

Cultural Resources Survey of the US 701 North Widening Project

Horry County, South Carolina



SCDOT PIN P031789

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Final Report

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And

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Abstract

Brockington and Associates, Inc., (Brockington) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey along approximately 7.24 kilometers (km) of US 701 North in Horry County, South Carolina. Fieldwork was conducted between February 26 and April 6, 2018. This work was contracted by Stantec, Inc. on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in advance of road widening activities along this portion of US 701. The goal of our investigations was to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by the widening of the roadway. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 United States Code [USC] 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

SCDOT, in conjunction with Horry County, proposes to widen this segment of US 701 North and the new roadway typical section will be determined through alternative analysis. The current project covers a 7.24-km section of US 701, north of Conway, beginning 370 meters (m) south of the intersection of US 701 and SC 319, and extending north to a location approximately 215 m north of the intersection of US 701 and SC 97. In addition to the 7.24-km stretch of US 701 North, several side streets are also included in the Project Area.

The Project Area includes the archaeological and architectural survey universes (SUs). The archaeological SU extends 30 m to either side of existing rights-of-way (ROWs) (up to 45.72 m [150 feet] to either side of the present road centerline) along US 701 and all side roads. The architectural SU is 182 m wide, extending 91 m to either side of present road centerlines within the Project Area.

We conducted archival background research to develop Pre-Contact and Post-Contact contexts for any identified resources. We also documented previous cultural resources investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and buildings within 0.4 km (0.25 mile) of the Project Area. Previous investigations identified 17 historic architectural resources within 0.4 km. Ten

of these historic resources are in the architectural SU, as summarized in Table A.1. One previously identified archaeological site (38HR306) is in the archaeological SU.

Brockington conducted intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the US 701 North Widening Project between February 26 and April 6, 2018. Archaeological survey included pedestrian inspection of the entire archaeological SU, including shovel testing at 30-m intervals within undisturbed, upland areas. Pedestrian transects were spaced 30 m from the centerline on both sides of all roads in the archaeological SU. We documented all archaeological resources encountered during field investigations and recorded them on South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site forms. In total, we identified five archaeological sites (38HR613, 38HR614, 38HR615, 38HR616, and 38HR617) and two isolated finds (Isolates 1 and 2), which are summarized in Table A.1.

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the US 701 North Widening Project from April 2-6, 2018. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the Project Area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (South Carolina Department of Archives and History [SCDAH] 2015) and National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). Previous investigations included intensive architectural survey across portions of the Project Area (Reed et al. 2009; Utterback and Utterback 1988). However, historic maps indicate several possible unrecorded historic resources. The Architectural Historian conducted an intensive windshield survey and inspected all existing buildings and structures, identifying 23 historic resources (Resources 3801-3823) in the architectural SU. Additionally, we added an undocumented building (3316.01) to a previously recorded resource (3316) in the architectural SU. All historic resources were documented on South Carolina Statewide Survey forms and photographed. These are summarized in Table A.1.

In total, 46 cultural resources are in the Project Area. Forty-five of these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Resource 3804 (Poplar United Methodist Cemetery) is recommended not

eligible, but as a cemetery it is protected under South Carolina law from desecration and disturbance and should be avoided. The current undertaking plans to avoid Resource 3804 and should be allowed to proceed as planned.

Table A.1. Summary of cultural resources in the US 701 North Widening Project Area.

Resource	Resource Type	Description	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation	Reference
38HR613	Archaeological Site	Homesite (004 0215; Anderson Home)	20th Century	Not Eligible	current investigation
38HR614	Archaeological Site	Homesite	20th Century	Not Eligible	
38HR615	Archaeological Site	Artifact Scatter	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	Not Eligible	
38HR616	Archaeological Site	Artifact Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible	
38HR617	Archaeological Site	Artifact Scatter/Dump	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	Not Eligible	
Isolate 1	Isolated Find	Flake	Unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	
Isolate 2	Isolated Find	Brick Fragments	Unknown Historic	Not Eligible	
004 0213	Historic Resource	Church (Poplar United Methodist Church)	c1905	Not Eligible	Utterback and Utterback 1988
004 0214	Historic Resource	House (Julius and Lela Strickland House)	c1912	Not Eligible	
004 0215	Historic Resource	House (Anderson Home)	c1912	Not Eligible	
2237	Historic Resource	Industrial Building (Intercoastal Recycling)	c1960	Not Eligible	Reed et al. 2009
2237.01	Historic Resource	House	c1960	Not Eligible	
3052	Historic Resource	House	1946	Not Eligible	
3313	Historic Resource	Commercial Building (Homewood Feed Company)	c1950	Not Eligible	
3313.01	Historic Resource	Commercial Structure (metal silos)	c1960	Not Eligible	
3313.02	Historic Resource	Commercial Structure	c1965	Not Eligible	
3314	Historic Resource	Commercial Building (Satellite Service Center)	c1960	Not Eligible	
3315	Historic Resource	House	c1945	Not Eligible	
3316	Historic Resource	House	c1945	Not Eligible	
3316.01	Historic Resource	Garage	c1950s	Not Eligible	
3317	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	
3318	Historic Resource	Government Building (Horry School Bus Maintenance Shop)	c1955	Not Eligible	
3319	Historic Resource	Commercial Building (Lawnmower Doctors)	c1960	Not Eligible	

Table A.1. Summary of cultural resources in the US 701 North Widening Project Area (continued).

Resource	Resource Type	Description	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation	Reference
3801	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	current investigation
3802	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	
3803	Historic Resource	House	c1945	Not Eligible	
3804	Historic Resource	Cemetery (Poplar United Methodist Cemetery)	c1865 to Present	Not Eligible	
3805	Historic Resource	Church (Poplar United Methodist Church)	c1965	Not Eligible	
3806	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	
3807	Historic Resource	House	c1964	Not Eligible	
3808	Historic Resource	House	c1955	Not Eligible	
3809	Historic Resource	House	c1952	Not Eligible	
3810	Historic Resource	House	c1962	Not Eligible	
3811	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	
3812	Historic Resource	Commercial Building	c1963	Not Eligible	
3813	Historic Resource	House	c1955	Not Eligible	
3814	Historic Resource	House	c1940s	Not Eligible	
3815	Historic Resource	House	c1955	Not Eligible	
3816	Historic Resource	House	c1960	Not Eligible	
3817	Historic Resource	House	c1950s	Not Eligible	
3818	Historic Resource	House	c1930s	Not Eligible	
3819	Historic Resource	House	c1920	Not Eligible	
3820	Historic Resource	House	c1940s	Not Eligible	
3821	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	
3822	Historic Resource	House	c1945	Not Eligible	
3823	Historic Resource	House	c1950	Not Eligible	

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1.0 Introduction

Brockington and Associates, Inc., (Brockington) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey along approximately 7.24 kilometers (km) of US 701 North in Horry County, South Carolina. Fieldwork was conducted between February 26 and April 6, 2018. This work was contracted by Stantec, Inc., on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in advance of road widening activities along this portion of US 701. The goal of our investigations was to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by the widening of the roadway. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 United States Code [USC] 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

SCDOT, in conjunction with Horry County, proposes to widen this segment of US 701 North and the new roadway typical section will be determined through alternative analysis. The current project covers a 7.24-km section of US 701, north of Conway, beginning 370 meters (m) south of the intersection of US 701 and SC 319, and extending north to a location approximately 215 m north of the intersection of US 701 and SC 97. In addition to the 7.24-km stretch of US 701 North, several side streets are also included in the Project Area. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the US 701 North Road Widening Project on a modern highway map.

The Project Area includes the archaeological and architectural survey universes (SUs). The archaeological SU extends 30 m to either side of existing rights-of-way (ROWs) (up to 45.72 m [150 feet] to either side of the present road centerline) along US 701 and all side roads. The architectural universe is 182 m wide, extending 91 m to either side of present road centerlines within the Project Area. Figure 1.2 shows the Project Area, the location of all previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource investigations within 0.4 km (0.25 mile) of the Project Area, and all newly documented cultural resources in the Project Area on the 1980 United States Geological Survey ([USGS] 1980) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle.

We conducted archival background research to develop Pre-Contact and Post-Contact contexts for any identified resources. We also documented previous cultural resources investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and buildings within 0.4 km (0.25 mile) of the Project Area. Previous investigations identified 17 historic architectural resources within 0.4 km. Ten of these historic resources are in the architectural SU (Table A.1). One previously identified archaeological site (38HR306) is in the archaeological SU.

Brockington conducted intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the US 701 North Widening Project between February 26 and April 6, 2018. Archaeological survey included pedestrian inspection of the entire archaeological SU, including shovel testing at 30-m intervals within undisturbed, upland areas. Pedestrian transects were spaced 30 m from the centerline on both sides of all roads in the archaeological SU. We documented all archaeological resources encountered during field investigations and recorded them on South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site forms. In total, we identified five archaeological sites and two isolated finds (Table A.1).

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the US 701 North Widening Project from April 2-6, 2018. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the project area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (South Carolina Department of Archives and History [SCDAH] 2015) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). Previous investigations included intensive architectural survey across portions of the Project Area (Reed et al. 2009; Utterback and Utterback 1988). However, historic maps indicate several possible unrecorded historic resources. The Architectural Historian conducted an intensive windshield survey and inspected all existing buildings and structures, identifying and recording 23 historic resources (Resources 3801-3823) in the architectural SU (Table A.1). Addition-

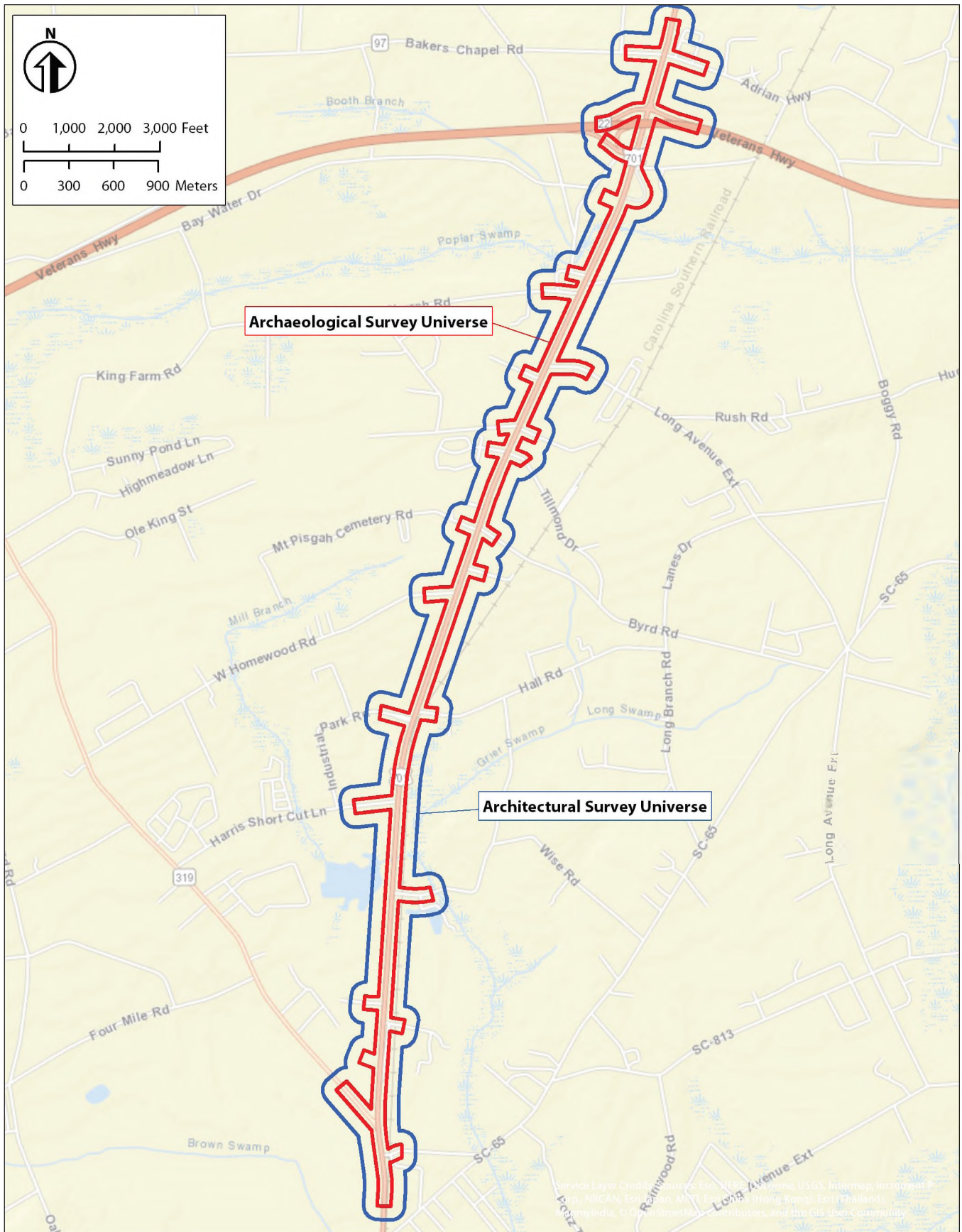
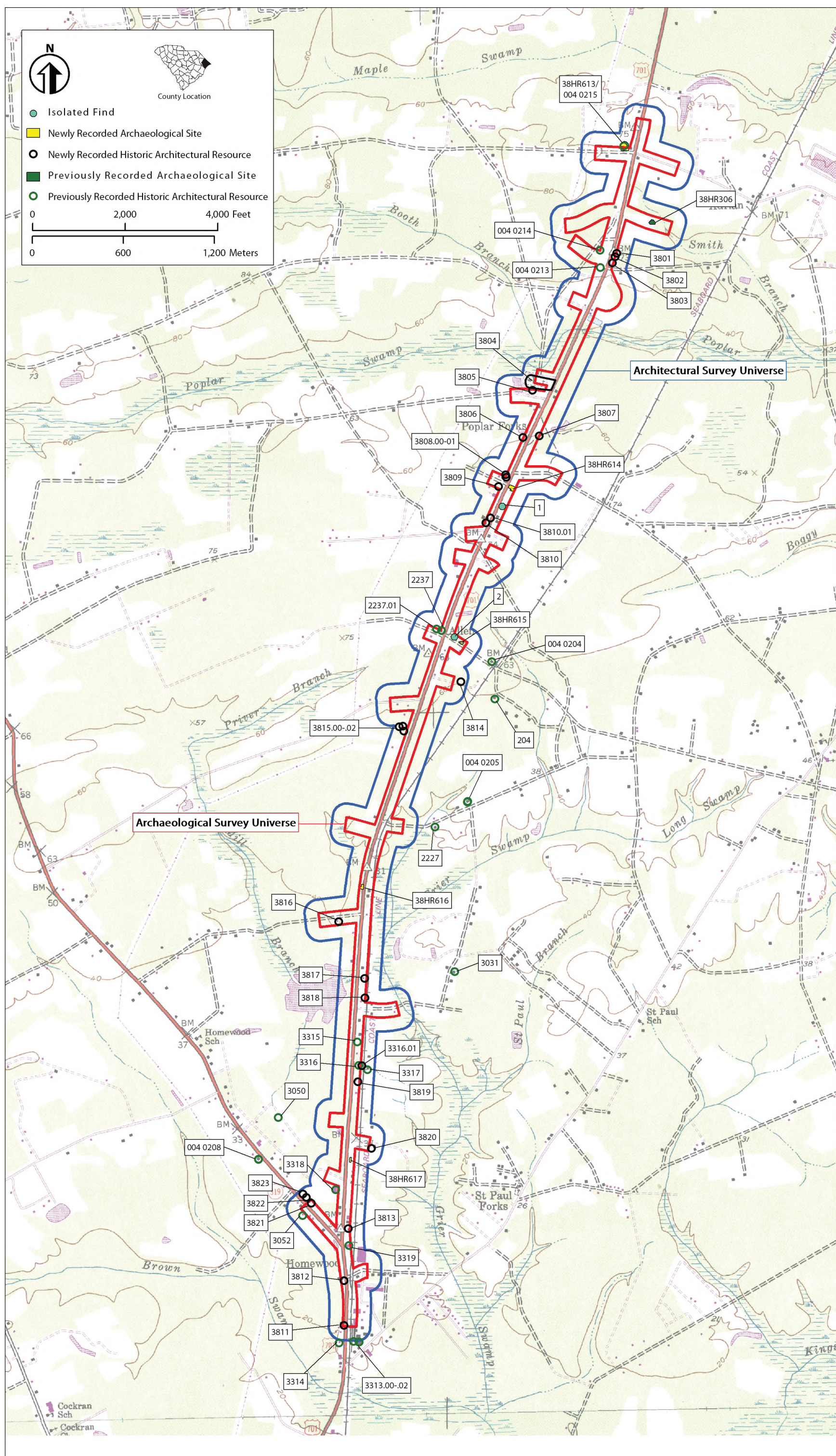


Figure 1.1 The US 701 North Road Widening Project shown on a portion of a modern highway map.



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ally, we added an undocumented building (3316.01) to a previously recorded resource (3316) in the architectural SU. All historic resources were documented on South Carolina Statewide Survey Forms and photographed.

In total, 46 cultural resources are in the Project Area. Forty-five of these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Resource 3804 (Poplar United Methodist Cemetery) is recommended not eligible, but as a cemetery it is protected under South Carolina law from desecration and disturbance and should be avoided. The current undertaking plans to avoid Resource 3804 and should be allowed to proceed as planned.

Supervising personnel for this survey meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in accordance with 36 CFR Part 61. Brockington Archaeologist, Mr. David Baluha (Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA]), served as Principal Investigator and oversaw all project related activities. Archaeological field work was carried out by Ms. Stacey Whitacre (RPA) and Mr. John O'Donnell. The architectural survey was conducted by Brockington Architectural Historian Mr. Sheldon Owens (Masters of Historic Preservation [MHP]). Ms. Whitacre and Ms. Patricia Stallings (MHP) authored this report. Ms. Meagan Brady and Mr. Michael Walsh undertook editorial review and report production. Ms. Brady prepared all project materials for curation.

This report is organized into four chapters, the references cited, and three appendices. Chapter 2 describes the survey methodology. Chapter 3 presents the environmental and cultural settings for the project and a summary of previous cultural resources investigations in the project area. Chapter 4 presents the results of our archaeological and architectural surveys and summarizes the project. Appendix A presents the artifact catalog. Appendix B provides architectural survey forms and Appendix C contains correspondence regarding the report.

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

The objective of our cultural resources survey of the US 701 North Road Widening Project was to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by proposed improvements to US 701 North. Tasks performed to accomplish these objectives include background research, archaeological and architectural surveys, laboratory analysis, curation, and NRHP assessment. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

2.2 Background Research

Archival research included a review of cultural resources management reports, deed research at local research facilities, and correspondence with local amateur historians. Archival research began with accessing ArchSite (www.scarchsite.org), an online cultural resources management database sponsored by the SCDAH and SCIAA. We reviewed previously recorded archaeological sites and historic architectural resources available on Archsite to predict the kinds and quantities of cultural resources present within the survey area. In addition, project personnel reviewed Brockington cultural resources management reports for projects conducted in the Conway area and in Horry County.

We also visited the Horry County Museum and the Horry County Historical Society in Conway as well as the L.W. Living History Farm in the Project Area. We supplemented this information by searching online repositories such as the digital collection available at the Library of Congress (memory.loc.gov). Brockington used the information from our background archival search to develop Pre-Contact and Post-Contact contexts of the project region (Chapter 3).

2.3 Field Investigations

Between February 26 and April 6, 2018, Brockington conducted intensive cultural resources survey along 7.24 km of US 701 North in Horry County, South Carolina. SCDOT, in conjunction with Horry County, proposes to widen this segment of US 701 North and the new roadway typical section will be

determined through alternative analysis. The current project covers a 7.24-km section of US 701, north of Conway, beginning 370 m south of the intersection of US 701 and SC 319, and extending north to a location approximately 215 m north of the intersection of US 701 and SC 97. In addition to the 7.24-km stretch of US 701 North, several side streets are also included in the Project Area. These include (from south to north) portions of:

- Bulk Plant Road (91 m east);
- SC 319 (364 m northwest);
- an unnamed road (91 m west);
- Hair Nook Road (91 m east);
- Wetlands Industrial Drive (91 m west);
- Wise Road (200 m east);
- Harris Short Cut Lane (245 m west);
- Industrial Park Road (182 m west);
- Hall Road (91 m east);
- Homewood Road (170 m west);
- Hillside Drive (91 m east);
- Mt. Pisgah Cemetery Road (91 m west);
- Byrd Road (91 m east);
- Morningside Drive (91 m west);
- Tillmond Drive (91 m east);
- Golden Key Road (91 m east);
- Allentown Drive (91 m west);
- Paradise Estates Drive (91 m west);
- Long Avenue Extension (245 m east);
- Poplar Church Road (215 m west);
- Cemetery Road (91 m west);
- an unnamed road (91 m west);
- Old US 701 (335 m northeast);
- Veterans Highway eastbound exit ramp/eastbound on ramp (215 m west);
- Veterans Highway westbound on ramp (320 m southwest);
- Veterans Highway westbound exit ramp (305 m east);
- Adrian Highway (260 m east); and
- Bakers Chapel Road (230 m west).

The archaeological SU extends 30 m to either side of the existing ROW (up to 45.72 m [150 feet] to either side of the present road centerline) along US 701 and along all side roads. The architectural

universe is 182 m wide, extending 91 m on either side of the present road centerline within the study area. The Project Area includes both the archaeological and architectural SUs but is equivalent to the architectural SU, which extends 91 m to either side of present road center lines.

2.3.1 Archaeological Survey

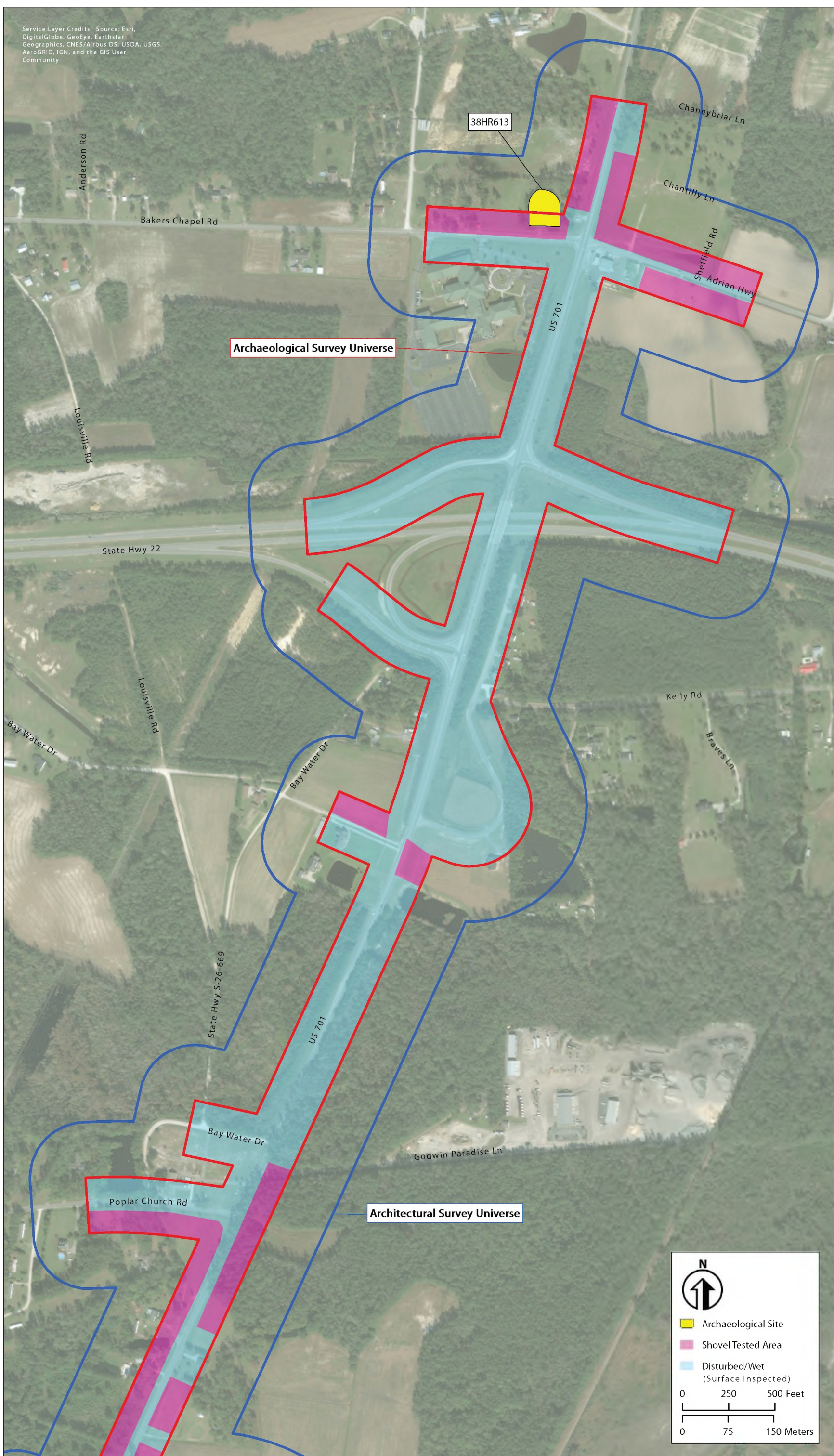
Brockington conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the project corridor between February 26 and March 2, 2018. This investigation followed the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA 2013). Archaeological survey focused on locating, identifying, and documenting all archaeological sites and isolated finds within the proposed archaeological SU. Archaeological survey included both surface and subsurface inspection. Across the archaeological SU, systematic surface and subsurface inspection was conducted at 30-m intervals parallel to existing ROWs within the archaeological SU. No shovel tests were excavated in heavily disturbed areas or in wetlands. Figures 2.1-2.4 show the archaeological SU and shovel tested areas on recent aerial imagery.

Brockington archaeologists conducted pedestrian surface inspection of the entire archaeological SU. However, surface visibility varied depending on vegetation and modern disturbance. We excavated a total of 326 shovel tests (see Figures 2.1-2.4). Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. The soil from these tests was sifted through quarter-inch wire mesh hardware cloth (Figure 2.5). Information relating to each shovel test was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test.

Archaeologists and cultural resource managers use a variety of definitions for sites and isolated finds. Generally, an archaeological site is a physically definable area or group of areas that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. Archaeological sites typically consist of a concentration of artifacts, cultural materials, and/or alterations to the landscape. The *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*

defines an archaeological site as “an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.)” (COSCAPA 2013:3). Site boundaries are generally established by the discontinuation of artifacts or features, determined via subsurface testing or visual inspection of the ground surface. When appropriate, arbitrary site boundaries are drawn in relation to defining landforms, such as when the site extends to a steep slope or waterway.

Any area containing artifacts that does not fall under one of the previous categories is considered an isolated find. Isolated finds are generally solitary artifacts or small artifact scatters (two or fewer artifacts), areas of very limited past activity, and/or locations that have no utility of meaning for a research or other purpose. Isolated finds are generally assumed to be ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP; however, recording of these finds during survey would include location and environmental data like that recorded for archaeological sites.



