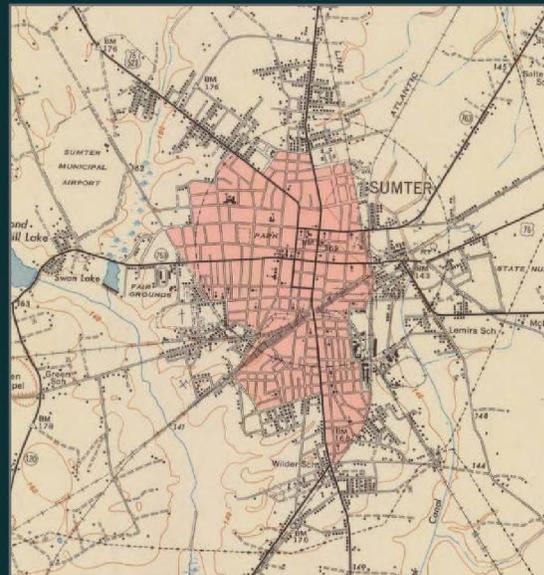
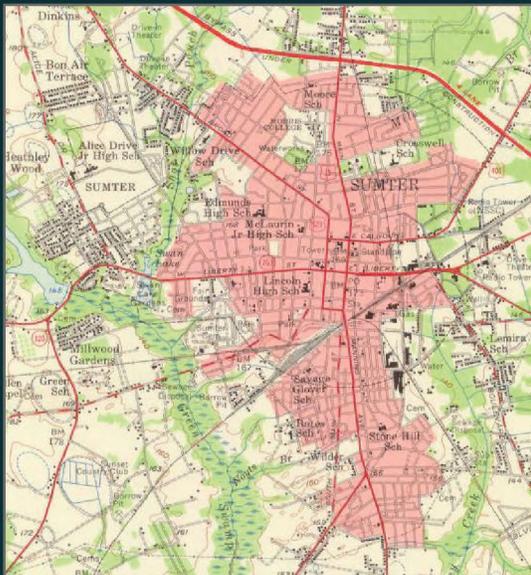


Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the North Main Street Corridor Revitalization Project

Sumter County, South Carolina



New South Associates, Inc.

Intentionally Left Blank

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the North Main Street Corridor Revitalization Project

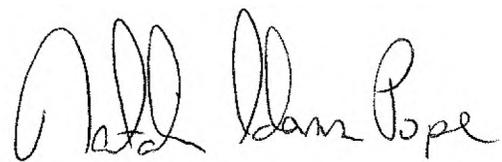
Sumter County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Mead and Hunt • 878 S. Lake Drive • Lexington, South Carolina 29072

Report prepared by:

New South Associates, Inc. • 722A Blanding Street • Columbia, South Carolina 29201



Natalie Adams Pope – Principal Investigator

James Stewart – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Kristie L. Person – Historian and Co-Author
Summer Ciomek – Historian and Co-Author
Katie Dykens Quinn – Historian and Co-Author

November 5, 2018 • **Third Revised Draft Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 2768

Intentionally Left Blank

ABSTRACT

New South Associates (New South) performed a cultural resources survey for the North Main Street Corridor Revitalization project in Sumter, South Carolina between June 23 and July 10, 2017. The approximately 1.4-mile (2.25-km) long project area extends between North Lafayette Drive and Calhoun Street. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for road improvement projects is typically 300 feet beyond existing right-of-way (ROW). However, because of the urban environment and the type of undertaking, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) consulted with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to refine the study area for architectural resources within the APE. Due to the expected minimal effect of the project, it was agreed that the architectural study would focus on buildings that fronted North Main Street and buildings up to 300 feet away along side streets that could be seen from North Main Street. The area of direct effects to be surveyed archaeologically extended 100 feet to either side of the North Main Street centerline.

Twenty-three previously identified archaeological sites occur within a half-mile of the project area. Five of these (38SU1059, 38SU1066, 38SU1068, 38SU1069, and 38SU1071) were located within or adjacent to it. The current survey found no artifacts associated with these resources. Eight new sites were recorded.

One site, 38SU1107, was fully delineated and recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP eligibility for sites 38SU1106, 38SU1108, 38SU1109, 38SU1110, 38SU1111, 38SU1112, and 38SU1113 is unknown because they extend outside the APE. No further work, however, is recommended for the portions of these sites that fall within the survey area because they lack significant data potential.

Background research revealed 65 previously recorded architectural resources, including two NRHP-listed properties. Sixty-three properties were surveyed in the last decade, thus, resurvey was not necessary. However, each of the previously recorded properties was identified, and any significant changes were noted. None of these resources were previously recommended eligible for NRHP listing, and none are recommended eligible in the current study. The architectural survey documented 30 newly-identified individual resources 50 years of age and older. Four of these resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of Matt Dewitt and Zack Haney of Mead and Hunt, Keith Derting of the South Carolina Office of State Archaeology Site Files, David Kelly and Bill Jurgelski of the South Carolina Department of Transportation, and Adrienne Daggett of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT.....	5
PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND DRAINAGE.....	5
SOILS.....	7
CLIMATE	7
FLORA.....	9
FAUNA.....	9
III. CULTURAL CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESULTS	11
PRECONTACT OVERVIEW.....	11
Pre-Clovis/Pre-Paleoindian Period.....	11
Paleoindian PERIOD (12,000-10,000 B.P.).....	11
Archaic Period (10,000-3,000 B.P.)	12
Woodland Period (3,000 B.P.-A.D. 1100).....	13
Mississippian Period (A.D. 1100-1640)	14
PROTOHISTORIC OVERVIEW	15
HISTORIC OVERVIEW	15
EARLY PERIOD	15
LOCAL SETTLEMENT AND STATEBURG.....	16
ANTEBELLUM ERA	17
CIVIL WAR and Reconstruction Era.....	21
Turn of the Twentieth Century.....	22
EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY	23
The depression and war years	25
The Mid-Twentieth Century and Beyond.....	25
PREVIOUS RESEARCH	27
IV. METHODS.....	37
BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....	37
FIELD METHODS.....	37
Archaeology	37
Architectural History	38
NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION	38
LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION.....	41

Laboratory Analysis.....	41
Curation.....	41
V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS	43
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES	43
38SU1059.....	43
38SU1066.....	43
38SU1068.....	45
38SU1069.....	45
38SU1071.....	45
NEWLY RECORDED SITES	46
38SU1106.....	46
38SU1107.....	50
38SU1108.....	53
38SU1109.....	55
38SU1110.....	57
38SU1111.....	60
38SU1112.....	63
38SU1113.....	65
VI. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY RESULTS	69
Resource Number U/85/2446 – 30 South Pike East.....	75
Resource Number U/85/2447 and U/85/2447.01 – Williams Funeral Home, Inc.	79
Resource Number U/85/2448 – 11 West College Street	81
Resource Number U/85/2449 – 8 East Charlotte Avenue	82
Resource Number U/85/2450 – 441 North Main Street	84
Resource Number U/85/2451 – 437 North Main Street	84
Resource Number U/85/2452 – 415/417 North Main Street	86
Resource Number U/85/2453 – 409 North Main Street	86
Resource Number U/85/2454 – 418 North Main Street	89
Resource Number U/85/2455 – 430 North Main Street	89
Resource Number U/85/2456 – 1 Warren Street.....	91
Resource Number U/85/2457 – 16 Warren Street.....	93
Resource Number U/85/2458 – 12 Warren Street.....	93
Resource Number U/85/2459 – 8 Warren Street.....	95
Resource Number U/85/2460 and U/85/2460.01 – 4 Loring Drive.....	97
Resource Number U/85/2461 – Will S. Graham Memorial.....	99
Resource Number U/85/2462 – 330 North Main Street	100
Resource Number U/85/2463 – 331 North Main Street	101
Resource Number U/85/2464 – 327 North Main Street	103
Resource Number U/85/2465 – 323/325 North Main Street	105
Resource Number U/85/2466 – 321 North Main Street	106
Resource Number U/85/2467 – 324 North Main Street	106
Resource Numbers U/85/2468 and U/85/2468.01 – First Presbyterian Church	108
Resource Number U/85/2469 – 305 North Main Street	114
Resource Number U/85/2470 – United States Post office.....	117

Resource Number U/85/2471 – 11 East Calhoun Street.....	122
Resource Numbers U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, and U/85/2472.02 – Church of the Holy Comforter.....	122
Resource Number U/85/2473 – 214 North Main Street	131
Resource Number U/85/2474 – 950 North Main Street	133
Resource Number U/85/2475 – Bridge at U.S. 76/U.S. 378 and North Main Street.....	133
VII. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	137
REFERENCES CITED.....	139
APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG	
APPENDIX B: HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORMS	

Intentionally Left Blank

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Sumter City Highway Map Showing the Project Area	2
Figure 2.	Project Location Map	3
Figure 3.	Physiographic Map of South Carolina Showing the Project Location.....	6
Figure 4.	Soil Map of the Project Area	8
Figure 5.	1825 Sumter District Map Showing Sumterville.....	18
Figure 6.	1855 Colton Map of South Carolina Showing the Railroad Line Through Sumterville	20
Figure 7.	Early and Mid-Twentieth-Century Sumter.....	24
Figure 8.	NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources.....	28
Figure 9.	Map of Survey Area Showing Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Cultural Resource Survey Areas Located Within One-Half Mile of the Current Project Area.....	33
Figure 10.	1906 and 1923 Sanborn Maps of Sumter	35
Figure 11.	Shovel Test Coverage in Project Area.....	39
Figure 12.	Survey Coverage and Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites Identified Within the Survey Corridor.....	44
Figure 13.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1106.....	47
Figure 14.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1107.....	51
Figure 15.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1108.....	54
Figure 16.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1109.....	56
Figure 17.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1110.....	58
Figure 18.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1111.....	62
Figure 19.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1112.....	64
Figure 20.	Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1113.....	67
Figure 21.	NRHP-Listed Properties.....	73
Figure 22.	Newly Identified Architectural Resources in the North.....	76
Figure 23.	Newly Identified Architectural Resources in the South.....	77
Figure 24.	30 South Pike Street (U/85/2446).....	78
Figure 25.	Williams Funeral Home (U/85/2447 and U/85/2447.01).....	80
Figure 26.	11 West College Street (U/85/2448) and 8 East Charlotte Avenue (U/85/2449).....	83
Figure 27.	441 North Main Street (U/85/2450) and 437 North Main Street (U/85/2451).....	85
Figure 28.	415/417 North Main Street (U/85/2452).....	87
Figure 29.	409 North Main Street (U/85/2453).....	88
Figure 30.	418 North Main Street (U/85/2454) and 430 North Main Street (U/85/2455).....	90
Figure 31.	1 Warren Street (U/85/2456).....	92
Figure 32.	16 Warren Street (U/85/2457) and 12 Warren Street (U/85/2458).....	94
Figure 33.	8 Warren Street (U/85/2459).....	96
Figure 34.	4 Loring Drive (U/85/2460 and U/85/2460.01).....	98
Figure 35.	Will S. Graham Memorial (U/85/2461) and 330 North Main Street (U/85/2462).....	100
Figure 36.	331 North Main Street.....	102

Figure 37.	327 North Main Street (U/85/2464) and 323/325 North Main Street (U/85/2465) ..	104
Figure 38.	321 North Main Street (U/85/2466) and 324 North Main Street (U/85/2467)	107
Figure 39.	First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468 and U/85/2468.01), 1 of 2	109
Figure 40.	First Presbyterian Church, 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map	110
Figure 41.	First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468 and U/85/2468.01), 2 of 2	111
Figure 42.	Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468)	112
Figure 43.	305 North Main Street (U/85/2469)	115
Figure 44.	Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for 305 North Main Street (U/85/2469)	116
Figure 45.	United States Post Office (U/85/2470), 1 of 2	118
Figure 46.	United States Post Office (U/85/2470), 2 of 2	119
Figure 47.	Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for the United States Post Office (U/85/2470)	120
Figure 48.	11 East Calhoun Street (U/85/2471)	123
Figure 49.	Church of the Holy Comforter (U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, U/85/2472.02), 1 of 2	124
Figure 50.	Church of the Holy Comforter, 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map	125
Figure 51.	Church of the Holy Comforter (U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, U/85/2472.02), 2 of 2	126
Figure 52.	Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for Church of the Holy Comforter (U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, U/85/2472.02)	127
Figure 53.	214 North Main Street (U/85/2473)	132
Figure 54.	950 North Main Street (U/85/2474)	134
Figure 55.	Bridge at U.S. 76/U.S. 378 and North Main Street (U/85/2475)	136

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Summary of Soil Types Present in the Project Area.....	7
Table 2.	NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources.....	29
Table 3.	Summary of Archaeological Resources Located Within One-Half Mile of the Project Area.....	31
Table 4.	Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources.....	46
Table 5.	Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1106.....	48
Table 6.	Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1107.....	52
Table 7.	Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1111.....	60
Table 8.	Significant Changes to NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources.....	69
Table 9.	Newly Recorded Individual Architectural Resources.....	74

Intentionally Left Blank

I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates (New South) performed a cultural resources survey of the North Main Street Corridor Revitalization study area in Sumter, South Carolina (Figure 1). The archaeological and architectural survey of this approximately 1.4-mile (2.25-km) long project area was conducted on behalf of Mead and Hunt.

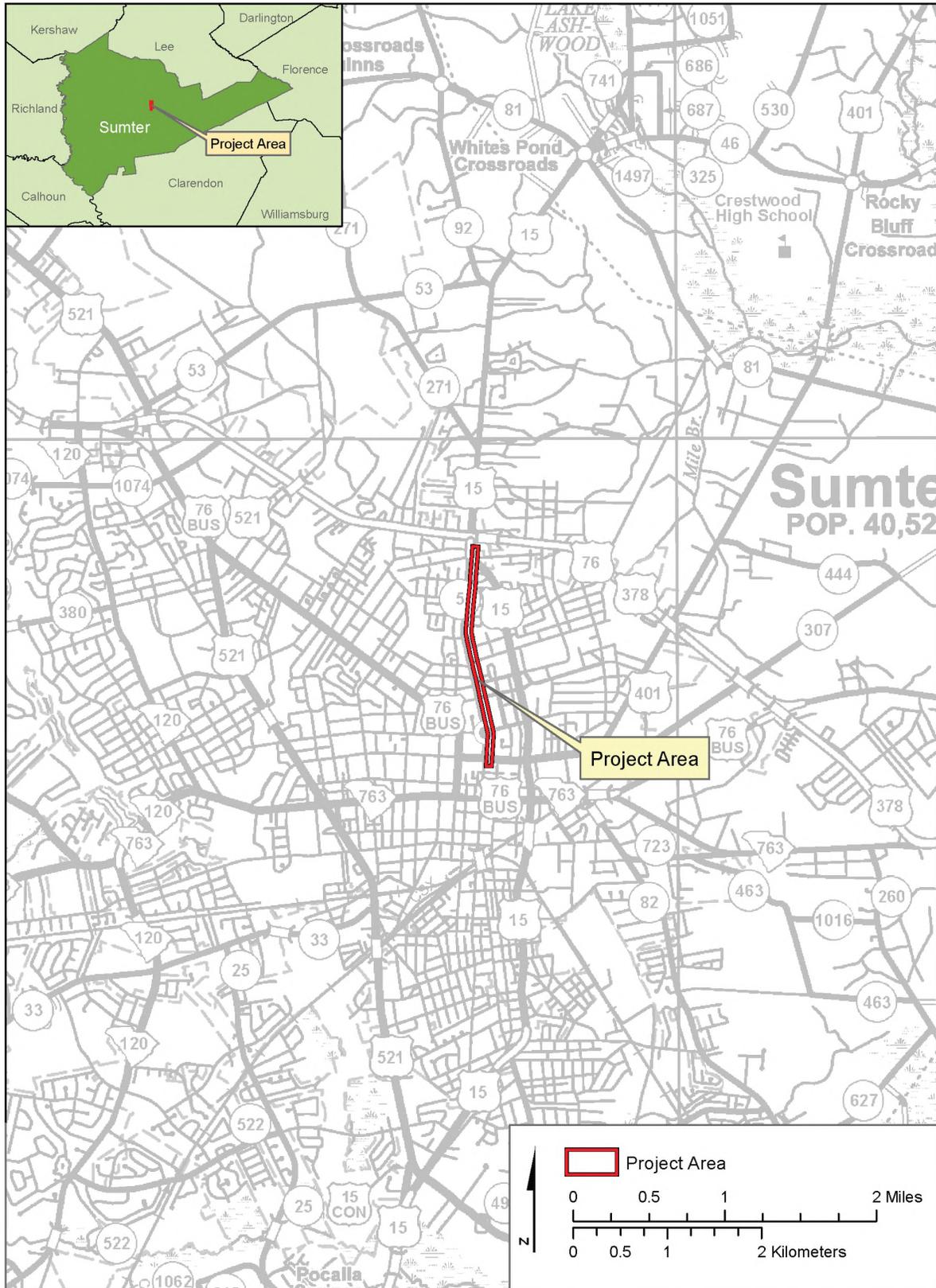
North Main Street is a major Sumter thoroughfare. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) ran between North Lafayette Drive on the north and Calhoun Street on the south (Figure 2). Most of the survey corridor is lined with sidewalks and residential or commercial lots. The current infrastructure does not promote safe walking and bicycling. In addition, the public transit stops lack shelters and bus stop poles. The purpose of this project is to design a revitalized corridor. Proposed improvements include, but are not limited to: bicycling and pedestrian elements, median plantings, cross walks and decorative mast arms, streetscape plantings, pedestrian lighting, underground utilities (where applicable), bus stops/shelters, and American with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements.

The APE for road improvement projects is typically 300 feet beyond existing right-of-way (ROW). However, because of the urban environment of the proposed undertaking, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) consulted with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to refine the study area for architectural resources within the APE. Due to the expected minimal effect of the project, it was agreed that the architectural study would focus on buildings that fronted North Main Street and buildings up to 300 feet away along side streets that could be seen from North Main Street. The area of direct effects to be surveyed archaeologically extended 100 feet to either side of the North Main Street centerline.

Fieldwork was conducted between June 23 and July 11, 2017. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator, and James Stewart served as archaeology Field Director. Katie Dykens Quinn conducted the architectural survey fieldwork.

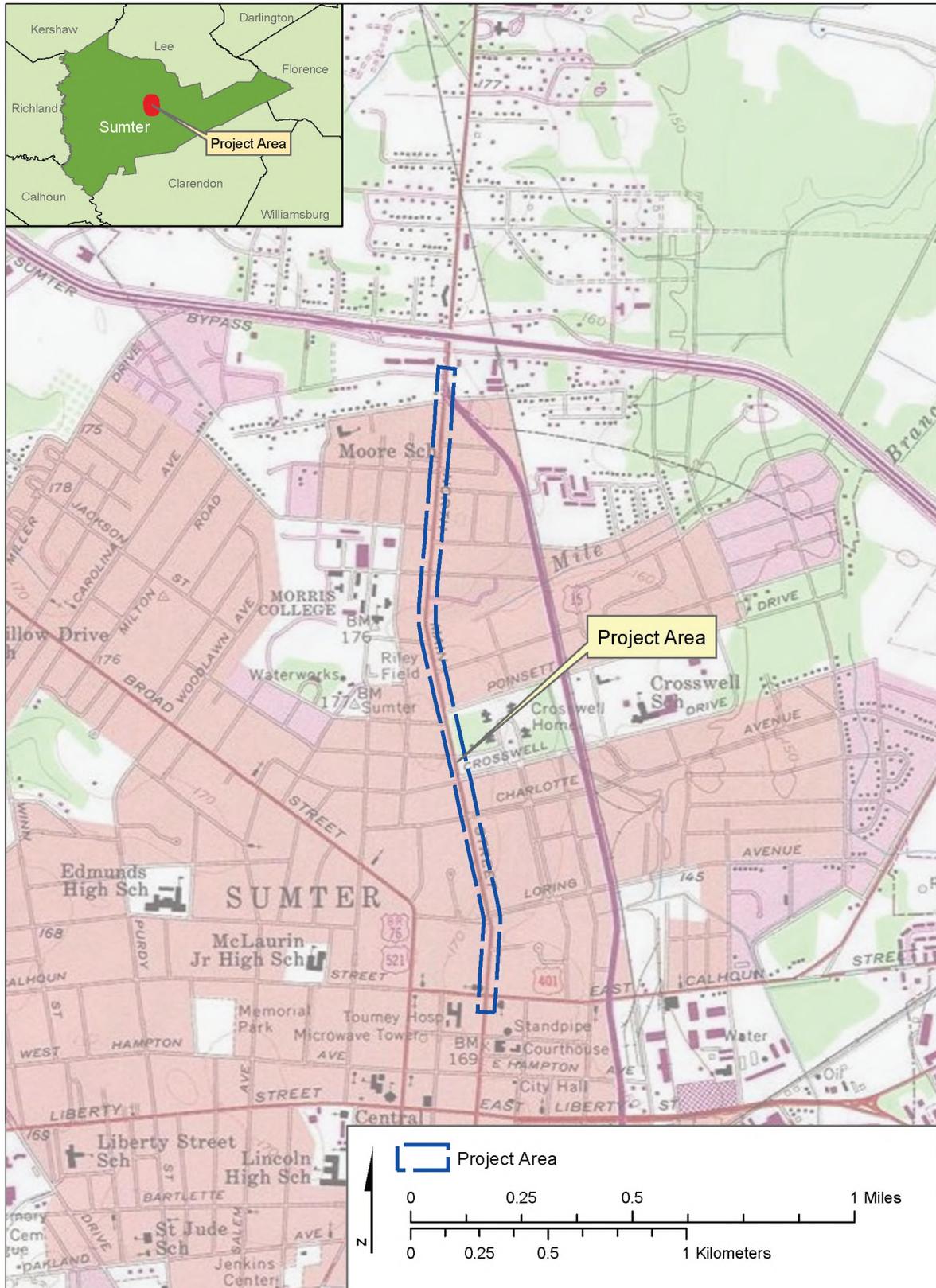
This project consisted of background research, archaeological field survey, architectural field survey, and assessment of all archaeological sites and architectural resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The work performed by New South complied with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the current South Carolina Standards and Guidelines of Archaeological Investigations (2013), and the South Carolina Department of Transportation On-Call Archaeological Services Scope of Work (2007).

Figure 1.
Sumter City Highway Map Showing the Project Area



Source: South Carolina DOT

Figure 2.
Project Location Map



Source: USGS 1983 Sumter East, South Carolina Quadrangle

Following this introduction is the environmental context (Chapter II) and cultural context (Chapter III). Chapter IV outlines the methods used. Chapters V and VI discuss the Archaeological Survey and Architectural Survey results respectively. Following the Recommendations and Conclusions (Chapter VII) are the appendices with the artifact catalog (Appendix A) and architectural survey cards (Appendix B).

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND DRAINAGE

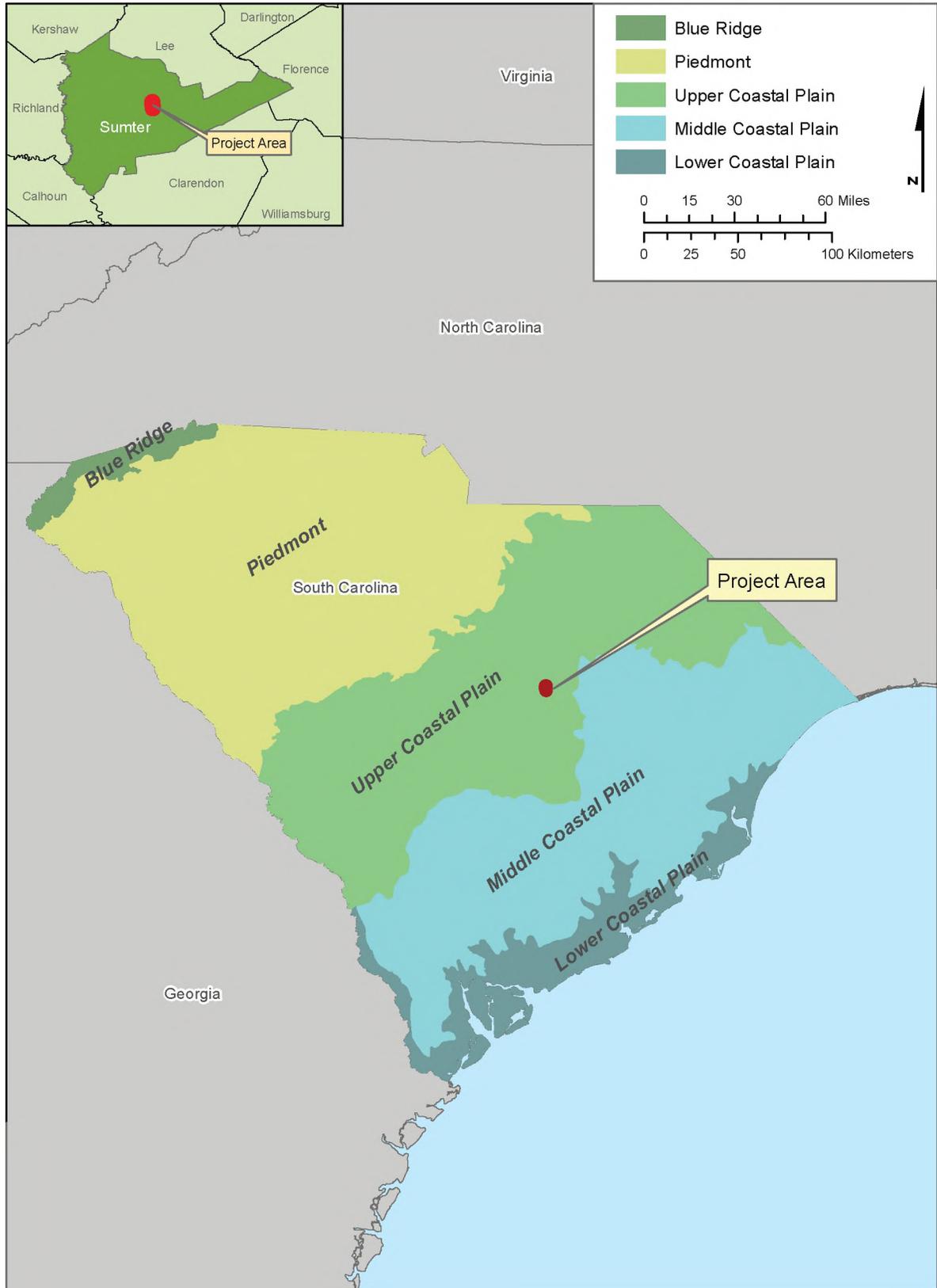
The Coastal Plain physiographic region extends from the modern coastline to the Fall Line edge of the Piedmont (Figure 3). This region descends towards the coast in a series of ancient marine terraces. Even though all of Sumter County falls within the Coastal Plain, there is still considerable topographic variation. The city of Sumter on the Pocotaligo River has an elevation of 169 feet above sea level while the swamps along the Wateree River are barely 100 feet above sea level. Between them are the highest elevations in the county, a series of irregular sandhills associated with the Orangeburg Scarp. These “High Hills of the Santee” reach heights greater than 300 feet above sea level near the communities of Wedgefield and Stateburg (Ramsey and Green 1922:13).

In 1701, John Lawson visited the High Hills of the Santee, one of which he described as an “Alp with a top like a sugar loaf,” referring to the sandy nature of the hills (Nicholes 1975:65–66). The High Hills of the Santee were a noted historical landscape feature and are composed of remnant sand dunes. This ancient shoreline was modified over the millennia by wind and river erosion (Cooke 1936). The hills extend in a north-south line along the eastern edge of the Wateree River. They collectively form a ridge running the length of Sumter County. Irregular and relatively rugged in the north, these hills become more rounded as the elevation drops to the south (Ramsey and Green 1922:13, 26). The city of Sumter is located on the east side of this ridge.

In addition to sandhills, the local area is also marked by shallow swampy depressions that are best defined near the apex of the sandhills. Called bays or “Carolina Bays,” these depressions often have a distinctive oval shape (Thom 1970). Several bays are identifiable near the project area. They are found throughout a wide area of both North and South Carolina in both the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont. Dated to the late Pleistocene, their origin is still a mystery. Among the more popular theories explaining the bays is the mid-air explosion of comet fragments, entering the earth’s atmosphere on a northwest trajectory. Another suggests that the bays were formed by littoral processes set up in shallow seas by strong unidirectional winds.

Sumter County is centrally located in South Carolina and is bounded on the east by the Lynches River and the west by the Wateree River. The junction of the Wateree and Congaree rivers at the southwest corner of Sumter County forms the head of the Santee River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean south of Georgetown, South Carolina. Flowing south through the middle of Sumter

Figure 3.
Physiographic Map of South Carolina Showing the Project Location



Source: ESRI Resource Data, South Carolina Geological Survey (2014)

County, between the Wateree-Santee and the Lynches rivers, is a smaller drainage containing the Black River and its tributaries. The Pocotaligo River, a principal tributary of the Black River, flows adjacent to the city of Sumter, the county seat and population center of Sumter County.

SOILS

Four soil types are identified within the project area (Figure 4; Table 1). Most of the survey area (63.6%) extends across well-drained Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex soils. Very poorly drained soils are present across 21 percent of the survey area. The remaining 15.4 percent is moderately well drained to well drained.

Table 1. Summary of Soil Types Present in the Project Area

Map Unit Name	Drainage Classification	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area (%)
Goldsboro-Noboco complex (GoA)	Moderately well drained – well drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.5	15.4
Johnston mucky sandy loam (JnA)	Very poorly drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.2	0.50
Lynchburg-Rains complex (LyA)	Very poorly drained, frequently flooded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.3	20.5
Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex (WaB)	Well drained, 0 to 4 percent slopes	22.7	63.6
Total Acres		35.7	100

CLIMATE

The climate of the Coastal Plain region has been described as “humid subtropical” (Critchfield 1974) and is characterized by short mild winters and hot, humid summers. Proximity to the ocean moderates temperatures, causing lower maximum and higher minimum temperatures than areas located further inland. Moreover, the growing season is longer (Carter 1974). Summers are dominated by warm, moist, tropical air masses, and convection storms generally produce precipitation during this season. Winter precipitation, by contrast, originates from continental fronts out of the north and west. Spring usually represents the driest season, but drought conditions can occur in the fall.

The Sumter weather station (388440) has recorded weather data since 1901. In that period, the average annual temperatures range between 51.5 and 75.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is 46 inches. The warmest months of July and August have average maximum temperatures of 90-91 degrees Fahrenheit. The lowest average monthly temperatures of 34-35 degrees Fahrenheit are recorded in January and December (Southeastern Regional Climate Center 2015).

Figure 4.
Soil Map of the Project Area



Source: Soil Survey Staff (2017)

FLORA

Three different ecosystems exist in the region. The most prevalent of these are the upland forest communities assigned to oak-pine (Braun 1950), longleaf pine-wire grass, and loblolly-shortleaf pine associations. Swamp communities that form in poorly drained locations represent the second most common ecosystem within the region. These swamp communities occur mostly along river bottoms and in Carolina Bays (Sandifer et al. 1980:3). Freshwater stream environments constitute a third ecosystem.

Oak-hickory forest communities predominate in the area and represent the climax vegetation of the Coastal Plain (Braun 1950; Quarterman and Keever 1962). Principal tree constituents of these communities include beech, laurel, oak, bull bay, white oak, sweet gum, mockernut hickory, water oak, southern red oak, pignut hickory, and black gum. In sloping locations, forests are what Braun (1950) terms mixed mesophytic forests. Dominant tree species in these areas consist of beech, bull bay, laurel oak, red maple, black gum, tulip tree, sweet gum, and loblolly pine.

Longleaf pine forests occur in xeric, well-drained sandy locations, seasonally flooded landforms and mesic situations where fire has interrupted but not inhibited succession processes (Bennett and Pittman 1991; Platt et al. 1988; Sandifer et al. 1980:439). Longleaf pine forests may be limited to a canopy of predominantly longleaf pine and a limited herbaceous layer composed of such commonly abundant species as wiregrass, ported nut rush, camphorweed, beggar ticks, panic grass, broom-straw, bracken fern, aster, goat's rue, and thoroughwort. Longleaf pine succession forests are three-tiered, containing a tall shrub layer in addition to the canopy and herbaceous ground cover. The succession forest type eventually develops into mixed pine and pine/mixed hardwood communities. Slash, loblolly, and short leaf pine species often replace longleaf pine.

The other major ecosystem of the interriverine uplands is the swamp tupelo community (Sandifer et al. 1980:378). This community occurs in areas where the water table is at, or slightly above, the ground surface. Plant associations in this community consist of hardwoods dominated by tupelo and gum along with red bay, sweet bay, and red maple (Shelford 1963). Loblolly pine, short leaf pine, water oak, white oak, and hickories occur on better-drained topographic features within the larger swamp system.

FAUNA

These habitats support a range of animal species that had economic significance for human populations. Amphibians and reptiles occupy moist habitats within the uplands and include varieties of salamanders, tree frogs, toads, lizards, turtles, and snakes. Species of birds in the area include screech owl, red-bellied woodpecker, eastern wood pewee, southern crested flycatcher, Carolina chickadee, brown-headed nuthatch, eastern bluebird, warblers, summer tanager, sparrow, bobwhite, and common crow (Sandifer et al. 1980:465). Numerous moderately important and

minor species also appear, including various hawks, vultures, owls, insectivores, and the turkey. Common mammals include white-tailed deer, squirrels, eastern wood rat, cotton mouse, opossum, raccoon, fox, skunk, weasel, bobcat, and black bear (Sandifer et al. 1980:472–478). Cougars, gray wolves, and possibly elk and bison ranged through this area during early historic times (Penney 1950).

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESULTS

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

PRE-CLOVIS/PRE-PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Precontact occupations predating diagnostic Clovis occupations in the Southeast (pre-Clovis) have been highly debated for decades. Glacial conditions dominated the climate during this time. While glaciers did not extend into the Southeast, they did have the effect of making the Southeast much colder and drier than the present. Recent archaeological excavations at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297), Page-Ladson (8JE591), Topper (38AL23), Cactus Hill (44SX202), Little Salt Spring (8SO18), and Saltville (44SM37) have revealed material evidence of pre-Clovis occupations in the eastern United States (Anderson 2005).

Ongoing research at these sites suggests that humans were active in the Southeast prior to the accepted appearance of Paleoindian peoples. Improvements in absolute dating methods along with sampling of deeply buried Pleistocene deposits are having positive effects on our comprehension of the pre-Clovis Southeast. Currently, no defined artifact type is diagnostic of the pre-Clovis occupation. The absence of diagnostic artifacts implies that pre-Clovis materials can be easily overlooked. Nonetheless, in the absence of readily recognizable artifacts, other sources of evidence seem to suggest Pre-Clovis occupation.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (12,000-10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period dates from approximately 12,000 and 10,000 B.P. (Haynes et al. 1984) and represents the first conclusive evidence of human activity in the southeastern United States. The origin of the Paleoindian period at approximately 11,500 B.P. is the subject of much debate, and there is some evidence to suggest earlier human occupation of the North American continent. Paleoindian sites are primarily recognized by the occurrence of formal projectile points, most of which have been recovered as surface finds. Anderson et al. (1990:53) noted in their overview of Paleoindian archaeology in Georgia that of the 50 Paleoindian fluted points found in the Savannah River Basin, only four have been recovered from excavated contexts.

Late Paleoindian points include fluted and unfluted Dalton forms, as well as Quad and Beaver Lake points. The latter are considered transitional from the Middle to the Late Paleoindian period. The Dalton type can exhibit considerable variation in form, which is deemed to reflect a long use-

life and frequent re-sharpening of such points. Re-sharpening and an extensive use history of projectile points are not characteristics of the Paleoindian period. Anderson et al. (1990:8) and others (Claggett and Cable 1982; Goodyear 1982) suggested such use history reflects a change from a long-range, highly mobile, settlement-subsistence strategy to one more focused on intensive foraging of smaller resource areas. Archaeologists have interpreted such a change as a response to climatic warming.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (10,000-3,000 B.P.)

The Archaic period has been traditionally divided into three sub-periods: the Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 B.P.), the Middle Archaic (8,000-5,000 B.P.), and the Late Archaic (5,000-3,000 B.P.). The Archaic is viewed as a long time of adjustment to changing environments brought about by the transition from Pleistocene Ice Age to the present Holocene. During this transition, global temperatures rose and associated sea level rise moved seashores inland.

A noticeable increase in the number of archaeological sites dating to the Early Archaic period is interpreted as evidence of significant human population growth in the Coastal Plain. Early Archaic Hardaway, Dalton, and Kirk projectile points types are commonly found in the region's riverine settings (Goodyear et al. 1979). Representatives of the terminal Early Archaic bifurcate tradition, St. Albans and LeCroy (Chapman 1977), are also found in some quantities.

