

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Fred Nash Boulevard Widening Project

Horry County, South Carolina



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" and last name "Pope" being more prominent than the middle name "Adams".

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ABSTRACT

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in conjunction with Horry County proposes to widen Fred Nash Boulevard to three lanes and extend its current termini to a proposed intersection with Harrelson Boulevard. The proposed project will provide improvements along the main corridor and will impact several intersections. The project area runs northeast-southwest along the north side of the Myrtle Beach Airport in a mixed commercial and residential area.

New South Associates Inc. (New South) completed a Phase I cultural resource survey on behalf of Infrastructure, Consulting, & Engineering. This investigation sought to identify significant archaeological and historic architectural resources located in its Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assist meeting obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

The archaeological survey identified no new archaeological sites and was unable to relocate previously recorded site 38HR111. It is presumed destroyed. The historic architectural survey identified 24 historic resources. None of the surveyed resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in conjunction with Horry County proposes to widen Fred Nash Boulevard to three lanes and extend its current termini to a proposed intersection with Harrelson Boulevard (Figure 1). The proposed project will provide improvements along the main corridor and will impact several intersections. The project corridor runs north-south of the Myrtle Beach Airport in a mixed commercial and residential area.

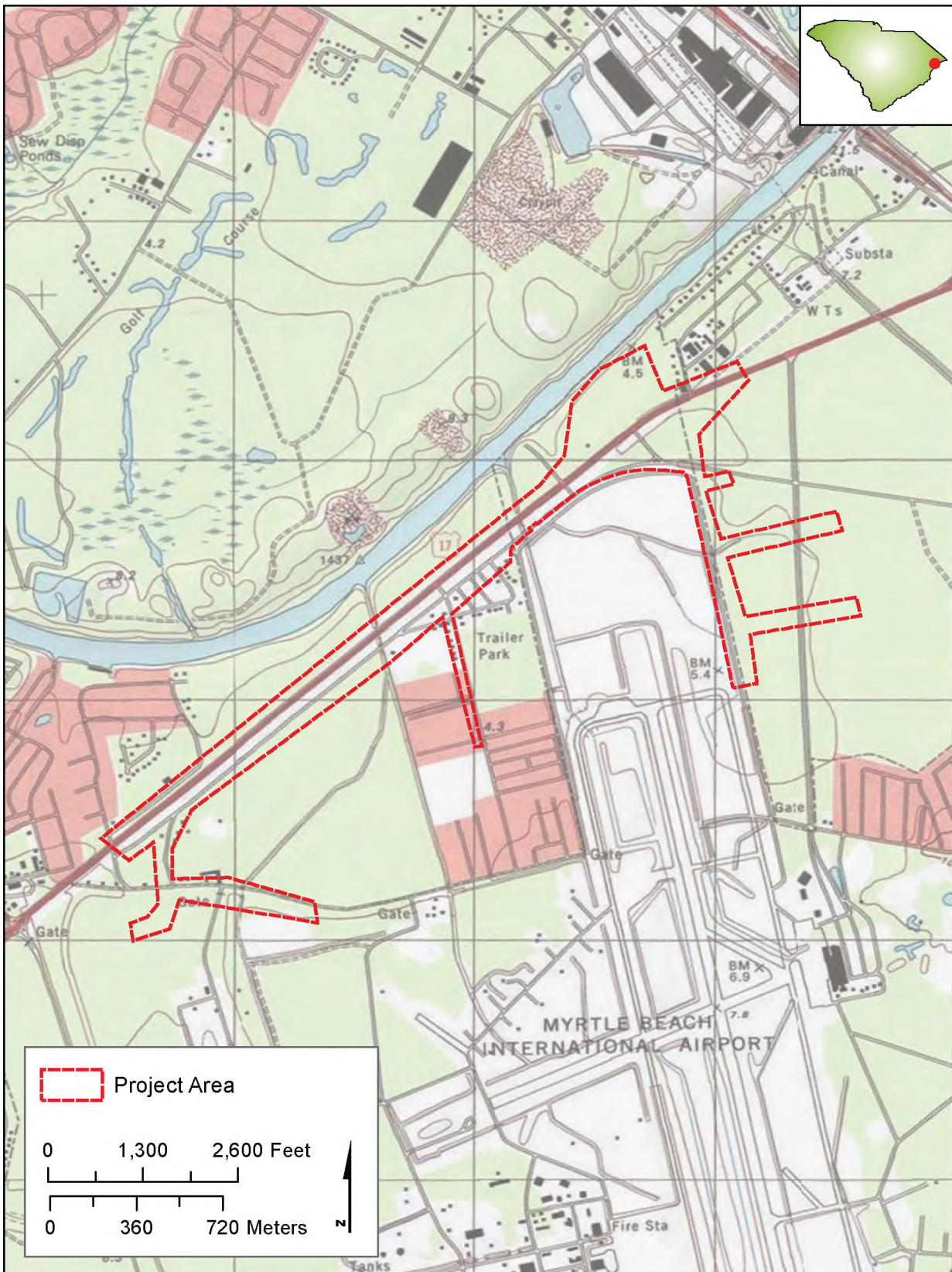
The project area comprises a stretch of Fred Nash Boulevard that extends two miles along the north side of the Myrtle Beach Airport and includes 150 feet on either side of the existing centerline. The APE was defined as 300 feet beyond the existing right of way (ROW) and included areas that would be visually affected. The archaeological survey inspected only the project area. The historic architecture survey covered the APE.

The cultural resource survey included background research, archaeological field survey, historic resources survey, and assessment of all cultural resources over 50 years of age for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Research*.

Fieldwork was conducted between November 27 and December 4, 2018. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator and Ron Wise served as Field Director. Ron Wise was assisted by Danielle Ashworth. Kristina Poston, Historian, conducted the architectural survey on November 9, 2018.

This report is divided into seven chapters, including this introduction. Chapter II discusses the environmental context of the area, while the cultural context is presented in Chapter III. Chapter IV outlines the methods that were used during this survey. The results of the archaeological survey are presented in Chapter V, which is followed by the results of the historic architectural survey in Chapter VI. The final chapter, the conclusions, is followed by a list of references cited in this report.

Figure 1.
Project Area



Source: USGS Topographic Map Quadrangle, Myrtle Beach (1985), South Carolina

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area lies in the Outer Coastal Plain physiographic region, a generally level and nearly featureless surface that slopes gradually from west to east. The most distinctive characteristic of the Coastal Plain is a series of relict shorelines created by advancing and retreating sea levels and fluvial processes. These include a number of beach ridges, ocean terraces, deltas, and other coastal features. Elevations in the Outer Coastal Plain lie near sea level (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:20–21). The project area shows virtually no relief except for very gradual slopes toward shallow depressional areas. Elevations in the vicinity lie between 4.0 and 8.0 meters (13–25 ft.) above sea level (asl), although the highest point within the project area is 6.2 meters (20 ft.).

Sedimentary muds, silts, sands, and other substances of marine origin underlay the Coastal Plain (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Limestone deposits that formed in the former continental shelf yield primary sources of chert for precontact chipped stone tool industries (Murphy 1995). Chert nodules also occur as river gravel along the Pee Dee and Lynches rivers to the west of the project area (Anderson et al. 1982). The Coastal Plain also contains several mineral resources with economic value, such as phosphates and sand, that have influenced historic and modern land use.

The project area lies in the Pee Dee Drainage Basin. The Waccamaw River, a major tributary of Winyah Bay, lies immediately south of the project area. The Little River segment of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway lies along the western edge of the project area. This section of the Little River is sporadically bordered by wetlands, some of which extend into the project area.

According to the USGS Web Soil Survey, loam and sandy loam soils are typical in the survey area. The most common soil mapped in the APE is Meggett loam, which comprises roughly 68.9 percent of the area. This soil type is characterized as a frequently flooded hydric material that typically occurs on floodplains and drainages. The second most common soil type mapped in the project area is Bladen fine sandy loam, which covers approximately 12.5 percent of the APE. It is considered hydric, poorly drained, and can be found in low flats and depressions. Wahee fine sandy loam is the third most common type in the project area. It comprises roughly 10.2 percent of the APE and is a somewhat poorly drained soil with little to no slope. The remainder of the project area is mapped as equal parts Yemassee loamy fine sand and Eulonia fine sand (3.2% and 3.1%, respectively). These soils are both found on flats. Eulonia fine sand is distinguished by clay subsoil approximately 30 centimeters below the surface.