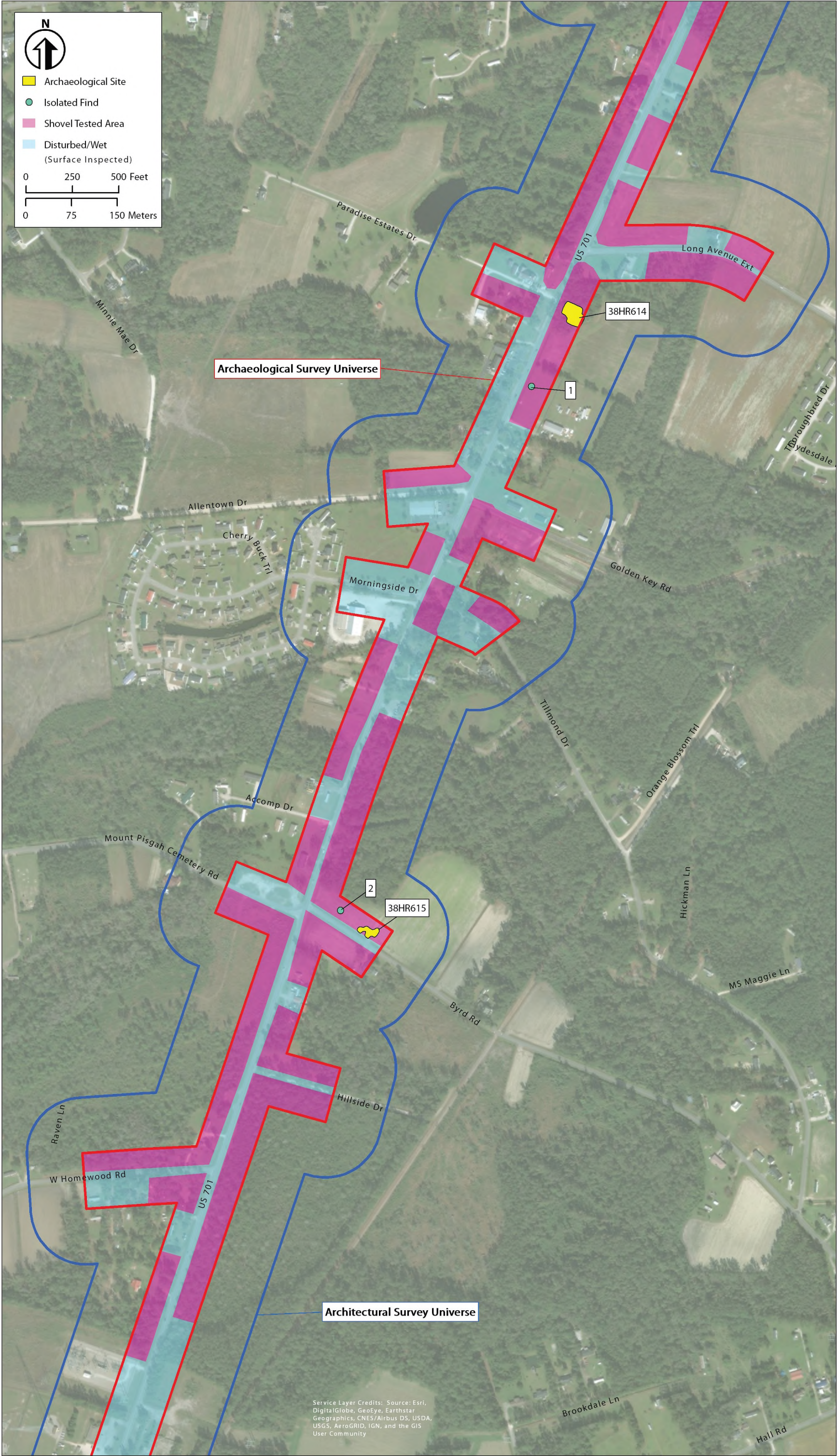


Figure 2.2 Shovel tested and surface inspected areas and archaeological site locations in the north-central portion of the US 701 North archaeological SU shown on modern aerial imagery.

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

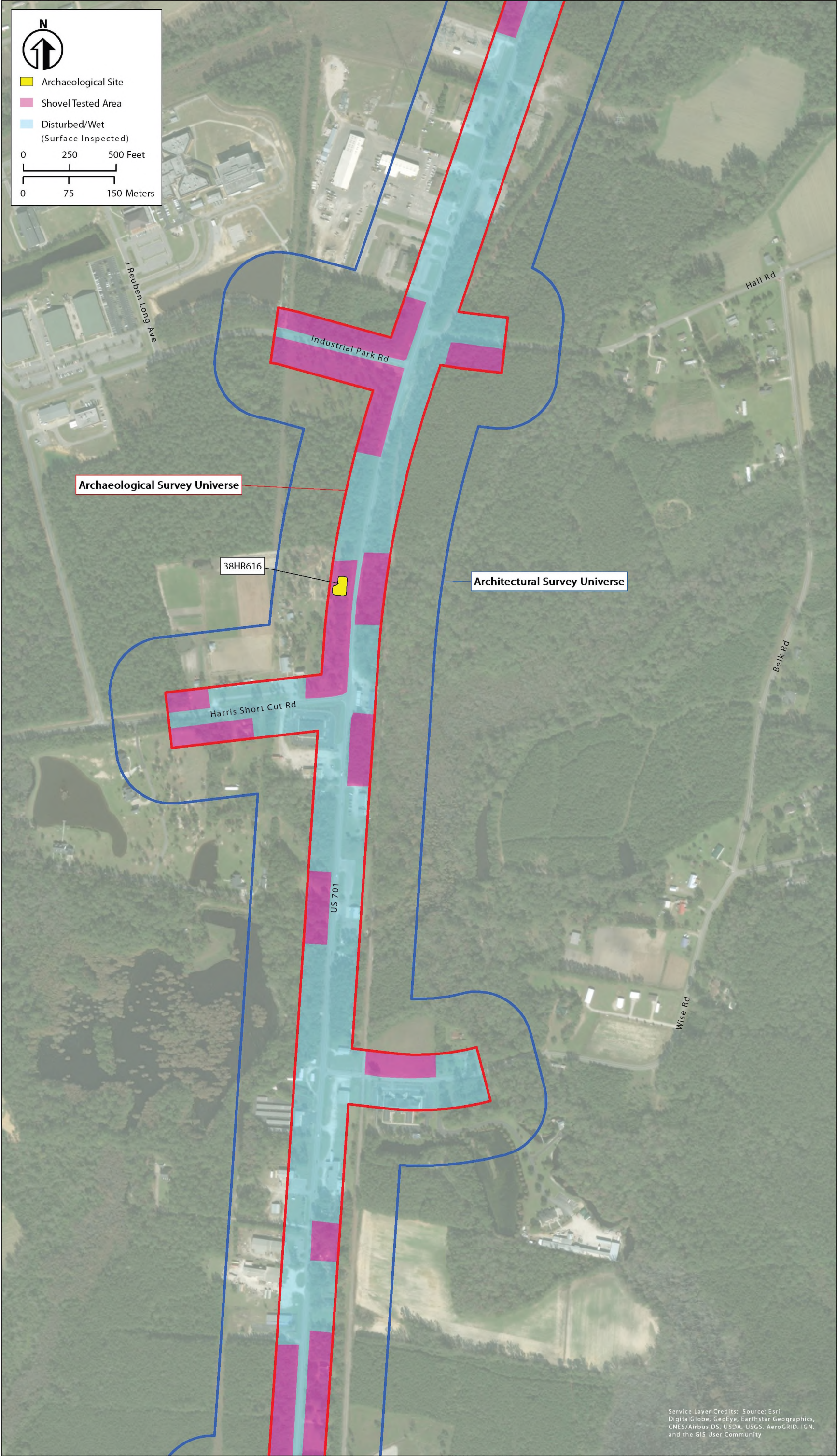


Figure 2.3 Shovel tested and surface inspected areas and archaeological site locations in the south-central portion of the US 701 North archaeological SU shown on modern aerial imagery.

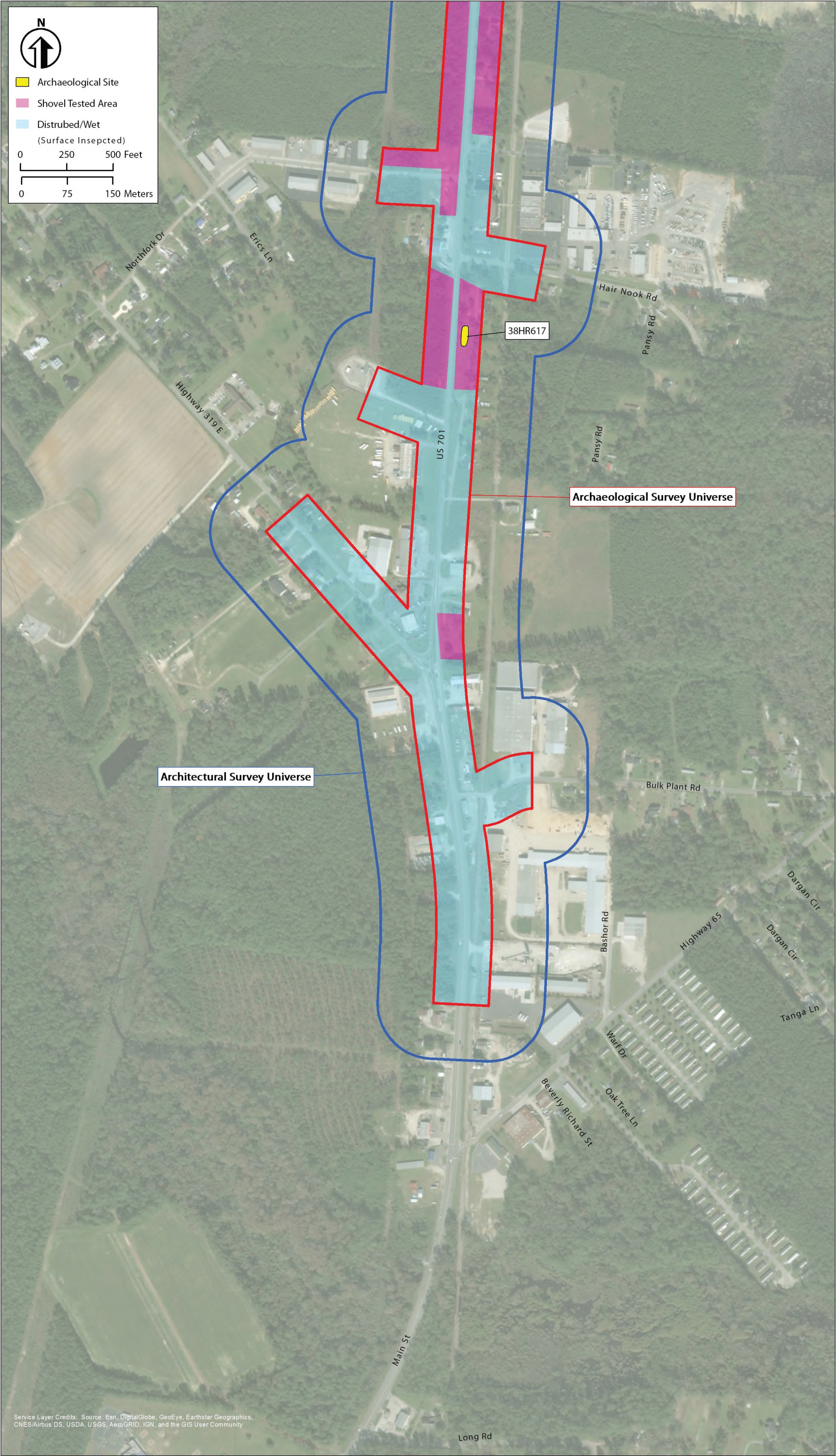


Figure 2.4 Shovel tested and surface inspected areas and archaeological site locations in the southern portion of the US 701 North archaeological SU shown on modern aerial imagery.



Figure 2.5 Field archaeologist Mr. John O'Donnell excavating a shovel test in the northern portion of the Project Area.

2.3.2 Architectural Survey

From April 2-6, 2018, the project architectural historian conducted an intensive architectural survey of all aboveground cultural resources within the architectural survey universe to take into account any possible visual effects of the proposed undertaking. The architectural SU is 182 m wide, extending 91 m to either side of present road centerlines. Our investigation was designed to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the project area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (SCDAH 2015) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural SU and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

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

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

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

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

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

Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region.

While in the field, the architectural historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

Excellent - All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.

Good - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.

Fair - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding; the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements; and the construction of non-historic additions.

Poor - Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

The majority of the architectural resources within the SU date to the post-World War II period. The architectural historian consulted SCDHAH’s *Guidelines for Surveying Post-World War II Neighborhoods and Residences* (SCDAH 2013) for guidance on surveying and recording resources from this period. Properties that were heavily modified, possessed little integrity, or did not have character-defining features were excluded from the survey. Pristine and excellent examples of resource types present were recorded.

All architectural resources in the project area were recorded on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) forms in digital format using the survey database in Microsoft Access™ 2016. At least one digital photograph, preferably showing the main and side elevations, was taken of each resource. The location of each architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDHAH to review. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by SCDHAH and the National Park Service ([NPS] 2013; SCDHAH 2015:31). All historic resources were documented using digital photography and have been recorded on the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Intensive Documentation Form (see Appendix B).

2.4 Laboratory Analysis

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington’s Atlanta, Georgia, laboratory facilities, where they were washed by laboratory technicians in small plastic tubs filled with warm water using hand sieves and toothbrushes. After washing, artifacts were allowed to air dry on a tray.

Provenience numbers were assigned to each excavation bag within a site based on Brockington’s unique proveniencing scheme. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. For all provenience numbers except 1,

the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit.

Within each provenience, artifacts were sorted by criteria such as material class, manufacture method, object form, and decoration. Each group of artifacts was counted and weighed, then bagged in 4-mil polyethylene self-sealing archivally stable bags and assigned a catalog number. Weights were taken with an Ohaus CS-200 digital scale; for groups of artifacts weighing over 200 grams a MyWeigh KD-7000 digital scale was used. Measurements in inches or millimeters were taken using Mitytoyo digital calipers. Archival paper tags that duplicate the bag and catalog information were placed in each individual bag. Fragile artifacts may be packaged in Ethafoam sheets and placed in a hard polyethylene tub.

Artifacts were labeled using a base coat of clear or white Acryloid B72. When this was dry, the site number and provenience number were applied using black India ink and a nib pen. A top coat of clear Acryloid B72 was applied after the site and provenience numbers had dried. All artifact and provenience data were compiled into a database (Microsoft Access 2016). The goal of this relational database is to record as much information as possible about the recovered artifacts for present and future research. This information includes, but is not limited to, function, artifact measurements, manufacture methods, maker's marks, and images. The advantage of using a relational database rather than a spreadsheet is the ability to query. The artifact catalog generated by this database is in Appendix A.

2.5 Curation

All artifacts, project field notes, photographs, and maps are currently being stored at Brockington's Atlanta, Georgia, facilities. These have been prepared for storage based on standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 (*Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*). Artifacts have been bagged in acid-free polyethylene bags. Enclosed catalog tags and bag information tags were printed on acid-free paper. Artifact bags have been placed in archivally stable, acid-free boxes. Upon the completion and acceptance of the final report, project materials (artifacts, field notes, photographic materials, and

maps) will be transferred to SCIAA in Columbia, South Carolina for permanent curation.

2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

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

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

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

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If

this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an

individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

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

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it rep-

resents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

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

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

To understand and evaluate cultural resources it is necessary to understand the larger context within which they occur. The natural environment, technological development, and ideological values are all intertwined in shaping the way humans live. In this chapter, details about the local environment and cultural development in the region are presented to provide a context within which archaeological sites and architectural resources can be assessed. This basic framework is an important tool in evaluating the NRHP eligibility of cultural resources.

3.1 Environmental Setting

The study of pre-contact and historic cultures extends beyond the actual material remains of a society to include an understanding of the ways in which that society interacted with its environment and available natural resources. An understanding of the natural setting of an area allows interpretations on such cultural issues as pre-contact and historic settlement patterns and mobility, and resource availability and exploitation.

3.1.1 Introduction

The Project Area extends along approximately 7.24 km of US 701 North and multiple side streets north of Conway in the central portion of Horry County in the northeast corner of South Carolina. In general, this area is developed with commercial, industrial, and residential zones. The northern portion of the Project Area has been especially disturbed by the construction of the SC 22 (Veterans Highway) interchange. The area also contains numerous agricultural fields and planted pine forests. Figures 3.1-3.4 present views of the Project Area as encountered in February 2018.

Topography in this portion of the county is low and undulating, with intermittent swampland dissected by broad ridges and stream terraces. Elevation generally decreases from north to south. The Project Area is crossed by several wetland areas associated with Smith Branch, Booth Branch, Poplar Swamp, Priver Branch, Mill Branch, and Grier Swamp. These waterways drain southeast toward the Waccamaw River.

Soils vary across the span of the Project Area, with differences in soil geomorphology contingent upon topography. Upland portions of the Project Area contain at least nine different named soil types that consist of moderately well drained sandy or loamy soils. Lowland portions of the Project Area, including low areas around creeks and swamps, contain at least seven different named soil types that are poorly drained and feature shallow water tables. Figure 3.5 shows USDA recorded soils types within the Project Area and Table 3.1 summarizes pertinent soil data (USDA 1986, 2018).

Even though the USDA (1986, 2018) identifies at least 16 named soil types in the Project Area, our investigations encountered heavily disturbed soils throughout most of the archaeological SU. Generally, these soils more closely resemble udorthents, or man-made fill. Some intact soils were encountered, generally in undeveloped yard, field, or wooded areas. All archaeological resources identified during our survey were found in areas with upland soils, the majority of which were at least somewhat intact (see Figure 3.5 and Table 3.1).

3.1.2 Regional Overview

The Project Area is located in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina within the Pee Dee River Basin. The tract is crossed by several wetlands, namely swamps and creeks. These waterways drain generally southeast into the Waccamaw River, which flows south, joins with the Great Pee Dee River, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at Winyah Bay.

The Lower Coastal Plain is geologically young and fluvial processes have had little time to develop drainage patterns, resulting in landscapes dominated by older estuarine and marine geomorphic features (Williams and Amatya 2016:14). Soils in the Project Area formed during the Pleistocene epoch as part of the Socastee Formation (Dicken et al. 2007). During this time, as the ocean moved over the area, a series of terraces developed, indicative of former shorelines. Six terraces have been identified in Horry County. From the Atlantic Ocean inland, these include the Princess Anne, Pamlico, Talbot, Penholoway, Wicomico, and Okefenoke terraces (Colquhoun 1974; Cooke 1936). The project route is



Figure 3.1 View of commercial/industrial disturbance along US 701 North in the southern portion of the Project Area, facing north near the SC 319 and US 701 intersection.



Figure 3.2 View of SC 22 (Veterans Highway) disturbance in the northern portion of the Project Area, facing west.



Figure 3.3 View of residential development, facing southwest along US 701 just south of Tillmond Drive.



Figure 3.4 View of low wetland area associated with Poplar Swamp, facing north near Godwin Paradise Lane.

Table 3.1 USDA Soils in the US 701 North Project Area (USDA 1986, 2018).

Map ID	Soil Type	Landform	Parent Material	Drainage Class	Associated Archaeological Resources
BnA	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Uplands and stream terraces	Sandy and loamy marine deposits	Somewhat excessively drained	38HR613
Ce	Centenary fine sand	Broad ridges and flats	Marine sediments	Moderately well drained	38HR614; Isolate 2
Ec	Echaw sand	Flats	Marine sediments	Moderately well drained	n/a
EuA	Eulonia loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Uplands and stream terraces	Marine or fluvial sediments	Moderately well drained	38HR617
EuB	Eulonia loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Side slopes	Marine or fluvial sediments	Moderately well drained	n/a
GoA	Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Stream terraces	Marine deposits	Moderately well drained	n/a
KeB	Kenansville fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Uplands and stream terraces	Stream terrace sediments	Well drained	n/a
Le	Leon fine sand	Slight depressions	Thick beds of acid sandy marine sediments	Poorly drained	n/a
Ln	Lynchburg loamy fine sand	Flats	Marine deposits	Somewhat poorly drained	n/a
Me	Meggett loam	Flood plains	Fluviomarine deposits	Poorly drained	n/a
NeA	Nansemond loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Stream terraces	Marine deposits	Moderately well drained	38HR615; Isolate 1
Og	Ogeechee loamy fine sand	Flats	Thick beds of loamy fluvial and marine sediments	Poorly drained	n/a
Os	Osier loamy sand	Flood plains and stream terraces	Recent sandy alluvium	Poorly drained	n/a
W	Water	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wa	Wahee fine sandy loam	Stream terraces and slight depressions	Clayey and loamy marine or fluviomarine sediments	Somewhat poorly drained	n/a
Wo	Woodington fine sandy loam	Stream terraces and flats	Coarse textured Coastal Plain sediments	Poorly drained	n/a
YaA	Yauhannah fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Stream terraces	Marine sediments	Moderately well drained	38HR616

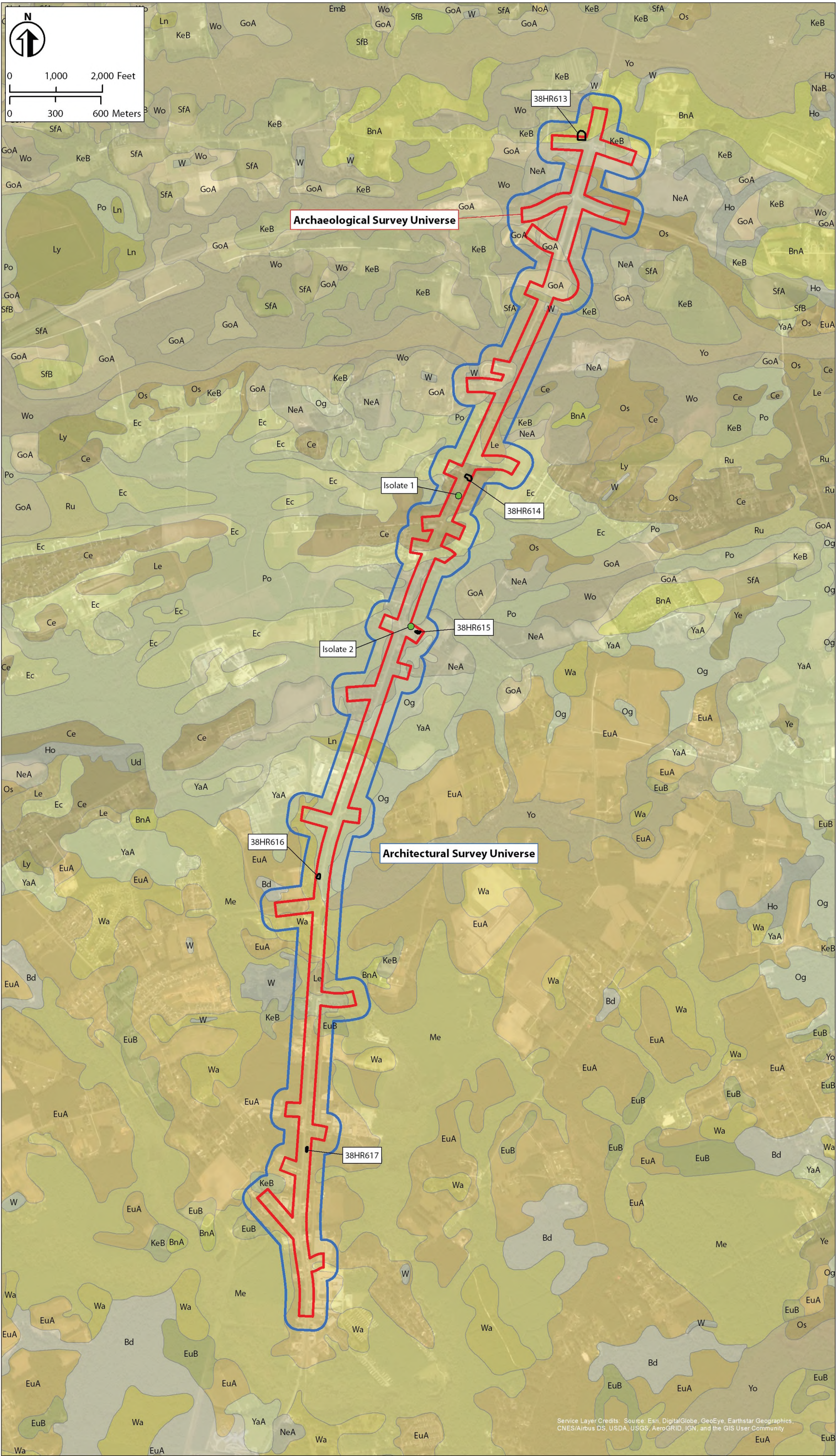


Figure 3.5 USDA Soils recorded in the US 701 North Project Area (USDA 2018).

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located on the Pamlico, Talbot, and Penholoway terraces, ranging in elevation from 6.1 to 23.5 m above mean sea level (amsl).

The project area has been substantially altered from its Pre-Contact and early Post-Contact settings. Today the Project Area is dominated by modern development (see Figures 3.1 and 3.2). Where the land remains undeveloped, stands of planted juvenile pine and agricultural crops are present. Some hardwoods also remain within wetland areas. In the past, hardwood swamp and upland forest expanded across the Project Area. During the Post-Contact era, upland forests were cleared for agricultural use as tobacco, cotton, and corn fields.

This ecosystem supports a faunal community including deer and small mammals (e.g., various squirrels and mice, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, skunk); birds (e.g., various songbirds, ducks and wading birds, quail, turkey, doves, hawks, owls); and reptiles/amphibians (e.g., frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, turtles). Fish are abundant in the streams and marshes of the region, and shellfish are present in some of the wetlands (Quarterman and Keever 1962; Shelford 1963).

The USDA (1986:2) provides climatic data for Horry County. The climate of the project area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, humid summers. The average summer temperature is 79°F, although daily highs frequently reach well above 90°F. The average winter temperature is 47°F. Annual precipitation for Horry County is approximately 51 inches, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms; snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 234 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 22 and March 2, respectively. The climate in general is very supportive of agriculture. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the autumn months (USDA 1986:2).

3.1.3 Holocene Changes in the Environment

Profound changes in climate and regional environments have been documented over the last 20,000 years (the time of potential human occupation of the Southeast). Major changes include a general warming trend, melting of the large ice sheets of the Wisconsin glaciation in northern North America, and the associated rise in sea level. This sea level rise was dramatic along the South Carolina coast, with an increase of as much as 100 meters during the last 20,000 years (Brooks et al. 1989).

About 10,000 years ago, the Atlantic Ocean was located 50 to 100 miles east of its current position. Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area at this time. Sea level rose steadily until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. As sea level rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded river valleys, creating estuaries. These estuaries became great centers for saltwater and freshwater resources and thus population centers for human groups. Such dramatic changes affected any human groups living in the region. During the last 5,000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about two meters (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981).

The general warming trend that led to glacial ice melting and sea level rise greatly affected vegetation communities in the Southeast. During the late Wisconsin glacial period, until about 12,000 years ago, boreal forest dominated by pine and spruce covered most of the Southeast. This forest changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees by 10,000 years ago. The new deciduous forest consisted mostly of northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder, with oak and hickory beginning to increase in number. As the general warming and drying trend continued, oak and hickory came to dominate, along with southern species of pine. Pollen data show that oak and hickory reached a peak around 5,000 to 7,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general climatic trend in the Southeast has been toward cooler and moister conditions, and the present Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest as defined by Quarterman and Keever (1962) developed.

Faunal communities also changed dramatically during this time. Several large mammal species (e.g.,

mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, giant sloth) became extinct at the end of the glacial period, approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Pre-contact groups that had focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

3.2 Cultural Setting

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

3.2.1 Pre-Contact Era (>14,000 BC to AD 1540)

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four different temporal categories: Paleoindian (>14,000 to 8000 BC), Archaic (8000 to 1500 BC), Woodland (1500 BC to AD 1100), and Mississippian (AD 1100 to 1540). These periods and divisions within them were developed based on differential interpretations of sociocultural and subsistence behaviors as explicated mostly through lithic and ceramic typologies, as well as settlement analyses (Trigger 1989; Willey and Sabloff 1980). A brief description of each stage follows. This summary focuses on the settlement and occupation of the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina with a focus on research in the Pee Dee River Basin, and emphasizes social and technological change, settlement, and site choice throughout the Pre-Contact era.