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. The Middle Archaic sequence begins with Kirk Serrated and Kirk Stemmed points, which are followed by the closely aligned Stanly Stemmed. These are followed by the Morrow Mountain I and II types, and then by the Guilford and Brier Creek lanceolate types.

The Late Archaic period has been described as a time of increasing settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed projectile point type characterizes the period, as well as the development of ceramics technology around 5,000 B.P. (Cordell 2004; Sassaman 1993). Stallings and St. Simons fiber tempered and Thoms Creek sand tempered pottery types are the earliest ceramic types produced in the South Carolina Coastal Plain (Griffin 1943; Stoltman 1974). Decorations include punctations (with periwinkle shells, reeds, and sticks), finger pinching, and incising. Some of these motifs are believed to be temporally sensitive (Claggett et al. 1986; 1990; Sassaman 1983). This culture also produced a rich material assemblage of worked bone and antler, polished stone items, net sinkers, steatite heating slabs, and stone tools (projectile points, scrapers, knives, and drills).

Although Stallings is considered to be a progenitor of Thom's Creek pottery, contemporaneous radiocarbon dates suggest that the two types co-occurred during the Late Archaic (Trinkley 1980a). Thom's Creek dates as early as $2,220 \pm 350$ B.P. from the Spanish Mount site in Charleston County and continues as late as 935 ± 175 B.P. from Lighthouse Point Shell Ring, also in Charleston County (Sutherland 1974). The artifact assemblage characteristic of the Thom's Creek phase is almost identical to that found in Stallings. The pottery, however, is tempered with sand rather than Spanish moss fibers. Some of the potteries are untempered. The motifs are almost all identical to those found in the Stallings series (Griffin 1943) including punctations (reed and shell), finger pinching, simple stamping, incising, and finger smoothing (Trinkley 1980a).

WOODLAND PERIOD (3,000 B.P.-A.D. 1100)

The Early Woodland subperiod (3,000-2,200 B.P.) was a time when sea levels climbed slowly and irregularly to within one meter of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). Subsistence and settlement patterns of the Early Woodland subperiod suggest population expansion and the movement of groups into areas that had been only minimally occupied during the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. During the Early Woodland, horticultural activities focused on the encouragement and domestication of different plants, such as *Chenopodium*, sunflower, and amaranth.

The Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed projectile point type reduces in size later on during the Thom's Creek phase and are classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed and Otarre Stemmed (Oliver 1985). However, Anderson and Joseph (1988:197) noted that there appears to be a "long co-occurrence of both large and small forms," suggesting that one type did not replace the other.

Refuge (3,000-2,600 B.P.) and Deptford (2,800-1,500 B.P.) potteries follow the Stallings and Thom's Creek wares. The Refuge series is characterized by a compact, sandy or gritty paste and a sloppy simple stamped, dentate stamped, or random punctated decoration (Williams 1968). They are very similar to the preceding Thom's Creek wares, and Anderson et al. (1982:265) noted that the typologies are "marred by a lack of reference to the Thom's Creek series" and that the Punctate and Incised types are indistinguishable from Thom's Creek.

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

In South Carolina, the Middle Woodland is distinguished by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. During this time, Yadkin, McClellanville, Santee, Wilmington, and Hanover assemblages occur in the Coastal Plain region. Yadkin ceramics are “characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments” (Trinkley and Adams 1992:19). Projectile points found for this time period are typically medium-sized triangular points.

Essentially, the Late Woodland is a continuation of previous Middle Woodland assemblages. The Hanover and Mount Pleasant pottery series are found into the Late Woodland Period (Trinkley 1989). Cable (2001:15) indicated that Wilmington and Cape Fear Fabric Impressed dominate during this period as well. Unfortunately, this period is difficult to differentiate material culture from the preceding Middle Woodland period or subsequent Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sites with Late Woodland or Mississippian occupations tend to contain small, triangular points such as the Caraway or Pee Dee (Coe 1964). Stoltman (1974) observed that in the Middle Coastal Plain Late Woodland sites have a settlement pattern characterized by dispersed upland settlement, which he believed may indicate the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture or intensification of upland resource procurement.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD (A.D. 1100-1640)

The Mississippian period (A.D. 1100-1640) is characterized by sedentary village life, agricultural subsistence practices, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). Not much is known about the Mississippian period in Sumter County. Most of the work on Mississippian sites has been done in the middle Savannah River Valley or along the Wateree River Valley further north. It is possible that Mississippian occupations are aligned with the Scott’s Lake Mound Center on the Upper Santee River as well as the Wateree Mound Complex near Camden. The Anderson et al. (1982) ceramic sequence is based on data supplied by local collectors, Coe’s (1995) work at Town Creek in North Carolina, and excavations conducted by South (1971) at Charlestowne Landing. Anderson et al. (1982) phases include Santee II, which is dominated by Santee Simple Stamped, Jeremy, and Pee Dee.

The project area is situated in the upland hinterlands of the Mulberry and Scotts Lake chiefdoms and away from the optimal Mississippian niche. Consequently, it is not likely that ceremonial architecture or large Mississippian villages would be present. Instead, it can be expected that only seasonal extraction camps or small farmstead settlements of the Mississippian period would be found.

PROTOHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Spanish were the first Europeans to explore what is now the southeastern United States. The first Spaniard to explore the interior of this vast area was Hernando de Soto, who landed in Tampa Bay with 600 soldiers in May of 1539. Over the next three years, he journeyed through what is now the American southeast, including much of South Carolina. De Soto's chronicler recorded that one of the major stops in 1540 was the Native American town of Cofitacheque, currently believed to be associated with the Mulberry Mound site near Camden (DePratter 1989). If this association is correct, de Soto traveled to Cofitachequi by paralleling the Wateree River; the western boundary of Sumter County.

By the time John Lawson made his journey through the backcountry of South Carolina in 1701, there were at least four Indian groups in what is now central South Carolina. The Wateree were located within what is now Sumter County; to the west were the Congaree; to the south, the Santee; to the north, the Catawba (Brown et al. 1983: 20). All four had formerly been part of the Cofitachequi political system, but by the early 1700s, Cofitachequi was gone (Hudson 1976). At the end of the Yemassee War (1715-1718) with its disastrous outcome, remnants of both Santees and Waterees moved upstream to merge with the Catawba. Even though the Sumter County area was effectively depopulated, the Catawbas still used the area as a hunting ground (Gregorie 1954).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

EARLY PERIOD

The Lords Proprietors of Carolina established a settlement at Charles Town in 1670. Many of the initial settlers emigrated from English settlements on Barbados, bringing with them enslaved Africans and a way of life centered upon commercial plantation agriculture. Charles Town soon became the principal port of trade to Caribbean colonies and Great Britain. Foodstuffs, lumber, Native American captives, and deerskins were the primary cargos exported from the town (Clowse 1971; Gallay 2002). Settlement extended from the town to the banks of nearby navigable streams. Other groups soon joined these early settlers, including French Huguenots, who settled on the lower Santee River.

Aside from the Indian traders engaged in the deerskin trade, European settlement would not occur anywhere in the interior of South Carolina until after the Yemassee War of 1715. This war drove many smaller Native American groups out of the South Carolina Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Trade continued with the Catawba Confederacy, located near Rock Hill, South Carolina, after the war (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:61-62). European settlement in the interior was slow and did not proceed in earnest until the establishment of the township system in the 1730s. One of the

nine townships established at that time was Fredericksburg, laid out in 1734 on the east side of the Wateree River around what is now Camden, north of Sumter (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:78–79).

In the years that followed, the road between Charleston and Camden became one of the main thoroughfares in the Carolina interior. Located on the east side of the Wateree, through the High Hills, the road followed the old Catawba Path used by Indian traders as early as the 1680s. With the rise of local settlement, it was made a public highway in 1753. It went by several names: the Great Charleston Road, the Charleston and Camden Road, the Back Country Road, and even the King’s Highway. It is now known as State Route 261 (Nicholes 1975:31; Kreisa et al. 1996).

LOCAL SETTLEMENT AND STATEBURG

By the 1750s, the area now known as Sumter County was identified as St. Mark’s Parish and the “District East of Wateree River” (Nicholes 1975:67). Settlers had already started to move into the area, and a favored locale was the High Hills of the Santee. The first local settler on record was an Isaac Brunson, who moved to the area from New England in 1740, getting a land grant “near a place called the High Hills.” Other early settlers included James Brunson, Robert Carter, Wood Furman, Peter Mellett, and Charles Pinckney, as well as the Rutledges, Singletons, and Haynesworths (Nicholes 1975:66).

The High Hills played an important part in the American Revolution after Charles Town fell to the British in May of 1780. Camden became an important British outpost, and skirmishing occurred along the Charleston to Camden road. The houses in the High Hills provided lodging for both sides. Lord Cornwallis stayed at the Borough House on his way to Camden, and it later served as the headquarters for American General Nathanael Greene. Bloom Hill, the home of Captain William Richardson, was used by John Rutledge, governor of South Carolina, and by Francis Marion “Swamp Fox” (Nicholes 1975:31–32; Gregorie 1954:54).

One well-known Patriot center was the High Hills Baptist Church, organized by Reverend Joseph Reese around 1772. It was situated on its present site some years later, on land purchased from the most prominent local leader of the American Revolution: General Thomas Sumter (Nicholes 1975:45). The story of Thomas Sumter is intertwined with that of the entire region, not only during the war but also in the years that followed.

Born in 1734 in Virginia, General Thomas Sumter moved to South Carolina 1767. He kept the Patriot cause alive in South Carolina in the grim days after the fall of Charleston and the defeat of Horatio Gates at the Battle of Camden in August of 1780. As a result of this service, he was handsomely rewarded with lands and honors in the years after the war. During that post-war period, he established his residence in the High Hills, calling it “Home House.” He lived there

with his wife, Mary Cantey, until her death in 1817. In the years that followed, General Sumter often lived elsewhere until his death in 1832, but he kept Home House for his children (Gregorie 1954).

In 1783, Sumter and other prominent residents of the High Hills worked up plans for a village that would be centered on the High Hills Tavern, using the Charleston-Camden Road as the main street. The site was laid out with lots for residences, as well as businesses. Originally called “Statesborough” but later changed to “Stateburg,” the community was a candidate for the new state capital, which the legislature planned to relocate from Charleston. Even though Stateburg lost out to Columbia, it did become the seat of the new “Claremont County,” which covered the local area from 1783 until the General Assembly abolished county governments altogether in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:44, 68, 110).

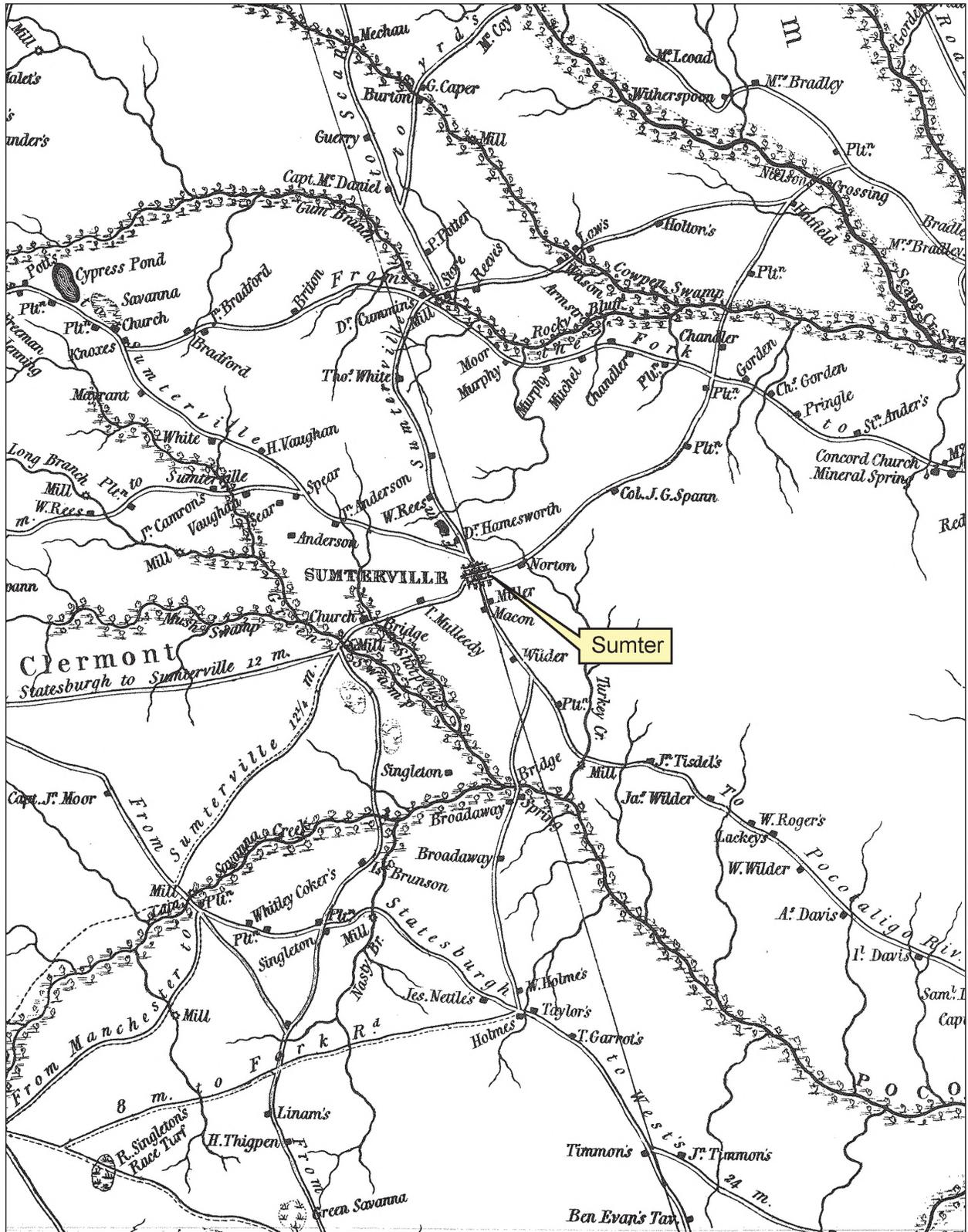
With the abolition of county governments came the establishment of the district system, which remained in effect in South Carolina until after the Civil War. In honor of General Thomas Sumter, the local area was designated “Sumter District” in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:47). The district was divided into various townships, and most of these remain in effect today. One of these was Stateburg Township, which includes everything in the Stateburg area from the Wateree River to the eastern-most branch of Long Branch—including the project area. The district seat was moved from Stateburg to a new location laid out in 1801-1804 and was named “Sumterville” in honor of the general (Nicholes 1975:56, 107) (Figure 5).

ANTEBELLUM ERA

The creation of the Sumter District and subsequently Sumterville as the district seat in 1800 did not immediately generate a local government with any authority. The Sumter District was essentially a useful tool for the court system, but could not own property or make contracts. It did not have a governing body to administer a local government, so the early development of the area was under the purview of “various boards of commissioners appointed by the General Assembly.” There were commissioners for public buildings, including the courthouse and jail, and commissioners for roads, bridges and for paupers (Gregorie 1954).

The commissioners for public buildings immediately chose a location for the courthouse and jail, which would essentially create the new district seat, named Sumterville. In a “rather low and poorly drained section, at some distance from a navigable stream and even from a highway,” the courthouse location caused some surprise and perhaps concern. Indeed, the location was some 15 miles from a navigable water source, and therefore inconvenient for trade. It was near to and formerly part of the farm of John Gayle, whose home was to be used as the temporary court building. The modest one-story building had a piazza on the south side, and it stood in what would later be a street corner in Sumterville (Gregorie 1954; Ramsey and Green 1922).

Figure 5.
1825 Sumter District Map Showing Sumterville



Source: Mills Atlas, 1825

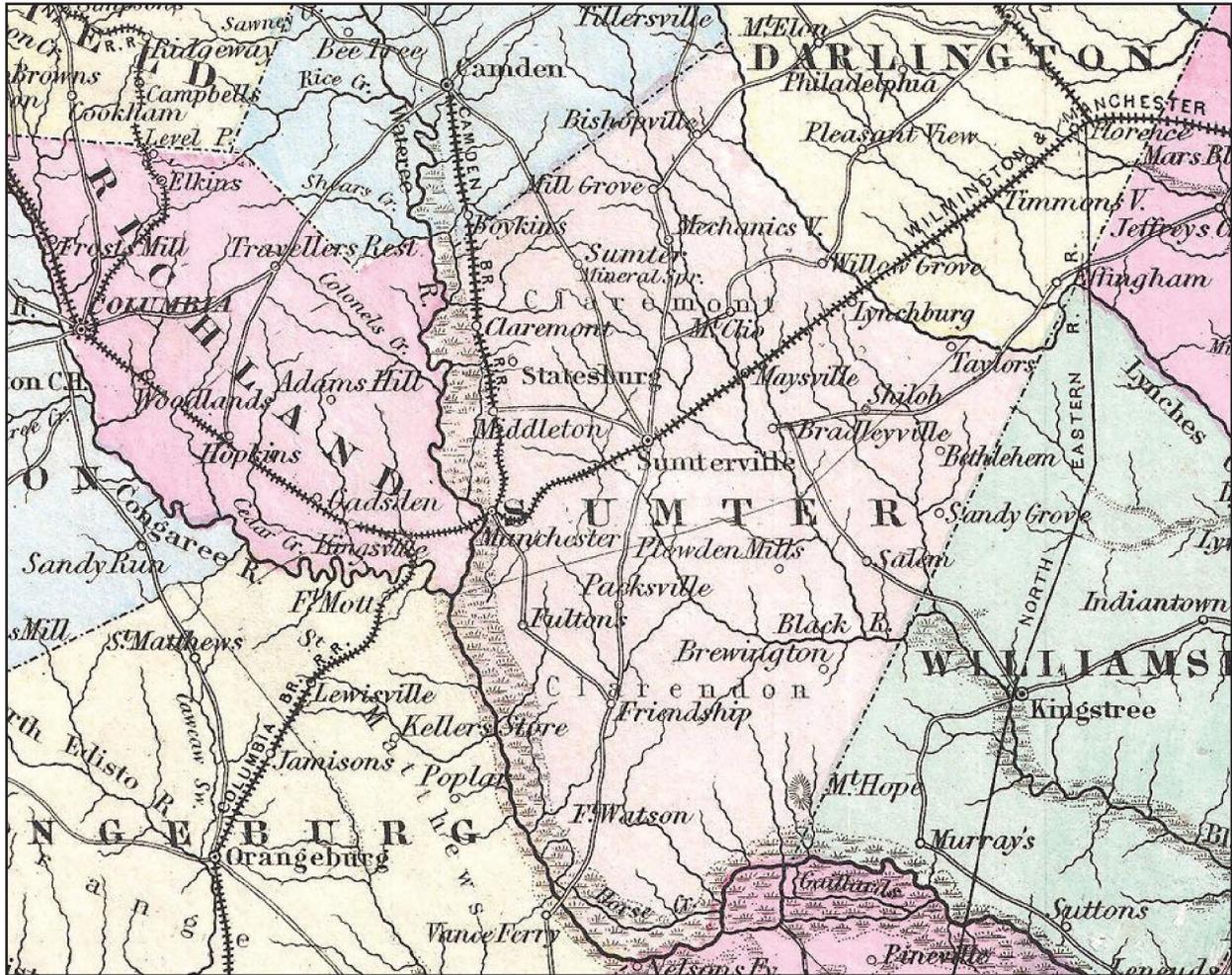
The courthouse was located on the corner of the only two streets in the new town, but the construction was poorly done and the building required repairs even before its completion in 1806. It was likely a wood frame building and was soon accompanied by a nearby tavern and a store. Residences did not appear as readily, however, given the poor setting and potentially malarial conditions of low lying areas. Twelve years after its establishment, Sumterville was mistaken by a traveler for a “well-settled plantation” instead of a small town. Just two years later there were a handful of residences, owned by a carpenter, a surveyor, storekeeper, sheriff, state attorney general, physician and a half-dozen more people (Gregorie 1954; Nicholes 1975).

Sumterville gradually attracted new residents from the New England area, immigrants migrating from Spain and Portugal, by way of Charleston, as well as others directly from Scotland and Ireland. For the first 20 years in Sumterville, religious services were occasionally held in the courthouse, but there was no church. This eclectic group of incoming residents soon added to the town’s buildings and created a dozen houses by 1824; established a Baptist church in 1820; and a Presbyterian church in 1823. Also in 1820, the state’s Board of Public Works decided to build a new courthouse for the Sumter District in Sumterville. The construction of the new courthouse and churches constituted a short growth spurt in the 1820s for Sumterville, and the county gained almost 3,000 residents during the same decade, reaching 28,277 by 1830 (Gregorie 1954; Good 2006; U.S. Census Bureau 1820, 1830).

By the early 1830s, Sumterville held 20 homes, and two local newspapers competed for the attention of the small population. The town was incorporated in 1845, with the official boundaries creating a square, the sides of which extended three-quarters of a mile from the courthouse in the four cardinal compass directions. The act of incorporation appeared to make a positive difference in the town, which had been previously perceived as a “theater of much dissipation.” After 1845, sidewalks lined the streets, newly planted shade trees improved the landscape, night police offered security and the courthouse was enlarged to almost double its size. Church congregations improved their buildings, owners improved old warehouses, and as the town boomed through 1849 the carpenter’s hammer and the mason’s trowel could be “heard in every direction.” By 1850, the town had 840 residents, 330 of whom were slaves, and the county population also swelled from 27,892 in 1840 to 33,220 in 1850. The growth likely had much to do with the advent of the new railroad, which finally entered Sumterville in 1852 from the Camden Branch, connecting Sumterville to both Columbia, South Carolina and Wilmington, North Carolina (Figure 6). The town reincorporated in 1855 with the shortened name “Sumter” (Gregorie 1954; Poindexter 1989).

Figure 6.

1855 Colton Map of South Carolina Showing the Railroad Line Through Sumterville



Source: Colton 1855

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA

The railroad inherently encouraged development close to the line, and it became an important component of the town during the Civil War. Women set up tables at the depot near the tracks to serve meals to arriving soldiers, and during inclement weather, they used a nearby hotel (Gregorie 1954). News of the surrender at Appomatox on April 9, 1865 did not reach the South immediately, and unfortunately it came too late to spare Sumter from the raid of General Edward E. Potter that same month. Potter reportedly considered Sumter a prime target for its strategic location, rich cotton lands, its hospital facilities, and its munitions depot. Residents scrambled to hide valuables in the nearby swamps in anticipation of the marauding soldiers that were surely accompanying the Yankee general. Potter reached town after a skirmish at Dingle's Mill and set up headquarters, reportedly in the impressive Altamont Moses mansion on Washington Street, while his soldiers set up several temporary camps (Nicholes 1981).

The destruction wreaked by Potter's raid included the burning of the railroad depot, railroad shops, cotton warehouses, the old jail, and the new jail. Union soldiers also went home to home seeking contraband weapons and searching for food, money or other valuables. Upon leaving Sumter in various directions, the soldiers destroyed railroad tracks, trestles, and boxcars, reportedly dismantling the railroad for six miles in each direction. Practically all of the African Americans in Sumter were "lured into following" Potter with the promise of "40 acres and a mule." About 1,000 African Americans from Sumter and the surrounding area joined the mass exodus of freed slaves from the South behind the Union Army. This loss of labor and the disheartening destruction in the town did not discourage the Sumterites for long. The "valiant people, ready to fight for their homes and to die for their beliefs, now began the long struggle to rebuild from the ashes of their beloved city" (Nicholes 1981).

The Reconstruction era was one of rebuilding for the City of Sumter. In 1871, a new road connected Sumter to Columbia, and repairs to the railroad helped to re-establish the city's markets. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroads helped Sumter recover quickly from the war years, allowing commercial and passenger traffic through the town. The newly freed slaves carved out new places in the economy, many of them establishing farms or working in tenant relationships with white landholders. Between 1870 and 1880, the number of farms expanded from 1,089 to 4,167. This rapid growth led to increased agricultural goods flowing into and out of the city of Sumter, which hosted many of the 73 manufacturing establishments in the county in 1880. The county's population also surged, from 25,268 in 1870 to over 37,000 (27,058 African American) in 1880 (Ramsey and Green 1922; Morgan 1986; U.S. Census Bureau 1870, 1880).

New railroad lines connected Sumter to major transportation routes headed to Orangeburg and Charleston, capturing some of the trade headed to those larger cities. By 1882, a new branch line ran south from the main railroad, and within five years, another line led southeast from the main line and a short branch ran north. The junction for the southern branches appears to be the same line extant today around the intersection with Harvin Street. Amidst the main and branch lines there were numerous small rail spurs leading to various industries (Gregorie 1954; Morgan 1986; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1894).

TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The last few decades of the 1800s, as well as the early years of the 1900s, constituted an era of unprecedented growth in Sumter. The county's population continued its upswing, peaking at 51,237 in 1900, although the city only held 5,673 of those residents. The city benefited from the railroad, from increased agriculture, and leading citizens who developed commercial, industrial, and retail enterprises. Despite the onset of segregation, African Americans consistently remained a large part of the Sumter population and economy. In Sumter County, African Americans operated 4,734 of the 6,597 farms in 1900, the year with the most number of farms ever reported throughout the county's history. They also likely made up part of the workforce for the 143 manufacturing establishments in the county, many of them located in the City of Sumter (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). Sumter—and the rest of the state—was strictly segregated by the late 1800s, thanks in part to the fiery rhetoric of Governor “Pitchfork” Ben Tillman. These prejudices are evinced by the practice of listing both the name and race of an individual in the city directories from this time. For example, in 1905, the directory identifies nearly all the people living north of Live Oak Street as African American (Walsh Directory Company 1906).

By the late 1800s, Sumter's commercial core at Main and Liberty streets boasted a dense streetscape of brick structures, and residences dotted the nearby blocks to the west and south. Churches and schools remained somewhat central to the main part of town, but development spread south and around the railroad tracks, leading to the growth of both business and residential districts. Industries also took advantage of the land south and east of town, which was very sparsely developed. During the 1880s and 1890s new commercial buildings lined Main Street, and a new opera house and city hall opened in 1894 (Poindexter 1989; McElveen 1995; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1894).

The rapid growth of Sumter in industry, commerce, transportation, and population generated some local unrest with the town's government. A new movement among municipalities to run their local governments like businesses led to an unprecedented change in Sumter. In 1912, the city became the first in the nation to adopt the council-manager form of municipal government. It uses

a full-time qualified manager to administer the complexities of day-to-day municipal management, employed by a city council, which serves as a board of directors in charge of policy decisions. Also in 1912, the town's last railroad line was built. The Seaboard Airline's branch stretched to Bishopville and Hartsville. Similar to earlier railroads built through Sumter, this line generated some shifts in the population and new developments clustered around the brick railroad stations (Figure 7) (Gregorie 1954; Good 2006).

Sumter's growth at the turn of the twentieth century resulted in a dramatic period of construction and development in residential, commercial, religious and educational establishments. Sumter gained its first college in 1908. Morris College, authorized by the Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina (Baptist), offered elementary, high school, and college education for African Americans. Its inclusion of three distinct levels of education attests to the dearth of free schools for African American children in Sumter. Located north of the downtown area, it continued to expand its campus, especially during the late 1940s through the 1960s, when dormitories, an athletic stadium, a gymnasium, classroom buildings and more were added (Alyssa 2017).

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

In 1920, Sumter County had 43,040 residents, an increase of 4,568 (or 10.6%) since 1910, with the City of Sumter boasting 9,508 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 1910, 1920). African Americans outnumbered European Americans three to one in the county, which relied heavily on agriculture. At least 75 percent of the population was engaged in farming, and the City of Sumter was the central location for cotton warehouses and transportation along the rail lines. In 1920, the county had 49 manufacturing establishments, most of them undoubtedly located in Sumter. Almost 80 percent of Sumter's population by 1920 were members of the many Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, among others. African Americans had their own Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, as the races remained segregated in worship, residences, and business. African American businesses developed near African American residential areas, one area was concentrated along South Main Street (Gregorie 1954; Ramsey and Green 1922).

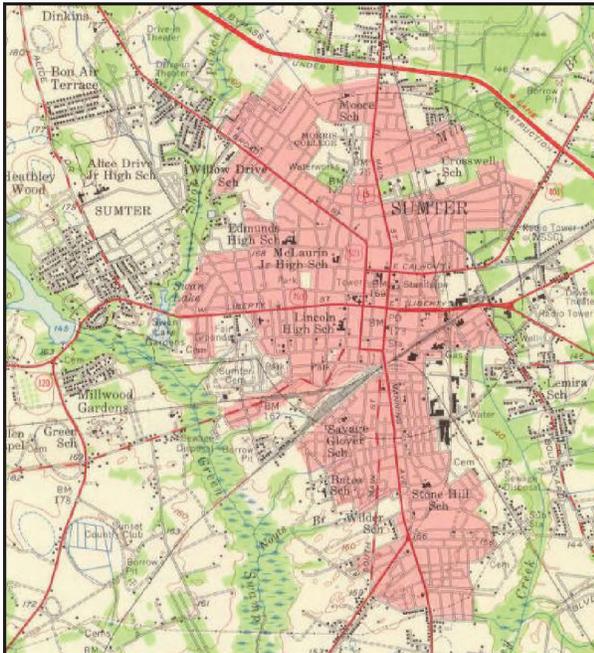
Although some industries continued to flourish, by the 1920s the economic boom Sumter enjoyed slowed down. Prosperity had not reached every citizen. The City of Sumter employed a nurse to care for the indigent sick, and a "Poor House" off of North Main Street provided the only relief from the county government. The Salvation Army sent two workers from Florence to assist the needy in 1927, but they were "discouraged by the tremendous need and scarcity of funds" and returned to Florence. Camp Alice was established by the 1920s on a five-acre pine grove hill, where tuberculosis patients were treated. It was located a few miles west of the city on what is

Figure 7.
Early and Mid-Twentieth-Century Sumter



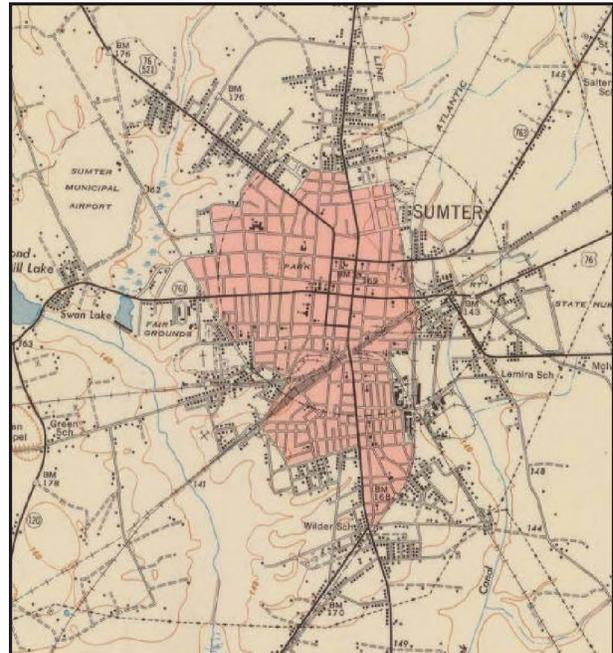
A. Main Street in 1905, Between Hampton and Liberty Streets.

Source: Poindexter 1989, p.33



B. The pink areas in this 1946 map depict Sumter's densest development.

Source:
U.S. Army
Map Service, 1946



C. The pink areas of density in this 1959 map of Sumter are adjacent to new neighborhoods to the west and southeast.

Source:
U.S. Army Corp of
Engineers, 1959

now Alice Drive. Located west of town close to the Alice Drive area, Hamilton C. Bland began a large flower garden in 1927. Bland supervised a city park in the same area starting in 1938, and it became the Iris Gardens, home to the Iris Festival. Sumter welcomed the tourism and some individuals rented out their homes in an effort to gain some income during the Great Depression. Homeowners on Calhoun Street and North Main Street advertised for tourists with postcards featuring their picturesque dwellings (McElveen 1995; Nicholes 1975; Poindexter 1989; Ramsey and Green 1922).

THE DEPRESSION AND WAR YEARS

Though the Great Depression hit the entire state of South Carolina hard, Sumter fared relatively well, though there were some casualties, such as The Bank of Sumter (Poindexter 1989). The town's diverse economy depended not only on the agriculture of the surrounding county but also the large amount of industry both in and out of town. Factory owners also continued to provide jobs, offering much needed work for the town inhabitants. The population of Sumter County grew during the 1930s, from 45,902 in 1930 to 52,463 in 1940, with 30.3 percent of the population in urban areas and 64.4 percent of the population being African American. Unfortunately, the number of manufacturing establishments dipped from 50 to 40 during the same period, despite some of the thriving industries in the city of Sumter (U.S. Census Bureau 1930, 1940).

A major economic boon to the City of Sumter occurred in the early 1940s with the creation of the Shaw Air Force Base. Located seven miles west of Sumter on Highway 76, the major road headed west to Columbia, the base encompassed 2,797.75 acres and was completed in 1941. At first it was a basic flying school, but after the war served as a separation center for a host of men being released from the service. It became the Shaw Air Force Base officially in 1948 and not only supplied the nation with trained airmen but also provided the City of Sumter a nearby employer (Nicholes 1975).

MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY AND BEYOND

By the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s, a number of new neighborhoods populated Sumter, a majority of them in the north and west part of the city. The county's population grew again in the 1940s, reaching 57,634 in 1950, and new suburbs were developed to keep up with the demand. The city limits expanded by 1959 to capture some of the new development to the north, northwest, and west of the downtown area. However, the limits did not expand south to capture a dense urban area located there. Other buildings populating downtown Sumter included new commercial buildings with modern 1950s exteriors, a high-rise apartment building on Liberty Street in 1950, and the Mount Vernon Inn motel in the early 1950s on Broad Street, one of several new motel accommodations to develop in the mid-twentieth century (see Figure 7) (Harvey 1997; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1959; U.S. Department of Commerce 1952).

Sumter County's economy shifted dramatically from agriculture to manufacturing and military employment between 1940 and 1970. As the county seat of Sumter gained more industries and welcomed the Shaw Air Force base the number of people employed in manufacturing grew almost 100 percent in the 30-year period, from 3,244 in 1940 to 6,475 in 1970, while the number of people employed in the military grew over 2,000 percent in the same time. Some of the shift in employment resulted in population increases for the City of Sumter, which grew from 15,874 in 1940 to 20,185 in 1950. The city added almost 3,000 more residents the following decade, but between 1960 and 1970, gained only 1,373 residents to total 24,435. Some of the growth from the 1950s and 1960s was a result not of incoming residents but of annexation of already populated areas adjacent to the city limits (Santee-Wateree Regional Planning Council 1973a, 1973b).

The national movement of suburban flight witnessed a large number of white residents leaving central downtown cities for new suburbs created miles outside of town. Easy access on new highways and roads by automobile, comparatively large lots, and spacious homes made suburbia an attractive alternative to aging, crowded downtowns. As residents moved further away from the central business district in Sumter, centered on Main and Liberty streets, new retail and service establishments followed. This loss of commerce concerned the City of Sumter, which hired a planning company to study the issue. The planners noted that the new commercial establishments only followed the new neighborhoods to the north and west of Sumter, where the average income was higher than the average income in the city. New shopping centers, "a post-war phenomenon," and discount stores intercepted the trade headed for downtown, and some of them were along Broad Street, such as Wesmark Plaza. In the southern parts of Sumter, also called South Sumter, there was a considerably dense residential population, as well as "poorly maintained wholesale and industrial buildings" along the railroad line. Residents in this older area were predominantly African American and had an income level that was less than the average for the city. They did not attract new stores like the more affluent neighborhoods. Planners hired to assess the city's commercial district issues proposed a radical plan: closing Main Street's main commercial block to traffic and making it a pedestrian mall. The mall opened in 1975, but was unsuccessful. The street was restored within a few years, but several of the key department stores on Main Street left the area for Jessamine Mall in 1980. Other retailers left and relocated on Guignard and Broad streets (Lyles et al. 1966; McElveen 1995).

Sumter gained two new highways in the mid-twentieth century. In 1959, Highway 76 was constructed north of the downtown, providing an east-to-west bypass around the city's business district through a sparsely developed area (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1959). In 1963, the state Department of Transportation constructed U.S. Highway 15, or Lafayette Street. This new highway was the first major north-to-south thoroughfare in the city, and eventually connected to two major transportation routes, Interstate Highway 20 to the north and Interstate Highway 95 to

the south. The new highway cut a path along the east side of the city, and through the southern part of the city, which had already developed dense African American residential neighborhoods and industrial streetscapes of buildings and mature trees.

