

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Assessment Survey and Concurrence Letters



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

Environmental Services Office
803-737-1395 | 803-737-1394 Fax

February 11, 2026

Ms. Mary Sherrer
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

RE: *Cultural Resources Survey of the I-26 Corridor Improvements Mile Markers 172 to 187, Dorchester and Berkeley Counties, South Carolina*

SCDOT Project ID # P042567

Dear Ms. Sherrer:

Please find attached a copy of the above referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for the I-26 Mile Marker 172-187 Corridor Improvements Project in Dorchester and Berkeley Counties, South Carolina.

The I-26 Mile Marker 172-187 Corridor Improvements Project consists of improvements and upgrades to the Interstate 26 corridor starting near mile marker (MM) 172 and extending to approximately MM 187. The town of Ridgeland, S.C., is located roughly in the center of the corridor segment. The proposed undertaking would include adding a travel lane in each direction of I-26 toward the existing median, improving the Exit 172 and Exit 177 interchanges, grading median/outside shoulders, installing safety barrier walls and/or cable guardrail, replacing 11 bridges (including 5 overpass bridges, 4 mainline bridges, and 2 interchange overpasses), addressing 6 hydrological box culverts and 2 "access" box culverts, and making drainage improvements.

The project study area (PSA) for the proposed undertaking was defined as those areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the project. The study area bracketed I-26 for approximately 16 miles and included a widened corridor at Exit 172 and Exit 177. Within the PSA, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeological resources consisted of those areas that would be directly impacted by the proposed undertaking, while the APE for above ground (architectural) resources included the archaeological APE and an additional 300-foot buffer.

The archaeological survey identified five new sites (38DR541, 38DR542, 38DR543, 38DR551, and 38DR579) and four isolated finds (Isolates 1-4) and revisited one previously recorded site (38DR17). Site 38DR541 is a scatter of Late 19th/early 20th Century domestic refuse. Site 38DR542 is a subsurface scatter of Early Woodland ceramic artifacts. Site 38DR543 is the structural remnants of a twentieth-century agricultural building, while Site 38DR579 is a subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact Woodland Period ceramic artifacts. Each of these sites is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 38DR551 is the remains of an abandoned twentieth-century agricultural complex. The site limits extend beyond the limits of the archaeological APE, but that portion of the site that is within the APE is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. As a rule, isolated finds are **not eligible** for the NRHP. **No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.**

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The above ground resources survey revisited three previously recorded architectural resources (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] Site Numbers [Nos.] 1132, 1339, and 1609) and identified 39 new architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1385–1410, 1445, 1445.01, 1507, and 1509–1512, 1595, and 1595.01) within the architectural APE. All of these resources are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP.

The above ground resources survey also revisited one previously recorded cemetery (SHPO Site No.1398/38DR176 – the Bowers Cemetery) and recorded one new cemetery (SHPO Site No.1510.01/38DR563) - the Mount (Mt.) Zion African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church Cemetery. Both of these cemeteries were evaluated for the NRHP and determined to be **not eligible**. Although not NRHP eligible, cemeteries are protected under several South Carolina laws, such as South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; and 16-17-6000, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards. Therefore, project effects on the cemeteries were evaluated. As currently designed, neither cemetery will be affected by the proposed undertaking. Site No.1510.01/38DR563 - the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery – is located adjacent to the highway, but a gas line and fence form a buffer between the cemetery and the road. Although the Bowers Cemetery (Site No.1398/38DR176) is outside the area projected to be impacted by the road improvement project, as a precaution the following environmental commitment will be included in the Environmental Assessment document being prepared for the project:

The boundaries of the Bowers Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 1398/38DR176) shall be clearly marked on all construction plans along with a 20-foot buffer surrounding the cemetery. No ground disturbing activities may take place within the buffered boundaries of the cemetery, and project personnel and equipment will be prohibited from entering the cemetery.

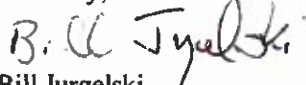
Because no NRHP eligible resources were identified within the APE **no additional above ground resource investigations are recommended.**

Based on the results of background research and field investigations, the Department has determined that **no historic properties will be affected** by the proposed undertaking.

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, SCDOT is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration as agency official designee, as defined under 36 CFR 800.2, to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

It is requested that you review the enclosed material and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,


Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report



I (~~do not~~) concur in the above determinations.

Signed: Nancy Shew Date: 2/12/24

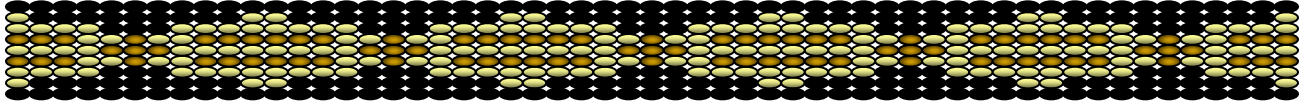
ec: Aaron Dawson, FHWA South Carolina Division
LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation
Chris Saunders, SCIAA



Catawba Indian Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427



March 10, 2026

Attention: Bill Jurgelski
SCDOT
955 Park Street, Room 509
Columbia, SC 29202

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2026-66-13		Cultural Resources Survey of the I-26 Corridor Improvements Mile Marker 172 to 187, Dorchester and Berkeley Counties, SC

Dear Mr. Jurgelski,

The Catawba have no immediate concerns with regard to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites or Native American archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project areas. **However, the Catawba are to be notified if Native American artifacts and / or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.**

If you have questions, please contact Caitlin Rogers at 803-328-2427 ext. 226, or e-mail Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Caitlin Rogers for".

Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Survey of the I-26 Corridor Improvements Project from Mile Markers 172 to 187

Dorchester and Berkeley Counties, South Carolina



February 2026

Cultural Resources Survey of the I-26 Corridor Improvements Project from Mile Markers 172 to 187

Dorchester and Berkeley Counties, South Carolina

Revised Draft Report

February 2026

Prepared for:

Infrastructure Consulting & Engineering
West Columbia, South Carolina

Prepared by:

Chelsea Dantuma, MCP, MHP
Senior Architectural Historian

And

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David S. Baluha". The signature is written in a cursive style and is contained within a light gray rectangular box.

David Baluha, RPA
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Savannah

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Abstract

As part of ongoing improvements to Interstate 26 (I-26), the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to the I-26 corridor between Mile Markers (MM) 172 and 187 in Dorchester County, South Carolina. The proposed improvements are a continuation of ongoing construction, adding a third lane to either side of I-26. The I-26 corridor improvements project (Project) footprint covers 538.4 hectares (1,330.3 acres), extending 26.9 kilometers (km) (16.7 miles) along I-26 and several interchanges from MM 172 to 187.

Infrastructure Consulting and Engineering (ICE) will provide professional services to SCDOT for the Project. Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) was subcontracted 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 improvements made to the roadways. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that the Project may directly or indirectly affect. Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural surveys, laboratory analysis, and NRHP assessments to accomplish these objectives. The Project has witnessed multiple realignments or redesigns, so the current 538.4-hectare (1,330.3-acre) Project footprint is located within the larger 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE), a composite of all previous Project alignments to date. For the architectural APE, a 91-meter (300-foot) buffer was added to the archaeological APE and encompasses 1,271.0 hectares (3,140.8 acres). Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the Project APE in multiple mobilizations between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025.

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE in six mobilizations between July 19, 2024, and August 28, 2025, following the South Carolina Department of

Archives and History's (SCDAH) (2018) standards for architectural survey. As a result, Brockington revisited three previously recorded above-ground historic resources (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] Site Numbers [Nos.] 1132, 1339, and 1609) and one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176) and identified 39 new aboveground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1385–1410, 1445, 1445.01, 1507, and 1509–1512, 1595, and 1595.01) and one new cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) in the architectural APE. All 43 of the above-ground historic resources are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. However, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and should be avoided. As currently designed, the proposed project will not affect Bowyer's Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176) or the Mount (Mt.) Zion African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563). While SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563 is located outside the ADE, SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 is located within the ADE/archaeological APE, adjacent to the highway. However, a gas line and fence separate SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 from the highway, acting as a buffer. The remaining 41 above-ground historic resources require no additional management.

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project in six mobilizations between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025, following South Carolina's standards for intensive archaeological survey (SCDAH et al. 2024). The archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands within the 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, Brockington excavated a total of 1,959 shovel tests at 7.5-, 15-, and 30-meter intervals. As a result, archaeologists revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (38DR17) and identified five new archaeological sites (38DR541, 38DR542, 38DR543, 38DR551, and 38DR579) and four isolated finds (Isolates 1–4) in the archaeological APE. Site 38DR551 extends outside the archaeological APE

and should be considered unevaluated for the NRHP outside the archaeological APE. Brockington recommends the remaining nine archaeological resources not eligible for the NRHP. These archaeological resources require no additional management in the archaeological APE.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Setting

As part of ongoing improvements to Interstate 26 (I-26), the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to the I-26 corridor between Mile Markers (MM) 172 and 187 in Dorchester County, South Carolina. The proposed improvements are a continuation of ongoing construction, adding a third lane to either side of I-26. The I-26 corridor improvements project (Project) footprint covers 538.4 hectares (1,330.3 acres), extending 26.9 kilometers (km) (16.7 miles) along I-26 and several interchanges from MM 172 to 187.

1.2 Project Requirements

Infrastructure Consulting and Engineering (ICE) will provide professional services to SCDOT for the Project. Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) was subcontracted 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 improvements made to the roadways. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

1.3 Project Summary

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that the Project may directly or indirectly affect. Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural surveys, laboratory analysis, and NRHP assessment to accomplish these objectives. The Project has witnessed multiple realignments or redesigns, so the current 538.4-hectare (1,330.3-acre) Project footprint is located within the larger 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE), a composite of all previous Project alignments to date. For the architectural APE, a 91-meter (300-foot) buffer was added to the archaeological APE and encompasses 1,271.0 hectares (3,140.8 acres). Brockington conducted

the cultural resources survey of the Project APE in multiple mobilizations between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025.

Figures 1.1a through 1.1d present the location of the Project (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. [ESRI] 2025a). Figures 1.2a through 1.2f show the location of the archaeological and architectural APEs, all cultural resources within the archaeological and architectural APEs, and all previous investigations that intersect the archaeological and architectural APEs (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1973/1977 *Harleyville, SC* quadrangle; 1980a *Holly Hill, SC* quadrangle; 1980b *Pringletown, SC* quadrangle; 1980c *Ridgeville, SC* quadrangle; 1983 *Wadboo Swamp, SC* quadrangle).

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE in six mobilizations between July 19, 2024, and August 28, 2025, following the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's (SCDAH) (2018) standards for architectural survey. As a result, Brockington revisited three previously recorded above-ground historic resources (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] Site numbers [Nos.] 1132, 1339, and 1609) and one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176) and identified 39 new above-ground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1385–1410, 1445, 1445.01, 1507, and 1509–1512, 1595, and 1595.01) and one new cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) in the architectural APE. All 43 of the above-ground historic resources are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. However, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and should be avoided. As currently designed, the proposed project will have no effect on Bowyer's Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176) or the Mount (Mt.) Zion African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563). The remaining 41 above-ground historic resources require no additional management.

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project in six mobilizations between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025, following South Carolina's standards for

intensive archaeological survey (SCDAH et al. 2024). The archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands within the 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, Brockington excavated a total of 1,959 shovel tests at 7.5-, 15-, and 30-m intervals. As a result, archaeologists revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (38DR17) and identified five new archaeological sites (38DR541, 38DR542, 38DR543, 38DR551, and 38DR579) and four isolated finds (Isolates 1–4) in the archaeological APE. Site 38DR551 extends outside the archaeological APE and should be considered unevaluated for the NRHP outside the archaeological APE. Brockington recommends the remaining nine archaeological resources not eligible for the NRHP. These archaeological resources require no additional management in the archaeological APE.

1.4 Report Outline

This report is organized into five chapters (Chapters 1–5), references cited, and two appendices (Appendices A and B). Chapter 2 describes the methods employed during this survey. Chapter 3 presents the environmental and cultural settings of the Project. Chapter 4 summarizes previous investigations relevant to the Project. Chapter 5 presents the results of the archaeological and architectural surveys and provides a summary of the Project. The artifact catalog is attached as Appendix A. The architectural survey forms are attached as Appendix B.

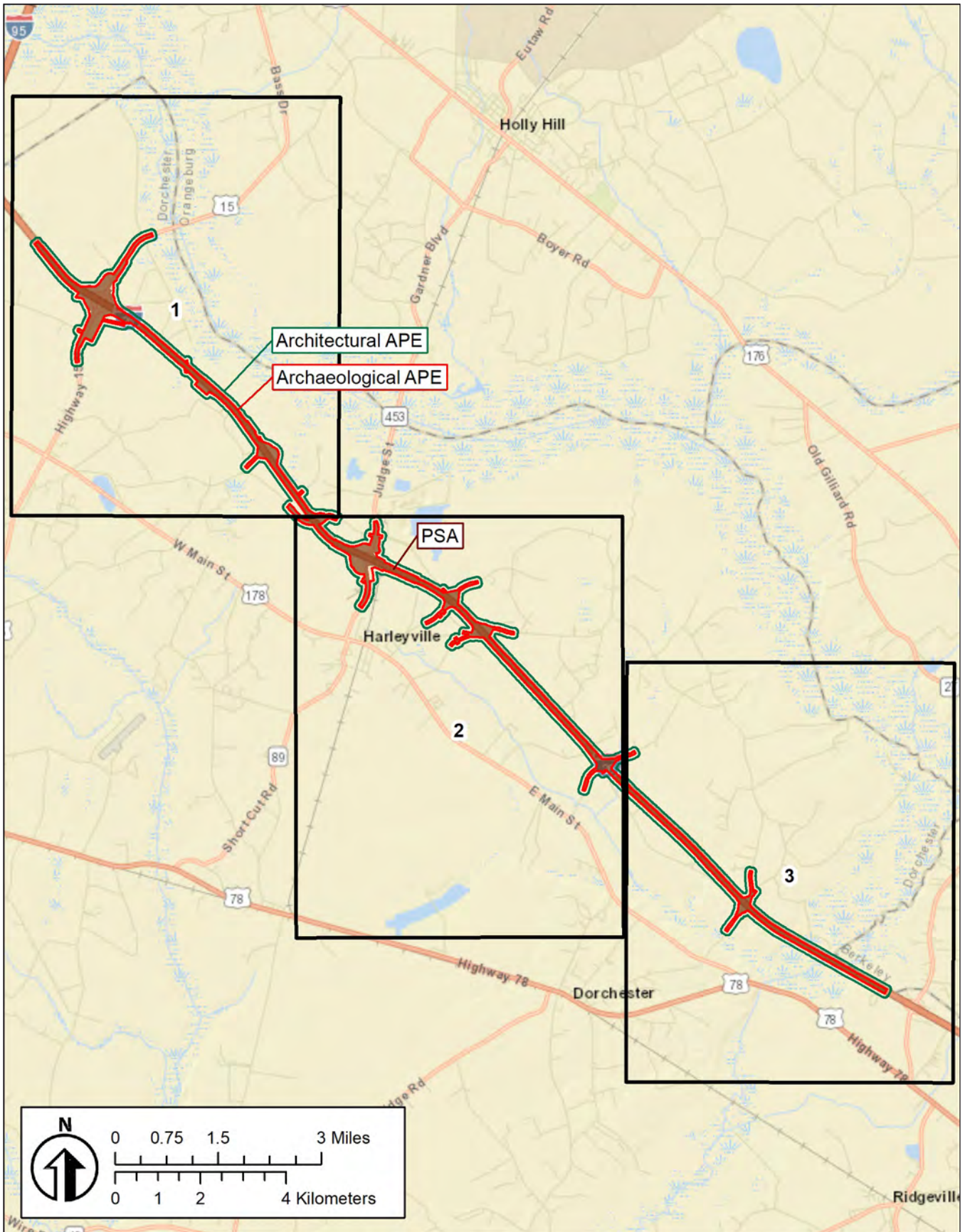


Figure 1.1a Key to Figures 1.1b to 1.1d (ESRI 2025a).

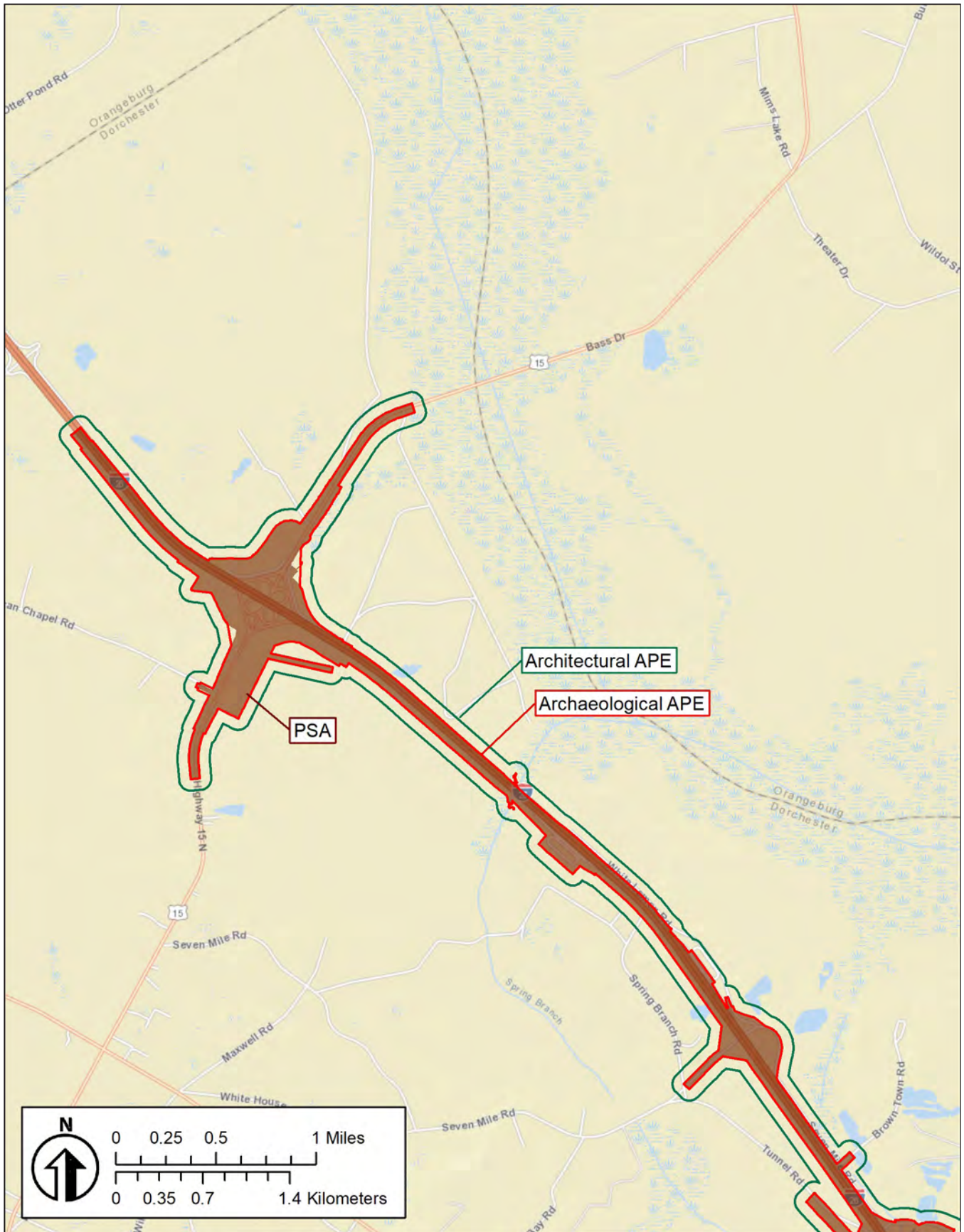


Figure 1.1b The location of the current project footprint, the archaeological APE, and the architectural APE (Inset 1) (ESRI 2025a).

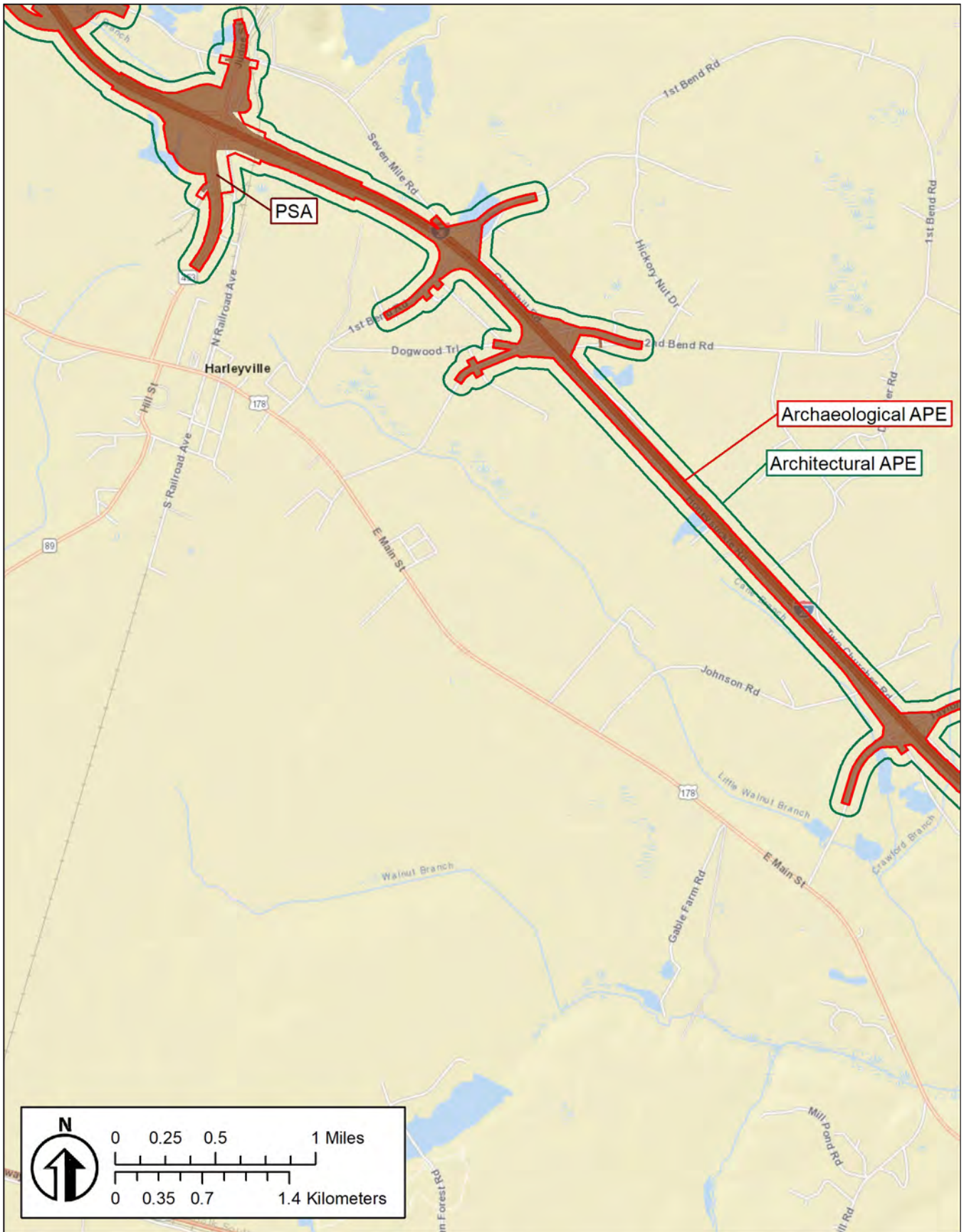


Figure 1.1c The location of the current project footprint, the archaeological APE, and the architectural APE (Inset 2) (ESRI 2025a).