Paleoindian Period (>14,000 to 8000 BC). The actual dates applied to the Paleoindian period are currently being debated. The accepted theory of the peopling of North America dates the influx of

migrant bands of hunter-gatherers to approximately 12,000 to 14,000 years ago. This date corresponds with the exposure of a land bridge linking Siberia to the North American continent (Jackson 1997; Driver 1998). This theory is supported by such discoveries as Kennewick Man, a skeleton recovered in Washington state, and the Gordon Creek Woman, who was recovered from a site in northern Colorado. The Kennewick Man skeleton has been determined to be more than 11,000 years old (Morell 1998; Preston 1997; Slayman 1997). The Gordon Creek Woman has been dated to 9,700 years BC, or nearly 11,700 years old (Swedlund and Anderson 1999).

Recent research indicates a much more complex and nuanced peopling of the Americas. Recently, researchers have suggested that the migration of hunter-gatherers to North America likely occurred as much as 15,000 to 20,000 years ago and was led by seagoing travelers (Green et al. 1998; Steele and Powell 1993, 1994). In addition to the migration of people following an “Ice-Free Corridor” over the Bering ice from Siberia, Stanford and Bradley (2012) suggest a separate migration along the Atlantic ice from Europe. Many early Paleoindian sites have been identified along the eastern coast of North America (Erlandson 2014; Goodyear 2005; Johnson 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Researchers stress the probability of multiple Paleoindian sites off the Atlantic coast (Collins et al. 2014; Erlandson 2014). Many of the earliest Paleoindian sites along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are likely now underwater due to continuous sea level rise since the last glacial maximum. Discoveries, such as the Monte Verde site in South America which has been dated to 12,500 years before present (BP) (Dillehay 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), continue to fuel the debate.

Paleoindians are seen as primarily nomadic hunters, focusing on large game. Although evidence is sparse, it is doubtful that the hunting of large Pleistocene mammals was the exclusive focus of Paleoindian populations. It is probable that exploitation of wild plant foods and smaller game was a significant part of their subsistence strategy.

Site localities during the periods of intensive hunting and gathering were selected primarily to access some necessary resource (e.g., prey species, wild plants, lithic material). One settlement strategy, initially posited by Anderson and Hanson (1988)

based on their research of Paleoindian sites in South Carolina, suggests a seasonal round wherein migration occurred across both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces. The pattern may have involved winter/spring use of the Coastal Plain and fall/summer use of the Piedmont. An agglomeration of sites near the fall line may indicate a propensity for fording rivers where they are most shallow (north of the fall line) while maintaining such a seasonal round.

The Paleoindian period in the Southeast is generally characterized by isolated finds of fluted projectile points and associated hearths or ephemeral features, however larger sites have been identified. Fluted lanceolate projectile points are characteristic of this period. These tools average three inches in length, and exhibit parallel or slightly convex sides, concave bases, and a distinctive narrow, vertical flake (a flute) removed from each face of the blade. Other somewhat less distinctive features of Paleoindian lithic assemblages include bifacially flaked knives, endscrapers, burins, and graters (Griffin 1967; Kelly 1938; O'Steen et al. 1986). Several Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered in the Lower Coastal Plain (Goodyear et al. 1989; Michie 1977).

Archaeological research conducted throughout South Carolina has shown that the first occupation of the area by Native Americans occurred by at least 12,000 years ago. The Topper Site (38AL23) is the most well-known Paleoindian site in South Carolina. This site is located in the Coastal Plain along the Savannah River in Allendale County and may date to more than 50,000 years BP (Goodyear 2006, 2009; Goodyear et al. 2009; Miller 2010; Smallwood et al. 2013).

Archaic Period (8000 to 1500 BC). The Early Archaic (8000 to 6000 BC) corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The climate in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, but an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). At this time, the woodland flora and fauna had become established. The Early Archaic adaptation in the South Carolina lower Coastal Plain is not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report, "At the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion

that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone."

Anderson and Hanson (1988) offer a model of seasonal mobility for Early Archaic groups in South Carolina, which posits bands of 50 to 150 people along major drainage systems. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistical camps; aggregation camps and winter base camps are hypothesized to have been near the Fall Line.

Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are most typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, which have been determined to be Early Archaic through comparison with materials excavated at sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964).

The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population, adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic (6000 to 2500 BC). Climatically, the study area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the coast until circa 2000 BC, when pine became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Sites increased in size and density through the period. Stemmed projectile points and ground stone tools are characteristic artifacts.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989), in their review of the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic subperiod, document an increased simplification of lithic technology with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that "Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to" mid-Holocene environmental conditions such as "variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

By the end of the Late Archaic subperiod, two developments had occurred which changed the pre-contact lifeways on the South Carolina Coastal Plain. First, sea level had risen to within one meter of present levels, and extensive estuaries were present (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late

Archaic subperiod (2500 to 1500 BC) saw the first documented emphasis on shellfish exploitation. The second major development was the invention or adoption of pottery on the South Carolina coast.

It should be noted that the temporal/cultural border between the Ceramic Late Archaic and the Early Woodland has been subject to much discussion. Trinkley (1989, 1990) argues that the Woodland period begins with pottery production, and that there is no Ceramic Late Archaic. In contrast, Anderson et al. (1982) and Sassaman and Anderson (1995) argue that the Ceramic Late Archaic is recognizable by either Stallings or Thom's Creek pottery. The line is drawn circa 1500 BC, a time when production of fiber tempered pottery (Stallings Island) ceases, and a time when coastal midden sites change from large shell rings to smaller, dispersed middens. Unfortunately for regional researchers, there is not a direct equation between ceramic origination and cultural adaptation; Thom's Creek was a long-lived tradition which spanned a period of major cultural and environmental change. When Thom's Creek pottery was produced within a generally Archaic system (Stallings and Thom's Creek I phases), it is considered a Ceramic Late Archaic manifestation. Subsequently, when Thom's Creek ware was produced within a more typically Woodland system, it characterizes the Early Woodland subperiod.

The best-known Ceramic Late Archaic sites are the shell rings which occur along the tidal marsh between the mouth of the Savannah River and Georgetown. This site type also occurs further to the south, along the Georgia and Florida coasts (Marinán 1975; Trinkley 1990). These rings are usually round or oval deposits of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively sterile area in the center. Many of these rings are in tidal marsh waters; they have been interpreted as actual habitation loci adjacent to, or within, productive shellfish beds (Trinkley 1985). These sites attest to a high-degree of sedentism, at least on a seasonal basis.

In addition to the impressive shell ring sites of the South Carolina and Georgia coasts (Griffin 1945; Hemmings 1970; Waring and Holder 1968), sites of the Ceramic Late Archaic components also include: small shell middens apparently derived from a single household, shell-less sites of the interior coastal area, extremely ephemeral sites represented by a few

diagnostic sherds, and major base camp/village sites in the Fall Line region (e.g., the Thom's Creek site [Griffin 1945]).

Woodland Period (1500 BC to AD 1100). The Early Woodland subperiod (1500 to 200 BC) saw sea level rise slowly and irregularly to within one meter of current levels. The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland subperiod suggests population expansion, and the movement of groups into areas which had been only minimally used in earlier periods. Early Woodland sites are very common on the South Carolina coast, and generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes, and ceramic and/or lithic scatters in a variety of environmental zones. It appears that group organization during this time was based on the semi-permanent occupation of shell midden sites, with the short-term use of interior sites.

Trinkley (1990) established a series of site type categories for the Woodland period. Site types for the Early Woodland subperiod in the South Carolina Coastal Plain include seasonal camps located in upland settings at spring heads or at the confluence of small streams, small seasonal campsites located on swamp edges, and large semi-permanent camps on swamp edges. Ceramic typology allows the definition of two phases within the Early Woodland subperiod: the Thom's Creek II phase and the Deptford I phase.

The Thom's Creek II phase (1500 to 800 BC) is recognized by the presence of a wide variety of Thom's Creek (untempered or fine to medium sand tempered) and Refuge (coarse sand tempered) types. Evidence from testing (Drucker and Jackson 1984) and data recovery excavations (Espenshade and Brockington 1989) at Minim Island show that Thom's Creek and Refuge were separate and distinct, yet contemporaneous wares from circa 1440 through 1100 BC.

The Deptford I phase (800 to 200 BC) is recognized by the presence of Deptford (coarse to very coarse sand tempered) and Hanover (grog tempered) ceramics. While Deptford Check Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped were produced in the subsequent Middle Woodland, the general lack of other Deptford types (i.e., simple stamped and check stamped) marks the Deptford I phase. Originally

called "Oak Island" (South 1976), Hamp's Landing ceramics have been recently redefined (Mathis 1999). Hamp's Landing ceramics span the late Early Woodland through early Middle Woodland time frames (Hargrove 1993; Hargrove and Eastman 1997). These ceramics are limestone or marl tempered and are most commonly fabric impressed, check stamped, or cord marked.

The Hanover Fabric Impressed and Hanover Cord Marked pottery are discussed here as a distinct series, rather than as a variety within the Wilmington (also grog tempered) series, as suggested by Anderson et al. (1982). The published radiocarbon dates (as summarized in Blanton et al. 1986) for Hanover wares range from 180 BC to AD 250, with most clustering around 150 BC. In contrast, the earliest published radiocarbon date for Wilmington material is AD 400, with dates of AD 600 to 1000 most common. Given this temporal discontinuity, it is argued here that Hanover and Wilmington are best treated as separate series. Although detailed type descriptions have not been provided for Hanover material (cf. South 1976), the mode of interior finishing may allow sorting of the two series. Hanover pottery characteristically has a lumpy interior, with cracks common as the general ceramic body separated from the large fragments of grog temper. Wilmington vessels, in contrast, most commonly have well-smoothed interiors, lacking grog cracking. While these differences have not been verified through a detailed comparison of well dated Hanover and Wilmington materials, the separation (rather than combination) of the two series has the greater potential for providing meaningful temporal, spatial, and cultural insight.

The extreme sea level fluctuations which marked the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland subperiods ceased during the Middle Woodland subperiod (200 BC to AD 500). It is apparent that a generally rising sea level, and corresponding estuarine expansion, caused an increased dispersion of some resources (e.g., small inter-tidal oyster beds in the expanding tidal creek network). This hypothesized change in the structure of the subsistence resource base may partially explain why Middle Woodland sites tend to be correspondingly smaller, more numerous, and more dispersed through time (Brooks et al. 1989:95).

Middle Woodland subperiod sites are frequently encountered throughout the region. These sites include small single house shell middens, more significant shell middens, and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. Trinkley's site types for the Middle Woodland in the South Carolina Coastal Plain include the same seasonal camps, and semi-permanent campsites, as well as the addition of sand burial mounds.

The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (Espenshade and Brockington 1989). Subsistence remains indicate that oysters and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

The Middle Woodland subperiod witnessed increased regional interaction and saw the incorporation of extralocal ceramic decorative modes into the established Deptford technological tradition. As Caldwell (1958) first suggested, the period apparently saw the expansion and subsequent interaction between groups from different regional traditions (Espenshade 1986; 1990).

The Deptford II phase (200 BC to AD 200) saw the continued production of Deptford Check Stamped, Deptford Simple Stamped, Hanover Fabric Impressed, and Hanover Cord Marked pottery. In addition, pottery of the Yadkin (coarse to granular crushed quartz tempered) series appears during this phase. The Hanover and Yadkin material are only minimally represented on sites of this phase, with Deptford wares continuing to be dominant.

In the Deptford III phase (AD 200 to 500), the cord marked and fabric impressed decorative modes of the Northern and Middle Eastern traditions begin to be produced on the established Deptford technological tradition. While these manifestations (i.e., fabric impressed or cord marked pottery with a coarse to very coarse sand paste) have been formerly termed Cape Fear (Anderson et al. 1982), Deep Creek (Trinkley 1989, 1990), or Deptford/Deep Creek, they are designated as Deptford types here to reflect the shared technological tradition. In other words, Deptford Cord Marked and Deptford Fabric Impressed were being made at the same time and in a technologically identical manner to Dept-

ford Check Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped pottery. These extralocal surface decorations were being produced on a local paste tradition, and the use of extralocal series names such as Deep Creek or Cape Fear is confusing and misleading. Late in the Deptford III phase, Wilmington ware makes its first appearance. Cord marked, fabric impressed, and check stamped (very rare) types are present on the grog tempered paste.

The Late Woodland subperiod (AD 500 to 1100) represents the most stable Pre-Contact period in terms of sea level change, with sea level for the entire period between 0.4 and 0.6 meter below the present high marsh surface (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would have resulted in a well-entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, Trinkley (1990) notes only two site types for the Late Woodland in the South Carolina Coastal Plain: semi-permanent camps and sand burial mounds.

The nature of Late Woodland adaptation in the Lower Coastal Plain is unclear due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components, but Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the past 500 to 700 years.

The recognition/interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems. The revised chronology uses two of the phases defined by Anderson et al. (1982): McClellanville (AD 500 to 700) and Santee I (AD 700 to 900). The Late Woodland overall is noteworthy for its lack of check stamped pottery. The McClellanville phase saw the continued production of Deptford Cord Marked, Deptford Fabric Impressed, and Wilmington Fabric Impressed pottery. Another pottery manifestation which first appears in this phase is the McClellanville series.

Defined by Trinkley (1981) from samples from the Walnut Grove site (38CH260), McClellanville types are characterized by a paste with fine to medium sand aplastics. The McClellanville Fabric Impressed and McClellanville Cord Marked types may be technologically related to the later Santee series (Anderson et al. 1982), but this relationship has not been clearly defined. At present, it is reasonable to utilize two series until adequate samples of both series can be studied in detail.

The Santee I phase (AD 700 to 900) is characterized by the same pottery produced in the preceding phase, with the notable addition of Santee Simple Stamped pottery. The Santee Simple Stamped type (fine to medium sand aplastics) is overwhelmingly dominant on sites of this phase, with the other types only minimally represented.

Mississippian Period (AD 1100 to 1540). In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian period was a time of major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdom level societies, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in the region. The ethno-historic record, discussed in greater detail below, certainly indicates that seasonal villages and maize horticulture were present in the area, and that significant mound centers were present in the interior Coastal Plain to the north and west (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989; Ferguson 1971, 1975). Anderson (1989:115) noted:

One thing is emerging from recent work, and that is that characteristically Mississippian complicated stamped ceramics do not appear until at least AD 1100, and probably not until as late as AD 1200, over much of the South Carolina area. Whether this means that the Mississippian adaptation itself, specifically the adoption of intensive agriculture within the context of hierarchical ranked society, occurred earlier remains unknown.

The Early Mississippian subperiod (AD 1100 to 1200) saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance on horticulture.

ture and storable food stuffs. Anderson (1989) has suggested that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian subperiod; the redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system.

The Santee II phase is defined by the presence of Santee Simple Stamped, McClellanville Cord Marked, McClellanville Fabric Impressed, and Wilmington Cord Marked pottery (Anderson et al. 1982). However, Poplin et al. (1992) report complicated stamped wares similar to Savannah Complicated Stamped occurring during this phase. Radiocarbon dates from the Buck Hall site (Poplin et al. 1992:278), ranging from AD 847 through AD 1020, place these ceramics within the previously defined Santee I and Santee II phases. Deptford Cord Marked and Deptford Fabric Impressed pottery were not produced in the Mississippian periods. Sites of the Santee II phase in the Lower Coastal Plain include large shell middens, sites with apparent multiple single house shell middens, and multiple small shell middens.

The material culture of the Middle Mississippian subperiod (AD 1200 to 1400) includes the following ceramic types: Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Fine Cord Marked, and Santee Simple Stamped. The Santee Simple Stamped is a minority ware in this phase, and the assemblage is very similar to those from classic "Mouth of the Savannah River" Middle Mississippian sites (DePratter 1979). Middle Mississippian Jeremy phase sites in the region include isolated single house shell middens, multiple shell midden sites, and shell-less ceramic scatters on the interior swamps.

Late Mississippian (AD 1400 to 1540) settlement appears to have undergone a significant realignment, as the focus of settlement in the region appears to have shifted from the Savannah River to the Oconee/Ocmulgee River basin in central Georgia, and the Wateree/Congaree drainage in central South Carolina (DePratter 1989). During the mid-sixteenth century, the De Soto expedition noted the chiefdoms of Cofaqui, Ocute, Altamaha, and Ichisi in central Georgia, and the chiefdoms of Cofitachequi and Aymay (also referred to as Guio-mae and Hymahi) in central South Carolina. A wide

desolate buffer zone was noted between these two regions. Closer to the project area, De Soto's men encountered the chiefdom of Ilapi, which is believed to have been along the Pee Dee River in present day Chesterfield County, South Carolina (DePratter 1989). Ilapi appears to have been subject to Cofitachequi's rule.

Excavations at the Mississippian period Tidewater site (38HR254) by Southerlin et al. (1997) provided data of particular interest because Mississippian settlements are poorly documented along the northern coast of South Carolina, probably because this area was on the extreme northeastern periphery of the Mississippian cultural realm. The archaeological remains at the Tidewater site indicate a flexibility in the Mississippian adaptive strategy, with a variety of resource zones exploited as part of a diverse subsistence pattern (Southerlin et al. 1997).

Pee Dee Complicated Stamped and Mississippian Plain ceramics are key pottery types from this time. Incised, simple-stamped, cord-marked, and check-stamped pottery was also produced in this period, but not in the same quantities as the complicated stamped and plain wares (Anderson 1989).

3.2.2 Contact Era (1540 to 1730)

Spanish exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal Sound vicinity (now Beaufort County) in 1520 at a spot they named Santa Elena (Hoffman 1983:64). The Spanish did not establish a permanent settlement at that time. However, from that time on, the area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. The first Spaniard to attempt a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast (in 1526) was San Miguel de Gualdape. The settlement appears to have been in the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown.

In 1540, a Spanish expedition led by Hernando de Soto entered the project region. De Soto and 600 Spaniards left Cuba on May 18, 1539 and landed at present-day Tampa Bay, Florida. For the next three years, the De Soto expedition traveled throughout the Southeast in search of gold, silver, or other riches that might be found in the area claimed as Florida. As discussed above, De Soto encountered the chiefdoms of Cofitachequi and Aymay in central South Carolina and the chiefdom of Ilapi, which is

believed to have been along the Pee Dee River in present day Chesterfield County, South Carolina (DePratter 1989).

The French, under Jean Ribault, attempted to establish a settlement in the Port Royal area in 1562. This settlement on Parris Island was called Charlesfort. French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back to protect their original interests. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Spanish built their new settlement on top of the destroyed French settlement.

Local Native Americans, the Cusabo, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587 (Lyon 1984). The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the Sea Islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at “St. Ellens” when the English explorer William Hilton visited the area in 1663 (Covington 1968:8-9). During its twenty-year existence, Santa Elena served the Spanish as the base for the first serious European explorations into the interior of the state.

Barring the De Soto entrada, the interior of South Carolina remained largely unexplored by Europeans until the establishment of Charles Towne (Charleston) in 1670. This English settlement grew slowly in the beginning but served as a base for repeated explorations into the interior of the region. Shortly before 1700, English trappers and traders began moving into western South Carolina.

The first Native American groups encountered by English traders in the Conway area were Cuccoes, Etiwans, Sewees, Wandos, and Wineaus (Win-yahs) (Langdale 2005:9). The Waccamaw tribe also had four villages in the area 100-miles northwest of Charleston along the Waccamaw River (Hodge 1910:887; Rights 1957:39). Trading conflicts led to friction between the Waccamaw and British traders. Consequently, the tribe was eradicated and pushed out in the 1720s. By 1730, diseases and warfare had largely decimated most of the other native groups in the area as well (Bedford 1989).

In the early 1700s, the dominant tribe in western South Carolina was the Cherokee. The Cherokee

soon became major British trade partners in the region. Exchanged goods included coarse woolen cloth, hardware, glass beads, hatchets, hoes, and knives for furs and deer skins (Petty 1943:29). The English built several forts in northwestern South Carolina to protect their Cherokee trading partners (Klosky 1971:8).

The Cherokee initially allied with the Creek and Yamasee against the English during the 1715 Yamassee War. However, soon after the initial attacks, the Cherokee shifted their alliance to the English. The Cherokee continued to side with the English against the French and their Native American allies during wars throughout the first half of the eighteenth century (Milling 1940:149).

Ties between American colonists and the Cherokee began to disintegrate during the mid-1700s (Klosky 1971:8). The global conflicts between England and France spread to the New World (the French and Indian War of 1756-58) and the Creek and Cherokee became involved as allies of the English and French. Numerous battles decimated the ranks of fighting men from both tribes, weakening their military strength, and therefore their usefulness to England and France. Tensions between the Cherokee and English escalated to war in 1759 (the Cherokee War). Bands of Cherokee raided colonial settlements and burned homesteads along the frontier (Van Clayton 1988:4). British troops and the local militia repeatedly defeated the Native Americans in battle, and eventually burned all Cherokee towns in South Carolina (Van Clayton 1988:7).

3.2.3 Post-Contact Era (1730 to Present)

Most of Horry County remained void of European settlement until the 1730s when the first land grants were issued. In 1730, the first royal governor of South Carolina was authorized to create 11 townships of 20,000-acres along the colony’s primary rivers. These townships bordered the settled areas of the colony and served as a defense against Spanish and Native American attacks. The Kingston Township was established on the Waccamaw River with the village of Kingston (present-day Conway) at its center. Kingston was a fur trading post as early as 1720; however, the town was slow to develop. Swamps divided river communities in the area making inland travel difficult. The initial European

settlers were largely Scottish and Irish immigrants engaged in subsistence farming and trading (Edgar 1998; Gragg 1994). When circuit court districts were established in 1769, Kingston was part of the Georgetown District.

This area of South Carolina saw little fighting during the American Revolution, although small engagements took place at Bear Bluff and Black Lake on the Waccamaw River upriver from Kingston. Francis Marion also spent a night in Kingston as he traveled back to the area from North Carolina and his troops likely crossed through present-day Horry County (Bedford 1989; Langdale 2005).

South Carolina was held by Patriot forces from November 1775 until the spring of 1780 (Holschlag and Rodeffer 1977:21). The British attacked and captured Charleston in May 1780, and just days later, Cornwallis sent an occupying force to Georgetown and the Waccamaw Neck to prevent coastal plantations from supplying Marion's guerilla force operating in the Pee Dee River area. American persecution of Loyalists in the dense and isolated area surrounding the Pee Dee and Black Rivers was particularly harsh. In 1781, a skirmish occurred at Bear Bluff when Marion's men cut off a group of Loyalists making their way to the captured city of Charleston. When the Loyalists found Marion's men blocking their way, they fled to the Waccamaw, threw their guns into the water to prevent their capture, and swam to safety.

At the close of the Revolution, a substantial amount of property was redistributed as several confiscated plantations were sold to pay war debts. Many squatters, who previously had no legal title to the land they occupied, filed claims under the new government. Many veterans were given confiscated and abandoned loyalist land as payment for their wartime service.

After the war, more settlers moved to Kingston, which spurred the creation of Kingston County in 1785 with Kingston as the county seat. Horry County was created from a portion of the Georgetown District in 1801, after residents petitioned the General Assembly to rename the district in honor of a Revolutionary War hero, Brigadier General Peter Horry. Similarly, Kingston was renamed Conwayborough in honor of Brigadier General Robert Conway. Conway himself purchased more than 3,000 acres in and

around the town. Conwayborough became the commercial center of the area due to its location on the Waccamaw River, the only practical transportation route in and out of Horry District.

The lands in Horry County were not suited to large scale agriculture or the growth of more lucrative crops (i.e., rice and indigo), which explains the relative lack of slaves and the emphasis on the family farm. Cattle were raised and sold, rice was grown along the rivers, and cotton was an important cash crop for small farms as well as larger ones, but neither rice nor cotton were exported in significant amounts. Early industries included timber, turpentine production, naval stores, and tobacco farming.

Forest products were important in the region's economy from the eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century, but especially so after the introduction of the railroad in the late nineteenth century. Timber harvesting and the production of naval stores (tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin) utilized the forests of longleaf pine, cypress, and live oak along the coastal plain. Both the colonial timber and naval stores industries were primarily located in the Carolinas, with North Carolina leading in terms of production. Operations were mostly small scale. Woodsmen felled trees with cumbersome axes. The felled trees were sawed on the spot, and then dragged by draft animals, or floated via water to a mill. These eighteenth-century mills consisted of simply two men who sawed over a pit, with one man beneath the log and one man above. The practice was later replaced by water powered pit saws.

For a brief period after the end of the American Revolution in 1783 and prior to the cotton boom of the 1810s, tobacco became the primary cash crop in South Carolina. Between 1810 and 1812, prices fell sharply as trade was disrupted by the Napoleonic wars in Europe. Thereafter, cotton quickly gained ascendancy as the major cash crop throughout South Carolina and the South as a whole, and tobacco production within the state diminished (Chaplin 1993:293-297).

For most of the nineteenth century, transportation was limited to rivers, as there were few improved roads or bridges in the district. In 1820, the European American population of the Horry District was recorded as 5,025 with 1,457 enslaved and 25 free African Americans (Lewis 1998:9). In

1826, Robert Mills (1826:531) noted that Conwayborough (later Conwayboro) contained 20 to 25 houses and about 100 inhabitants. Figure 3.6 shows the approximate location of the project tract on an 1825 map of the Horry District. (Harlee and Mills 1825). By 1860, the town had shortened its name to Conwayboro and grown to 300 residents.

The Civil War brought about significant changes to South Carolina in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Several Horry County inhabitants held Unionist views; however, both county delegates voted to withdraw from the Union (Gragg 1994:39). In December of 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States.

The effects of the Civil War on the region were minimal in contrast with those experienced elsewhere in South Carolina. Horry County saw limited military action during the Civil War (Rogers 1972:8-10). No fighting occurred in the area except for a few engagements between forts and naval ships along the coast. Towards the end of the war, Confederate deserters used the dense swamps of Horry County to hide from the conflict. In 1865, two Federal gunboats sailed up the Waccamaw River and captured Conwayboro, occupying the town until the end of the war.

The region was relatively unaffected physically and economically by the war. Likewise, the region escaped much of the trauma felt in other parts of the State by Reconstruction. Abolition created comparatively few freedmen in the district, Federal troops left early, there was no land redistribution, and the widespread postbellum practice of tenant farming was not as dramatic in the area due to the pre-existing pattern of small farmer dominance (Rogers 1972).

Conwayboro saw an economic boom in the 1870s due in large part to timber, turpentine, and naval stores production. The largest steam-powered sawmill in South Carolina operated in Bucksville, south of Conwayboro. By 1880, there were more than 20 turpentine stills in the county. The greatest single force within the area's economy during the last years of the nineteenth century was the Burroughs and Collins group of companies, which consisted of turpentine and timber interests, a mercantile business, shipyards, and transportation (Bedford 1989:107-114). Soon, Conwayboro had 12 general stores, two

hotels, four doctors, and the Waccamaw Steamer Line. In 1881, the city incorporated and shortened its name to Conway (South Carolina Work Projects Administration [SCWPA] 1941).

Generally, by the 1860s, rail had displaced water as the primary means of transportation in the state. The Waccamaw River was the only river in South Carolina on which steamers were common in the late nineteenth century. Steamboats frequently plied the waters of the Waccamaw River between Conway and Georgetown until the 1920s (Conway Chamber of Commerce 1922; Moore 1987:21).