By the 1970s, the Sumter population was continuing to grow slowly. The largest employers in the city were the military and manufacturing companies, which employed 55 percent of the city's population in 1970. Service-oriented jobs employed 27 percent of the population the same year, leaving only 18 percent of the remaining work force employed in professional, government, or institutional jobs, among others (Santee-Wateree Regional Planning Council 1973a).

By the late twentieth century, Sumter's economy suffered from the loss of much of its large-scale manufacturing plants. This loss left large vacant warehouses standing empty, and eliminated a major employment resource in the city. While the city has lost most of its manufacturing base, industry has moved into the Sumter metropolitan area, which includes Sumter, Lee, and Clarendon counties. The region is known as a hub for the biotech industry, while the city remains a retail and medical center for the surrounding area.

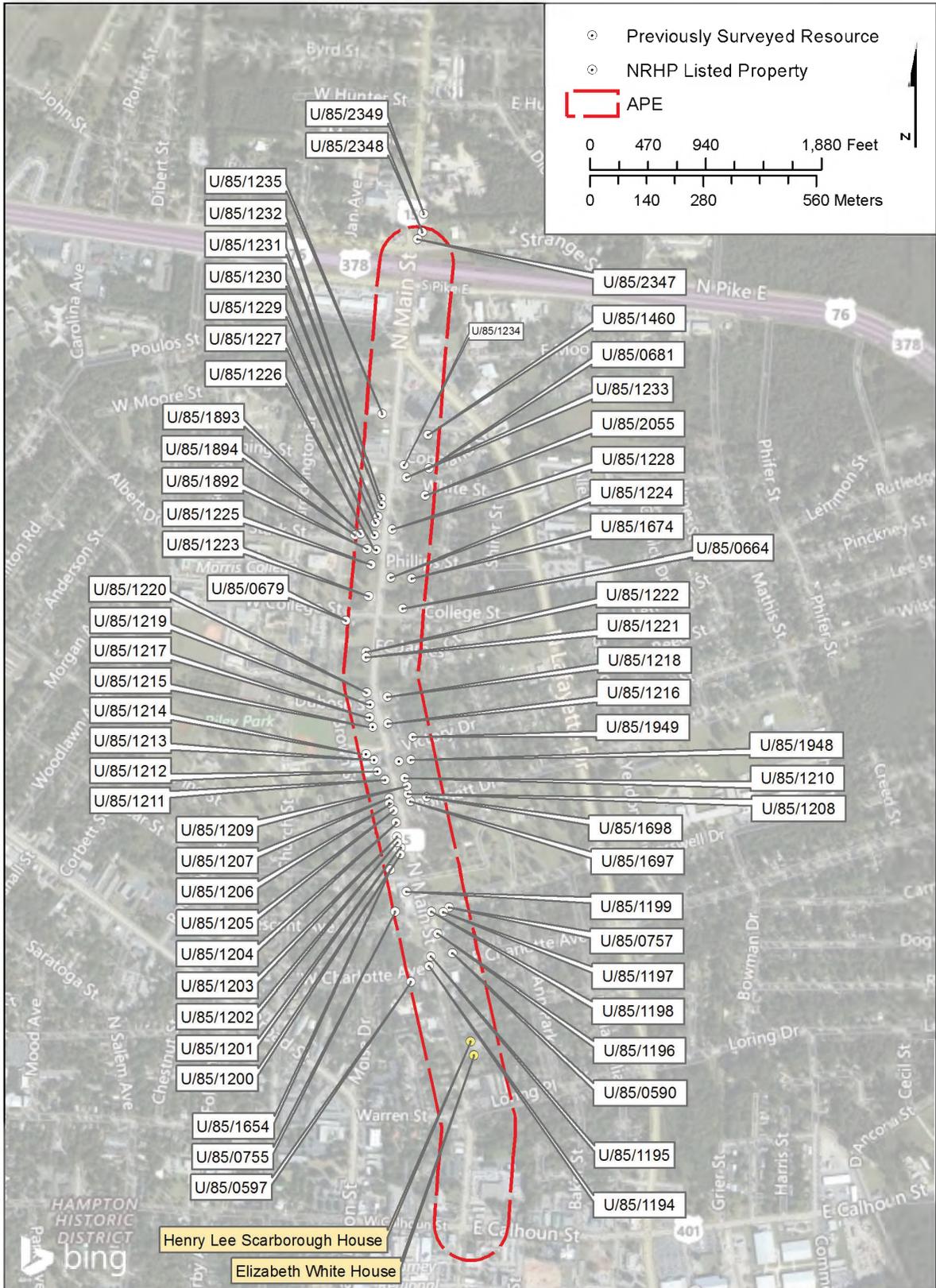
PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Background research found two NRHP-listed properties within the study area: the Henry Lee Scarborough House (425 North Main Street) and Elizabeth White House (421 North Main Street) (Figure 8).

Three cultural resource surveys and one archaeological survey were completed within 0.5 mile of the project corridor. All three were conducted by New South between 2009 and 2012. The cultural resource survey of the U.S. 15 bridge over the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad replacement identified 30 cultural resources (Young et al. 2009). The survey report included 27 architectural resources and three archaeological sites. All three archeological sites were artifact scatters dating to the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. They were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. None of the architectural resources recorded in this report are in the current survey area.

In 2010, the City of Sumter Historic Resources Survey (Ciomek et al. 2010) recorded architectural resources within the city limits of Sumter. Of these 2,007 recorded resources, 60 are located in the current study area (Figure 8). All date to the twentieth century, and none were recommended eligible for NRHP listing.

Figure 8.
NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources



Source: Bing Aerial Photograph

The project area for the 2012 Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. 76/378 and U.S. 15 Intersection Improvements Project (Ciomek and Stephens 2012) overlaps with the northern end of the North Main Street Revitalization Project survey corridor. The earlier project located five archaeological resources (3 sites and 2 isolated finds) and evaluated 42 individual resources and three residential districts. Three architectural resources are located in the current study area (see Figure 8). All five archaeological resources dated to the twentieth century. They were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The individual architectural resources and districts also date to the twentieth century. None were recommended eligible for the NRHP. All listed and previously recorded resources are described in Table 2.

Table 2. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Reference
	Henry Lee Scarborough House	1909	Listed	Richardson 1994
	Elizabeth White House	1854	Listed	Stockton and Gray 1977
U/85/2349	1005 North Main Street	1938	Not Eligible	Ciomek and Stephens 2012
U/85/2348	1003 North Main Street	circa 1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek and Stephens 2012
U/85/2347	1001 North Main Street	1949	Not Eligible	Ciomek and Stephens 2012
U/85/1235	916 North Main Street	1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/0681	12 Copeland Street	circa 1945	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1460	10 Mitchell Street	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/2055	12 White Street	circa 1958	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1234	849 North Main Street	1932	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1233	847 North Main Street	1955	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1232	838 North Main Street	1945	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1231	836 North Main Street	circa 1925	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1230	832 North Main Street	1960	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1229	830 North Main Street	circa 1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1228	829 North Main Street	circa 1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1227	826 North Main Street	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1226	820 North Main Street	circa 1940	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1225	816 North Main Street	1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1894	9 Stark Street	circa 1945	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1893	7 Stark Street	circa 1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1892	6 Stark Street	circa 1915	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/0679	10 West College Street	circa 1955	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/0664	5 East College Street	1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1674	10 Phillips Street	1962	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010

Table 2. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Reference
U/85/1224	813 North Main Street	1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1223	806 North Main Street	circa 1925	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1222	758 North Main Street	1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1221	756 North Main Street	1934	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1213	719 North Main Street	circa 1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1948	4 Victory Drive	circa 1940	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1949	7 Victory Drive	1948	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1216	735 North Main Street	1951	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1218	741 North Main Street	1955	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1220	744 North Main Street	1955	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1219	742 North Main Street	1960	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1217	738 North Main Street	circa 1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1215	734 North Main Street	circa 1945	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1214	724 North Main Street	circa 1955	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1212	718 North Main Street	circa 1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1211	716 North Main Street	1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1207	710 North Main Street	1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1206	708 North Main Street	circa 1920	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1205	706 North Main Street	circa 1940	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1204	702 North Main Street	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1203	618 North Main Street	circa 1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1202	612 North Main Street	1920	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1201	610 North Main Street	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1200	608 North Main Street	1920	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1698	7 Poinsett Drive	1937	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1697	1 Poinsett Drive	1945	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1208	711 North Main Street	circa 1935	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1209	713 North Main Street	1934	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1210	715 North Main Street	1938	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1654	9 Pear Street	1920	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1199	520 North Main Street	1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/0757	2 Crosswell Drive	1950	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1197	519 North Main Street	circa 1955	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1198	519 North Main Street	circa 1945	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1196	515 North Main Street	1936	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/0755	216 Crescent Avenue	1940	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010

Table 2. NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Reference
U/85/0590	3 East Charlotte Avenue	1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/0597	8 W Charlotte Avenue	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1195	504 North Main Street	circa 1900	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010
U/85/1194	502 North Main Street	circa 1900	Not Eligible	Ciomek et al. 2010

A Phase I archaeological survey of the Chestnut Point Apartments Tract (Pope and Martin 2011) was also located within 0.5 mile of the North Main Street project area. One early to mid-twentieth-century artifact scatter was identified during this 6.5-acre survey. This site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Several above ground resources recorded during a multi-county historic places inventory were located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. These resources were assigned archaeological site numbers, though no actual archaeological investigation was performed at these locations. No site forms were submitted to SCIAA, and no discussion of NRHP eligibility was provided in the inventory resource descriptions (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979).

The ArchSite database located 23 archaeological sites within 0.5 mile of the project area (see Figure 9; Table 3). Seventeen of these sites were recorded by the 1979 historic places inventory (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979). Five fully documented and evaluated archaeological sites were also located within 0.5 mile of the project area. Nearly all of these sites are historic house sites or artifact scatters dating to the twentieth century. Two sites, 38SU1068 and 38SU1071, are associated with NRHP-listed properties located along the western side of North Main Street, near the southern end of the project area (Richardson 1994; Stockton and Gray 1977). The evaluated archaeological sites (38SU1080 and 38SU1089-38SU1092) were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The NRHP eligibility of the 15 remaining sites, all recorded during by the historic places inventory, was not assessed.

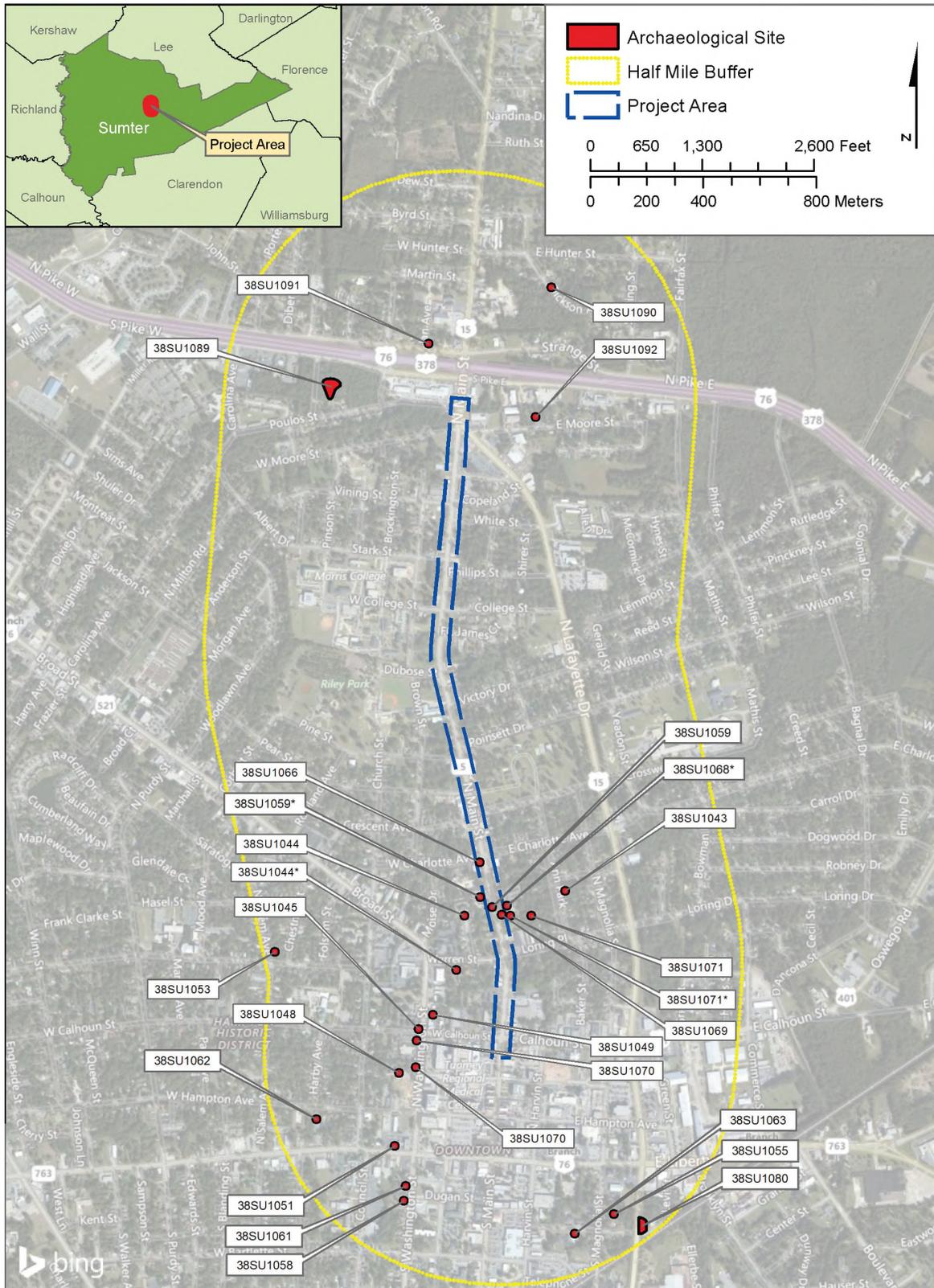
Table 3. Summary of Archaeological Resources Located Within One-Half Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
38SU1043	Shore Cottage	Mid-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	Santee-Lynches Council for Governments (SLCG) 1979
38SU1044	Barnett House	Late-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1045	Bland House	Late-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979

Table 3. Summary of Archaeological Resources Located Within One-Half Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
38SU1048	Commander House	Late-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1049	Sumter Female Institute	Mid-Nineteenth Century Ladies Boarding School	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1051	First Baptist Church	Late-Eighteenth Century Church Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1053	Bultman House	Mid-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1055	Kindreck-Wilder House	Early-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1058	Mood House	Mid-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1059	432 North Main Street	Early-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1061	Moses House	Mid-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1062	Osteen House	Late-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1063	20 East Kendrick Street	Mid-Nineteenth Century	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1066	477 North Main Street	Mid-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1068	Henry Lee Scarborough House	Early Twentieth Century	Listed	Richardson 1994; SLCG 1979
38SU1069	Sumter House	Early-Nineteenth Century House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1070	Williams-Brice House	Unknown Historic House Site	Unevaluated	SLCG 1979
38SU1071	Elizabeth White House	Mid-Nineteenth Century House Site	Listed	SLCG 1979; Stockton and Gray 1977
38SU1080		Twentieth Century Commercial Or Industrial Site	Not Eligible	Young 2009
38SU1089	Field Site 1	Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Martin 2011
38SU1090		Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Stephens 2012
38SU1091		Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Stephens 2012
38SU1092		Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Stephens 2012

Figure 9.
Map of Survey Area Showing Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Cultural Resource Survey Areas Located Within One-Half Mile of the Current Project Area



Source: Bing Aerial Photograph

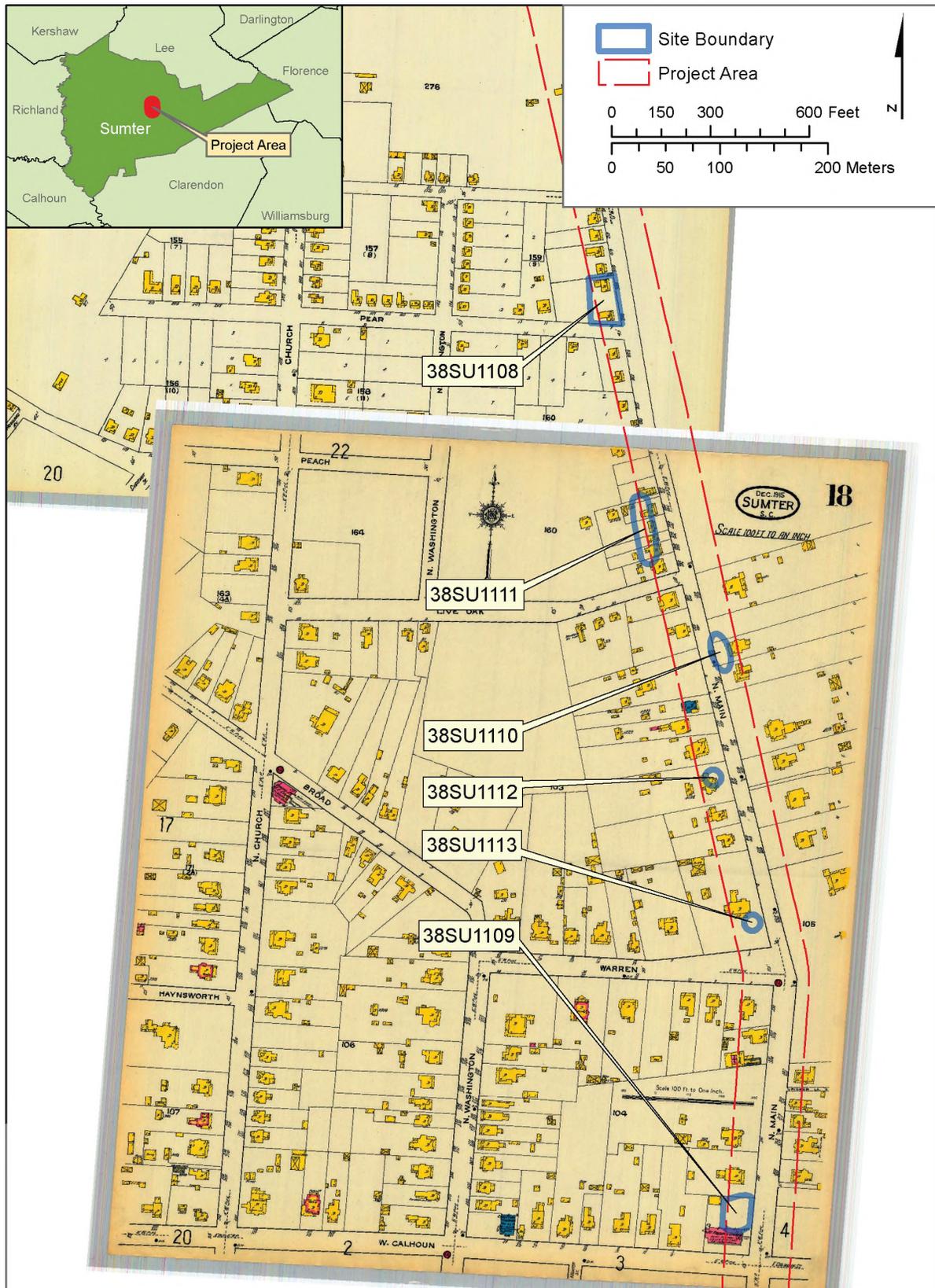
Sites 38SU1059, 38SU1066, 38SU1068, 38SU1069, and 38SU1071 were plotted within, or adjacent to, the project area (see Figure 9). All five were initially recorded by the historic places inventory (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979).

Background research examined seven maps depicting the project area. These maps were georeferenced before the commencement of fieldwork.

- 1906 Sanborn Map of Sumter (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1906)
- 1907 Sumter County Soil Map (Bennet et al. 1907)
- 1915 Sanborn Map of Sumter (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1915)
- 1923 Sanborn Map of Sumter (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1923)
- 1935 Sumter County Soil Map (Burke et al. 1935)
- 1946 Sumter, SC 1:62,500 Topographic Map (Army Map Service 1946)
- 1959 Sumter, SC 1:24,000 Topographic Map (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1959)

While many of the smaller scale maps were sufficient to indicate the presence of a structure possibly associated with an archaeological site, they were not suitable for determining if the illustrated structures were located within the 200-foot wide corridor. Structures identified on the large-scale Sanborn Maps, however, were drawn with sufficient precision to associate identified archaeological sites (Figure 10). Dated aerial photography of site locations for the years 1994-2012 were also compared to site locations through Google Earth.

Figure 10.
1906 and 1923 Sanborn Maps of Sumter



Source: Sanborn Insurance Company

Intentionally Left Blank

IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research sought to identify all previously recorded cultural resources located within or near the project area and develop a general cultural and historical context to properly evaluate resources identified during the field survey. In addition, background research identified historic maps and aerial photos that document development in the project area.

New South reviewed ArchSite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by the SCIAA and the SCDAH, to identify previously cultural recorded resources within 0.5 mile of the project area. Available historical maps were also geo-referenced and reviewed to determine the location of potential historic resources. These resources helped to understand how the city's built environment changed over time. Two directories were also examined. The Sumter City Directory (1906) listed the name and race of people residing in Sumter in 1905. The Negro Traveler's Green Book series identified several tourist homes for African American travelers in Sumter (Green 1940). Secondary history books concerning South Carolina and the City of Sumter were also consulted.

FIELD METHODS

ARCHAEOLOGY

Fieldwork for the project consisted of a Phase I survey to identify archaeological resources within the project area. The field methods followed those outlined by the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* and the SCDOT on call scope of services. One 100-foot (30-m) interval shovel test transect was excavated on each side of the North Main Street center line. Additional judgmental shovel tests were placed in areas with high potential for the presence of archaeological resources. These judgmental tests were placed in vacant residential lots and near previously recorded sites. Portions of the project area covered by impermeable surfaces (e.g. asphalt paving) were not tested. All areas of surface exposure were visually inspected for archaeological materials to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the project area.

Shovel tests were round and 30 centimeters (1 ft.) in diameter. Shovel tests were excavated by hand to depths of at least 50 centimeters (19.7 in.) or until solid substrate, sterile subsoil, or extensively disturbed soils were identified. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. Soils encountered in shovel tests were described using standard terminology for color and texture using a Munsell soil chart.

Shovel test locations were recorded as “not excavated” if the test location in question was such that a shovel test was impossible to dig (e.g. in a parking lot) or would not have provided useful information regarding the potential presence or absence of archeological resources due to previous disturbance (Figure 11). Photographs were taken of excluded areas when feasible.

All positive shovel tests were mapped using a Trimble Geo-XT GPS receiver, which has a sub-meter positional accuracy following post-processing. For the purposes of this project, a site was identified if artifacts from the same, broad cultural period were recovered in situ in two combinations. A site was identified if it contained an area yielding three or more artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or visible or historically recorded wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters. Other surface features (e.g. concrete block footers) were also considered in determining site boundaries. An isolated find was identified by the presence of no more than two artifacts within a 30-meter radius.

As the archaeological survey area was confined to 100 feet from the centerline, most sites were not fully delineated. Portions of sites falling within the survey area were investigated with grids of 15-meter (50-ft.) interval shovel tests. Additional delineation shovel tests were excavated outside of the project area when possible. Site boundaries were defined by shovel test locations, road edges, standing structures, and the likely locations of structures as shown on background research maps (e.g. 1923 Sanborn Map of Sumter). At the current level of investigation, many of these sites were not fully delineated, and their NRHP eligibility cannot be determined. The portions of the archaeological deposits that fell within the survey corridor were assessed to determine whether they would contribute to an eligibility recommendation for the archaeological site in its entirety.

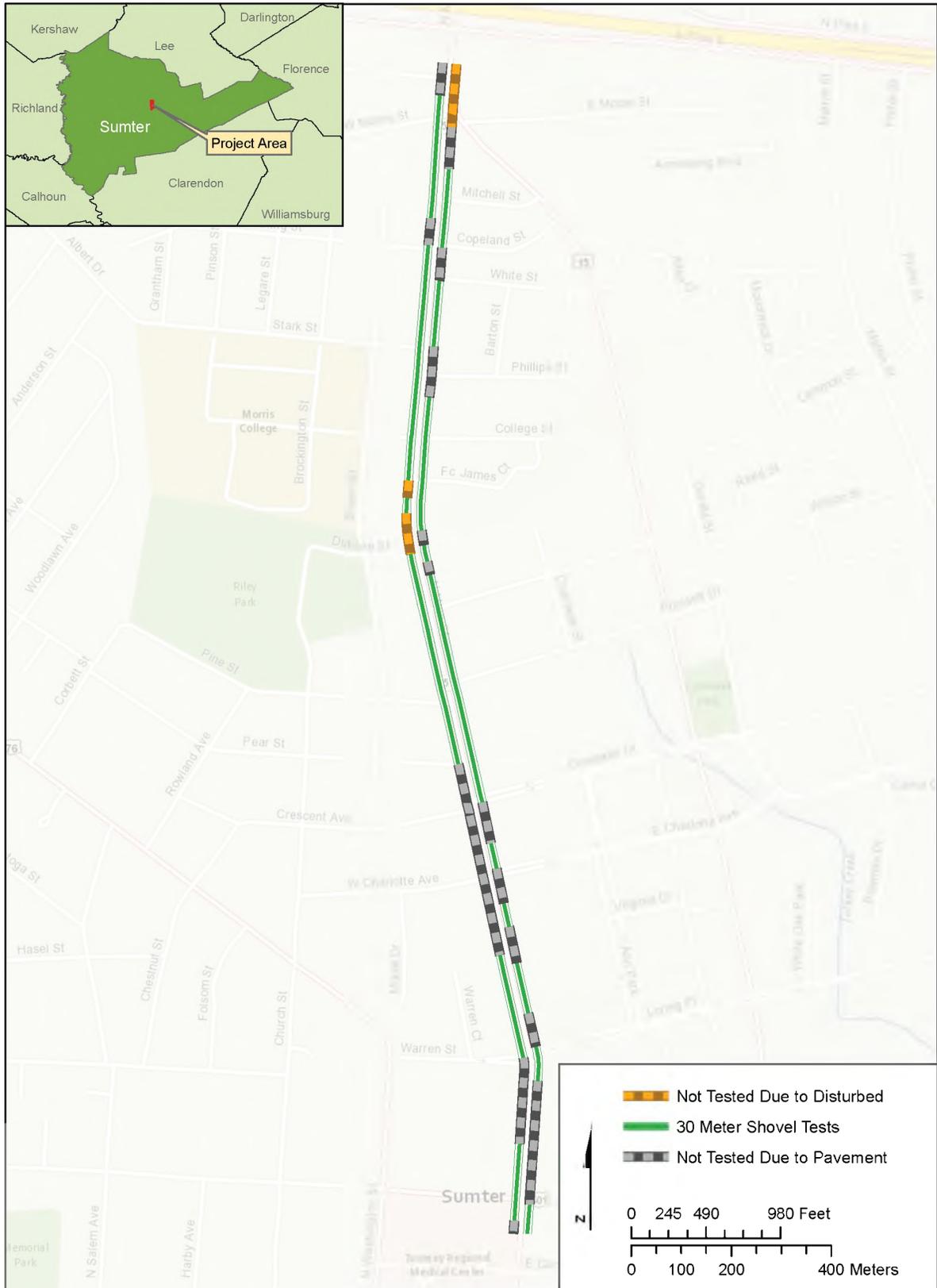
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The architectural historian conducted a survey of the project area to locate resources aged 50 years or older. A South Carolina State Survey Form was prepared for any building, structure, or cemetery greater than 50 years old within the project area. These resources were photographed and assessed for their NRHP eligibility. Properties were evaluated following the NRHP criteria, and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP-listed or that met NRHP criteria for eligibility. All previously recorded resources were revisited.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

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

Figure 11.
Shovel Test Coverage in Project Area



Source: ESRI Resource Data

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

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D, although other criteria can apply. To assess a resource under Criterion D, the National Register Bulletin 36 lists five primary steps to follow:

1. Provide a context for the site in question. What is the state of knowledge for this site type, for this period? What excavations have been conducted at similar sites, and what was learned? What holes are there in our knowledge? How many such sites are known in the area?
2. Define the attributes of a prime example of this site type. In the ideal situation, what would an example of this site type offer? How do the desired attributes link to research issues defined in the context of such sites?
3. Define the attributes of the specific site that is being evaluated. These attributes should be those identified in Step 2, not generic site attributes. If even good examples of the site type have low artifact frequency, artifact frequency is irrelevant.
4. Compare the site in question to the prime example of the site type. It is important to note that a site does not need to match every attribute of the exemplar to be recommended eligible.
5. Delineate the key research issues that data from the site can address. Again, the site being evaluated does not necessarily have to show the potential to address all the potential research issues for the site type, and it is ultimately the archaeologists' (consultant, federal agency, and SHPO) judgment whether or not the research potential will support eligibility.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory facilities of New South Associates, where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. The analysis included cleaning, identifying, cataloging, and curation preparation of all artifacts to the standards required by SCIAA. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type and assigned a catalog number. The analysis focused on determining the period of occupation and site function.

CURATION

New South Associates provides temporary storage for all records and artifacts, which will be turned over to SCIAA for final curation. Artifacts, photographs, and notes will be prepared using their standards.

Intentionally Left Blank

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

There were five previously recorded sites located in or immediately adjacent to the study area. These were all associated with the 1979 Santee-Lynches Council of Governments study, which assigned archaeological site numbers to standing structures. No archaeological survey was performed during that study. New South's survey did not find any archaeological deposits associated with these sites. They are discussed below.

38SU1059

This site was recorded by the 1979 historic places inventory (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979) as the location of the Charles Moise House (see Figure 9). The third arch for Wade Hampton's 1876 parade through Sumter was placed in front of the house. Charles Moise (spelled Moise in the Jewish Encyclopedia [Adler et al. 1906]) was an attorney and the brother of Adjutant General E.W. Moise. The address for the house was given as 432 North Main Street. This address is inconsistent with the address listed for his widow, Theodora S., in the 1906 Sumter City directory (Walsh Directory Company 1906). This document places the Moise residence at 422 North Main Street. The site was plotted between Live Oak and Warren streets on the western edge of North Main Street. According to the 1923 Sanborn Map of Sumter, this location is approximately 50 meters southeast of a two-story wooden structure identified at 432 North Main Street and 45 meters north of a two-story wooden structure identified as 422 North Main Street (see Figure 10).

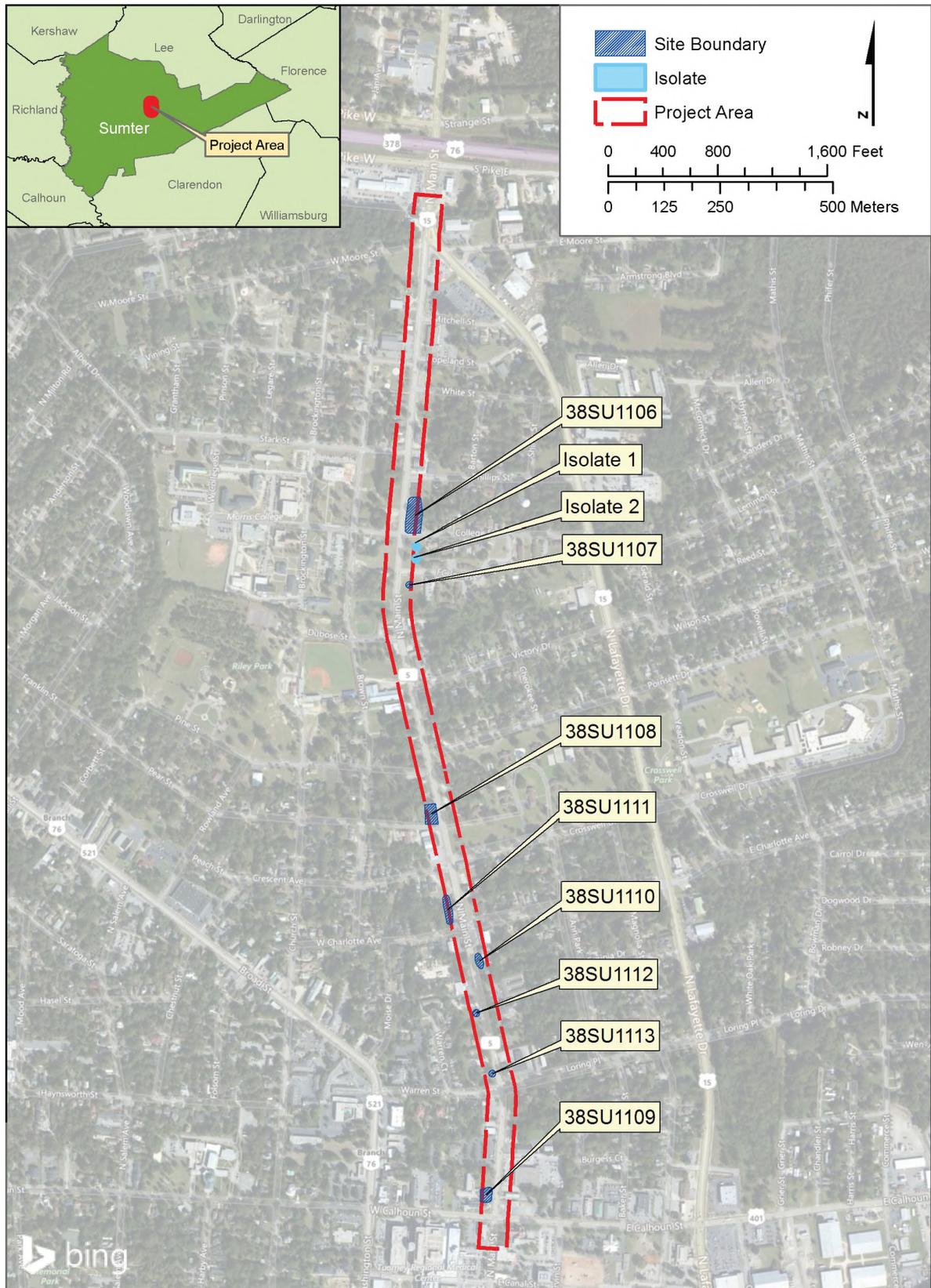
Shovel testing identified an archaeological site, 38SU1112, near the plotted location for this site (see Figures 9 and 12). However, as 38SU1059 is explicitly associated with the Charles Moise House, a new site number was established for this archaeological resource. The Moise House was not located within the survey boundaries of this investigation.

38SU1066

This site was also recorded during the 1979 historic sites inventory (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979). This report identified the location as 477 North Main Street and asserts the address represented the edge of Sumter development around 1840 (see Figure 9). The 1906 Sumter Directory places this street number between Pine Street and Pear Street. The intersection of Pear and North Main Streets is located 250 meters north of the position plotted for 38SU1066. The 1923 Sanborn Map places the site at 448 North Main Street, located in the southwest corner of the Live Oak and North Main Street intersection (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1923).

Figure 12.

Survey Coverage and Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites Identified Within the Survey Corridor



Source: Bing Aerial Photograph

The plotted site location for 38SU1066 is located at the southwest corner of the North Main Street Charlotte Street (formerly Live Oak Street) intersection (see Figure 9). This area is covered by a large asphalt parking lot. No shovel tests were excavated at this location. The site was not located during this investigation.

38SU1068

This site number was assigned to the NRHP listed Henry Lee Scarborough House located at 425 North Main Street (Richardson 1994). This early twentieth-century example of a Neo-Classical Revival residence was listed on the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant local example of the architectural style. The site was not evaluated under Criterion D. The Scarborough House is located approximately five meters east of the archaeology project area (see Figure 9). The position plotted for this site is located 2.3 kilometers southwest of the house. Shovel testing in the front yard of the house was restricted to the survey corridor. No archaeological remains were identified in this section of the project area.

38SU1069

Site 38SU1069 was identified as a farm cottage locally described as the “Thomas Sumter House” (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979). The historic resource inventory suggests the resource dated to the 1820s. The resource description does not provide any locational information and cannot be located on any maps submitted with the site form. The plotted location falls within a parcel identified as 421 North Main Street on the georeferenced 1923 Sanborn map. This address is attached to the mid-nineteenth century NRHP-listed Elizabeth White House, recorded by the historic resources inventory as 38SU1071 (see Figures 9 and 10). Shovel testing did not find any archaeological remains in this vicinity.