The regional climate is influenced by its southern latitude, proximity of the ocean, and low elevation, which produce a subtropical effect. Summers tend to be long, hot, and humid while the mountains to the west serve as a barrier to cold air masses from the north and west, resulting in mild winters (Hilliard 1984:13; Mathews et al. 1980:46).

Owing to worldwide glaciations and glacier withdrawal, past climates were considerably different than at present. The first known human populations in the region encountered moister conditions and the appearance of deciduous species interspersed with prairies associated with the Late Glacial period (13,000-8000 B.C.). About 9,500 years ago forests became more homogeneous and less patchy (Watts 1980). Until about 5,000 years ago, oak-hickory forests dominated the region and open land decreased. Between 6,000 and 5,000 years ago, increased precipitation and stabilizing sea levels caused coastal salt marshes, interior wetlands, and river floodplains to develop.

Essentially modern conditions emerged about 5,000 years ago (Sassaman et al. 1990). The southeast over this time period was characterized by reduced precipitation and extensive pine forests, which early European settlers commented upon (Wharton 1978). Natural floral communities are dominated by southern mixed pine-oak forest, composed of longleaf pine, loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, Virginia live oak, turkey oak, and hickory, among others. Shrubs include saw palmetto, southern bayberry, and sumac. Wiregrass and Spanish moss are also typical (Kricher 1988:67). All of these habitats offered an array of plant and animal resources for precontact and historic humans.

The marine and marsh areas in the region are rich habitats that contain numerous native fauna. Important among these are catfish, largemouth bass, black shiner, gar, shad, herring, striped bass, and sturgeon. Reptiles include the river cooter, sliders, snapping turtle, and Florida cooter. Alligators are found today and were probably more common prior to human pressure (Sandifer et al. 1980:411–419). Birds include turkey, wood stork, egret, ibis, and heron, and ducks. Economically important mammals in the past included deer, bear, raccoon, beaver, opossum, rabbit, and squirrel.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PRECONTACT CONTEXT

The precontact period in South Carolina is commonly divided into four periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. These are further separated into early, middle, and late subperiods. The Contact period refers to the time when Native American and European societies first encountered and began interactions with one another.

PALEOINDIAN (10,000-8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian period represents the earliest known human presence in the southeast. The early, middle, and late subperiods are distinguished primarily on the basis of diagnostic artifacts rather than recognized cultural developments. The fluted Clovis point is the principal diagnostic of the early period. The middle period is marked by Cumberland, Simpson, Suwannee, and Quad points, while Dalton and Hardaway-Dalton types represent late period. Archaeologists characterize Paleoindian populations as nomadic band-level societies with economies focused on the collection of wild foods. Based on analogies from western North America, researchers initially believed that southeastern Paleoindian groups might have based their subsistence economies on now-extinct big game. However, it has become apparent that these hunter-gathering cultures relied on a range of resources, exploiting them as they became available on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1974; Goodyear et al. 1979; Michie 1977; Ward and Davis 1999; Williams and Stoltman 1965).

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8000-1000 B.C.)

Traditionally divided into early (8000-6000 B.C.), middle (6000-3000 B.C.), and late (3000-1000 B.C.) subperiods, the Archaic is viewed as a time of adjustment to emerging and changing Holocene environments. Environmental change during the early Holocene included amelioration of the climate, rising sea levels, and the emergence of new habitats and subsistence resources. Human adaptations to these new environments were reflected by changes in settlement-subsistence strategies and technology.

Early Archaic projectile points include the Hardaway Side-Notched, Palmer Corner-Notched, and Kirk Corner-Notched. Middle Archaic types include Kirk Serrated, Kirk Stemmed, and Stanly Stemmed points. Middle Archaic types include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Brier

Creek. Late Archaic points include the Savannah River Stemmed and Otarre Stemmed points. At the end of the Late Archaic period, fiber-tempered Stallings pottery and the sand-tempered Thom's Creek wares appeared (Griffin 1943; Stoltman 1974; Blanton et al. 1986).

Artifact assemblages and site locations of the Early Archaic period show similarities to the Paleoindian era, suggesting continuity of cultural adaptations (Cable 1982; Cleland 1976). At the same time, Early Archaic hunters and gatherers were adjusting to newly emerging climates and habitats with associated plant and animal resources. Evidence suggests that social units consisted of small family groups living within specific river valleys and subsisting on evenly distributed resources. These individual small groups probably assembled in the fall when food was plentiful enough to support large social aggregations (Anderson and Hanson 1988).

The Middle Archaic period coincided with a warmer climate and rising sea levels. Settlement and subsistence strategies, however, probably remained similar to those of the Early Archaic, being highly mobile and emphasizing the exploitation of uniformly distributed resources (Cable 1982; Sassaman 1983). Frequent settlement shifts encouraged the development of generalized and expedient tool forms that eliminated the need to transport bulky and elaborate equipment from site to site.

The Late Archaic period is associated with increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986), along with increased sociopolitical complexity. Large shell middens are a distinctive site type of this period and suggest the existence of permanently occupied or frequently revisited sites near the coast (Stoltman 1974). Around 2500 B.C., fiber-tempered Stallings pottery emerged, marking the first appearance of ceramic technology in North America. Stallings cultures produced a rich material assemblage that included worked bone and antler, polished stone objects, net sinkers, steatite heating slabs, and flaked stone tools. Stallings appears to represent an elaboration of regional Late Archaic cultures. It should be noted, however, that Stallings cultural developments are primarily associated with the Savannah River Valley and coastal region south of Charleston and Late Archaic cultures in the Pee Dee region are not entirely comparable.

More generally for the Late Archaic, the numbers of sites apparently decreased relative to the Middle Archaic as settlement shifted from interior and headwater zones and concentrated in the lower portions of river valleys (Ward and Davis 1999:75). Subsistence strategies involved seasonal shifts from riverine and estuarine resources, especially shellfish, during the fall and winter, and terrestrial resources in the late winter and spring (Trinkley 1990:7–8).

WOODLAND PERIOD (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1100)

The Early Woodland period (1000-300 B.C.) in the project region is characterized primarily by the Thom's Creek phase, which overlapped the end of the Archaic period. Artifact assemblages are nearly identical to Stallings assemblages but the pottery was tempered with sand rather than fiber (Griffin 1943; Trinkley 1980 b). Diagnostic projectile points from this time are large and small Savannah River types (Coe 1964; Oliver 1985; Anderson and Joseph 1988:197). Artifacts that identify later stages of the Early Woodland include Refuge (1000-600 B.C.) and Deptford (500 B.C.-A.D. 500) ceramics. Deptford sites are also associated with small stemmed points and Yadkin-like triangular points (Coe 1964; Sassaman et al. 1990).

Studies of the Thom's Creek phase have focused on shell rings (Trinkley 1980; 1985), which are interpreted as large co-residential sites. Their existence suggests that stable semi-permanent settlements had emerged as early as 1000 B.C. Subsistence focused on seasonal exploitation of mammals, fish, shellfish, and mast (Trinkley 1985). Sites located in interior terrestrial settings during this time period are not as well known. Deptford sites show similar patterns of shifting between interior and coastal zones (Trinkley and Southerland 2010:11).

Hanover and Cape Fear ceramics represent the Middle Woodland (300 B.C.-A.D. 1000). The Hanover phase, marked by clay or grog-tempered ceramics, might represent a regional variation of the Wilmington phase defined to the south. Cape Fear comprises a sand- or grit-tempered ceramic variety that emerged around A.D. 200 and typically exhibits textile or cord impressions (Anderson et al. 1996).

Middle Woodland sites reflect seasonal mobility with long- and short-term occupations. Sites are most often found on river and stream banks, along the edges of inland swamps, and on estuary shorelines (Ward and Davis 1999:205). Away from the coast, site locations indicate a preference for soil types that would support particular resources, such as acorns, hickory nuts, and the animals these attracted (Brooks and Scurry 1980:75–78). Based on data from Wilmington sites to the south, marine shellfish remained important during this period as well. Sites reflect extraction activities in the interior and oyster gathering on the coast, probably on a seasonal cycle. The Middle Woodland also saw the introduction of sand burial mounds, although there is some debate regarding the temporal relationship of these features (Kennedy and Espenshade 1992).