While Conway's economy boomed, the rest of Horry County struggled. Farmers needed a reliable and efficient method of transportation to get their crops to market. The Waccamaw River had limited access and dirt roadways traversing the county were impeded by sandbeds and swamplands (SCWPA 1941). In 1887, the Chadbourn Lumber Company built a spur rail line from North Carolina to Conway (Langdale 2005:19; Powers 1985:32). This line generally paralleled the present-day roadways of SC 410 and US 701, crossing the state line at Tabor City and heading south through Loris and Allsbrook to Conway. By 1900, the Waccamaw Coast Line Railroad (WCLR) also linked Conway with Myrtle Beach (Moore 1987:22).

The Atlantic Coast Line was established in 1889, consolidating operations of more than 100 small railroad companies along the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Florida. Between 1889 and 1902, the Atlantic Coast Line took over all local railroads in South Carolina (Griffin 2001). Figure 3.7 shows the project tract in relation to the Atlantic Coast Line in 1923 (The Matthews-Northrup Works 1923). At this time, railroad stops included Conway, Homewood, Allens, and Adrian.

The railroad also drew new settlers to the area. In 1898, the *Farm, Field and Fireside* journal out of Chicago, Illinois advertised an organized and sponsored colony of transplanted northerners and westerners to an undeveloped area just north of Conway, South Carolina (Lewis 1980:18-22) (Figure 3.8). This colony for transplanted northerners and westerners was located just north of Conway in the Project Area. The Homewood Colony offered warmer weather, inexpensive farm land, and a profit-sharing cooperative plan.

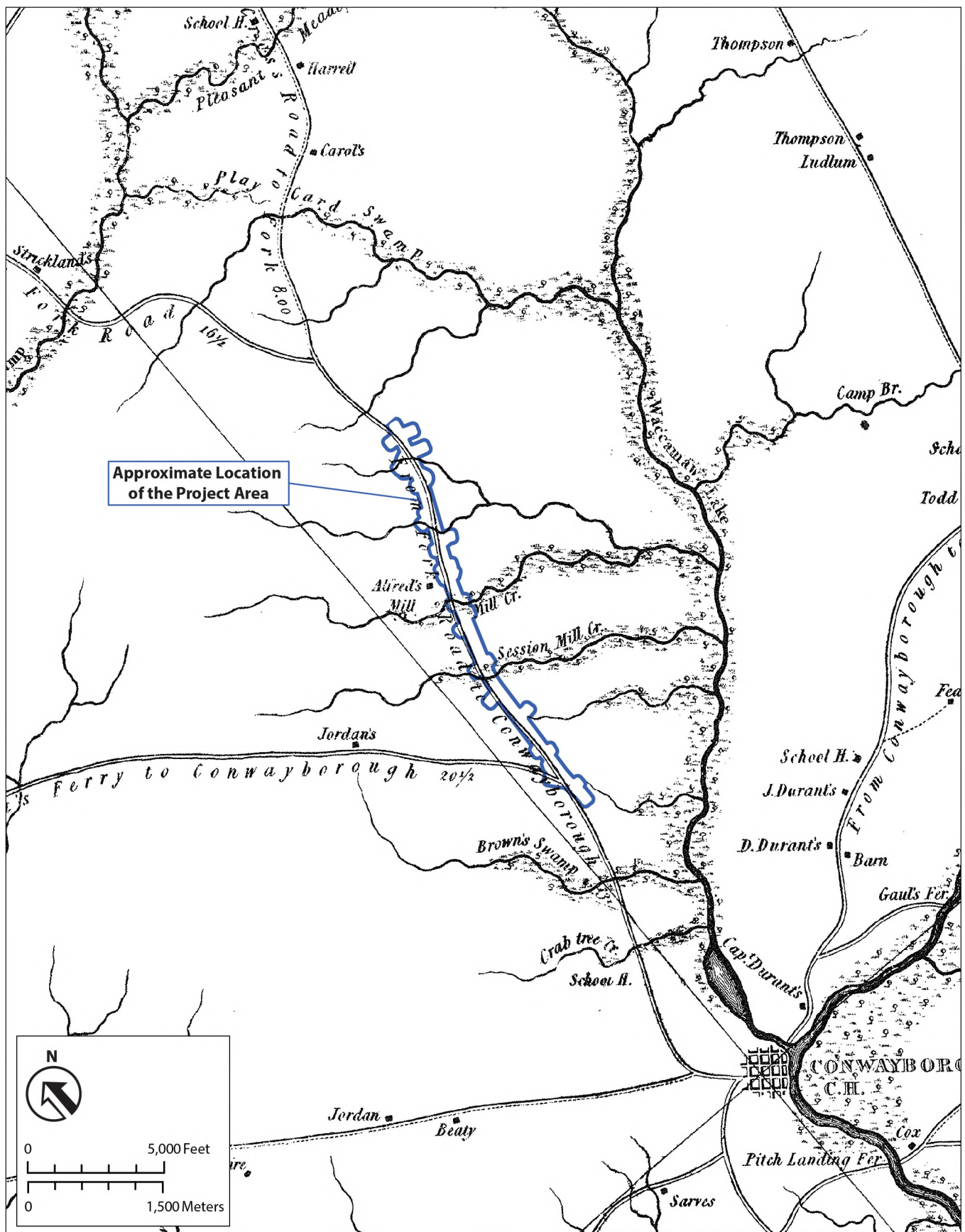


Figure 3.6 The US 701 North Widening Project Area shown on Mills' (1825) map of the Horry District.

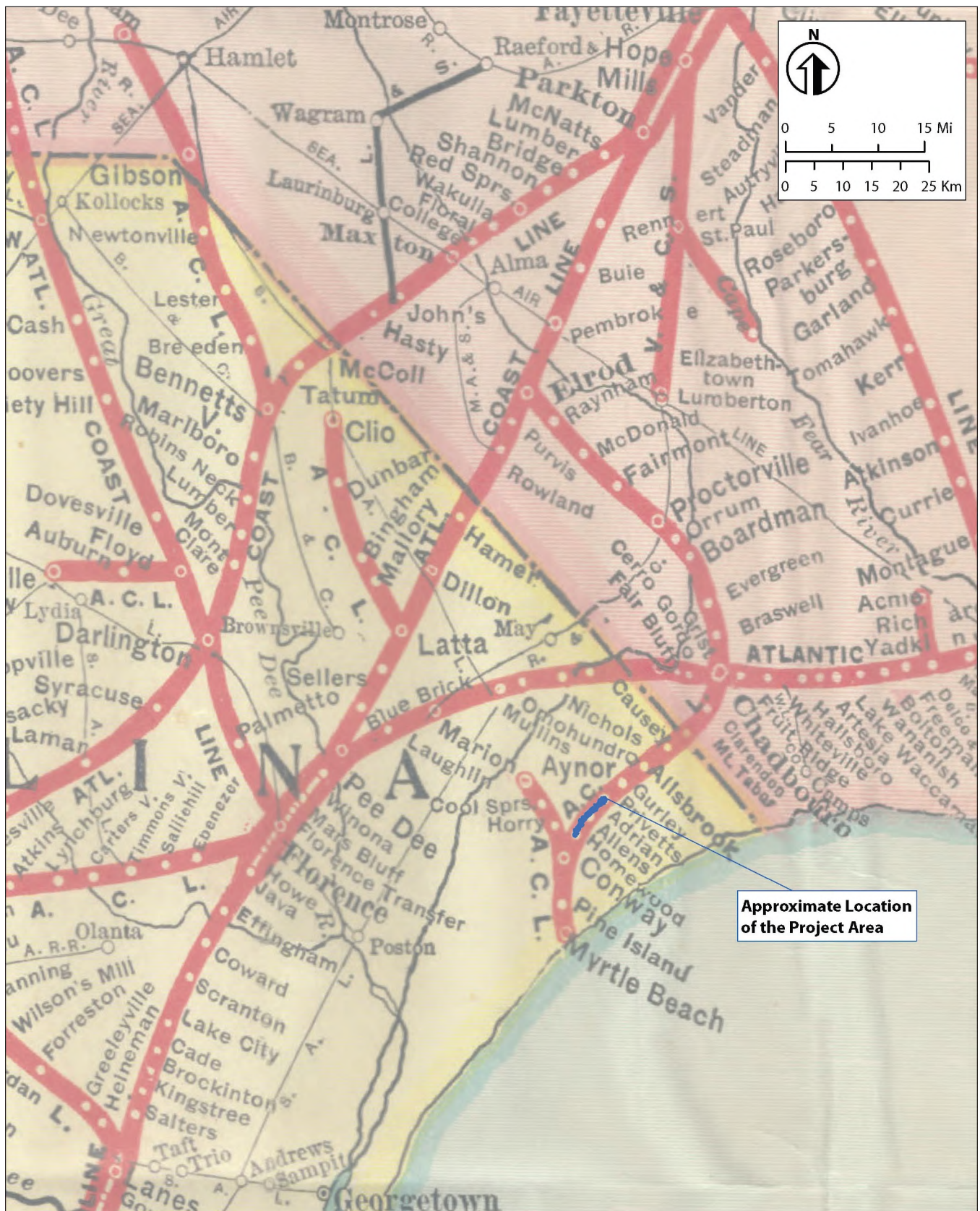


Figure 3.7 The US 701 North Widening Project Area shown on a map of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad network (The Matthews-Northrup Works 1923).

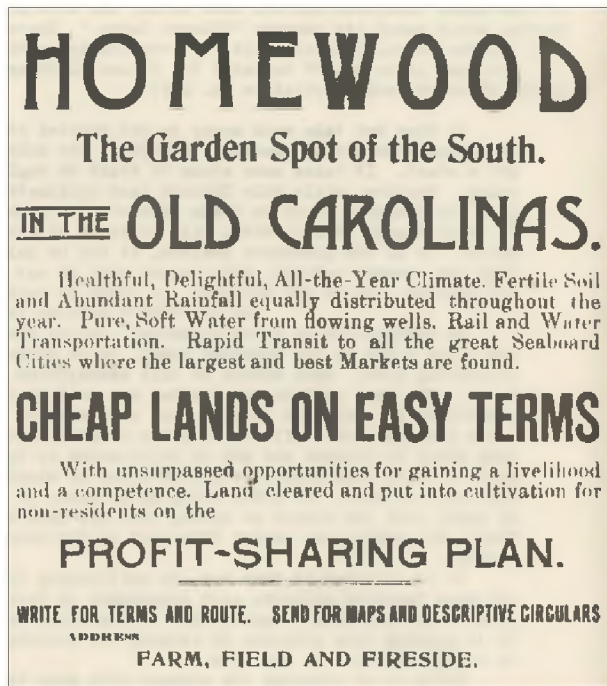


Figure 3.8 Advertisement for the Homewood Colony that appeared in the July 9, 1898 issue of *Farm, Field and Fireside* journal (Lewis 1980:22).

In 1898, the Burroughs & Collins Company procured property north of Conway near the intersection of present-day US 701 North and SC 319 and sold parcels at \$5.00 to \$50.00 an acre (Cartrette 1969a:22-24). Forty-acre lots were the most common, although larger and smaller lots were also divided out. About 500 settlers came to Homewood from the Midwest and Northeast regions of the United States, mostly from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, although some came from Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska. The Colony consisted of a school, a meeting hall, a store, and several family farms and dairies. Former resident Bessie Rollinson Stalvey remembers only wooden frame houses in the settlement; no brick houses were constructed (Lewis 1980:30).

Transportation difficulties, “poor” farmland, and the fact that Homewood was “too far away from markets” caused the colonists to drift away (Cartrette 1969a:23). The Homewood Farm Association was dissolved in 1900 and the corporate effort was abandoned 12 years after it started (Lewis 1980:28). By the 1920s, only a few original colonists remained.

In spite of the short-lived nature of the settlement, the Homewood colonists had an impact on the local agricultural methods of Horry County.

Homewood residents introduced orcharding and truck farming to the area. Truck crops, including melons and strawberries, soon became important cash crops. By the mid-twentieth century, Loris emerged as the largest strawberry market in the state (Cartrette 1976:7; Lewis 1980:27; SCWPA 1941).

In addition to Homewood, other residential communities in the Project Area (listed south to north) include Allen, Poplar Forks (Poplar), and Adrian (also known as Sodom) (Figures 3.9 and 3.10). Allen was established as a lumber camp in 1905 and remained an active community until about 1920 (Lewis and Griggs 1997). The community was located on the former Snow Plantation. Allen was founded by John H. Sizer of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and named after his hometown. The community included the John H. Sizer Lumber Company, several residences, a depot, a hotel, a school, a post office, a company store, and saw and planning mills. Local historian John Cartrette (1976:7) noted that the European American population lived on the west side of the railroad tracks, while the African American population resided on the east side.

The community of Poplar Forks, originally named Poplar, was a residential community founded around the Poplar United Methodist Church, organized there in 1848. The property was given to the church by Benjamin T. and Mary E. Sessions in 1867. There is no record of a church building until 1877; however, there were likely meetings on the north side of the present building (Booth et al. 1969). Local historian John Cartrette described the church in 1969 (Cartrette 1969b:15):

The church ...still has the porch on the front; a door at either side of the pulpit which was located at the front. The men sat on the north side and the women on the south side. There were three tiers of seats in addition to the two horizontal benches, in the amen corner, on either side of the pulpit. The middle tier had a board partition in the center to separate the men and women. There was a wood burning stove on the south side. At the rear was a door for the entrance and exit of Negroes [sic] who sat on a couple of benches against the rear wall of the church. The land to the immediate rear of the building was used as a cemetery for them, but

since they used wooden markers for the graves they have long since rotted and gone. Later St. Pauls church [sic] was built and they ceased attending Poplar.

The Poplar School was originally located south of the church. The Poplar United Methodist Church and Cemetery are currently located within the Project Area on the west side of US 701 North and south of Poplar Swamp.

Adrian formed as a tobacco community along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in the early twentieth century. Adrian was named by one of the railroad builders in honor of his hometown in Michigan. The place was also sometimes referred to as Sodom (Cartrette 1976:7). The community included several residences, stores, a textile plant, and a Woodmen of the World and Junior Order United American Mechanics Hall.

Subsistence farming remained the dominant aspect of the area's economy, however. Tobacco was reintroduced into the county and the Pee Dee region in the 1880s. The crop especially thrived in the northeastern portion of South Carolina. By 1920, tobacco was well-established as the small farmer's cash crop; tobacco was an attractive alternative to boll weevil-wrecked cotton. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 was applauded by Depression Era-tobacco farmers when it reduced acreage by establishing a crop allotment system and increased prices. In the 1940s, tobacco became the second leading cash crop in South Carolina, and in 1956, it surpassed cotton as the state's most remunerative crop. In 1955, the average farm size for Horry, Florence, and Marion counties (which produced one half the state's tobacco crop) was 56.5 acres or two-thirds the state average.

Central to tobacco production is the allotment system, a quota based on each state's portion of the national harvest. The traditional allotment is vested with and inseparable from the farm. In the 1960s, the lease and transfer allotment system made it possible for a farmer to lease an allotment and grow it on a tract of land other than the one to which it was attached. This new system, along with new bulk metal drying barns and mechanized harvesters, enabled farmers to increase acreage and reduce labor by 70 percent, changing the traditional landscape of the tobacco growing region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:162-166).

While the region's sandy soil nourished South Carolina's most remunerative cash crops during the last half of the twentieth century, the sand on its beaches fed the state's number-one industry, tourism. The Grand Strand was opened in 1900 when the Conway Lumber Company established a weekend rail service to its newly completed employee beach resort New Town (later Myrtle Beach). The next year, the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company followed suit on Pawley's Island in Georgetown County (Bedford 1989:128; Fetters 1990:49-62). When Greenville textile magnate John T. Woodside laid out the streets of Myrtle Beach and built the Ocean Forest Hotel in 1926, resort developments at Garden City, Ocean Drive, Cherry Grove, and Atlantic Beach were well established (Edgar 1992:56). By the mid-1930s, the average family had access to an automobile, and highway service linking Myrtle Beach and the outside world was established (Rogers 1972:506).

In the early twentieth century, most roads in Conway and in Horry County were unpaved. In 1920, South Carolina introduced nine trunk line routes to be converted to "auto-trails" (Lawson 2007). A portion of Trunk Route 7 (Pee Dee Highway) ran parallel to the Little Pee Dee River between present-day US 501 and US 701 in Horry County. Later, other highways were created. SC 40 (Placard Road) was an important roadway through the project area. Prior to the creation of SC 40, the series of roads between Conway and North Carolina "was for years counted out of South Carolina's economic and social reckoning, and rose to importance only when modern roads cut through the swamps to connect farms with established communities" (SCWPA 1941: Tour 20). SC 40 began in Mount Pleasant and extended north through McClellanville, Georgetown, Conway, and Green Sea before heading into North Carolina near Tabor City. This highway was decommissioned in 1933 with the construction of US 701.

In 1932, construction of US 701 began along the old SC 40 route; construction was completed by 1933. US 701 extended 62 miles in South Carolina beginning in Georgetown, heading north to Conway (the Conway-Georgetown Road), and continuing north through Green Sea and Tabor City into North Carolina (SCWPA 1941). In 1950, a portion of US 701 was rerouted from Conway to Tabor City, further to the east than the original route, passing

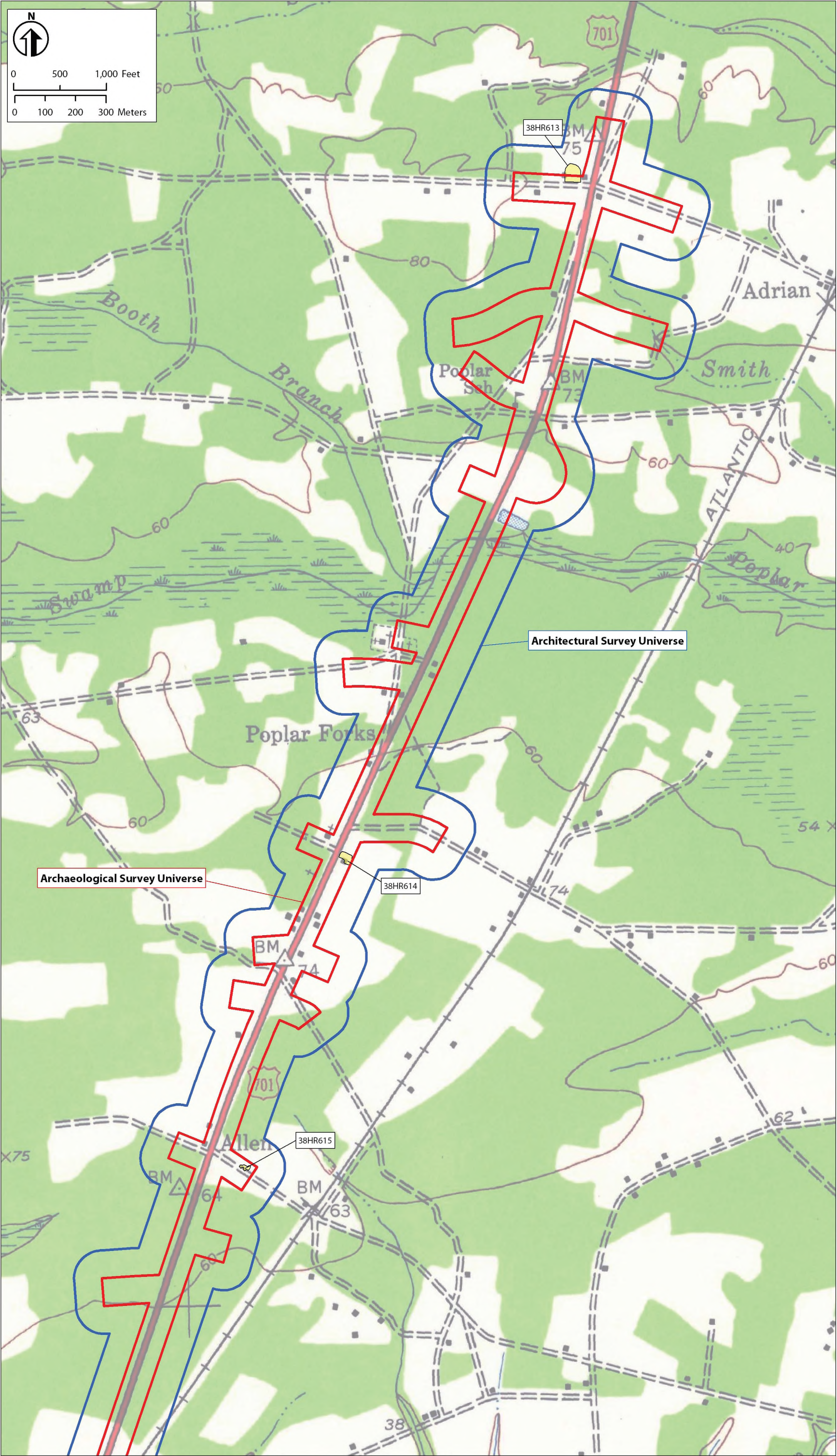


Figure 3.9 The northern half of the US 701 North Widening Project Area shown on the USGS (1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle.

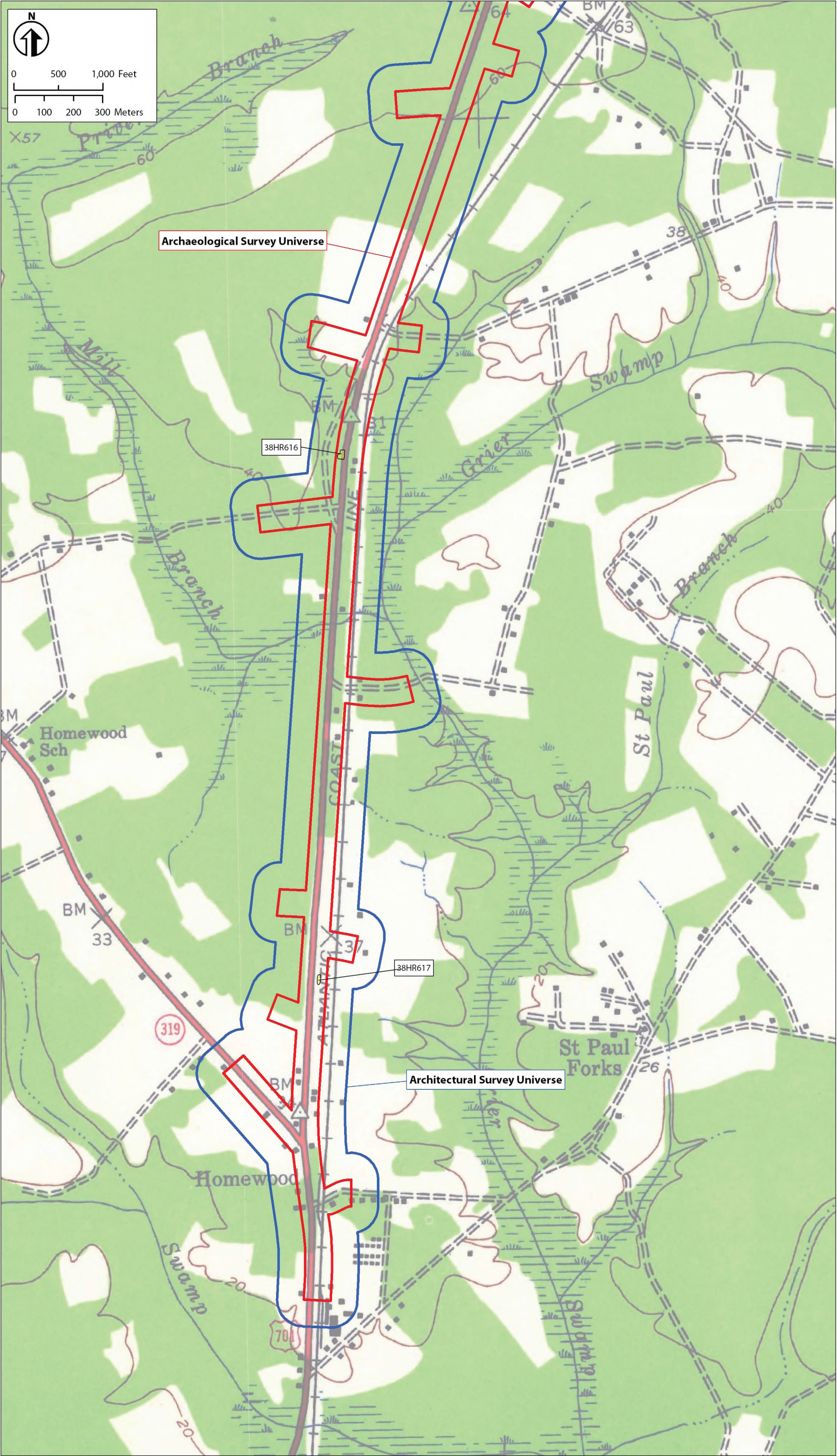


Figure 3.10 The southern half of the US 701 North Widening Project Area shown on the USGS (1943) Adrian, South Carolina quadrangle.

through Loris instead of Green Sea. SC 410 maintains the original route of US 701 (Green Sea Road). The current route of US 701 north of Conway is shown in Figures 3.9 and 3.10, passing through the communities of Homewood, Allen, Poplar Forks, and Adrian (USGS 1943).

During World War II, Horry County's coastal region experienced unprecedented growth as large sections of the Myrtle Beach area were converted to government use as Air Force training facilities. From this nucleus has grown the resort industry of today's Grand Strand, which dominates the economy and landscape the county (Utterback and Utterback 1988:17). The war years also saw rural electrification reach the county. Two prisoner of war camps were also established in Horry County, one of which was located north of Conway in Adrian. Prisoners worked in the local timber and tobacco industries (Talbert 2003:87-90).

In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line combined to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. This line ran through Conway until the 1980s when it was taken over by CSX Transportation. Today, the line, still referred to as the Waccamaw Coast Line Railroad (WCLR), is utilized as a short line partner line (subsidiary) of CSX (CSX 2016).

The 1980s saw beautification programs in downtown Conway. The Waccamaw Riverfront District was created in 1987 and includes a public park, walking trails, a marina, and storefront development. Conway has also expanded northward, causing increased residential, commercial, and industrial development along US 701 North. SC 22 (Veterans Highway), the "Conway Bypass," was constructed in 2001 and consists of a fully paved six-lane highway. The 2003 estimated population of Horry County is 210,757 (USBC 2004).

3.3 Previous Investigations in the Project Area

In addition to the contexts presented above, our archival background research also documented previous cultural resources investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and buildings within 0.25 mile of the Project Area (see Figure 1.2). In total, three previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted in the area (Cable et al. 1991; Reed et al. 2009; Utterback and Utterback 1988). These investigations are summarized in Table 3.2.

A total of 17 historic resources were also previously documented within 0.25 mile (see Figure 1.2 and Table 3.3). However, only 10 of these historic resources are located in the Project Area. These resources are discussed in detail in Chapter 4. One archaeological site (38HR306) was previously documented in the Project Area. Cable et al. (1991) recorded 38HR306 as an unknown Pre-Contact-period site and recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. No evidence of this site was encountered during our fieldwork. It is likely that 38HR306 was destroyed by construction of the SC 22 and US 701 interchange.

Table 3.2 Previous cultural resources investigations within 0.25 mile of the US 701 Project Area.

Date	Description	Agency	Consultant	Reference
1988	Architectural and Historic Survey of Horry County	SCDAH	J. David Utterback, Inc.	Utterback and Utterback 1988
1993	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Conway Bypass Corridor	SCDOT	New South Associates, Inc.	Cable et al. 1993
2009	Horry County Historic Resources Survey	SCDAH	New South Associates, Inc.	Reed et al. 2009

Table 3.3 Previously recorded historic resources within 0.25-mile of the US 701 Project Area.