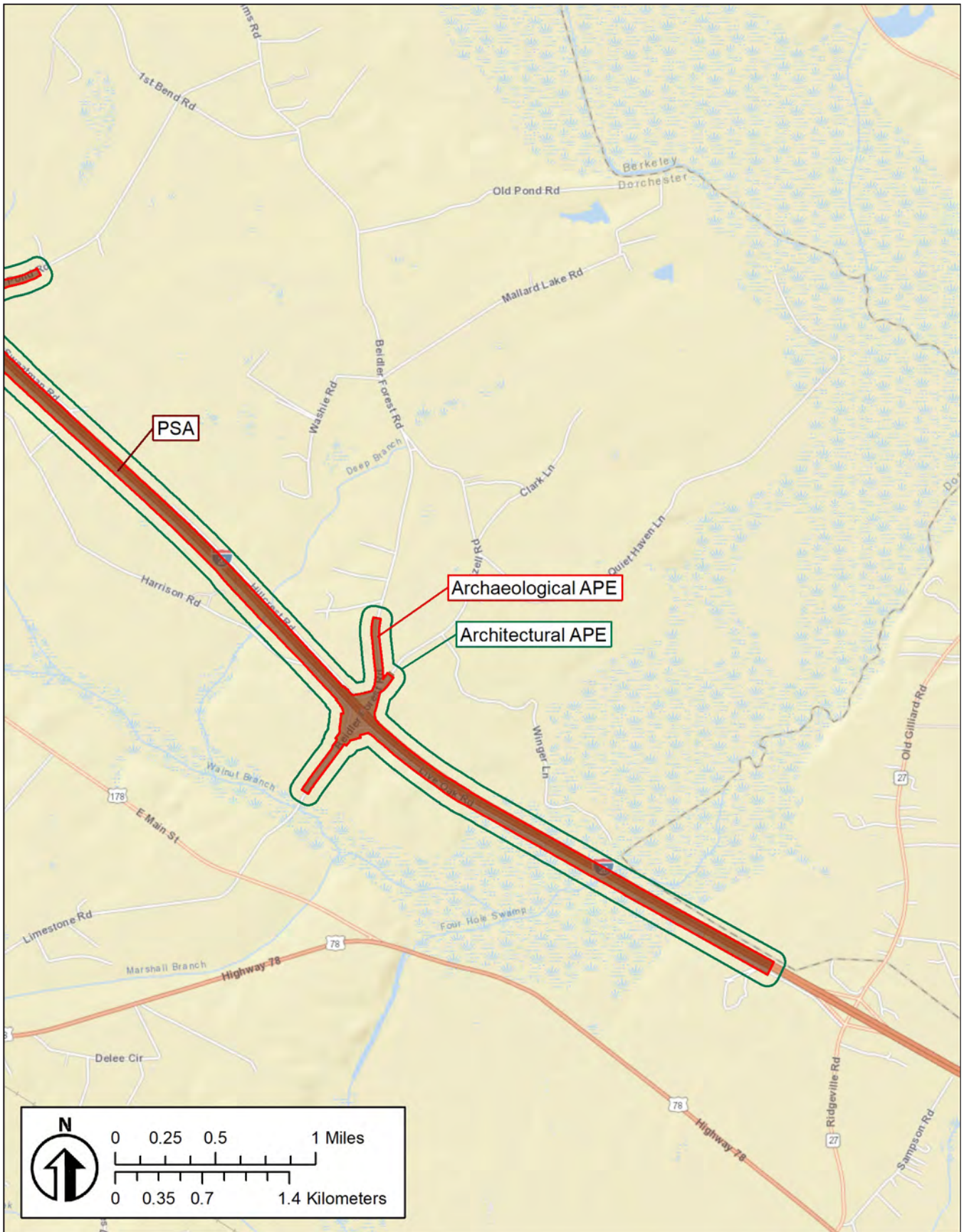


Figure 1.1d The location of the current project footprint, the archaeological APE, and the architectural APE (Inset 3) (ESRI 2025a).

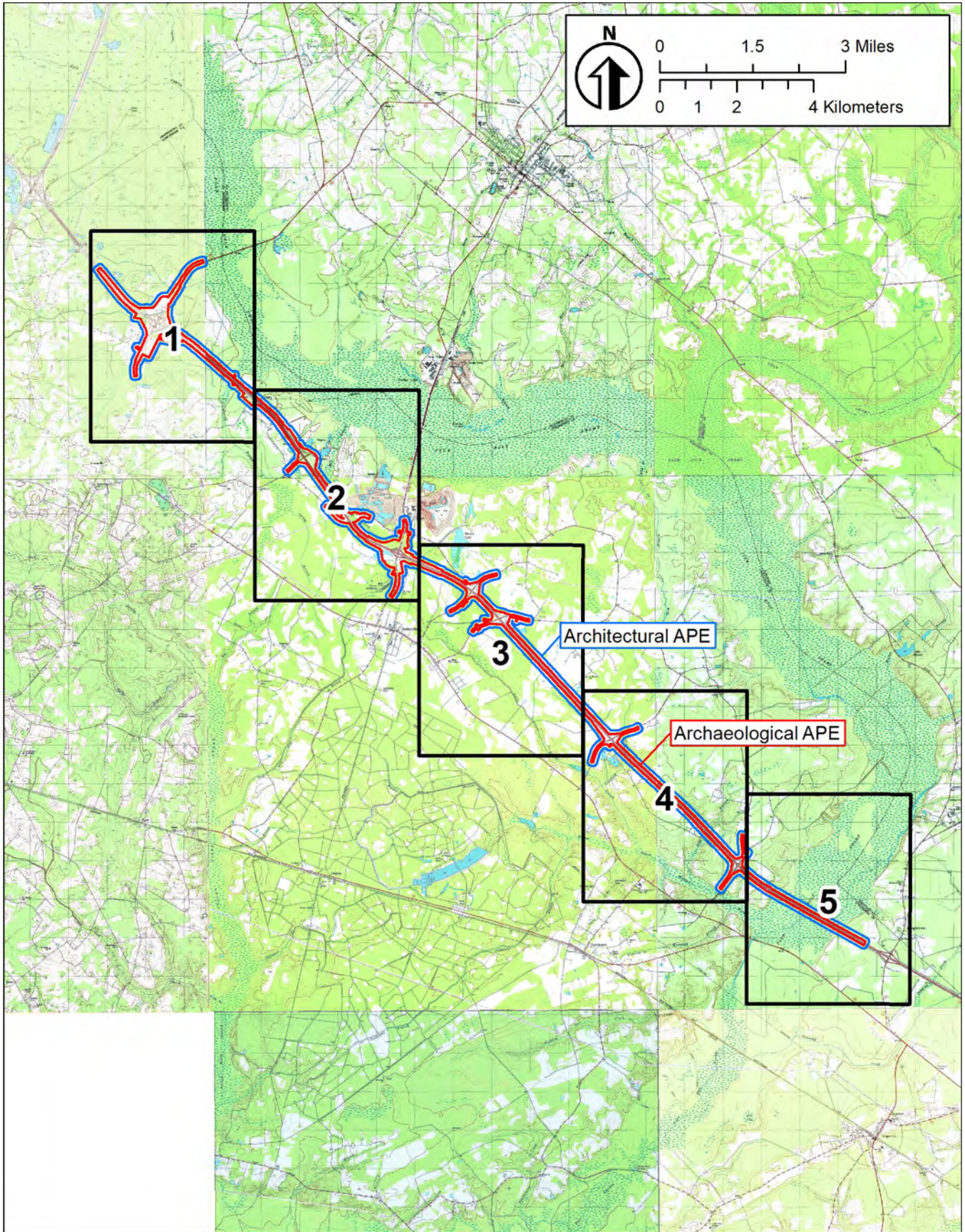


Figure 1.2a Key to Figures 1.2b to 1.2f (ESRI 2025b).

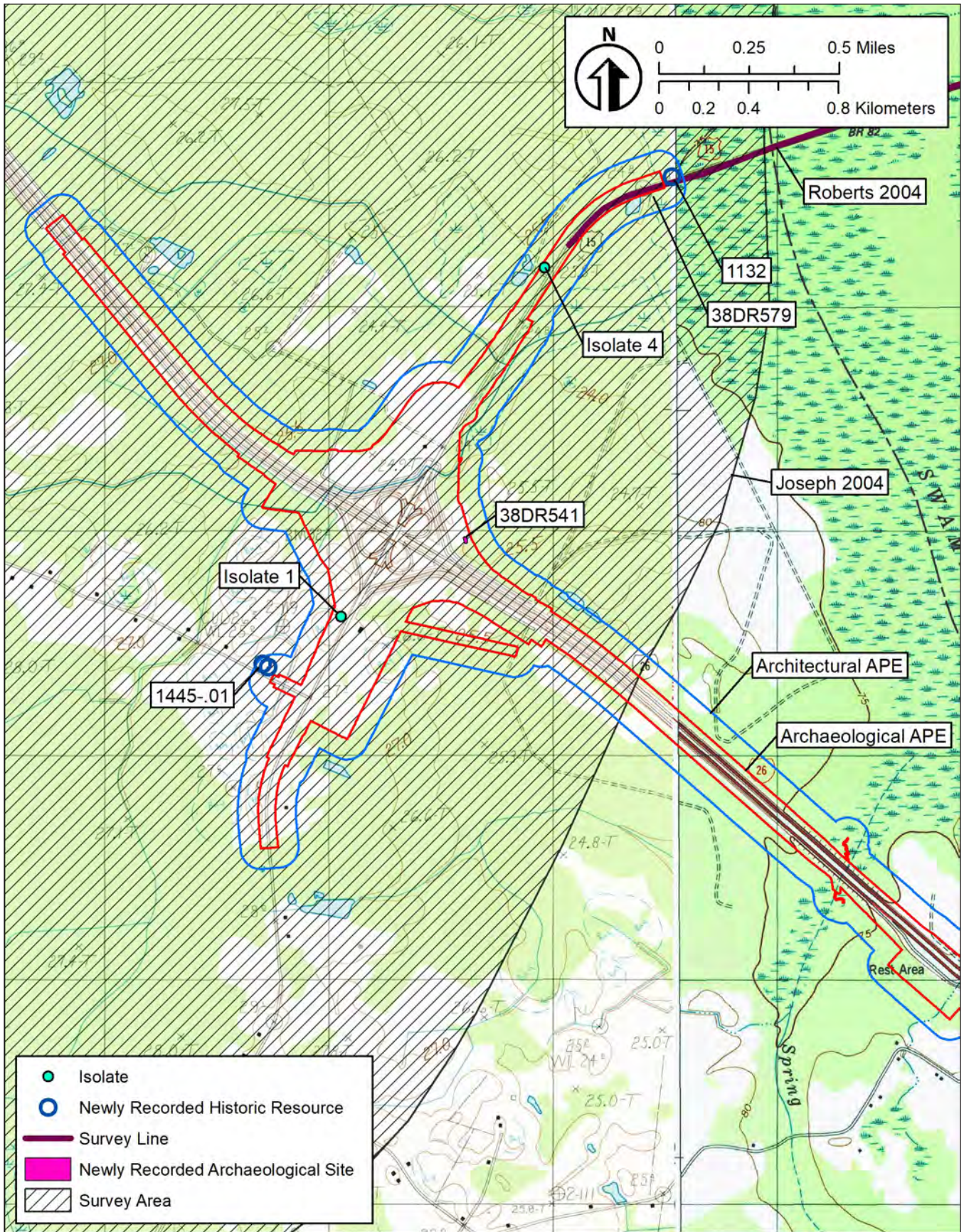


Figure 1.2b Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 1) (ESRI 2025b).

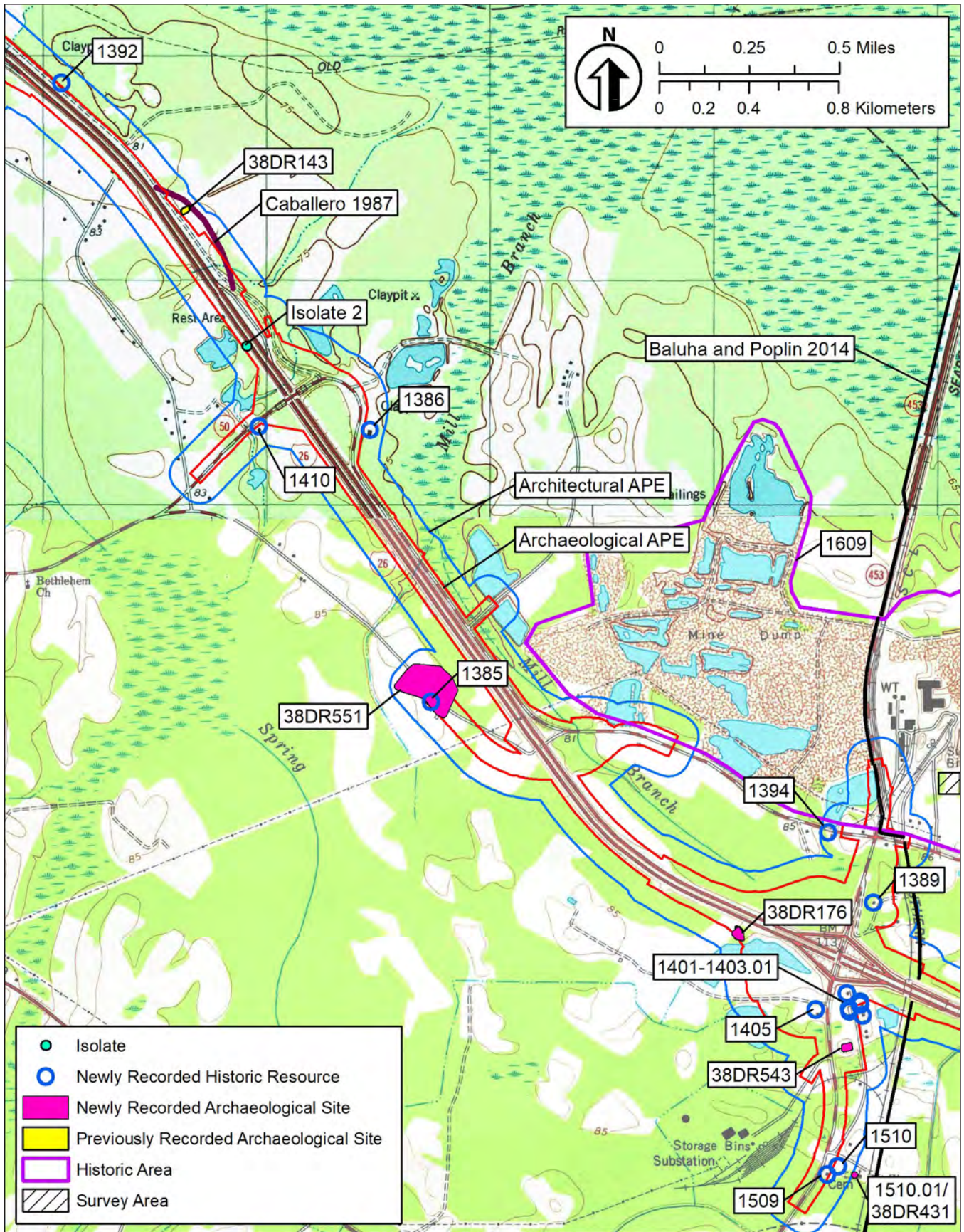


Figure 1.2c Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 2) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 1.2d Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 3) (ESRI 2025b).

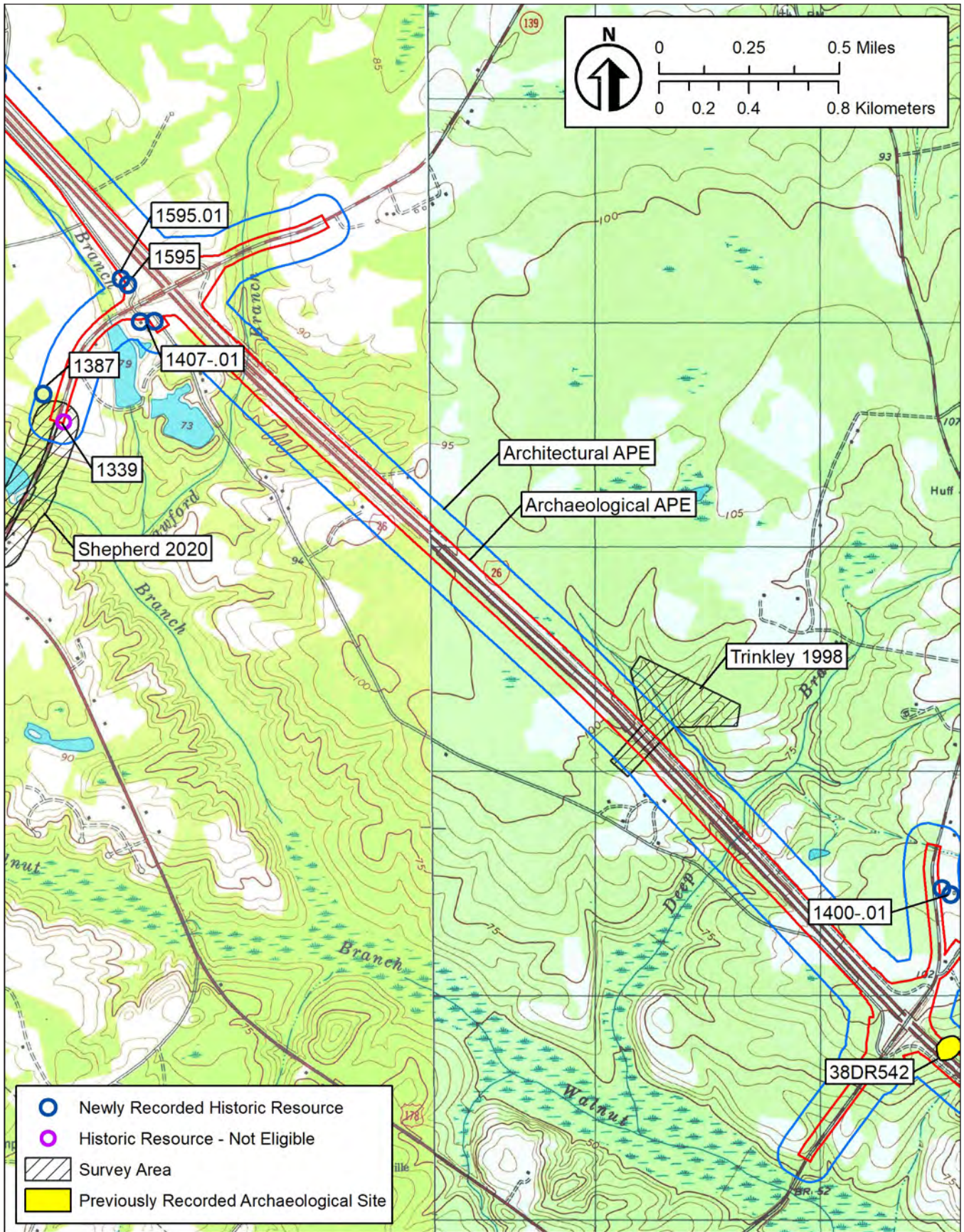


Figure 1.2e Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 4) (ESRI 2025b).

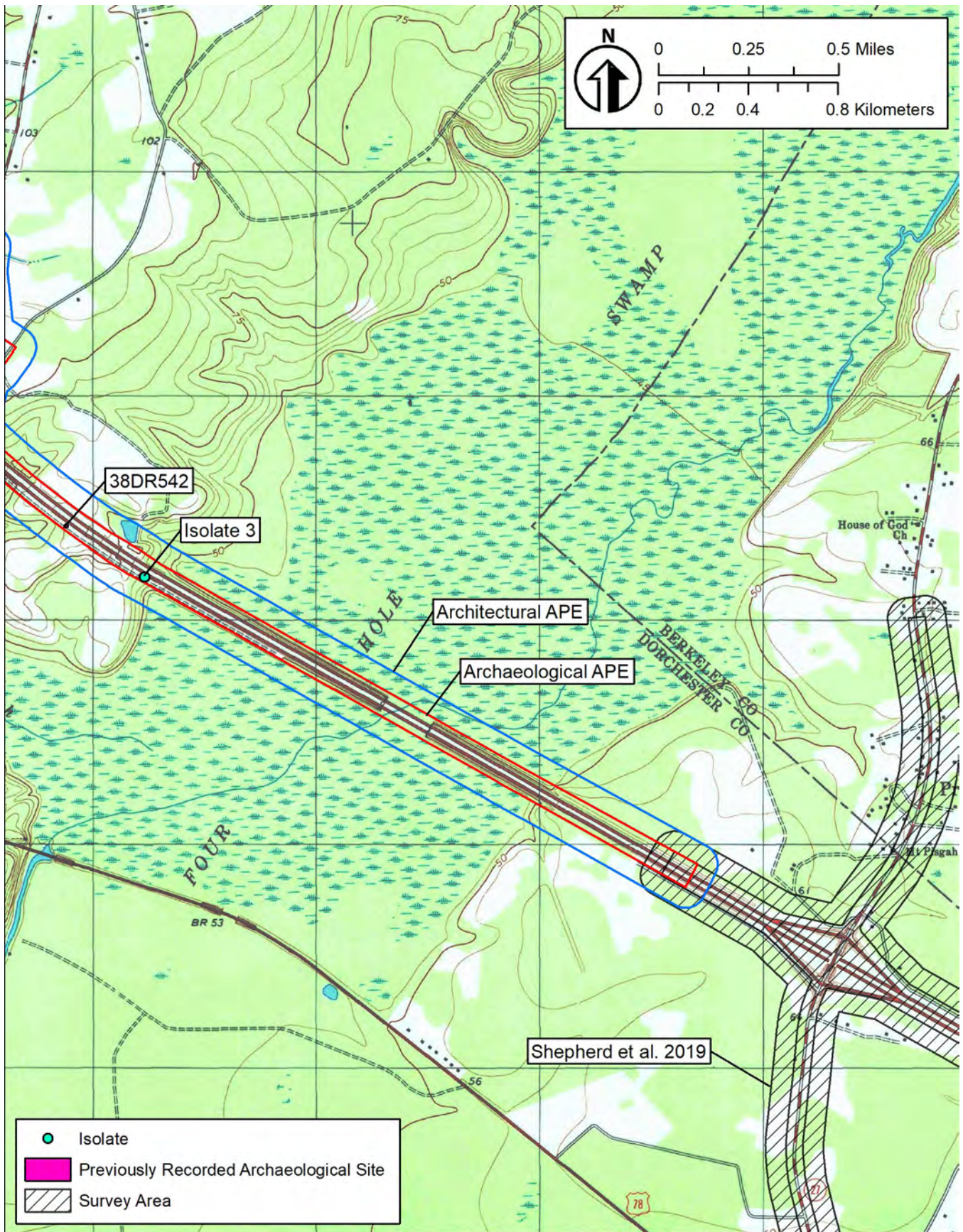


Figure 1.2f Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 5) (ESRI 2025b).

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

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

2.2 Background Research

The project historian, Chelsea Dantuma, conducted background research by searching online databases including records on file through the SCDAH Archives Index and ArchSite, as well as Newspapers.com. The project historian also conducted in-person research at the South Carolina room in the Charleston County Public Library and the South Carolina Historical Society at the College of Charleston's Addlestone Library. The project historian consulted historic maps such as Mills' (1825) Atlas maps, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of Carolina, and USGS aerials and quadrangles. For the sake of expedience, Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC's (NETR) online Historic Aerials viewer (<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>) was used to determine if properties were indicated on historic aerials and topographic maps. Additionally, the project historian consulted property records on various websites, including Dorchester County's Online Mapping (<https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>) and Real Estate & Mobile Home Search (<https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/property-tax-services/assessor/real-estate-mobile-home-search>) applications and the commercial real estate websites Redfin (<https://www.redfin.com/>), Realtor (<https://www.realtor.com/>), and Zillow (<https://www.zillow.com/>).