The Late Woodland (A.D. 500-1100) covered a transition from the Middle Woodland to Mississippian period. It is difficult to clearly delineate because on the one hand it showed continuity in cultural adaptations and material culture with the preceding era, while some elements associated with Mississippian culture also emerged during this period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14).

Clay and grog-tempered pottery continued to occur in contexts as late as 1000 A.D. (Trinkley 1989). In the Middle Coastal Plain, Late Woodland settlement focused on dispersed upland sites. Stoltman (1974) interpreted this as evidence for slash and burn agriculture or intensified upland resource procurement. In coastal areas, sites are numerous, small, and dispersed, suggesting less settlement integration compared to the Middle Woodland (Goodyear et al. 1979; Taylor and Smith 1978).

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD (A.D. 1100-1640)

The Mississippian period in general is characterized by sedentary village life, use of cultivated plants, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). The period is poorly understood in the coastal region, and it is not clear if local societies adopted traits of, or were significantly influenced by, the more elaborate societies to the west. It might be more accurate to say that in the Coastal Plain, the Late Woodland period extended up to the time of European contact.

Diagnostic artifacts of the period include Santee II and Pee Dee ceramic. Santee II (A.D. 700-1400) represents a later variation of a type that first emerged during the Late Woodland and consisted of fine sand-tempered wares with various simple-stamped marks. The geographical distribution of this type is mostly associated with the central coast and the Santee-Wateree basin. Pee Dee ceramics (A.D. 1200-1450) were fine sand-tempered wares exhibiting complicated rectilinear or curvilinear-rectilinear stamped surfaces (Anderson et al. 1996).

CONTACT-HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICANS

The Contact-Historic period (post A.D. 1500) covers the first meeting and early dealings between Indian and European societies in the coastal region. Interaction varied from cordial and cooperative to hostile, and it ultimately led to disruption and change in traditional Indian lifeways.

The first aboriginal people documented in the region by English explorers and settlers were probably Siouan speakers. Individual named groups included the Cuccoes, Pedees, Wandos, Wineaus (Winyahs), Etiwans, and Sewees. The Waccamaws occupied areas 100 miles northeast of Charleston including the river valley of that name (Hodge 1910:887). Four Waccamaw

villages, containing 210 males and 400 females, were enumerated in 1715. The Waccamaw might have originated as a Siouan-speaking tribe called the Woccon, which migrated from North Carolina around 1711-1712. The only evidence of this, however, is the coincidental appearance of the Waccamaw in South Carolina historical accounts at the same time the Woccon disappeared from North Carolina references (Rights 1957:39).

Native Americans during this period engaged with the English through a trading post in the coastal area that was established during the 1710s. The Waccamaws were devastated in a 1720 “war” with the South Carolina colony. A few Waccamaws managed to remain in the area in the 1730s (Milling 1969:227) and in April 1733, the South Carolina governing council reported that Rangers on the northern frontier were ordered to “Observe the behavior of the Pedee and Waccamaw Indians.” Mooney (1894) thought that the Waccamaw ultimately blended into the Catawba. People identifying themselves as Waccamaw remained in the region, however, and formed the nucleus of a community, presently centered at Aynor. In 2005, the Waccamaw became a state-recognized tribe in South Carolina (Leader 2005).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Initial European activity in the Horry County region involved explorations and aborted settlement efforts by the Spanish during the sixteenth century around the Winyah Bay area (Joseph et al. 2006:18–19). Interest in the northeastern South Carolina coast largely waned until the eighteenth century when English Indian traders set up posts to work with the Waccamaws. One of the first of these was at the mouth of Little River, just south of the present-day state line. In addition to Indian trade, this area supported fishing villages and provided a haven for pirates (Lewis 1998:36). This community was within a large political district known as Craven County. After the Carolinas became royal colonies, Little River became part of the Georgetown Judicial District, encompassing present-day Georgetown, Horry, Marion, and Dillon counties. The present boundaries of the county were established in 1785 as Kingston County. The county was renamed Horry District in 1801 and renamed Horry County in 1868.

Land grants were first issued as early as 1705, but the majority were assigned in the 1730s (Rogers 1979:12,20,26). Typically, early grants were along the rivers. Initial settlers in Winyah Bay and areas upstream were rice planters from Charles Town seeking new opportunities rather than formal colonization efforts (Meinig 1986:178).

Rice plantations did not penetrate far into present-day Horry County because the land was poorly suited for this crop and the region lacked efficient river transportation. Consequently, population remained low during the eighteenth- and first part of the nineteenth century. The highest concentration of people was at Conway (originally Kingston and later Conwayborough), located

on the Waccamaw River about 15 miles west of the project area. This community, founded in 1734 as one of a series of towns created to encourage settlement to the colony's interior, became the center for local commerce and served as an entrepôt for trade with Georgetown, Charleston, and Wilmington (Lewis 1998:45; Meinig 1986:179–180; Rogers 1972:7, 15, 19). The vicinity of the project area would have been hinterlands of both Conway and Little Creek to the east, as well as to Wilmington in North Carolina, although the swampy conditions and poor roads would have made transportation to and from the interior extremely difficult.

Settlement and economic activities during the early settlement period through the Civil War focused on subsistence farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, and exploiting forest resources. Small farmsteads, producing mainly peas, wheat, rice, cotton, and corn, dominated the landscape. Much of the region was also used for forestry, pasture, and hunting, and fishermen settled along the coast. The only industries of note to emerge before the war were lumber and naval stores, with turpentine distillation being the most important, but this industry existed primarily as a supplement to farming (Adams and Boera 1994:5; Meinig 1986:183; Richey and Langdale 2009:14; Rogers 1972). The overall picture in Horry County through the first half of the nineteenth century was one of relatively sparse population, small farms, and isolation (Richey and Langdale 2009).

Because the local economy did not rely as heavily on plantation agriculture and enslaved labor as other regions, Horry County fared better economically than other South Carolina counties after the Civil War. In the post-war years, social and economic patterns largely returned to those before the war, with the principal difference being the end of slavery. Farms remained small and focused on provisions, and many were tenant-operated. Large fields interspersed with small farmsteads and occasional turpentine stills and other small industrial operations characterized the Horry County landscape through the second half of the nineteenth century. Also, during this time, transportation remained difficult with poor roads and treacherous swamps preventing the development of a well-integrated system (Richey and Langdale 2009:20).

Forest industries developed more significantly after the war, with turpentine production booming during the 1870s and other naval stores, such as pitch, tar, and rosin also growing in importance. Timber also became significant after the war, reaching a peak in production around the turn of the twentieth century (Rogers 1972:50–53; Shuler and Harvey 2002:30). Forestry industries were supported by numerous narrow-gauge rail lines and trams built through the area's forests (Lewis 1998:42).

Expansion of the railroad and telegraph networks helped integrate the region and extended the reach of market and commercial interests in central areas to more remote parts of the county (Adams and Boera 1994:5). With respect to external connections, the county tended to orient itself economically and socially with Wilmington rather than the cities of South Carolina (Shuler and Harvey 2002:30). Significantly, the first railroad lines into the county, dating to the late 1880s, extended from North Carolina and connected Conway to Wilmington via Loris. This line was built by the Chadbourn Lumber Company to facilitate the exploitation of Horry's forest resources. A second line built in 1896 connected Myrtle Beach (then New Town) with the interior for the same purpose (Langdale 2005:19; Richey and Langdale 2009:21).

At present, Horry County is mostly known for tourism and recreation along the Atlantic shore. Development of this industry began around the turn of the twentieth century, but it grew exponentially in the 1920s. Myrtle Beach was the initial focus of this development, which ultimately spread up the coast (Kovacik and Winberry 1989; Richey and Langdale 2009). In 1900 the Burroughs and Collins Company completed a track to Pine Island, near New Town, renamed Myrtle Beach the same year for its wax myrtle shrubs (Lewis 1998). Though the railroad introduced rapid land transport, the automobile's introduction in the early 1900s created an entirely new and individualized means to pursue business and pleasure and competed with the rail and water traffic in Horry County. Small railroad lines built by logging companies traveled in various routes through the woods, and the railroad to Myrtle Beach continued its popular run. Road travel to the coast improved when a 1904 drawbridge and a 1912 swing truss bridge were constructed over the Waccamaw River to connect routes from Conway along the railroad and along the dirt road towards Socastee and ultimately the beach. In 1914, the route to Myrtle Beach was completed and residents enjoyed dancing in the Pavilion, a large, shingled, wood frame structure, or walking along the wood boardwalk, which connected to small beach cottages. By the 1920s, Myrtle Beach began attracting statewide and regional tourism (Richey and Langdale 2009).