Resource	Name	Address	Date	NRHP Status	Reference
004 0204	George E. Byrd Home	1/8 mile east of US 701 on north side of Byrd Road	circa 1907	Not Eligible	Utterback and Utterback 1988
004 0205	A.D. Jones Home	1 mile north of SC 65 at the end of Anderson Road	circa 1930	Not Eligible	
004 0208	Myrtle Moore Home	0.33 mile west of US 701 on south side of Hwy 319	circa 1914	Not Eligible	
004 0213	Poplar United Methodist Church	8 miles north of Conway on west side of US 701	circa 1905	Not Eligible	
004 0214	Julius and Lela Strickland House	8.25 miles north of Conway on west side on "old US 701"	circa 1912	Not Eligible	
004 0215	Anderson Home	northwest corner of US 701 and SC 97	circa 1912	Not Eligible	
204	Harry Trexler Home	3909 Byrd Rd.	circa 1897	Not Eligible	Reed et al. 2009
205		2901 Hall Rd.	circa 1930	Not Eligible	
208	Ben F. and Nettie Wall Moore	3423 Hwy 319	circa 1914	Not Eligible	
2227		2814 Hall Rd.	circa 1930	Not Eligible	
2237		4505 Hwy 701	circa 1960	Not Eligible	
2237.01		4505 Hwy 701	circa 1960	Not Eligible	
3031		2724 Belk Rd.	circa 1935	Not Eligible	
3050		3449 Amber Nicole Rd.	circa 1940	Not Eligible	
3052		3259 Hwy 319	1946	Not Eligible	
3313		2919 Hwy 65	circa 1950	Not Eligible	
3313.01		2919 Hwy 65	circa 1960	Not Eligible	
3313.02		2919 Hwy 65	circa 1965	Not Eligible	
3314		NW corner Hwys 65 and 201	circa 1960	Not Eligible	
3315		3680 Hwy 701, east side	circa 1945	Not Eligible	
3316		3660 Hwy 701	circa 1945	Not Eligible	
3317		behind RR tracks, behind 3660 Hwy 701	circa 1950	Not Eligible	
3318		3275 Hwy 701	circa 1955	Not Eligible	
3319		SE corner int. of Hwys 319 and 701	circa 1960	Not Eligible	

4.0 Phase I Survey Results

4.1 Introduction

Brockington's cultural resources survey of the US 701 North Widening Project included intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the Project Area, as defined in Chapter 2. This chapter presents the results of the archaeological and architectural surveys, describes each resource identified in the Project Area, and provides NRHP assessments for all these resources.

4.2 Archaeological Survey Results

Brockington archaeologists conducted pedestrian survey of the entire archaeological SU. These investigations identified five archaeological sites (38HR613, 38HR614, 38HR615, 38HR616, and 38HR617) and two isolated finds (Isolates 1 and 2) (see Figures 1.2 and 2.1-2.4). Table 4.1 summarizes these archaeological resources.

Table 4.1 Newly recorded archaeological resources within the archaeological universe.

Resource ID	Resource Type	Description	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation
38HR613	Archaeological Site	Homesite (004 0215; Anderson Home)	20th Century	Not Eligible
38HR614	Archaeological Site	Homesite	20th Century	Not Eligible
38HR615	Archaeological Site	Artifact Scatter	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	Not Eligible
38HR616	Archaeological Site	Artifact Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38HR617	Archaeological Site	Artifact Scatter/Dump	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	Not Eligible
Isolate 1	Isolated Find	Flake	Unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible
Isolate 2	Isolated Find	Brick Fragments	Unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible

4.2.1 Site 38HR613

UTM Datum (Zone): NAD27 (17)

Easting: 682301.15

Northing: 3758175.85

Cultural Affiliation: Twentieth Century

Site Type: Homesite

Site Size: 60-by-50 m

Elevation: 23.5 m amsl

NRHP/Management Recommendation: Not Eligible/
no further management

Site 38HR613 consists of six positive shovel tests associated with a standing historic house (Resource 004 0215; Anderson Home) and a water pump located in a wooded and open yard setting northwest of the intersection of US 701 and SC 97 (Bakers Chapel Road) in Horry County (see Figures 1.2 and 2.1). The site is positioned on a second terrace about 480 m south of the confluence of Maple Swamp and Big Baxter Swamp. Nearby vegetation consists of juvenile pine trees along Bakers Chapel Road and grass and a few larger hardwoods around the house; surface visibility is poor (less than 20 percent). Figure 4.1 presents a plan of 38HR613. Typical views of the site are shown in Figures 4.2 and 4.3.

The site was identified when two 30-m-interval survey shovel tests produced Post-Contact artifacts. Delineation of the site consisted of excavating additional shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals around the original positive tests in cardinal directions until two negative tests were recorded. We excavated 28 delineation shovel tests, four of which contained artifacts. The area was visually surveyed for cultural materials, though no additional artifacts were recovered.

In total, 15 historic artifacts were collected from 38HR613, varying in depth from the surface to between 15 and 28 cm below surface (cmbs) (see Appendix A, Artifact Catalog). Table 4.2 summarizes the artifacts recovered from 38HR613. Collected artifacts include a window glass fragment (n=1), colorless container glass (n=2), glazed brick fragments (n=2), cut nails (n=2), wire nails (n=3), an unidentifiable nail (n=1), and unidentified iron fragments (n=4). Cut nails date from 1790 and were used into the twentieth century. Wire nails date from 1850 and continue to be used in the present day. Artifacts collected from 38HR613 are typically associated with twentieth-century homesites.

Soils encountered at 38HR613 are comparable to USDA designated soils (see Figure 3.5 and Table 3.1). The site is located in an area with Blanton sand. Surface soils encountered at 38HR613 were disturbed; however, deeper soils were largely intact. A typical shovel test encountered 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam from 0-22 cmbs, over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown and 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam from 22-32 cmbs, over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand from 32-45 cmbs. All artifacts were located within the first stratum, 0-22 cmbs.

Site 38HR613 is a twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with a standing house and a water pump. The site is associated with the Anderson Home (Resource 004 0215), constructed circa 1912 (Utterback and Utterback 1988). The building is located near the Adrian community. A building is also shown in this location on the USGS (1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle (see Figure 3.9). The site has been disturbed by road construction and use and modern utility placement. Shovel tests in the western and southern portions of the site encountered pieces of gravel and some modern trash in the first stratum. Additionally, the eastern portion of the site is bounded by a gravel area for utility box access.

We assessed 38HR613 for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, nor is it associated with significant persons or designs. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. We also assessed the site under Criterion D (*information potential*). Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Savage and Pope 1998). Twentieth-century artifact scatters and homesites are common throughout the Southeast and this region of South Carolina. The overall low density of artifacts and disturbed nature of the site suggests that 38HR613 has limited potential to further contribute to our understanding of the history of Horry County. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. Brockington recommends that 38HR613 is not eligible for inclu-

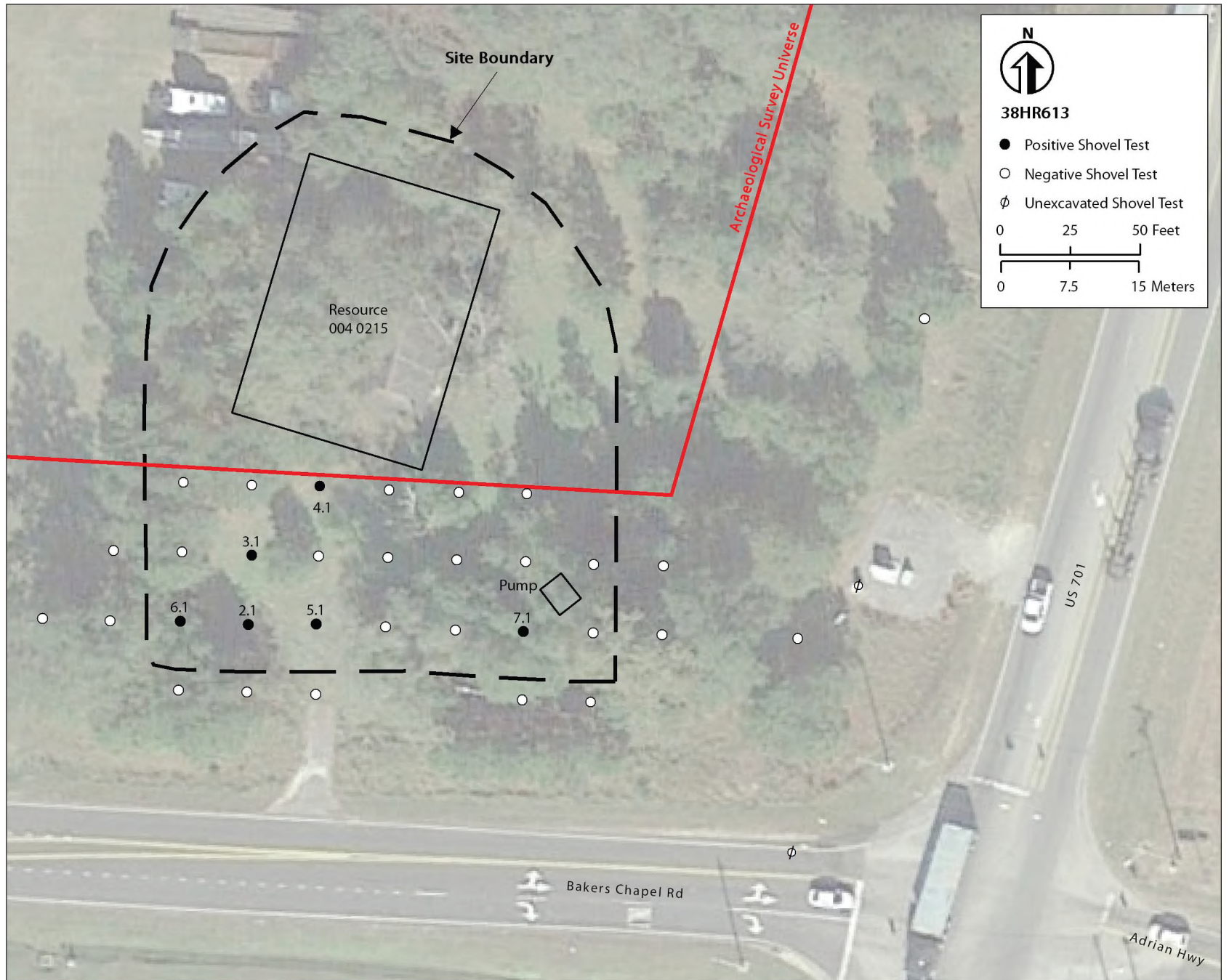


Figure 4.1 Site 38HR613 plan map.



Figure 4.2 View of Resource 004 0215 at 38HR613, facing north.



Figure 4.3 View of the water pump at 38HR613, facing northwest.

Table 4.2 Artifacts recovered from 38HR613.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Description	Count
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Glazed Fragment	2
	Glass	Window Glass	Fragment	1
	Metal	Iron	Cut Nail	2
			Wire Nail	3
			Unidentifiable Nail	1
Kitchen	Glass	Container	Colorless	1
		Molded Container	Colorless	1
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Unidentified Fragment	4
Total				15

sion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of the site is warranted.

4.2.2 Site 38HR614

UTM Datum (Zone): NAD27 (17)

Easting: 681558.01

Northing: 3755925.01

Cultural Affiliation: Twentieth Century

Site Type: Homesite

Site Size: 25-by-40 m

Elevation: 19.8 m amsl

NRHP/Management Recommendation: Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38HR614 consists of a surface artifact scatter associated with structural remnants and ornamental landscaping located in a densely wooded area directly east of US 701 at its intersection with Paradise Estates Drive in Horry County (see Figures 1.2 and 2.2). The site is positioned on a second terrace about 800 m south of Poplar Swamp and 1,200 m northwest of Boggy Swamp. Nearby vegetation consists of juvenile pine and hardwood trees with thick undergrowth. Surface visibility is very poor (less than 10 percent). Figure 4.4 presents a plan of 38HR614. Typical views of the site are shown in Figures 4.5 and 4.6.

The site was identified when archaeologists observed a brick stair feature (see Figure 4.5) and several brick foundation or wall fragments associated with a general brick scatter, asphalt roof tiles, and pieces of sheet metal. We observed an iron pipe protruding from the ground east of the brick scatter. It is thought that this pipe would have originally

been located at the back of the former house. Three ornamental crape myrtle trees are also located near the brick stair feature; two are situated west of the stairs on either side of a gravel walkway/entry path, and one is located directly south of the stairs.

One 30-m-interval shovel test was positive for artifacts at the surface. Delineation of the site consisted of placing additional shovel tests at 7.5-m-intervals around the original positive test in cardinal directions until two negative tests were recorded. We excavated 26 delineation shovel tests, three of which were positive for artifacts at the surface. The area was visually surveyed for cultural materials. Though no additional artifacts were collected, we mapped the location of brick foundation/wall remnants and other large objects.

In total, 1.175 kilograms (kg) of brick and three iron window weights were observed at shovel test locations at 38HR614 (see Appendix A). No subsurface artifacts were encountered. Provenience 2.0 was the only shovel test location to have artifacts other than brick. Figure 4.7 shows one brick and three window weights observed at this location.

Soils encountered at 38HR614 are comparable to USDA designated soils (see Figure 3.5 and Table 3.1). The site is located in an area with Centenary soils (Ce). Soils encountered at 38HR614 were fairly disturbed. A typical shovel test encountered 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam from 0-25 cmbs, over 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy loam from 25-35 cmbs, over 10YR 7/2 light gray loamy sand from 35-50 cmbs.

Site 38HR614 is a twentieth-century homesite associated with structural house remnants. A build-

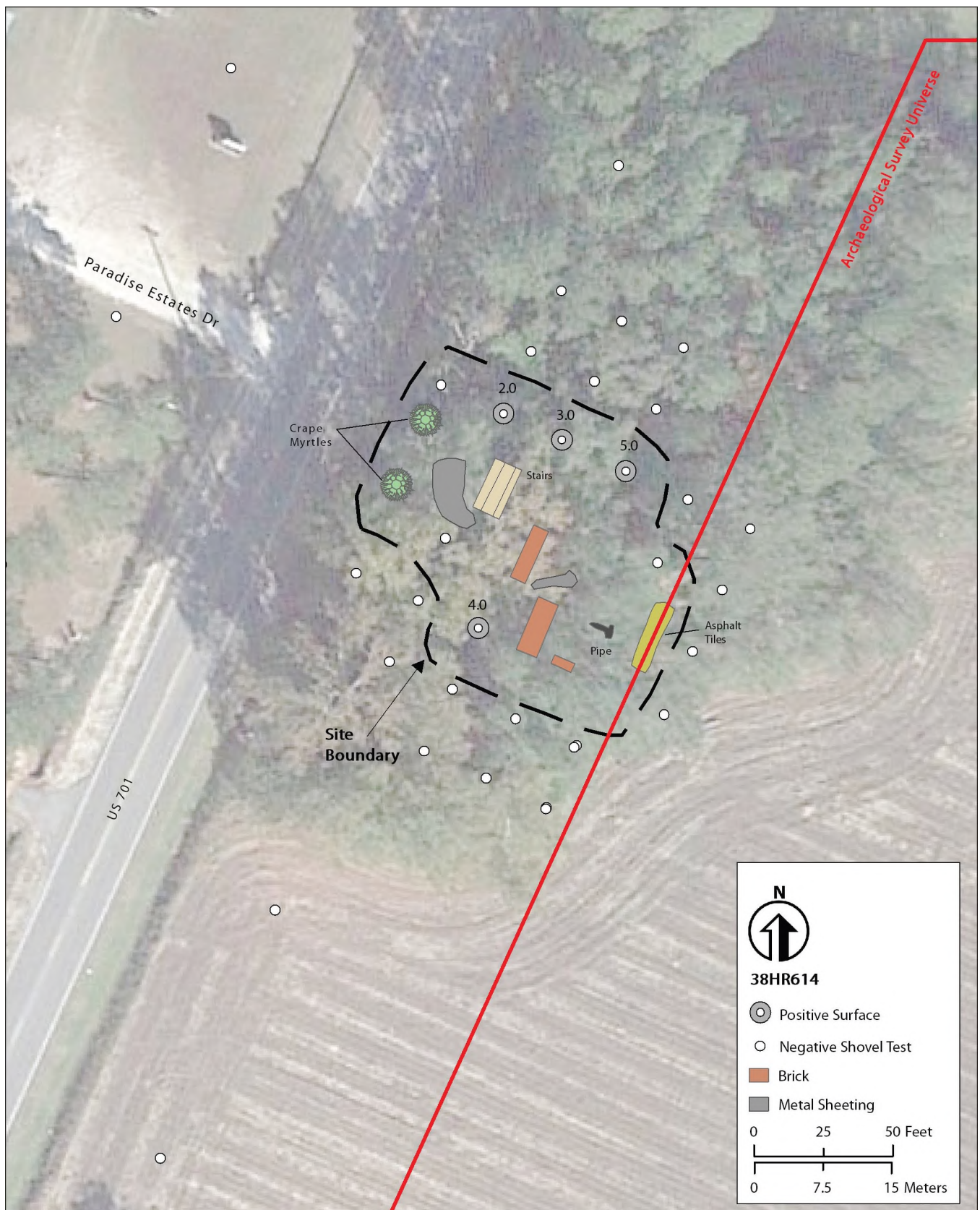


Figure 4.4 Site 38HR614 plan map.



Figure 4.5 View of the brick stair feature at 38HR614, facing west along the gravel walkway flanked by two crape myrtles and beyond to US 701 North.



Figure 4.6 View of the iron pipe extending from the ground on the east side of 38HR614.



Figure 4.7 Artifacts (one brick and three iron window weights) observed on the ground surface near Provenience 2.0 at 38HR614.

ing is shown in this location on the USGS (1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle (see Figure 3.9). The site has been disturbed by road construction and use, partial salvage of bricks and other building materials, and modern vandalism and trash dumping. Shovel tests in the southern portion of the site encountered some modern trash (i.e., plastic wrappers, etc.) in the first stratum.

We assessed 38HR614 for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. Site 38HR614 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, nor is it associated with significant persons or designs. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. We also assessed the site under Criterion D (*information potential*). Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Savage and Pope 1998). Twentieth-century artifact scatters and homesite remnants are common throughout the

Southeast and this region of South Carolina. The low density of artifacts, lack of subsurface deposits, and overall disturbed nature of the site suggests that 38HR614 has limited potential to further contribute to our understanding of the history of Horry County. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. Brockington recommends that 38HR614 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of the site is warranted.

4.2.3 Site 38HR615

UTM Datum (Zone): NAD27 (17)

Easting: 681224.89

Northing: 3754907.54

Cultural Affiliation: Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century Historic

Site Type: Artifact Scatter

Site Size: 25-by-35 m

Elevation: 19.8 m amsl

NRHP/Management Recommendation: Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38HR615 consists of a historic artifact scatter located in an open agricultural field east of US 701 North and north of Byrd Road in Horry County, South Carolina (see Figures 1.2 and 2.2). The site is positioned on a second terrace about 240 m southwest of an unnamed tributary of Grier Swamp and 965 m northeast of Priver Branch. Nearby vegetation currently consists of short grass and weeds; surface visibility is fair (about 40 percent). Figure 4.8 presents a plan of 38HR615. Typical views of the site are shown in Figures 4.9 and 4.10.

The site was identified when one 30-m-interval shovel test encountered Post-Contact artifacts at the surface. Delineation of the site consisted of placing additional shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals around the original positive test in cardinal directions until two negative tests were recorded. We excavated 27 delineation shovel tests. Five of these locations were positive for additional Post-Contact artifacts at the surface. The area was visually surveyed for cultural materials, though no structural remnants or additional artifacts were observed.

In total, 56.6 grams (g) brick and 11 Post-Contact artifacts were collected from shovel test locations at 38HR615 (see Appendix A). Table 4.3 summarizes the artifacts recovered from 38HR615. No subsurface artifacts were encountered. Collected artifacts include ceramics (n=2) and glass (n=9). Ceramics consist of one undecorated whiteware sherd (c1820+) and one Bristol and brown glazed stoneware sherd. Glass consists of window glass (n=6), one colorless container glass fragment, one solarized-amethyst glass container fragment (1880-1915), and one milk-glass container fragment (1743+). Milkglass was produced in England beginning in 1743 but did not gain popularity in the United States until the mid-

nineteenth century (Hume 1969:198; Newbound and Newbound 1995:7). By the late nineteenth century, milkglass was widely used for tablewares, containers, and lighting (Jones and Sullivan 1985:14).

Soils encountered at 38HR615 are comparable to USDA designated soils (see Figure 3.1 and Table 3.5). The site is located in an area with Nansemond loamy fine sand (NeA). Top soils have been disturbed by agricultural activity; however, deeper soils were largely intact. A typical shovel test encountered 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam (0-45 cmbs), over 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand with iron concretions (45-60 cmbs).

Site 38HR615 is a low-density surface scatter of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century artifacts located in an open agricultural field. The site is likely related to a Post-Contact building formerly located in the vicinity and possibly associated with the Allen community. However, we encountered no structural remnants or subsurface deposits. Additionally, no building is shown in this location on the USGS (1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle (see Figure 3.9). The site has been disturbed by ongoing agricultural activities (i.e., plowing) and road construction and use. Shovel tests in the southern portion of the site encountered some modern trash (i.e., plastic wrappers, etc.) in the first stratum.

We assessed 38HR615 for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, or with significant persons or designs. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. We also assessed the site under Criterion D (*information potential*). Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Savage and Pope 1998). Late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century artifact scatters are common throughout the Southeast and this region of South Carolina. The low density of artifacts, lack of subsurface deposits, and overall disturbed nature of the site suggests that 38HR615 has limited potential to further contribute to our understanding of the history of Horry County. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. Brockington recommends that



Figure 4.8 Site 38HR615 plan map.



Figure 4.9 View of 38HR615, facing northwest toward Isolate 2 and US 701 North.



Figure 4.10 View of 38HR615, facing north from Byrd Road.

Table 4.3 Artifacts recovered from 38HR615.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Description	Count	Weight (grams)
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment		56.6
	Glass	Window Glass	Fragment	6	
Kitchen	Ceramics	Stoneware	Bristol and Brown Glazed	1	
		Whiteware	Undecorated	1	
	Glass	Container	Colorless	1	
			Milkglass	1	
			Solarized-Amethyst	1	
Total				11	56.6

38HR615 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of the site is warranted.

4.2.4 Site 38HR616

UTM Datum (Zone): NAD27 (17)

Easting: 680570.63

Northing: 3753297.8

Cultural Affiliation: Twentieth Century

Site Type: Artifact Scatter

Site Size: 25-by-35 m

Elevation: 19.8 amsl

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38HR616 consists of a twentieth-century surface scatter located in the mule pen at the L.W. Paul Living History Farm directly west of US 701 and north of Harris Short Cut Lane in Horry County (see Figures 1.2 and 2.3). The site is positioned on a hill about 100 m south and 150 m west of unnamed tributaries of Grier Swamp. Nearby vegetation consists of grass with a few dispersed hardwood and pine trees; surface visibility is poor (less than 30 percent). Figure 4.11 presents a plan of 38HR616. Typical views of the site are shown in Figures 4.12 to 4.14.

The site was identified when one 30-m-interval shovel test encountered brick fragments on the ground surface. Delineation of the site consisted of placing additional shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals around the original positive test in cardinal directions until two negative tests were recorded. We excavated 25 delineation shovel tests, seven of which encountered Post-Contact artifacts on the ground surface. The area was visually surveyed for cultural materials. A general surface collection was gathered

from the center of the site (Provenience 1.0). No structural remnants were observed.

In total, seven Post-Contact artifacts were collected from 38HR616. Additionally, 730 g of brick and one iron plow blade were observed but not collected (see Appendix A). Table 4.4 summarizes the artifacts recovered from 38HR616. The plow blade was observed at Provenience 7.0. Collected artifacts include one brown glazed buff-bodied stoneware bottle neck, two undecorated whiteware fragments, colorless (n=1) and light blue (n=1) container glass fragments, one amber molded glass container fragment, and one unidentified iron fragment. All cultural materials were located at the surface; no subsurface artifacts were encountered.

Soils encountered at 38HR616 are comparable to USDA designated soils (see Figure 3.5 and Table 3.1). The site is located in an area with Yaohannah fine sandy loam (YaA). Soils have been disturbed by agricultural activity and erosion. A typical shovel test encountered 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam (0-15 cmbs), over 10YR 5/3 brown sand (15-30 cmbs), over 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey sand (30-45 cmbs).

Site 38HR616 is a surface scatter of twentieth-century artifacts in the mule pasture of the Horry County L.W. Paul Living History Farm (modern interpretation area). We spoke with the farm manager and he said that none of the historic buildings at the farm are local to the area; they have all been constructed as modern representations of historic buildings or moved from other locations. He also said that no historic buildings are known to have been located on the property. Additionally, no buildings are shown in this location on the USGS

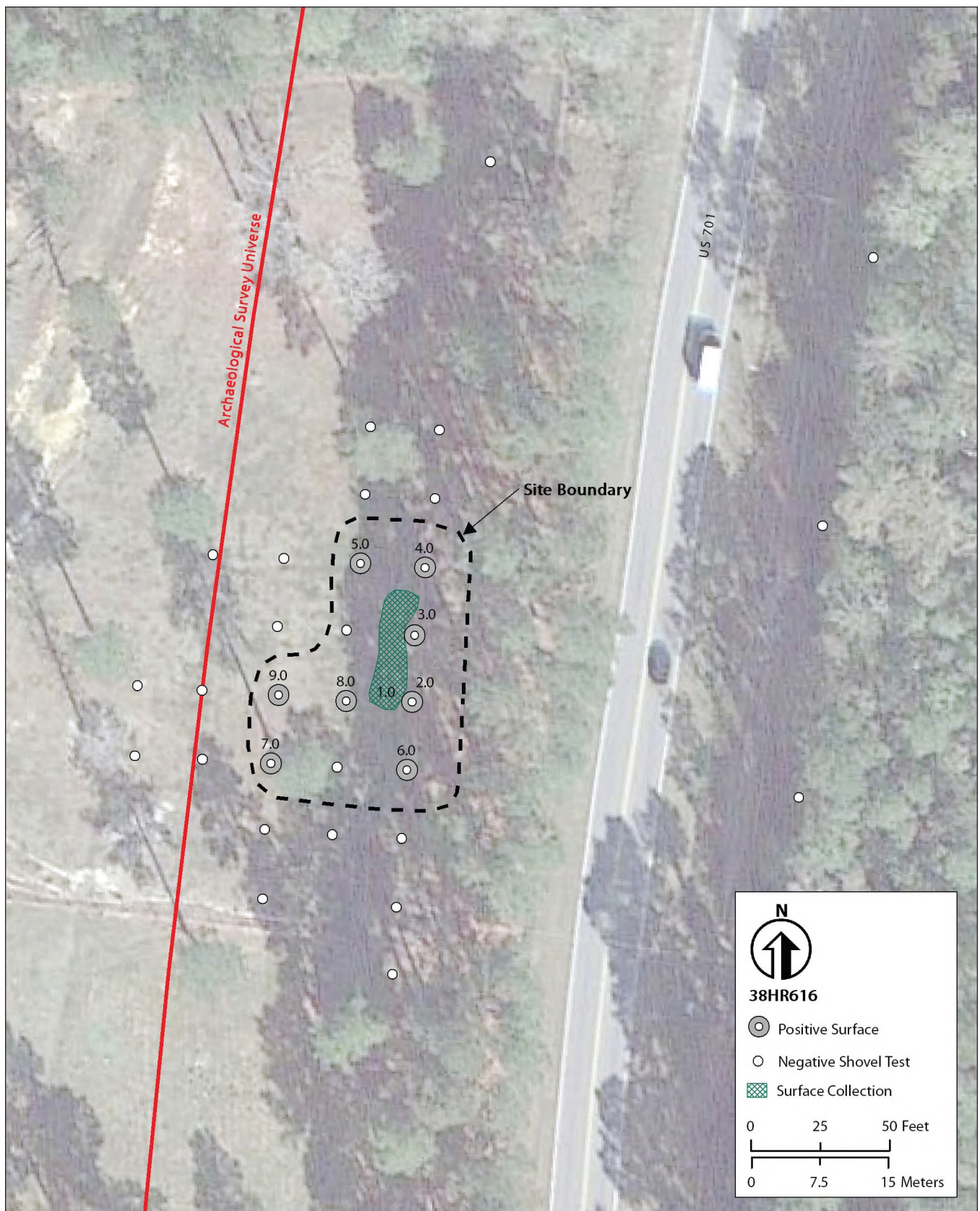


Figure 4.11 Site 38HR616 plan map.