2.3 Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey of the Project corridor or archaeological APE followed current standards for intensive survey as outlined in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (SCDAH et al. 2024). Project realignment or redesign has necessitated conducting the archaeological survey in six separate deployments between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025. The archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all previously unsurveyed and undisturbed uplands within the 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological APE. Approximately 2.2 percent (12.0 hectares, 29.6 acres) of the archaeological APE has been covered by previous intensive surveys, as discussed in Chapter 4. The remainder of the archaeological APE includes 30.0 percent undisturbed uplands (165.33 hectares, 408.54 acres), 11.2 percent wetlands (61.72 hectares, 152.52 acres), and 56.6 percent (312.05 hectares, 771.08 acres) developed or disturbed land. During these investigations, Brockington excavated a total of 1,837 shovel tests (STs) across the archaeological APE at 30-meter (m) intervals. All STs were pre-plotted in Geographic Information System (GIS). ST locations were mapped using the ESRI Field Map IOS app. An additional 122 STs were excavated during site and isolated find delineations. Figures 2.1a through 2.1o show STs across segments of the archaeological APE on ESRI (2025b) aerial imagery.

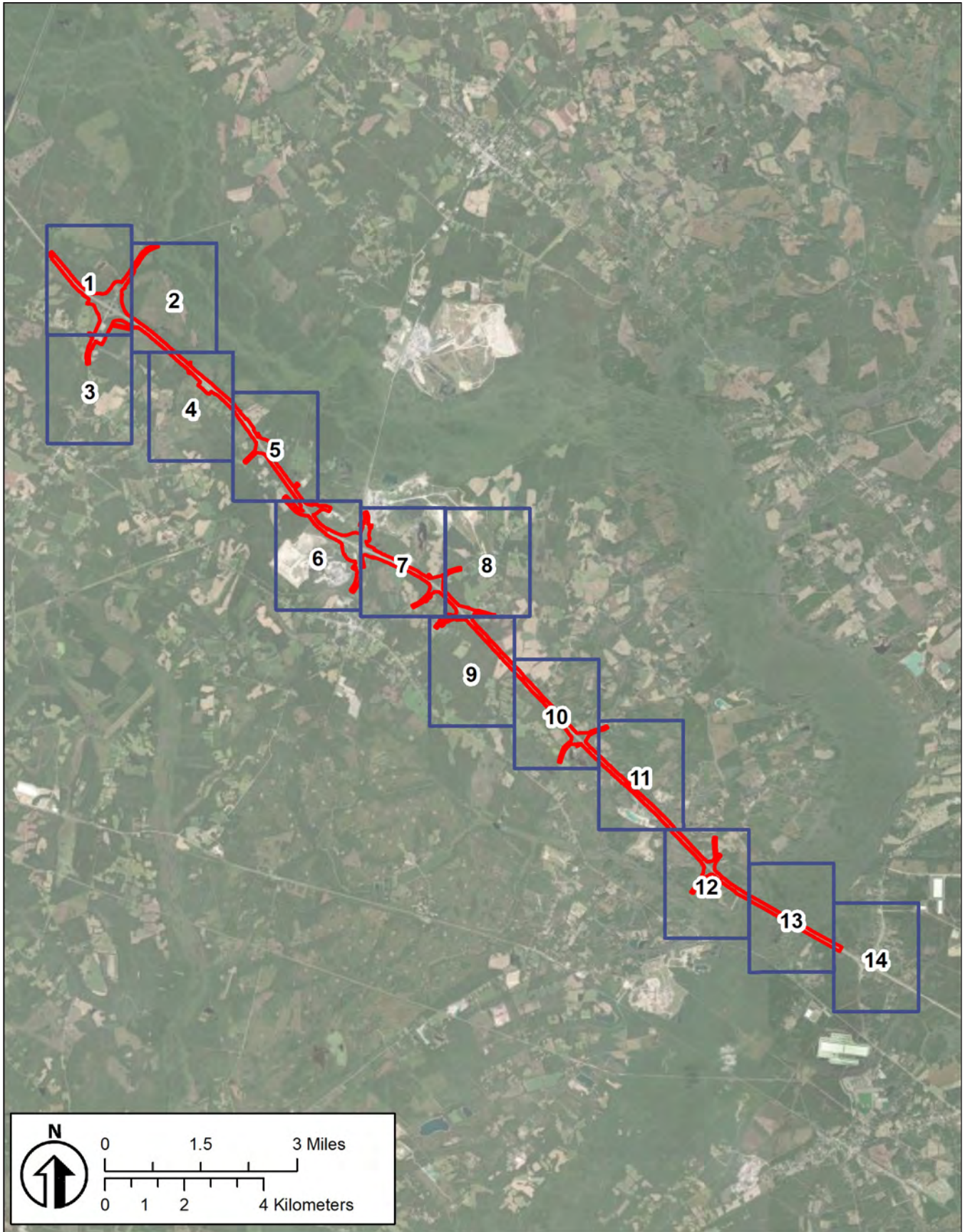


Figure 2.1a Key to Figures 2.1b to 2.1p (ESRI 2025b).

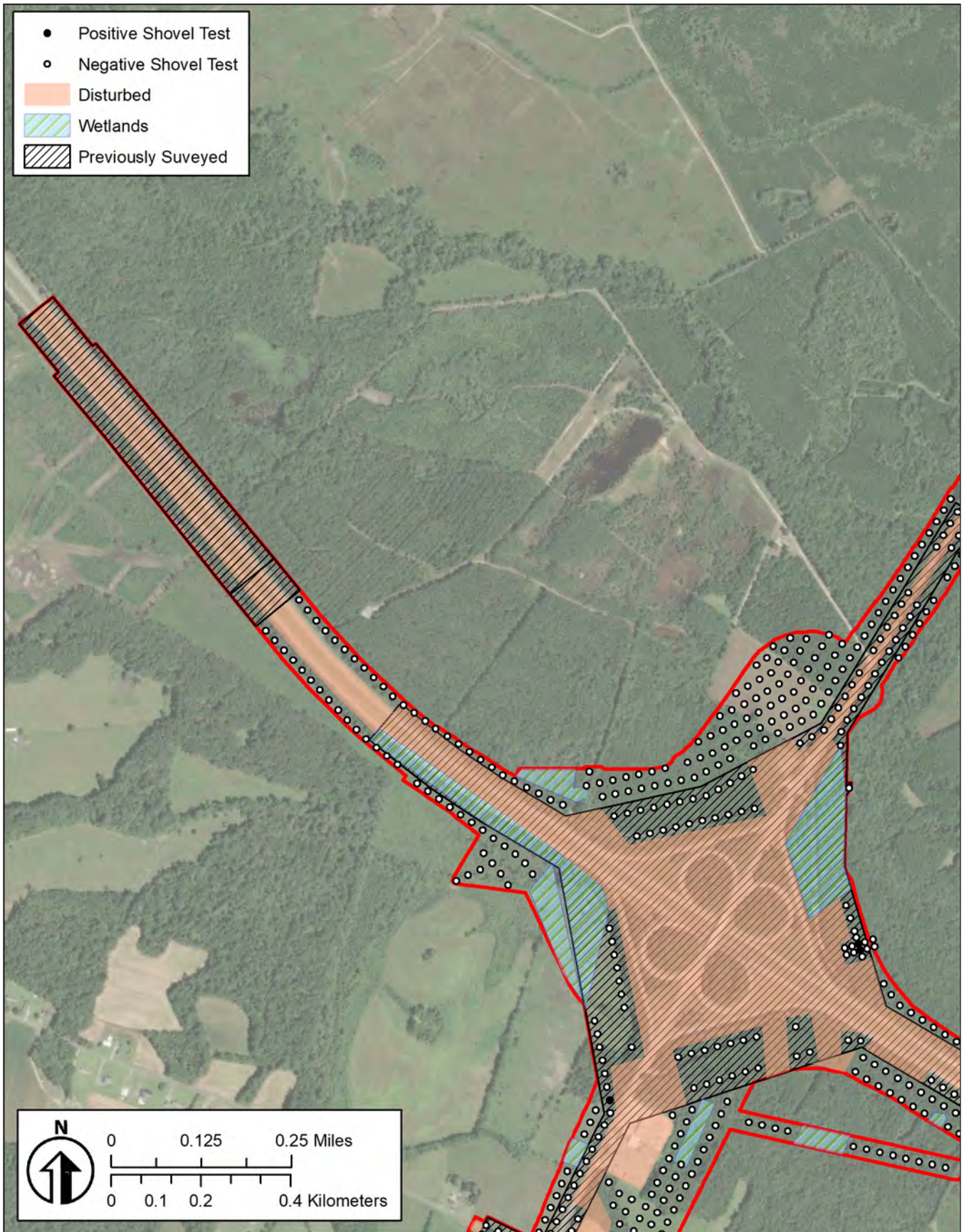


Figure 2.1b The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 1) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1c The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 2) (ESRI 2025b).

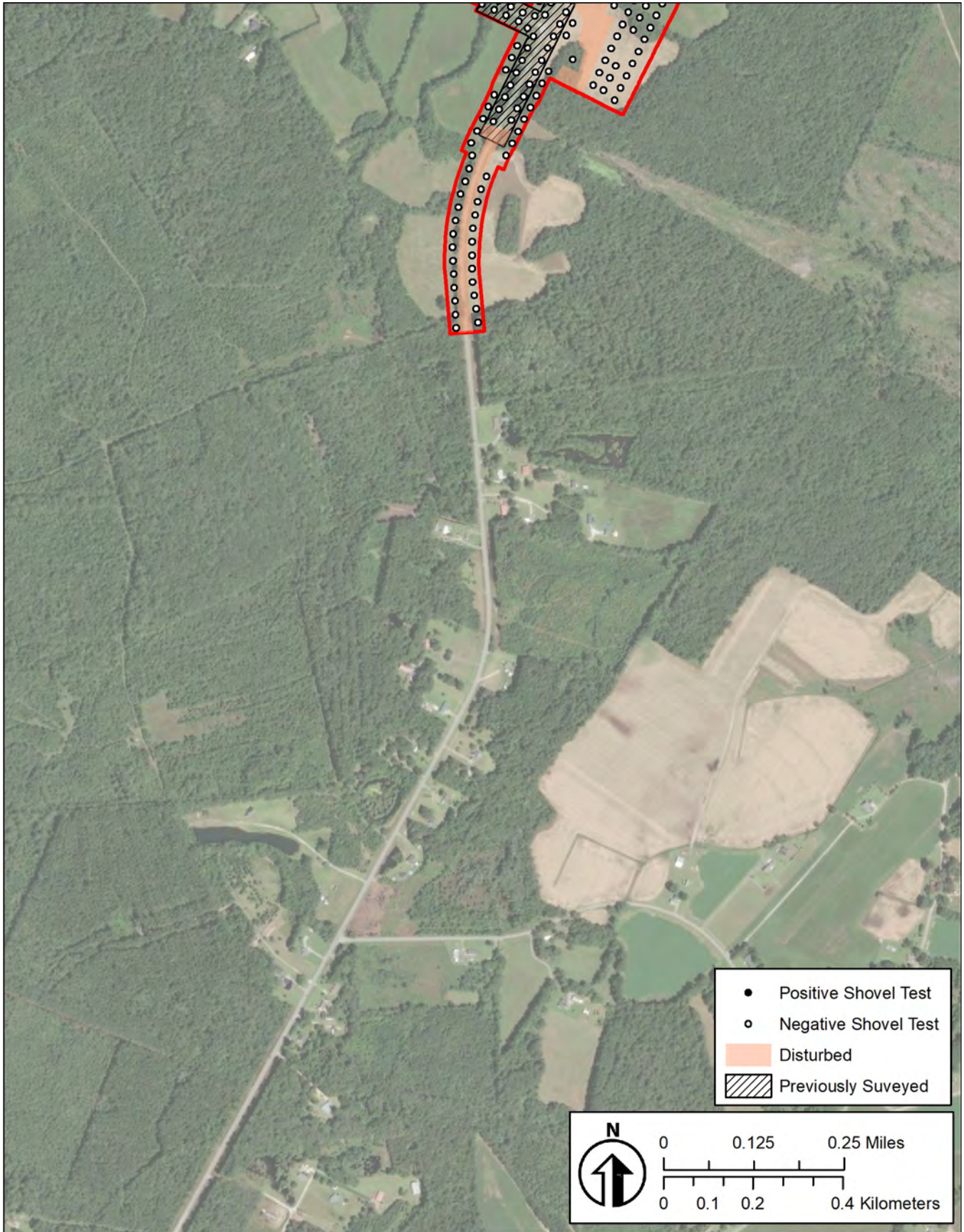


Figure 2.1d The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 3) (ESRI 2025b).

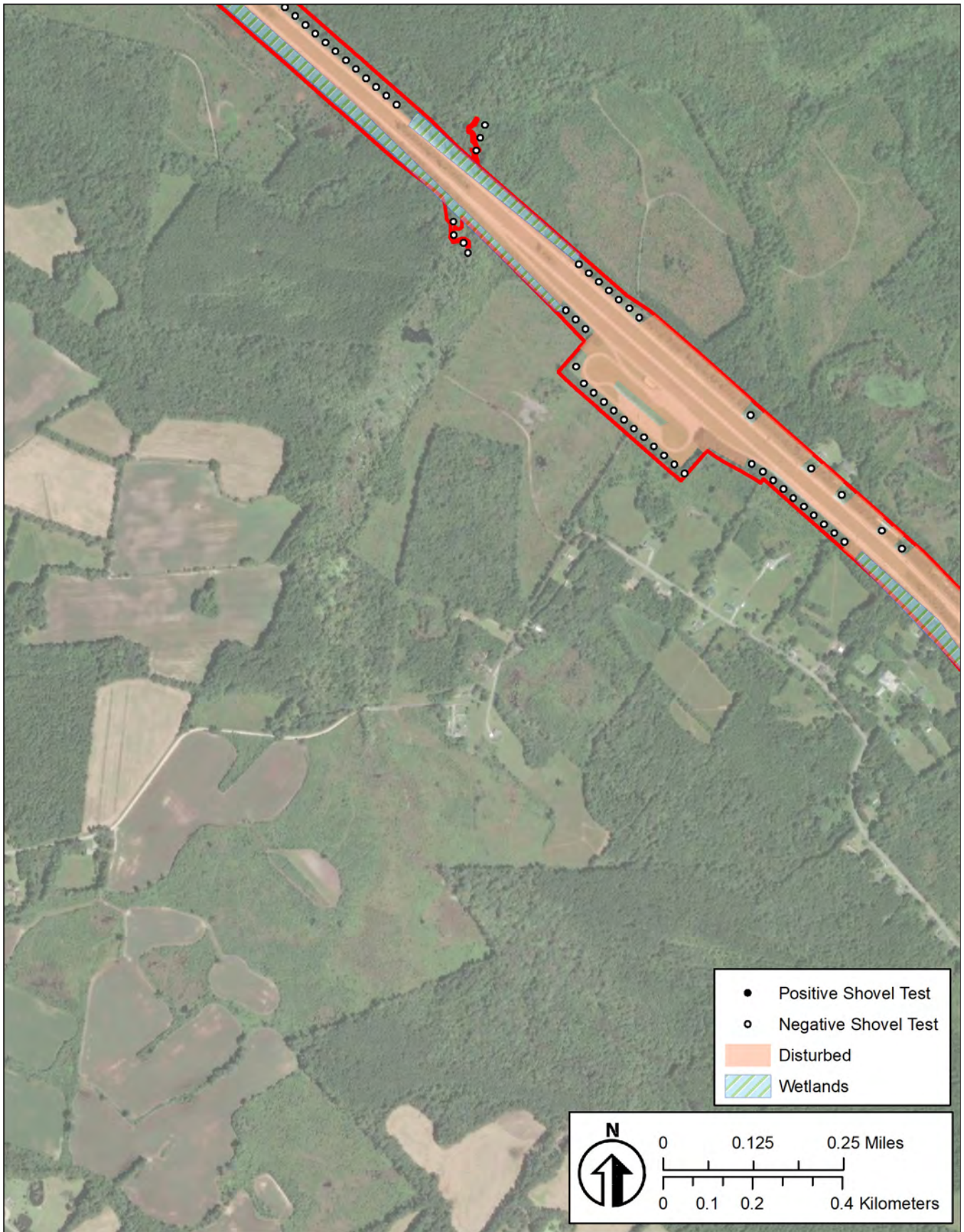


Figure 2.1e The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 4) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1f The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 5) (ESRI 2025b).

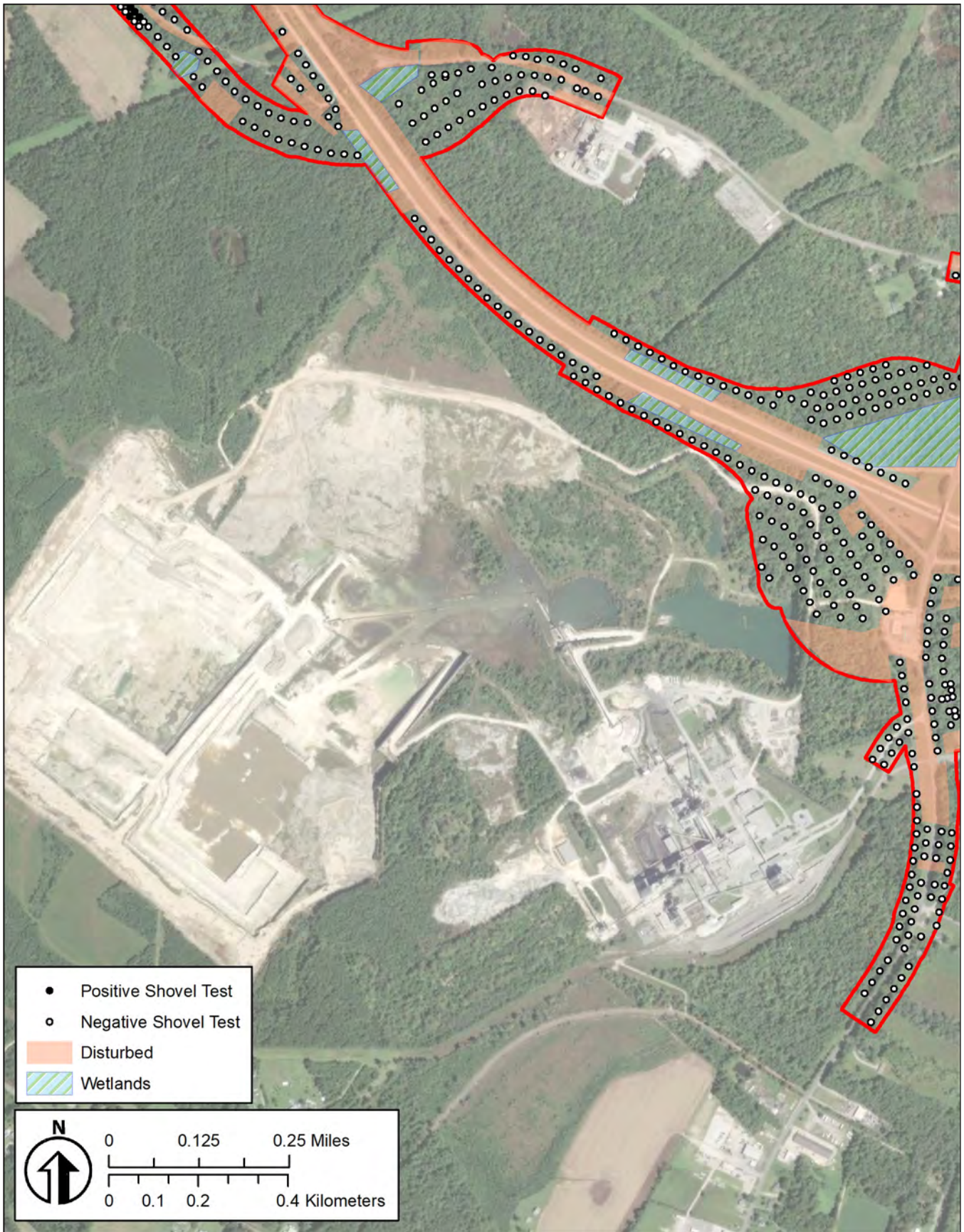


Figure 2.1g The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 6) (ESRI 2025b).

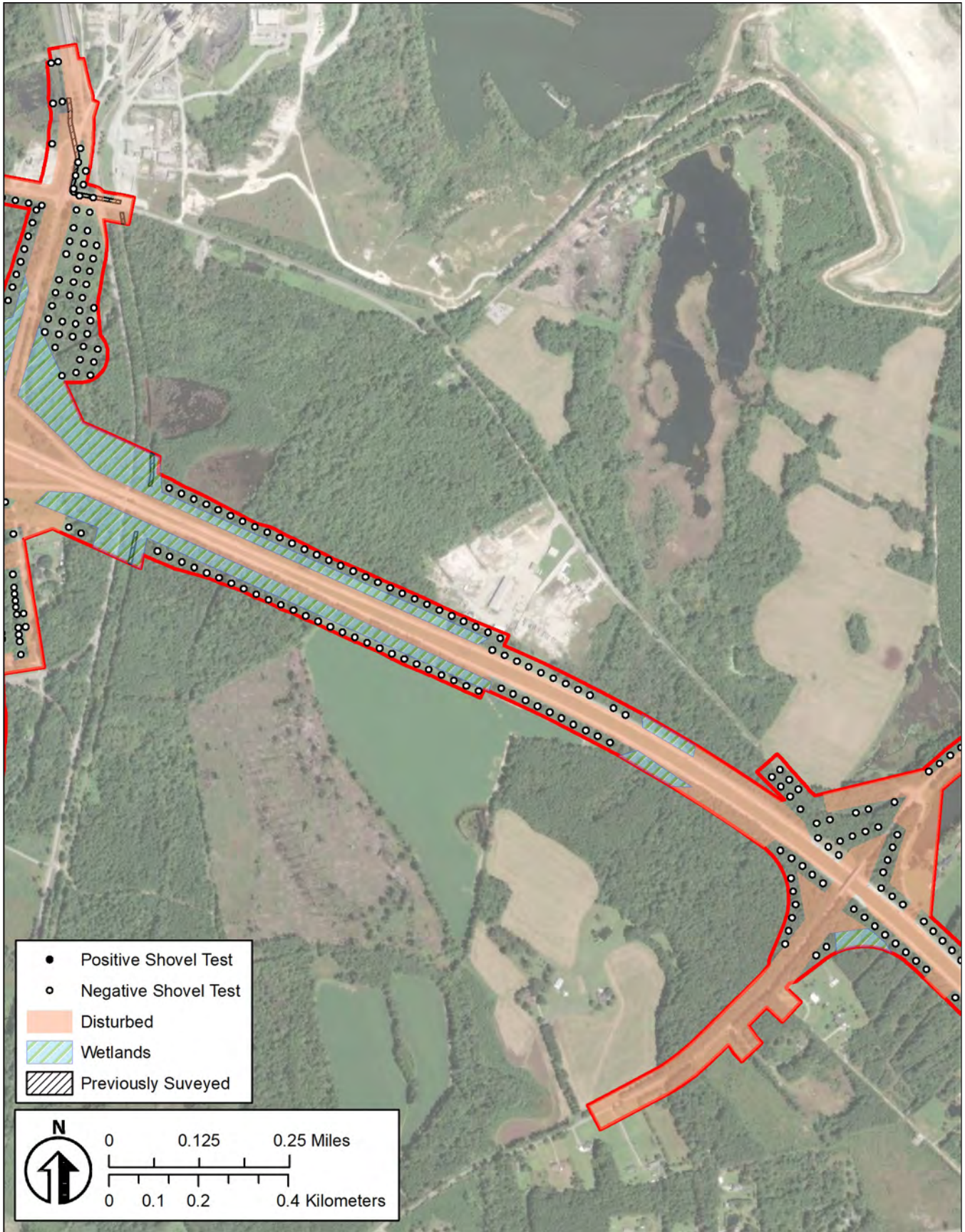


Figure 2.1h The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 7) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1i The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 8) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1j The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 9) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1k The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 10) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.11 The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 11) (ESRI 2025b).

