road and Elliot's Landing Road
City: Rimini ✓ Vicinity of County: Clarendon
Ownership: Private Category: District Other:
Historical Use: Industry
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Contributes to Eligible District
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c.1910 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Board and Batten
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The one-story, wood-frame building stands in ruinous condition, with half of the northwest elevation, and most of the northeast elevation missing. No foundation is visible. The building walls are vertical board and batten, and the gable front roof is covered in raised metal seam. Gable ends are on the northwest and southeast elevations, with the primary entrance to the building evidently located in the southeast gable end. Two sets of board and batten double-leaf doors are located adjacent to each other on the southeast elevation. The two door sets open into separate sides of a centrally partitioned interior. Window openings are present on the northwest (gable end) and southwest (side) elevations of the building and are wood framed and square in dimension, with no panes remaining.

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

Unknown

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dr. R.S. Elliott

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The building historically constituted an integral part of the Elliott family's milling property. Built, owned, and operated by the Elliotts, builder of the grist mill, the shop was likely built with lumber sawn at Elliott's mill, and was constructed with the same design and materials as the nearby grist mill building and mill sheds. Though dilapidated, the building remains standing in its original location, with its basic form and historic appearance intact. The building continues to stand in a rural, wetlands area, surrounded by the historic mill building, dam, floodgates, and pond, and remains under Elliott ownership. The building therefore retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, workmanship, and design to contribute to and convey collective significance for the historic district under Criterion A.

Source(s) of Information:

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. Excerpt from Occupation of Socastee Bluff: Data Recovery at the Singleton Sawmill Site (38HR490), Horry County. 2007.

Alice and Gary Weathersbee, personal communication, May 10, 2019

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00305034.tif	Facing North	
00305035.tif	Facing Northwest	
00305036.tif	Facing Northwest	Interior
00305037.tif	Facing South	

Program Management

Recorded by:

Joshua Fletcher, Diana Garnett

Organization:

HDR, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/18/2019