In the 1940s, Horry County became a temporary home to a number of soldiers preparing for service in World War II. The army also used Myrtle Beach's small municipal airport, and the constant flux with incoming and outgoing soldiers swelled the town's population far above its 1,600 residents in 1941. Some of the notable events in the military installation's history included training the men who flew with Lieutenant Colonel James Doolittle on his first raid on Tokyo, and the visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 23, 1944, during an extended visit to the Hobcaw Barony plantation in nearby Georgetown County. In 1954, the Army airfield, which had closed shortly after World War II, was reactivated as the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base. As Myrtle Beach continued its pattern of rapid growth, it took a decidedly different course than the

rest of the county, and by the 1960s, the small town and summer resort had an entirely different economy and appearance than the mostly agrarian landscape of Horry. The Air Force Base officially closed in 1993 and the city took advantage of the space. Today the former base is used by the Myrtle Beach Airport, commercial enterprises, and residential areas (Richey and Langdale 2009).

IV. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research identified previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE and helped to develop a general cultural and historical context to properly evaluate resources recorded during the field survey. New South Associates reviewed Archsite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), to identify resources within the APE that were previously recorded or listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP. In addition, historic maps were reviewed to determine the location of potential historic resources and to develop a general view of the development of the area over time. Cultural resource survey and evaluation reports were reviewed, and secondary history books concerning the Horry County area were also consulted.

ARCHAEOLOGY METHODS

A two-person crew, including the project archaeologist and one assistant, conducted the archaeological survey following the standards outlined in the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013). All areas were examined with shovel tests spaced at 30-meter intervals. Wet or inundated areas were not shovel tested. Similarly, areas that were significantly disturbed or altered were omitted from shovel testing. If surface visibility was sufficient to determine the presence of artifacts, no shovel test was excavated.

Shovel tests were roughly 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated until culturally sterile subsoil was encountered. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. Field notes were maintained for all shovel tests excavated or the reasons for omitting shovel tests were recorded.

For the purposes of this survey, an archaeological site was defined as an area yielding three or more historic or precontact artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find was defined as no more than two historic or precontact artifacts found within a 30-meter radius.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS

All buildings, structures, and objects located within the APE and greater than 50 years in age were assessed for their National Register eligibility. These resources were identified and surveyed in accordance with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*, and each was digitally photographed.

Due to the presence of mid- to late twentieth-century residences located within the APE the surveyor followed the June 2013 SHPO *Guidelines for Surveying Post-World War II Neighborhoods and Residences*, in addition to the SHPO *Survey Manual*. Much of the residential architecture in the project area was constructed during the post-World War II era and includes Minimal Traditional and Ranch house types. Some properties have reached the 50-year threshold for eligibility while others are just under 50 years of age. Per the SHPO guidelines, Minimal Traditional and Ranch house types constructed after World War II, identified in groups of five or less, and not found to be excellent examples of the building type or architectural style were not photographed or recorded on a survey card.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) 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 are 50 years of age or older and:

- 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. In order to evaluate a resource under Criterion D, the National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Archeological Properties (Little et al. 2000) lists five primary steps to follow:

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

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V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITES

One previously recorded site, 38HR111, lies within the APE near the U.S. 17/Harrelson Boulevard intersection (Figure 2). This site dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century and was recorded by Carolina Archaeological Services in 1980. Surveyors reported a scatter of ironstone/whiteware sherds and brick fragments in an area that had recently been logged. One precontact flake was also recovered. At the time of this initial survey, no activity areas or discernable architectural footprint could be identified. A records search for property titles or tax assessments was performed, but no relevant documents could be found. The site was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Shumate 1993).

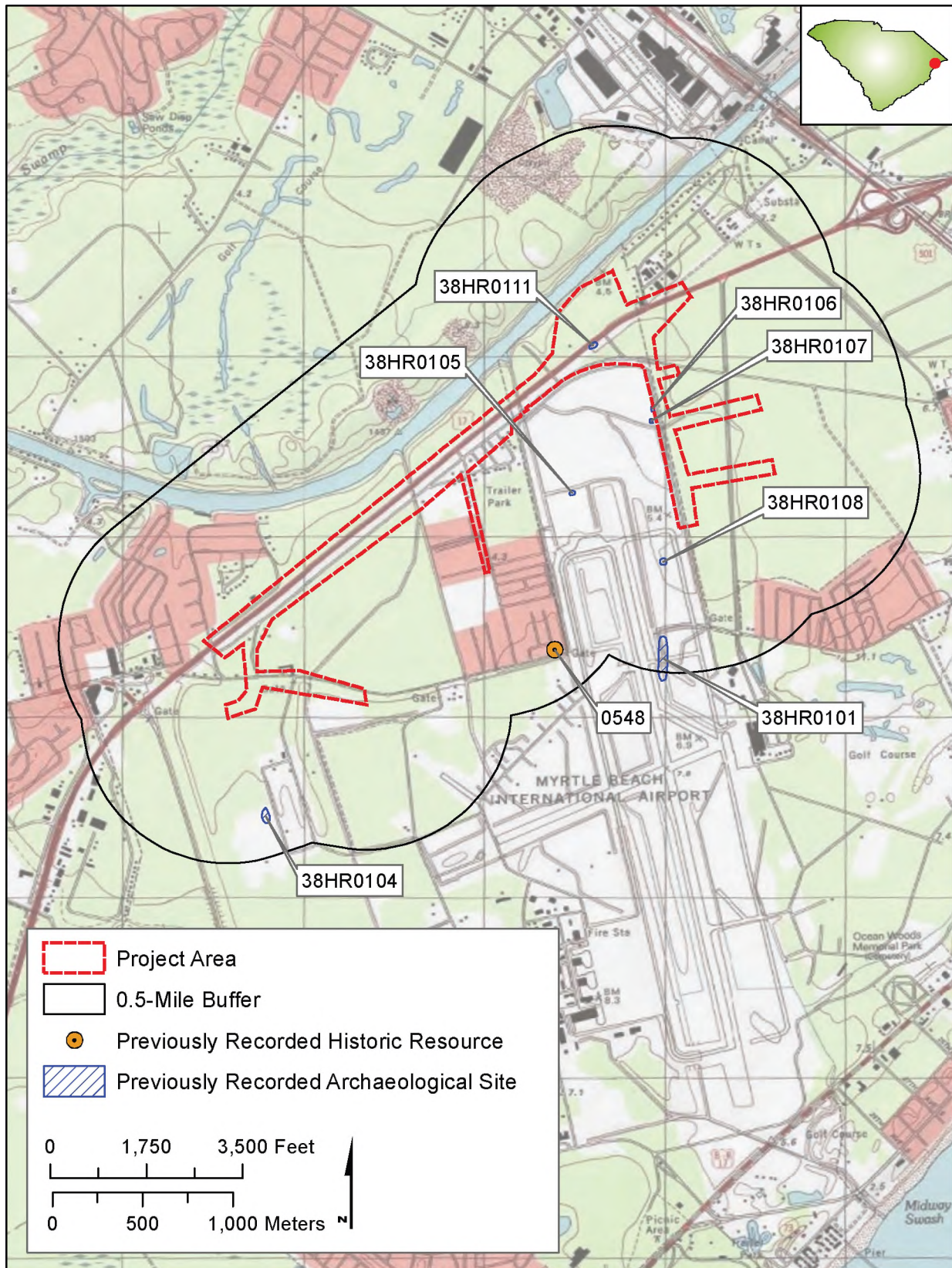
Six sites were recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area (38HR101, 38HR105, 38HR106, 38HR107, 38HR108, and 38HR349) (see Figure 2). These sites were recorded by Brockington and Associates during a cultural resources survey for the proposed Central Parkway Extension Interchange (Pecorelli and Harvey 1999). Sites 38HR101, 38HR105, 38HR106, and 38HR107 are precontact lithic and ceramic scatters with Archaic and Early Woodland components indicated by ceramics and bifacial tools with known Middle Archaic associations. Sites 38HR108 and 38HR349 are nineteenth-century historic sites. Evaluation of all six sites showed they lacked the integrity necessary to qualify for the NRHP.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Land use varied across the project area. Some portions contained planted pine or mixed hardwoods, while others were in lawns or contained graveled, paved, or graded commercial areas. Many of the areas that were depicted on aerial photography as planted pines in the southern and central portions of the project area have been harvested in recent years and are now being developed for residential use. In older residential areas, roadside ditches occupied most of the project area. The heavy amount of precipitation in the weeks prior to the fieldwork left many poorly drained areas inundated. Figures 3 and 4 show representative views of the survey area.