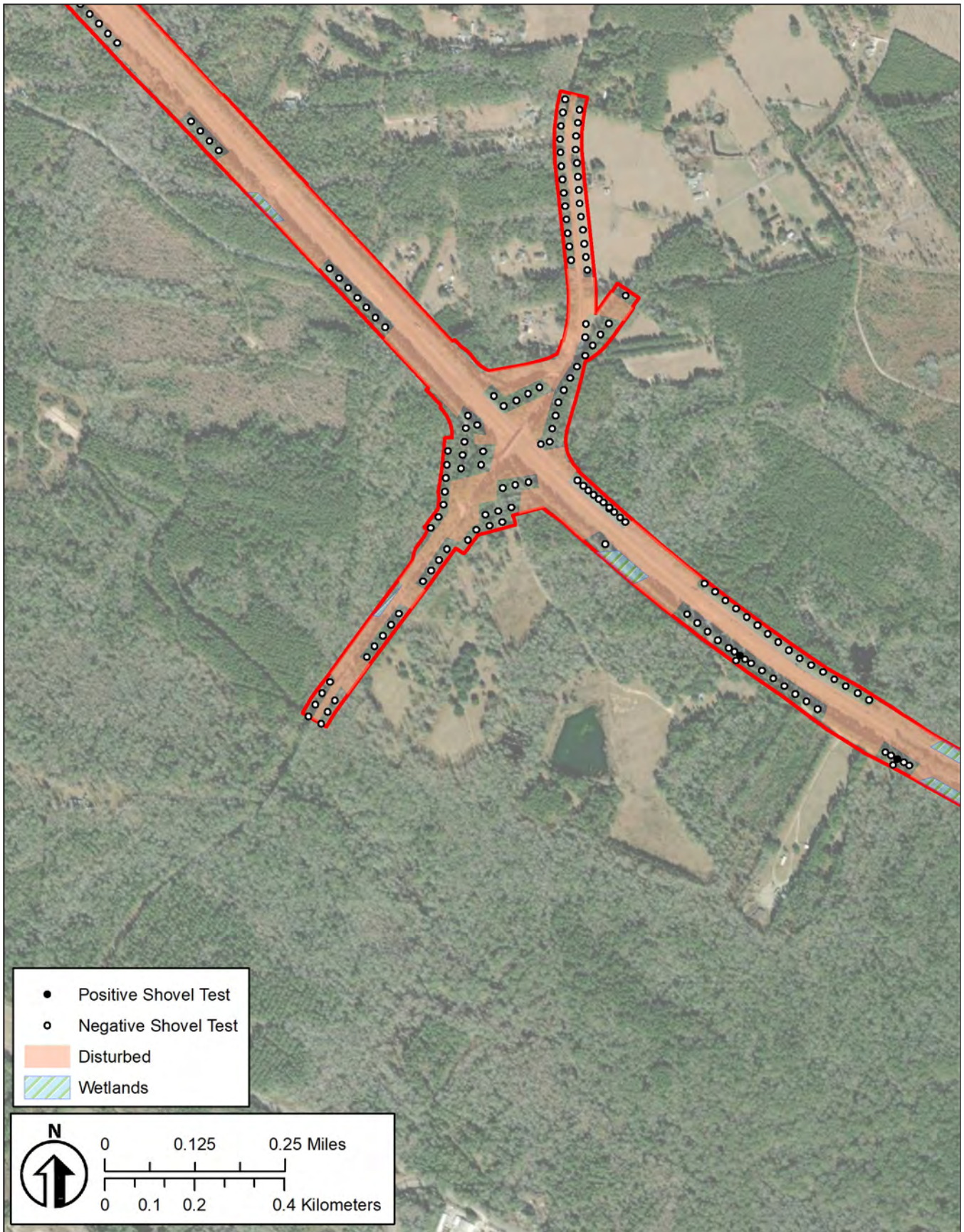


Figure 2.1m The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 12) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1n The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 13) (ESRI 2025b).



Figure 2.1o The archaeological APE showing the location of STs, developed land, and wetlands (Inset 14) (ESRI 2025b).

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

Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators excavated additional STs at 15-m intervals around positive tests until two consecutive STs produced no artifacts or until natural features (i.e., edges of developed/highly disturbed areas or wetlands) were encountered. An archaeological site is a locale that produces three or more contemporary artifacts within a 30-m radius or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are isolated finds. A map showing the location of each ST, the extent of surface scatters, and approximate site boundaries was prepared in the field for each site. The locations of the sites and isolated finds were recorded with the ESRI Field Map IOS app. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates obtained from the Global Positioning System (GPS) readings were entered into the ArcGIS© software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital USGS quadrangles for the project. Sufficient information was collected at the sites to complete the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site forms; these forms were submitted to SCIAA after the fieldwork.

2.4 Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted an architectural survey of the Project APE in six separate deployments between July 19, 2024, and August 28, 2025. 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 APE. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (SCDAH 2018) 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 survey APE and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic architectural resources.

The principal criterion used by the SCDAH to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significant resources. This could include resources related to the civil rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded (SCDAH 2018:13-14):

- 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
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.

Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, the architectural historian recorded all architectural

resources in the project area on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) forms in digital format using the survey database. The architectural historian took at least one digital photograph of each resource, typically showing the main or side elevations. Appropriate USGS maps show the location of each architectural resource. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH review. Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, the architectural survey used English units of measurement in descriptions of resources presented in this report and in the forms. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SCDAH (NPS 2013; SCDAH 2018:31).

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

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

Native American (Pre-Contact or Contact) artifacts were categorized into typological classifications determined by their technological

and stylistic attributes. All non-residual pre-contact ceramic sherds (those greater than 2-by-2 cm in size) were classified by surface decoration and aplastic content. When recognizable, these attributes were also recorded for residual sherds. Nondiagnostic residual sherds were cataloged as a group. Pre-contact ceramic sherds were compared to published type descriptions from comparable sources (Anderson et al. 1996; Williams and Thompson 1999).

Afro-European (Post-Contact) artifact analysis was based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified using published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Post-contact artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer-printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Noël Hume (1969) and the Charleston Museum's type collection. The *Parks Canada Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1985) and White (2000) were used to identify bottle glass.

All artifacts were placed in 4-mil-thick, archivally stable polyethylene bags. Artifact types were bagged separately within each provenience and labeled using acid-free paper labels. Provenience bags were labeled with the site number, provenience number, and provenience information. Proveniences were separated by site and placed into appropriately labeled acid-free boxes. Artifacts are temporarily stored at Brockington's Mt. Pleasant office until they are ready for final curation. Upon the acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and all associated materials (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to Georgia Southern University for curation.

2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

2.6.1 Overview

All cultural resources encountered were assessed as to their significance based on the criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad

evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP that:

- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- 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
- has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

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

2.6.2 Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources

Following the *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 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 enslaved African American settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region before 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 significant, 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, the fifth step is determining 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 enslaved 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 enslaved settlements housed the workers who conducted most of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

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

2.6.3 Assessing Graves and Cemeteries

Graves and cemeteries may also qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A–G (Potter and Boland 1992:14-18). Under Criteria Consideration A, a grave or cemetery is eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance. This Criteria Consideration applies primarily to cemeteries associated with a church or synagogue, or a crypt of significant artistic style or a 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 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. Except for graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from the Criteria Considerations.

2.6.4 Assessing Historic Mining Landscapes

Limestone mines, associated tram lines, and other features were assessed for NRHP eligibility as part of a mining landscape using the *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties* (Noble and Spude 1997:13). Mining landscapes that are eligible for the NRHP generally are considered historic districts. Mining properties may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history), Criterion B (association

with the lives of significant people), Criterion C (exhibition of distinctive characteristics, that are the work of a master or possess a high artistic value, or that represent a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction), or Criterion D (yielded or may yield important information about the history of phosphate mining in South Carolina) (Noble and Spude 1997:15). After considering each of the four evaluation criteria, Brockington assessed the overall integrity of the mining landscape. A property's integrity is its ability to convey its significance under one or more of the evaluation criteria. Elements of resource integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If a mining resource retains sufficient integrity, an observer should be able to visualize how various elements of the former mines relate to each other and mining operations.

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3.0 Environmental and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

3.1.1 Introduction

The proposed Project area is situated in the northeastern portion of Dorchester County and the southwestern portion of Berkeley County on the Atlantic Coastal Plain in South Carolina. The project area runs along I-26 between MM 172 and 187, centrally located near Harleyville, South Carolina. The project area is largely residential, industrial, or agricultural. Most of the project area is undeveloped, containing a variety of vegetative zones. These zones include agricultural fields planted in corn, fallow grassy areas and fields, dense woodlands, and manicured grass and pine road easements. Developed areas feature truck weigh stations, exit ramps, local frontage roads, and dispersed single-family homes.

Elevations gently slope from 25 m (82 feet [ft]) above mean sea level (amsl) at the northern terminus to 30 m (98.4 ft) amsl at the southern terminus before dropping into Four Hole Swamp, which lies at 13 m (42.7 ft) amsl. Four Hole Swamp drains into the Edisto River. Figures 3.1 to 3.5 provide views of the project setting. The following environmental overview provides both regional and local perspectives for the project area.

3.1.2 Regional Perspective

The Project area extends across the Carolina Flatwoods Level IV ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002). According to Griffith et al. (2002), “An ecoregion denotes areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources.” Griffith et al. (2002) summarize the Carolina Flatwoods ecoregion:

The nearly level coastal plain of the Carolina Flatwoods has less relief, wider upland surfaces, and larger areas of poorly drained soils than the adjacent, higher elevation [Atlantic Southern Loam Plains] ecoregion. Covered by shallow coastal waters during the Pleistocene, the resultant terraces and shoreline-related landforms are covered typically by fine-loamy and coarse loamy soils, with periodically high

water tables. Other areas have clayey, sandy, or organic soils, contributing to the region’s plant diversity. Carolina bays and pocosins are abundant in some areas. The region is a significant center of endemic biota, with more biological diversity and rare species compared to [the Mid-Atlantic Flatwoods ecoregion]. Pine flatwoods, pine savannas, freshwater marshes, pond pine woodlands, pocosins, and some sandhill communities were once common. Loblolly pine plantations are now widespread with an active forest industry. Artificial drainage for forestry and agriculture is common.

Geologists have identified eight scarps and 12 marine terraces in this physiographic province (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393; Kovacik and Winberry 1987). Changes in sea level through time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the Atlantic shorelines of the Pleistocene epoch (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The underlying limestone bedrock dates from the late Cretaceous to early Cenozoic, with orogenic processes causing uplifting and the deposition of clastic materials over bedrock (Platt 1999:26). The scarps represent former shoreline deposits, and the marine terraces represent derelict ocean floor deposits as sea levels receded. The project area is situated near the transition between the Dorchester and Surry scarps on the Wicomico/Waccamaw terrace (Willoughby and Doar 2006). Generally, the area’s topography is characterized by low knolls and ridges interspersed between broad inland swamps and tidal creeks, which is typical of the Carolina Flatwoods ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002: Zone 63h). All soils in the project area formed in Pleistocene epoch marine deposits dating to approximately 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393). Soils are generally poorly drained and have loamy surface layers with clayey subsoils. Soil moisture conditions in the study area range from subxeric to aquic (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2017). The archaeological APE extends across 28 specific soil



Figure 3.1 View of a corn field in the northwestern portion of the Project facing east.



Figure 3.2 View of an inundated ditch in the western portion of the Project facing west.



Figure 3.3 View of general woodlands in the central portion of the Project facing north.



Figure 3.4 View of a manicured road easement meeting a grassy field in the central portion of the Project facing east.



Figure 3.5 View of general development within the Project facing southeast.

types, excluding water, as summarized in Table 3.1 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2025). The most prevalent soil type is Lynchburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, which covers 19.0 percent of the archaeological APE.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) and the USDA soil survey provide climatic data for Dorchester County (Eppinette 1990; NOAA 2024). The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. NOAA's climatic data from 1895 to 2017 indicates the average daily maximum temperature peaks at 81.0° Fahrenheit (F) in July and is lowest at 48.4°F in January. During this time, the average daily temperature has risen 0.1°F per decade; in 2017, the average daily temperature was 67.8°F, 2.9°F above the mean of 64.9°F for the 1895–2017 period (NOAA 2024). Average annual precipitation for Dorchester County is about 123 cm, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms (NOAA 2024). Snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days,

with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Also, the climate 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 late summer and early fall.

Although a managed loblolly pine forest is now the dominant vegetation zone in the project area, as many as four different ecological systems blanketed the area before European contact. Before European settlement, the Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland and Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods were the primary climax ecological systems of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Great Savanna, shown by Sanson (1696) extending between the Ashley and Edisto rivers, was part of a larger longleaf pine forest savanna that covered approximately 143,000 square miles from what is now Texas to Virginia (Frost 2000). Ecologists define savannas as part of a vegetation continuum between grasslands and woodlands, with approximately 25 to 80 percent

Table 3.1 USDA soil types in the archaeological APE.

USDA SCS Soil Type		Area		
Symbol	Name	Hectares	Acres	Percent
AbA	Albany fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17.6	43.5	3.2%
ApB	Alpin fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	0.6	1.5	0.1%
BIA	Blanton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.0	14.9	1.1%
BIB	Blanton fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	16.8	41.6	3.1%
BoA	Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.8	9.5	0.7%
BoB	Bonneau fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	5.6	13.9	1.0%
ChA	Chibley sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.9	9.7	0.7%
Cx	Coxville loam	25.5	63.1	4.6%
Da	Daleville silt loam	3.8	9.4	0.7%
Ec	Echaw fine sand	0.8	2.0	0.1%
Eo	Ellore loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	10.7	26.5	1.9%
EpB	Emporia loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1.4	3.5	0.3%
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	82.8	204.5	15.0%
Gr	Grifton fine sandy loam, frequently flooded	64.7	159.9	11.7%
Hp	Haplaquents, loamy	21.5	53.2	3.9%
IzA	Izagora silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.8	14.3	1.0%
Jd	Jedburg loam	11.8	29.1	2.1%
Ln	Lynchburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	104.5	258.2	19.0%
Mo	Mouzon fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	18.7	46.2	3.4%
NoA	Noboco loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.5	28.4	2.1%
OcA	Ocilla sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	39.1	96.6	7.1%
Os	Osier loamy fine sand, frequently flooded	2.8	7.0	0.5%
Pa	Pantego sandy loam	12.4	30.7	2.3%
Pe	Pelham sand	16.3	40.2	3.0%
Ra	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Atlantic Coast Flatwoods	52.8	130.5	9.6%
Ru	Rutlege loamy fine sand, frequently flooded	4.3	10.6	0.8%
Se	Seagate sand	4.6	11.4	0.8%
W	Water	0.8	2.0	0.1%
Total		551.1	1,361.8	100.0%

canopy coverage, sufficient to permit a continuous grass understory (Anderson et al. 1999:1-6). A combination of historic activities, from free-ranging livestock, production of turpentine, clear-cut logging, and twentieth-century fire suppression activities, have led to near total loss of longleaf pine habitat (Frost 1993:17). This loss of habitat confounded scholars, some of whom mistakenly concluded that the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest superseded the longleaf pine forest and savanna (Batista and Platt 1997; Platt 1999:25; Quarterman and Keever 1962:167-185; Widmer 1976). Batista and Platt (1997:1) explain how longleaf pine forest and savanna systems were eventually replaced:

Before European settlement, stands of [Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest] formed narrow bands of vegetation between floodplain forests and upland xeric forests or savannas dominated by longleaf pine. After European settlement, virtually all pine savannas were clearcut, and their characteristic growing-season fires were suppressed. Following such disruption, hardwood species and pines, especially loblolly pine, replaced longleaf pine, forming woodlands and forests that replaced most of the savannas.

Furthermore, ecologists stress the long-term importance of lightning and fire in longleaf

habitats; while they counter the fallacious notion that Indian “old fields” represent upland savannas, they acknowledge that Indians employed controlled burns for a variety of purposes across the landscape, a practice that was continued by European settlers into the early nineteenth century (c.f., Frost 2000:26, 54; Silver 1990:48-50; Smith 2012:31-32).

The region’s current ecological systems include a wide variety of plants observed by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century naturalists such as William Bartram (Bartram 1792) and John Drayton (Drayton 1802). Across the upland zones, predominant tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, southern magnolia, sweetgum, black tupelo, bluejack oak, laurel oak, live oak, post oak, red oak, water oak, turkey oak, and white oak) and conifers (e.g., loblolly pine, longleaf pine, pond pine, slash pine). Dominant lowland tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, black and swamp tupelo, diamond leaf oak, poplar, red oak, sweetbay and grand magnolia, sweetgum, water oak, white oak) and conifers (e.g., bald and pond cypress, pond pine, and white cedar). Important understory species include American and yaupon holly, varieties of bay, blueberry, huckleberry, saw palmetto, sparkleberry, and wax myrtle. Important grasses and herbs include giant cane, muscadine, pineland threeawn, and varieties of fern, panicgrass, sedge, and switch grass.

Most of the extant woodlands today are mixed pine/hardwood forests. A mixed forest supports an active faunal community including deer and small mammals (e.g., various squirrels and mice, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, skunk), birds (e.g., various songbirds, ducks and wading birds, quail, turkey, doves, hawks, owls), and reptiles/amphibians (e.g., frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, turtles, alligator). Freshwater and saltwater fish are abundant in the streams and marshes of the region, and shellfish are present in large numbers in most of the tidally affected waters throughout the region.

3.1.3 Holocene Changes in the Environment

Profound changes in climate and dependent biophysical aspects of 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 (Brooks et al. 1989), with an increase of as much as 100 m during the last 20,000 years. At least 10,000 years ago (the first documented presence of human groups in the region), the ocean was located 80 to 120 km east of its present position. Unremarkable Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the project area. Sea level rose steadily from that time until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5,000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about 2 m (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981).

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries such as the Cooper-Ashley-Wando River mouth. 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. The general warming trend that led to the melting of glacial ice and the rise in sea level 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 about 10,000 years ago. The new deciduous forest was dominated by northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder, with oak and hickory beginning to increase in number. With continuation of the general warming and drying trend, the oak and hickory came to dominate, along with southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 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 (Quarterman and Keever 1962). 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 exploit smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

3.2 Cultural Setting

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

3.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Lithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Within each stage, with the exception of the Lithic stage, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each stage follows, including discussions of the temporal periods within each stage. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these stages and periods in South Carolina. The following discussion of the Pre-Contact era employs the terms Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

The Lithic Stage

It is probable that South Carolina, like other portions of the western hemisphere, witnessed human occupation before the beginning of the Paleoindian period or at least approximately 12,000 years Before Present (BP) or 10,000 BCE. However, the beginning of human occupation in the western hemisphere is unclear and is highly disputed in the

archaeological community (Bever 2006; Dillehay et al. 1999; Fiedel 1999; Goodyear 2013; Suárez 2011). For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived in North America by crossing Beringia near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries before 10,000 BCE. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time.

During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Paleoindian period at several sites in North and South America. The most notable of these sites are Cactus Hill and Saltville in Virginia (Johnson 1998; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; McDonald 2000), El Abra 2 and Pubenza in Colombia (Correal 1993; Correal and van der Hammen 1977; Hurt et al. 1977), Lapa Vermelha and Pedra Furada in Brazil (Guidon and Delibrias 1986; Laming-Empéaire et al. 1975; Meltzer et al. 1994; Prous 1986), Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978; Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1999; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982; Goldberg and Arpin 1999), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Schafer and Hebior in Wisconsin (Overstreet and Stafford 1997; Overstreet et al. 1995), Taima Taima in Venezuela (Ochsenius and Gruhn 1979), and the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in South Carolina (Goodyear 1999, 2000, 2013), among others. All these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Paleoindian deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft, Pedra Furada, and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Paleoindian occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other pre-Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period. However, the number of artifacts recovered from these sites at present is too small to determine if they reflect a single

technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites is necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Paleoindian period and how these early sites reflect the peopling of North America and the New World.

Paleoindian Period (10,000 to 8000 BCE). An identifiable human presence on the South Carolina Coastal Plain began about 12,000 years ago with the movement of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers into the region. Initially, the Paleoindian period is marked by the presence of distinctive fluted projectile points and other tools manufactured on stone blades. Excavations at sites throughout North America have produced datable remains that indicate that these types of stone tools were in use by about 10,000 BCE.

Goodyear et al. (1989) review the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of the distinctive fluted spear points, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location, with a concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicating a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from many sites excavated in western North America, Paleoindian groups generally were nomadic, with subsistence focusing on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. In the east, Paleoindians apparently hunted smaller animals than their western counterparts, although extinct species (such as bison, caribou, and mastodon) were routinely exploited where present. Paleoindian groups were probably small, kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons. As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsinan glaciation, Paleoindian groups had to adapt to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout North America.

The Archaic Stage

The Archaic stage represents the adaptation of Southeastern Native Americans to Holocene environments. By 8000 BCE, the forests had changed from sub-boreal types common during the Paleoindian period to more modern types. The Archaic stage is divided into three temporal

periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Distinctive projectile point types serve as markers for each of these periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence modes throughout the Archaic period, although incipient use of cultigens probably occurred by the Late Archaic period. Also, the terminal Archaic witnessed the introduction of a new technology, namely, the manufacture and use of pottery.

Early Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BCE). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene became extinct early in this period, and more typically modern woodland flora and fauna were 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." Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Generally, Early Archaic sites are small, indicating a high degree of mobility.

Archaic groups probably moved within a regular territory on a seasonal basis; exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic period (8000 to 6000 BCE) in South Carolina involving movement of relatively small groups (bands) on a seasonal basis within major river drainages. The Charleston region is located within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistic camps. Aggregation camps and winter base camps are suggested to have been near the Fall Line.

Middle and Preceramic Late Archaic Period (6000 to 2500 BCE). The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic. Climatically, the region was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the coast until after 3000 BCE, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points and ground stone artifacts characterize this period, and sites increased in size and density through the period.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) review the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, 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 periods. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude:

the data at hand suggest 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.

Ceramic Late Archaic Period (2500 to 1000 BCE). By the end of the Late Archaic period, two developments occurred that changed human lifeways on the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Sea level rose to within 1.0 m of present levels, and the extensive estuaries now present were established (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late Archaic period saw the first documented emphasis on shellfish exploitation. During the Late Archaic, "the first extensive evidence of significant human occupations appear on the coast. Late Archaic coastal sites vary from isolated finds, small camps, and minor middens to large amorphous shell middens" (Russo 2002:E9). It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. The ceramic sequence for the central coast of South Carolina is presented in Table 3.2.

The best-known Ceramic Late Archaic-period sites are shell rings, which occur frequently along tidal marshes. "Preceding the Woodland and Mississippian mound-building periods by thousands of years, shell rings are among the earliest large-scale architectural features found in the United States" (Russo 2002:E8). These are usually round or oval rings of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively sterile area in the center. Today, many of these rings are in tidal marsh waters. "In areas where the use of shell rings was a tradition, ring builders deposited the shells in circular and semi-circular piles ranging in size from 30 to 250 m in diameter and 1 to 6 m in height" (Russo 2002:E9). Russo (2002:E53) summarizes three commonly accepted theories for the function of shell rings:

In terms of the place of shell rings in the larger pattern of settlement, other non-ring sites associated with shell rings are not well known. One model suggests that amorphous middens represent base camps, while shell rings served as communal centers (Michie 1979). Another suggests that shell rings were the base camps or villages of Thom's Creek coastal settlement (Trinkley 1980:312). A third suggests that shell rings may represent both villages and ceremonial centers, and it is up to the archeologist to figure out the function of each shell ring empirically rather than typologically (Russo 2004).