Figure 4.12 General view of 38HR616, facing southwest toward the L.W. Paul Living History Farm.



Figure 4.13 General view of 38HR616, facing north.



Figure 4.14 View of the steep grade between 38HR616 and US 701 North, facing northeast.

Table 4.4 Artifacts recovered from 38HR616.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Description	Count	Weight (grams)
Activities	Metal	Iron	Plow Blade	1	
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment		730
Kitchen	Ceramics	Stoneware	Brown Glazed	1	
		Whiteware	Undecorated	2	
	Glass	Container	Colorless	1	
			Light Blue	1	
		Molded Container	Amber	1	
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Unidentified Fragment	1	
Total				8	730

(1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle (see Figure 3.10).

The site has been disturbed by agricultural use (e.g., plowing, mule pasture, etc.). Additionally, road construction and erosion have impacted the site. A steep grade to US 701 bounds the site to the east (see Figure 4.14). A scatter of broken, modern beer bottles was observed in the southwest portion of the site. This may indicate past or ongoing use of the

area for modern alcohol-based social gatherings.

We assessed 38HR616 for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, or with significant persons or designs. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. We also as-

sessed the site under Criterion D (*information potential*). Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Savage and Pope 1998). Twentieth-century artifact scatters are common throughout the Southeast and this region of South Carolina. The low density of artifacts, lack of subsurface deposits, and overall disturbed nature of the site suggests that 38HR616 has limited potential to further contribute to our understanding of the history of Horry County. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. Brockington recommends that 38HR616 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of the site is warranted.

4.2.5 Site 38HR617

UTM Datum (Zone): NAD27 (17)

Easting: 680493.21

Northing: 3751500.81

Cultural Affiliation: Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century

Site Type: Artifact Scatter/Dump

Site Size: 30-by-10 m

Elevation: 19.8 m amsl

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38HR617 consists of a surface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located between US 701 and Old Nelson Road, just south of Hair Nook Road in Horry County (see Figures 1.2 and 2.4). The site is positioned on a modified terrace landform about 200 m northwest of an unnamed tributary of Grier Swamp. Nearby vegetation consists of grass and two hardwood trees; surface visibility is good (approximately 75 percent). Figure 4.15 presents a plan of 38HR617. Typical views of the site are shown in Figures 4.16 and 4.17.

The site was identified when one 30-m-interval shovel test encountered a high-density surface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts. Delineation consisted of placing additional shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals around the original positive test in cardinal directions until two negative tests were recorded. We excavated 11 delineation shovel tests, two of which were located within the bounds of the surface artifact scatter.

The area was also visually surveyed for cultural materials. No structural remnants were observed. One concentration of oyster shells was observed in the eastern portion of the site adjacent to a large tree. Although additional artifacts were observed, we did not conduct a general artifact collection from the site.

In total, 20 Post-Contact artifacts and five oyster shells were collected from 38HR617 (see Appendix A). Table 4.5 summarizes the artifacts recovered from 38HR617. No subsurface artifacts were encountered. Collected artifacts include historic ceramics (stoneware and whiteware), historic glass (molded and machine-made), an unidentified white metal fragment, and an iron staple. Machine-made solarized-amethyst glass dates to the early twentieth century (1904-1915) and whiteware dates to the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century.

Soils encountered at 38HR617 are comparable to USDA designated soils (see Figure 3.5 and Table 3.1). The site is located in an area with Eulonia loamy fine sand (EuA). Soils have been heavily disturbed by culvert, drainage ditch, and road construction, and erosion. Soils at 38HR617 may have been redeposited from an unknown location. A typical shovel test encountered considerably mottled 10YR 4/3 brown, 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray, 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow, and 2.5Y 7/2 light gray clayey sand (0-50 cmbs). All artifacts were located at the surface or eroding out of the soil; no artifacts were found subsurface.

Site 38HR617 is a Post-Contact artifact scatter that may be related to a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation in the vicinity. However, no structural remnants or subsurface deposits were identified. Additionally, no building is shown in this location on the USGS (1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle (see Figure 3.10).

The site contains two larger oak trees and a concentration of oyster shell. However, these features are likely coincidental. The site has been considerably disturbed by road construction and use, excavation of drainage ditches, and culvert construction. Soils are so disturbed that the artifacts were likely deposited in fill soil from an unknown location. The landform is also very eroded. We also observed some modern trash (i.e., plastic wrappers, aluminum can, modern beer bottles, etc.) across the surface of the site.

We assessed 38HR617 for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Inte-



Figure 4.15 Site 38HR617 plan map.



Figure 4.16 View of 38HR617, facing south across the drainage ditch. Brockington field archaeologist, John O'Donnell collects representative artifacts from the surface scatter.



Figure 4.17 View from 38HR617, facing west southwest toward a culvert under US 701 North.

Table 4.5 Artifacts recovered from 38HR617.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Description	Count
Architecture	Metal	Iron	Staple	1
Kitchen	Ceramics	Stoneware	Molded Brown Glazed	3
		Whiteware	Decal	1
			Molded	1
			Red Slipped	1
			Underglaze Hand Painted	1
			Undecorated	3
	Glass	Molded Bottle	Light Green	1
		Container	Cobalt Blue	1
		Machine-Made Container	Milkglass	1
			Solarized-Amethyst	1
		Molded Container	Amber	1
		Handle	Solarized-Amethyst	1
		Molded Jar	Colorless	2
Miscellaneous	Metal	White Metal	Unidentified Fragment	1
Fauna	Shell	Oyster		5
Total				25

rior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, or with significant persons or designs. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. We also assessed the site under Criterion D (*information potential*). Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Savage and Pope 1998). Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifact scatters are common throughout the Southeast and this region of South Carolina. The lack of subsurface deposits, the lack of context and integrity, and the highly disturbed nature of the site suggests that 38HR617 has limited potential to further contribute to our understanding of the history of Horry County. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. Brockington recommends that 38HR617 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of the site is warranted.

4.2.6 Isolated Finds

Our archaeological survey also identified two isolated finds (see Figure 1.2 and Table 4.1). Isolated finds are defined as areas with one or two artifacts that are not associated with any other landscape features or structural remnants. Isolate 1 is a Pre-Contact rhyolite reduction flake located subsurface (0-30 cmbs) in an open yard south of Long Avenue Extension east of Mt. Pisgah Church. The flake is associated with Pre-Contact use and occupation of the region, related to the procurement and consumption of locally available resources. Isolate 2 consists of two small brick fragments (<20 g) located at the surface in an agricultural field northeast of the intersection of US 701 and Byrd Road. The isolate is located approximately 45 m west of 38HR615 and is likely related to the same Post-Contact occupation/building (see Figure 4.8). No structural remnants are present, and no building was shown in this location on the USGS (1943) *Adrian, South Carolina* quadrangle (see Figure 3.9). Isolated finds are generally not eligible for the NRHP. Brockington recommends that Isolates 1 and 2 are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of these finds is warranted.

4.3 Architectural Survey Results

From April 2 through 6, 2018, Brockington Architectural Historian Sheldon Owens conducted an intensive architectural survey of the architectural SU. These investigations consisted of a windshield survey of the Project Area to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Mr. Owens recorded any buildings, structures, objects, or landscapes that are over 50 years of age and that retain sufficient integrity. All historic resources were documented using digital photography and have been recorded on the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Intensive Documentation Form (see Appendix B).

During the architectural survey, the architectural historian reviewed 10 previously recorded resources and identified 23 new resources (Resources 3801 through 3823) within the architectural SU (see Figure 1.2). Figures 4.18-4.21 show the locations of these 33 resources. One of the new resources (3316.01) is a previously undocumented building associated with a previously recorded resource (3316). For more detail on individual resources, see their respective forms in Appendix B.

In general, the survey universe forms a parallel buffer along US 701 from north of Conway toward the road's intersection with SC 97. The area includes greater commercial and industrial development toward the southern end, closer to Conway, and more residential buildings to the north. There is a mixture of both historic and modern residences with a few residential subdivisions located on the connecting arterial roads. The built environment along US 701 does not exhibit a particular pattern of development in terms of age, spacing, or architectural type. Bungalows, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and vernacular forms are all present. Overall, the historic building stock within the survey universe lacks architectural integrity with the most common alterations being replacement doors, windows, and siding.

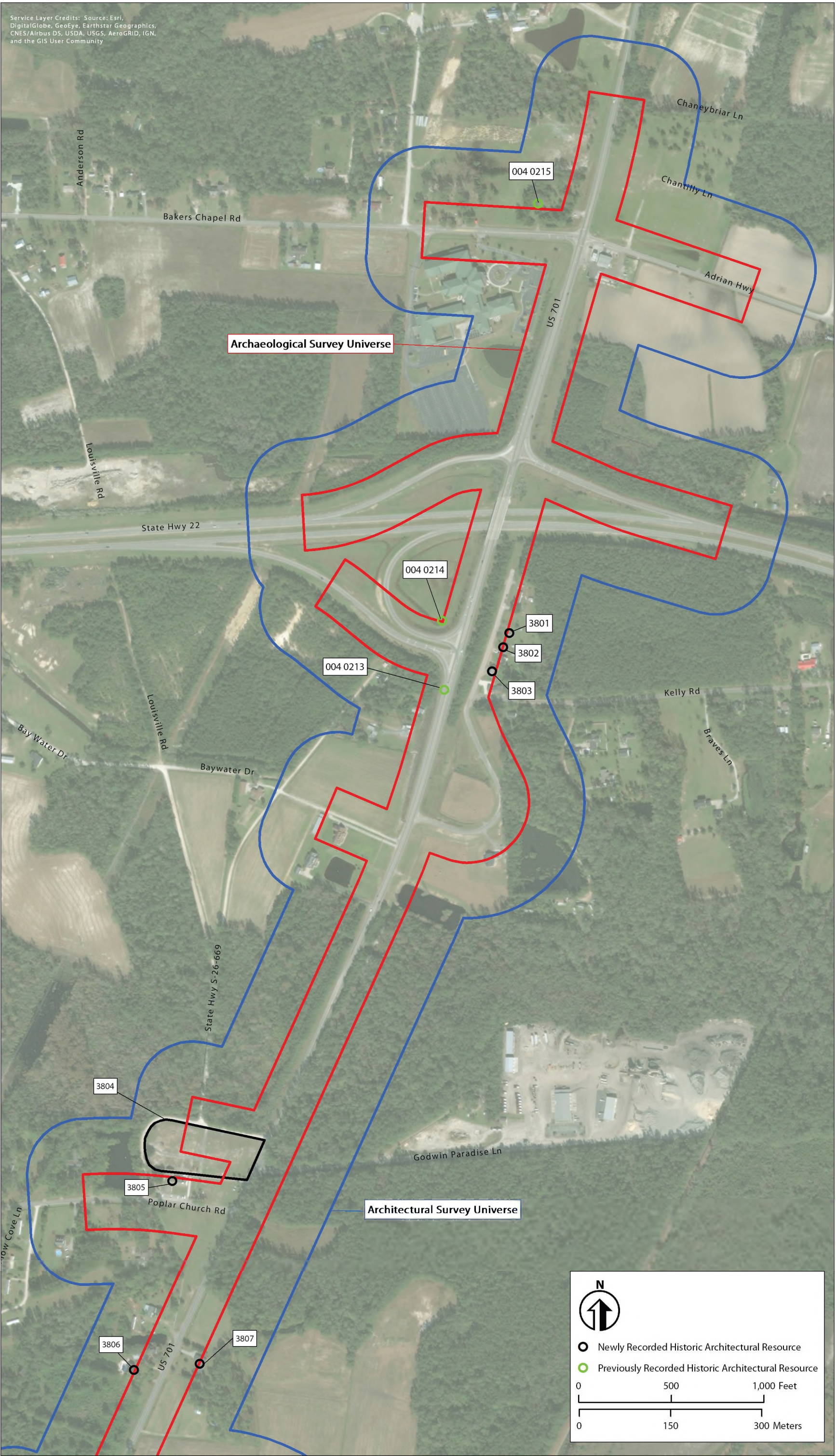


Figure 4.18 Historic resources in the northern portion of the architectural survey universe shown on modern aerial imagery.

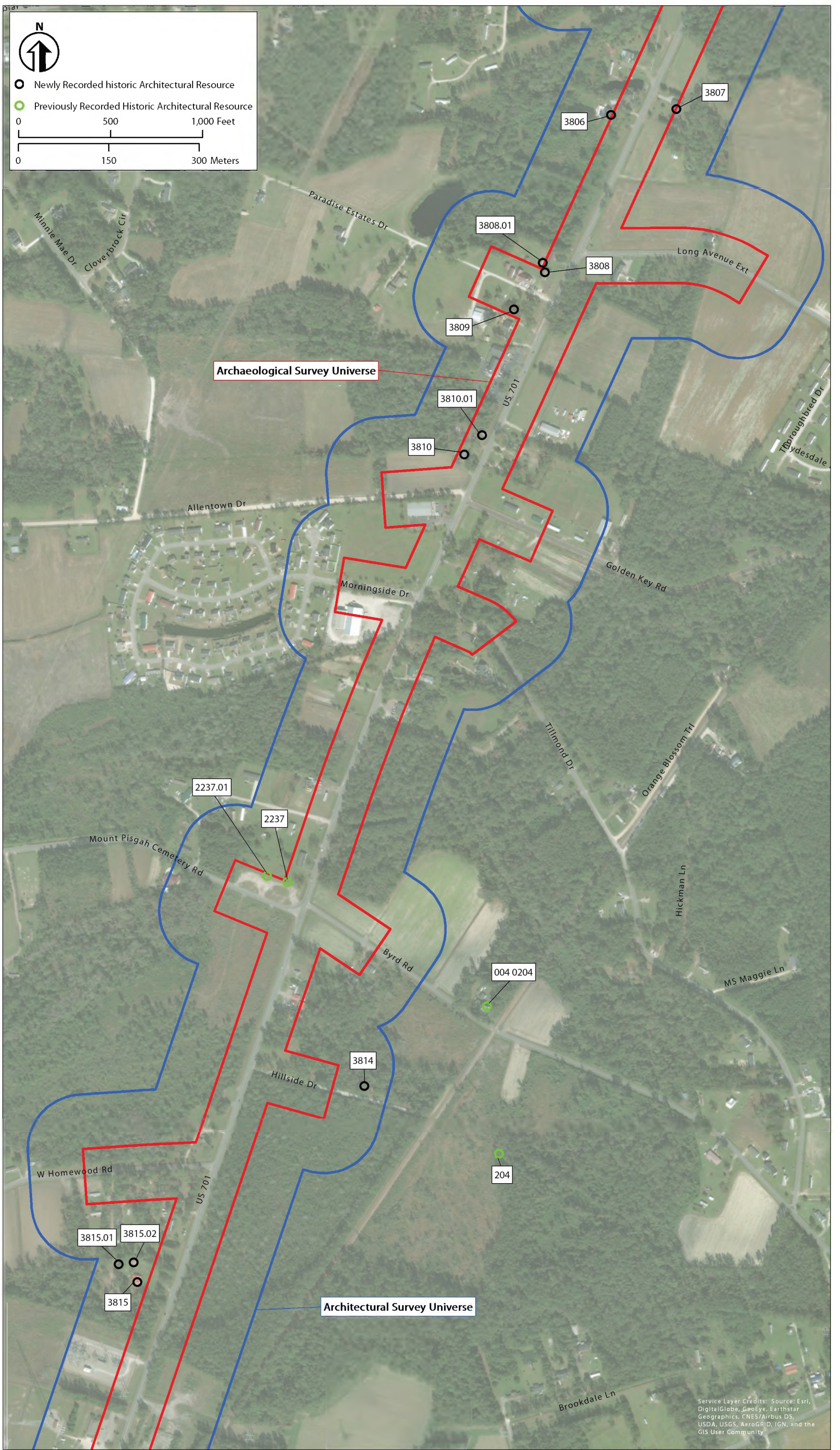


Figure 4.19 Historic resources within the north central portion of the architectural survey universe shown on modern aerial imagery.

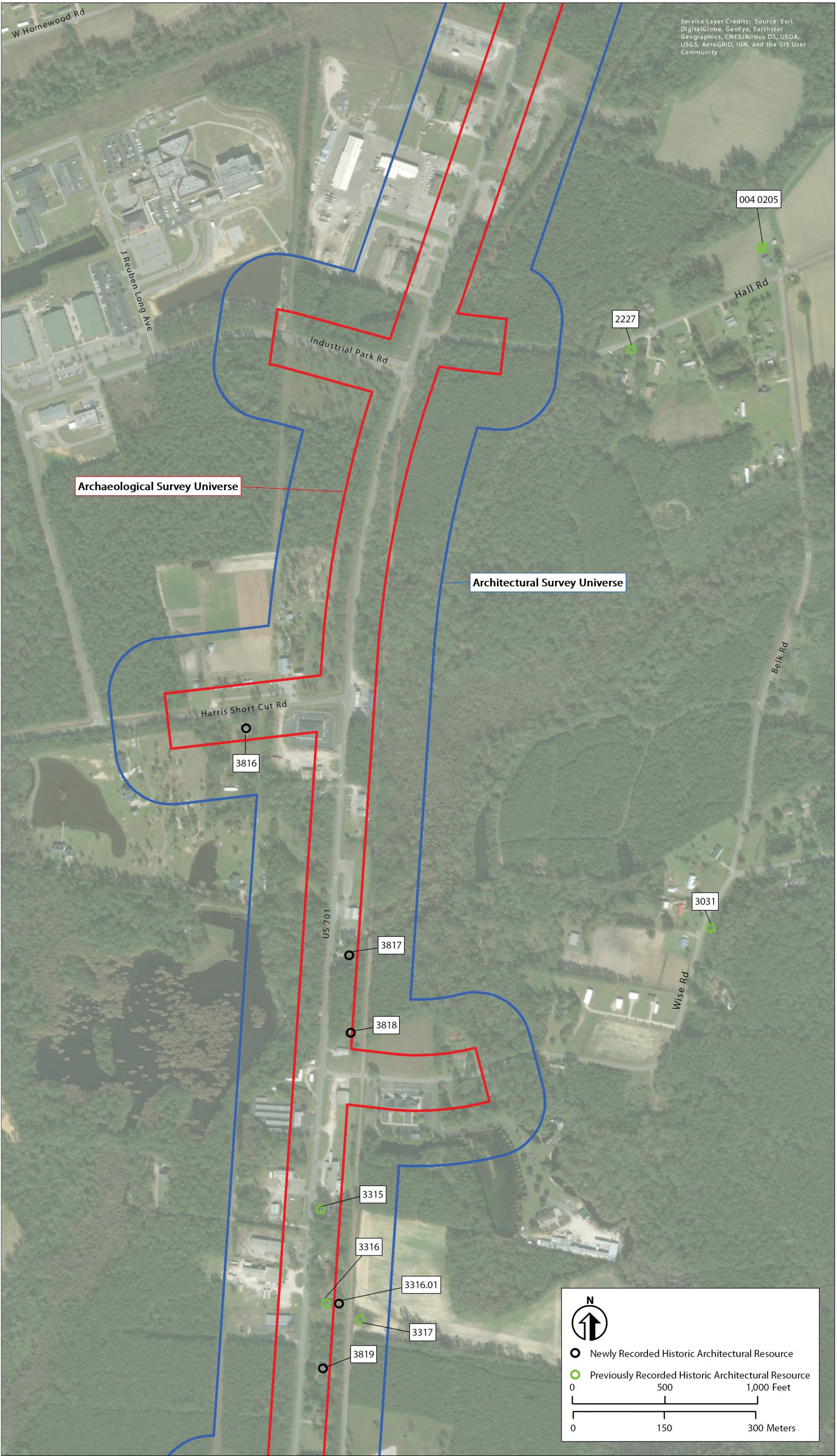


Figure 4.20 Historic resources within the south central portion of the architectural survey universe shown on modern aerial imagery.

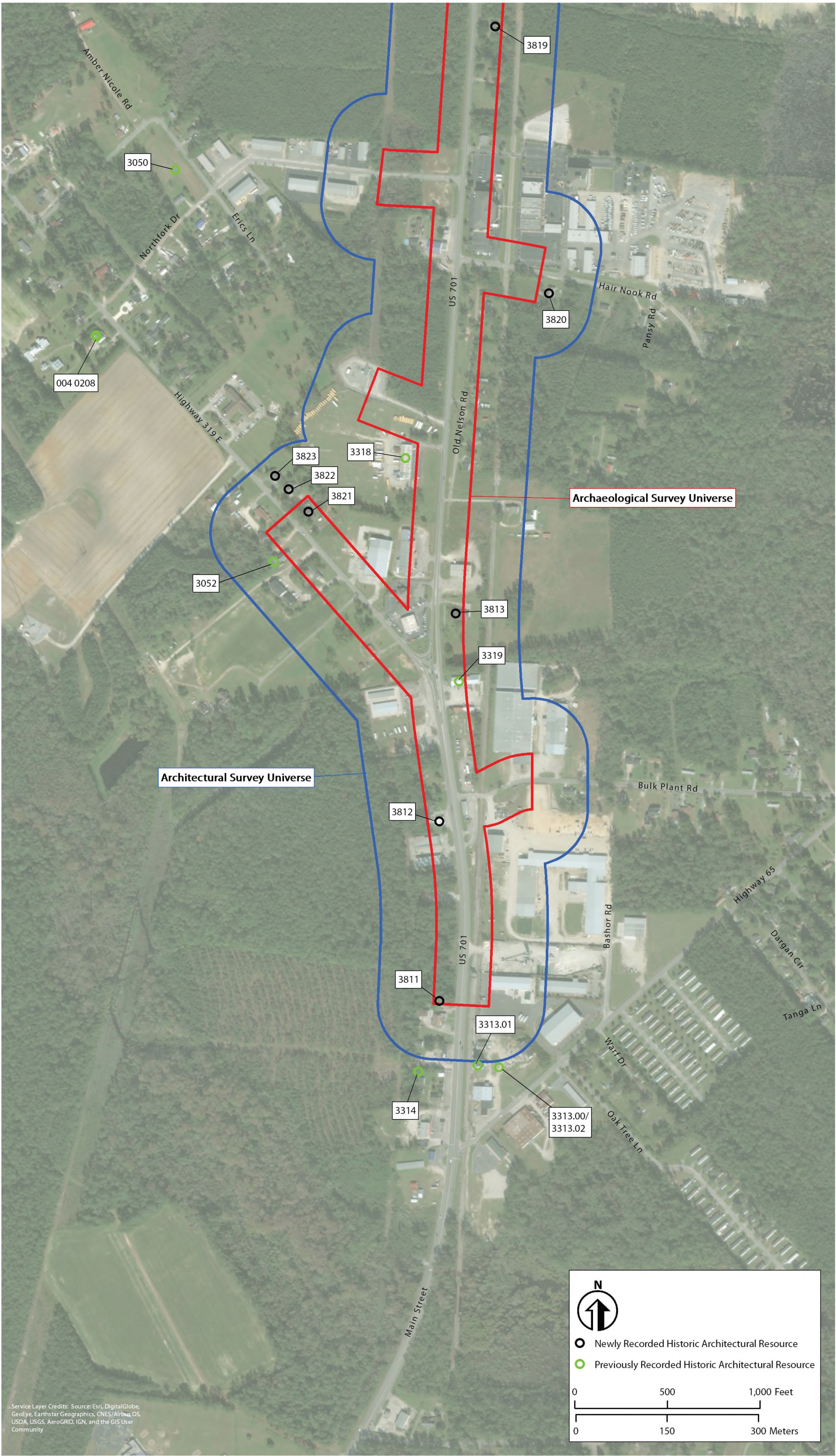


Figure 4.21 Historic resources within the southern portion of the architectural survey universe shown on modern aerial imagery.

4.3.1 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

There are 10 previously recorded architectural resources in the architectural SU (see Figures 1.2 and 4.18-4.21. Table 4.6 summarizes these resources. Most of these resources were documented in a 2008 Horry County planning level architectural survey (Reed et al. 2009). Four of the resources have been demolished and require no additional discussion or management. The remainder, all originally determined not eligible by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), are discussed on the following pages.

Table 4.6 Previously documented architectural resources within the architectural survey universe.

Resource	Name	Address	Date	NRHP Determination/ Current Status	Reference
004 0213	Poplar United Methodist Church	8 miles north of Conway on west side of US 701	c1905	Not Eligible (incorrectly plotted; demolished & replaced by newer building; see Resource 3805)	Utterback and Utterback 1988
004 0215	Julius and Lela Strickland House	4211 Bakers Chapel Road	c1912	Extant/Not Eligible	
2237	N/A	4505 US 701	c1960	Not Eligible/Demolished	Reed et al. 2009
2237.01	N/A	4505 US 701	c1960	Not Eligible/Demolished	
3052	N/A	3259 SC 319	1946	Not Eligible/Demolished	
3313	Homewood Feed Company	2919 SC 65	c1950	Extant/Not Eligible	
3315	N/A	3680 US 701, east side	1948	Extant/Not Eligible	
3316	N/A	3660 US 701	c1945	Extant/Not Eligible	
3318	Horry School Bus Maintenance Shop	3275 US 701	c1955	Extant/Not Eligible	
3319	N/A	SE corner int. of SC 319 and US 701	c1960	Extant/Not Eligible	

**Resource 004 0215 (4211 Bakers Chapel Road
[Julius and Lela Strickland House])**

Resource 004 0215 is a c1912 front-gabled bungalow located at the northwest corner of US 701 and SC 97 (see Figure 4.18). Currently vacant, this previously recorded resource was originally documented by Utterback and Utterback (1988) and determined ineligible for the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO. It is located on the parcel containing archaeological site 38HR613 (see Section 4.2.1). The house foundation consists of replacement concrete block piers and the wood frame structure is covered in original drop siding (Figure 4.22). A hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles covers the porch. Other architectural features on the porch include the exposed rafter tails, simple wooden posts, and a wooden railing. The offset front door appears to be a historic replacement. The building's windows are six-over-six double-hung sash, although several units are absent, along with the original brick stove flue.

We reviewed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 004 0215 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). Originally determined ineligible by the South

Carolina SHPO, the building is a typical example of early twentieth-century vernacular residential architecture in the area, and it is in poor structural condition. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to the absence and poor condition of architectural materials, the resource exhibits a low level of integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 004 0215 remains ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.22 Resource 004 0215, facing northwest.

Resource 3313 (2919 SC 65 [Homewood Feed Company])

Resource 3313 is the Homewood Feed Company (see Figure 4.21). Located near the southern edge of the architectural SU, the property was originally recorded by Reed et al. (2009) and determined ineligible by the South Carolina SHPO. The property is a c1950s agricultural-industrial facility designed to support area agriculture. The silos are typical consolidated metal grain silos composed of riveted corrugated metal sheeting (Figure 4.23).

We reviewed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3313 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). Originally determined ineligible by the South Carolina SHPO, the property is a common form of mid-twentieth century agricultural-industrial design in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource is composed of common materials and constructed for functionality. While it appears to retain a high degree of integrity, it does not exhibit a significant design or type of architecture and does

not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 3313 remains ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.23 Resource 3313, facing east.