A total of 854 shovel test locations were investigated during the survey. Of those, 600 could not be excavated due to disturbance, such as paved roadways, parking lots, recent construction, buried utilities, and standing water. Figure 5 illustrates areas omitted from shovel testing for these reasons. The remaining areas were subjected to shovel testing at 30-meter intervals.

Figure 2.
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the APE



Source: USGS Topographic Map Quadrangle, Myrtle Beach (1985), South Carolina

Figure 3.
Photographs of Field Conditions, 1 of 2



A. Paved Road Leading to
the Coastal Grand Mall, View
Northwest



B. Commercial Development in
the APE, View South



C. New Residential Construction
Activity in the APE, View North

Figure 4.
Photographs of Field Conditions, 2 of 2



A. Late Nineteenth-Century Residential Area with Roadside Ditches, View East



B. Buried Utilities Along U.S. 17, View West



C. Inundated Portion of the APE, View Northeast

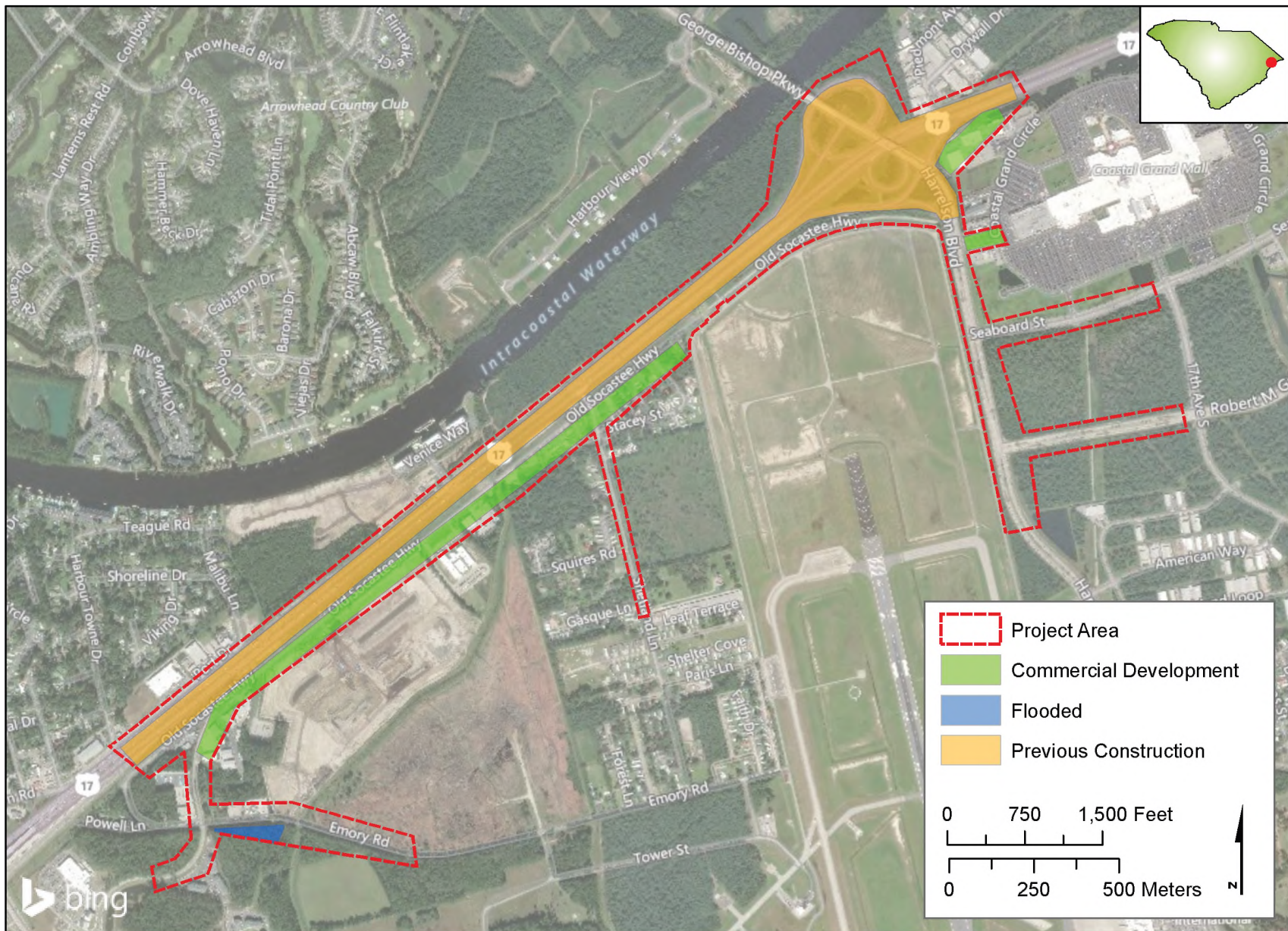


Figure 5.
Map of Disturbed Portions of the Project Area

Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2019

Soil profiles in the project area varied, but many of the excavated tests showed signs of substantial disturbance reflected by mottled soils and imported granite gravel. A typical disturbed soil profile consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam from 0-30 centimeters below surface underlain by light gray (10YR 7/2) clay to the base of excavation at 40 centimeters below surface. This disturbance was caused by extensive landscape alteration that has taken place across the project area in recent years. In some areas, profiles showed undisturbed soils. These profiles included dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam to a depth of 15 centimeters. Below this was light gray (10YR 7/1) sand to a depth of 25 centimeters and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay to 40 centimeters (Figure 6).

The area where Site 38HR111 was mapped has been significantly altered by construction along U.S. 17, including utility poles and buried pipes in the immediate vicinity. Shovel testing across this area confirmed the disturbance and did not produce any cultural material. The site is presumed to be destroyed. No archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified during this survey. This result is a reflection of the significant level of disturbance observed throughout the project area.

Figure 6.
Representative Undisturbed Soil Profile, View to the West



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VI. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

SURVEY CONDITIONS

Development in the area was a mix of residential and commercial properties. The majority of commercial properties were along the main corridor and post-date 1980. The residential development consisted of mostly mid- to late twentieth-century buildings along the intersecting streets. Residential development on Shetland Lane is predominately mobile homes with some constructed residential buildings inter-mixed. The northeastern section of the project area skirts the property of the Myrtle Beach Airport but does not encroach onto the property. Development at the intersection of U.S. 17 and Harrelson Boulevard is mostly commercial with expansive shopping centers built after 1980.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Background research identified only one previously recorded building within 0.5 mile of the project area (see Figure 2). Resource 0548 is located at 2420 Emory Road. The resource was identified during the Intensive Architectural Survey of the Myrtle Beach Airport Terminal Expansion and consists of a circa 1940 bungalow. Because of significant alterations, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Utterback and Utterback 1988).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

In addition to the one previously recorded resource, 24 historic properties resources were identified in the APE (Table 1; Figure 7). Of these, none are recommended individually eligible for the NRHP and none were found to contribute to a district.