38SU1071

The Elizabeth White House (38SU1071) was recommended eligible under Criteria C and B. This house is a significant example of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular Greek Revival architecture and was the home to a nationally recognized artist, Elizabeth White (Stockton and Gray 1977). Most of the front yard of the property falls within the survey corridor. The site was not evaluated under Criterion D during the NRHP nomination process. This house is located eight meters east of the archaeology project area boundary. Shovel testing in the front yard of the house did not recover any archaeological remains.

NEWLY RECORDED SITES

During the survey, eight new archaeological sites were recorded within the project area (Table 4). The locations of the sites are illustrated in Figure 12.

Table 4. Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources

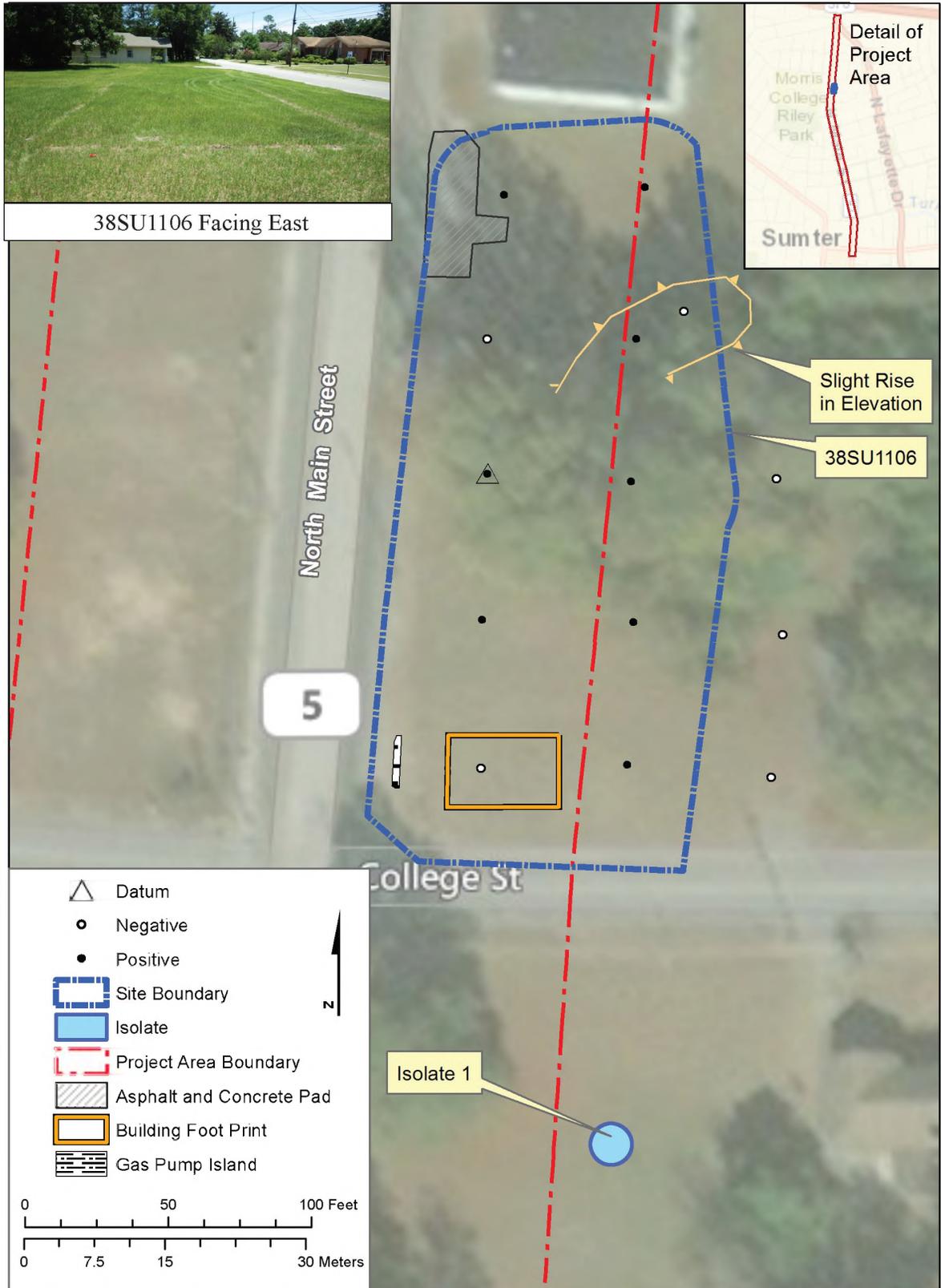
Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Period
38SU1106		Isolated Find; House Site; Gas Station	Unknown Pre-Contact; Late-Nineteenth-Twentieth Century; Twentieth Century
38SU1107		Historic House Site	Twentieth Century
38SU1108		Historic House Site	Twentieth Century
38SU1109	First Presbyterian Church	Historic Church	Mid-Nineteenth-Early Twentieth Century
38SU1110		Historic Artifact Scatter	Twentieth Century
38SU1111		Historic House Site	Late Nineteenth -Twentieth Century
38SU1112		Historic House Site	Twentieth Century
38SU1113		Historic House Site	Late Nineteenth-Twentieth Century

38SU1106

State Site Number:	38SU1106
Site Type:	Precontact Isolated Find; Late-Nineteenth-Twentieth Century House; Possible Twentieth Century Gas Station
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	81x35 meters
Soil Type:	Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow complex (WaB)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N 3755320 E 560704
Site Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

Site 38SU1106 is an unknown precontact isolated find, historic house site, and possible gas station. This site is located along the eastern edge of North Main Street between Phillips Street and East College Street (see Figure 12). During the survey, this area was covered by grasses and a copse of hardwood trees. Ground surface visibility was less than 25 percent. Site 38SU1106 extends from the southern end of two concrete block buildings south to East College Street. Although the site was not fully delineated, the archaeological deposit extends across an area measuring at least 81x35 meters (265x114 ft.). These dimensions were determined from the locations of adjoining roads, standing structures, features, and positive shovel tests (Figure 13).

Figure 13.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1106



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

Fourteen 15-meter interval shovel tests were excavated during the site assessment. This includes eight positive shovel tests and six negative shovel tests. Shovel tests revealed 40 centimeters of gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Disturbed soils were encountered adjacent to the concrete block buildings. These soils were described as 15 centimeters of light red (2.5YR 7/8) clayey sand containing road gravel and large quantities of modern bottle glass. This stratum extended over the same gray sandy loam stratum described above.

Two features were identified at the corner of North Main Street and East College Street (see Figure 13). They include a rectangular concrete block building footprint measuring 8.5x11.9 meters (28x39 ft.) and an elevated concrete pad measuring 0.6x1.2 meters (2x14 ft.). The placement of several sets of embedded bolts and pipes indicate the concrete pad formed the base of what appears to be a gas pump island.

Seventy artifacts were collected from depths of 0-40 centimeters below surface (cmbs). These artifacts are mostly representative of architectural and foodways artifact groups (Table 5). The architecture category includes brick (n=5) and mortar (n=1) fragments, cut and wire nails (n=5), window glass (n=1), a hinge, insulation tile fragments (n=2) and a hex-headed bolt. The foodways artifact group includes plain whiteware (n=32) and porcelain (n=1) ceramics. These artifacts were dispersed throughout the site and represent the most common artifact type collected from 38SU1106. Thirteen container glass (amber, amethyst, aqua, clear, and green) fragments were also collected during the assessment. A rubber blade holder from an automobile windshield washer and aluminum can fragment were collected between 20-30 cmbs. A single precontact chert flake was also collected from 38SU1106. This non-diagnostic flake was recovered between 0-30 cmbs at N470 E515.

Table 5. Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1106

Component	Functional Group	Artifact Description	Count
Precontact	Debitage	Chert Flake	1
Historic	Foodways	Aluminum Beer/ Soda Can Fragment	1
		Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	1
		Container Glass, Amber	3
		Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1
		Container Glass, Aqua	1
		Container Glass, Clear	3
		Container Glass, Green	3
		Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	1
		Porcelain, Plain	1
Historic	Foodways	Whiteware, Plain	23
		Whiteware, Plain, Molded	9

Table 5. Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1106

Component	Functional Group	Artifact Description	Count
Foodways Subtotal			47
	Architectural	Bolt and/or Bracket	1
		Brick, Machine-Made	1
		Mortar	1
		Hinge, Iron/ Steel	2
		Nail, Cut fragment	2
		Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
		Nail, Wire Common Fragment	3
		Brick, Unidentified	4
Architectural Subtotal			15
	Industrial/Machine Part	Ceramic Industrial Item, Unidentified	2
Industrial/Machine Part Subtotal			2
	Other	Auto Part, Metal	1
		Coal	5
Other Subtotal			6
Total			70

Though the flake indicates a precontact occupation at 38SU1106, it cannot be dated to a specific cultural period. Historic temporally diagnostic architectural artifacts include post-1805 cut nails and post-1860 wire nails (Nelson 1968). Datable kitchen artifacts include Coca-Cola bottle glass (post-1886), amethyst container glass (1880-1917), and whiteware ceramics manufactured after 1830 (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Miller 1991; Riley 1958). The aluminum can fragment dates after 1959 (The Aluminum Association 2008). Patent numbers identified on the rubber blade holder date between 1930-1934 (U.S. Patent Numbers 1778256 and 1946073).

A 1946 topographic map of Sumter (Army Map Service 1946) and a 1994 aerial photo indicate several structures were once present at this location. The aerial photo shows a house within the copse of woods still present at the site. Background research did not locate any description of a gas station operating at this intersection.

Maps, aerial photos, and artifact analysis indicate 38SU1106 contains a precontact isolated find, a late nineteenth- to late twentieth-century domestic structure, and a possible twentieth-century gas station. The site appears to have contained a domestic occupation that was later replaced with a commercial operation. The disturbed soil profiles and the presence of late nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century artifacts between 20-30 cmbs indicate the site is mixed and lacks good integrity within the project area. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant

contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

38SU1107

State Site Number:	38SU1107
Site Type:	Twentieth-Century House Site
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	21x21 meters
Soil Type:	Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow Complex (WaB)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N 3755174 E 560688
Site Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Not Eligible

This twentieth-century house site was identified at the southeastern corner of North Main Street and F.C. James Court (see Figure 12). It is located in an upland setting approximately 30 meters north of Mile Branch. Grasses and ornamental trees (crepe myrtles, pecans, and pin oaks) were identified across the site area during the site evaluation. The area between the site and the stream was covered by scrub vegetation. Ground surface visibility was 50 percent during the site evaluation. Site dimensions of 21x21 meters (69x69 ft.) were determined from shovel test results, the relative location of roads, and a concrete and asphalt driveway apron (Figure 14).

Six shovel tests were excavated during the assessment. These tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals. Only the site datum, N500 E500, contained artifacts. The typical shovel test contained 20 centimeters of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam overlying 40 centimeters of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand.

Ten artifacts were collected from 38SU1107 (Table 6). This includes asphalt roofing shingle fragments (n=3), mortar, wire nails (n=4), a cut nail, and a piece of flat mirror glass. The presence of the architectural artifacts indicates a structure once stood at this location.

Figure 14.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1107



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

Cut nails have been manufactured since 1805 (Miller 2000). Wire nails post-date 1860 (Nelson 1968). Both types of nails were used as fasteners throughout the twentieth century. The presence of asphalt roofing shingles indicates the structure was constructed between 1917 and 1990 (Miller 2000).

Table 6. Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1107

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Count
Architectural	Asphalt Roofing	3
	Mortar	1
	Nail, Cut	1
	Nail, Wire	4
Architectural Subtotal		9
Personal	Mirror, Glass	1
Personal Subtotal		1
Total		10

A 1946 topographic map of Sumter indicates an occupied structure was located near the southeastern corner of the North Main Street intersection with F.C. James Court (Army Map Service 1946). The house was no longer standing when an aerial photograph of the area was taken in 1994.

Artifact analysis and background research indicate a structure was present at 38SU1107 during the twentieth century. The structure was demolished by 1994. The site is heavily disturbed, lacks integrity, and subsurface remains are confined to only one shovel test. It also appears to have possibly been occupied into the late twentieth century and some of the artifacts are not considered historic. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D). As a result, site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

38SU1108

State Site Number:	38SU1108
Site Type:	Twentieth-Century House Site
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	46x28 meters
Soil Type:	Wagram-Norfolk-Lucknow Complex (WaB)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N 3754657 E 560742
Site Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

Site 38SU1108 was identified on the northwestern corner of the North Main Street and Pear Street intersection (see Figure 12). This historic house site was situated on the inside edge of a Carolina Bay landform (see Figure 3). The grade of the North Main Street roadbed is several feet higher than this lot. This area was covered by grasses and ornamental trees (mulberry, leyland cypress, pear, and pecan). Ground surface visibility was less than 25 percent. Site dimensions of 46x28 meters were established from shovel testing results, adjacent roads, and the locations of three features (Figure 15).

Three shovel tests were dug during the site assessment. Two tests, N500 E500 and N485 E500 were positive for artifacts. Site 38SU1108 shovel tests generally contained 25 centimeters of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam over 40 centimeters of gray (10YR 5/1) sand. Ten centimeters of very dusky red (10YR 2.5/2) sandy clay was encountered at 65 cmbs.

Two brick fragments, a piece of coal, and a .22 caliber brass rifle cartridge were collected from a depth of 0-40 cmbs. Twenty-two caliber rifle cartridges have been manufactured since 1846 and are still in use today (Miller 2000).

Three features (two concrete walkways and an asphalt apron) were present along the western edge of the site. The walkways likely connected the North Main Street sidewalk to two houses. The asphalt apron indicates the location of a driveway.

The 1923 Sanborn Map shows two wooden-clad one-story buildings at this location. The presence of two walkways confirms their presence. The northernmost structure was removed before 1961 when an aerial photo recorded one identifiable structure at 38SU1108. This structure was removed between 1994 and 2004.

Artifact analysis and background research indicate 38SU1108 is associated with two early to late twentieth-century house sites. The collected artifacts lack the variety needed to address significant research questions about twentieth-century life. In addition, some of these deposits date into the latter half of the twentieth century and are not of historic age. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A);

Figure 15.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1108



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

38SU1109

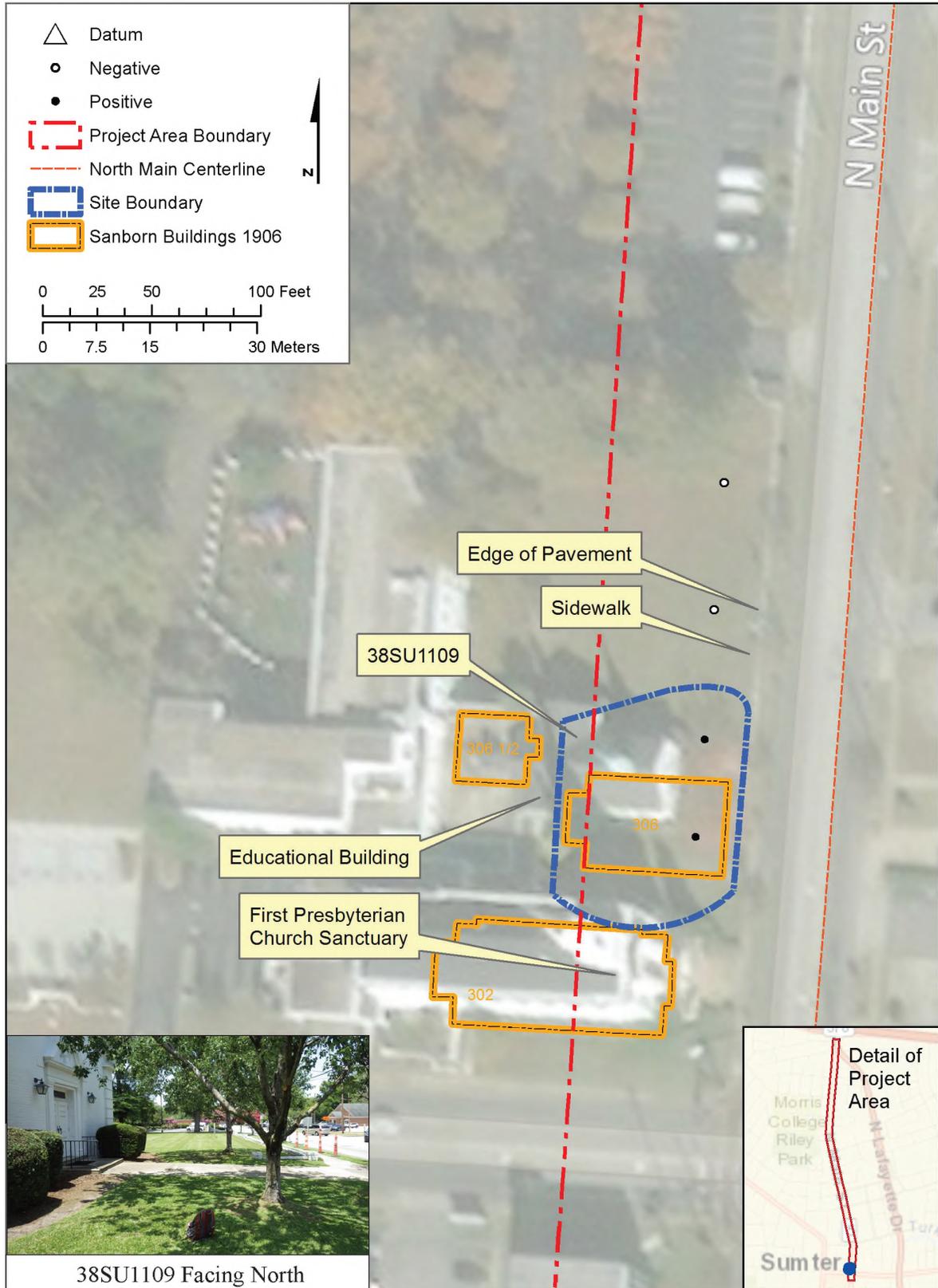
State Site Number:	38SU1109
Site Type:	Mid-Nineteenth-Early Twentieth-Century Church
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	30x25 meters
Soil Type:	Goldsboro-Noboco Complex (GoA)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N3753811 E560865
Site Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

The First Presbyterian Church archaeological site is located on the western side of North Main Street, approximately 30 meters north of the Calhoun Street intersection (see Figure 12). The church is also recorded in this survey as an architectural resource (U/85/2468). This site was identified on a flat upland covered by a manicured lawn and ornamental trees. Ground surface visibility during the assessment was less than 10 percent. Shovel testing results and background research indicate the site extends across a 30x25 meters (98.4x82 ft.) area (Figure 16).

Two out of the four 15-meter interval shovel tests contained artifacts. Soils at N485 E500 were described as 20 centimeters of disturbed gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam mottled with red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay and light gray (10YR 7/1) sand over 20 centimeters of disturbed very dark brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand was encountered at 40 cmbs.

Five artifacts were collected from the 38SU1109 positive shovel tests between 0-40 cmbs. This collection includes brick fragments (n=2), unidentified metal fragments (n=2), and a piece of stamped window glass (n=1). This Maze Pattern window glass was manufactured by the Mississippi Glass Company in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (Mississippi Wire Glass Company 1913).

Figure 16.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1109



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

The 1906 Sanborn Map indicates a wooden-clad, one-story church sanctuary was located at 38SU1109 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1906). This church was built in 1850 and removed in 1907 (First Presbyterian Church 2017). The shovel test excavated at N485 E500 was placed at the corner of the building as measured from the 1906 Sanborn, but this shovel test did not locate any remnants of the former building foundation. The depth of disturbed soils and the presence of the Maze Pattern window glass may indicate the presence of a builders trench associated with the construction of a brick Sunday School building erected between 1915 and 1923 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1915, 1923). At some point after it was built, it was renovated to its current condition.

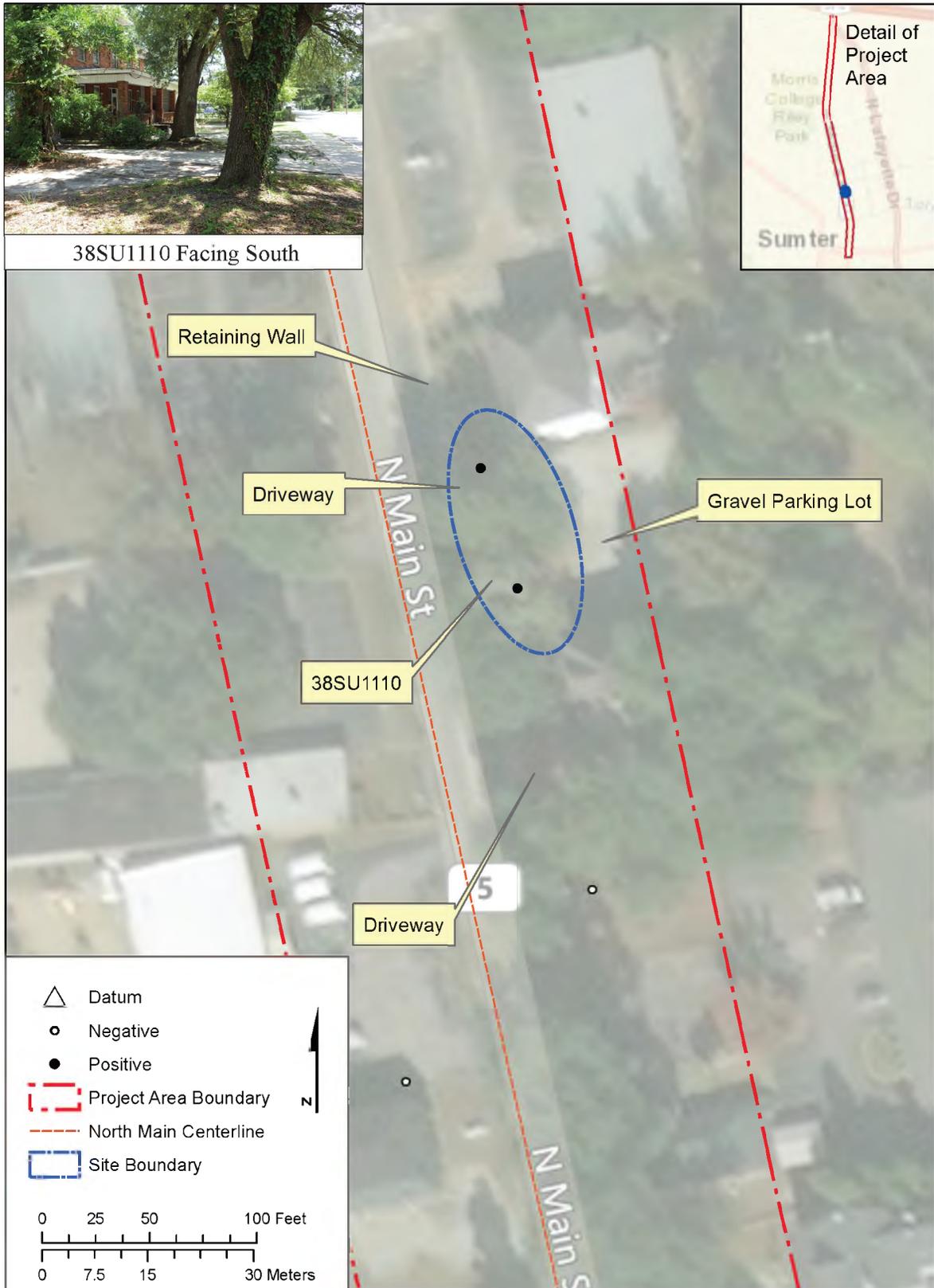
The First Presbyterian Church archaeological site contains a light scatter of architectural debris dating to the early twentieth century. The 1906 Sanborn Map identifies this site as the location of a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century church building. The evaluated portion of the archaeological deposit is heavily disturbed and lacks integrity. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

38SU1110

State Site Number:	38SU1110
Site Type:	Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	35x16 meters
Soil Type:	Lynchburg-Rains Complex (LyA)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N3754331 E560850
Site Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

This historic artifact scatter was identified on the eastern edge of the project area, approximately 60 meters southwest of the North Main Street intersection with Warren Street (see Figure 12). This location is elevated approximately three feet above the road grade and lies between a gravel parking lot and North Main Street. This area is covered by grass, ornamental shrubs and detritus. Ground surface visibility is less than 25 percent across the evaluated area. Site boundaries of 35x16 meters (114.8x52.5 ft.) were determined from shovel test results, the location of an adjacent road, and the gravel parking lot (Figure 17).

Figure 17.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1110



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

A total of three shovel tests revealed 40 centimeters of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam over 20 centimeters of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand. Light reddish brown (10YR 7/3) sandy clay subsoil was encountered at 60 cmbs. No features, aside from concrete sidewalks and driveways, were identified during the site assessment. Two shovel tests, N500 E500 and N515 E500, yielded seven artifacts.

The 38SU1110 artifact collection includes plaster fragments (n=4), asbestos siding fragments (n=2), a single fragment of whiteware, a cut nail, and a ceramic two-hole button. The architectural debris, including the plaster fragments, nail, and asbestos siding, were collected in the front yard of an adjacent standing structure. The whiteware and button were collected at the site datum.

Cut nails have been manufactured since 1805 (Nelson 1968) and whitewares have been in production since 1830 (Nelson 1968; Miller 2000). Asbestos-cement roofing and siding were popular building materials during the first two-thirds of the twentieth century (Wilson and Snodgrass 2008).

The 1923 Sanborn Map of Sumter indicates a two-story wooden building, 439 North Main Street, was located to the east of the site datum. By 1994, a parking lot covered the former structure location, which remains present today.

The evaluated portion of this twentieth century artifact scatter is heavily disturbed, as the deposits were found between the cut bank of a sidewalk and a gravel parking lot. It is believed that the site extends under the parking lot, which has likely further damaged the deposits. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

38SU1111

State Site Number:	38SU1111
Site Type:	Late-Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century House Site
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	64x17 meters
Soil Type:	Lynchburg-Rains Complex (LyA)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N3754445 E560779
Site Depth:	0-15 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

Site 38SU1111 was a historic house site identified on the western side of North Main Street, between Charlotte and Crescent avenues (see Figure 12). During the survey, the upland area north of this historic house site was covered by grasses and a small row of boundary oak trees. Ground surface visibility was 10-25 percent near 502 North Main Street. Surface visibility improved to 75 percent along the northern third of the evaluated site boundaries. Site dimensions of 64x17 meters (210x56 feet) were defined from shovel testing results, project area boundaries, a gravel parking lot to the north and 502 North Main Street to the south (Figure 18).

Five shovel tests were excavated during the site assessment. Three tests contained artifacts between 0-15 cmbs. Site 38SU1111 shovel tests typically revealed 15 centimeters of light gray (10YR 7/2) sand overlaying 15 centimeters of very pale brown (10YR 8/4) sand.

Food-related artifacts (n=8), architectural remains (n=4), and a piece of coal slag were found at 38SU1111 (Table 7). Tablewares included porcelain, gray salt glazed stoneware, ironstone, and whiteware. Most of the ceramics (n=5) were found at N500 E500. This shovel test was located within a few feet of a window in the standing house at 502 North Main Street. Aqua and clear container glass were also collected. Architecture-related artifacts include two wire finish nails and two brick fragments. The nails were also collected adjacent to the standing house.

Table 7. Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1111

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Count
Foodways	Container Glass, Aqua	1
	Container Glass, Clear	1
	Stoneware, Domestic Plain Grey Salt Glazed	1
	Whiteware, Plain	1
	Porcelain, unidentified transfer print	3
	Ironstone, Plain	1
Foodways Subtotal		8

Table 7. Summary of Artifacts Collected from 38SU1111

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Count
Architectural	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured	2
	Brick, Unidentified	2
Architectural Subtotal		4
Other	Slag	1
Other Subtotal		1
Total		13

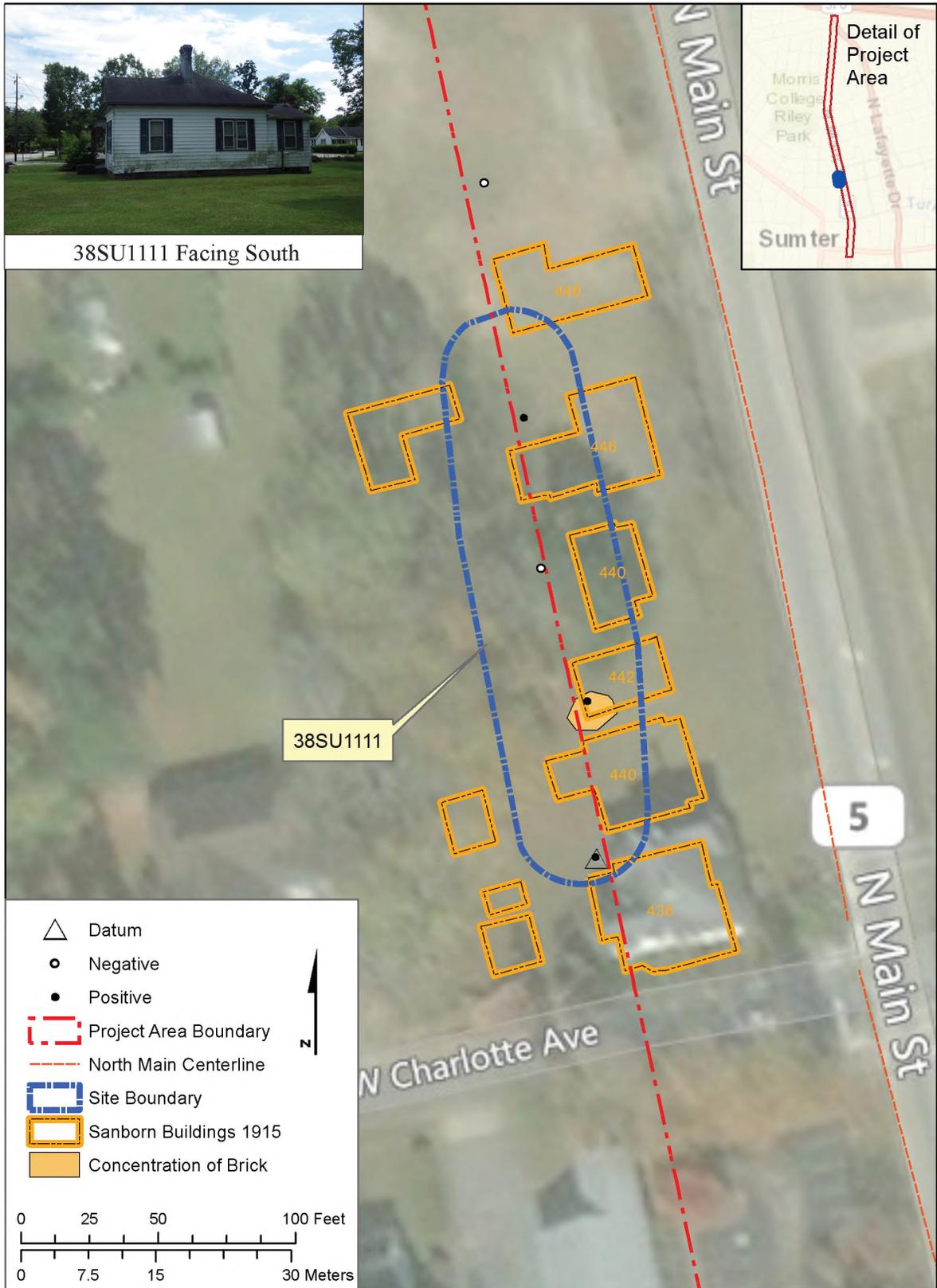
Wire nails have been in continuous use since the 1860s (Nelson 1968). Whiteware, also still in production, has been manufactured since 1830 (Miller 1991). The production of ironstone ceramics began in 1842 (Miller 2000). In sum, these artifacts indicate the historic artifact deposit dates from the mid-/late nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

The shovel test at N515 E500 also uncovered a potential feature (Figure 18). This shovel test revealed an unarticulated concentration of whole bricks. Their location relative to the road and a screen of trees suggest these bricks are remnants of a building foundation or chimney pile. The presence of ironstone and gray salt glazed stoneware ceramics in this shovel test suggest the potential feature is associated with a late-nineteenth- to twentieth-century domestic occupation.

The 1923 Sanborn Map of Sumter identified seven wooden one- and two-story buildings (502, 504, 506, 508, 510, and 512 North Main Street) on this block (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1923). One of these buildings, 502 North Main Street, remains at the northwest corner of the North Main Street and Charlotte Avenue intersection. The Negro Traveler’s Green Book identified 504 North Main Street as the location of the Mrs. Julia E. Byrd Tourist Home from 1940 to 1962 (Green 1940; Green and Greene 1962). Given the location plotted for this house on the Sanborn Map, it may be associated with the potential feature identified in the N515 E500 shovel test. Aerial photography indicates this house was demolished in 2011-2012.

The evaluated portion of this mid-nineteenth to late twentieth-century house site is heavily disturbed and lacks integrity. Shovel testing also determined that deposits were shallow (15 cmbs) and some of the artifacts probably date to the modern era given that aerial photography indicate a house stood on site until around 2011. The single potential feature is limited to a concentration of unarticulated architectural debris that may be associated a historic house site. While the archaeological deposit appears to lack research potential within the project area, the site has not been entirely delineated. Indeed, Sanborn Maps indicate the presence of several ancillary structures in the lots that overlap 38SU1111.

Figure 18.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1111



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

38SU1112

State Site Number:	38SU1112
Site Type:	Twentieth-Century House Site
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	15x15 meters
Soil Type:	Lynchburg-Rains Complex (LyA)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N3754215 E560843
Site Depth:	0-30 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

Site 38SU1112 was a historic house site identified along the western edge of North Main Street, approximately 180 meters north of the Warren Street intersection (see Figure 12). A previously recorded site, 38SU1059 (the Charles Moise House) was also plotted within 10 meters of the site (see Figure 9). The site description for 38SU1059 indicates the Charles Moise house should either be located at 422 or 432 North Main Street (Walsh Directory Company 1906; Santee-Lynches Council for Governments 1979). These houses were respectively located 45 meters south and 50 meters north of the plotted location, therefore these deposits were given a new site number. This upland portion of the project area was approximately three feet above the road grade. During the survey, this vacant lot was covered by grass, scrub, and a magnolia tree. Ground surface visibility was 10-25 percent. Site boundaries of 15x15 meters (49x49 ft.) were determined from shovel testing results, a concrete parking lot, North Main Street, and the project area boundary (Figure 19).

Aside from a section of concrete driveway, no features were identified during the site assessment (Figure 19). Four shovel tests were excavated during the evaluation of the 38SU1112 artifact deposit. These shovel tests uncovered 20 centimeters of light gray (10YR 7/2) sand overlaying 20 centimeters of yellow (10YR 8/6) sand. One positive shovel test, N500 E500, contained artifacts between 0-30 cmbs.

Figure 19.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1112



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

Five artifacts were collected from 38SU1112. This artifact collection includes four brick fragments and one piece of scallop-rimmed clear container glass. None of these artifacts assist in the dating of this artifact deposit.

The 1923 Sanborn Map places a two-story wooden house, 426 North Main Street, at this location (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1923). The Sumter Directory records the Reverend James McDowell living at this address in 1906 (Walsh Directory Company 1906). McDowell was a Presbyterian minister for the Manning congregation for 40 years. From 1862 until 1865, he served as a minister in the Confederate Army. He devoted part of his time to other Presbyterian congregations in the region and retired in 1899. In 1910, the Greeleyville, South Carolina, Presbyterian congregation named their church after him (McDowell 1906).

Artifact analysis and background research indicate 38SU1112 is a twentieth-century house site. The evaluated portion of the site is heavily disturbed by development, is shallow, and lacks integrity. Therefore, it lacks significant data potential. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

38SU1113

State Site Number:	38SU1113
Site Type:	Late Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century House Site
Site Dimensions (N/S x E/W):	15x15 meters
Soil Type:	Lynchburg-Rains Complex (LyA)
NAD 27 UTM Coordinates:	N3754070 E560876
Site Depth:	0-15 cmbs
Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
NRHP:	Unknown

Site 38SU1113 was identified at the northwestern corner of the North Main Street intersection with Warren Street (see Figure 12). This upland area was elevated approximately three feet above the North Main Street road grade. The area is covered by a canopy of hardwoods with grass and 50-75 percent ground surface visibility. The locations of shovel tests, North Main Street, Warren Street, and a brick structure indicate the boundaries of the site measure 15x15 meters (49x49 ft.).

Three shovel tests were excavated during this assessment (Figure 20). 38SU1113 shovel tests revealed 15 centimeters of light gray (10YR 7/2) sand overlaying 15 centimeters of very pale brown (10YR 8/4) sand. An unarticulated brick concentration was uncovered at 15 cmbs at N500 E500. The two remaining shovel tests were negative for artifacts.

Aside from brick, no artifacts were recovered through shovel testing or surface inspection of 38SU1113. The brick concentration cannot be dated to a specific historic period.