Brockington's archaeological investigations at 38CH1781, near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) on James Island, support Russo's (2004) idea that shell rings represent both villages and ceremonial centers (Baluha et al. 2005). Regardless, these sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least seasonally, by Ceramic Late Archaic peoples. Copahee Sound was a focal point for Ceramic Late Archaic habitation, particularly during the Awendaw phase (Russo 2002; Trinkley 1980). Numerous Ceramic Late Archaic sites have been identified in the area, including at least five shell rings. These include 38CH23 (Buzzard Island), 38CH24 (Stratton Place), 38CH41 (Auld), 38CH45 (Sewee), and 38CH60 (Crow Island). Three of these shell rings, Auld, Buzzard Island, and Sewee, are NRHP-listed.

Table 3.2 Ceramic sequence for the central South Carolina coast.

Period/Era	Date	Ceramic Types
Contact	AD 1550-1715	Ashley Burnished Plain, Complicated Stamped, Cob Marked, Line Block Stamped
Late Mississippian	AD 1400-1550	Irene/Pee Dee Burnished Plain, Complicated Stamped, Incised
Early Mississippian	AD 1100-1400	Savannah/Jeremy Burnished Plain, Check Stamped, Complicated Stamped
Late Woodland	AD 900-1100	Wilmington Cord Marked
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		Santee Simple Stamped
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		St. Catherines Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Net Impressed
	AD 500-900	Wilmington Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Wando Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Simple Stamped
		McClellanville Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Deptford Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed
		Cape Fear Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Berkeley Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
Middle Woodland	AD 200-500	Berkeley Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Cape Fear Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
		Wilmington Check Stamped, Cord Marked, Fabric Impressed, Plain
	200 BC-AD 200	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
Early Woodland	500-200 BC	Deptford Brushed, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Plain
	1500-500 BC	Refuge Dentate Stamped, Incised, Punctate, Simple Stamped, Plain
Ceramic Late Archaic	2500-1000 BC	Thom's Creek Drag and Jab Punctate, Finger Pinched, Incised, Simple Stamped, Plain
		Stallings Drag and Jab Punctate, Finger Pinched, Incised, Simple Stamped, Plain

The Woodland Stage

The Woodland stage is marked by the widespread use of pottery, with many new and regionally diverse types appearing, and changes in the strategies and approaches to hunting and gathering. Native Americans appear to be living in smaller groups than during the preceding Ceramic Late Archaic period, but the overall population likely increased. The Woodland is divided into three temporal periods (Early, Middle, and Late), marked by distinctive pottery types. Also, there is an interval when Ceramic Late Archaic ceramic types and Early Woodland ceramic types were being manufactured at the same time, often on the same site (see Espenshade and Brockington 1989). It is unclear at present if these coeval types represent distinct individual populations, some of whom continued to practice Archaic lifeways, or technological concepts that lingered in some areas longer than in others.

Early Woodland Period (1500 BCE to CE 200). In the Early Woodland period, the region was apparently an area of interaction between widespread ceramic decorative and manufacturing traditions. The paddle-stamping tradition dominated the decorative tradition to the south, and fabric impressing and cord marking dominated to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement patterns of the Early Woodland period suggest population expansion and the movement of groups into areas minimally used in the earlier periods. Early and Middle Woodland sites are the most common on the South Carolina coast and generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes, along with ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of other environmental zones. It appears that group organization during this period was based on the semi-permanent occupation of shell midden sites, with the short-term use of interior coastal strand sites.

Middle Woodland Period (200 BCE to CE 500).

The extreme sea level fluctuations that marked the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods ceased during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland period began as the sea level rose from a significant low stand at 300 BCE, and for most of the period, the sea level remained within one m of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement:

It is apparent that a generally rising sea level and corresponding estuarine expansion caused an increased dispersion of some resources (e.g., small intertidal oyster beds in the expanding tidal creek network). This hypothesized change in the structure of the subsistence resource base may partially explain why these sites tend to be correspondingly smaller, more numerous, and more dispersed through time.

Survey and testing data from several sites in the region clearly indicate that Middle Woodland period sites are the most frequently encountered throughout the region. These sites include small, single-house shell middens, larger shell middens, and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited regularly (e.g., 38GE46 [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 period witnessed increased regional interaction and saw the incorporation of extra-local ceramic decorative modes into the established Deptford technological tradition. As Caldwell (1958) first suggested, the period apparently saw the expansion and subsequent interaction of groups of different regional traditions (Espenshade 1986, 1990).

Late Woodland Period (CE 500 to 1100). The nature of Late Woodland adaptation in the region 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 Late Woodland 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 m below the present high marsh surface (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would result in a well-entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, the interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems.

Overall, the Late Woodland is noteworthy for its lack of check-stamped pottery. However, investigations by Poplin et al. (2002) indicate that the limestone-tempered Wando series found along the Wando and Cooper rivers near Charleston Harbor displays all the Middle Woodland decorative elements, including check stamping, but appears to have been manufactured between AD 700 and 1000. Excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) in the Francis Marion National Forest suggest that McClellanville and Santee ceramic types were employed between CE 500 and 900 and represent the dominant ceramic assemblages of this period (Poplin et al. 1993).

The sea level change at this time caused major shifts in settlement and subsistence patterns. The rising sea level and estuary expansion caused an increase in the dispersal of resources such as oyster beds and thus a corresponding increase in the dispersal of sites. Semi-permanent shell midden sites continue to be common in this period, although overall site frequency appears to be lower than in the Early Woodland. Instead, there appears to be an increase in short-term occupations along

the tidal marshes. Espenshade et al. (1994) state that at many of the sites postdating the Early Woodland period, the intact shell deposits appear to represent short-term activity areas rather than permanent or semi-permanent habitations.

The Mississippian Stage

Approximately 1,000 years ago, Native American cultures in much of the Southeast began a marked shift away from the settlement and subsistence practices common during the Woodland period. Some settlements became quite large, often incorporating temple mounds or plazas. The use of tropical cultigens (e.g., corn and beans) became more common. Hierarchical societies developed, and technological, decorative, and presumably religious ideas spread throughout the Southeast, supplanting what had been distinct regional traditions in many areas. In coastal South Carolina, the Mississippian stage is divided into two temporal periods, Early and Late. Previous sequences for the region separated Mississippian ceramic types into three periods (Early, Middle, and Late), following sequences developed in other portions of the Southeast. However, a simpler characterization of the technological advancements made from CE 1000 to 1500 appears more appropriate. During these centuries, the decorative techniques that characterize the Early Mississippian period slowly evolved without the appearance of distinctly new ceramic types until the Late Mississippian.

Early Mississippian Period (CE 1100 to 1400). In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian stage is marked by major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdoms, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in coastal South Carolina. The ethnohistoric 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).

Distinct Mississippian ceramic phases are recognized for the region (Anderson 1989; Anderson et al. 1982; Anderson et al. 1996). In

coastal South Carolina, the Early Mississippian period is marked by the presence of Jeremy phase (CE 1100 to 1400) ceramics, including Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain types. By the end of the Late Woodland period, cord-marked and fabric-impressed decorations are replaced by complicated-stamped decorations. Anderson (1989:115) notes that “characteristically Mississippian complicated stamped ceramics do not appear until at least CE 1100, and probably not until as late as CE 1200, over much of the South Carolina area.” Poplin et al.’s (1993) excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) produced radiocarbon dates around CE 1000 for complicated-stamped ceramics similar to the Savannah series. This represents the earliest date for complicated-stamped wares in the region and may indicate an earlier appearance of Mississippian types than previously assumed.

Sites of the period in the region include shell middens, sites with apparent multiple- and single-house shell middens, and oyster processing sites (e.g., 38CH644 [Poplin et al. 1993]). Adaptation during this period apparently saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance of horticulture and storable foodstuffs. Anderson (1989) suggests that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian period; the redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system. Maize was recovered from a feature suggested to date to the Early Mississippian period from 38BK226, near St. Stephen (Anderson et al. 1982:346).

Late Mississippian Period (CE 1400 to 1550). During this period, the regional chiefdoms apparently realigned, shifting away from the Savannah River centers to those located in the Oconee River basin and the Wateree-Congaree basin. As in the Early Mississippian, the Charleston Harbor area apparently lacked any mound centers, although a large Mississippian settlement was present on the Ashley River that may have been a “moundless” ceremonial center (South 2002). Regardless, it appears that the region was well

removed from the core of Cofitachequi, the primary chiefdom to the interior (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989). DePratter (1989:150) specifies:

The absence of sixteenth-century mound sites in the upper Santee River valley would seem to indicate that there were no large population centers there. Any attempt to extend the limits of Cofitachequi even farther south and southeast to the coast is pure speculation that goes counter to the sparse evidence available.

Pee Dee Incised and Complicated Stamped, Irene Incised and Complicated Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain ceramics mark the Late Mississippian period. Simple-stamped, cord-marked, and check-stamped pottery apparently was not produced in this period.

3.2.2 The Contact Era

The Europeans permanently settled the Carolina coast in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566 to 1587) to the south apparently had limited impact on the study area. The French attempt at Port Royal (1562) also had little impact. The establishment of Charles Town by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread north and south up the coast.

Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

(Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; M. Smith 1984, 1987). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1670 [in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25]).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Contact-era groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates and dispersal into one- to three-family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal contact adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the Contact-era groups of the region, the Sewee and the Santee, have been summarized by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round, but did not have permanent, year-round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics was produced by Sewee groups in the region; this late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973; see also Anderson et al. 1982).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee "tribes" near the project area. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670 but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century, they moved south of the Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or

near Daniel Island, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper and extended to the north as far as the Santee River and into the Bulls Bay area (Orvin 1973:14).

3.2.3 The Post-Contact Era

Introduction

The Project is located in Dorchester County. Dorchester County covers 149,442 hectares (369,280 acres) in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Dorchester County was named for Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1696, Congregationalists from that town moved south and established the new town of Dorchester on the Ashley River (Moore 2022). Although Dorchester was abandoned by 1788, the parish in which it was located continued to be referred to as St. George's Dorchester. This name was subsequently adopted for the county when it was formed from parts of Colleton and Berkeley counties in 1897. The Project area is located north and west of Four Hole Swamp. After initial settlement along the coast at places like Charles Town and Port Royal, many of the best lands in the Lowcountry were taken. The Project area was initially settled as part of a second wave of British exploration and development. Thus, colonists seeking new and open lands for farms and cattle ranges moved up the rivers into the immediate hinterlands of the Lower Coastal Plain.

The Colonial Period

The Carolina coast was first permanently settled by Europeans in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566–1587) to the south, as well as the short-lived French settlement on Port Royal (1562), primarily resulted in the reduction of the local Indian populations. The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive hide and slave trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread up the Cooper River and its tributaries. Charles Towne initially was settled under the proprietary system; not until 1719 did South Carolina become a royal colony.

The early economic development in the region initially focused on Indian trade; however, naval stores production soon replaced the deerskins, slaves, and other local commodities acquired from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. Trade with the Indians was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716, conflicts with the Europeans, as well as disease, had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population.

Naval stores production flourished for a short period with the encouragement of bounties provided by the Crown. However, England failed to recognize the extent of the supply of pine on the Carolina coastal strand, and the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The Project area is within St. George's Dorchester Parish, created by the Colonial Assembly in 1717. St. George's Dorchester Parish Church was erected the same year. The church was located in the town of Dorchester on the north bank of the Ashley River. The parish church building served both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains, "The parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston."

St. George's Dorchester Parish became one of the wealthiest parishes in South Carolina in the eighteenth century. Early settlers located along the Ashley River quickly staked out claims to inland swamp lands as they became aware of the potential to grow rice in the moist soils. By 1750, the Izard, Blake, Baker, Cantey, Wragg, Middleton, Stevens, Walter, and Waring families built sizable inland rice plantations in the parish. Early planters made their town homes usually in Charles Town, though many had houses in Dorchester. They became vast slave owners, and as early as 1720, St. George's Dorchester had the highest slave-to-granted-acre population of all the parishes in the colony except St. Philips (Charles Town) (Waterhouse 1989:132). Throughout the colonial period, St. George's Dorchester Parish was represented in the House of Assemblies by one of the wealthiest groups in the colony. The average assemblyman from St. George's

Parish owned 137 enslaved and was worth £8,691 sterling, making it second only to Charles Town (Waterhouse 1989:175).

Some of the oldest road systems began as Native American trails that European traders adopted and improved, but others were built by colonists to connect bridges or ferries to existing roads. The enslaved often provided the labor for road construction and labor (Fick and Davis 1997:16). An act ratified on September 15, 1721, appointed Captain Walter Izard, William Sanders, and Benjamin Izard road commissioners for building a road from Dorchester Road (SC Route 642) to Izard's Cow Pen. Another act confirmed on March 5, 1737, assigned Abraham Dupont, John Hyrne, James Coachman, Benjamin Izard, and Peter May as commissioners for laying out an extension to the road mentioned above. The expansion led from Izard's Cow Pen to Orangeburg and became known as Orangeburg Road. A 1753 act first authorized the construction on a causeway and bridge across Four Holes Swamp on Orangeburg Road. Disputes arose between appointed commissioners, and they did not build the bridge. In 1770, a new act repealed the 1753 act. The 1770 act called for St. George's Parish Commissioners to build a public bridge; travelers began using this new bridge in 1780. Male inhabitants aged 16 to 60 years old who resided within 2 miles of the road handled the upkeep of the bridge. The upkeep became too expensive for the men, and the public bridge thus became a toll bridge (Fick and Davis 1997:17; Walker 1978:225).

By the 1740s, the population of South Carolina had expanded dramatically. More areas were settled, with plantations spreading throughout much of the Lowcountry. Large-scale agricultural production was achieved through the operation of plantations that employed enslaved labor. Enslaved Africans were brought from West Africa to perform the many tasks necessary to produce cash crops on the plantations. Enslaved labor was especially essential to rice production, with knowledgeable enslaved workers (i.e., those taken from African rice-producing societies) conducting and directing most of the activities associated with rice growing and harvesting (Agha et al. 2011; Edelson 2006; Joyner 1984). This system of production would continue until the end of the Civil War, which

resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the United States.

Most of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper, Wando, Ashley, and Stono rivers and Goose Creek. These waters provided the best opportunities for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some plantations, such as Rice Hope near Moncks Corner, are still occupied. Interior lands such as those near Harleyville often served as pasture lands for cattle and swine or as a source of timber and game for plantation populations.

The Revolutionary War

The following discussion about the Revolutionary War in the region borrows from Salo et al. (2007). The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776 following several years of increasing tension over taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province (Edgar and Bailey 1977). Figure 3.6 shows the approximate location of the Project during the Revolutionary War era on Faden's (1780) map of South Carolina.

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776 but failed to take the fort. The defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies, but for the next few years, the Lowcountry was quiet (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The British returned to the lower colonies in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. British General Henry Clinton believed that the southern colonies were more loyal to the British Empire and that political division could be exploited (Mattern 1995:91; Weigley 1973:24). A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward

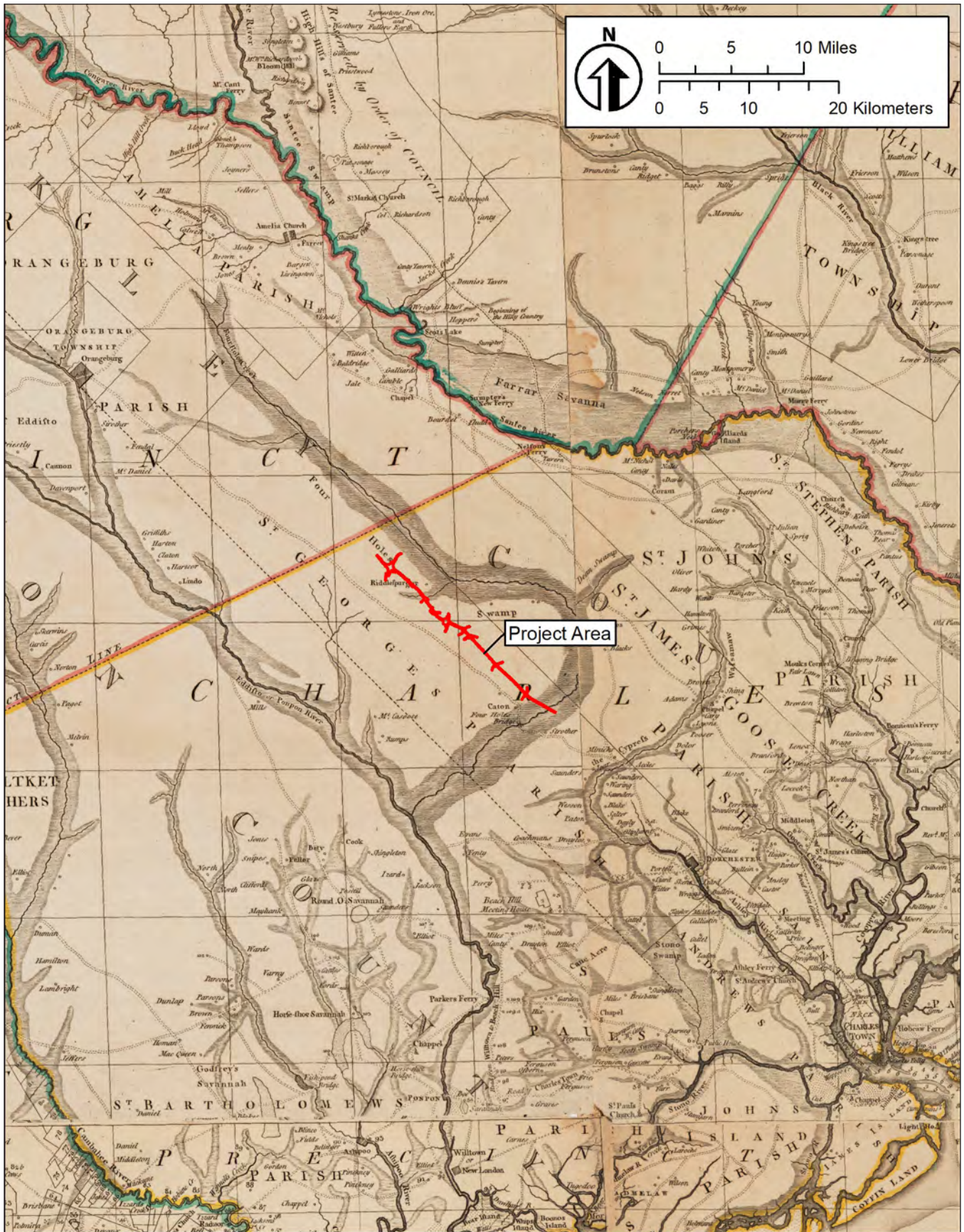


Figure 3.6 The location of the Project on Faden's (1780) map of South Carolina.

approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). Clinton's forces were large, including 10,000 men and a support fleet commanded by Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot (Alden 1957:239). After its fall, Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.

On October 14, 1780, General Nathanael Greene succeeded General Horatio Gates as Commander in Chief of the Southern Army (Matloff 1969:90-93). During Greene's campaign in the interior of the colony, several military actions occurred in the project area and specifically at the bridge at Four Holes Swamp in 1781 and 1782. On April 8, 1781, Colonel William Harden of the Georgia Militia, with 70 to 100 mounted men, surprised and captured 26 Loyalists at Four Holes Swamp. The next day, Major George Cooper, one of Harden's subordinates, assaulted Captain John Barton's post. The combat was minimal, and Barton surrendered the post to Cooper shortly before succumbing to wounds received during the battle. The Americans suffered losses of one killed and two wounded; the Loyalists had one killed, three wounded, and three taken prisoner. The exact location of this incident has not been determined (Ripley 1983:154).

In response to the Patriot siege of Ninety-Six, British Colonel Francis Rawdon, regimental commander of the Volunteers of Ireland, left Charleston with his forces to break the siege (Gordon 2003:156-157). He crossed Four Holes Creek at the bridge on June 12, 1781. Later that day, Rawdon and his forces arrived in Orangeburg. In a letter to Greene on June 15, Colonel Thomas Sumter reported that Rawdon's movement was slow and that there were still British dragoons at Orangeburg and some more infantry a few miles behind them. Seeing an opportunity because of Rawdon's slow movement, Greene ordered forces under Andrew Pickens and William Washington to slow Rawdon's column (Gordon 2003:156-157). This style of fighting that included the targeting of a slower, large conventional force by quicker, smaller forces characterized Greene's strategy in the war.

Francis Rawdon, the leader of the British forces that moved through the project area, was an important British military figure. Rawdon was born in County Down, the son of John Rawdon, First

Earl of Moira, and Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings. He joined the British army in 1771 and served at the battles of Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, White Plains, Monmouth, and Camden; at the attacks on Forts Washington and Clinton; and at the siege of Charleston. Military historians indicate that his most important military achievement was the organization of a corps at Philadelphia, called the Irish Volunteers. The force was significant in the British victory at Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina. In 1781, Rawdon was injured and returned to England. After the war, in 1813, Rawdon was appointed Governor-General of India, where he led the British in victory during the Gurkha War (1814-1816), in the final conquest of the Marathas in 1818, and in the purchase of the island of Singapore in 1819. His domestic policy in India was largely successful, leading to the repair of the Mogul canal system in Delhi as well as educational and administrative reforms. He was raised to the rank of Marquess of Hastings in 1817. Hastings' tenure in India ended due to a financial scandal in 1823; he returned to England and was appointed Governor-General of Malta in 1824 (*Encyclopedia Britannica* 1911).

After the unsuccessful American siege of Ninety-Six, Rawdon's force returned to Charleston, and Greene returned his forces to the interior of South Carolina. With the arrival of the American regular army with their supplies and reinforcements, partisans began to attack British outposts more regularly (Gordon 2003:159). On June 16, 1781, Francis Marion ordered Colonel Peter Horry to suppress the Loyalists on the Pee Dee and sent Major Hezekiah Maham to attack some Loyalists collecting at Four Holes Swamp. Upon Rawdon's removal as the British commander, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart took command of the British forces. On June 29, 1781, Stewart and elements of the Third Regiment camped next to Four Holes Bridge (Gordon 2003:159).

The following month, July 1781, Greene expanded his partisan fight against the British forces in South Carolina. He ordered Sumter to harass the British forces in and around Charleston. However, Sumter did not have the forces to fight a major engagement with the British directly, so he carried out four separate raids in conjunction with attacks against Lieutenant Colonel James Coates and

elements of the 19th Regiment of Foot at Monck's Corner and Biggin Church. The Patriot raids targeted British forces at Dorchester, Four Holes Bridge, Goose Creek, and Wadboo Bridge. The basic purpose of these raids was to cut off Coates' retreat from Monck's Corner (Gordon 2003:160-161).

Patriot dragoons under Colonel Henry Hampton of Sumter's Brigade conducted the raid at Four Holes Bridge. Hampton was sent to seize Four Holes Bridge on the north fork of the Edisto. He succeeded in taking the bridge, which was unoccupied, and remained there for a short time. Impatient, he rode on to join his brother Colonel Wade Hampton, who was riding down toward Goose Creek and the outskirts of Charleston. Finally, after the American victory at Yorktown and the renewed American offensive in South Carolina, General Sumter posted men at Orangeburg and Four Holes Swamp in December 1781 to cut off communication between the Tories and the British army (Gibbes 1853:221).

The Project Area During the Antebellum Period

The period between the close of the American Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War was characterized in South Carolina, and throughout the South, by plantation agriculture based on enslaved labor and the production of staple crops such as cotton and rice. It was also a period of increasing sectional tensions, with Southerners emphasizing the political expedience of states' rights, nullification, and agricultural expansion as means to protect their slave-based society. The northern segment of the current project is in the former St. George's Parish in Colleton District.

Since many of the area's roads ran through deep sand or swampy bogs, many travelers found the roads time-consuming for passengers and inadequate for shipping goods. Before the railroad opened in the 1830s, cotton and cattle had to be hauled or driven through miles of mud to reach the markets of Charleston, and merchants floated goods to Charleston from Dorchester. The first railroad in South Carolina ran from Charleston to Hamburg (North Augusta), and it shipped cotton from the backcountry to Charleston. Much of the lumber for the railroad came from the Summerville area. The railroad was open from Charleston to Summerville by June 1832, to Branchville by November 1832,

and completely to Aiken by October 1833 (Fick and Davis 1996:19).