Table 1. Newly Identified Architectural Resources

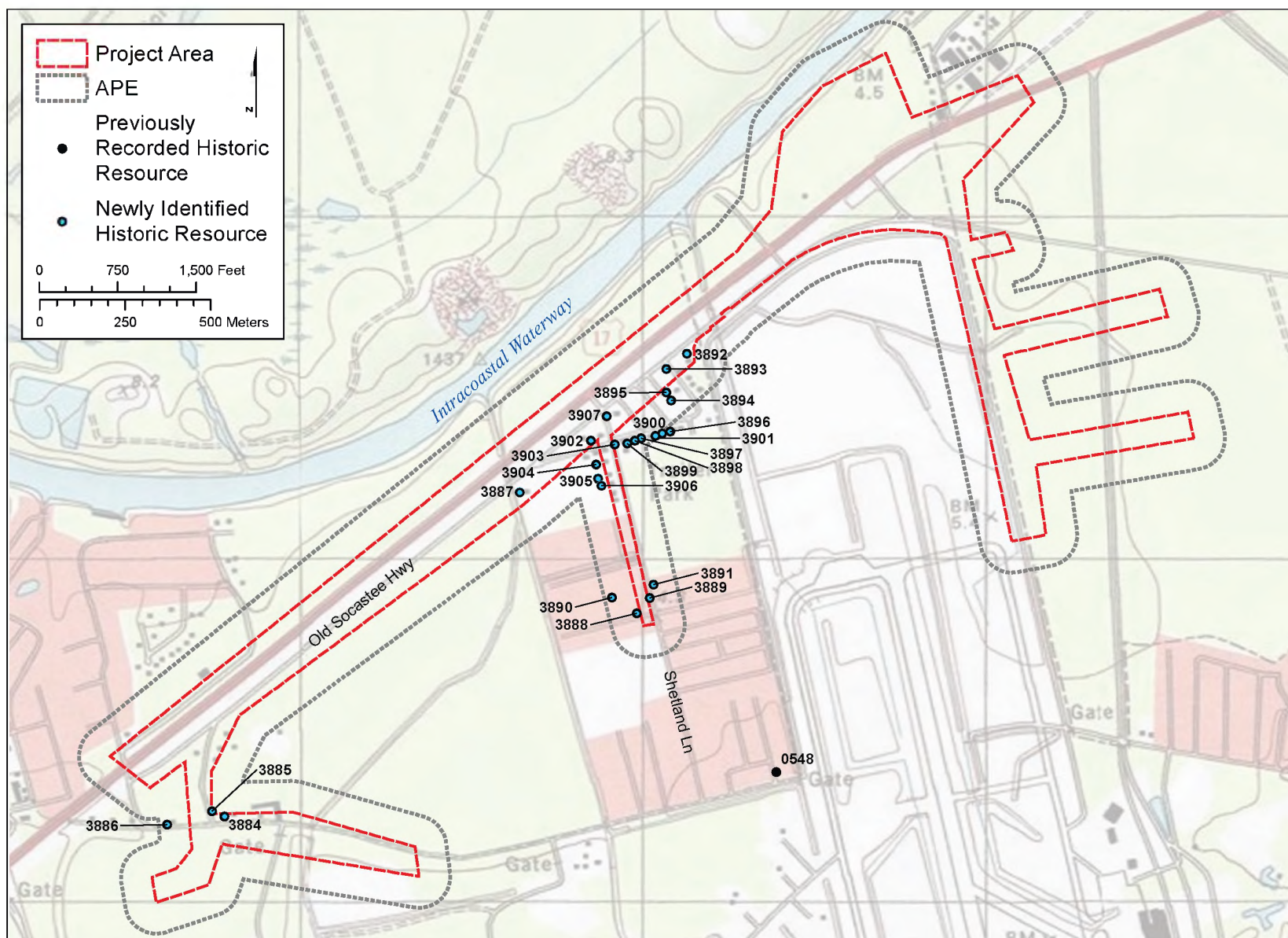
Resource	Location	Resource Use	Date of Construction	NRHP Recommendation
3884	3000 Emory Road	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3885	3004 Emory Road	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3886	3084 Emory Road	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3887	2965 Fred Nash Blvd	Domestic	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3888	3125 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3889	3140 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible

Table 1. Newly Identified Architectural Resources

Resource	Location	Resource Use	Date of Construction	NRHP Recommendation
3890	3139 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3891	3144 Shetland Road	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3892	2839 Old Socastee Hwy	Commercial	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3893	1836 Stacey Street	Domestic	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3894	1831 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3895	1833 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3896	1816 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3897	1810 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3898	1806 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3899	1804 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3900	1814 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3901	1812 Stacy Street	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3902	3251 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3903	3240 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3904	3231 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
3905	3225 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1940	Not Eligible
3906	3221 Shetland Lane	Domestic	Ca. 1950	Not Eligible
3907	2882-2885 Fred Nash Blvd	Commercial	Ca. 1970	Not Eligible

RESOURCE 3884

Resource 3884, located at 3000 Emory Road, is a one-story residence of no particular style or type, built circa 1940 (Figure 8a). It has a lateral gable roof with a front gable over the left bay. The roof is clad in raised seam metal and the exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding. The foundation is obscured by lattice. The resource has a porch on the left elevation covered by a shed roof that is supported by plain wood posts. The front entrance is located off the side porch but is obscured from the right of way. The resource has undergone several alterations and additions. The windows are replacement vinyl, six-over-six double hung sash. The front left cross gable is an addition, as are the left elevation porch and rear additions. These modifications have altered the appearance of Resource 3884.



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Myrtle Beach, SC (1985)

Figure 7.
Map Showing Newly Identified Architectural Resources

Figure 8.
Resources 3884 and 3885



A. Resource 3884, Front Elevation



B. Resource 3885, Front Elevation

The building is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right bay façade and the lot has moderate tree coverage. The driveway approaches from the left side to a detached metal carport. The resource is located in a sparse rural residential development without plan or specific development. The viewshed of the resource has not been significantly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have changed the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or common layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3884 was not considered NRHP eligible as part of a district.

RESOURCE 3885

Located at 3004 Emory Road, Resource 3885 is a residence of no particular style or type built circa 1940 (see Figure 8b). The resource is a one-story residence with central massing. It has a front gable roof covered in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation was not visible. The resource has a front porch covered by a shed roof. The porch roof is supported by plain wood posts and enclosed with screens. The front entrance is located on the porch but is concealed by the screen. The resource has undergone several alterations and additions. The windows are replacement vinyl four over four double hung sash. There are additions to the left and rear elevations that are visible by the extended roof line. These alterations have changed the appearance of Resource 3885.

The building is located on a lot of moderate size with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the façade and the lot has moderate tree coverage. The driveway approaches from the right side. The resource is located in a sparse rural-residential area that showed no evidence of a planned or discrete development. The viewshed of the resource has not been greatly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roads.

The resource was not found to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have modified the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or common layouts or features that suggest a historic district. Thus, Resource 3885 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

Resource 3886

Resource 3886, sited at 3084 Emory Road, is a residence of no particular style or type, built about 1940 (Figure 9a). The resource is a one-story residence with a T-shaped massing. It has a cross gable roof with composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The front porch has a concrete slab floor on a foundation obscured by lattice. The uncovered porch deck extends the length of the front elevation. Only the entrance bay is covered by a gable roof, which is supported by plain wood posts. The resource has an exterior brick chimney on its left elevation. The resource has undergone several alterations and additions. The windows on the central bay are replacement vinyl six-over-six double hung sash. Those on the right bay are French single pane doors and the left bay has three grouped one-over-one screened windows. There are additions to the left and rear elevations, which are visible by the extended roof line. These additions have altered the appearance of Resource 3885.

The building is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations and moderate tree coverage. The driveway leads to the front porch. The resource is located in a sparse rural-residential area showing no plan or specific development. The viewshed of the resource has not been substantially compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roads.

The resource was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its appearance has been altered. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 9.
Resources 3886 and 3887



A. Resource 3886, Front Elevation



B. Resource 3887, Oblique

The resource was assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Therefore, Resource #3886 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3887

Resource #3887 is located at 2965 Fred Nash Boulevard. It consists of a commercial property of no particular style or type built around 1960 (see Figure 9b). The rectangular building has a flat roof with a hip parapet for signage. Its foundation is not visible. A right elevation addition has a gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vertical weatherboard. Fenestration of the resource is minimal and mostly consists of windows that are small single panes encased in wood. The front entrance is a faux wood panel door that appears to be a replacement. Minor changes have altered the appearance of Resource 3887.

The building is located on a moderately sized lot that is mostly paved with asphalt for parking. The lot is bordered by large trees that have been partially logged. The resource is located along the main corridor near other commercial properties.