The 1906 and 1923 Sanborn Maps of Sumter show a two-story wooden house and several related outbuildings were located near 38SU1113 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1906, 1923). The proximity of the structure plotted on the 1906 map indicates a close association with this artifact deposit. Aerial photography indicates this structure was demolished and replaced by a brick office building before 1994.

Site 38SU1113 is a heavily disturbed house site that could date to the late nineteenth to twentieth centuries. Demolition of the structure documented by the Sanborn Maps and subsequent construction of the structure currently standing at 1 Warren Street heavily disturbed this site. In addition, artifacts were limited to a concentration of brick rubble, which cannot address any significant research questions. The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); nor does it appear have the potential to contain significant archaeological data (Criterion D) as it exists within the project area. Although the site appears to have no significant research potential within the project area, its NRHP status overall should be considered unknown since it was not fully delineated outside of the project area.

Figure 20.
Plan View and Photograph of 38SU1113



Source: Bing Hybrid Maps

Intentionally Left Blank

VI. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY RESULTS

Background research for previously recorded architectural resources was conducted using ArchSite GIS database available from SCDAH. A total of 65 resources in the project area were identified as previously recorded. Two of these resources are listed in the NRHP: the Henry Lee Scarborough House and the Elizabeth White House (see Figures 8 and 21). Avoidance of these resources is recommended during the proposed project work. If ROW were taken on the east side of North Main Street at the locations of these resources, the proposed project would have an adverse effect on the listed properties. Construction associated with the proposed project that requires removal of any contributing features within the NRHP-listed boundaries would have an adverse effect on the properties.

The remaining 63 properties were surveyed in the last 5-10 years by New South Associates as part of the City of Sumter Historic Resources Survey (Ciomek et al. 2010) and Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of U.S. 76/U.S. 378 and U.S. 15 Intersection Improvements (Ciomek and Stephens 2012). As such, they were not resurveyed as part of the current study. However, each listed and previously-recorded resource was revisited during the field survey and any significant physical changes since its previous recording are described in Table 8. All previously recorded resources in Table 8 were originally recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. The current study concurs with these recommendations.

Table 8. Significant Changes to NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
	Henry Lee Scarborough House	Neoclassical	1909	Listed	None
	Elizabeth White House	Greek Revival	1854	Listed	None
U/85/2349	1005 North Main Street	Craftsman Bungalow	1938	Not Eligible	None
U/85/2348	1003 North Main Street	English Cottage	circa 1935	Not Eligible	Decorative lettering removed
U/85/2347	1001 North Main Street	1-Part Commercial Block	1949	Not Eligible	None

Table 8. Significant Changes to NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
U/85/1235	916 North Main Street	2-Part Commercial Block	1950	Not Eligible	None
U/85/0681	12 Copeland Street	Bungalow	circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1460	10 Mitchell Street	Bungalow	circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/85/2055	12 White Street	Bungalow	circa 1958	Not Eligible	Side and windows replaced in vinyl
U/85/1234	849 North Main Street	Bungalow	1932	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1233	847 North Main Street	Commercial	1955	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1232	838 North Main Street	Bungalow	1945	Not Eligible	Siding, windows, porch enclosure replaced in vinyl
U/85/1231	836 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1925	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1230	832 North Main Street	Minimal Traditional	1960	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1229	830 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1950	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1228	829 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1227	826 North Main Street	Craftsman	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1226	820 North Main Street	Central Hall	circa 1940	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1225	816 North Main Street	Bungalow	1930	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1894	9 Stark Street	Bungalow	circa 1945	Not Eligible	Ramp Added
U/85/1893	7 Stark Street	Tudor Revival	circa 1935	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1892	6 Stark Street	Saddlebag	circa 1915	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/0679	10 West College Street	Ranch	circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
U/85/0664	5 East College Street	Bungalow	1950	Not Eligible	None

Table 8. Significant Changes to NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
U/85/1674	10 Phillips Street	Bungalow	1962	Not Eligible	Boarded up, appears abandoned, overgrown
U/85/1224	813 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1950	Not Eligible	Fully boarded up
U/85/1223	806 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1925	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1222	758 North Main Street	Bungalow	1935	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1221	756 North Main Street	Bungalow	1934	Not Eligible	Fence added
U/85/1213	719 North Main Street	Tudor Revival	circa 1935	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1948	4 Victory Drive	Central Hall	circa 1940	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1949	7 Victory Drive	Minimal Traditional	1948	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1216	735 North Main Street	1-Part Commercial	1951	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1218	741 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1955	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1220	744 North Main Street	1-Part Commercial Block	1955	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1219	742 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1960	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1217	738 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1935	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1215	734 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1214	724 North Main Street	1-Part Commercial Block	circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1212	718 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1211	716 North Main Street	Tudor Revival	1935	Not Eligible	Burglar bars removed
U/85/1207	710 North Main Street	Bungalow	1930	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1206	708 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1920	Not Eligible	Demolished

Table 8. Significant Changes to NRHP-Listed and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
U/85/1205	706 North Main Street	Craftsman	circa 1940	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1204	702 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1203	618 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1950	Not Eligible	Full-façade awning added
U/85/1202	612 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1920	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1201	610 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1930	Not Eligible	Partially boarded up
U/85/1200	608 North Main Street	Saddlebag	1920	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1698	7 Poinsett Drive	Craftsman	1937	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1697	1 Poinsett Drive	Minimal Traditional	1945	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1208	711 North Main Street	Central Hall	circa 1935	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1209	713 North Main Street	Central Hall	1934	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1210	715 North Main Street	Minimal Traditional	1938	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1654	9 Pear Street	Bungalow	1920	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1199	520 North Main Street	Enframed Window Wall	1950	Not Eligible	None
U/85/0757	2 Crosswell Drive	No Type/Style	1950	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1197	519 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1198	519 North Main Street	Bungalow	circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1196	515 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1936	Not Eligible	None
U/85/0755	216 Crescent Avenue	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible	None
U/85/0590	3 East Charlotte Avenue	Colonial Revival	1930	Not Eligible	None
U/85/0597	8 West Charlotte Avenue	Minimal Traditional	circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/85/1195	504 North Main Street	No Type/Style	circa 1900	Not Eligible	Demolished
U/85/1194	502 North Main Street	Queen Anne Cottage	circa 1900	Not Eligible	None

Figure 21.
NRHP-Listed Properties



A. Henry Lee Scarborough House (425 North Main Street)



B. Elizabeth White House (421 North Main Street)

The survey also resulted in the identification of 30 newly identified individual architectural resources and five support buildings (Figure 22-23). The individual resources include dwellings, religious properties, commercial properties, and one monument. Of these resources, four are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Table 9 summarizes information on the individual resources. A discussion of each resource follows the table.

Table 9. Newly Recorded Individual Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Location	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
U/85/2446	30 South Pike East	No Type/Style	1963	Not Eligible
U/85/2447	Williams Funeral Home, Inc.	No Type/Style	1947	Not Eligible
U/85/2447.01	Williams Funeral Home, Inc. Carport	No Type/Style	circa 1960	Not Eligible
U/85/2448	11 West College Street	Linear-with-Clusters Ranch	1964	Not Eligible
U/85/2449	8 East Charlotte Avenue	Minimal Traditional	1944	Not Eligible
U/85/2450	441 North Main Street	Colonial Revival House	1920	Not Eligible
U/85/2451	437 North Main Street	Colonial Revival House	1917	Not Eligible
U/85/2452	415/417 North Main Street	Gabled Ell Cottage	1920	Not Eligible
U/85/2453	409 North Main Street	Motel	1960	Not Eligible
U/85/2454	418 North Main Street	Bungalow	1940	Not Eligible
U/85/2455	430 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1965	Not Eligible
U/85/2456	1 Warren Court	Minimal Traditional	1940	Not Eligible
U/85/2457	16 Warren Street	Colonial Revival House	1935	Not Eligible
U/85/2458	12 Warren Street	Colonial Revival Cottage	1930	Not Eligible
U/85/2459	8 Warren Street	Colonial Revival Cottage	1900	Not Eligible
U/85/2460	4 Loring Drive	Colonial Revival	1930	Not Eligible
U/85/2460.01	4 Loring Drive	Garage	circa 1930	Not Eligible
U/85/2461	Will S. Graham Memorial	No Type/Style	circa 1907	Not Eligible
U/85/2462	330 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1966	Not Eligible
U/85/2463	331 North Main Street	Colonial Revival	1935	Not Eligible
U/85/2464	327 North Main Street	Minimal Traditional	1960	Not Eligible
U/85/2465	323/325 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1960	Not Eligible
U/85/2466	321 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1950	Not Eligible
U/85/2467	324 North Main Street	No Type/Style	1967	Not Eligible

Table 9. Newly Recorded Individual Architectural Resources

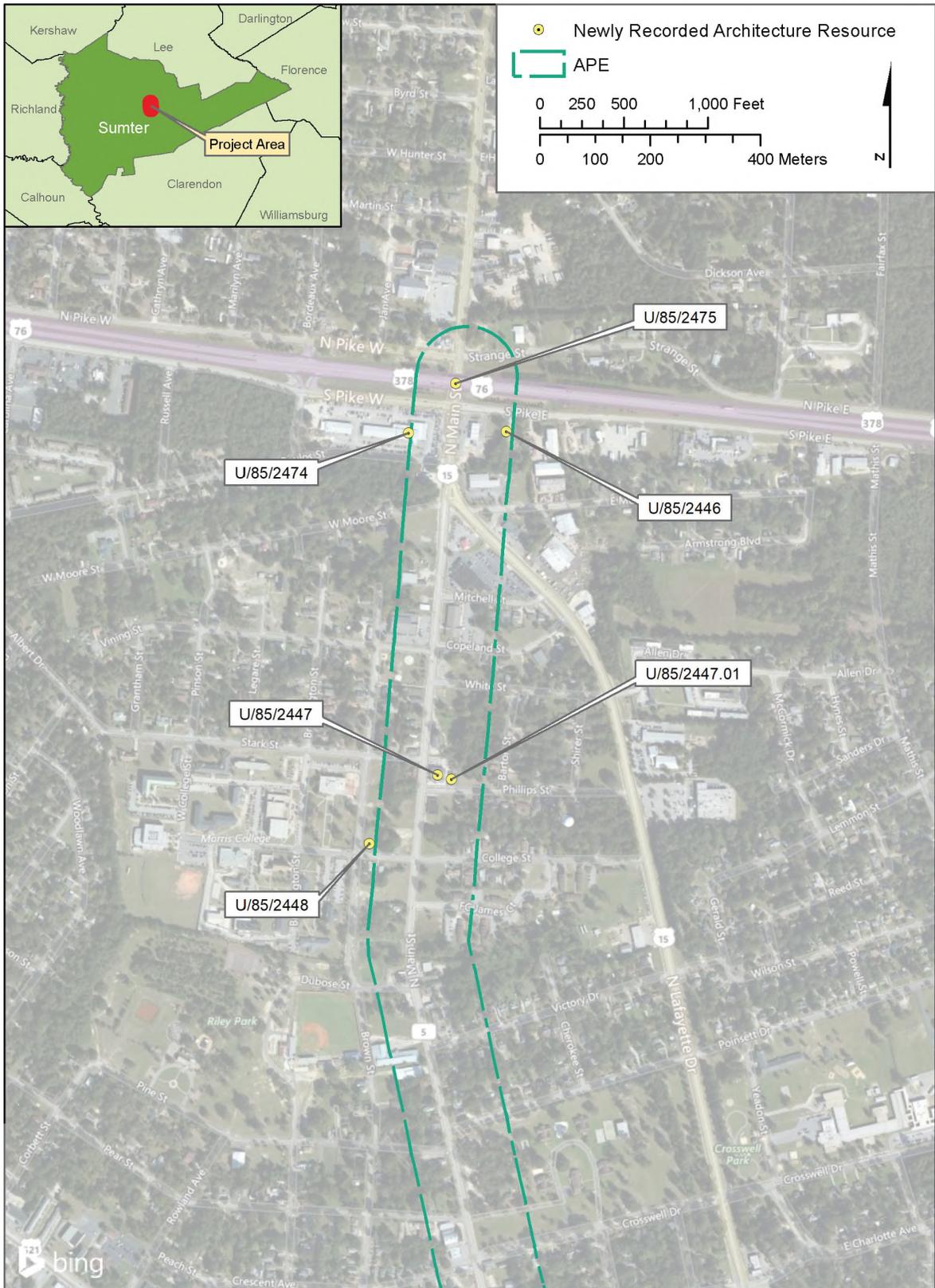
Resource Number	Name/Location	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
U/85/2468	First Presbyterian Church	Colonial Revival Central Tower Church	1907	Eligible
U/85/2468.01	First Presbyterian Church, small building at northwest corner of lot	No Type/Style	circa 1940	Not Eligible
U/85/2469	305 North Main Street	International	1960	Eligible
U/85/2470	United States Post Office	International	1964	Eligible
U/85/2471	11 East Calhoun Street	No Type/Style	1966	Not Eligible
U/85/2472	Church of the Holy Comforter	Gothic Revival Church	1900	Eligible
U/85/2472.01	Church of the Holy Comforter, Family Education Center and Walker Hall	Gothic Revival	1950	Eligible
U/85/2472.02	Church of the Holy Comforter, Parish Life Building	Gothic Revival	1956	Not Eligible
U/85/2473	214 North Main Street	New Formalist Bank	1964	Not Eligible
U/85/2474	950 North Main Street	Googie Car Dealership	1967	Not Eligible
U/85/2475	U.S. 76/U.S. 378 and North Main Street	Automobile Bridge	1957	Not Eligible

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2446 – 30 SOUTH PIKE EAST

Resource number U/85/2446 is located on the south side of South Pike East, east of the intersection with North Main Street (Figure 24). According to the tax assessor’s record, this commercial building was constructed in 1963 and currently houses Isaac and Son Towing and Transportation. The one-story, rectangular office space is clad in brick veneer and features a flat roof with a wide overhang. The building has a metal-and-glass door and a fixed picture window on its façade, while each side elevation holds an aluminum awning window. A tall, concrete masonry unit (CMU) garage with a flat roof and wide rear elevation overhang covers the rear elevation of the office. The garage includes a single garage bay door on its east elevation.

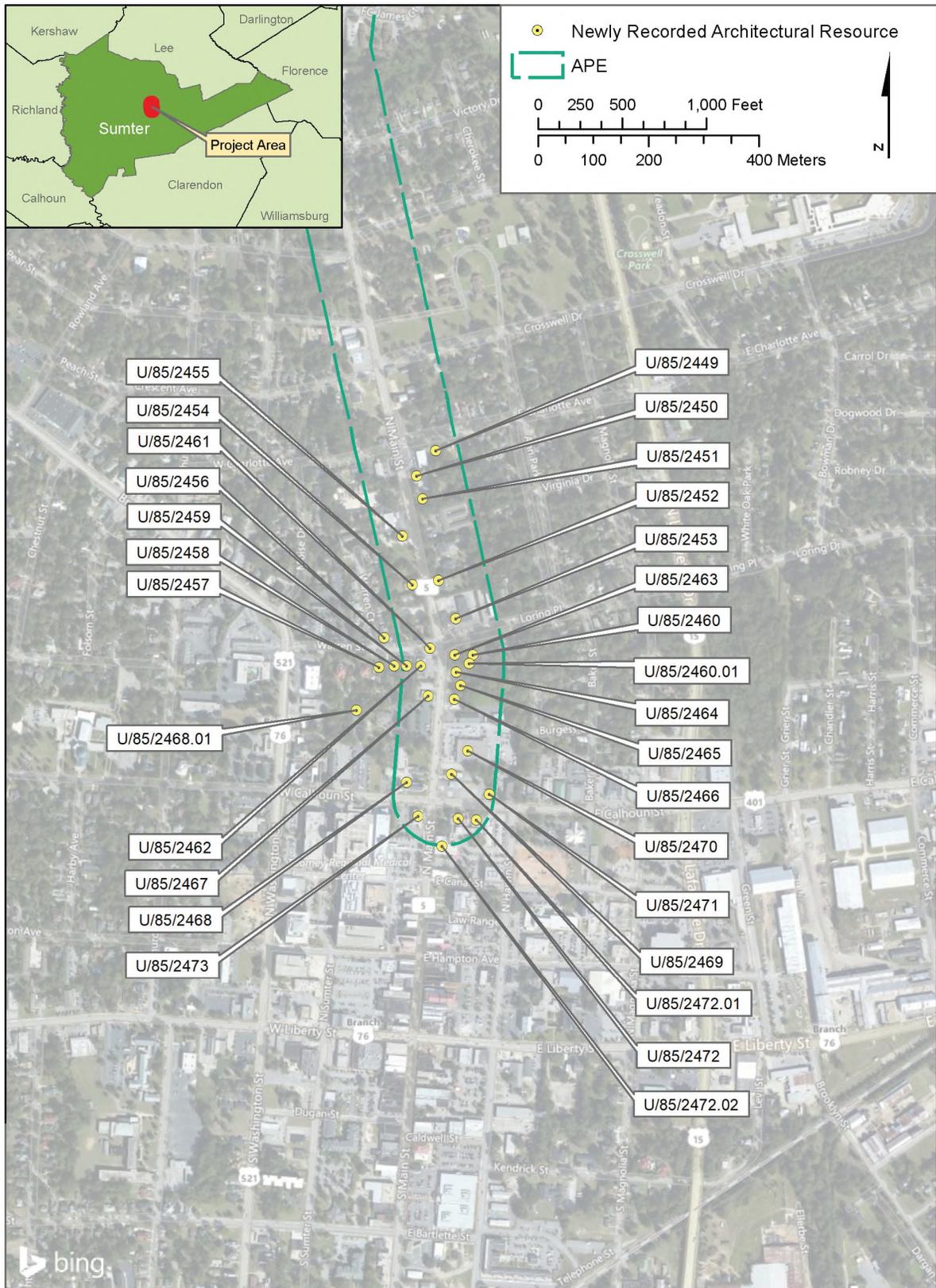
Resource number U/85/2446 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth-century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 22.
Newly Identified Architectural Resources in the North



Source: Bing Aerial Photograph

Figure 23.
Newly Identified Architectural Resources in the South



Source: Bing Aerial Photograph

Figure 24.
30 South Pike Street (U/85/2446)



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Façade (North Elevation)

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2447 AND U/85/2447.01 – WILLIAMS FUNERAL HOME,
INC.

Resource number U/85/2447 is located at 821 North Main Street, on the east side of the road, just north of the intersection with Phillips Street (Figures 25). According to the current owner, this two-story commercial building was constructed in 1945. It was originally organized as the Tribe Union Funeral Home. The home was established by a group of African American citizens of North Sumter to manage and carry out funereal requirements for their community's dead. It was the first such funeral home in North Sumter. The founding members included Reverend Robert Anderson, Reverend Richard Lloyd, Reverend R.M. Davis Reverend Gable Tillman, Reverend M.J. Kirk, Deacon J.C. Capers, Reverend Frank E. Williams, Sr., Mr. Robert Anderson, Mrs. Addie Martin, Ms. Jenett Garner, and Mr. Murry Pinkney, Sr., under the leadership of Reverend John Wesley Williams, Sr. In 1947, the organization, then composed of Reverend John Wesley Williams, Sr., Reverend Frank E. Williams, Sr., Mrs. Clara P. Williams, Mrs. Annie M. Murray, Mrs. Katie S. Pinkney, Dr. L.W. Williams, Reverend Waddell A. Mack, and Reverend Richard Holliday, changed its name to Williams Funeral Home.. In 1970, Williams Funeral Home became the first African American business to join the Sumter Chamber of Commerce (Williams Funeral Home, Inc. 2008). The business remains in the Williams family and is owned today by the grandson of its founder.

When constructed, the two-story building housed the funeral home with a chapel on its first floor and living quarters with five bedrooms on its second floor. These five bedrooms housed students from nearby Morris College for several years. The building was extensively remodeled in 1999 (Williams Funeral Home, Inc. 2008). At that time, the south ell of the building was expanded, the original concrete block building was clad in brick veneer, and a two-story Classically-styled portico was added. The six-bay carport (U/85/2447.01) appears to date to around 1960 and was likely expanded at least once.

The historic, two-story main massing is of masonry construction clad primarily in brick veneer on a concrete slab. The front-facing gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles, while the gable itself is covered in vinyl siding and a vinyl lunette gable vent. An engaged, two-story, full-façade porch carried by two-story fluted columns shields the entrance. Symmetrical, non-historic double doors flanked by two window bays each sit below a second-story, set back porch with a decorative wrought-iron railing and supports. The second-story façade and a portion of the south elevation are clad in vinyl. The north side elevation includes brick veneer-clad pilasters dividing window bays. Many windows on the main massing appear to be wood sash, but vary in one-over-one, six-over-six, and two-over-two horizontal. Fixed, wood, multi-light, stained-glass windows line the north elevation first floor. A single-story, non-historic gabled ell to the south extends via a hyphen from the main massing.

Figure 25.
Williams Funeral Home (U/85/2447 and U/85/2447.01)



A. Façade (West Elevation)



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Northwest Oblique (U/85/2447.01)

The carport just east of the building includes six open bays, with one double bay to accommodate seven cars. CMU walls and slender metal poles support two shed roofs. To the south, a single and the double bay are partially enclosed in brick veneer and vertical plywood board.

Resource numbers U/85/2447 and U/85/2447.01 were considered for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The property is associated with the organizing efforts of the African American community of North Sumter, who fulfilled and continues to fulfill a need for funereal services in their community. This was particularly important during the 1940s and 1950s when it was the only funeral home in North Sumter that was operated by African Americans to serve the African American community. Furthermore, the property was the first African American-owned business to join the Sumter Chamber of Commerce in 1970. The property is important to the history of African Americans in Sumter. For these reasons, this property is significant at the local level in the areas of African American heritage and social history.

Resource numbers U/85/2447 and U/85/2447.01 have integrity of location, setting, and association. The building sits at its original location, with its original setback and orientation to the street intact. Its setting on North Main Street appears to be consistent with its late 1940s construction, with nearby commercial buildings constructed around the same period. However, an extensive remodel in 1999 has resulted in significant loss of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The overall appearance of the building as seen from the street has been greatly altered, including the addition of brick veneer, a character-defining two-story portico, a modern entrance, and a large addition that is visible from the front elevation. While the overall massing of the historic portion of the building remains intact, and the property remains a community funeral home, the alterations are profound and negatively impact the building's integrity of feeling. The building retains its association with the social history of Sumter's African American community, but the lack of integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling has a strong negative impact on its NRHP eligibility. Resource numbers U/85/2447 and U/85/2447.01 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as they were not found to be associated with any historic person of significance, nor are they outstanding examples of a mid-twentieth-century funeral home and carport. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2448 – 11 WEST COLLEGE STREET

Resource number U/85/2448 is located on the north side of West College Street between North Main and Brown streets (Figure 26A). According to the tax assessor's record, this rectangular Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House was constructed in 1964. The former residence now serves as an educational building and houses the Bertie B. White Center for Excellence in Teaching and

Learning. The wood frame resource is clad in brick veneer and sits below a multiple hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with a single brick chimney in the roof ridgeline. A non-historic concrete ramp leads from the driveway up to a wood panel front door behind a vinyl storm door. A triple group of two-over-two horizontal wood sash windows form to create a tripartite window just west of the entrance. All other windows are hung alone, but match in composition. Iron burglar bars cover all windows. West of the main massing is an original open carport with a secondary entrance.

Resource number U/85/2448 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Ranch House. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2449 – 8 EAST CHARLOTTE AVENUE

Resource number U/85/2449 is located on the south side of East Charlotte Avenue between North Main Street and Anne Park (Figure 26B). According to the tax assessor's record, this roughly rectangular, one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1944. The wood frame resource is clad in brick veneer and sits below a cross-gabled, eaveless roof covered in asphalt shingles with a single brick chimney piercing the roof interior at the gable end of the main massing. Gable ends are clad in asbestos shingles and the front-facing gable includes a rectangular, wood-framed vent. At the east elevation is a small, gabled extension typical of this house type. This extension houses a porch that has been screened in. The paneled wood door behind an aluminum screen door sits atop a brick step and below an aluminum awning. Windows throughout are wood six-over-six sash hung alone and in pairs.

Resource number U/85/2449 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Minimal Traditional residence. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 26.
11 West College Street (U/85/2448) and 8 East Charlotte Avenue (U/85/2449)



A. U/85/2448, Southwest Oblique



B. U/85/2449, Façade (North Elevation)

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2450 – 441 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2450 is located on the east side of North Main Street, south of Charlotte Avenue (Figure 27A). According to the tax assessor's record, this two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival House was constructed in 1920 and now serves as a commercial building housing Sumter Behavioral Health Services. The central hall wood frame building is covered in vinyl siding and has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a wide eave overhang. A full-façade, hipped roof porch covers the first story. Flanking the entrance, the porch has been filled in with vinyl siding, eight-paned wood fixed windows, and brick veneer skirt walls. The centrally set door is wood paneled and includes one-over-one sash sidelights and a transom. A secondary entrance has been installed just south of the paneled door, in one of the infill porch sections. Windows throughout are primarily one-over-one vinyl sash, and those on the second story façade include aluminum screens. A single-story, hipped roof addition is located on the building's rear elevation.

Resource number U/85/2450 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival House. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2451 – 437 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2451 is located on the east side of North Main Street, south of Charlotte Avenue (Figure 27B). According to the tax assessor's record, this two-and-a-half-story, rectangular, central hall Colonial Revival House was constructed in 1917. The wood frame building is covered in brick veneer and has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a wide eave overhang. Soffits and fascia on the main massing and porch have been covered in vinyl siding and a brick chimney pierces the roof surface. The wrap-around, hipped roof porch with heavy, square brick supports and a low brick railing covers the first story. At the south end of the porch, the original wrap-around extension has been filled in with vinyl siding and one-over-one wood sash windows. The centrally set, eight-pane half light door is wood paneled and includes four-over-one sash sidelights and a three-light transom. Most windows have a six-over-one wood sash composition and sit behind aluminum storm windows. A centrally set hipped dormer has a six-light wood window flanked by four-light wood windows and creates a half-story.

Resource number U/85/2451 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival House. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 27.
441 North Main Street (U/85/2450) and 437 North Main Street (U/85/2451)



A. U/85/2450, Façade (West Elevation)



B. U/85/2451, Façade (West Elevation)

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2452 – 415/417 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2452 is located on the east side of North Main Street, north of Loring Drive (Figure 28). According to the tax assessor's record, this one-story, originally T-shaped Gabled Ell Cottage was constructed in 1920. The wood frame building is covered in vinyl siding and has a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. Gable returns are also clad in vinyl. The front porch is carried by battered supports atop squared brick piers joined together by a low brick wall with lunette openings. An iron porch railing lines brick steps that lead to the porch. The 12-pane half light door is wood paneled and sits within a broken pediment and fluted pilaster surround. An aluminum screen door covers this entrance. A north addition forms an extension to this porch that includes a secondary entrance into the building. This entrance includes a paneled vinyl door behind an aluminum screen door. The two doors have separate addresses, indicating that the resource is divided into at least two apartments. Windows throughout the building consist of six-over-one and one-over-one wood sash, hung alone and in pairs. Two hipped bay window projections are present; one in the front-facing gable and one on the south elevation. The south elevation includes a side entrance with a brick stoop porch, iron railings, and a gabled roof covered in standing seam metal and carried by one decorative iron support and one slender wood support. Some side elevation windows include aluminum awnings. The building's rear elevation includes several additions.

Resource number U/85/2452 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Gabled Ell Cottage. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2453 – 409 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2453 is a motel located on the east side of North Main Street, at the northeast corner of the intersection with Loring Drive (Figure 29). According to the tax assessor's record, this motel was constructed in 1960 and continues to operate as a motel to date. The motel includes a large L-shaped wing with two floors of guestrooms and a one-story office wing with simple parapets. Together, these building sections form a truncated U shape. Constructed with a CMU frame, much of the building is clad in brick veneer. Enameled metal and stucco panels and masonry screens are also present. What appears to have been the building's original primary entrance, fronting North Main Street, has been filled in with vertical plywood panels. This former entrance is flanked by brick pilasters and sits below a lit, cantilevered overhang. Strings of fixed aluminum picture windows with stucco panels above and below cover much of the west elevation of the office portion of the building. An attached, metal automobile canopy along the south elevation of the office portion covers what is now the primary office entrance—a single metal-and-glass commercial door, with fixed sidelights and transom below enameled metal panels.

Figure 28.
415/417 North Main Street (U/85/2452)



A. Façade (West Elevation)



B. Southwest Oblique

Figure 29.
409 North Main Street (U/85/2453)



A. Southwest Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique

Just north of this entrance is a metal night window. Guestrooms feature enameled metal panels, paired fixed aluminum windows, and metal doors below fixed aluminum transoms. The guestroom wing has a shallow-pitched gambrel roof addition covered in corrugated metal atop its roof that serves as a storage and equipment room.

Resource number U/85/2453 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth-century motel. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2454 – 418 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2454 is located on the west side of North Main Street, north of Warren Street (Figure 30A). According to the tax assessor's record, this one-story Bungalow with an irregular footprint was constructed in 1940. The wood frame resource is clad in brick veneer and sits below an irregular roof covered in asphalt shingles with three exterior and interior brick chimneys. The wide eaves of the hipped main massing and hipped side extensions are lined in wood rafter tails, while the front-facing gable has two wood brackets. The former wrap-around porch with heavy squared brick supports and a low brick railing has been nearly completely filled in with vinyl siding and fixed and sash vinyl windows. The offset entrance bay remains open below the front-facing gable roof and is accessible by both a metal ramp and a brick sidewalk and brick steps. The original four-pane, half-light, wood front door is paneled and sits behind an aluminum screen door. An additional vinyl paneled door sits just south of the main entrance in the south end of the enclosed porch. A third vinyl paneled door is located in the south elevation, in yet another section of the enclosed porch. Besides those windows installed as part of the porch enclosure, windows are four-over-one wood sash hung alone and in pairs.

Resource number U/85/2454 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Bungalow. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2455 – 430 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2455 is a commercial building located on the west side of North Main Street, between Warren Street and West Charlotte Avenue (Figure 30B). According to the tax assessor's record, this building was constructed in 1965 and most recently served as a doctor's office. It is unclear if the building is in use at this time. The two-story, CMU building is partially clad in brick veneer and aluminum siding and features a prominent metal roof hood addition with

Figure 30.
418 North Main Street (U/85/2454) and 430 North Main Street (U/85/2455)



A. U/85/2454, Southeast Oblique



B. U/85/2455, Southeast Oblique

a wide overhang supported by squared posts. The overhang creates a shelter above a paved walkway that seamlessly blends into the paved parking lot and driveway that surrounds the building to the east, west, and south. The building is primarily rectangular in shape, but for a rear canopy addition. The aluminum cladding visible on the second story north elevation indicates that the second story may not be original. Dual symmetrical wood panel door entrances indicate that this building may have once housed two separate offices. Decorative iron doors cover both entrances. First-floor windows are nine-over-nine wood sash hung in pairs and in triplet, while the second story holds six-over-six wood sash hung alone or in pairs.

Resource number U/85/2455 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2456 – 1 WARREN STREET

Resource number U/85/2456 is located on the north side of Warren Street, at the northeast corner of Warren Court intersection (Figure 31). Though the resource has a Warren Street address, its original core faces Warren Court. According to the tax assessor's record, this two-story house was constructed in 1940. The date of construction, the orientation of the original core, and the massing of what appears to be the original building alongside the other buildings on Warren Court suggest that this now two-story house began as a one-story Minimal Traditional house. The amalgamation of one-story rear additions and the second-story addition, however, leaves the building's original design unclear. Originally a single-family dwelling, the resource is now divided into three apartments, with two apartment entrances fronting Warren Street.

The wood frame building is covered in brick veneer and wood clapboard, and its main massing has a lateral gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house has a single gable-end brick chimney. The main massing and additions all lack eaves. The original entrance features a brick-lined paved walkway leading up to a short, roofless stoop porch with a wood paneled door. The door sits behind a vinyl storm door and within a classical surround. The building's original façade includes a multi-light wood bay window and a six-over-six wood sash window. Additional matching wood sash windows are found throughout the building, including where they create three symmetrical bays of gabled dormers on the façade and rear elevation of the second-story addition, as well as on the rear additions. A secondary north elevation entrance in the main massing and the rear-addition apartment entrances all provide additional entrances into the building. A shed roof with slender wood supports covers the secondary entrance in the main massing, while aluminum awnings shield the apartment entrances. Aluminum awnings are also seen above the second-story façade windows as well as a north elevation first-story window.

Figure 31.
1 Warren Street (U/85/2456)



A. West Elevation



Resource number U/85/2456 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth century house. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2457 – 16 WARREN STREET

Resource number U/85/2457 is located on the south side of Warren Street, between North Main and North Washington streets (Figure 32A). According to the tax assessor's record, this two-story, historically rectangular central hall Colonial Revival House was constructed in 1935. The wood frame building is covered in stucco and has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with bracketed overhangs. Two exterior painted brick chimneys are located on each side elevation of the main massing. These chimneys have been partially covered by one-story hipped roof wing additions.

The house is accessed via a gate in a historic cast-iron fence set atop a low brick wall. A curving, non-historic walkway leads to a centrally set main entrance composed of rounded double half-light wood panel doors atop a replaced low stoop and under a metal hood. Atop the metal hood is a Juliet balcony with another double half-light door under a lunette transom. Both the main entrance door and the bay immediately above are set within a shallow gabled wing that steps forward from the main massing. The wing features a steeply pitched gable with returns. All windows have been replaced by vinyl sash, with windows on the main massing set in pairs and others on additions hung alone and in pairs. Besides the side additions, the resource also has more one-story shed and hip additions on its rear elevation.

Resource number U/85/2457 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival House. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2458 – 12 WARREN STREET

Resource number U/85/2458 is located on the south side of Warren Street, between North Main and North Washington streets (Figure 32B). According to the tax assessor's record, this one-story, rectangular, central hall Colonial Revival Cottage was constructed in 1930. The wood frame building is covered in vinyl siding and has a lateral gabled roof with gable returns where additions aren't present. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and includes two symmetrically set brick chimneys in the ridgeline. The gable ends include large, rectangular vinyl vents.

Figure 32.
16 Warren Street (U/85/2457) and 12 Warren Street (U/85/2458)



A. U/85/2457, Northeast Oblique



B. U/85/2458, Façade (North Elevation)

The house is accessed via a gate in a historic cast-iron fence set atop a low brick wall with brick corner piers. A paved sidewalk leads to a straight double staircase stoop constructed of brick and lined by a low cast-iron railing. The centrally set wood panel door sits behind a vinyl storm door within a classical surround below a metal hood. The paved sidewalk continues to the east elevation of the house to a secondary entrance atop another brick stoop that is shielded by a shed roof with slender tapered supports. Flanking the main entrance are two sets of window bays, each with sash windows that have been replaced in vinyl. Matching windows are found throughout the building. Along the west elevation is bay window with a string of vinyl sash windows as well as a third entrance into the house set into a rear shed addition. This shed addition has its own exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation.

Resource number U/85/2458 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival Cottage. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2459 – 8 WARREN STREET

Resource number U/85/2459 is located on the south side of Warren Street, between North Main and North Washington streets (Figure 33). According to the tax assessor's record, this one-story, historically rectangular central hall Colonial Revival Cottage was constructed in 1900. The wood frame building is covered in vinyl siding and has a lateral gabled roof with gable returns. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and includes two symmetrically set brick chimneys in the ridgeline. The building has gabled additions on both its rear and west elevations. Lush foliage surrounding the resource made this resource difficult to photograph.

A brick staircase flanked by a low, stepped brick wall lead to a three-bay porch below a substantial front-facing gabled roof. The gable is supported by slender squared supports and the gable end is also clad in vinyl. Where the railing is intact, it is composed of wood. The west end of the railing has been removed to accommodate a wood ramp. A multi-light transom and flanking sidelights composed of three lights and wood panels frames the centrally set half-light wood panel door. The four remaining façade bays, and all window bays throughout the remainder of the house, include replacement vinyl sash windows.

Resource number U/85/2459 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival Cottage. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 33.
8 Warren Street (U/85/2459)



A. Façade (North Elevation)



B. Northwest Oblique

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2460 AND U/85/2460.01 – 4 LORING DRIVE

Resource number U/85/2460 is located on the south side of Loring Drive, between North Main and Baker streets (Figures 34). According to the tax assessor's record, this two-story, historically L-shaped Colonial Revival House was constructed in 1930. The wood frame building is clad in both brick veneer and wood weatherboard and has a cross-gambrel roof with flared eaves. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and includes shed dormers. The house has an exterior battered brick chimney in the front-facing gambrel and a second formerly exterior brick chimney at the juncture of the original rear elevation and the two-story, rear hipped roof addition. Along the west elevation is a shed roof porte cochère carried by squared brick supports.