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, indigo waned quickly as an important crop due to the removal of the British bounty on it. However, rice production continued to expand. It had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the Lowcountry's economy, and development of tidal rice cultivation increased its importance further still. By the late eighteenth century, planters were expanding their fields into vast marshlands and building even larger dikes, canals, and levees to maximize the use of the tides to grow cereal. This placed a higher value on marshes along rivers where the tidal action rolled into fresh water, such as the Ashepoo, Cooper, Santee, Pee Dee, and Combahee rivers (Chaplin 1993:227-276). The result was a distinctive landscape, depicted on many maps from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Plats of rice plantations from this period show a series of buildings, including rice machines, slave cabins, and the main house, that seem like minor features in the midst of the pattern of rice canals and dams.

Rice and cotton agriculture drove the area's economy during the first half of the nineteenth century until the Civil War. However, the Ashley River region began to decline in importance in the years after 1820. By the 1840s, William Ruffin noted that the lands in St. George's Parish were "almost left untilled, are rarely inhabited by the proprietors, & the whole represents a melancholy scene of abandonment, desolation & ruin" (Mathew 1992:78). Ruffin went on to say that great houses were falling into ruin, and estates were easy to obtain as the land sold frequently, "though the continued & great decline of value makes every successive sale at a lower rate than the preceding" (Mathew 1992:78).

Orangeburg Road operated as an important travel route. Mills' (1825) map of Colleton District shows two taverns, Riggs Tavern and Harleys Tavern and Post Office, and a tollhouse along Orangeburg Road in the project vicinity. Figure 3.7 shows a portion of Mills' (1825) map of Colleton District. William Harley opened the first post office in the area that became Dorchester County in 1803 at his tavern. Those traveling back and forth to the backcountry often handled business transactions at

taverns in addition to spending the night (Fick and Davis 1996:17). It is not surprising that a tavern such as this was located along this major road. Taverns were among the most important social, political, and economic institutions in American colonial life and often were located at ferry sites and along important transportation routes (Moore 1979:5; Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112). In addition to taverns, Mills' (1825) map shows few residences along the road, which would indicate a very small number of settlers in the area at this time.

The Civil War

Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, there were no major battles in the project area. The main impact of the war was complete social and economic upheaval throughout the region. Intermittent raids by Union troops resulted in the loss of food, seed, and livestock. The end of the Civil War in 1865 and the emancipation of the enslaved completed the destruction of the plantation system. Additionally, the dissection and redistribution of some of the plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production in South Carolina and throughout the South. Figure 3.8 shows the approximate location of the Project on a Civil War era map of the region (Evans and Cogswell 1861).

In October 1863, Confederate Captain Robert Barnwell made a reconnaissance of the area from the South Carolina Railroad Bridge across the Edisto to Ridgeville. He stated in a report to Major General J.F. Gilmer that the key to the defense of the railroad was the bridge over the Edisto River. He suggested a defense line including two companies of infantry at the railroad bridge, two companies of infantry at Raysor's Bridge, and two companies of infantry at Four Holes Bridge, over Four Holes Swamp (*Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* [OR] 1901- Series 1, Vol. 28 [Part 2]:447).

On January 3, 1865, General Sherman prepared for his march into the interior of South Carolina by sending a portion of his troops to Beaufort, South Carolina, from Savannah. Along the way, they encountered resistance at Hardeeville, South Carolina. A portion of Sherman's men then traveled to Pocotaligo, South Carolina, on January 14, 1865. Five days later, on January 19, 1865, Sherman

ordered his entire army to march into South Carolina. However, foul weather slowed the progress of the columns. As his forces moved into the state, Sherman first sent an expeditionary force toward Charleston in the hope of buttoning down the forces in the city. Sherman stated in a report to General U.S. Grant that (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47:18):

On the 25th, a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the city of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston.

Sensing that Sherman's force might attack Charleston from the north, in January 1865, an unknown Confederate commander recommended that the Four Holes Bridge and the surrounding area be strengthened. He argued that if overwhelmed, the defenders could quickly put themselves west of Four Holes Swamp and use the swamp as a natural defense (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 [Part 2]:1076). Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard ordered Lieutenant General W.J. Hardee, Commander of the Department of Charleston, to "hold enemy in check behind Four Hole Swamp and Sandy Run to the Santee and effectively guard crossings of that river to the Westeree, or enemy may reach Northeastern Railroad before your movement" (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 [Part 2]:1167).

The defense of the Four Holes Swamp area turned out to be important. On February 10, 1865, Lieutenant General Hardee ordered Major General Stevenson to send the part of Stevenson's forces commanded by Lafayette McLaws to Four Holes Swamp by rail (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 [Part 2]:1144). One Union intelligence report dated February 14, 1865, stated that Conner's brigade

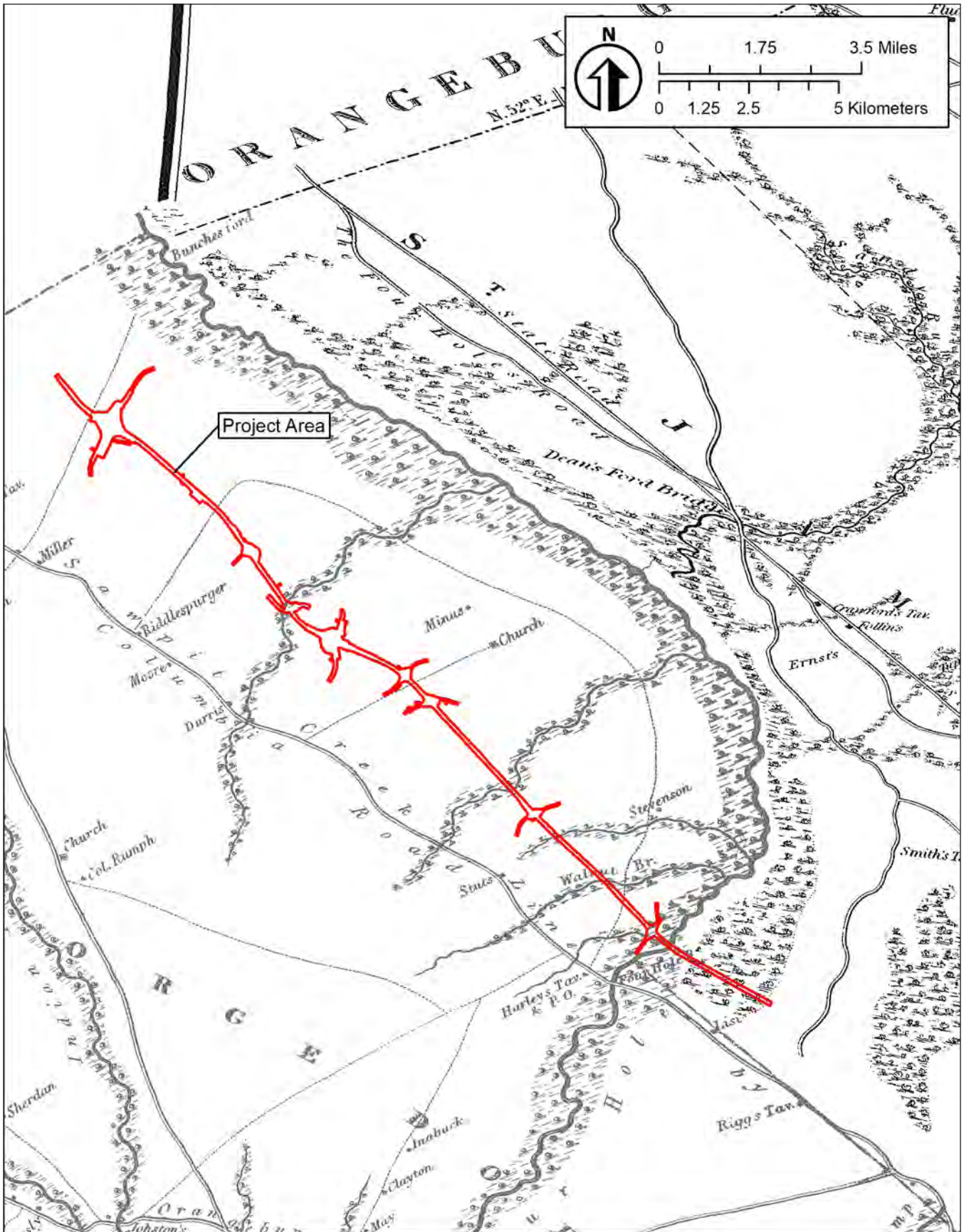


Figure 3.7 The approximate location of the project on Mills' (1825) map of Colleton District.



Figure 3.8 The approximate location of the Project on Evans and Cogswell's (1861) Civil War era map.

(1,500 strong) of Longstreet's corps had been guarding a bridge over Four Holes Swamp to counter any Union advance on Charleston from Orangeburg (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 [Part 2]:418). However, the Confederate forces were overwhelmed all along their defense line; Sherman marched to Columbia, and Union forces gained control of Summerville and Orangeburg and the areas between.

On May 7, 1865, a Union brigade moved from Charleston and camped in the vicinity of Bacon's Bridge. The next day, the Union brigade moved to Summerville, and the commander stationed detachments at Ridgeville and Four Holes Swamp (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 [Part 1]:168). Later that month, the Union army ordered the 107th Ohio Volunteers to occupy Summerville, and its commander send units to guard the railroad from Charleston to Four Holes Creek. At the same time, Union General Hartwell's brigade was ordered to Orangeburg to guard the railroad from that point to Four Holes Creek (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 [Part 3]:484).

Reconstruction and the Postbellum Period

The Civil War effectively destroyed the plantation system in South Carolina and the rest of the South. This meant profound changes for the area both economically and socially. The antebellum economic system disintegrated because of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. A constricted money supply, coupled with huge debt, made the readjustments worse. The changes were enormous. Landownership was reshuffled as outsiders began purchasing plots and former plantations abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. The newly freed, formerly enslaved often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled.

Many formerly enslaved exercised their new freedom by choosing to leave the plantations. As a result, cities in the South experienced rapidly rising populations. While many Freedmen returned to the plantations for employment, a significant number remained in the cities. As one scholar observed, "The black migration from farm to city continued to feed the growth of most southern urban black communities" (Doyle 1990:263). Charleston's

situation was different from the quickly rising cities of the New South, in which growth in the central city quickly spawned the rise of suburbs, both white and black; in Charleston, the wealthy and powerful tended to remain downtown. However, in Dorchester County and the surrounding areas several Freedman communities formed (and are still extant), including Liberty Hill in North Charleston and Lincolntonville.

While grids for numerous settlements across the Lowcountry were laid out, few Freedmen had the resources to acquire and settle the land. Although cooperatives were often formed in which resources were combined to acquire land, at Smithville, Freedmen and women acquired their land from the owner outright (Bleser 1969). The cooperatives were comprised primarily of Freedmen who worked for hire. The association collected dues, and once sufficient capital was raised, a tract was selected and purchased. The land was distributed equally among the members of the cooperative. Each member could use his portion of the land and dispose of his crops as he saw fit, if dues were paid. One such group was described thus to the South Carolina Constitutional Convention (Bleser 1969:18):

About one hundred poor colored men of Charleston met together and formed themselves into a Charleston Land Company. They subscribed for several shares at \$10 per share, one dollar payable monthly. They have been meeting for a year. Yesterday [January 23, 1868], they purchased 600 acres of land for \$6,600 that would have sold for \$25,000 or \$50,000 in better times.

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems for whites and freed African Americans; this fostered a period of experimentation and redefinition in the socioeconomic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominantly white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings. For instance, by 1880, 55 percent of farms in Charleston County were tenant-operated (Brockington et al. 1985:49).

Another important change in the region after the Civil War was the expansion of railroad infrastructure. As it did across the nation, the emergence of the railroad and its corresponding landscape resulted in dramatic changes in South Carolina. While South Carolina did not have extensive railroad networks like the Northern states, its railroads played an important role in the state's history. Railroads began to appear in the early 1800s in the United States, but South Carolina initially focused on other aspects of its transportation infrastructure. For example, between 1817 and 1829, the state of South Carolina spent almost \$2 million on eight canals on the Broad, Congaree, Saluda, and Wateree rivers. However, by 1852, the state had withdrawn financial support from the canals, partly because of the emergence of the railroads. By 1847, the General Assembly had established a revolving fund to aid in the construction of railroads (Grant 2006; Hollis 1968). Scott (1989, 1990) provides a discussion of the growth of railroads in South Carolina. Scott argues that, in both antebellum Georgia and South Carolina, state governments did not demonstrate the golden age of laissez-faire capitalism, as some historians argue; rather, the state governments were involved in the management and promotion of the state economy. In particular, states actively promoted railroads and banking to advance their economies.

The railroad in the project area had come early. The first passenger railroad in the United States was the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, chartered in December 1827. The railroad ran the nation's first regularly scheduled steam-powered passenger train—the wood-burning Best Friend of Charleston—over a six-mile section out of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1830. By 1833, it ran a 136-mile line to Hamburg, South Carolina, and was the longest line in the world. Near the end of the nineteenth century, Southern Railway, a conglomerate of other lines, consolidated many of the railroads in the South, including the one that is in the project area.

Harleyville

The Town of Harleyville was incorporated in 1893, growing up around the intersection of the 1885 Charleston, Sumter, and Northern Railroad over the

Orangeburg-Charleston Highway (US 178). Early settlement in the Harleyville area is indicated in Mills' (1825) map of Colleton District with the name of "Riddlespurger." The first post office in the area is indicated on maps as "Ridell," perhaps a shortened version of "Riddlespurger" (Fick and Davis 1996:53). The town was named after the Harley family, who owned most of the land that encompasses the town today. William Harley owned a large amount of property in the area and raised cattle to take to the market in Charleston. In 1885, Harley sold a large portion of land to the Eutawville Railroad, and Harleyville became a stop along the route (Historical Marker Database 2015). By 1900, the Town of Harleyville supported numerous business establishments with an estimated population of 300. Then as now, the Town of Harleyville remains largely agrarian, as the commercial hub for local farmers, loggers, and now workers associated with nearby mining facilities. Figure 3.9 shows the approximate location of the Project on Knight's (1900) map of Dorchester County. Figures 3.10a through 3.10c shows the approximate location of the Project on early twentieth-century topographic maps (USGS 1919 *Ridgeville, SC*, 1920a *Bowman, SC*, and 1920b *Eutawville, SC* quadrangles).

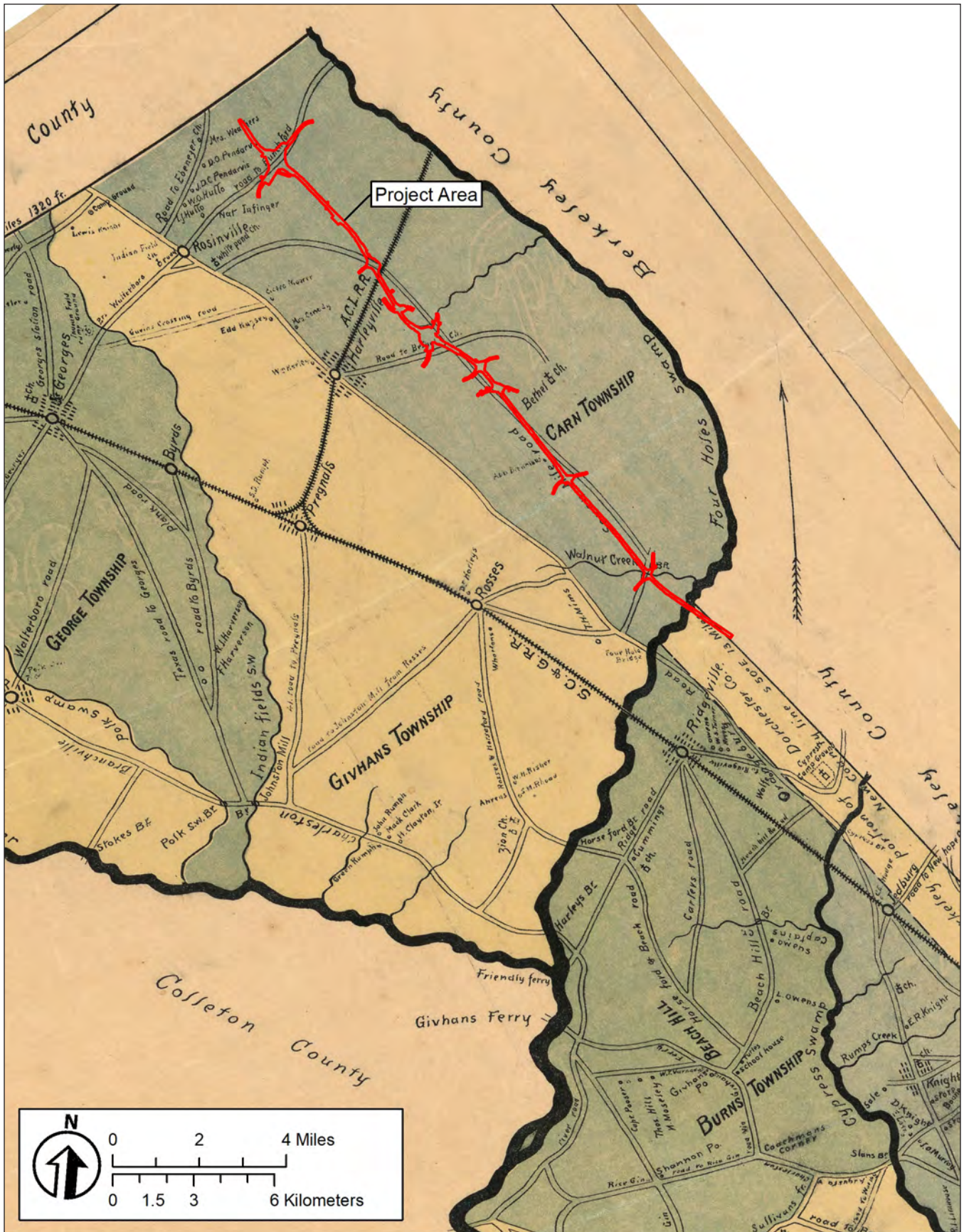


Figure 3.9 The approximate location of the Project on Knight's (1900) map of Dorchester County.

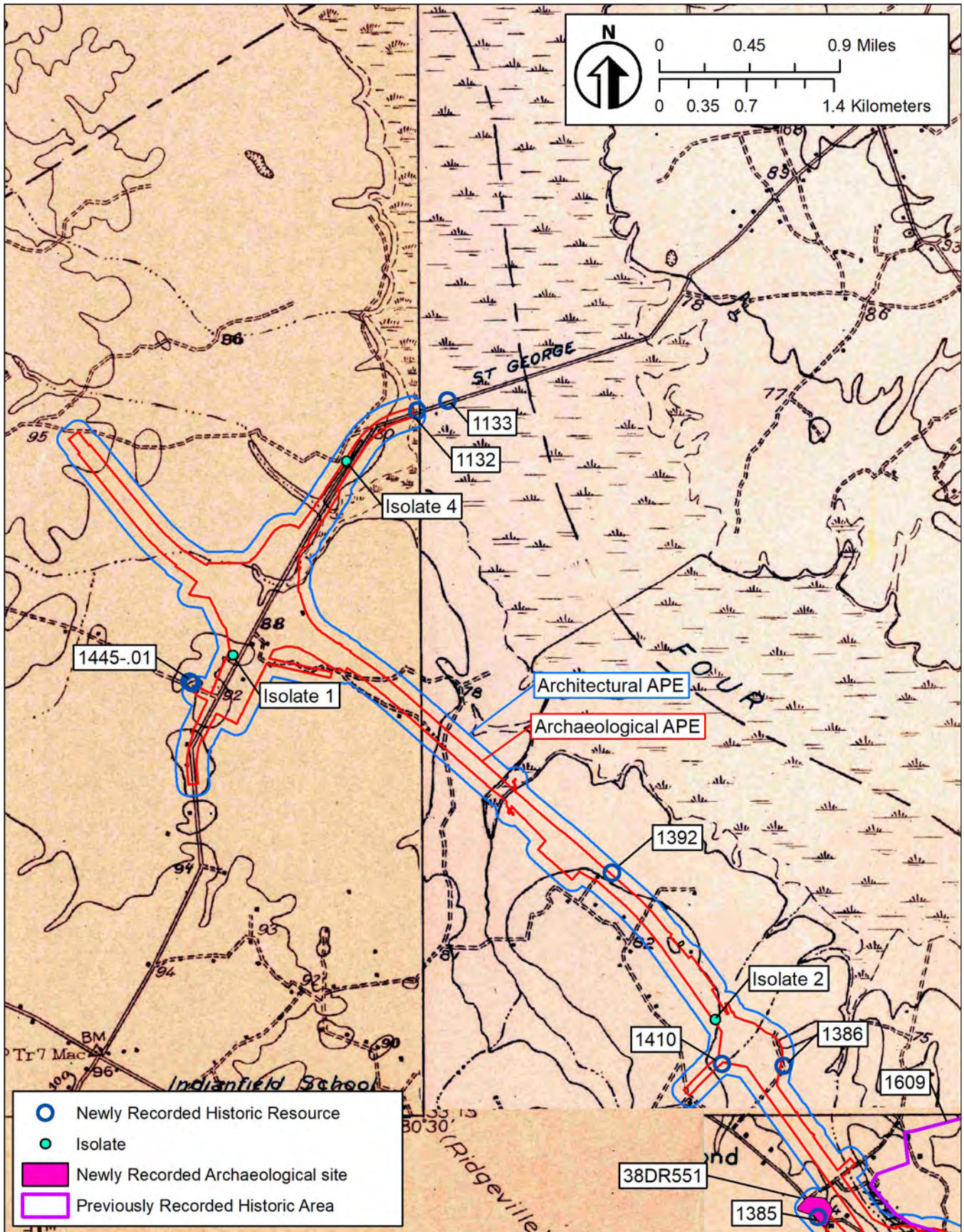


Figure 3.10a The approximate location of the northern portion of the Project on early twentieth-century topographic maps.