The resource was not found to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. As a consequence, Resource 3887 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3888

Resource 3888 is a circa 1950 dwelling of no particular style or type located at 3125 Shetland Lane (Figure 10a). The resource currently appears to be used as a duplex residence. It is a one-story multi-residence with a rectangular core. Its lateral gable roof has two front-facing gable porches. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior of the resource exhibits two different siding materials. The left bay has brick veneer and the right bay vertical weatherboard.

Figure 10.
Resources 3888, 3889, and 3890



A. Resource 3888, Left Oblique



B. Resource 3889, Left Oblique



C. Resource 3890, Front Elevation

The porch roofs cover two separate entrances and are supported by wood spindle posts. The foundation was not visible. The front elevation has casement windows and on the left elevation, there are wood six over six windows flanked by four-light side lights. There are additions to the right and rear elevations, which are visible in the extended roof line. These alterations have altered the appearance of Resource 3888.

The building occupies a moderate size lot with some plantings and a lawn. There are bushes along the elevations. The lot has minimal tree coverage and the lot is bordered by sparse wooded areas. The driveway approaches the center of the resource. The resource is located in a rural-residential area dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties.

The resource was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Further, alterations have slightly changed its appearance. The resource has no known association with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3888 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3889

Resource 3889, located at 3140 Shetland Lane, is a circa 1940 Bungalow (see Figure 10b). The one-story residence is centrally massed. It has a hip roof with an engaged front porch. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior in asbestos shingles. The building rests on a concrete block foundation that appears to be continuous. The front porch has plain wood posts and railings. The resource has an interior brick chimney. The windows are wood six-over-six double hung sash. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3888.

The building is located on a large lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations of the resource and minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches the rear of the resource. The resource lies in a rural residential development dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and prior road improvements.

The resource was not significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of the Bungalow house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly affected the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have common dates of construction, developmental history, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3889 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCES 3890 AND 3890.01

Built about 1940, Resource 3890, located at 3139 Shetland Lane, is a house of no particular style or type (see Figure 10c). The resource is one-story with a rectangular core and has a lateral gable roof with a left cross-gable. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vertical weatherboard and rests on a concrete block foundation. The resource has a left elevation exterior brick chimney. The windows are wood one-over-one double hung sash and the main entrance on the left bay has French doors. This entrance is covered by suspended plantation shutters. The resource has a rear addition covered by a shed roof. The additions have altered the appearance of Resource 3890.

Resource 3890.01 is an outbuilding associated with the main resource and is located to the left of the house (see Figure 10c). It has a rectangular massing with a lateral gable roof, which is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vertical weatherboard. It appears to have a single window that has been modified with an air-conditioning unit. This building does not add to the historical integrity of Resource 3890.

The building is located on a large lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations of the resource with minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches the left of the resource and ends near the outbuilding. The resource is located in a rural-residential development dominated by trailer parks and intermittent commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have modified its appearance. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that share dates of construction, developmental history, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Accordingly, Resource 3890 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3891

Resource 3891, located at 3144 Shetland Lane, is a Minimal Traditional, built circa 1950 (Figure 11a). The small one-story rectangular residence has a lateral gable roof covered in raised seam metal. The exterior is clad in brick veneer. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts. The resource has wood windows that are two-over-two double hung sash. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3891.

The building is located on a large lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations of the resource with minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches the left side of the resource. The resource is located in a rural-residential development dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roads. The resource was not found to be significantly altered but it does not embody a distinctive representation of the Minimal Traditional house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.

Its appearance has been slightly altered. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources sharing construction dates, developmental histories, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource #3891 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or as contributing to a district.

Figure 11.
Resources 3891 and 3892



A. Resource 3891, Front Elevation



B. Resource 3892, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 3892

Resource 3892, located at 2839 Old Socastee Highway, is a Bungalow built about 1940 (Figure 11b). The one-story residence has a front gable roof clad in raised seam metal. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front porch has a hip roof on wood spindle posts. The windows are replacement vinyl one-over-one double hung sash. These minor alterations have slightly affected the appearance of Resource 3891.

The building is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right bay façade and moderate tree coverage. The runway buffer zone of the Myrtle Beach Airport lies on the left side of the resource. The driveway approaches from the left side and circles the front yard. The resource is located in a mixed residential and commercial area and its viewshed has been compromised by commercial development, previous improvements to the road, and the proximity of the airport.

Alterations have slightly changed the appearance of the resource and, therefore, it does not embody a distinctive representation of a Bungalow House type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3892 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCES 3893 AND 3893.01

Resource 3893 is a residence of no particular style or type built about 1960 and located at 1836 Stacey Street (Figure 12). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular core and side wings. It has a front gable roof that extends to a shed roof over the side wings. The roof is clad in composition shingles, while the exterior is covered in brick veneer. Brick veneer also obscures the foundation. The front porch has a gable roof supported on brick columns. The resource has wood windows that are two-over-two double hung sash. No major additions have altered the appearance of Resource 3893.

Figure 12.
Resources 3893 and 3893.01



A. Resource 3893 and 3893.01, Oblique



B. Resource 3893, Front Elevation

Resource 3893.01 is an outbuilding located at the rear of the property. It has a rectangular core with a lateral gable roof. The building is constructed of concrete block and the roof is clad with metal. The building does not add to the historical integrity of the main resource.

The resource faces U.S. 17. It occupies a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right bay façade of the resource with modest tree coverage. The driveway approaches from the rear side of Resource 3893.01. The resource is located in a rural-residential development that is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadway.

The resource was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its appearance is slightly altered. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Thus, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources with a shared construction date, developmental history, or layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Therefore, Resource 3885 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3894

Resource 3894 is a Minimal Traditional, built ca. 1950, and is located at 1833 Stacey Street (Figure 13a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a lateral gable roof that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in brick veneer, and the foundation is masked. The front porch has a gable roof supported by brick columns. The resource has undergone several alterations and additions. The windows are replacement vinyl one-over-one double hung sash. The resource has additions to both side elevations and an attached carport. These alterations have altered the appearance of Resource 3884.

Figure 13.
Resources 3894, 3895, and 3896



A. Resource 3894, Oblique



B. Resource 3895, Oblique



C. Resource 3896, Front Elevation

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right bay façade of the resource with moderate tree coverage. The driveway approaches from the right side to an attached carport. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource is an example of a Minimal Traditional house type but is a modest example of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3894 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3895

Resource 3895 is a Minimal Traditional, built ca. 1950, and is located at 1831 Stacey Street (Figure 13b). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a lateral gable roof that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding, and the foundation is not visible. The front porch has a gable roof hood that covers the front entrance. The porch extends right, uncovered, to the end of the resource. The windows are wood two-over-two double hung sash. The resource has undergone some alterations and additions. The resource has an enclosed carport on the right elevation which has a glass pane sliding door entrance. The alterations to the resource have slightly altered its appearance.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right bay façade of the resource with moderate tree coverage. The front of the lot along the edge of Stacey Street is edged with boxwood hedges blocking the building from the roadway. The driveway approaches from the right side. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

This Minimal Traditional house is modestly constructed and was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of the type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3895 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3896

Resource 3896 is a dwelling of no particular style or type, built ca. 1950, and is located at 1816 Stacey Street (Figure 13c). The resource is a one-story residence with a square core. It has a hip roof that is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is faced with stucco. The foundation was not visible. The front porch has an extended roof line that covers the front entrance. The porch roof is supported by plain wood posts that rest on a concrete slab floor. The windows are wood three-grouped, vertical fixed panes. The resource has an exterior brick chimney on its left elevation. Minor alterations have slightly altered the appearance of Resource 3896.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the right bay façade of the resource with minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches from the left side. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3896 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCES 3897 AND 3897.01-3897.02

Resource 3897 is a Bungalow, built ca. 1940, and is located at 1810 Stacey Street (Figure 14a). The resource is a one-story dwelling with a rectangular core. It has a front gable roof that is clad in raised seam metal. The exterior is clad in weatherboard and rests on concrete block foundation. The front porch has a hip roof that is supported by plain wood posts and rests on concrete block piers. The windows are wood six-over-six double hung sash. The resource appears to not have undergone major alterations.