Resource 3315 (3680 US 701)

Resource 3315, which faces west to US 701 (see Figure 4.20), was originally documented by Reed et al. (2009) as part of the Horry County Survey. Constructed about 1948, this small, minimal traditional house (Figure 4.24) sits on a foundation hidden by stamped metal simulating ashlar blocks. The partial-width front porch has a front-facing gable supported by square wood posts and a wood floor set on a continuous brick foundation. The non-historic front door is flanked by six-over-six doublehung sash windows with decorative shutters. Drop siding sheathes the exterior walls and a shed carport extends from the south elevation. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and there is an exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation near its junction with the carport.

We reviewed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3315 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). Originally documented by Reed et al. (2009) and determined ineligible by the South Carolina SHPO, the building is a typical example of early twentieth-century vernacular residential architecture in the

area and it is in poor structural condition. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource exhibits a moderate degree of integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction. It does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 3315 remains ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.24 Resource 3315, facing east.

Resources 3316 and 3316.01 (3660 US 701)

Constructed about 1945, Resource 3316 faces west toward US 701 (see Figure 4.20). This is a cross-gabled bungalow with a perpendicular side-gabled porch that extends beyond the plan of the main block of the house (Figures 4.25 and 4.26). Rising one story from a concrete pier foundation, the exterior is sheathed in asbestos shingles, with asbestos shingles covering the roof. The original front door is set on the side-facing elevation of the inset porch and window configurations vary throughout the house. The remaining original windows are wood-framed two-over-two, and replacement windows are synthetic one-over-one. Craftsman details include the exposed rafter tails beneath the eaves and the battered wood posts set on brick piers within the porch. The front-facing gable features an exterior brick chimney, flanked to either side by single windows.

During the survey, the architectural historian also recorded one outbuilding not documented by Reed et al. (2009). Resource 3316.01 (Figure 4.27) is a detached garage consisting of a poured concrete floor, a wood frame sheathed in weatherboard, and

large vertical board doors on the south elevation. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

We reviewed the NRHP eligibility of Resources 3316 and 3316.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). Originally determined ineligible by the South Carolina SHPO, the property is a typical example of early twentieth-century vernacular residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource lacks integrity due to alterations, such as the replacement of original windows with incompatible replacements. The building represents a common architectural type that does not possess historical or architectural significance and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resources 3316 and 3316.01 are not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.25 Resource 3316, front oblique, facing northeast.



Figure 4.26 Resource 3316, side elevation, facing north.



Figure 4.27 Resource 3316.01, garage, facing northeast.

Resource 3318 (3725 US 701 [Horry County Bus Barn])

Located at 3275 US 701, Resource 3318 is the Horry County School System's bus maintenance barn (see Figure 4.21). Documented by Reed et al. (2009), the building was determined not eligible by the South Carolina SHPO. Constructed about 1955, this is a utilitarian structure built on a concrete foundation and features painted concrete block walls, a side-gabled roof covered in replacement raised-seam metal, and nine bays across the façade (Figure 4.28). These bays include either eighteen-light, metal-framed industrial windows, or entry bays with single doors or cargo doors.

We reviewed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3318 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). Originally determined ineligible by the South Carolina SHPO, the building is an example of mid-twentieth-century utilitarian architecture and was designed for functionality. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody

the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 3318 remains ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.28 Resource 3318, facing west.

Resource 3319 (3162 US 701 [Davis Roofing])

Located at 3162 US 701, Resource 3319 currently houses the Davis Roofing company (see Figure 4.21). Documented by Reed et al. (2009), the building was determined not eligible by the South Carolina SHPO. Constructed about 1960, this is a commercial structure built on a concrete block foundation and features a west-facing façade covered in non-historic stucco and quoining at the corners (Figure 4.29). This elevation also includes an entry stoop composed of concrete block and brick steps, a non-historic door, and louvered horizontal windows. The remaining three elevations include heavy gauge metal sheeting; the south side elevation also contains three cargo doors, two of which are modern replacements. The rear (east) elevation includes a concrete loading dock.

We reviewed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3319 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). Originally determined ineligible by the South Carolina SHPO, the building is an example of mid-twentieth-century commercial architecture and was designed for functionality. During the background

research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and has been altered by the application of stucco on the façade, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Resource 3319 remains ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.29 Resource 3319, facing east.

4.3.2 Newly Identified Architectural Resources

Investigators recorded 23 newly identified architectural resources in the architectural SU, including 20 residential houses, one commercial building, one church, and one cemetery. Table 4.7 summarizes these 23 resources, which are discussed on the following pages, as well as the previously discussed Resource 3316.01. Appendix B includes the respective South Carolina Statewide Survey Forms.

Table 4.7 Newly identified architectural resources in architectural survey universe.

Resource	Name	Description	Address	Type/Style	NRHP Recommendation
3316.01	Garage for Resource 3316 (see Section 4.3.1)	c1950s Garage	3660 US 701	Support Building	Not Eligible (see Section 4.3.1)
3801	232 Old US 701	c1950 House	232 Old 701	Bungalow	Not Eligible
3802	224 Old US 701	c1950 House	224 Old 701	Ranch	Not Eligible
3803	210 Old US 701	c1935 House	210 Old 701	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3804	Poplar United Methodist Cemetery	c1865 to Present	5095 US 701	Cemetery	Not Eligible
3805	Poplar United Methodist Church	c1965 temple-front religious building	5095 US 701	Temple-front	Not Eligible
3806	4975 US 701	c1945 House	4975 US 701	Bungalow	Not Eligible
3807	4982 US 701	c1964 House	4982 US 701	Ranch	Not Eligible
3808	4889 US 701	c1955 House	4889 US 701	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3809	4879 US 701	c1952 House	4879 US 701	Bungalow	Not Eligible
3810	4757 US 701	c1962 House	4757 US 701	Ranch	Not Eligible
3811	3031 US 701	c1950 House	3031 US 701	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
3812	3099 US 701	c1963 Commercial	3099 US 701	Commercial w/ International Style elements	Not Eligible
3813	3200 US 701	1965 House	3200 US 701	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3814	11 Hillside Drive	c1940s House/ Vacant	11 Hillside Drive	Hall-parlor	Not Eligible
3815	4325 US 701	c1955 House	4325 US 701	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3816	2260 Harris Short Cut Road	c1960 House	2260 Harris Short Cut Road	Ranch	Not Eligible
3817	3782 US 701	c1950s House	3782 US 701	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3818	3730 US 701	c1930s House	3730 US 701	Single-pen	Not Eligible
3819	3604 US 701	c1920 House	3604 US 701	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3820	3250 Hair Nook Road	c1945 House	3250 Hair Nook Road	Bungalow	Not Eligible
3821	3262 SC 319	c1950 House	3262 SC 319	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible
3822	3280 SC 319	c1945 House	3280 SC 319	Vernacular	Not Eligible
3823	3290 SC 319	c1950 House	3290 SC 319	Minimal Traditional	Not Eligible

Resource 3801 (232 Old US 701)

Resource 3801 is a c1950s front-gable bungalow facing west at 232 Old US 701 (see Figure 4.18). Set on a hidden foundation, the one-story house features an exterior recently sheathed in vinyl siding (Figure 4.30). The windows, some of which are flanked by false shutters, are non-historic replacements consisting of one-over-one double-hung synthetic sashes. The inset porch includes an original wooden floor and brick steps but has a non-historic replacement front door with a fixed diamond window in the upper half. The front-gabled porch roof is supported by synthetic Doric columns. The front-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Based on tax assessor photographs, as late as 2011 the windows were original wood-framed double-hung sash and the exterior was sheathed in asbestos siding; therefore, the exterior was only recently modernized. Due to these material alterations, the building features very little of its original architectural fabric.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3801 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of mid-twentieth-

century vernacular residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource exhibits a low level of integrity and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3801 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.30 Resource 3801, facing east.

Resource 3802 (224 Old US 701)

Resource 3802 is a c1950 ranch house located at 224 Old US 701 (see Figure 4.18). This one-story house features a masonry foundation sheathed in brick and a bonded brick exterior (Figure 4.31). The front entry stoop has a gabled roof supported with decorative iron posts, a concrete floor, and brick steps. The front door, set asymmetrically to the façade, appears to be original. The façade also contains two sets of paired three-over-one double-hung sash windows with decorative shutters along with a large fixed picture window, flanked by three-over-one double-hung sashes. The south side elevation contains a secondary entry stoop by the driveway. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the property contains several non-historic prefabricated support structures.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3802 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*).

Although the resource maintains a high level of integrity, it represents a common form of mid-twentieth-century architecture and does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3802 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.31 Resource 3802, facing east.

Resource 3803 (210 Old US 701)

Resource 3803 is a c1935 vernacular house facing west at 210 Old US 701 (see Figure 4.18). Rising from a concrete block foundation, this two-story house exhibits no particular architectural type or style (Figure 4.32). The front elevation, facing Old US 701, does not have an entry. Rather, the north façade contains a side-entry porch with a gabled roof, decorative iron supports and a concrete pad floor. The south elevation includes a similarly designed open carport. All the building's windows are wood-framed two-over-two double-hung sash units. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the upper story has a brick chimney flue. Based on its overall form and age, this may have originally been a traditional one-story bungalow, with the upper story added later.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3803 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is an example of early to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion

under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a moderate level of integrity, it does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3803 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.32 Resource 3803, facing east.

Resources 3804 and 3805 (5095 US 701 [Poplar United Methodist Church Cemetery and Church Building])

The present Poplar United Methodist Church (Resource 3805) replaced an earlier structure that dated to about 1905. This c1965 building features a temple-front design typical of mid-twentieth-century religious architecture, which is highlighted by the classical bell tower and steeple (Figure 4.33). The façade includes a front-facing gable sheathed in vinyl siding along with a stained-glass lunette. The porch consists of a masonry floor, steps, simple Doric columns, and an iron railing. The paired doors are set symmetrically to the façade and are capped with a lunette. Each of the stained glass eight-over-eight double-hung windows, present throughout the sanctuary, are also topped with lunettes and brick arches. Simple brick quoining decorates the building's front corners. Based on the appearance of the brickwork, the rear fellowship hall likely post-dates the sanctuary. This wing is set perpendicular to the sanctuary and includes a side-gabled roof and six-over-six wood windows.

Located on the northern portion of the church grounds, the Poplar Methodist Cemetery (Resource 3804; Figure 4.34) pre-dates the current church building. The Find A Grave website documents the cemetery with 533 individual interments memorialized to date (Find A Grave 2008). The cemetery contains at least 400 headstones, mostly of granite, marble, and concrete. Common family names include Anderson, Cartrett, Booth, Thompkins, and Dorman. The oldest marker dates to 1865 and there may be additional unmarked graves. Typical of period cemeteries, plots are bounded with low brick or stone walls and some cast iron fencing. We observed no particularly unusual types of funerary art.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resources 3804 and 3805 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The church is a typical example of mid-twentieth-century religious architecture commonly found throughout the region and the cemetery does not feature any exceptional or unique forms of funerary art. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although both resources retain a high level of integrity, they do not possess architectural significance and

do not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*).

Additionally, graves and cemeteries may qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A-G (Potter and Boland 1992:14-18). With the exception of graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from Potter and Boland's (1992) Criteria Considerations. Criteria Considerations A, B, E, and G do not apply to Resource 3804. These criteria refer to cemeteries or graves that were designed with architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance (A), have been relocated (B), are constructed in manners that are part of master plans (E), or that have gained their significance in the last 50 years (G). Under Criteria Consideration C, D, and F, Resource 3804 may be eligible for the NRHP if it can be associated with graves of historic figures (C), persons of transcendent importance (D), or are commemorative (F). As previously mentioned, background research identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria Considerations C, D, or F. Resource 3804 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

However, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600). Resource 3804 should be preserved in place. The proposed project should be designed to avoid Resource 3804.



Figure 4.33 Resource 3805, Poplar United Methodist Church, facing north.



Figure 4.34 Resource 3804, Poplar Methodist Church Cemetery.

Resource 3806 (4975 US 701)

Resource 3806 is a c1945 front-gabled bungalow facing west at 4975 US 701 (see Figure 4.19). This one-story house rises from a concrete foundation and has a wood frame covered in non-historic synthetic siding (Figure 4.35). The front-gabled porch features wood supports and a wood railing, paired windows, and a wood paneled door. All the house's windows are synthetic one-over-one replacements. The most significant alteration is the rear addition, set perpendicular to the main house. This addition appears to have been constructed within the last decade and features a steep side gable which exceeds the height of the original house, synthetic siding, and a concrete block foundation.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3806 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is an altered example of mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource exhibits a low degree of architectural integrity and

little of its historic fabric is visible. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3806 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.35 Resource 3806, facing west.

Resource 3807 (4982 US 701)

Resource 3807 is a 1964 ranch house located at 4982 US 701 (see Figure 4.19). This one-story house features a north-south linear footprint, typical of ranch house construction (Figure 4.36). It features a low, hipped roof, covered in asphalt shingles, and an asymmetrically set front door, which appears to be original. Windows throughout the house are wood-framed double-hung sash units with horizontal two-over-two lights, a common linear emphasis of ranch houses. The north end of the house features a hipped-roof carport with brick supports and a pierced brick wall. This carport includes a secondary entry with a wood paneled door. A final architectural feature is the prominent brick chimney on the north end of the house.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3807 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although

the resource maintains a high level of integrity, not unusual for mid-twentieth-century brick ranches, it represents a common form residential architecture and does not possess the architectural significance to qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3807 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.36 Resource 3807, facing west.

Resource 3808 (4889 US 701)

Resource 3808 is a c1955 vernacular house facing east at 4889 US 701 (see Figure 4.19). Rising from a masonry foundation, the house possesses no particular architectural type or style (Figure 4.37). The main portion of the house features a cross-gable roof with a projecting front-gable over the porch. The porch itself consists largely of replacement materials, including its concrete block foundation, the wooden floor, railing, and square posts. The façade features an asymmetrical door flanked by paired replacement six-over-six windows. The south side wing of the house has two-over-two windows. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and a brick chimney flue is present on the central ridgeline. The house also includes one outbuilding (Resource 3808.01; Figure 4.38) near the northwest corner. This small storage building has a masonry foundation, a wood frame covered in clapboard siding, a two-over-two double-hung sash window, and a side gabled roof covered in raised seam metal.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3808 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical vernacular example of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource retains a moderate level of integrity but does not represent a significant type of architecture and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3808 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.37 Resource 3808, facing west.



Figure 4.38 Resource 3808.01, facing west.

Resource 3809 (4879 US 701)

Resource 3809 is a c1952 hipped roof bungalow facing east to US 701 (Figures 4.19 and 4.39). This construction date was gathered from the Horry County Tax Assessor (Parcel ID No. 27509020002). We also reviewed USGS topographic maps and historic aerial photographs. Resource 3809 is not shown on the 1920 Soil Map of Horry County, nor is it shown on the 1943, 1944, or 1962 USGS *Adrian, South Carolina* topographic quadrangles. However, it is visible on a 1964 historic aerial. Built on a concrete block foundation, the one-story structure has painted concrete block walls and a full-width porch. The porch has an at-grade poured concrete floor, a concrete block knee wall, and concrete block piers topped with decorative turned wood supports. Windows throughout the house are paired two-over-two double-hung sash and the central front door is a non-historic replacement. Other architectural features include the exposed rafter tails, a hipped dormer with a louvered vent, and a painted concrete block chimney on the south elevation.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3809 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a high level of integrity, it represents a common form of mid-twentieth-century architecture and does not possess architectural significance. It does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3809 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.39 Resource 3809, facing west.

Resource 3810 (4757 US 701 [Henry Lewis House])

Resource 3810 is a 1962 linear ranch house facing east to US 701 (see Figure 4.19; Figures 4.40-4.42). Bonded brick covers the exterior and all windows appear to be replacement synthetic one-over-one double-hung sash, with some containing non-historic decorative shutters. The screened porch is inset beneath the main roof and contains a concrete pad floor on a brick foundation, brick steps, and a low wall of non-historic vinyl siding. The front door, set within the porch, is a non-historic replacement and the tri-partite picture window includes replacement one-over-one synthetic units. The integrated garage, typical of ranch construction, includes brick posts and an enclosed utility room with a modern door. Other non-historic features include the replacement metal roof.

The property also contains a decorative brick and concrete wall fronting the roadway, along with a tobacco barn (Resource 3810.01; Figure 4.42), now used for storage, approximately 100 feet northeast of the house. This barn pre-dates the current house and consists of a wood frame on a buried post founda-

tion. Weatherboard and rolled tarpaper sheathe the exterior and the vertical board doors are replacements. Additional board and batten doors appear on the east and west sides which also include open shed ports for implement storage. V-crimp metal covers the roof.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3810 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century residential ranch architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a moderate level of integrity, it represents a common form of mid-twentieth-century architecture and does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3810 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.40 Resource 3810, facing west.



Figure 4.41 Resource 3810 and yard, facing northwest.



Figure 4.42 Resource 3810.01, facing north.

Resource 3811 (3031 US 701)

Located near the southern edge of the SU, Resource 3811 is a c1950 Minimal Traditional house facing east to US 701 (see Figure 4.21). Rising one story from a hidden foundation, this frame structure is sheathed in asbestos shingle (Figure 4.43). Typical of this architectural type, the façade contains a small entrance bay with a front-facing gable, covered in asphalt shingles. The entry possesses minimal architectural detail except for the wood supports and brick steps. The wood paneled front door appears to be original, but the flanking paired windows are synthetic six-over-six replacements. There is a brick chimney flue on the south side of the roof and the south elevation contains a secondary entry stoop accessible from the end of the driveway. Asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3811 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century residential ranch architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource

for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a moderate level of integrity, it represents a common form of mid-twentieth-century architecture. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3811 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.43 Resource 3811, facing west.

Resource 3812 (3099 US 701)

Resource 3812 is a c1963 commercial building, most recently used as a package store, possessing elements of the International Style of architecture (see Figure 4.21). This is a small one-story square structure consisting of a poured concrete foundation and painted concrete block walls (Figure 4.44). Typical of this type of architecture, the roof is flat and covered with a built-up material and includes a wide overhang around the sides. Windows along the façade are single fixed-panes with iron security bars and the door is a non-historic replacement. Several windows and doors have been enclosed, including one window on the front and two windows and a door on the north side.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3812 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is an example of mid-twentieth-century roadside commercial architecture commonly found throughout the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to alterations, specifically the replace-

ment or enclosure of doors and windows, the building retains a low level of architectural integrity. Therefore, it conveys no architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3812 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.44 Resource 3812, facing southwest.

Resource 3813 (3200 US 701)

Constructed about 1965, Resource 3813 faces west at 3200 US 701 (see Figure 4.21). The one-story house rises from an infilled brick foundation and includes an exterior sheathed in non-historic synthetic siding and a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles (Figure 4.45). The house consists of a small main block facing the highway, with a series of rear additions that have substantially expanded the size of the house. According to tax records, it now contains over 2,400 square feet. Architecturally, the house possesses little to no historic fabric. All the windows have been replaced with one-over-one synthetic double-hung sash units. The inset front stoop contains a modern replacement door, and a synthetic applied door surround. The dormer, while it appears to be an original feature, has replacement windows and knee braces. The south end brick chimney appears to be original, along with the brick front steps.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3813 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building represents a poor example of a common form of mid-twentieth-century residential ar-

chitecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource possesses very little of its historic fabric, does not possess architectural significance, and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3813 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.45 Resource 3813, facing east.

Resource 3814 (11 Hillside Drive)

Resource 3814 is a vacant circa 1940s hall-parlor house facing south at 11 Hillside Drive, east of US 701 (see Figure 4.19). This small one-story building has a wood frame covered in clapboard siding and a front-gabled partial-width porch (Figure 4.46). The porch includes wood posts and a wood floor and clapboard siding in the gabled end. No front door remains, but the entry is protected by a screened door. Windows throughout the house are original wood-framed one-over-one double hung sash. Raised seam metal covers the roof and the west side includes an exterior brick stove flue.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3814 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the early to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a moderate level of integrity, it represents a common form of period architecture and does not possess architectural

significance and, therefore, does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3814 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.46 Resource 3814, facing north.

Resource 3815 (4325 US 701)

Resource 3815 is a c1955 vernacular house located at 4324 US 701 (see Figure 4.19; Figures 4.47-4.49). Set back from the highway, the house rises a single story from a brick foundation and its wood frame is sheathed in synthetic siding. The windows are primarily paired across the façade and include wood-framed, double-hung sash units. The inset front porch includes a tri-partite picture window composed of double-hung sash units flanking four horizontal fixed lights. Three of the paired square wood porch supports include diamond patterns with a fourth containing no decorative embellishment. There is a north end exterior brick chimney, and a historic south side addition. The side gabled roof is covered in raised seam metal. The property also contains small outbuildings (Resources 3815.01 and 3815.02). Building 3815.01 (see Figure 4.48) is a wood-framed shed with an open port for equipment storage. Building 3815.02 (see Figure 4.49), is a wood-framed garage with two open ports and a utility unit with six-over-six double hung windows. The framed structure is covered in asphalt shingles.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3815 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the early to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to alterations, such as the synthetic siding, the house possesses a low level of integrity. It is a poor example of a common form of period architecture and does not possess architectural significance. Therefore, it does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3815 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.47 Resource 3815, facing west.



Figure 4.48 Resource 3815.01, facing west.



Figure 4.49 Resource 3815.02, facing west.

Resource 3816 (2260 Harris Short Cut Road)

Resource 3816 is a c1960 ranch house located at 2260 Harris Short Cut Road (see Figure 4.20; Figure 4.50). This one-story house features a masonry foundation sheathed in brick and features a bonded yellow brick exterior. The front entry stoop has a gabled roof supported with decorative iron posts, along with a concrete floor, brick steps, and a modern wood ramp. The front door, set asymmetrically to the façade, appears to be the original door with wood paneling below a fixed light. The façade contains various sets of windows, including paired two-over-two, a tri-partite window with two lights flanked by two-over-two double hung nits, and a ribbon of casement windows along the side extension. The gabled ends of the house, including the porch entry hood and the side gables, include synthetic siding. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3816 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or

people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a high level of integrity, not atypical for brick ranches, it represents a common form of mid-twentieth-century architecture. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3816 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.50 Resource 3816, facing south.

Resource 3817 (3782 US 701)

Constructed about 1950, Resource 3817 faces west to US 701 (see Figure 4.20). This small, one-story house has a side gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and is sheathed in various siding materials (Figure 4.51). The façade is sheathed in prefabricated vertical striated plywood and the sides are covered in drop siding. The partial-width porch features an extended shed roof supported by simple four-by-four wood posts connecting the replacement wooden railing. The door is a modern synthetic replacement, as are windows throughout the house. Windows on the façade are vinyl six-over-six, and those on the sides are four-over-four. Overall, the house retains no historic exterior fabric.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3817 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical and poor example of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource retains little historic fabric except for

its overall form, which represents a common mid-twentieth-century vernacular architecture. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3817 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.51 Resource 3817, facing southeast.

Resource 3818 (3730 US 701)

Probably constructed in the 1930s, Resource 3818 is located on the rear of a parcel containing a modern house (see Figure 4.20). This is a small single pen structure set on a replacement concrete block foundation with a wood frame sheathed in weatherboard (Figure 4.52). The front door is a non-historic replacement, as is the one-over-one synthetic window. The south elevation includes an enclosed window port and the front-gabled roof is sheathed in raised seam metal.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3818 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building is a typical example of the early to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource possesses poor overall architectural integrity and represents a typical mid-twentieth-century vernacular type of architecture. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no

known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3818 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.52 Resource 3818, facing east.

Resource 3819 (3604 US 701)

Resource 3819 is a c1920 cross-gabled vernacular house facing west toward US 701 (see Figure 4.21). Currently abandoned, the house rises one and one-half stories from a brick foundation (Figure 4.53). Asphalt shingles cover the wood-framed structure and the window configurations, including the façade tri-partite window, are primarily wood-framed two-over-two double-hung sash. The projecting front entry features an original wood paneled door and brick floor and steps. Other architectural features are few and include a hipped dormer with double-hung windows on the front slope of the roof, and a small south elevation screened porch. The house is in poor condition and much of its historic fabric, including the windows, roof, and exterior siding, has deteriorated.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3819 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building typifies early to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under

Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to deterioration, the resource possesses poor overall architectural integrity and is a poor example of a common type of mid-twentieth-century architecture. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3819 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.53 Resource 3819, facing northeast.

Resource 3820 (3520 Hair Nook Road)

Constructed c1945, Resource 3820 faces north on Hair Nook Road (Figure 4.21). Originally constructed as a front-gabled bungalow, the house now includes several west elevation additions (Figure 4.54). The original house rises one story from a stuccoed masonry foundation and features a central paneled front door flanked by paired double-hung, six-over-six windows. Non-historic false shutters flank the façade windows and decorative iron posts support the front shed porch, which is a non-historic alteration. Clapboard siding covers the exterior of the wood-framed structure and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The east elevation includes a brick exterior chimney and two concrete block additions extend from the west elevation. The first addition is an attached carport with an integrated utility room. The second addition includes a wood paneled door with vertical lights, and two double-hung wood-framed windows.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3820 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building represents an altered example of a typi-

cal early to mid-twentieth-century residence in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to alterations, such as the side and porch additions, the resource possesses poor overall architectural integrity and is a poor example of a common type of mid-twentieth-century vernacular architecture. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3820 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.54 Resource 3820, facing south.

Resource 3821 (3260 SC 319)

Constructed about 1950 in the Minimal Traditional style, Resource 3821 faces southwest on SC 319 (see Figure 4.20; Figure 4.55). The house rises one and one-half stories from a masonry foundation and has a cross-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and bonded brick exterior. Typical of this type of architecture, the façade features minimal architectural detail, with a small entry bay porch set beneath a front-gabled hood supported by wood posts, and an exterior end chimney. The doors and windows (synthetic six-over-six) are non-historic replacements and a non-historic addition extends from the northwest elevation. The addition includes a wood-framed hyphen and garage, all sheathed in vinyl siding.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3821 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building represents an altered example of a common mid-twentieth-century style prevalent throughout the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to alterations, such as

the window and door replacements, the resource possesses poor overall architectural integrity. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3821 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.55 Resource 3821, facing northeast.

Resource 3822 (3280 SC 319)

Constructed about 1945, Resource 3822 faces southwest on SC 319 (see Figure 4.20). The house rises one story from a masonry foundation and has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and an exterior covered in asbestos shingles (Figure 4.56). The façade features a front-gabled projection with paired two-over-two double-hung windows and a three-quarter-length porch set beneath a shed roof. The porch is supported by paired wood posts set on a brick and concrete foundation. The door is original with three horizontal lights in the upper portion and the flanking tri-partite window consists of a single fixed light set between small two-over-two double-hung windows. The roofline is decorated with scalloped woodwork.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3822 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building represents a typical example of mid-twentieth-century architecture prevalent throughout the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B

(*people*). While retaining a high degree of integrity, the building is a common architectural type, does not possess architectural significance, and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3822 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.56 Resource 3822, facing northeast.

Resource 3823 (3290 SC 319)

Constructed about 1950 in the Minimal Traditional style, Resource 3823 faces southwest on SC 319 (see Figure 4.20). The house rises one story from a masonry foundation, has a bonded brick exterior, and a cross-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles (Figure 4.57). Typical of this type of architecture, the façade features minimal architectural detail, with a small entry stoop and a decorative door surround. Both doors on the façade are non-historic replacements, although all the windows appear to be original two-over-two double-hung sash. There is another entry bay on the southeast elevation and given the number of entries, the house may have been modified for multi-family living.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Resource 3823 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6). The building represents an altered example of a common mid-twentieth-century style prevalent throughout the region. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Due to the door replacements and likely

living space reconfiguration, the resource possesses a moderate level overall architectural integrity. It does not possess architectural significance and does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). We recommend Resource 3823 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.57 Resource 3823, facing northeast.