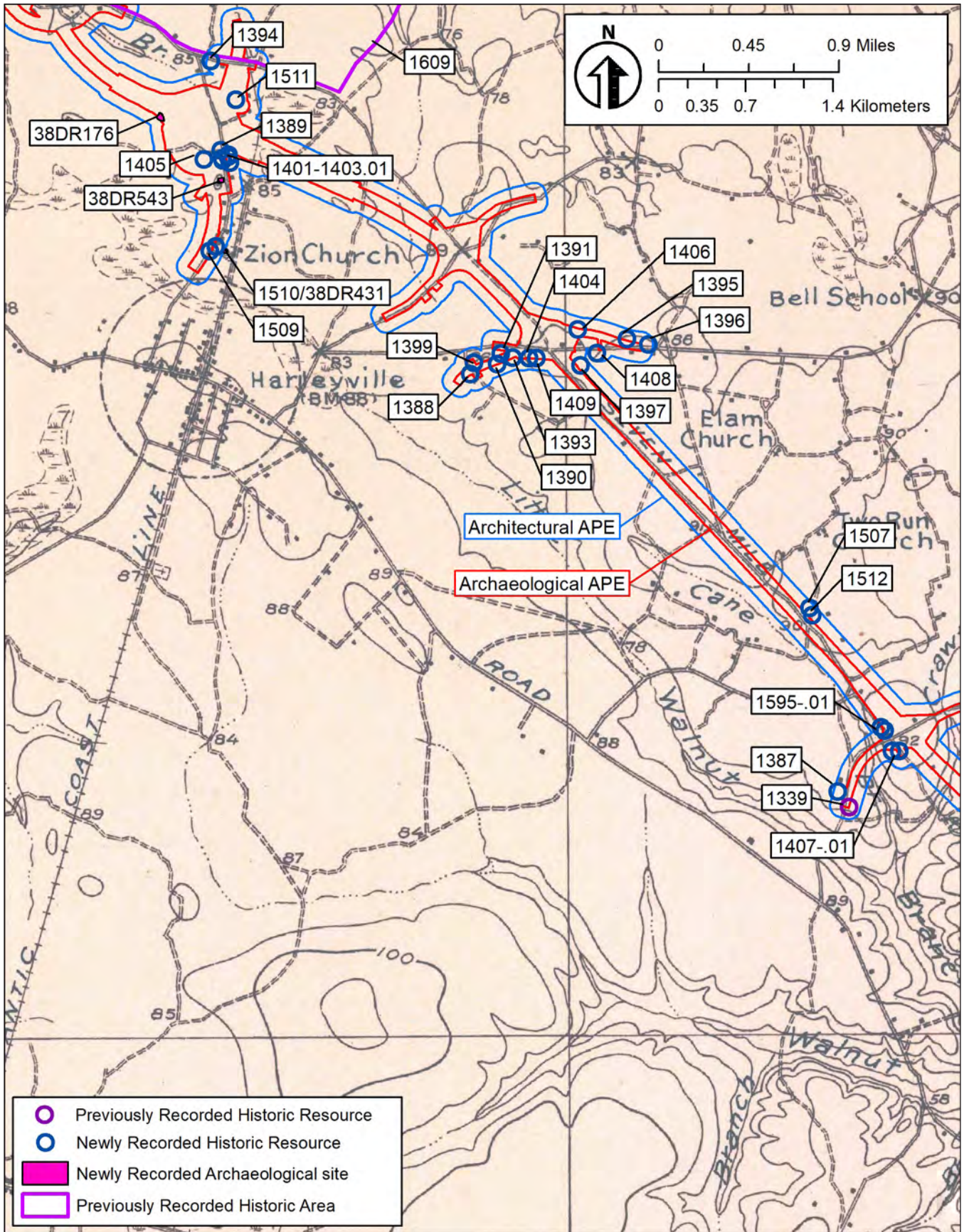


Figure 3.10b The approximate location of the central portion of the Project on early twentieth-century topographic maps.

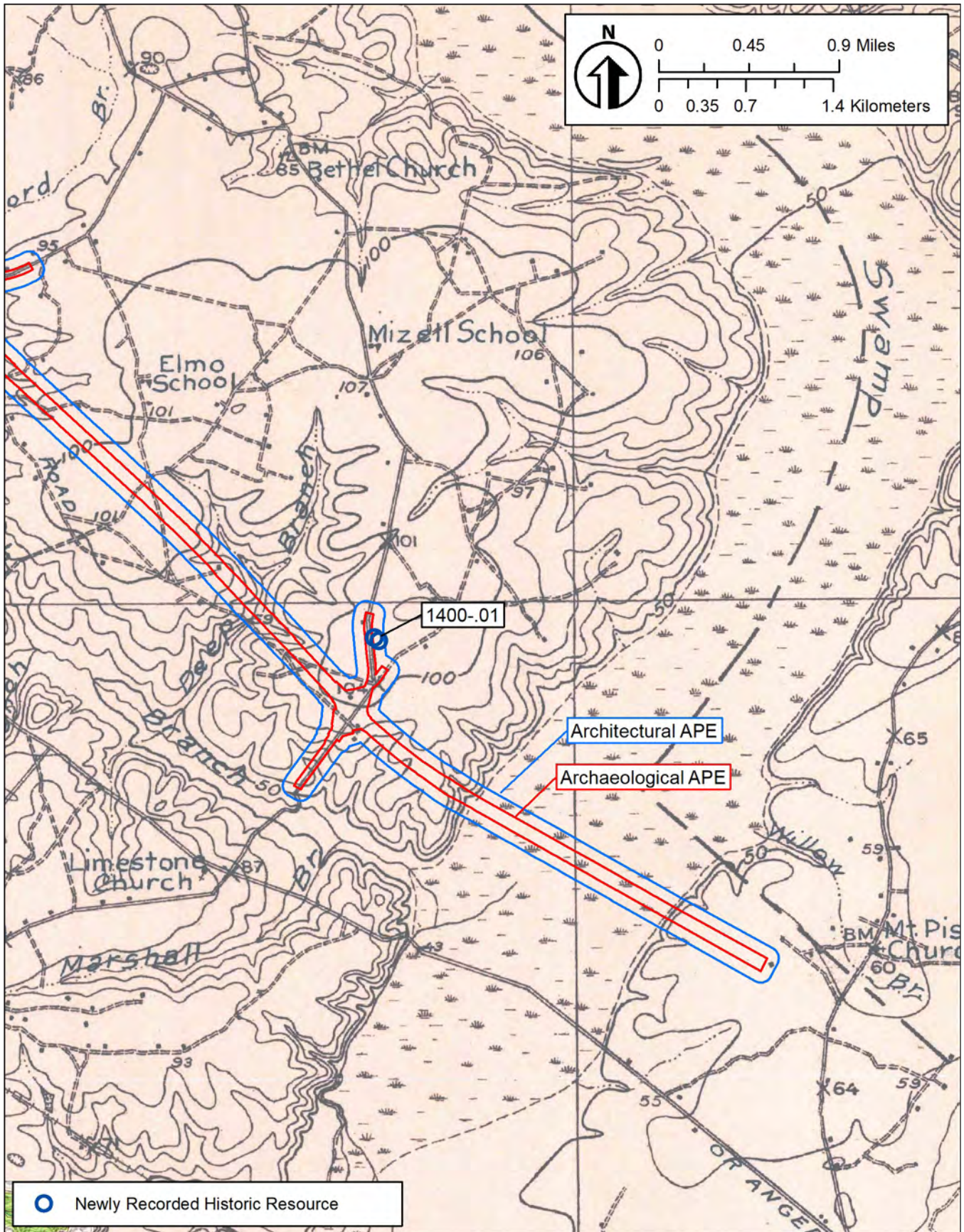


Figure 3.10c The approximate location of the southern portion of the Project on early twentieth-century topographic maps.

Federal Highway Act of 1956 and I-26

The concept of a superhighway dates to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration in the 1930s. Wanting to create more jobs for Americans after the stock market crash in 1929, Roosevelt expressed interest in creating a series of toll superhighways, which would generate income for the struggling country. The result was the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1938, which required the chief of the Bureau of Public Roads to study the possibility of a six-route network (United States Federal Highway Administration [FHA] 1977). By 1944, the Federal Highway Act was established to fund highway improvements; however, by the time President Dwight D. Eisenhower took office in 1953, little had been completed. After seeing the efficiency of German highway systems first-hand in World War II, Eisenhower made the commitment as president to create a more adequate highway system. By 1956, the Federal Highway Act expanded the interstate system by 41,000 miles. Between 1957 and 1969, \$25 billion was authorized to expand the interstate system. This program established I-26 (FHA 1977). The first construction on I-26 began in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1957 and reached North Charleston by 1964. The interstate was completed in 1969 (*Post and Courier* 2016). Figures 3.11a through 3.11e show the location of the Project on late twentieth-century USGS (1977, 1980a, 1980b, 1980c, 1983) quadrangles. The opening of I-26 resulted in increased commercial, industrial, and residential development in the tri-county area during the late twentieth century and into the twenty-first century. Although the Project area has remained mostly rural, increased traffic has necessitated the widening of I-26 and new and improved interchanges throughout South Carolina.

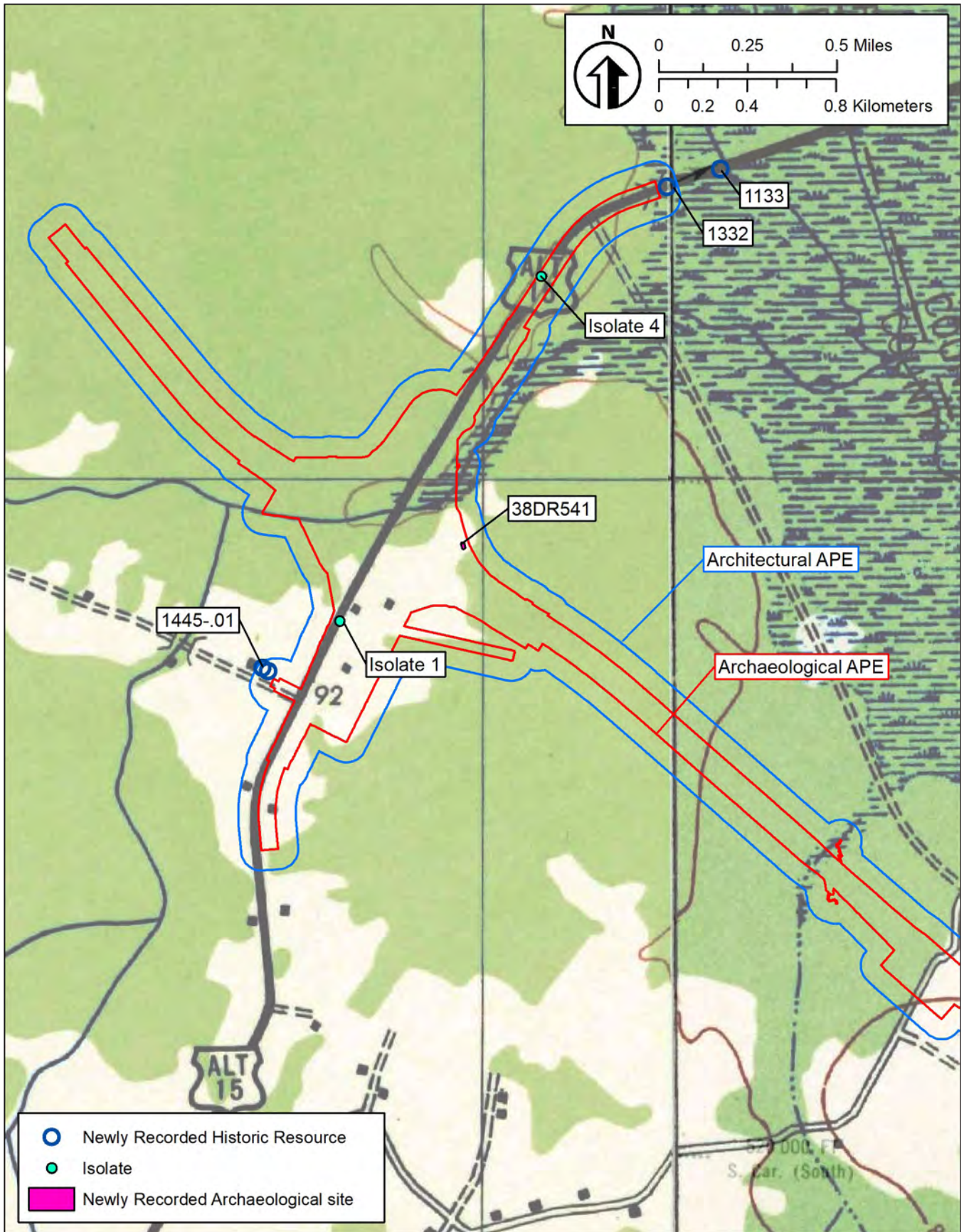


Figure 3.11a The approximate location of the northern portion of the Project on late twentieth-century topographic maps.

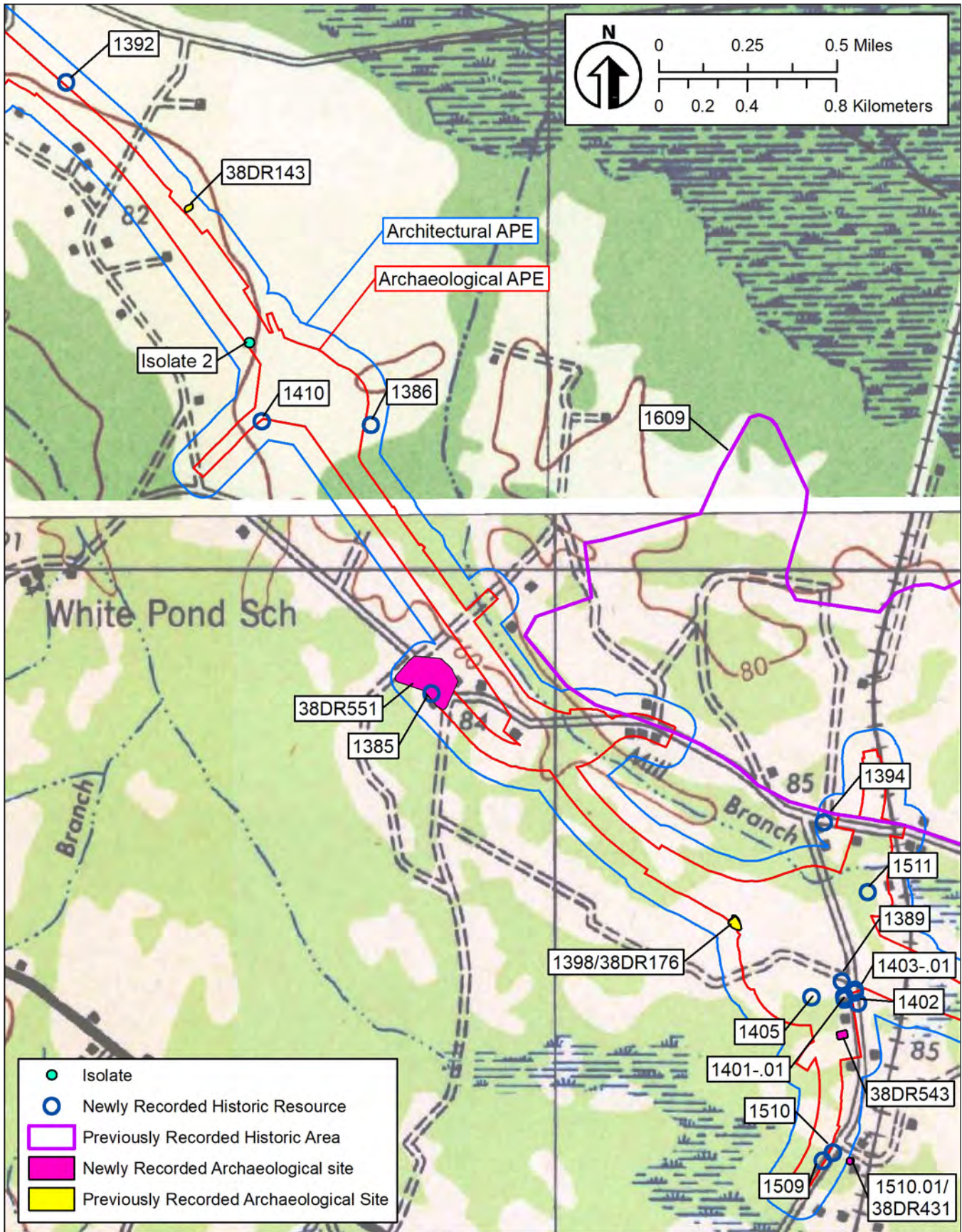


Figure 3.11b The approximate location of the north-central portion of the Project on late twentieth-century topographic maps.

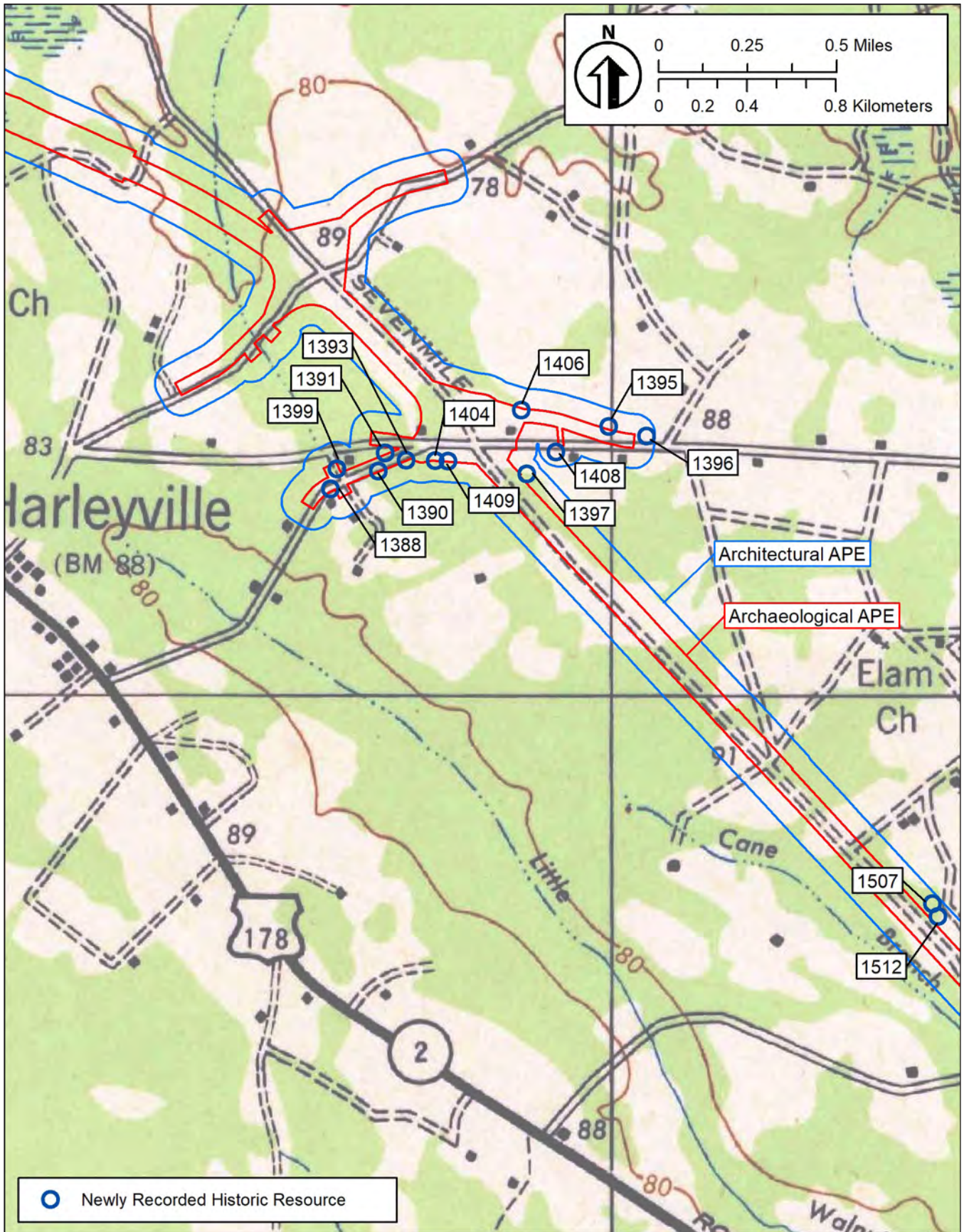


Figure 3.11c The approximate location of the central portion of the Project on late twentieth-century topographic maps.

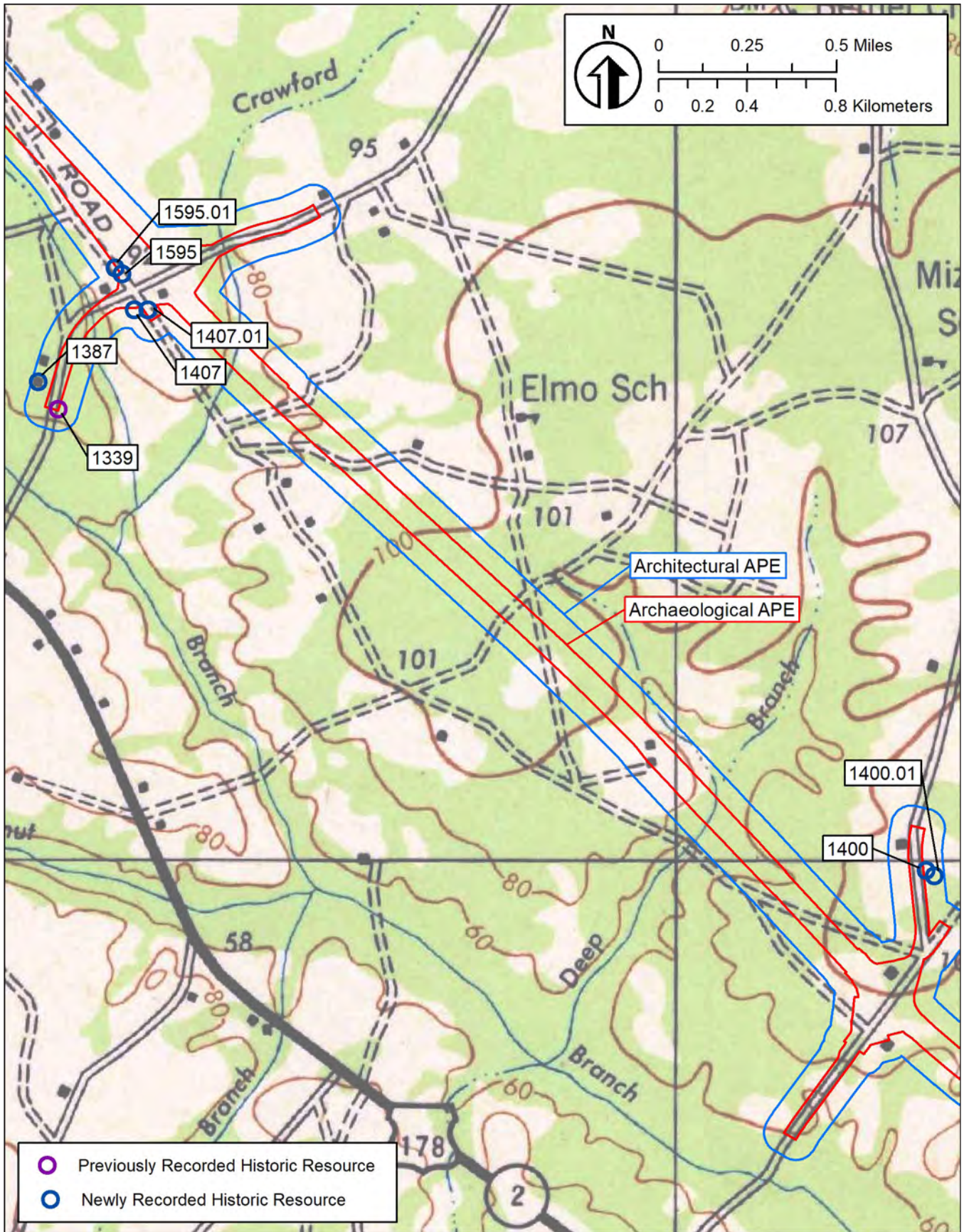


Figure 3.11d The approximate location of the south-central portion of the Project on late twentieth-century topographic maps.