A brick walkway leads from the sidewalk to the low brick porch at the northeast corner of the façade. A single brick step with an iron handrail accesses the porch, whose shed roof is carried by a squared wood support and matching square wood pilasters. The main entrance, consisting of a wood paneled door, is primarily shielded from view and sits at the west end of the porch. Windows throughout are six-over-six wood sash hung alone and in pairs. Façade windows not on the porch and first-story side elevation windows are flanked by wood shutters. Southwest of the house is a garage with a front-facing gable roof (U/85/2460.01) clad in asphalt shingles. The garage features half-light paneled double doors and wood weatherboard.

Resource numbers U/85/2460 and U/85/2460.01 have integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building sits at its original location, with its original setback and orientation to the street intact. Its setting on Loring Drive appears to be consistent with its late 1930s construction, with most surrounding resources being residential types and most buildings constructed around the same period. Despite its rear addition, the building retains its overall original footprint, as well as historic materials. As such, integrity of workmanship remains intact. As the resource has undergone few changes, and retains its use as a residential property, the resource retains the feeling and association of a historic Colonial Revival House.

Resource numbers U/85/2460 and U/85/2460.01 were considered for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for significance in architecture on the local level. The house is a good example of a Colonial Revival House. It includes Colonial Revival features such as a cross-gambrel roof, sash windows with a six-over-six composition, a wood paneled front door, and shed dormers. The cross-gambrel form is not a common house type. Though not an example of a high-style Colonial Revival House, this resource has had little material or design change. However, it simply does not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. The Colonial Revival House is already well-represented and there are better examples of the form. Resource number

Figure 34.
4 Loring Drive (U/85/2460 and U/85/2460.01)

A. U/85/2460,
Northeast Oblique



B. U/85/2460,
Façade (North Elevation)

C. U/85/2460, Northwest Oblique
and Garage (U/85/2460.01)



U/85/2460 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival House. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2461 – WILL S. GRAHAM MEMORIAL

Resource number U/85/2461 is located on an island west of the intersection of North Main and Warren streets (Figure 35A). The resource is a granite memorial with a stepped obelisk design. The rough-stone stepped pedestal supports the shaped obelisk that includes inscriptions about firefighter Will S. Graham, his death, and a quote. At the obelisk base step, the surname is inscribed. The monument includes a carved band of leaves dividing the inscriptions from the upper portion of the obelisk, which includes a carving of Graham's initials within a wreath on one side and an image of crossed fire hoses on the opposite side.

Will S. Graham was Acting Chief of the Sumter Fire Department at the time of his death and was the Captain of Delgar Reel Squad No. 3, a volunteer fire squad that greatly expanded its duties and efficacy under his leadership. He was killed in the line of duty during the Beck Block building fire in February of 1907. The Beck Block was a large building in downtown Sumter that housed a variety of businesses including a bakery and two large retailers, and a boarding house on the upper levels. Graham was killed while trying to rescue hotel guests when a portion of the building collapsed and fell on him (Staff Writer 1907). The fire and loss of Graham were seen as a great loss to the residents of Sumter and a committee quickly formed to erect a monument for Graham. Funded by collections throughout the citizenry, the monument was originally proposed for the lawn in front of City Hall but eventually came to be placed in its current location (Staff Writer 1908). As a result of the Beck Block fire, efforts were made to install fire escapes on multi-story buildings in Sumter (Staff Writer 1907).

Resource number U/85/2461 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion B on the local level for its association with Will S. Graham. While Graham was Acting Chief of the Sumter Fire Department and was a local hero in 1907, he does not individually rise to a level of importance to warrant the monument's inclusion in the NRHP due to this association. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any significant historic event, nor is it an outstanding example of a monument. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 35.
Will S. Graham Memorial (U/85/2461) and 330 North Main Street (U/85/2462)

A. U/85/2461,
East Side of Memorial



B. U/85/2462, Northeast Oblique

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2462 – 330 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2462 is a commercial building located on the southwest corner of North Main and Warren streets (Figure 35B). According to the tax assessor's record, this building was constructed as some sort of garage in 1966 and currently serves as Sumter Mini Mart and Tobacco. The one-story building was constructed in a combination of CMU and metal frame atop a concrete slab with a flat, built-up roof. The two-part building includes a store section, which possibly once served as an office or showroom, with strings of ground-to-roofline fixed, plate-glass windows composing nearly the entire east and north elevations but for one glass-and-metal commercial door on each of those elevations. The flat roof of this section overhangs above a slightly raised sidewalk that curves around the building's corner. The second building section is a taller CMU garage with two bays of half-light metal doors below fixed transoms and four garage bays with aluminum and vinyl doors. Above the bays, this portion of the building is clad in aluminum on its east and north elevations. A wall of CMU along the west elevation links the two building sections. North and east of the building is a paved parking area with driveways leading onto North Main and Warren streets.

Resource number U/85/2462 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2463 – 331 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2463 is located on the southeast corner of North Main Street and Loring Drive (Figure 36). According to the tax assessor's record, this two-story, T-shaped Colonial Revival House was constructed in 1935. The wood frame building is clad in brick veneer and the main massing has a hipped roof covered in slate tile shingles with wide overhangs lined in wood brackets. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east side elevation of the main massing and a second exterior brick chimney is attached to the rear elevation of what appears to be a very early rear, one-story, flat-roof addition or original extension.

A paved walkway leads from the sidewalk to a centrally set main entrance composed of double French doors behind double wood screen doors below a transom window. The door sits atop a shallow stoop with two low steps, within a classical surround with fluted columns that supports a Juliet balcony with a low iron railing. The symmetrical, five-bay façade includes six-over-one wood sash windows hung alone, with first-floor windows set in simple wood surrounds. Windows throughout the building match those on the façade and are hung both alone and in pairs. Working louvered wood shutters flank second-floor windows.

Figure 36.
331 North Main Street



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Façade (North Elevation)

Along the west elevation is a flat-roof porte cochère with a wide wood entablature supported by paired and tripled fluted columns and a low brick-and-cement wall. Below the canopy is a secondary entrance with a single French door below a three-light transom. Retaining the building's symmetry is a matching porch wing along the east elevation that has been enclosed in screens and jalousie windows. The entrance to this porch was not visible during the field survey.

Resource number U/85/2463 has integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house sits at its original location, with its original setback and orientation to the street intact. Its setting appears to be relatively consistent with its 1930s construction, with most surrounding resources being residential types, most buildings constructed around the same period, and its lot seemingly untouched. The building retains its original or an early historic footprint, as well as historic materials. The infill of the porch somewhat detracts from integrity of design, although the overall feeling of a porch remains. The resource has undergone few changes, and its use remains as residential; thus, the property has integrity of feeling and association of a historic Colonial Revival Georgian House.

Resource number U/85/2463 was considered for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for significance in architecture on the local level. The resource is a good example of a Colonial Revival House. The house includes typical Colonial Revival features such as multi-paned wood sash windows, a hipped roof plan without a front porch, an accentuated front door with a surround supported by columns, one-story wings with flat roofs, and a symmetrically balanced façade. However, the east elevation porch has been filled in with jalousie windows, which impacts the integrity of the building. Ultimately, the resource does not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. While it remains a good example of a Colonial Revival House, this house type is well-represented in the NRHP, and Resource number U/85/2463 is not an exceptional example of the type. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor does it rise to that level of importance architecturally. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, and C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2464 – 327 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2464 is located on the east side of North Main Street, south of Loring Drive (Figure 37A). According to the tax assessor's record, this roughly rectangular, one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional house was constructed as a dwelling in 1960. The property is now an office building divided into two businesses. The wood frame resource is clad in brick veneer and sits below a cross-gabled, eaveless roof covered in asphalt shingles. A large, second front-facing gable has been added above the existing front-facing gable at the juncture of that gable and the main massing roof. The main massing gable ends and the gable addition are clad in aluminum siding.

Figure 37.
327 North Main Street (U/85/2464) and 323/325 North Main Street (U/85/2465)



A. U/85/2464, Southwest Oblique



B. U/85/2465, Façade (West Elevation)

The west-facing entrance sits in the front-facing cross gable and consists of a vinyl paneled front door behind a vinyl storm door set in a vinyl surround. The door is accessed by a low, shallow brick stoop. The north elevation of the cross gable is filled in with stucco and a single vinyl window, suggesting that this cross gable may have originally at least partially contained an open porch. A secondary entrance sits within a single-bay, engaged porch in the cross gable that faces south.

Most first-floor windows have a six-over-six wood sash composition hung alone, in pairs, or in triplet. One four-over-four wood sash window is located on the façade. Half-story windows in the gable ends are aluminum sash, and those sash windows on the addition are vinyl. The house lawn has been paved for use as a driveway and parking lot.

Resource number U/85/2464 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it good example of a Minimal Traditional residence. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2465 – 323/325 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2465 is located on the east side of North Main Street, south of Loring Drive (see Figure 37B). According to the tax assessor's record, this historically rectangular, one-story building was constructed as a dwelling in 1960. The building may have been constructed as a duplex, but that possibility is unclear. The property now serves as a barbershop and houses a second address with an unknown use. The wood frame resource is clad in wood weatherboard and sits below a lateral gabled roof with gable ends that is covered in asphalt shingles. At each side elevation of the main massing is a gabled extension that was likely original to the building. Two gabled additions are attached to the rear elevation.

Two sets of low brick steps lead onto the front-facing gable porch. The gable is carried by simple column supports and shields two paneled doors. Between the doors is an infilled window. The porch gable end features a wood lunette window. The main massing and extension windows are six-over-six sash hung alone flanked by louvered faux shutters.

Resource number U/85/2465 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it a significant example of a mid-twentieth century residence. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2466 – 321 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2466 is located on the east side of North Main Street, between Loring Drive and Calhoun Street (Figure 38A). According to the tax assessor's record, this commercial building was constructed in 1950 and currently houses Mr. P's Car Wash & Detailing. The one-story, rectangular, masonry building is covered in scored stucco with a built-up parapet roof. An office at the southwest corner of the building was likely originally composed of a string of fixed windows on the west and south elevations, but is now filled in by plywood, vinyl sash windows, and a replacement half-light metal door. An added shed overhang with slender supports lines the office portion of the building. Just north of the office on the building's façade are two garage bays with metal roll-up doors. The north elevation has two original metal awning windows with interior burglar bars. The surrounding parcel is paved for parking and driveways. A prefabricated carport has been permanently installed immediately south of the building.

Resource number U/85/2446 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth-century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2467 – 324 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2467, the Creech Building, is a commercial building located on the west side of North Main Street, between Warren and Calhoun streets (see Figure 38B). According to the tax assessor's record, this building was constructed as a duplex in 1967 and currently serves as a single lawyer's office. The rectangular, one-story, frame building is clad in brick veneer and has a flat roof lined in a strip of vinyl coping.

Dual symmetrical wood panel door entrances indicate that this building originally housed two separate offices. The entrances are identical with wood paneled doors flanked by wide, eight-light wood sidelights. A short sidewalk leading to a single brick step with low iron railings in a shallow, engaged porch accesses each entrance. Flanking the shallow porches and marking the façade wall corners, "quoins" are fashioned using the brick veneer. Above these elements is a wood cornice with exaggerated dentils running the full span of the façade with returns on either side elevation. Windows are six-over-six wood sash with flanking louvered faux shutters. Lining the façade is a shallow grass lawn with decorative vegetation both along the façade and partially lining the south elevation. To the building's north, west, and partially south are paved parking and drive areas.

Figure 38.
321 North Main Street (U/85/2466) and 324 North Main Street (U/85/2467)



A. U/85/2466, Façade (West Elevation)



B. U/85/2467, Façade (East Elevation)

Resource number U/85/2467 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance. While the building has experienced little non-historic alterations, it is not a particularly significant example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBERS U/85/2468 AND U/85/2468.01 – FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The church at 302 North Main Street is situated at the northwest corner of North Main and West Calhoun streets (Figures 39-42). Constructed in 1907, the sanctuary serves a congregation founded in 1823 whose first building was erected in 1830 and second in 1850. A preschool has operated on the church grounds since 1946. In 1925 and 1951, the sanctuary was renovated (Lebby 1937). The façade staircase may have been reconfigured during the second renovation. The chapel just north of the sanctuary that is now connected to the earlier building appears to date to around this period (Figure 39B). In 1923, this building was in use as a Sunday school (Figure 40). In 1988, the sanctuary was again renovated and extended west past its original south elevation entrance. The building also likely received its eyebrow vents at this time. Around 1990, the educational building and youth center were constructed and connected to the sanctuary and chapel, creating one large, irregularly shaped building (Figures 39C, 41A, and 41B). At some point in the twentieth century, the originally red brick church was also painted white (SCIWAY 2017).

The original massing of the Colonial Revival First Presbyterian Church is rectangular and includes a central tower design with a symmetrical, stepped projecting tower with a 100-foot spire dominating the façade and covering the low-hipped, asphalt shingle-covered roof. The building has classical detailing throughout.

A straight double staircase that replaced the original single central staircase meets the main entrance. A secondary ground floor entrance sits between the stairs. The entrance is composed of oversized double wood panel doors inset under a fanlight with brick pilasters and paired giant order columns with composite capitals supporting a triangular pediment with dentils and a wood window. The building has a heavy classical cornice with dentils throughout. Windows flanking the entrance are twelve-over-eight wood sash with fanlights set below 16-light wood porthole windows. This same window configuration continues just around the side elevations, likely indicating the interior location of the narthex. Larger multi-light wood sash windows line the side elevations and include multi-light fanlights and sidelights. The arched windows include substantial surrounds with keystone decoration. Dividing these window bays are classical order pilasters. Arched wood multi-light basement level windows sit below each of the large sash windows.

Figure 39.
First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468 and U/85/2468.01), 1 of 2

A. Sanctuary Façade (East Elevation)

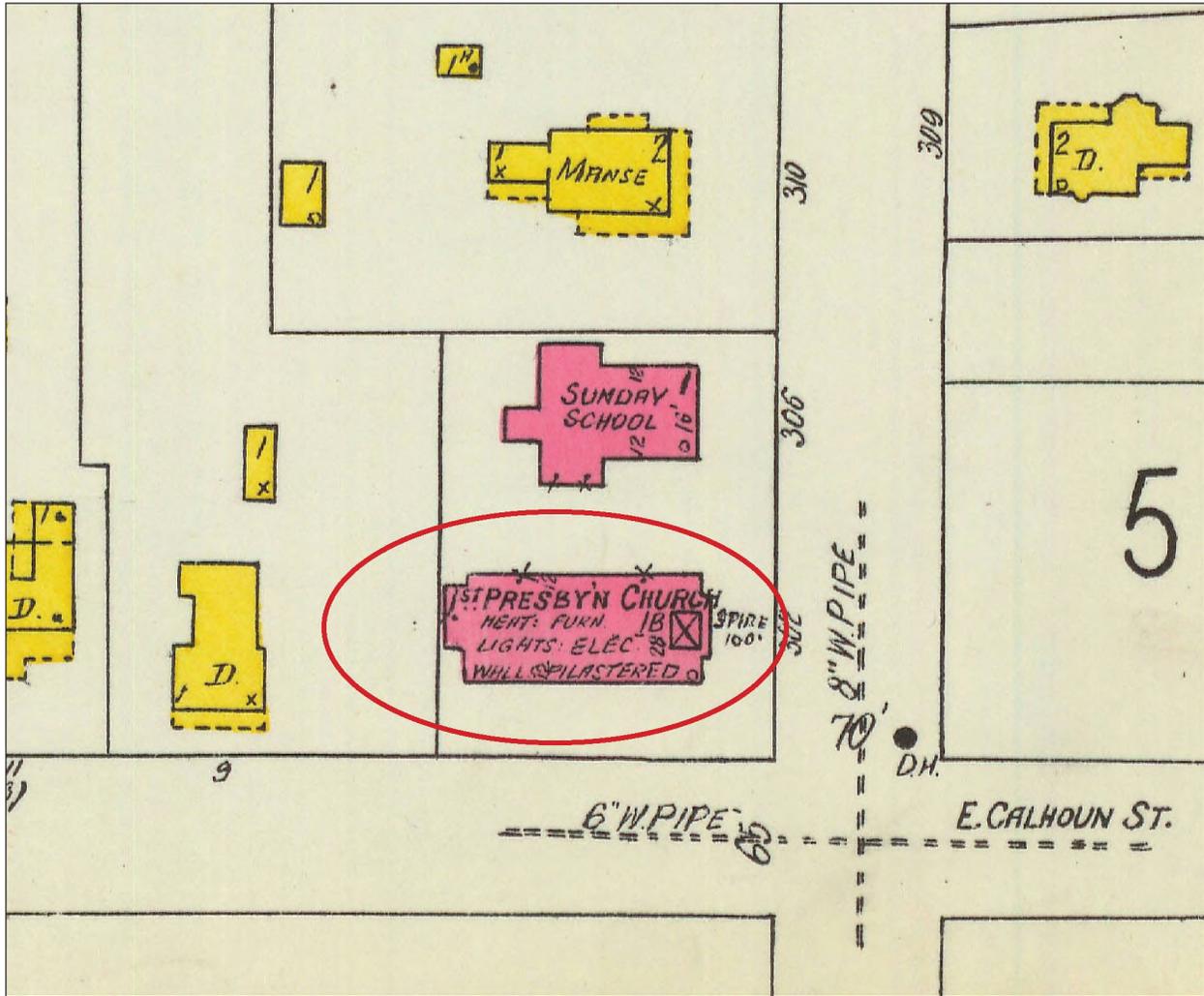


B. Sanctuary and Chapel (East Elevation)



C. Rear Sanctuary Extension (Right) and West Wing (Left) (Facing North)

Figure 40.
First Presbyterian Church, 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Source: South Caroliniana Library

Figure 41.
First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468 and U/85/2468.01), 2 of 2



A. West Wing (Southwest Oblique)



B. North Wing (West Elevation)



C. Relocated Building (U/85/2468.01)

Figure 42.
Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468)



Source: NAIP Imagery (2015)

Though the main massing of the sanctuary is intact, the overall building has been enlarged via arcades and hyphens that lead to the historic front-gabled chapel to the north, the two-story educational and youth wings to the north and northwest, and a wide automobile canopy to the west.

Fronting North Main Street, lining the sanctuary along West Calhoun Street, and dividing a small paved parking and driveway area at the rear of the buildings, the property has a grass lawn. Immediately behind the northernmost wing is an enclosed playground. North of the building is a larger parking lot that carries into a second parcel owned by the church.

A small, historic, front-facing gabled building (U/85/2468.01) is located at the far northwest corner of the greater church property, on a parcel immediately north of the sanctuary parcel that is also owned by First Presbyterian Church (Figure 41C). The brick foundation of the building does not look historic, indicating that this building was likely moved to this location at some point. The building appears to date to around 1940, but may have been built as the original preschool in 1946. The wood shiplap-clad building has a roof covered in asphalt shingles and two half-light paneled wood door entrances—one centrally set in the front-facing gable and another set in the south side elevation. Both entrances are accessed via narrow steps lined by a low wood railing, and the front entrance sits below a small, front-facing gable carried by wood knee braces. Exposed wood rafter tails line both the entrance overhang and main roof. One-over-one vinyl sash windows set in wood surrounds have replaced all original windows. A larger non-historic secondary building has been erected just east of this building.

Resource number U/85/2468 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for significance in architecture on the local level. The resource is a good example of an early twentieth-century central tower church with classical detailing. The period of significance is 1907, the year the building was constructed. Though the sanctuary has experienced some alterations and additions, its overall historic integrity remains intact and the alterations are not significant enough to extend the period of significance or negatively impact the building's ability to successfully convey as an early twentieth-century central tower church. The rear sanctuary extension, chapel, arcade, hyphens, canopy, and wings have been constructed with minimal classical detailing similar to that displayed on the sanctuary, including arched bay openings, broken pediments, and brick veneer. These details are sympathetic to the original design of the sanctuary and sensitively enlarge the church property. As such, this resource is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Resource U/85/2468.01 is not known to be associated with a highly significant event or person and was thus not evaluated under Criteria A and B. It was evaluated under Criterion C for architecture and is not a particularly exceptional example of an early 1940s building, as it has been

relocated to its current site. This resource is thus recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, its current location far from the original sanctuary lessens this building's ability to be a contributing resource to the eligible property.

Resource number U/85/2468 has integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The sanctuary and historic chapel sit at their original locations, with original setbacks and orientations to the street intact. Despite the rear extension, minimal alterations, and building additions via arcades and hyphens, the historic massing remains legible. As most historic materials remain, integrity of workmanship is intact. The resource retains its use as a religious property; thus the property has integrity of feeling and association of a historic, early twentieth century church. Due to non-historic changes to its immediate and greater setting, the property no longer holds integrity in this area.

The proposed boundary for this property conforms only to the building and its surrounding grass lawns within the larger Sumter County Tax Parcel Number 2490803001, and extends to the edge of the sidewalk along North Main and W Calhoun streets (see Figure 42). Thus, the boundary contains roughly 2.5 acres, and includes the sanctuary and chapel building and the associated immediate landscape.

Avoidance of this resource is recommended during the proposed project work. If ROW were taken on the west side of North Main Street west of the sidewalk or the north side of W Calhoun Street north of the sidewalk at this location, the proposed project would have an adverse effect on the recommended eligible property. Construction associated with the proposed project that requires removal of any contributing features of the proposed NRHP boundary would have an adverse effect on the setting and feeling of the property.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2469 – 305 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource U/85/2469 is located on the east side of North Main Street between Ricker Lane and Calhoun Street (Figures 43-44). According to the tax assessor's record, this one-story, rectangular International Style building was constructed in 1960. It is currently in use as a law office. The resource has a flat parapet roof with a line of shallow coping both at the main massing roofline and framing the engaged porch. The CMU-framed building has a lightly scored stucco and black marble veneer façade, with secondary elevations clad in brick veneer. The asymmetrical façade features an offset entrance inset at an angle with a metal-and-glass door flanked by wide aluminum sidelights. A band of aluminum clerestory windows spans the full inset porch. Below the clerestory and north of the entrance bay is an unadorned wall of black marble veneer set in divided vertical panels. A single, heavy squared post covered in matching black marble carries the engaged porch. While the north elevation features an unadorned expanse of brick veneer, the south elevation hosts a string of aluminum awning windows inset within and divided by a line of stucco and a single secondary

Figure 43.
305 North Main Street (U/85/2469)



A. Southwest Oblique



B. Façade (West Elevation)

C. Northwest Oblique



Figure 44.
Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for 305 North Main Street (U/85/2469)



Source: NAIP Imagery (2015)

entrance below a flat overhang. The resource has a small grass lawn adorned with minimal landscaping and signage indicating the current occupant. Paved sidewalks frame the lawn to the north and south and seamlessly extend to below the porch roof to the building's entrance. A small ramp has been cut out of the paved sidewalk just south of the porch entrance. The paved sidewalk extends along the south elevation of the building to a small paved parking lot at the building's rear. A paved driveway leads from North Main Street along the south elevation to the parking lot.

Resource number U/85/2469 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for significance in architecture on the local level with the year 1960 as the period of significance, when the building was constructed. The resource is an excellent example of an International Style office. The building includes typical International Style features such as a rectilinear form, flat roof, lack of decoration, windowless wall sections, a band of metal-framed windows, and an asymmetrical façade. Despite its overall lack of adornment, the façade is significant for its use of materials and distinctive arrangement. The only detectible change at this property is a small ADA-compliant alteration of the paved sidewalk just south of the entrance porch. The property's unchanged state, distinguishing façade, and display of International Style elements make it an excellent example of this style. It is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Resource number U/85/2469 has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building sits at its original location, with its original setback and orientation to the street intact. Its setting appears to be relatively consistent with its 1960s construction, with most surrounding resources dating to around the same period or prior to this building's construction. The building retains its original footprint and materials. As the historic materials remain, integrity of workmanship is intact. The resource has undergone no apparent changes, and its use remains as an office; the property has integrity of feeling and association.

The proposed boundary for this property roughly conforms to the boundary of Sumter County Tax Parcel Number 2490803039 (Figure 44). The boundary includes roughly 0.33 acre and includes the office and its immediate landscape.

Avoidance of this resource is recommended during the proposed project work. If ROW were taken on the east side of North Main Street east of the sidewalk at this location, the proposed project would have an adverse effect on the recommended eligible property. Construction associated with the proposed project that requires removal of any contributing features of the proposed NRHP boundary would have an adverse effect on the setting and feeling of the property.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2470 – UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Resource U/85/2470 is located at 309 North Main Street, on the east side of the street between Ricker Lane and Calhoun Street (Figures 45-47). According to the tax assessor's record, this large, one-story, flat-roof, roughly rectangular-shaped International Style building was constructed in

Figure 45.
United States Post Office (U/85/2470), 1 of 2



A. Southwest Oblique



B. Entrance (Northwest Oblique)



C. Entrance (Southwest Oblique)

Figure 46.
United States Post Office (U/85/2470), 2 of 2



A. Northwest Oblique



B. North Elevation (Northwest Oblique)

Figure 47.

Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for the United States Post Office (U/85/2470)



Source: NAIP Imagery (2015)

1964. The CMU-framed building is covered in pebbledash stucco on the façade and brick veneer. The asymmetrical façade features an offset entrance marked by a concrete overhang that slopes upward at its edge. Rounded supports carry this roof above a vestibule with two sets of double metal-and-glass doors, transoms, and plate glass windows. CMU-and-glass screens mark the north and south ends of the vestibule. The remainder of the façade is clad in scored panels of vertical pebbledash and historic lettering indicating the building's use and location. The elevation is otherwise unadorned and includes no additional bays. Side elevations include bands of aluminum awning windows irregularly divided by bands of pebbledash panels. A shed wing across the rear elevation likely holds loading docks, but it was not fully visible during the field survey. Paved parking areas and driveways surround the building. The parcel also includes a narrow grass lawn framed by low curbing along its west boundary. Driveways on North Main Street access the property.

Resource number U/85/2470 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for significance in architecture on the local level. The resource is an excellent example of an International Style building. The building includes typical International Style features such as a rectilinear form, flat roof, minimal decoration, windowless wall sections, bands of metal-framed windows, plain round porch supports, and an asymmetrical façade. The building's primary adornment—its sloped roof and CMU screened entrance—is its impressive example of a mid-century entrance vestibule. As this property appears to be almost completely unchanged since its construction, it is an excellent example of the International Style and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The period of significance is limited to 1964, the year of construction, as the building has undergone virtually no alterations since that time.

Resource number U/85/2470 has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building sits at its original location, with its original setback and orientation to the street intact. Its setting appears to be relatively consistent with its 1960s construction, with most surrounding resources dating to around the same period or prior to this building's construction. The building retains its original footprint, as well as its original materials. As the historic materials remain, integrity of workmanship is intact. The resource has undergone no apparent changes, and its use remains as a post office; thus the property has integrity of feeling and association.

The proposed boundary for this property roughly conforms to the boundary of Sumter County Tax Parcel Number 2490803031 (see Figure 47). The boundary includes roughly 1.98 acres and includes the post office and the associated immediate landscape.

Avoidance of this resource is recommended during the proposed project work. If ROW were taken on the east side of North Main Street east of the sidewalk at this location, the proposed project would have an adverse effect on the recommended eligible property. Construction associated with the proposed project that requires removal of any contributing features of the proposed NRHP boundary would have an adverse effect on the setting and feeling of the property.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2471 – 11 EAST CALHOUN STREET

Resource number U/85/2471 is a commercial building located on the north side of East Calhoun Street, between North Main and Baker streets (Figure 48). According to the tax assessor's record, this building was constructed in 1966 and does not appear to be in use at the present time. The rectangular, one-story, frame building is clad in brick veneer and has a front-facing roof covered in asphalt shingles.

The building has two main entrances, one fronting Calhoun Street on the south elevation and another facing the building's parking lot on the west elevation. The south elevation entrance includes an offset metal paneled door atop a west-facing set of steps with a low iron railing. Above the door is a metal awning. East of the door are two window bays composed of vinyl sash above vinyl panels with faux shutters. The bay openings suggest that the original windows were much taller. Remaining windows throughout the building have shorter openings, and all windows have been replaced by vinyl sash and include faux shutters. Above the three bays, the gable end has a simple full pediment with a lunette louvered vent. A wood ramp leads from the property's parking lot to the secondary entrance on the west elevation. The ramp covers a set of low brick steps that lead onto a shallow, engaged porch. This metal paneled door is offset within the porch wall, which has been re-clad in vertical plywood board.

Resource number U/85/2471 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance, nor is it an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth-century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBERS U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, AND U/85/2472.02 – CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER

The church at 213 North Main Street is situated at the southeast corner of North Main and East Calhoun streets (Figures 49-52). Constructed in 1909, the church serves a congregation founded in 1857 whose first building was erected in 1858. According to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) records, the current Gothic Revival sanctuary replaced the first sanctuary in 1900, when

Figure 48.
11 East Calhoun Street (U/85/2471)



A. Southwest Oblique



B. West Elevation

Figure 49.
Church of the Holy Comforter (U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, U/85/2472.02), 1 of 2

A. North Main
Street Entrance (West
Elevation)



B. East Calhoun Street Entrance (North Elevation)



C. Sanctuary (Northeast
Oblique)

Figure 51.
Church of the Holy Comforter (U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, U/85/2472.02), 2 of 2



A. U/85/2472.01, Family Education Building and Walker Hall (North Elevation)

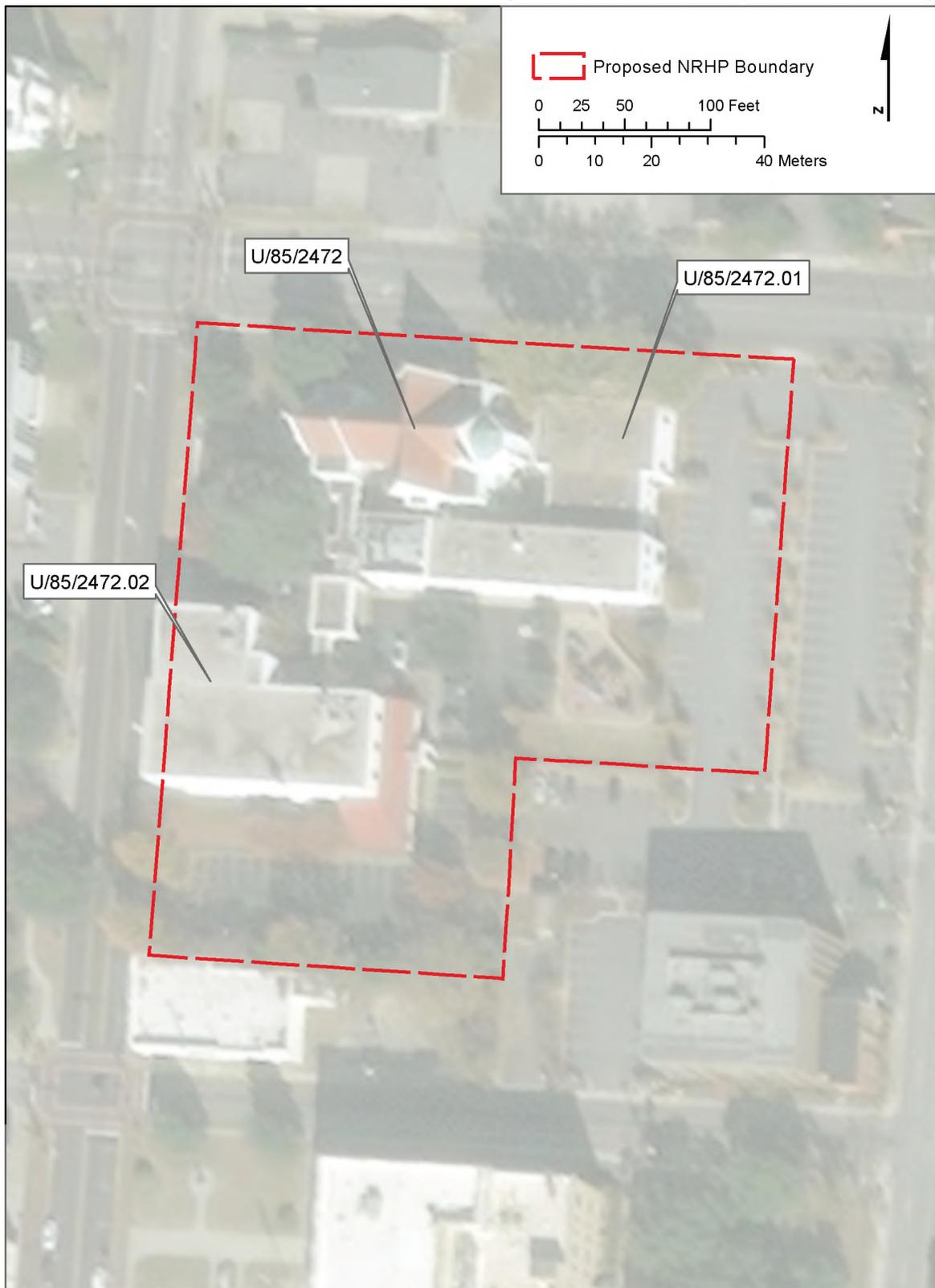


B. U/85/2472.01, Family Education Building and Walker Hall (Northeast Oblique)



C. U/85/2472.02, Parish Life Building (West Elevation)

Figure 52.
Project Area and Proposed NRHP Boundary for Church of the Holy Comforter
(U/85/2472, U/85/2472.01, U/85/2472.02)



Source: NAIP Imagery (2015)

the church relocated to this site from its previous location at South Main and Bartlette streets. The original wood frame sanctuary was moved to the present location and used as the Sunday School building through at least 1923 (Boykin 1936; see Figure 50). Sanborn maps prior to 1912, however, do not show the sanctuary. Therefore, the date of construction was likely slightly later. Architects William Augustus Edwards and Frank C. Walter apparently worked with contractor “Mr. Cain” to construct the sanctuary for the cost of \$18,500 in 1909 (Roots and Recall 2017). A wood frame rectory was also located just east of the sanctuary at this time. In 1950, the present Family Education Building and Walker Hall (U/85/2472.01) replaced these buildings (see Figure 51). In 1998, the circa 1956 National Bank of South Carolina building was purchased by the church and was renovated and repurposed as the Family Education Building (U/85/2472.02) (Monroe 2012).

The original massing of the Church of the Holy Comforter is roughly cruciform, with small extensions to just north and south of the apse that may serve as transept chapels. It is possible that the footprint was extended west slightly at some point, but no information on this extension could be located during background research. According to WPA records, the building was constructed of stone and brick before being covered in cement (Boykin 1936). The roof, which is described as hip shaped on Sanborn maps is now cross gabled and covered in barrel tiles, but for the sacristy, which has a copper roof. These alterations appear to be historic.

The sanctuary has prominent entrances facing both North Main and East Calhoun streets, but the primary entrance reads as the one facing North Main. The Gothic Revival building has crenellated parapets above the entrance vestibules, as well as north and south of the main entrance marking the narthex. Both entrances have double wood paneled doors below gothic arched stained glass windows with window hoods. Gothic arched stained glass windows with window hoods are found throughout the sanctuary and above additional secondary wood paneled door entrances. The parapet gables are steeply pitched and marked by slender, tripartite gothic arched stained glass windows above the entrances. A Celtic cross marks the parapet gable ridgeline above the main entrance. Faux buttresses mark corners of the building. An arcade leading south from the sanctuary narthex connects the sanctuary to the secondary buildings via connecting arcades and a crenellated automobile canopy.

The L-shaped, flat-roof Family Education Building (U/85/2472.01) faces East Calhoun Street and was constructed with simple Gothic Revival details. Resource U/85/2472.01 was constructed in 1958 after the original sanctuary was demolished to make way for the building (Monroe 2012). The one-story portion of the building is named Walker Hall and has a north-south orientation composed of a main massing and hyphen that connects to a two-story, east-west wing on its rear elevation. While Walker Hall has a stucco-covered concrete block frame, the rear one-story hyphen and the two-story portion are constructed in a five-one brick common bond. The double-

paneled main entrance wood doors sit below a gothic arched window with a window hood. A crenellated parapet marks the entrance vestibule and faux buttresses mark the corners of the one-story portion. The vestibule has gothic stained glass windows with window hoods, while eight-over-eight metal sash windows above four-light awning windows are found throughout the remainder of the one-story portion. These and all additional windows on this building feature drip mold crowns. Windows on the hyphen and two-story building wing are six-over-nine metal sash hung alone and in pairs. Secondary entrances found throughout the building are half-light paneled doors below flat overhangs and aluminum awnings. A fenced playground is located immediately south of this building.