Resources 3897.01 and 3897.02 are outbuildings located to the left and rear of the main resources, respectively (Figure 14b and c). They are both frame construction that rest on concrete block foundations. The exteriors are clad in wood weatherboard with metal clad gable roofs. They are both historical to the main resource and are in such a dilapidated state that their function is unknown.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some overgrown landscaping. There are bushes along the elevations of the resource that have become over grown. There is minimal tree coverage on the property with evidence of recent lumbering towards the rear of the property. The resource is located in a residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

This resource is a modest example of a Bungalow house type and was not found to be significantly altered but does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3897 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

Figure 14.
Resources 3897, 3897.01, and 3897.02



A. Resources 3897.01 and 3897.02,
Setting Oblique



B. Resource 3897 and 3897.02,
Setting Oblique



C. Resource 3897, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 3898

Resource 3898 is a Bungalow, built ca. 1940, and is located at 1806 Stacey Street (Figure 15a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a front gable roof that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on concrete block foundation. The front porch has a hip roof with a front gable over the right bay. The roof of the porch is clad in composition shingles and is supported by plain wood posts. The porch rests on concrete block piers. On the left elevation is a side gable addition that projects outward. All windows on the resource have been removed. The front door, located on the front porch, is wood paneled with a nine-light window. The resource currently appears to be vacant.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some overgrown landscaping. There are bushes along the elevations of the resource that have become over grown. There is minimal tree coverage on the property with evidence of recent lumbering towards the rear of the property. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

This resource is a modest example of the Bungalow house type and it exhibits no distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3898 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

Figure 15.
Resources 3898 and 3899



A. Resource 3898, Front Elevation



B. Resource 3899, Front Elevation

RESOURCE 3899

Resource 3899 is a dwelling of no particular style or type, built ca. 1950, and is located at 1804 Stacey Street (see Figure 15b). The resource is a one-story residence with a square core. It has a hip roof that is clad in composition shingles. Along the eaves of the roof are exposed rafter tails. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the foundation was obstructed by planted vegetation. The front porch is engaged, extending over the full façade porch. The roof is supported by plain wood posts that is enclosed with screen. The windows are wood six-over-six double hung sash. Minor alterations have slightly altered the appearance of Resource 3899.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some overgrown landscaping. There are bushes and plant along the elevations of the resource. The lot has moderate tree coverage with evidence of recent lumbering towards the rear of the property. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3899 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3900

Resource 3900 is a Bungalow, built in 1930, and is located at 1814 Stacey Street (Figure 16a). The resource was built in 1930 according to the Horry County Land Records online. It is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a gable roof that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front porch has a shed roof that is supported by plain wood posts. The resource has an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. The windows are vinyl one-over-one double hung sash throughout, with a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the right bay. The alterations have altered the appearance of Resource 3900.

Figure 16.
Resources 3900 and 3901



A. Resource 3900, Front Elevation



B. Resource 3901, Oblique

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations of the resource. There is sparse tree coverage on the property with the rest of the lot having grass coverage. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource is not a strong example of a Bungalow house type, having few if any distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3900 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3901

Resource 3901 is a Bungalow, built in 1930, and is located at 1812 Stacey Street (Figure 16b). The resource was built in 1930 according to the Horry County Land Records. It is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a gable roof that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front porch has hip roof that is supported by plain wood posts. The resource has an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. The windows are vinyl six-over-six double hung sash. The alterations have had a minimal effect on the appearance of the resource.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations of the resource. There is sparse tree coverage on the property with the rest of the lot having grass coverage. The driveway approaches from the left side and is paved with concrete. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

This Bungalow house type does not embody distinctive characteristic of its type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3901 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3902

Resource 3902 is a residence of no particular type or style, built ca. 1950, is located at 3251 Shetland Lane (Figure 17a). The resource is a one-story with a rectangular core. It has a lateral gable roof that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the foundation was not visible. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by plain metal posts. The windows are wood two-over-two double hung sash. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3902.

The resource is located on a large size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along elevations of the resource with minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches the right rear side of the resource from Fred Nash Boulevard. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3902 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

Figure 17.
Resources 3902 and 3903



A. Resource 3902, Oblique



B. Resource 3903, Oblique

RESOURCE 3903

Resource 3903 is a Minimal Traditional dwelling, built ca. 1950, and is located at 3240 Shetland Lane (Figure 17b). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a lateral gable roof with a left bay front gable that is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in weatherboard and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front entry porch has a gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. The right most bay is clad in vertical weatherboard and has a bay window. Also, on the right elevation is an exterior brick chimney and an attached carport. The right bay next to the entrance has a picture window flanked by two-over-two double hung sash windows, all other windows are two-over-two. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3903.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along elevations of the resource with moderate tree coverage. The driveway approaches the right side of the resource to the attached carport. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

This Minimal Traditional dwelling was found to be minimally altered and not found to embody distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3885 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3904

Resource 3904 is a residence with no particular type or style, built ca. 1960, is located at 3231 Shetland Lane (Figure 18a). The resource is a one-story with a rectangular core. It has a lateral gable roof. The roof is clad with raised seam metal and the exterior is clad in wood shingles. The foundation was not visible due to landscaping. The front entry porch is recessed under the main roof line and has brick steps. The windows are wood six-over-six double hung sash, with a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the left bay. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3904.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along elevations of the resource with moderate tree coverage. The driveway approaches the right side of the resource and circle the front yard. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3904 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

Figure 18.
Resources 3904 and 3905



A. Resource 3904, Oblique



B. Resource 3905, Oblique

RESOURCE 3905

Resource 3905 is a Bungalow, built ca. 1940, is located at 3225 Shetland Lane (see Figure 18b). The resource is a one-story with a rectangular core. It has a front gable roof covering the porch which connects to the main hip roof. The roof is clad in raised seam metal. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the foundation is masked. The porch roof is supported by decorative metal posts and the gable end is clad with pressboard. The windows are wood two-over-two. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3905.

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along the elevations of the resource with minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches the right side of the resource. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was recognized as a Bungalow, however, it was found to be minimally altered and it did not appear to embody any distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3905 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3906

Resource 3906, a Minimal Traditional built ca. 1950, is located at 3221 Shetland Lane (Figure 19a). The resource is a one-story residence with a rectangular core. It has a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the foundation is masked. The porch is slightly covered by the main roof. The porch extends from the front entrance to left bay onto a brick patio. The porch is lined with decorative metal railings. The windows are wood two-over-two double hung sash on the central bay and the left bay has one-over-one double hung sash. The left elevation addition has three-paired vertical fixed panes. There have been minor alterations to the appearance of Resource 3906.

Figure 19.
Resources 3906 and 3907



A. Resource 3906, Front Elevation



B. Resource 3907, Oblique

The resource is located on a moderate size lot with some landscaping. There are planted bushes along elevations of the resource with minimal tree coverage. The driveway approaches the left side of the resource. The resource is located in a rural residential development which is dominated by trailer parks and scattered commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been slightly compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

This Minimal Traditional resource was found to be minimally altered and not found to embody distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3906 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

RESOURCE 3907

Resource 3907 is a commercial property of no particular style or type, built ca. 1970, and is located at 2882-2885 Fred Nash Boulevard (see Figure 19b). It is a one-part commercial block with three separate commercial bays. The resource has a rectangular massing with a masked foundation. It has a gable roof that extends over the entrances creating a canopy. The front elevation is clad in brick veneer and the side elevations are clad with pressboard. The resource has large picture windows that are encased in metal frames. Minor alterations have altered the appearance of Resource 3907.

The resource is located on a minimal size lot that is mostly paved for parking spaces. The lot is boarded by cultivated tree coverage. The resource is located along the main corridor with other commercial properties. The viewshed of the resource has been compromised by commercial development and previous improvements to the roadways.

The resource was not found to embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Alterations have slightly altered the appearance of the resource. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

The resource was also assessed for its value to a district. No previously identified historic district currently exists in the area and this survey did not identify a group of resources that have a shared date of construction, developmental history, or that share layouts and features that could be construed as a historic district. Thus, Resource 3885 was not considered individually NRHP eligible or contributing to a district.

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VII. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the cultural resources survey for the proposed widening along Fred Nash Boulevard, no previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified. Additionally, systematic testing failed to identify cultural materials related to 38HR111, which was previously recorded within the project area. It is presumed destroyed. Twenty-four architectural resources were recorded during the survey. None of the surveyed resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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