4.4 Project Summary and Recommendations

Brockington's intensive cultural resources survey of the US 701 North Widening Project included intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the Project Area. Previous investigations identified 10 architectural resources and one archaeological site in the Project Area. Of these 11 cultural resources, only five architectural resources (Resources 004 0214, 3313, 3315, 3316, 3318, and 3319) are extant. The current investigation identified five archaeological sites (38HR613, 38HR614, 38HR615, 38HR616, and 38HR617), two isolated finds (Isolates 1 and 2), and 23 new historic architectural resources (Resources 3801-3823) in the Project Area. Additionally, we added an undocumented building (3316.01) to a previously recorded resource (3316) in the Project Area. All of these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Except for Resource 3804 (Poplar United Methodist Church Cemetery), none of these resources require additional management. As a cemetery, Resource 3804 is protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). The proposed project should be designed to avoid Resource 3804. If the proposed project plans to avoid Resource 3804, it should be allowed to proceed as planned.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog: US 701 North Widening

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

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38HR613	1	38HR616	3
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38HR615	2	Isolates	4

Site Number: 38HR613

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38HR613

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Shovel Test 343, 0-21 cmbs			
1	1	2.9	Cut Nail	1790 - present	
2	1	2.4	Wire Nail	1850-	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1	Shovel Test 343, 7.5m North, 0-28 cmbs			
1	2	1.5	Brick, Glazed Fragment		
2	1	0.6	Cut Nail	1790 - present	
3	1	0.9	Iron Unidentified Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	4 . 1	Shovel Test 343, 15m North, 7.5m East, 0-20 cmbs			
1	1	0.3	Unidentifiable Nail		
2	1	3.2	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	5 . 1	Shovel Test 343, 7.5m East, 0-15 cmbs			
1	1	2.5	Colorless Glass Container Body		
2	1	1.2	Window Glass Fragment		
3	2	1.2	Iron Unidentified Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	6 . 1	Shovel Test 343, 7.5m West, 0-24 cmbs			
1	1	12.5	Iron Unidentified Fragment		
2	1	2.4	Wire Nail	1850-	

Site Number: 38HR613

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 7 . 1 Shovel Test 344, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	4	Wire Nail	1850-	

SITE NUMBER: 38HR614

Provenience Number: 2 . 0 Shovel Test 710, Surface					
1	1	700	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
2	3		Iron Window Weight		Not collected (photographed)
Provenience Number: 3 . 0 Shovel Test 710, 7.5m East, Surface					
1		300	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 4 . 0 Shovel Test 710, 15m South, 7.5ft East, Surface					
1		125	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 5 . 0 Shovel Test 710, 15m East, Surface					
1		50	Brick, Fragment		Not collected

SITE NUMBER: 38HR615

Provenience Number: 2 . 0 Shovel Test 142, Surface					
1		26.6	Brick, Fragment		
2	1	1.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Base	1880 - 1915	
3	1	2.8	Colorless Glass Container Body		
4	3	3.6	Window Glass Fragment		
Provenience Number: 3 . 0 Shovel Test 142, 7.5m North, 7.5m East, Surface					
1		20	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 4 . 0 Shovel Test 142, 7.5m East, Surface					
1	1	0.6	Window Glass Fragment		
2		10	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
3	1	1.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Body	c1820+	
Provenience Number: 5 . 0 Shovel Test 142, 7.5m South, Surface					
1	2	2.4	Window Glass Fragment		
Provenience Number: 6 . 0 Shovel Test 142, 7.5m South, 15m West, Surface					
1	1	1.1	Milkglass Container Body	1743-	

Site Number: 38HR615

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 7 . 0 Shovel Test 142, 7.5m West, Surface					
1	1	27	Stoneware, Bristol and Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Hollowware Body		

SITE NUMBER: 38HR616

Provenience Number: 1 . 0 Surface Collection					
1	2	15.3	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Body	c1820+	Mends
2	1	4.6	Amber Molded Glass Container Body		
3	1	0.7	Light Blue Glass Container Body		
4	1	3.9	Colorless Glass Container Body		
5	1	30	Iron Unidentified Fragment		
Provenience Number: 2 . 0 Shovel Test 526, Surface					
1		150	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 3 . 0 Shovel Test 525, 7.5m North, Surface					
1		200	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 4 . 0 Shovel Test 525, 15m North, Surface					
1		30	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 5 . 0 Shovel Test 526, 15m North, 7.5m West, Surface					
1		50	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 6 . 0 Shovel Test 526, 7.5m South, Surface					
1	1	3.8	Stoneware, Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bottle or Jug Neck		
Provenience Number: 7 . 0 Shovel Test 526, 7.5m South, 15m West, Surface					
1	1		Iron Plow Blade		Not collected
Provenience Number: 8 . 0 Shovel Test 526, 7.5m West, Surface					
1		200	Brick, Fragment		Not collected
Provenience Number: 9 . 0 Shovel Test 526, 15m West, Surface					
1		100	Brick, Fragment		Not collected

SITE NUMBER: 38HR617

Provenience Number: 2 . 0 Shovel Test 863, Surface, Representative surface collection					
1	1	3.1	Whiteware, Red Slipped Body		

Site Number: 38HR617

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	27	Whiteware, Yellow Underglaze Hand Painted Saucer Rim to Base	c1820+	
3	1	1.6	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim	c1820+	Crossmends with 2.0:4
4	1	2.5	Whiteware, Decal Body	c1880+	Crossmends with 2.0:3
5	1	1.1	Amber Molded Glass Container Body		
6	1	24.1	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Glass Handle	1904 - 1915	
7	2	75.3	Colorless Molded Glass Jar Body		Mends, embossed "MASON"
8	1	4.4	Iron Staple		
9	1	1.8	White Metal Unidentified Fragment		Stamped "Cover...conne...end c...ov..."
10	5	47.8	Oyster		

Provenience Number: 3 . 0 **Shovel Test 863, 15m North, Surface, Representative surface collection**

1	2	88.6	Stoneware, Molded Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bowl Rim		Mends, crossmends with 3.0:2
2	1	23.2	Stoneware, Molded Brown Glazed Buff-Bodied Bowl Body		Crossmends with 3.0:1
3	1	15	Milkglass Machine-Made Container Base	1904-	
4	1	2.9	Cobalt Blue Glass Container Body		
5	1	2.3	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Glass Container Base	1904 - 1915	

Provenience Number: 4 . 0 **Shovel Test 863, 22.5m North, Surface, Representative surface collection**

1	1	2	Whiteware, Undecorated Base	c1820+	
2	1	8.9	Whiteware, Molded Rim	c1820+	
3	1	10	Whiteware, Undecorated Lid Handle		
4	1	6.4	Light Green Molded Glass Bottle Base		

SITE NUMBER: ISO-1

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Shovel Test 714, 0-30 cmbs**

1	1	1.6	Rhyolite Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake		
---	---	-----	---	--	--

SITE NUMBER: ISO-2

Provenience Number: 2 . 0 **Shovel Test 144, Surface**

1	2	19.2	Brick, Fragment		
---	---	------	-----------------	--	--

Appendix B

South Carolina Statewide Historic Properties Forms

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

U / 3316.01

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29313020010

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified shed

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3660 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950s

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Tractor garage/implement shed; double vertical board doors at end & single on W side

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03316003.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3801

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27503010004

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 232 Old 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthethic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood door w diamond light; synthetic column supports; paired windows; N side stoop entry

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03801001.jpg
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3802

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27503010003

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 224 Old 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Decorative metal supports; 3/1 Dhs windows, paired, 3-part picture; S end entry stoop

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03802001.jpg
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3803

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27503010002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 210 Old 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1945

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Decorative metal supports; wood panel door; 2/2 & 3/1 Dhs windows, paired; brick chimney in W slope; rear S Porte cochere

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03803001.jpg
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3805

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27507040009

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Poplar United Methodist Church

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5095 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Religion

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Religion

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1965

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: T

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Double wood panel doors w lunette transom; concrete column supports; 8/8 Dhs stained windows w lunettes; bell tower w steeple; perpendicular gable W rear wings w 6/6 Dhs windows, paired; replaces c. 1905 church & historic cemetery to N

Alterations (include date(s), if known Vinyl siding in porch end

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03805001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3806

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27507040002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4975 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not in Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthethic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood panel door; square wood supports and railing; paired windows; large cross gable W/rear addition

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Windows; siding

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03806001.jpg

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3807

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27507040001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4982 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1960

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood panel doors; stoop entry & porte cochere addition w brick supports & brick latticework; 2/2 Dhs, paired; quoins; brick chimney

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03807001.jpg
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3808

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27509020001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4889 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood panel door w fixed lights; square wood supports and railing; 2/2 & 6/6 Dhs, paired; brick chimney on ridge; N gable extension w entry stoop; S garage addition; shed NW

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03808001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3808.01

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27509020001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4889 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Plywood door; exposed rafters; 2/2 Dhs window

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Door; roof

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03808002.jpg

View 01 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3809

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27509020002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4879 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: concrete block

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: full facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood frame, multi light door; concrete block knee wall and posts w turned supports; hip dormer w louver vent; exposed rafters; concrete block chimney, side exterior

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03809001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3810

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27509030022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Henry Lewis house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4757 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Screened porch; 3-part picture window; porte cochere on S end, open; brick chimney on ridge; tobacco barn approx 150 ft N; large live oak and evergreen in front yard

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Door; windows; porch

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03810001.jpg

View 01 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 02: 03810002.jpg

View 02 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3810.01

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27509030022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Tobacco barn

Common Name:

Address/Location: Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asphalt roll

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Tobacco barn; vertical board double doors; original asphalt sheets visible; V-crimp metal roofing; open shed ports on E & W sides; weatherboard in gable ends; board and batten doors on sides; buried post foundation

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03810003.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3811

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32505030011

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3031 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1960

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood panel door; square wood supports and railing; paired windows; S end extension w entry stoop; brick chimney on ridge

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03811001.jpg

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
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8301 Parklane Road
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U / 3812

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32505020019

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: ABC Package Store

Common Name:

Address/Location: Just S of 3099 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Commerce/Trade

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not in Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1963

Construction: masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: square

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: concrete block

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: flat

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Package store; storefront windows; metal door w fixed light; security bars; some windows boarded up; wide overhanging eaves; district red dots

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Some windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03812001.jpg
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
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8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3813

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504030007

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3200 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthethic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: brick pier with fill

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: cross gable

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood panel door; classical molding surround at recessed entry w pilasters, dentils and lunette; hist replacement 1/1 Dhs windows, paired and in 3s; brackets; gable dormer; E garage & 2 S gable additions; 2 brick chimneys: original E end & S side exterior

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Windows; siding; addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03813001.jpg

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
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South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3814

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29401020003

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 11 Hillside Dr

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not in Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1940s

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Hist wood frame screen door; square wood supports; 2/2 Dhs windows; brick chimney side exterior

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03814001.jpg

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3815

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29401040001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4325 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: square

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthethic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: full facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: partially engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Paired square wood supports w diamond patterns; 3-part picture window, 2/2 dhs, paired; E & S gable extensions; brick chimney end exterior; 2 historic outbuildings: N & NW

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03815001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
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8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3815.01

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29401040001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4325 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: uniform pitch

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 2 port tractor shed w storage unit

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03815002.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3815.02

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29401040001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4325 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1960s

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthethic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: uniform pitch

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 2 port garage w storage/shop unit

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03815003.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3816

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29312020008

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2260 Harris Short Cut Rd

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1960

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Decorative metal supports and railing; engaged, open porte cochere on end w decorative metal supports atop brick wall; 3-part picture window, 2/2 dhs, paired; course of fixed windows on corner; concrete block chimney on ridge; access ramp

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03816001.jpg

View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
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U / 3817

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29312030008

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3782 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950s

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Square wood supports and railing; original drop siding visible, replaced/covered by plywood in areas; original foundation was form poured concrete piers, used as landscaping currently; E shed addition

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Windows; door; addition; foundation; some siding

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03817001.jpg
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
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U / 3818

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29312030010

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3730 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1930s

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Single pen; currently outbuilding of modern house, possibly moved to current location; wood panel & multi light door; some window ports boarded up; shed entry stoop & open shed storage along E side, square wood supports; form poured concrete pier foundat

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Windows; door; porches; foundation

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03818001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
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Digital Photo ID 06:
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Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3819

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29313030009

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not in Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1920

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: T

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: brick pier with fill

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: cross gable

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Dilapidated; original porch appears to be enclosed; gable entry projection w stoop; half-light door; weatherboard & drop siding visible beneath shingles; 3-part picture window, 2/2 dhs, paired; hip roof dormer; S entry porch; E rear & N side gable additi

Alterations (include date(s), if known Siding; porch; windows; additions

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03819001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3820

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504020004

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: Hair Nook Rd

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1940s

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: stuccoed masonry

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Decorative metal supports, porch extended on E w gable portion; wood panel door; 2/2 & 6/6 Dhs windows, paired; 2 brick chimneys: E side exterior, E slope; W & S gable additions, E shed addition; access ramp

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Porch; additions; ramp

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03820001.jpg

View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3821

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504040002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3262 Hwy 319

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Square wood supports; front gable projection; paired windows; brick chimney SE end exterior; garage joined on NW side

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Door; windows; addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03821001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
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Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3822

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504040003

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3280 Hwy 319

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1945

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: brick pier with fill

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: partially engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Paired square wood supports; decorative gingerbread details; wood panel door w fixed lights; 3-part picture window, 2/2 dhs, paired; front NW gable projection; rear SE gable projection & open shed storage

Alterations (include date(s), if known Addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03822001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
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Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
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South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

U / 3823

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504010017

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3290 Hwy 319

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Front NW projection w entry stoop, classical surround details, wood panel door w fan lights; 3-part picture window, 2/2 dhs, paired; entry stoop on SE end; NW gable addition w entry stoop

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03823001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 215

Revisit: ☒

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 24914010002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Anderson Home

Common Name:

Address/Location: NW corner of US 701 & SC 97
5095 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Vacant/Not in Use

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1912

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Wood panel door; square wood supports and balustrade; 6/6 Dhs, paired; rafter ends; brick chimney in E slope; rear hip addition; poor conditions

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 00215001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3804

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 27507040009

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Poplar United Methodist Cemetery

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5095 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: site

Historical Use: Funeralary

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Funeralary

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1850s

Construction:

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Door

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Approx 400 headstones mostly granite, marble, and concrete; Hardwick, Stevens, Watts, Anderson, Cartrette, Booth, Thompkins & Dorman prevalent family names; 1865 oldest noted headstone; CSA, Masonic, woodsmen, WWII & Vietnam markers noted; possibly unmar

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03804001.jpg

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3315

Revisit: ☒

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29313020015

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3680 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1948

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Some windows

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Square wood supports and railing; 6/6 Dhs windows, paired; open shed car port on S; brick chimney end exterior; foundation wrapped w stamped metal; mature oak just NW

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03315001.jpg

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
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U / 3316

Revisit: ☒

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 29313020010

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Unidentified house

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3660 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1945

Construction: frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: irregular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Doors; addition

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Perpendicular porch w battered wood posts atop brick piers; wood panel door w fixed lights; exposed rafters; front gable extension w stepped brick chimney end exterior; 2/2 & 1/1 Dhs windows, paired; form poured concrete pier foundation; outbuilding just

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Some windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03316001.jpg

View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 03316002.jpg

View 02 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
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8301 Parklane Road
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U / 3319

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504030006

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Lawnmower Doctors

Common Name: Davis Roofing

Address/Location: 3162 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: building

Historical Use: Commerce/Trade

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commerce/Trade

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1960

Construction: masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: gable, end to front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Entry stoop; metal door w light; mechanical windows of 3 and 9 lights, grouped; stuccoed masonry at front w diamond patterns & quoins, sheet metal siding elsewhere; 3 garage doors on S side; 2 modern overhead, one double hinged metal w concrete loading r

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Doors; addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03319001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

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

U / 3313.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☒

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32505030005

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Homewood Feed Co Metal Silos

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2919 Hwy 65

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: Private

Category: Structure

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1950s

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Consolidated metal grain silos; riveted corrugated metal sheeting; form poured concrete foundation piers; networks of metal piping; small corrugated metal shed may be historic

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03313001.jpg
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06
Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07
Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08
Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09
Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO
Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
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U / 3318

Revisit: ☒

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Adrian

Tax Map No.: 32504010018

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Horry County School Bus Maintenance Shop

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3275 Hwy 701

City: Conway

Vicinity of ☒

County: Horry

Ownership: County

Category: Building

Historical Use: Transportation

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Transportation

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: C. 1955

Construction: Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: concrete block

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Other metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 2 metal door entry at front w shed roof cover; 18 light mechanical windows; one garage door on front and multiple along rear; covered fuel station just N of building

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 03318001.jpg

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

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Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: SO

Date Recorded: 04/01/2018

Organization: Brockington

Appendix C

SHPO Correspondence

From: [David Baluha](#)
To: [Stacey Whitacre](#)
Cc: [Patricia Stallings](#)
Subject: FW: US 701 Report
Date: Wednesday, February 27, 2019 10:17:58 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[US 701 Cultural Resource Report_SCDOT Comments.pdf](#)

Stacey,

Will you take care of these comments? They look pretty minimal so good work!

Please provide the statewide survey form originals to Bill as well. They are here:
T:\Charleston\Projects\5115 US 701 North\Architectural Survey\Statewide Survey Forms

Also, you might as well send them shape files (shp) of the archaeological and architectural survey universes and cultural resources. I believe Cristian did these graphics so please check with Inna on this.

Thanks,

Dave

From: Jurgelski, Bill M. <JurgelskWM@scdot.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 27, 2019 9:47 AM
To: David Baluha <DavidBaluha@brockington.org>
Subject: FW: US 701 Report

Hey Dave,
SHPO comments are below; my comments are embedded in the attached PDF. Please address both sets of comments and send us a revised PDF and the site cards. Thanks!

-Bill

From: jwilkinson@scdah.sc.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:27 PM
To: Jurgelski, Bill M.
Cc: Harness, Virginia
Subject: RE: US 701 Report for Preliminary Review

*** This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. ***

Bill,

I've reviewed the US 701 North Widening report and have a few additional comments to add to your comments included in the submitted draft copy.

- I agree with Bill's comments throughout for clarifying various statements, typos, grammar, etc.
- On page 7 of the report, in the last paragraph, see Bill's comment on pg. iii regarding the description of the survey universes.
- On page 14 in the methodology, there is a statement that says that "Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded." I realize the fieldwork was done back before our newly released guidance, but we now require that all resources are documented and photos with arguments for or against eligibility included (except when coordination with us results in some other agreed upon representative survey plan, such as for planning surveys, etc). For future work please keep this in mind, though for the present project it appears as if everything was surveyed and documented as there are no statements in the results that suggest specific resources were excluded.
- Resource #3809: This bungalow style residence appears to be older than the c1952 date provided in the report. We request this assessment of age be reevaluated in the report and on the survey card, or additional documentation supporting this younger date be provided. If this is the date provided by the county assessor, please provide evidence or a reference as to why this date is listed rather than an earlier more probable (1920s-1930s) date. We just want to make sure this is documented correctly.

At this time we do not see any identified resources that appear to be eligible. Upon final review we will confirm this and move forward with concurrence.

Thanks,



Joseph E. Wilkinson
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223
Ph: 803.896.6184 Fax: 803.896.6167 <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation>
jwilkinson@scdah.sc.gov

Errata Sheet for Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the US 701 Road Widening Project, Horry County, South Carolina (SCDOT PIN: P031789)

Comment #	Reviewer	Location	Request	Accept or Reject	Notes
1	JurgelskWM	Abstract, p. iii, 3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence	It might be useful to add a statement about how far the archaeological survey universe extends from the existing centerline(s), since the survey transects were placed with reference to the centerline(s).	Accept	Text revised: "The archaeological SU extends 30 m to either side of existing rights-of-way (ROWs) (up to 45.72 m [150 ft] to either side of the present road centerline) along US 701 and all side roads."
2	JurgelskWM	Abstract, p. iv, Table A-1	I really like the layout of this table	Accept	Thank you!
3	JurgelskWM	Introduction, p. 1, 3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence	Please see my comment on p. iii	Accept	Text revised. See notes for Comment 1.
4	JurgelskWM	Chapter 2.3.2 (Architectural Survey Methods), p. 13, 1st paragraph, 1st sentence	April 2 through 6..?	Accept	Text revised: "From April 2-6, 2018"
5	JurgelskWM	Chapter 2.3.2 (Architectural Survey Methods), p. 13, 1st paragraph, 4th sentence	2015? (the intro and abstract reference the 2015 edition)	Accept	Citation changed: "SCDAH 2015"
6	JurgelskWM	Chapter 2.3.2 (Architectural Survey Methods), p. 13, 2nd paragraph, 3rd sentence	2015?	Accept	Citation changed: "SCDAH 2015"
7	JurgelskWM	Chapter 2.3.2 (Architectural Survey Methods), p. 14, 5th paragraph, 4th sentence	to?	Accept	Text revised: "The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH to review."
8	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.1.1 (Environmental Introduction), p. 19, 3rd paragraph, 3rd sentence	soil?	Accept	Text revised: "at least seven different named soil types"
9	JurgelskWM	p. 22, Table 3.1 (USDA Soils)	I also like this table	Accept	Thank you!
10	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.1.3 (Holocene Changes), p. 25, 2nd paragraph, 2nd sentence	Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area at this time ?	Accept	Text revised: "Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area at this time ."

Errata Sheet for Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the US 701 Road Widening Project, Horry County, South Carolina (SCDOT PIN: P031789)

Comment #	Reviewer	Location	Request	Accept or Reject	Notes
11	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.2 (Contact Era), p. 32, 7th paragraph, 3rd sentence	You might want to say "the first half of the eighteenth century" taking into account the Cherokee War that you discuss below	Accept	Text revised "The Cherokee continued to side with the English against the French and their Native American allies during wars throughout the first half of the eighteenth century "
12	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 33, 5th paragraph, 2nd sentence	of a Revolutionary War hero?	Accept	Text revised: "rename the district in honor of a Revolutionary War hero, Brigadier General Peter Horry."
13	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 33, 6th paragraph, 1st sentence	were is repeated	Accept	Text revised: "The lands in Horry County were not suited to large scale agriculture"
14	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 33, 6th paragraph, 3rd sentence	naval stores, and tobacco farming	Accept	Text revised: "turpentine production, naval stores, and tobacco farming."
15	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 33, 8th paragraph, 1st sentence	became the primary	Accept	Text revised: "tobacco became the primary cash crop in South Carolina"
16	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 34, 5th paragraph, 4th sentence	a mercantile business or businesses?	Accept	Text revised: "a mercantile business"
17	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 37, 1st paragraph, 3rd sentence	some came from... Montana, and Nebraska.	Accept	Text revised: "although some came from Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska"
18	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 38, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence (quote)	they? I'm not sure if this is a typo or an error in the original text.	Accept	Checked original source text. This is our typo. Text revised: "Later St. Pauls church [sic] was built and they ceased attending Poplar."
19	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 38, 3rd paragraph, 3rd sentence	Hmm...I'm guessing it must have been kind of a rough place?	Accept	FYI: According to a local historian, it got the name Sodom "because some Holiness preachers tried to have a service here and not being received, they got on a box, took off their shoes, and shook the dust off their feet as a curse against this place" (Cartrette 1976:8)

Errata Sheet for Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the US 701 Road Widening Project, Horry County, South Carolina (SCDOT PIN: P031789)

Comment #	Reviewer	Location	Request	Accept or Reject	Notes
20	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 38, 5th paragraph, 3rd sentence	one to which?	Accept	Text revised: "a tract of land other than the one to which it was attached."
21	JurgelskWM	Chapter 3.2.3 (Post-Contact Era), p. 38, 8th paragraph, 1st sentence	I think US 701 begins in Georgetown, not Charleston. The distance between Georgetown and Tabor City is about 62 miles, so I am assuming that is your meaning. US 17 runs between Georgetown and Charleston.	Accept	Yes, good catch! Text revised: "US 701 extended 62 miles in South Carolina beginning in Georgetown, heading north to Conway (the Conway-Georgetown Road), and continuing north through Green Sea and Tabor City into North Carolina"
22	Bill	Chapter 4.2.1 (38HR613), p. 44, 3rd paragraph, 4th sentence	Were cut nails widely used through the 20th century, or would you be better off saying into the 20th century?	Accept	Text revised: "Cut nails date from 1790 and were used into the twentieth century. Wire nails date from 1850 and continue to be used in the present-day"
23	Bill	Chapter 4.2.2 (38HR614), p. 47, 1st paragraph, 1st sentence	thickly?	Accept	Text revised: "located in a densely wooded area"
24	Bill	Chapter 4.2.2 (38HR614), p. 48, Figure 4.4	Not really a big deal but it looks like Crape is spelled Crepe in this figure	Accept	Typo fixed in Figure 4.4
25	Bill	Chapter 4.2.2 (38HR614), p. 50, 2nd paragraph, 5th sentence	Delete period - there is already a period after the citation	Accept	Period deleted
26	Bill	Chapter 4.2.3 (38HR615), p. 51, 3rd paragraph, 6th sentence	Just wanted to check, is this the correct date for milk glass?	Accept	Text added: "Milkglass was produced in England beginning in 1743 but did not gain popularity in the United States until the mid-nineteenth century (Hume 1969:198; Newbound and Newbound 1995:7). By the late nineteenth century, milkglass was widely used for tablewares, containers, and lighting (Jones and Sullivan 1985:14)."
27	Bill	Chapter 4.2.4 (38HR616), p. 58, 1st paragraph, 1st sentence	delete period.	Accept	Period deleted

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28	Bill	Chapter 4.2.5 (38HR617), p. 61, 1st paragraph, 4th sentence	delete period.	Accept	Period deleted
29	Joseph Wilkinson	Throughout	I agree with Bill's comments throughout for clarifying various statements, typos, grammar, etc.	Accept	Typos fixed throughout report. See above comment notes.
30	Joseph Wilkinson	Chapter 2.3 (Field Investigations), p. 7-8, last/first paragraph	see Bill's comment on pg. iii regarding the description of the survey universes	Accept	Text revised. See notes for Comment 1.
31	Joseph Wilkinson	Chapter 2.3.2, p. 14, 3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence	there is a statement that says that "Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded." I realize the fieldwork was done back before our newly released guidance, but we now require that all resources are documented and photos with arguments for or against eligibility included (except when coordination with us results in some other agreed upon representative survey plan, such as for planning surveys, etc.). For future work please keep this in mind, though for the present project it appears as if everything was surveyed and documented as there are no statements in the results that suggest specific resources were	Accept	For future work, we will survey and document all resources regardless of integrity. For this project, no resources were excluded.

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32	Joseph Wilkinson	Chapter 4.3.2 (Newly Identified Architectural Resources), Resource 3809, p. 85	Resource #3809: This bungalow style residence appears to be older than the c1952 date provided in the report. We request this assessment of age be reevaluated in the report and on the survey card, or additional documentation supporting this younger date be provided. If this is the date provided by the county assessor, please provide evidence or a reference as to why this date is listed rather than an earlier more probable (1920s-1930s) date. We just want to make sure this is documented correctly.	Accept	Text added: "This construction date was gathered from the Horry County Tax Assessor (Parcel ID No. 27509020002). We also reviewed USGS topographic maps and historic aerial photographs. Resource 3809 is not shown on the 1920 Soil Map of Horry County, nor is it shown on the 1943, 1944, or 1962 USGS Adrian, South Carolina topographic quadrangles. However, it is visible on a 1964 historic aerial."
33	Bill	Appendix B	Provide Statewide Survey Forms for architectural resources	Accept	Statewide Survey Forms and original labeled photos provided
34	Bill	GIS data	Provide shapefiles of archaeological and architectural survey universes and cultural resources	Accept	Shapefiles provided