The L-shaped, flat-roof, two-story Parish Life Building (U/85/2472.02) faces North Main Street and includes simple Gothic Revival details and is clad in stucco. This building sits on a separate parcel than the remainder of the church complex, with an address at 207 North Main Street. It was constructed in 1956 as a bank, and remained in use as such until it was acquired by the church in 1998 and retrofitted for use as an administrative office building (Monroe 2012). The building has two main entrances with double wood paneled doors with sidelights and gothic arched transoms set back within shallow, engaged, gothic arched cutouts below flat and gabled roofs. The north entrance has a flat roof, while the south entrance has a steeply pitched gabled roof with a Celtic cross at the ridgeline. The south entrance is flanked by shallow, gothic arched arcade openings with gothic arched blind windows. Details such as the gothic arches, Celtic cross, and drip moldings were added in 1998 as components of the retrofit in an attempt to make the architecture of the Parish Life Building appear in keeping with the rest of the complex. Windows flanking the north entrance and those on the second story are six-over-nine, non-historic fixed aluminum replacement windows hung in pairs and in triplet below non-historic drip mold crowns. Windows throughout the remainder of the building are primarily the same as those on the façade, though some are hung alone. This building has several secondary entrances on its south and east elevations that include non-historic paneled doors surrounded by non-historic sidelights and transoms. A hipped-roof addition that was constructed in 2004 lines the east elevation and southeast corner of this building (Monroe 2012).

Fronting North Main and East Calhoun streets, the property has a grass lawn dotted with trees. Paved driveways and parking areas intertwine with the buildings to the east and south. Driveways on both North Main and East Calhoun streets access the two church parcels.

The Church of the Holy Comforter sanctuary was designed by architect William Augustus Edwards, a native of Darlington, South Carolina who was regionally renowned for his large-scale public and educational buildings (Dalton et al. 1981). Edwards began his architectural career in 1893 as a draftsman for Charles Coker Wilson in Roanoke, Virginia (Chandler 2006). Wilson and Edwards relocated to Columbia, South Carolina two years later to open an architectural firm. After the partnership dissolved in 1901, Edwards partnered with Frank C. Walter, establishing a

successful practice in Columbia until relocated to Atlanta in 1908 (Chandler 2006). The practice specialized in civic architecture and are best known for their school and courthouse designs. Their more noteworthy projects include 16 public school designs for the South Carolina Board of Education, multiple South Carolina county courthouses, the Abbeville City Hall and Opera House, and the Withers Training School at Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina (Chandler 2006). The practice relocated to Atlanta, Georgia in 1908 and Walters left the partnership in 1911; however, Edwards continued to receive more South Carolina county courthouse commissions, as well as projects designing academic buildings. By 1915, Edwards partnered with William J. Sayward, formerly of McKim, Mead, & White, and concentrated on collegiate work in South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia. Edwards earned distinctions as both a collegiate designer and a county courthouse architect, having designed a number of college campuses throughout the Southeast and county courthouses in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina (Chandler 2006). Several of Edwards' buildings are listed on the NRHP, including his county courthouses in Georgia and South Carolina, or contribute to NRHP-listed districts, such as the University of Florida Campus Historic District and the Florida A&M College Historic District.

Resource numbers U/85/2472 and U/85/2472.01 are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for significance in architecture on the local level. The church and support building are good examples of an early-to-mid twentieth-century Gothic Revival church complex. While some alterations have occurred to the building, most are historic or are alterations that are sympathetic to original Gothic Revival elements. The period of significance is defined as 1909, when Resource U/85/2472 was constructed, through 1958, when Resource U/85/2472.01 was completed. Resource U/85/2472.02 is recommended not eligible due to the extensive exterior renovations that have been made to the building; however, it does not detract from the ability of the complex as a whole to successfully convey as an early to mid-twentieth-century Gothic Revival church complex. The overall historic integrity of the property remains intact and resources U/85/2472 and U/85/2472.01 are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The sanctuary was also evaluated under Criterion C for its association with the architect William Augustus Edwards. Edwards is best known for his public and educational architecture designed in high styles: monumental courthouses in the Neoclassical style and collegiate buildings in a refined Gothic Revival style. Although the buildings comprising the church complex are good examples of the Gothic Revival style, the complex is not one of the more noteworthy examples of Edwards' work. While the alterations to the buildings (both historic and not historic) are sympathetic to the buildings' Gothic Revival style, the alterations have obscured Edwards and Walter's original design and intent, especially the cement or stucco applied to the exterior of the building that has obscured the original masonry work. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C due to its association with William Augustus Edwards.

The property has integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The historic buildings sit at their original locations, with original setbacks and orientations to the street intact. Due to minimal and sympathetic alterations, the building footprints of the two eligible resources remain legible and the original design intent is apparent. As most historic materials remain, integrity of workmanship is intact. The resource retains its use as a religious property; thus the property has integrity of feeling and association of a historic, early twentieth century church. Due to non-historic changes to its greater setting, the property no longer holds integrity in this area.

The proposed boundary for this property conforms only to the building and its surrounding grass lawns within the larger Sumter County Tax Parcel Numbers 2490901012 and 2490901006, and extends to the edge of the sidewalk along North Main and East Calhoun streets (see Figure 52). The boundary contains roughly 2.5 acres, and includes the buildings and the associated immediate landscape.

Avoidance of this resource is recommended during the proposed project work. If ROW were taken on the east side of North Main Street east of the sidewalk or the south side of East Calhoun Street south of the sidewalk at this location, the proposed project would have an adverse effect on the recommended eligible property. Construction associated with the proposed project that requires removal of any contributing features of the proposed NRHP boundary would have an adverse effect on the setting and feeling of the property.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2473 – 214 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2473 is a commercial building located at the southwest corner of North Main and West Calhoun streets (Figure 53). According to the tax assessor's record, this building was constructed in 1964 and appears to have been used as a bank since its construction. The large, two-story, rectangular, steel-frame building is clad in both painted brick veneer and stucco and has a flat, built-up roof. The building recalls the New Formalist style, with unadorned walls divided by soaring arched window bays in place of the style's more typical columnar supports. The two-story window bays are found alone, in pairs, and in triplet, and reach almost to the line of metal coping at the roofline. While these bays appear to be original, the glass looks replaced. An offset, cantilevered, flat canopy covers three single-story bays on the east elevation: a central metal-and-glass double door below a fixed transom with flanking paired fixed windows. Above the fixed windows and the transom are three arched fixed windows. The arched shape suggests that the walls of the canopy may have been originally arched. The current canopy wall does not appear to be original. On the south elevation of the building is a drive-through canopy that also appears to have been reworked since its construction. The canopy has a non-historic extension on its south end and the wall surrounding the primary drive-up window appears to have been reconfigured and

Figure 53.
214 North Main Street (U/85/2473)



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Northeast Oblique

re-finished in stucco since the late 1960s. The bank building has a small grass lawn along its north and east elevations, while the remainder of the parcel to the west and south are paved for parking and driveways. The property is accessed from both West Calhoun and North Main streets.

Resource number U/85/2473 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance. Due to its non-historic alterations, the building is not an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth-century bank. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2474 – 950 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource number U/85/2474 is a commercial building located at the southwest corner of North Main Street and South Pike West (Figure 54). According to the tax assessor's record, this building was constructed in 1967 and appears to have been used as a car dealership since its construction.

The large, one-story, roughly L-shaped, steel-frame building is clad in both brick veneer and corrugated metal. The building consists of three primary sections—a brick veneer-clad office and showroom with a low-pitched lateral gabled roof, a corrugated metal and brick veneer-covered garage with multiple bays and a low-pitched lateral gabled roof, and a large open canopy with a Googie zig-zag roof carried by tapered steel supports. Below the canopy are bands of fixed aluminum windows and metal-and-glass commercial doors on both the north and east elevations. A second zig-zag roof section was added to the building between 1994 and 2004 according to aerial photography. Unlike the original canopy, this addition is enclosed in brick veneer and has small, fixed square windows. Paved parking lots and drives surround the building, and driveways on South Pike West, North Main Street, Poulas Street, and Bordeaux Avenue access the property. West of the main building is a non-historic garage bay building housing the dealership's Collision Center.

Resource number U/85/2474 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it was not found to be associated with any historic event or person of significance. Due to its non-historic additions, the building is not an outstanding example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE NUMBER U/85/2475 – BRIDGE AT U.S. 76/U.S. 378 AND NORTH MAIN STREET

Through previously identified in the statewide survey of bridges performed by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers in 2005, this bridge had not yet received a site number from SCDAH. Additional information regarding this bridge can be found in the South Carolina Bridge Survey,

Figure 54.
950 North Main Street (U/85/2474)



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Canopy, Northwest Oblique



C. North Elevation

which was compiled using the SCDOT Bridge Inspection File & Plans in the SHPO Survey Files. Constructed in 1957 by the state highway department, the bridge was built as part of the U.S. 76 Bypass, the first limited-access freeway in South Carolina.

The U.S. 76/U.S. 378 Bridge (ID #4320007605200) over North Main Street was constructed in 1957 as a three-span highway bridge (Figure 55). The bridge carries four-lane of median-divided traffic over four-lane North Main Street. The prestressed concrete stringer bridge is 170 feet in length. Its superstructure consists of a concrete deck flanked by tubular handrails set between concrete posts. The substructure consists of I-shaped stringers supported by reinforced concrete bents. This bridge is not known to be associated with a specific event or person, and was not evaluated under Criteria A or B. It was examined under Criterion C for architecture and is not a significant example of a historic prestressed concrete bridge. It is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 55.
Bridge at U.S. 76/U.S. 378 and North Main Street (U/85/2475)



A. Looking North



B. Looking Northeast

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The cultural resources survey for the North Main Street Revitalization Project revisited five previously recorded archaeological sites and identified eight new archaeological sites. In addition, the survey revisited 65 previously recorded and listed architectural resources and identified 30 new architectural resources with five support buildings.

The five previously recorded archaeological sites were all associated with the Santee-Lynches Council of Governments 1979 study, which assigned archaeological site numbers to buildings without any archaeological investigation. New South's survey did not find any archaeological deposits associated with these "sites."

Of the newly identified archaeological sites, one site, 38SU1107, was fully delineated and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The NRHP eligibility for sites 38SU1106, 38SU1108, 38SU1109, 38SU1110, 38SU1111, 38SU1112, and 38SU1113 is unknown because they extend outside the survey area. However, no further work is recommended for the portions of these sites that fall within the survey area because they lack significant data potential.

The 65 architectural resources were revisited during the field study and any significant changes were noted. The two NRHP-listed resources, the Henry Lee Scarborough House and Elizabeth White House, appear unchanged since their nominations. The current study concurred with the recommendation of not eligible for all remaining 63 previously recorded resources.

Of the 30 newly recorded architectural resources with five support buildings, four are recommended eligible for NRHP listing: First Presbyterian Church (U/85/2468), 305 North Main Street (U/85/2469), United States Post Office (U/85/2470), and Church of the Holy Comforter (U/85/2472 and U/85/2472.01). Effects to these properties should be avoided during project work.

Intentionally Left Blank

REFERENCES CITED

Adler, Cyrus, L.C. Harby, and L. Hühner

- 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia. *Jewish Encyclopedia*. Electronic document, www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/10923-moise, accessed July 10, 2016.

Alyssa, Franz

- 2017 Morris College. *BlackPast.org*. Electronic document, <http://www.blackpast.org/aah/morris-college-1908>, accessed July 25, 2017.

Anderson, David G.

- 1994 *The Savannah River Chiefdoms: Political Change in the Late Prehistoric Southeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
- 2005 The Earliest Americans Theme Study: Southeastern Regional Context. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick

- 1982 *Mattasse Lake: Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Report available from Commonwealth and Associates, Inc., Jackson, Michigan.

Anderson, David G. and J.W. Joseph

- 1988 *Prehistory and History Along the Upper Savannah River: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area*. Report Prepared for the National Park Service. Russell Papers. Report available from Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Anderson, David G., R. Jerald Ledbetter, and Lisa O'Steen

- 1990 *Paleoindian Period Archaeology of Georgia*. Laboratory of Anthropology Series Report 8. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Army Map Service

- 1946 Sumter, South Carolina. Topographic. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Baugher-Perlin, Sherene

- 1982 Analyzing Glass Bottles for Chronology, Function, and Trade Networks. In *Archaeology of Urban America, the Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr., pp. 259–273. Academic Press, New York, New York.

Bennet, Frank, G.W. Tailby Jr, James Burgess, Grove B. Jones, W.J. Latimer, and H.L. Westover

- 1907 Sumter County 1907. Soil Map. US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.

Bennett, S.H. and B. Pittman

- 1991 *Longleaf Pine: A Brief History of the Species and Associated Communities, with Recommendations for Protection*. South Carolina Heritage Trust, Columbia, South Carolina.

Binford, Lewis R.

- 1980 Willow Smoke and Dogs' Tails: Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation. *American Antiquity* 45(1):4–20.

Boykin, Lulie H.

- 1936 Church of the Holy Comforter Protestant Episcopal (Sumter, S.C.): Inventory of S.C. Church Archives. Electronic document, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/hrs/id/3010>, accessed September 17, 2017.

Braun, E. Lucy

- 1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. Blakiston, New York, New York.

Brooks, Mark P., Stone D. Colquhoun, and J. Brown

- 1989 Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development, and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson. Anthropological Studies 9. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Burke, R.T. Avon, W.D. Lee, and C.S. Simmons

- 1935 Sumter County, 1935. Soil Map. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.

Cable, John S.

- 2001 *2000 Fireline Survey of Selected Compartments in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Report available from Palmetto Research Institute, Inc., Irmo, South Carolina.

Carter, H.S.

- 1974 The Climate of Georgia. In *Eastern States Plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*, 1: pp. 71–89. United States Department of Commerce, NOAA, Climate of the States. Water Information Center, Inc, Port Washington, New York.

Chandler, Andrew W.

- 2006 Edwards, William Augustus. Edited by Walter Edgar. In *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*. The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Chapman, Jefferson

- 1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley, 1975: Icehouse Bottom, Harrison Branch, Thirty Acre Island, Calloway Island*. Report of Investigations. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Ciomek, Summer and Sarah Stephens

- 2012 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of U.S. 76/U.S. 378 and U.S. 15 Intersection Improvements City of Sumter, Sumter County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for the City of Sumter, Sumter, South Carolina. Report available from New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Ciomek, Summer, W. Matthew Tankersley, Staci Richey, and Natalie Adams

- 2010 *City of Sumter Historic Resources Survey*. Report prepared for the City of Sumter, Sumter, South Carolina. Report available from New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Claggett, Stephen R., and John S. Cable, eds.

- 1982 *The Haw River Sites: Archaeological Investigations at Two Stratified Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont*. Report available from Commonwealth and Associates, Inc., Jackson, Mississippi.

Claggett, Stephen R., Cheryl Claassen, Debi Hacker, David Lawrence, Andrea Lee Novick, Billy L. Oliver, Michael Trinkley, Homes H. Wilson, and Jack H. Wilson Jr.

- 1986 *Indian and Freedmen Occupation at the Fish Haul Site (38BU805), Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Research Series 7. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

Clowse, Converse D

- 1971 *Economic beginnings in colonial South Carolina, 1670-1730*. Published for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Coe, Joffre L.

- 1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. New Series 54(5):1–130.
- 1995 *Town Creek Indian Mound, A Native American Legacy*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Colton, G.W.

- 1855 *Colton's Atlas of the World Illustrating Physical and Political Geography*. Colton, Ohman & Co., New York, New York.

Cooke, C. Wythe

- 1936 *Geology of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. United States Geological Survey Bulletin. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Cordell, Ann S.

- 2004 Paste Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Late Archaic Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Selected in Peninsular Florida. In *Early Pottery: Technology, Function, Style, and Interaction in the Lower Southeast*, pp. 63–104. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Critchfield, Howard J.

- 1974 *General Climatology*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Dalton, Robert E., Suzanne Wylie, and John Wells

- 1981 National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Courthouses in South Carolina Designed by William Augustus Edwards. July. South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

DePratter, Chester B.

- 1989 Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence. In *Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 133–156. Anthropological Studies 9. Occasional Papers of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

First Presbyterian Church

- 2017 Our History. *Our History*. Electronic document, <http://fpccsumter.org/who-we-are/our-history/>, accessed July 24, 2017.

Gallay, Alan

- 2002 *The Indian Slave Trade: The Rise of the English Empire in the American South, 1670-1717*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Good, Rickie A.

- 2006 Sumter. In *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar. The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.

- 1982 The Chronological Position of the Dalton Horizon in the Southeastern United States. *American Antiquity* 47:382–395.

Goodyear, Albert C., John H. House, and Neil W. Ackerly

- 1979 Laurens-Anderson: An Archaeological Study of the Inter-Riverine Piedmont. *South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia*. Anthropological Studies 4.

Green, Alma D., and Edith Greene, eds.

- 1962 *The Traveler's Green Book*. Victor H. Green & Company, New York, New York.

Green, Victor H.

- 1940 *The Negro Traveler's Green Book*. Victor H. Green & Company, New York, New York.

Gregorie, Anne King

- 1954 *History of Sumter County, South Carolina*. Library Board of Sumter County, Sumter, South Carolina.

Griffin, James B.

- 1943 Ceramic Collections from Two South Carolina Sites. *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters* 30:465–478.

Harvey, Bruce D.

- 1997 *Sumter Preservation Planning Project, Sumter, South Carolina*. Report available from Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Haynes, C. Vance, D.J. Donahue, A.J.T. Jull, and T.H. Zabel

- 1984 Application of Accelerator Dating to Fluted Point Paleoindian Sites. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 12:184–191.

Hudson, Charles

- 1976 *The Southeastern Indians*. First Edition. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Kovacik, Charles F., and John J. Winberry

- 1987 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Kreisa, Paul P., Christopher Ohm Clement, Ramona M. Grunden, Jill S. Quattlebaum, Steven D. Smith, Cynthia L. Balek, and Jaqueline McDowell

- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 7,500 Acres at Poinsett Weapons Range, Sumter County, South Carolina*. Public Service Archaeological Program, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Lebby, Laura

- 1937 Sumter Presbyterian (Sumter, S.C.): Inventory of S.C. Church Archives. Electronic document, <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/hrs/id/2973>, accessed September 14, 2017.

Lyles, William G., Thomas J. Bissett, William A. Carlisle, and Louis M. Wolff

- 1966 *Preliminary Commercial Areas Study, Sumter, South Carolina*. Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, Columbia, South Carolina.

McDowell, James

- 1906 History of Manning Presbyterian Church. *The Manning Times*, May.

McElveen, W.A.

- 1995 *A History of Sumter, Recalled with Postcards*. The Sumter County Geneological Society, Sumter, South Carolina.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles Herron Fairbanks

- 1980 *Florida Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York, New York.

Miller, George L.

- 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1–23.
- 2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1–22.

Mississippi Wire Glass Company

- 1913 *Exemplars Designed to be of Service to Building Owners, Architects, Engineers and Contractors*. Mississippi Wire Glass Company, New York, New York.

Monroe, Edward P., III

- 2012 Historic Preservation Design Review: 213 N. Main St. – Church of the Holy Comforter, City of Sumter, May.

Morgan, James E.

- 1986 *Reflections*. Sumter County Historical Commission, Sumter, South Carolina.

Nelson, Lee H.

- 1968 Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings. *Technical Leaflet No. 15*. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee 24(11).

Nicholes, Cassie

- 1975 *Historical Sketches of Sumter County: Its Birth and Growth*. Sumter County Historical Commission, Sumter, South Carolina.
- 1981 *Historical Sketches of Sumter County, Volume II*. Sumter County Historical Commission, Sumter, South Carolina.

Oliver, Billy A.

- 1985 Tradition and Typology: Basic Elements of the Carolina Projectile Point Sequence. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 195–211. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Penney, J.T.

- 1950 Distribution and Bibliography of the Mammals of South Carolina. *Journal of Mammalogy* 31(1):81–89.

Platt, William J., Gregory W. Evans, and Stephen L. Rathbun

- 1988 The Population Dynamics of a Long-Lived Conifer (*Pinus palustris*). *The American Naturalist* 131(4):491–525.

Poindexter, John R.

- 1989 *Sumter County: A Photographic Chronicle, 1845-1955*. The Sumter County Museum, Sumter, South Carolina.

Pope, Natalie Adams and Tracy Martin

- 2011 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 6.5 Acres, Chestnut Point Apartments Tract, Sumter, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Connelly Development, LLC, Lexington, South Carolina. Report available from New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Quarterman, Elsie and Catherine Kever

- 1962 Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest: Climax in the Southeastern Coastal Plain, U.S.A. *Ecological Monographs* 32(2):167–185.

Ramsey, Ralph H., Jr. and Aaron H. Green

- 1922 *Sumter County*. Economic and Social Bulletin No. 112. University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Richardson, Katherine

- 1994 Scarborough, Henry Lee, House National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Riley, John J.

- 1958 *A History of the American Soft Drink Industry, Bottled Carbonated Beverages, 1807-1957*. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Washington, D.C.

Roots and Recall

- 2017 Church of the Holy Comforter - Episcopal. *Roots and Recall: Sumter County*. Electronic document, <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/sumter/buildings/church-of-the-holy-comforter/>, accessed September 18, 2017.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company

- 1894 Sumter, South Carolina. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd., New York, New York.
- 1906 Sanborn Map of Sumter. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd., New York, New York.
- 1915 Sanborn Map of Sumter. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd., New York, New York.
- 1923 Sumter, South Carolina. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd., New York, New York.

Sandifer, Paul A., John V. Miglarese, Dale R. Calder, John J. Manzi, and Lee A. Barclay

- 1980 *Ecological Characterization of the Sea Island Coastal Region of South Carolina and Georgia*. Office of Biological Services, Fish and Wild Life Service, Washington, D.C.

Santee-Lynches Council for Governments

- 1979 *Historic Preservation: An Inventory of Historic Places Located in the Santee-Lynches Region*. Report available from Santee-Lynches Council for Governments, Sumter, South Carolina.

Santee-Wateree Regional Planning Council

- 1973a *City of Sumter Land Development Plan*. Santee-Wateree Regional Planning Council, Sumter, South Carolina.
- 1973b *Initial Reconnaissance Survey, City of Sumter*. Santee-Wateree Regional Planning Council, Sumter, South Carolina.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.

- 1983 Middle and Late Archaic Settlement in the South Carolina Piedmont. Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1993 *Early Pottery in the Southeast: Tradition and Innovation in Cooking Technology*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson

- 1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley: A Synthesis of Archaeological Investigations on the Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

SCIWAY

- 2017 First Presbyterian Church of Sumter - Sumter South Carolina SC. *South Carolina Picture Project*. Electronic document, <http://www.sciway.net/sc-photos/sumter-county/first-presbyterian-church-of-sumter.html>, accessed September 14, 2017.

Shelford, Victor Ernest

- 1963 *The Ecology of North America*. University of Illinois Press, Champaign, Illinois.

Smith, Bruce D.

- 1986 The Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: From Dalton to DeSoto (10,000 B.P.-500 B.P.). In *Advances in World Archaeology*, edited by Fred Wendorf and Angela E. Close, 5: pp. 1–92. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

South, Stanley A.

- 1971 Archaeology at the Charles Towne Site (38CH1) on Albemarle Point in South Carolina. Research Manuscript Series 10. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Southeastern Regional Climate Center

- 2015 Historic Climate Summaries. *Southeastern Regional Climate Center*. Electronic document, <http://www.sercc.com/climateinfo/historical/historical>, accessed May 19, 2017.

Stockton, Robert P. and Wayne Gray

- 1977 Elizabeth White House National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Stoltman, James B.

- 1974 *Groton Plantation: An Archaeological Study of a South Carolina Locality*. Monographs of the Peabody Museum 1. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Sutherland, D.

- 1974 Excavations at the Spanish Mount Shell Midden Edisto Island, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities* 6(1):2–36.

The Aluminum Association

- 2008 The Aluminum Can. *The Aluminum Association Website*. Electronic document, <http://www.aluminum.org/content/navigationmenu/theindustry/packagingconsumerproductmarket/can/default.htm#aluminum%20cans%20enter%20the%20soft%20drink%20market>, accessed August 8, 2013.

Thom, Bruce G.

- 1970 Carolina Bays in Horry and Marion Counties, South Carolina. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 81(3):783–813.

Trinkley, Michael

- 1980a A Typology of Thom’s Creek Pottery for the South Carolina Coast. *South Carolina Antiquities* 12(1):1–35.
- 1980b *Additional Investigations at Site 38LX5*. South Carolina Department of Public Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1989 *Archaeological Investigations at Haig Point, Webb, and Oak Ridge, Daufuskie Island, South Carolina*. Research Series 15. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1990 *An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period*. Research Series 22. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael and Natalie Adams

- 1992 *Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural Survey of the Gibson Plantation Tract, Florence County, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- 1959 Sumter Quadrangle. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Census Bureau

- 1820 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1830 *United States Census, 1810-1960*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1870 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1880 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1900 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1910 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1920 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1930 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1940 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce

- 1952 *Census of Population" 1950, Volume II*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Walsh Directory Company

- 1906 *Sumter City Directory*. Walsh Directory Company, Charleston, South Carolina.

Williams Funeral Home, Inc.

- 2008 Williams Funeral Home, Inc. | About Us. Electronic document, <http://www.williamsfuneralhomeinc.com/aboutus.php>, accessed August 31, 2017.

Williams, Stephen, ed.

- 1968 *The Waring Papers: The Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr.* Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 58. Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Wilson, Richa and Kathleen Snodgrass

2008 *Early 20th-Century Building Materials: Siding and Roofing*. Tech Tips. United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Missoula Technology and Development Center, Missoula, Montana.

Young, Stacey, Staci Richey, and Natalie Adams

2009 *Cultural Resources Survey of U.S. Highway 15 over the SCL Railroad, Sumter County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Tidewater Environmental Services, Greenville, South Carolina. Report available from New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Intentionally Left Blank

APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

Intentionally Left Blank

Specimen Catalog

County: Sumter
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Sumter North Main

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS-2	38SU1107	1	Transect E, STP 19	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	3 (26.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	1	Transect E, STP 19	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (3.5g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	1	Transect E, STP 19	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (1.3g)	Ceramic Industrial Item, Miscellaneous, Insulation tile fragment	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	1	Transect E, STP 19	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (5.2g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragments	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	2 (9.3g)	Container Glass, Clear, 'BOTTLE' and 'MTC' stamped on bottom fragment - Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Co. 1944-1982	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	1 (2.3g)	Auto Part, Metal, windshield washer part - rubber blade holder, stainless steel	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	2 (7.5g)	Hinge, Iron/ Steel, two pieces of light hinge, likely used for a book or small ornamental container.	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	1 (2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, rim with light scalloping, curved design on one side	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	15 (13.6g)	Whiteware, Plain, bottom fragment has partial transfer print makers mark under glaze. 'EDW... MA...'	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	2 (7.5g)	Container Glass, Green	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	2		N530 E500	20-30 cmbs	3 (21.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	3		N485 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (10.7g)	Brick, Machine-Made, fragment	6/28/19
FS-2	38SU1107	3		N485 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (5.4g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	6/28/19
FS-2	38SU1107	3		N485 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (3.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/28/19
FS-2	38SU1107	3		N485 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (4.8g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	6/28/19
FS-2	38SU1107	4		N530 E515	20-40 cmbs	1 (3.6g)	Mortar	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	4		N530 E515	20-40 cmbs	1 (17g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	4		N530 E515	20-40 cmbs	6 (12.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/29/17

Specimen Catalog

County: Sumter
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Sumter North Main

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS-2	38SU1107	5		N500 E515	0-40 cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat, clear - window glass	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	5		N500 E515	0-40 cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Porcelain, Plain	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	5		N500 E515	0-40 cmbs	1 (12.2g)	Brick, Unidentified	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	6		N515 E515	20-35 cmbs	8 (50.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	6		N515 E515	20-35 cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Aluminum Beer/ Soda Can Fragment, pull-tab	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	6		N515 E515	20-35 cmbs	1 (5g)	Coal	6/29/17
FS-2	38SU1107	7		N485 E515	0-40 cmbs	2 (14.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, 1 mend	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	7		N485 E515	0-40 cmbs	1 (10.2g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	7		N485 E515	0-40 cmbs	4 (13.4g)	Coal	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	8		N470 E515	0-30 cmbs	1 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Green	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	8		N470 E515	0-30 cmbs	1 (3g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragment	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	8		N470 E515	0-30 cmbs	1 (21.1g)	Bolt And/Or Bracket, hex-head bolt	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	8		N470 E515	0-30 cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/28/17
FS-2	38SU1107	9	Transect E, STP 24	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (20.3g)	Mortar	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	9	Transect E, STP 24	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (5.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, fragments	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	9	Transect E, STP 24	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (10.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	9	Transect E, STP 24	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (6.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	9	Transect E, STP 24	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	3 (5.8g)	Asphalt Roofing, Tar shingle fragments. 2 mend to 1 piece.	6/26/17
FS-2	38SU1107	9	Transect E, STP 24	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (3.4g)	Mirror, Glass	6/26/17
FS-3	38SU1108	10	Transect E, STP 93	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Coal, flake/fragment	6/28/17
FS-3	38SU1108	10	Transect E, STP 93	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (4.2g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragment	6/28/17
FS-3	38SU1108	10	Transect E, STP 93	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Brass Or Copper Cartridges, .22 cal brass rifle cartridge	6/28/17

Specimen Catalog

County: Sumter
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Sumter North Main

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS-4	38SU1109	11	Transect W, STP 71	N500 E500	0-35 cmbs	2 (45.2g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragments	6/29/17
FS-4	38SU1109	12		N485 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (14.8g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, likely nail fragments, heavily oxidized	6/29/17
FS-4	38SU1109	12		N485 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (12.1g)	Glass, Architectural, Miscellaneous, glass with imprinted swirl pattern	6/29/17
FS-5	38SU1110	13	Transect E, STP 54	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	2 (10.7g)	Asbestos Siding	6/26/17
FS-5	38SU1110	13	Transect E, STP 54	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Unidentified, small fragment	6/26/17
FS-5	38SU1110	13	Transect E, STP 54	N500 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Button, Other Ceramic	6/26/17
FS-5	38SU1110	14		N515 E500	0-40 cmbs	4 (7g)	Plaster	6/27/17
FS-5	38SU1110	14		N515 E500	0-40 cmbs	1 (7.4g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	6/27/17
FS-6	38SU1111	15	Transect W, STP 51	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	3 (7.9g)	Porcelain, Unidentified, transfer print	6/28/17
FS-6	38SU1111	15	Transect W, STP 51	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (2.5g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured, heavily oxidized	6/28/17
FS-6	38SU1111	15	Transect W, STP 51	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (0.9g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured	6/28/17
FS-6	38SU1111	15	Transect W, STP 51	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (7.5g)	Slag, UID ferrous metal	6/28/17
FS-6	38SU1111	15	Transect W, STP 51	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/28/17
FS-6	38SU1111	15	Transect W, STP 51	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/28/17
FS-6	38SU1111	16		N545 E500	0-10 cmbs	2 (34.2g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragment	6/29/17
FS-6	38SU1111	16		N545 E500	0-10 cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/29/17
FS-6	38SU1111	17		N515 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (45.9g)	Ironstone, Plain, plain, thick	6/29/17
FS-6	38SU1111	17		N515 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (4.4g)	Stoneware, Domestic Plain Grey Salt Glazed	6/29/17
FS-7	38SU1112	18	Transect W, STP 59	N500 E500	0-30 cmbs	4 (54.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragments	6/28/17
FS-7	38SU1112	18	Transect W, STP 59	N500 E500	0-30 cmbs	1 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Clear, scalloped rim	6/28/17

Specimen Catalog

County: Sumter

State: South Carolina

Project: Sumter North Main

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS-8	38SU1113	19	Transect W, STP 63	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs	1 (64g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragment	6/28/17

APPENDIX B: HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORMS

Intentionally Left Blank

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2446
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2290504003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Isaac and Son Towing and Transportation
Address/Location: 30 S Pike East
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1963 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: T
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: flat Porch Width: _____
Materials: not visible Shape: _____
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: Concrete Block
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Brick veneer office with metal and glass door, fixed picture window, aluminum awning windows, and flat overhanging eaves; CMU rear garage portion with wide roof overhang

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

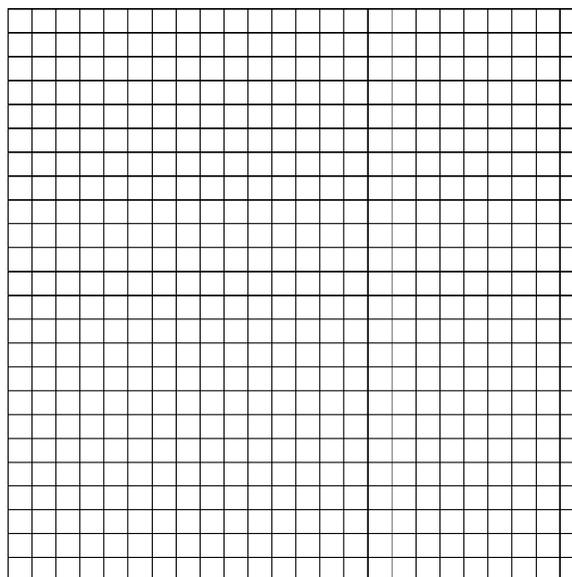
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No. Neg. No. View of

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/6/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2447
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2291202019

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Williams Funeral Home, Inc
Address/Location: 821 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Funerary
Current Use: Funerary

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1947 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: irregular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: gable end to front Porch Width: facade
Materials: composition shingle Shape: engaged
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Two-story fluted columns on front elevation, non-historic double wood doors with oval windows flanked by 1/1 wood dhs, second story set back with vinyl siding and door flanked by paired 6/6 wood dhs, hyphen and front gabled addition to right

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2447.01
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2291202019

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Williams Funeral Home. Inc carport
Address/Location: 821 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Funerary
Current Use: Funerary

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: shed Porch Width: _____
Materials: not visible Shape: _____
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features:

Six-bay carport with slender metal and CMU wall supports; one double bay with vertical plywood siding; one bay clad in brick veneer

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

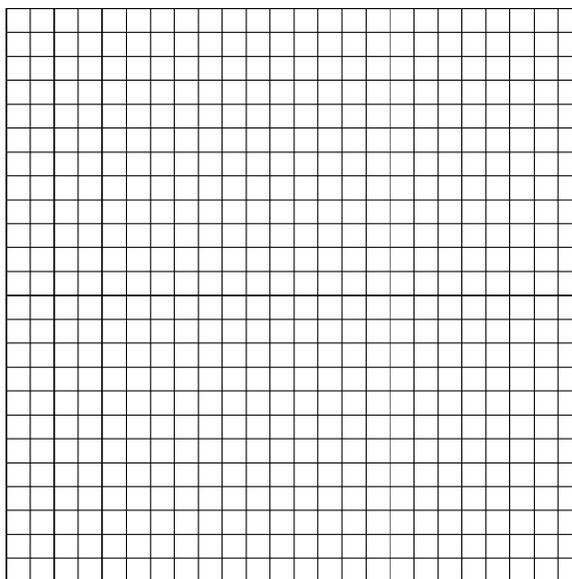
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/6/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2448
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2291204020

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: The Bertie B. White Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning
Address/Location: 11 W College St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Residential/Domestic
Current Use: Educational

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1964 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: 1
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: hip Porch Width: _____
Materials: composition shingle Shape: _____
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Linear-with-Clusters Ranch house; horizontal 2/2 wood frame **dhs** throughout, with tripartite arrangement on facade; wood panel door accessed by non-historic ramp; attached original carport far left, grates over windows

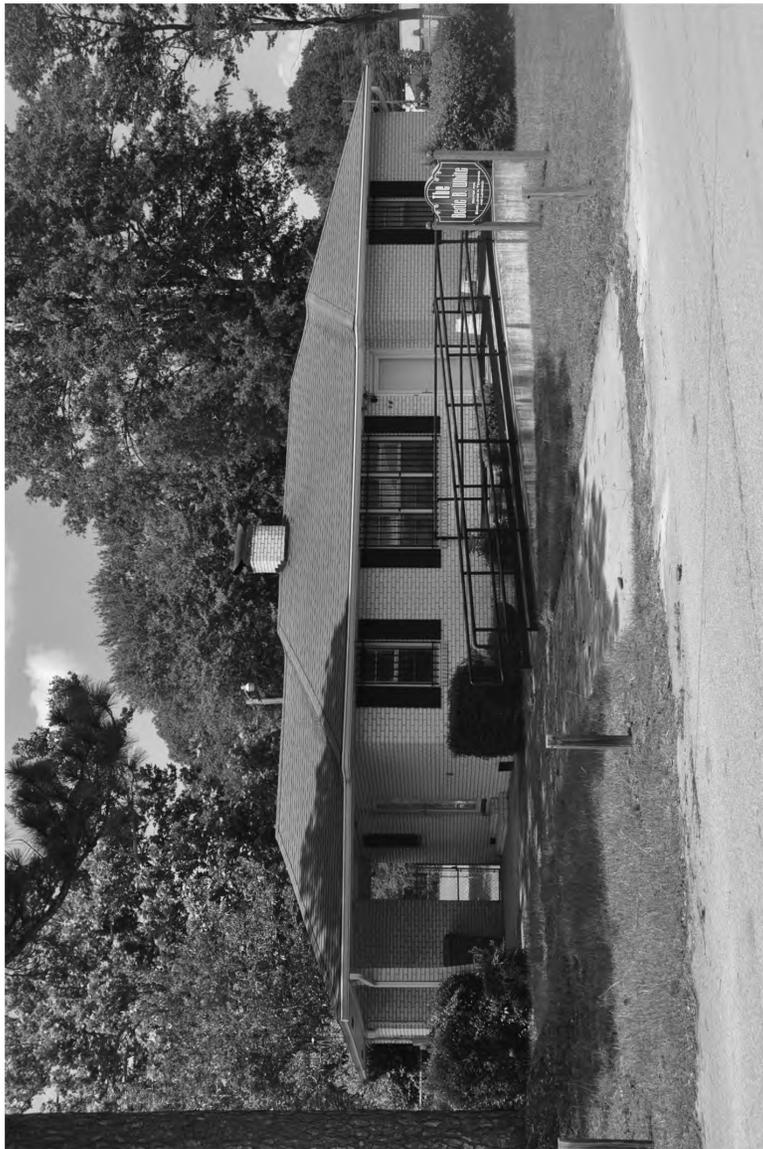
Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

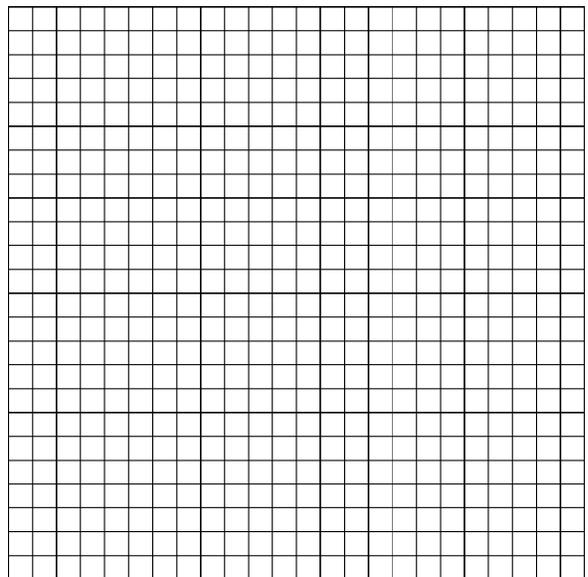
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/6/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2449
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280403015

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 8 E Charlotte Ave

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1944 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: cross gable Porch Width: entrance bay only

Materials: composition shingle Shape: _____

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Minimal Traditional; front-gabled portion with wood panel door and paired 6/6 wood **dhs**, aluminum awning over door, paired 6/6 wood **dhs** throughout; asbestos shingles in gables; screened side porch with vinyl storm door, wood **dhs**

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Sumter Behavioral Health Services
Address/Location: 441 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Residential/Domestic
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1920 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: hip Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: composition shingle Shape: engaged
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: synthetic siding
Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Central Hall Colonial Revival House; hipped roof porch over ground floor filled in with vinyl siding, 8-pane wood fixed windows, brick veneer skirt wall, entrance inset with wood panel door flanked by 1/1 dhs sidelights and transom, 5 bays 1/1 vinyl dhs on second floor, wide overhanging eaves

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 437 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1917 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 3

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: hip Porch Width: wrap-around

Materials: composition shingle Shape: hip

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Central Hall Colonial Revival House; porch with heavy square brick supports and vinyl soffits and fascia over ground floor front elevation, symmetrical facade with 8-pane half light wood panel door with 4/1 wood dhs sidelights, two 6/1 wood dhs to either side, 5 bays 6/1 dhs stack on second floor, half story created with dormer with tripartite window-6 pane center, 4 pane sides, wood frame; porch extension filled in with vinyl siding and 1/1 wood dhs right front elevation

Alterations:

Vinyl enclosed porch extension; vinyl soffits and fascia

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2452
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490801004

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 415/417 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1920 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: T

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: cross gable Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Materials: composition shingle Shape: hip

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Gabled ell cottage with 1/1 wood **dhs** bay window, hipped porch with heavy battered wood and brick supports over 12-pane half light wood panel door with broken pediment surround, paired 6/1 wood dhs; gable returns throughout; single and paired wood **dhs** throughout; vinyl siding; porch filled in left elevation to create apartment accessed via right elevation of inset main porch, filled in porch section with horizontal 2/2 wood **dhs**; side entrance on south elevation

Alterations:

multiple additions on rear

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching

Photographs

Roll No. Neg. No. View of

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Downtown Sumter Motor Inn
Address/Location: 409 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: irregular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: flat Porch Width: _____
Materials: not visible Shape: _____
Construction Method: _____
Exterior Walls: _____
Foundation: _____

Significant Architectural Features:

Motel; two-story guestroom wings with flat-roofed walkways running the length of the building, each room contains a metal door and two fixed aluminum frame picture windows, single-story office portion with simple parapets, stucco panels, bands of aluminum frame picture windows; entrance facing Loring Drive with glass and metal door with fixed window surround, night window; former entrance fronting Main St has been filled with plywood panels

Alterations:

Shallow pitched gambrel roof addition on roof to make third story storage/equipment area

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

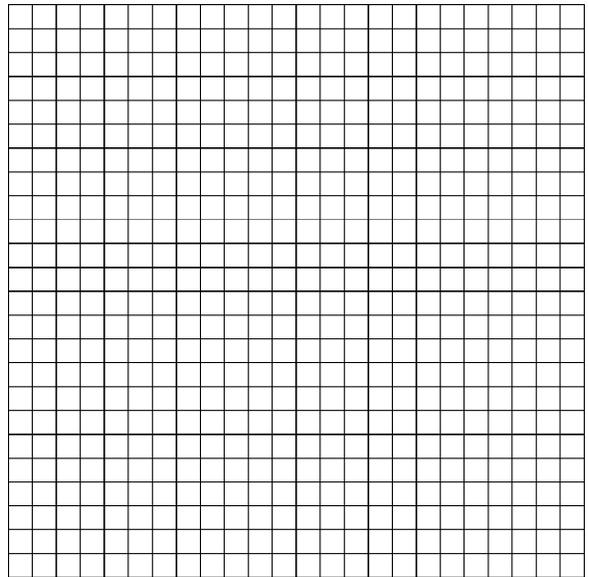
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 418 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1940 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: irregular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: hip Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Materials: composition shingle Shape: gable

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Bungalow; porch mostly filled in with synthetic siding; 4-pane half light wood panel door behind aluminum screen door and paired vertical 6/1 wood **dhs** under semi-open portion of porch, half of porch fully enclosed with vinyl door added on right elevation; exposed rafter tails, windows on side elevations paired vertical 4/1 wood **dhs**

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

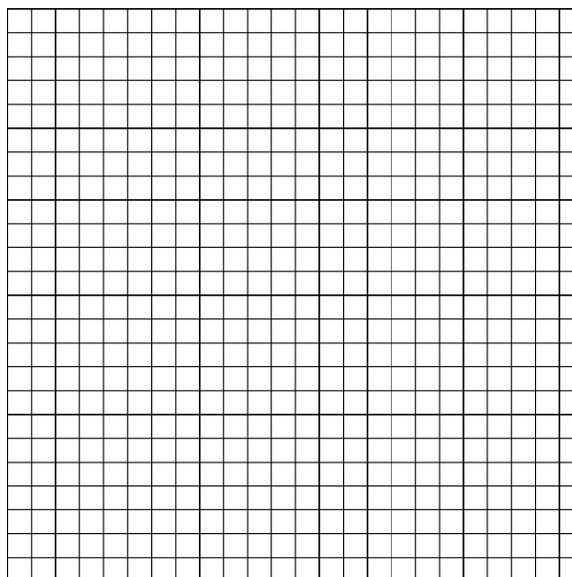
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2455
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280503005

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 430 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Commerical

Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1965 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: mansard Porch Width: facade and left elevation

Materials: raised seam metal Shape: engaged

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Metal roof hood with 6/6 wood frame **dhs** set throughout (2 on front, 4 along sides), 2 symmetrical entrances with wood panel doors behind burglar doors, paired facade 6/6 wood **dhs**, CMU construction with brick veneer and vinyl cladding, addition with CMU and vinyl siding right elevation

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

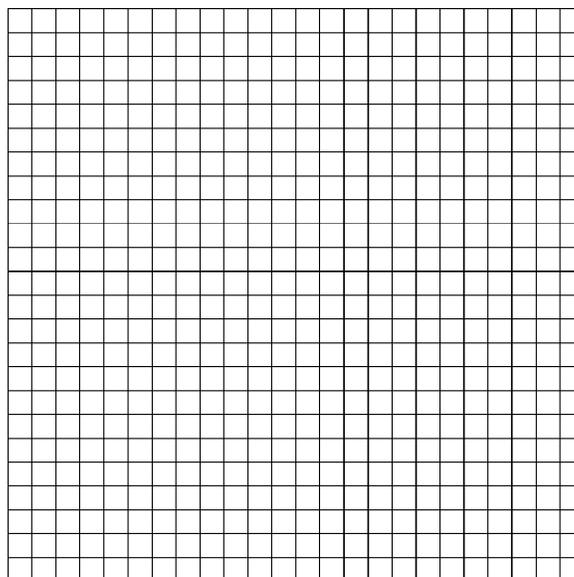
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No. Neg. No. View of

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2456
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280503032

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 1 Warren Ct

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1940 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: gable lateral

Materials: composition shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: _____

Shape: _____

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Originally Minimal Traditional; historic core facing Warren Ct; wood panel door with Classical surround flanked by wood 4/4 dhs and wood bay window; 6/6 wood dhs on side elevations, second story; gable-end exterior chimney on east elevation

Alterations:

Second story appears added; multiple rear additions create two apartment units facing Warren Street; added aluminum awnings on facade second story

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2457
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280506005

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 16 Warren St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1935 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: hip

Materials: composition shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Shape: hip

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: stucco

Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Slight central brick T with two-story steeply pitched front gable, symmetrical facade with rounded double half light wood panel doors under metal hood, similar door and juliet balcony on second story, each flanked by paired 1/1 vinyl dhs, two single story flanking portions with hipped roofs and two single 1/1 dhs, historic cast iron fence

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 12 Warren St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1930 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: gable lateral

Materials: composition shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Shape: gable

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Central Hall Colonial Revival Cottage; front elevation symmetrical with wood panel door under metal hood flanked by two single 6/6 vinyl sash windows, historic cast iron fence; symmetrical brick chimneys in ridgeline, third external brick chimney on rear shed; secondary entrance via shed porch on east elevation

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 8 Warren St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1900 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: cross gable

Materials: composition shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Shape: gable

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Foundation: stuccoed masonry

Significant Architectural Features:

Central Hall Colonial Revival Cottage; front elevation symmetrical with large front gabled porch with square wooden supports over half light wood panel door flanked by 6/6 vinyl sash windows, second set of windows outside porch; addition to rear, symmetrical internal brick chimneys; wood ramp leads onto porch to right side, where a portion of the railing has been removed

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

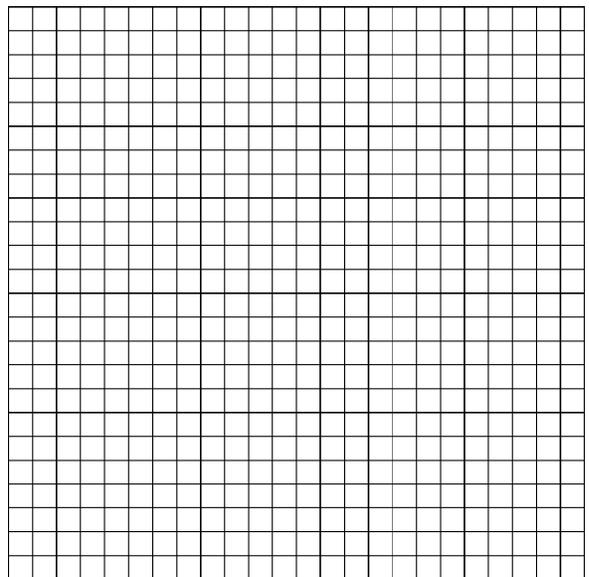
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2460
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803004

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 4 Loring Dr

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1930 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: 1

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: gambrel Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Materials: composition shingle Shape: shed

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Colonial Revival Cross-Gambrel House; wood weatherboard on second story, brick veneer on first story, gambrel roof section with 6/6 wood dhs flanking external facade battered brick chimney and attached porte cochere to right, left laterally gabled portion with paired 6/6 dhs above shed roofed porch with square wooden supports over two 6 / 6 wood dhs and wood panel door facing left

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

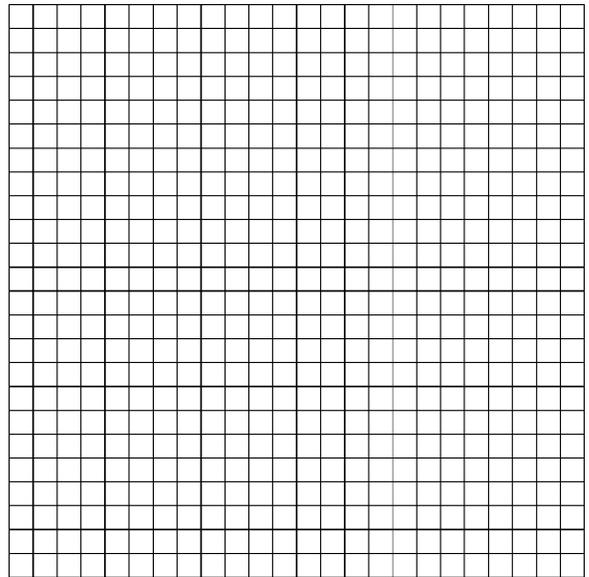
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2460.01
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803004

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 4 Loring Dr

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Other

Current Use: Other

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1930 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: gable end to front Porch Width: _____

Materials: composition shingle Shape: _____

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Garage with half-light double doors

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Will S Graham Memorial
Address/Location: Warren and N Main sts
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Unknown/Other Category: Building
Historical Use: Civic/Social
Current Use: Civic/Social

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1907 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: _____
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: _____
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: _____ Porch Width: _____
Materials: _____ Shape: _____
Construction Method: _____
Exterior Walls: _____
Foundation: _____

Significant Architectural Features:

"In memoriam Will S. Graham Sept. 23 1872 - Feb. 23 1907, Injured by falling walls while fighting fire, on South Harvin St., Feb. 22, 1907;" stepped obelisk design; crepe myrtle with George Washington Bicentennial plaque to east of monument dating to May 19, 1932

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

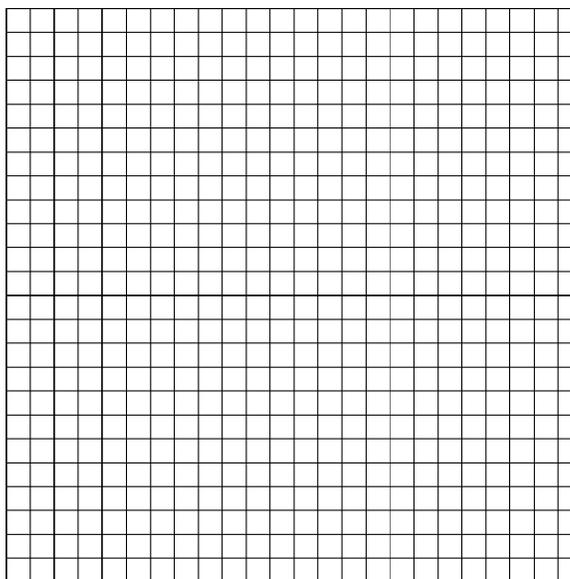
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2462
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280506008

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Sumter Mini Mart and Tobacco
Address/Location: 330 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1966 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: flat Porch Width: facade
Materials: not visible Shape: flat
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: Concrete Block
Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features:

Entrances on N Main and Warren **streets**, bands of fixed metal frame windows and single glass and metal door under flat roof overhang, south garage portion with rolling garage door, two half-light metal doors and three filled-in garage bays with clerestory windows

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

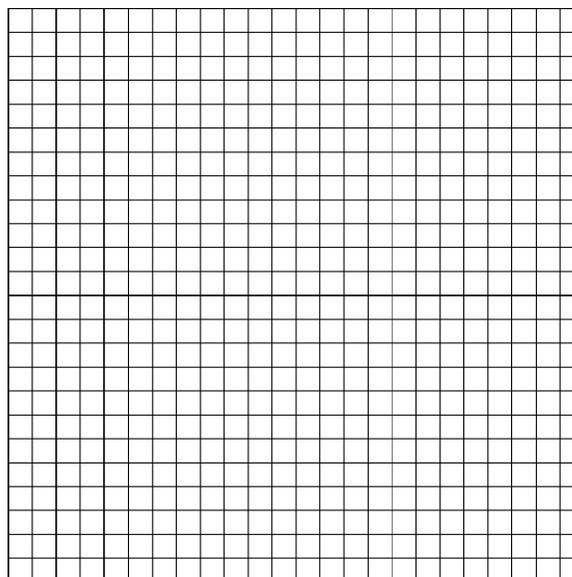
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No. Neg. No. View of

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/10/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2463
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803001

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 331 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Residential/Domestic

Current Use: Residential/Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1935 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: hip Porch Width: entrance bay only

Materials: slate tile shingle Shape: flat

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Central Hall Colonial Revival House; front elevation symmetrical with double wood and glass doors under classical surround/shallow porch with column supports, two 6/1 wood dhs to either side, second story fenestration stacks on first and is 6/1 wood dhs; porte cochere to right with column supports; left side porch filled in with jalousie windows

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2464
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803002

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: First Carolina Real Estate Group/Fairway Home Care of South Carolina
Address/Location: 327 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Residential/Domestic
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: irregular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: cross gable Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: composition shingle Shape: engaged
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Minimal Traditional house-turned-commercial property; asbestos shingles on second story; two entrances, one vinyl panel door to left on front gabled portion with tripled 6/6 wood **dhs**; one facing right in inset porch on right half of front elevation near 4/4 wood **dhs**; paired 6/6 wood **dhs** to right of porch; second story with tripled 6/6 vinyl dhs

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2465
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803003

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Mr. P's Barber Shop
Address/Location: 323/325 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Residential/Domestic
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: T
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: gable lateral Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: composition shingle Shape: gable
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: weatherboard
Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Duplex, symmetrical with vinyl panel doors flanking a single blind window under classical porch with column supports; 6/6 wood **dhs** to either side of the porch; set back portion to left and right with 6/6 wood **dhs**

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2466
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803014

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Mr. P's Car Wash & Detailing
Address/Location: 321 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: not visible Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: not visible Shape: hip
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: stucco
Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features:

Right side office with half light metal door and 6/6 vinyl dhs under porch with square wood supports, 2 open garage bays to left, north elevation includes two metal awning windows with interior burglar bars, scored stucco clads building

Alterations:

Original office siding or windows replaced by non-historic plywood infill and non-historic door and windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

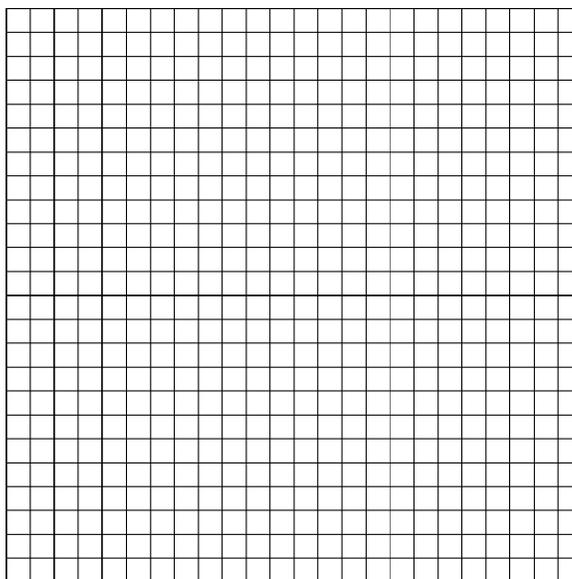
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2468
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280506026

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Sumter Presbyterian
Common Name: First Presbyterian Church
Address/Location: 302 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Religious
Current Use: Religious

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1907 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: multiple Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: gable end to front Porch Width: entrance bay only
Materials: _____ Shape: engaged
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: brick
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Historic core on corner of N Main and Calhoun **streets**, front elevation symmetrical with oversized double wood panel doors inset under fanlight with brick pilasters, double giant order columns with composite capitals supporting triangular pediment with wood panel window in frieze, heavy classical cornice with dentils, windows to left and right of entrance consist of 12/8 wood **dhs** with fanlights above and 16-pane porthole windows above each, ground-floor entry via sets of stairs, large steeple with three steps, classical detailing, large multi-light **dhs** with fanlights and sidelights line side elevations with Ionic pilasters dividing each bay, substantial window hoods with keystone decoration throughout

Alterations:

Front steps altered in early renovations; front-gabled chapel to the right of the 1907 sanctuary, connected via arcade, rear hyphen, and large rear L-shaped building portion; all alterations to early buildings appear to be historic; L-shaped educational b

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

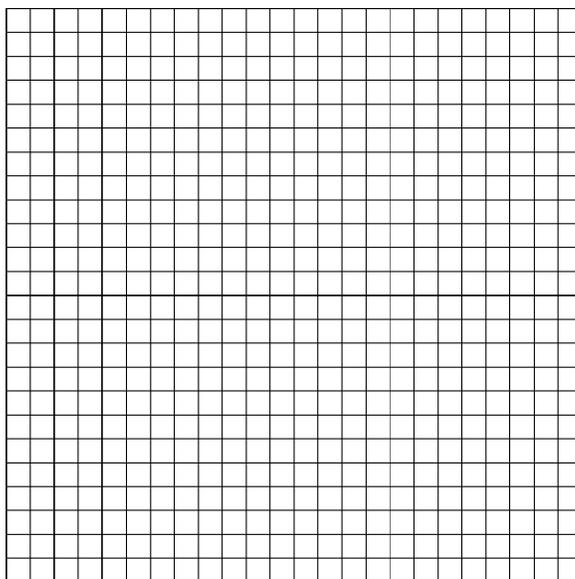
Historical Information

Historical Information: Church organized 1823; present sanctuary constructed 1907, renovated 1925, 1951, and 1988

Source of Information: WPA Records, 1936, at South Caroliniana Library; church website



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2468.01
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2280506023

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: First Presbyterian Church, small rear building
Address/Location: 302 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Religious
Current Use: Religious

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1940 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: gable end to front Porch Width: entrance bay only
Materials: composition shingle Shape: gable
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: weatherboard
Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Wood shiplap siding; front elevation symmetrical with 6-pane half light wood panel door flanked by 1/1 vinyl **dhs**; exposed rafter tails

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: Plaver and McMillan Attorneys at Law
Address/Location: 305 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: not visible Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: not visible Shape: engaged
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: stucco
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Front entrance inset at an angle with asymmetrical double glass and metal doors and sidelight, clerestory band over full inset portion, rest of inset portion clad in black marble veneer, stone veneer on square porch support, remaining clad in brick veneer with line of metal awning windows inset in and divided by stucco on south elevation

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

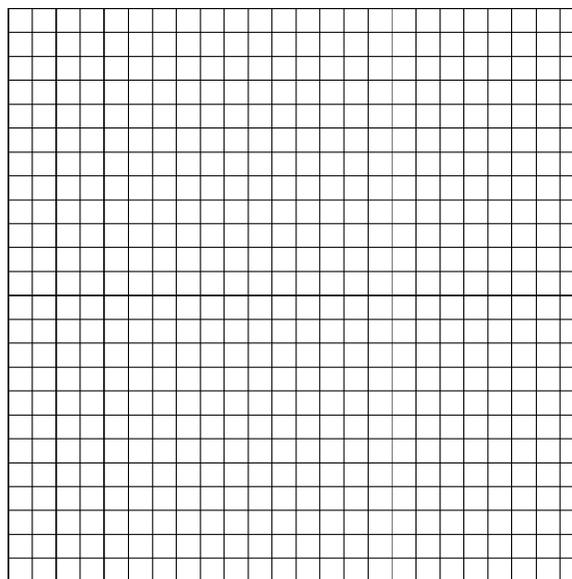
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2470
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803031

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: United States Post Office
Common Name: United States Post Office
Address/Location: 309 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Federal Category: Building
Historical Use: Civic/Social
Current Use: Civic/Social

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1964 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: not visible Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: not visible Shape: other
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Pebble dash stucco on facade, asymmetrical with concrete roofed porch (flat curving upwards at edge) with round supports over vestibule with two sets of double metal and glass doors with transom, plate glass windows in space between doors, CMU screen on side panels of vestibule, bands of aluminum frame windows on side elevations, left side with pebble dash in band between windows

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

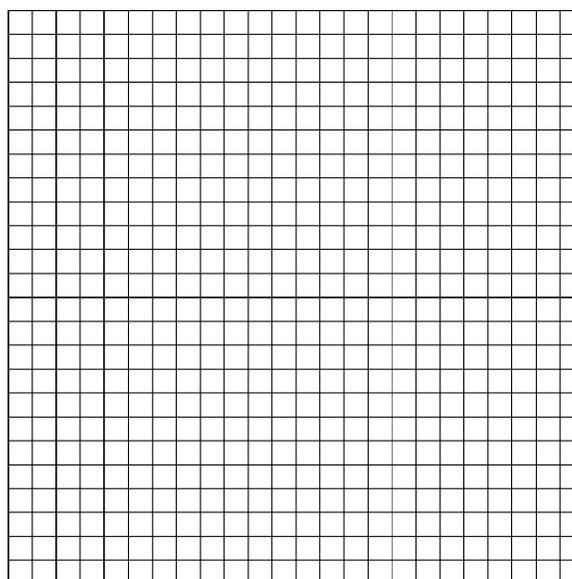
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2471
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490803044

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: 11 E Calhoun St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: Private Category: Building

Historical Use: Commerical

Current Use: Vacant

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1966 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: gable end to front Porch Width: entrance bay only

Materials: composition shingle Shape: hip

Construction Method: frame

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Front elevation asymmetrical with vinyl panel door under metal hood, two 1/1 vinyl dhs to right with panels below covered in vertical vinyl siding, side elevation entrance with wood ramp in engaged bay covered in vertical plywood

Alterations:

Engaged side entrance with ramp, vinyl windows, replacement doors

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

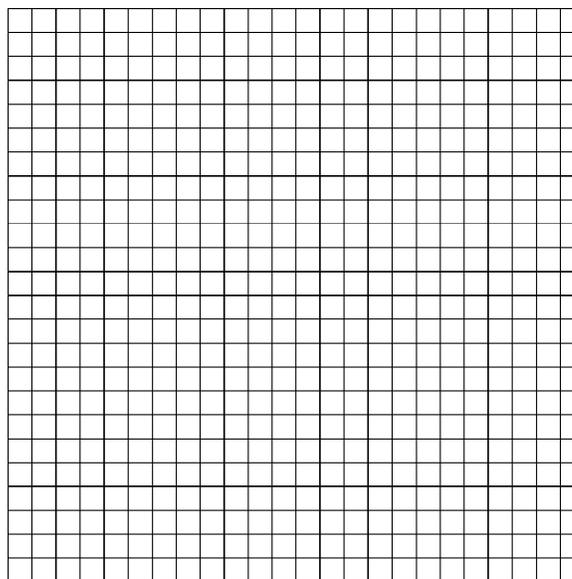
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2472
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490901001

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Church of the Holy Comforter
Common Name: Church of the Holy Comforter
Address/Location: 213 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Religious
Current Use: Religious

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1909 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: other
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: cross gable Porch Width: _____
Materials: tile Shape: _____
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: other
Foundation: brick

Significant Architectural Features:

Cruciform plan, main entrance on Main St and similar secondary entrance on Calhoun St, crenellated parapet and steeply pitched gables, entrance in vestibule with double wood panel doors under gothic arched window, crenellated parapet above entrance with tripartite stained glass gothic arched windows above; arcade with gothic arches connects to building on right (207 N Main St), faux buttresses at corners, cross at front gable demarcates main entrance; brick construction covered in cement according to WPA record

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

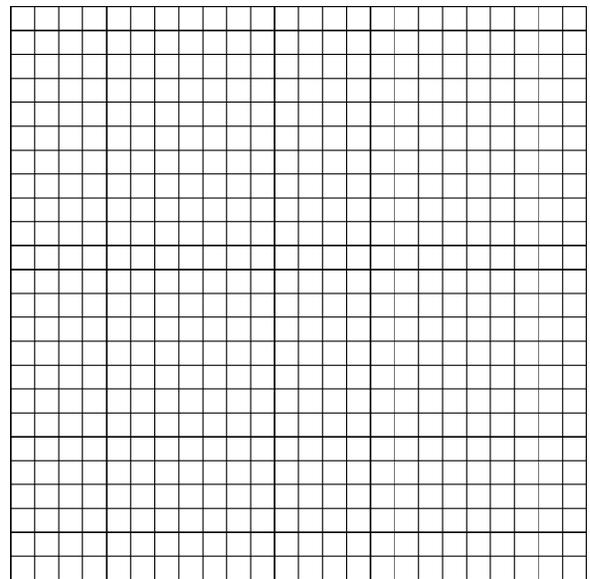
Historical Information

Historical Information: Church organized in 1857, with small frame building moved to this site in 1900. WPA record states that the original frame building was reused as the "S.S. building," and was standing and in use as such in 1936.

Source of Information: WPA Records, 1936, at South Caroliniana Library



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2472.01
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2490901001

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Church of the Holy Comforter
Common Name: Church of the Holy Comforter Parish Life Building
Address/Location: 213 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Religious
Current Use: Religious

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: 1
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: not visible Porch Width: _____
Materials: not visible Shape: _____
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: stucco
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Rear 2-story portion connects to front 1-story portion via hyphen, 1-story portion with crenellated parapet and faux buttresses at corners, double wood panel doors under gothic arched window, windows metal 8/8 **dhs** with 4-pane awning window at bottom and drip mold crown over frame, rear portion brick 5-1 common bond with 6/9 metal **dhs** often paired, wood panel half light door, hyphen consistent with rear portion

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

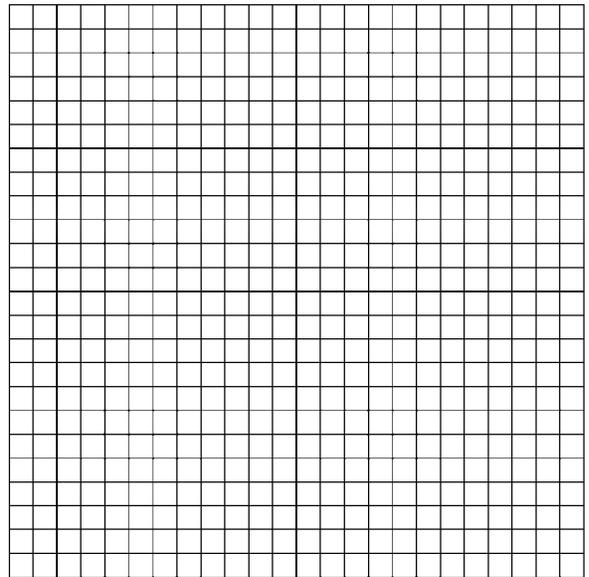
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: Church of the Holy Comforter Parish Life Building
Common Name: Church of the Holy Comforter Family Education Center
Address/Location: 207 N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Religious
Current Use: Religious

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1956 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: 1
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: not visible Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: not visible Shape: flat
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: stucco
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

2 main entrances on main st, double wood panel doors with sidelights and gothic detail transom, windows fixed metal 6/9, in groups of two to three, details similar to those of original church including window trim, gothic arches, parapets over doors

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: BB&T Bank
Address/Location: 214 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1964 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 2
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectanular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: flat Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full
Materials: not visible Shape: flat
Construction Method: frame
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Main entrance on N Main St with cantilevered porch overhang, entrance composed of double metal and glass doors with sidelights and transom, bands of metal frame windows extend from ground to roof level with arched tops, asymmetrical front elevation

Alterations:

Cantilevered porch overhang and drive-through canopy have alterations; window glass looks replaced

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

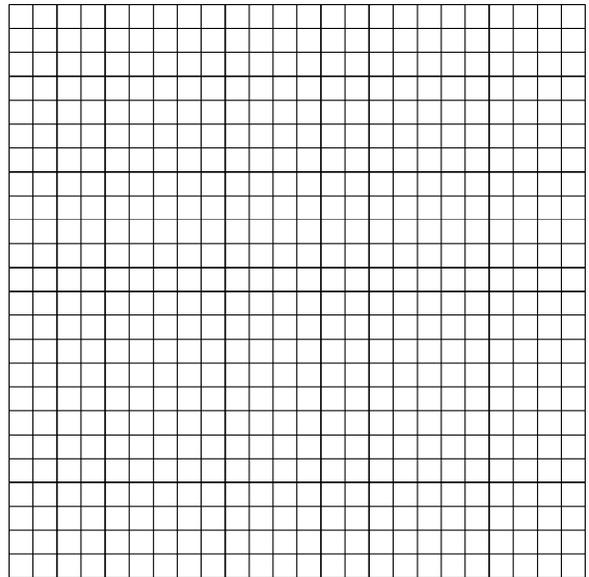
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA

Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

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

Control Number: U / 85 / 33080- / 2474
Status County No Quad No Site No
Tax Map No.: 2290404007

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____
Common Name: McLaughlin Ford
Address/Location: 950 N Main St
City: Sumter County: Sumter
Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East
Ownership: Private Category: Building
Historical Use: Commerical
Current Use: Commerical

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____
Notes on National Register Status:
Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1967 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: 1
Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: rectangular
Roof Features *Porch Features*
Shape: gable lateral Porch Width: facade and left elevation
Materials: raised seam metal Shape: other
Construction Method: masonry
Exterior Walls: brick veneer
Foundation: not visible

Significant Architectural Features:

Entrance on north elevation toward S Pike St W and east toward Main St; Googie zig zag metal canopy with I-beam supports, metal and glass doors within bands of metal plate-glass windows, large garage section to west/rear with standing seam metal siding and open garage bays

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

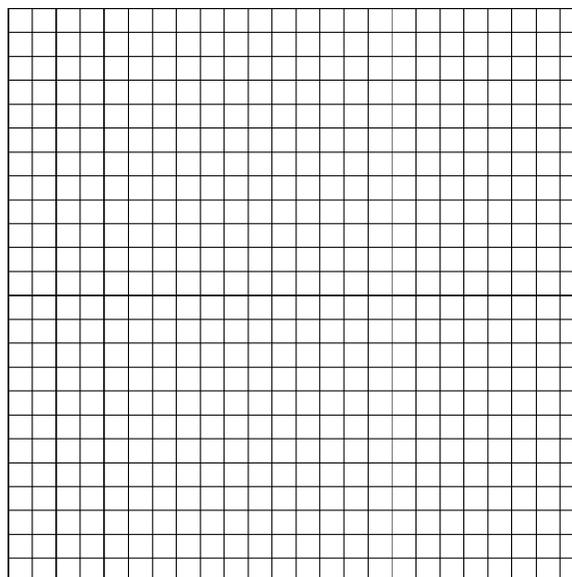
Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information: Aerial photography



Use Grid for Sketching



Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of

Program Management

Recorded by: NSA
Date Recorded: 7/11/2017

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Address/Location: U.S. 378/U.S. 76 and N Main St

City: Sumter County: Sumter

Vicinity of: _____ Quadrangle Name: Sumter East

Ownership: State or Federal Category: Structure

Historical Use: Structure

Current Use: Structure

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination: _____

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1957 Commercial Form: _____ Stories: _____

Alteration Date: _____ Historic Core Shape: _____

Roof Features

Porch Features

Shape: _____ Porch Width: _____

Materials: _____ Shape: _____

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: _____

Foundation: _____

Significant Architectural Features:

3-span, 170' prestressed concrete stringer bridge with tubular handrails between concrete posts, concrete deck, I-shaped stringers, reinforced concrete bents

Alterations:

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