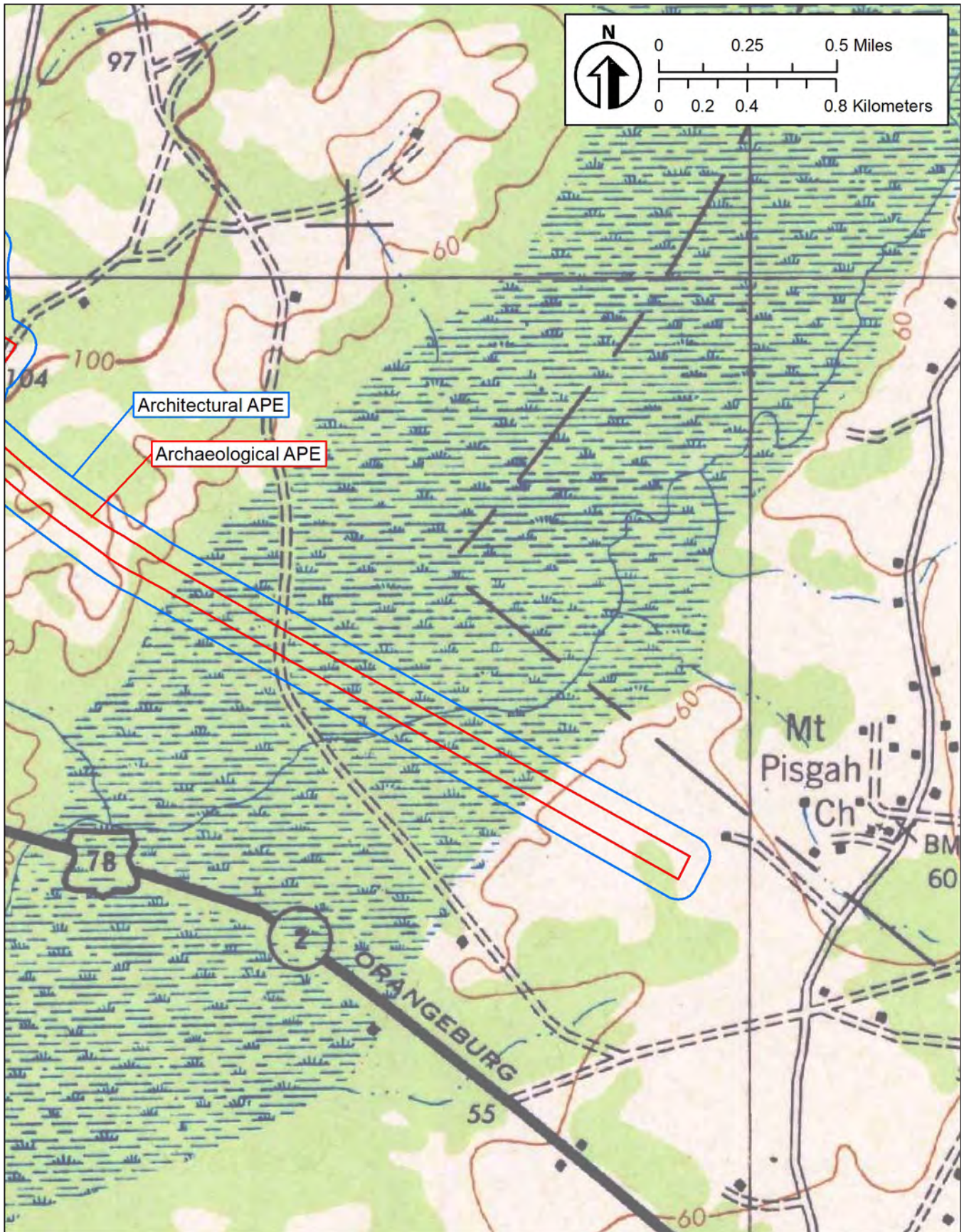


Figure 3.11e The approximate location of the southern portion of the Project on late twentieth-century topographic maps.

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4.0 Previous Investigations

4.1 Introduction

Brockington's senior project staff conducted background research to identify known cultural resource management concerns relevant to the Project. Background research was conducted to identify previously recorded archaeological sites, above-ground historical resources, historic properties, and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the project footprint or the archaeological APE (see Figure 1.2). These efforts identified 19 cultural resource investigations, 24 archaeological sites, and 100 architectural resources within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the archaeological APE. Table 4.1 lists the cultural resource investigations, Table 4.2 lists the archaeological sites, and Table 4.3 lists the architectural resources. Figures 4.1a through 4.1l show the location of all previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE on USGS (1973, 1977, 1980a, 1980b, 1980c, and 1983) quadrangles at a 1:24,000 scale.

4.2 Previous Investigations

A total of 19 previous investigations have been conducted within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the project area. Seventeen of the 19 previous investigations can be considered intensive by current SCDAAH et al. (2024) standards. However, only four of the intensive surveys intersect the archaeological APE. Listed in chronological order, these include Baluha and Poplin (2014), Shepherd et al. (2019), Shepherd (2020), and Ahern and Stewart (2022), which together cover 2.2 percent of the archaeological APE (see Table 4.1). Archaeological survey of the uplands was still conducted within these portions.

4.3 Archaeological Sites

Of the 24 cultural resources documented as archaeological sites (see Table 4.2), only two (38DR17 and 38DR176) are in the archaeological APE. We revisited both cultural resources, as discussed in Chapter 5. The remaining 22 archaeological sites consist of 13 Pre-Contact sites (59%), six Post-Contact sites (27%), and three multicomponent

sites containing both Pre- and Post-Contact artifacts (14%). Within the Pre-Contact category, dates range from the Archaic to Mississippian periods, though 66 percent of these sites were unable to be placed within a cultural time frame and are simply "unknown Pre-Contact" sites. The Post-Contact sites range from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries with a majority of sites belonging to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Only one site within the 1.6-km (1.0-mile) research buffer, 38DR347/Four Holes Bridge, is eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR347/Four Holes Bridge consists of a Revolutionary War-era outpost/skirmish area with associations to the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Site 38DR347 falls outside of the archaeological and architectural APEs and thus was not revisited.

4.4 Architectural Resources

As listed in Table 4.3, previous investigations have identified 100 architectural resources within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the project footprint (archaeological APE). Three of these previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1132, 1339, and 1609) are located in the architectural APE. Previously identified archaeological Site 38DR176 was assigned SHPO No. 1398 as an architectural resource, and is also located in the architectural APE. All four of these resources are discussed in greater detail in Section 5.4.

Table 4.1 Previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

Author(s)	Date	Project Name	Type	Agency	Consultant	Percentage of APE
Caballero	1987	Archeological survey of I-26 Truck Weigh in Project	Intensive	SCDOT	SCDOT	0.00%
Caballero	1989	Archaeological Survey of proposed SC 453/ Giant Cement Company borrow pit	Intensive	SCDOT	SCDOT	0.00%
Roberts	1992	Archaeological Survey of the US 17A/ Long Salisbury Borrow Pit No. 2	Intensive	SCDOT	SCDOT	0.00%
Rust and Bailey	1995	Archaeological Survey of the Blue Circle Cement Company Tract Harleyville, South Carolina	Intensive	DES	Brockington	0.00%
Trinkley	1998	Giant Cement Sand Mine	Reconnaissance	DES	Chicora	0.00%
Roberts	2004	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive Architectural Survey of the US Rte 15/Four Holes Swamp Bridge Replacements Project	Intensive	SCDOT	SCDOT	0.00%
Joseph	2004	Intensive Architectural Survey & Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Intersection of I-95 and I-26	Reconnaissance	SCDOT	New South Associates, Inc.	0.00%
Salo et al.	2007	Cultural resources Survey of Proposed US Hwy. 78 Improvement Project	Intensive	SCDOT	Brockington	0.00%
Baluha and Poplin	2014	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Harleyville Reach Water Transmission Main	Intensive	USACE	Brockington	0.01%
Baluha	2015	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Dorchester Orangeburg Reach Water Transmission Main, Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties, South Carolina	Intensive	USACE	Brockington	0.00%
Nagle and Carpini	2015	Phase I CRS for Project Sotor	Intensive	USACE	S&ME	0.00%
Miller	2016	RES Soter Mitigation	Intensive	RES	Amec Foster Wheeler	0.00%
Shepherd et al.	2019	Phase I CRS of I-26 Widening Project MM 187-194, Berkeley and Dorchester Counties	Intensive	SCDOT	New South Associates, Inc.	0.26%
Silliman et al.	2019a	Historic Architecture Assessment of the Giant Cement Company, Mims Tract	Intensive-Architectural	DES-BCM	JMT	0.00%
Silliman et al.	2019b	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Giant Cement Company, Mims Tract	Intensive	DES-BCM	JMT	0.00%
DeAngelis and Carpini	2019	Cultural Resources Survey Winding Woods Reach, Dorchester County	Intensive	USACE	S&ME	0.00%
Shepherd	2020	SCDOT Screening: S-139 (Taylor Pond Road Bridge Replacement) over Little Walnut Branch, Archaeological Survey	Intensive	SCDOT	SCDOT	0.09%
Ahern and Stewart	2022	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the I-26 at I-95 Interchange Improvements, Architectural Survey	Intensive	SCDOT	New South Associates, Inc.	1.80%
Finch and Bazill	2025	Intensive Architectural Resources Survey for the Proposed Wassamssaw to Indian Field Transmission Line Project, Dorchester and Berkeley Counties	Intensive-Architectural	FERC	Environmental Corporation of America	0.00%
DES = Department of Environmental Services						
BCM = Bureau of Coastal Management						

Table 4.2 Previously identified archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

Site Number	Era	Date(s)	Type(s)	NRHP Status	Reference(s)
38DR2	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	Roberts (1992)
38DR17	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR133	Pre-Contact	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	Scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA Site Form
38DR143	Post-Contact	20th Century	Scatter	Not Eligible	Caballero (1989)
38DR157	Pre-Contact	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Not Eligible	Roberts (1992)
38DR175	Pre-Contact/ Post-Contact	Unknown Precontact, 20th Century	Scatter	Not Eligible	Rust and Bailey (1995)
38DR176	Post-Contact	20th Century	Cemetery	Not Eligible	
38DR344	Pre-Contact	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Scatter	Not Eligible	Salo et al. (2007)
38DR347/ Four Holes Bridge	Post-Contact	18th, 19th, 20th Centuries	Revolutionary War Outpost/ Skirmish area	Eligible	
38DR397	Post-Contact	19th-20th Century	Homesite	Not Eligible	SCIAA Site Form
38DR431	Post-Contact	19th-20th Century	Scatter	Not Eligible	Baluha and Poplin (2014)
38DR432	Post-Contact	20th Century	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR448	Pre-Contact	Middle Woodland, Late Woodland	Scatter	Not Eligible	Baluha (2015)
38DR449	Post-Contact	18th, 19th, 20th Centuries	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR451	Pre-Contact/ Post-Contact	Middle/Late Woodland; 18th, 19th, 20th Centuries	Scatter	Additional Work	Miller (2016)
38DR452	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR453	Pre-Contact/ Post-Contact	Late Archaic; 18th, 19th, 20th Centuries	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR454	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Additional Work	
38DR455	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR456	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR457	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Additional Work	
38DR458	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR459	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Scatter	Not Eligible	
38DR550	Pre-Contact	Early/Middle Woodland	Scatter	Not Eligible	
Bold indicates site within current archaeological APE.					

Table 4.3 Previously surveyed architectural resources within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

Site Number	Name	Date	NRHP Status	Reference(s)	Effect
0001	Pringle House	c. 1900	Not Eligible	Schneider and Fick (1989)	None
0028	Parler Cemetery	1848	Not Eligible	Fick and Davis (1996)	None
0029	Spring Branch Cemetery	1827	Not Eligible		None
0079	Infinger House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
0080	Bowman Cemetery	1869	Not Eligible		None
0082	Anderson House	c. 1945	Not Eligible		None
0087	Unknown	c. 1880	Not Eligible		None
0141	Limestone Baptist Church Cemetery	c. 1900	Not Eligible		None
0142	Old Harley Cemetery	c. 1867	Not Eligible		None
0143	Hilton House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
0144	Four Holes Bridge Monument	1928	Not Eligible		None
0662	House	c. 1940	Not Eligible		None
0663	House	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None
0665	Harleyville Methodist Parsonage	1915	Not Eligible		None
0666	Harleyville School	c. 1937	Not Eligible		None
0666.01	Harleyville School Gymnasium	c. 1937	Not Eligible		None
0667	House	c. 1942	Not Eligible		None
0668	Mims House; Walters House	c. 1930	Not Eligible		None
0669	Creighton House	c. 1890	Not Eligible	None	
0669.01	Kitchen	c. 1890	Not Eligible	None	
0671	Johnson House	c. 1935	Not Eligible	None	
0672	House	c. 1935	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini (2019); Fick and Davis (1996)	None
0673	Hussey House	c. 1915	Not Eligible	Fick and Davis (1996)	None
0674	Bell House	c. 1885	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini (2019)	None
0675	House	c. 1925	Not Eligible		None
0676	Pearcy-Utsey House	c. 1890	Not Eligible	Fick and Davis (1996)	None
0676.01	Harleyville Post Office	1931	Not Eligible		None
0677	Utsey House	c. 1905	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini (2019); Fick and Davis (1996)	None
0678	Harleyville School	c. 1898	Not Eligible		None
0679	Moore House	c. 1916	Not Eligible		None
0680	Westbury House	c. 1890	Eligible		None
0681	Parler House	c. 1880	Not Eligible	Fick and Davis (1996)	None
0682	Murray House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
0683	Wesbury's Hardware	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None
0684	Westbury Building	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
0685	Dotson House	c. 1898	Not Eligible		None
0686	Quattlebaum House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
0687	House	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None
0688	Hilton House	1911	Not Eligible		None
0689	Knight House	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None
0690	Baker House	c. 1920	Not Eligible		None
0691	House	c. 1925	Not Eligible		None
0692	House	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None
0693	House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		DeAngelis and Carpini (2019)
0694	Utsey's Store	c. 1925	Not Eligible	None	

Table 4.3 Previously surveyed architectural resources within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE. (continued)

Site Number	Name	Date	NRHP Status	Reference(s)	Effect	
0695	Murray House	c. 1899	Not Eligible	Fick and Davis (1996)	None	
0696	Hutto House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None	
0697	House	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None	
0698	House	c. 1915	Not Eligible		None	
0699	Bair House	c. 1925	Not Eligible		None	
0984	House	c. 1940?	Not Eligible		Fick and Davis (1996); Joseph (2004)	None
0985	Madison T. Mizzell House	c. 1900	Not Eligible	None		
0986	Zeddy Call House	c. 1900-1910	Not Eligible	None		
0987	Frank T. and Ida Weathers House	c. 1890	Eligible	None		
0988	Julius Weathers House	c. 1910, 1930	Not Eligible	None		
0988.01	Smokehouse	c. 1920	Not Eligible	None		
0989	John and Francis Hinkle House	c. 1900	Not Eligible	None		
0989.01	Smokehouse	c. 1910	Not Eligible	None		
0989.02	Barn	c. 1910	Not Eligible	None		
0995	House	c. 1910	Not Eligible	None		
1082	Brownlee Cemetery	1845	Not Eligible	None		
1113	Ellis Crawford House	c. 1930; 1970's	Not Eligible	None		
1114	John J. Mizzell House	c. 1938; c. 1990	Not Eligible	None		
1115	Peter Mizzell House	c. 1935; 1980's	Not Eligible	None		
1116	Mary Metts House	c. 1940; 1960s	Not Eligible	None		
1123	Bridge	c. 1890	Not Eligible	None		
1124	William Weathers House	c. 1917	Not Eligible	None		
1132	Bridge (No Longer Extant)	1944	Not Eligible	Roberts (2004)		None
1133	Bridge	1944	Not Eligible			None
1134	Bridge	1944	Not Eligible			None
1168	Bridge	1948	Not Eligible	Salo et al. (2007)	None	
1169	Bridge	1948	Not Eligible		None	
1172	Mt. Pisgah Church	c. 1950	Not Eligible	Nagle and Carpini (2015)	None	
1173	House	c. 1965	Not Eligible		None	
1174	House	c. 1955	Not Eligible		None	
1175	House	c. 1955	Not Eligible		None	
1176	House	c. 1955	Not Eligible		None	
1177	House	c. 1950	Not Eligible		None	
1178	House	c. 1965	Not Eligible		None	
1179	House	c. 1930	Not Eligible		None	
1180	House	c. 1930	Not Eligible		None	
1181	House	c. 1935	Not Eligible		None	
1182	House	c. 1965	Not Eligible		None	
1277	House	c. 1965	Not Eligible		Shepherd et al. (2019)	None

Table 4.3 Previously surveyed architectural resources within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE. (continued)

Site Number	Name	Date	NRHP Status	Reference(s)	Effect
1278	House	c. 1940	Not Eligible	Nagle and Carpini (2015)	None
1279	House	c. 1955	Not Eligible		None
1280	House	c. 1955	Not Eligible		None
1282	House	c. 1965	Not Eligible		None
1316	House	1967	Not Eligible		None
1317	House	1963	Not Eligible		None
1318	House	c. 1950	Not Eligible		None
1333	House	c. 1940	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini (2019)	None
1334	House	c. 1970	Not Eligible		None
1335	House	c. 1940	Not Eligible		None
1336	House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
1337	House	c. 1910	Not Eligible		None
1338	Earthen dam at Herndon's Pond	c. 1960	Not Eligible	Shepherd (2020)	None
1339	House	1964	Not Eligible		None
1340	House	1970	Not Eligible		None
1609	Giant Sand Mine	1944	Not Eligible	Finch and Bazill (2025)	None
Bold indicates aboveground resource in the APE.					

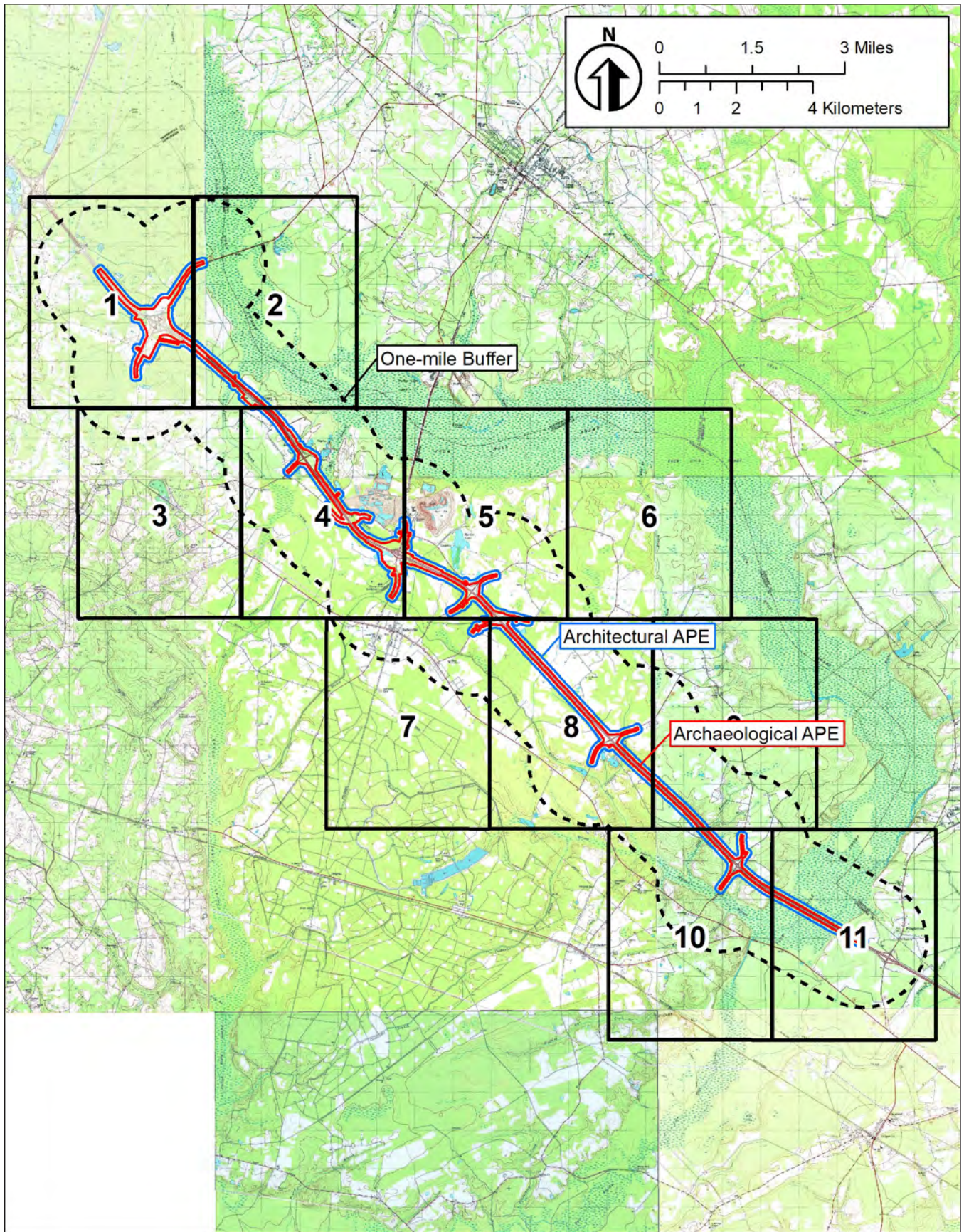


Figure 4.1a Key to Figures 4.1b to 4.1l.

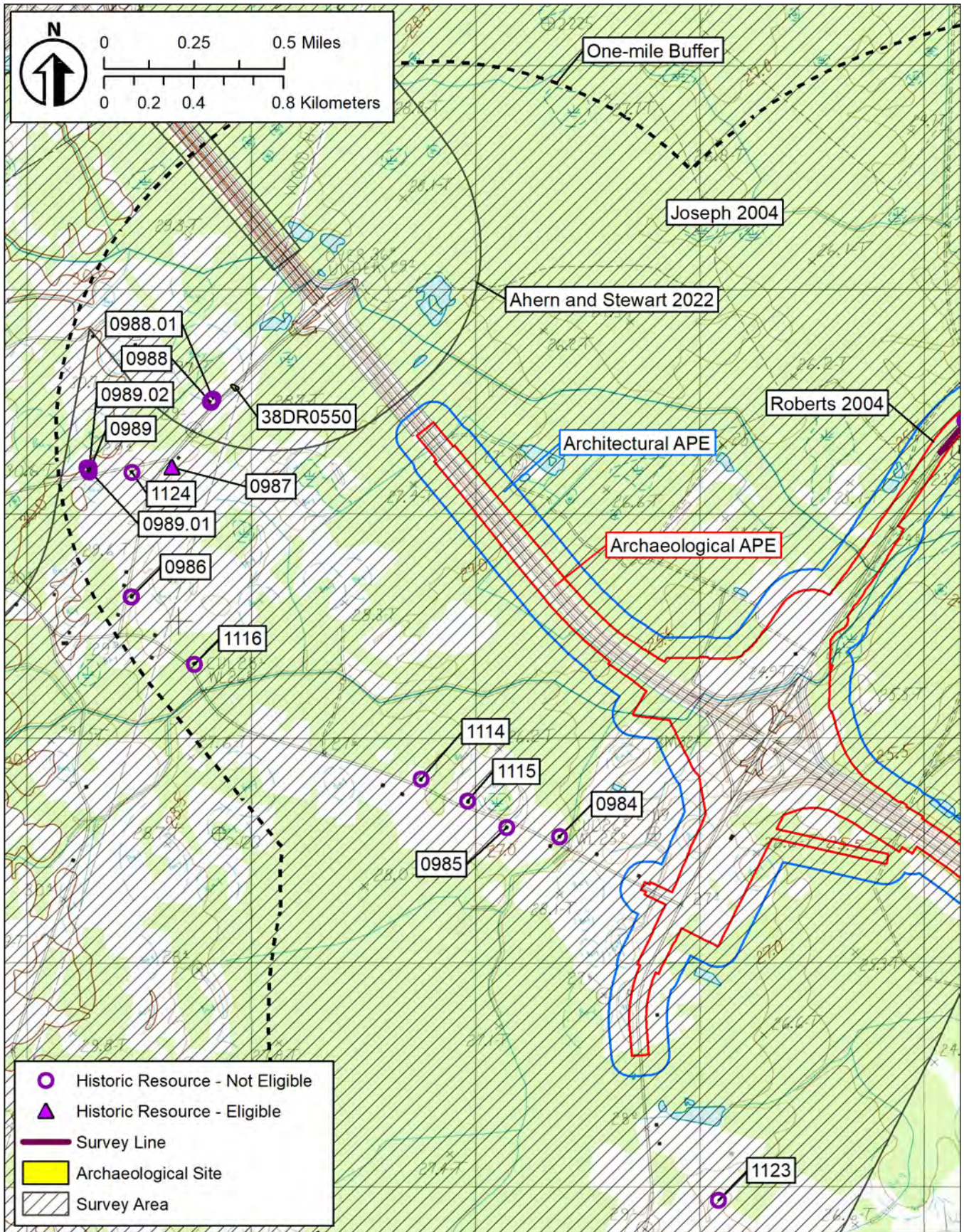


Figure 4.1b The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

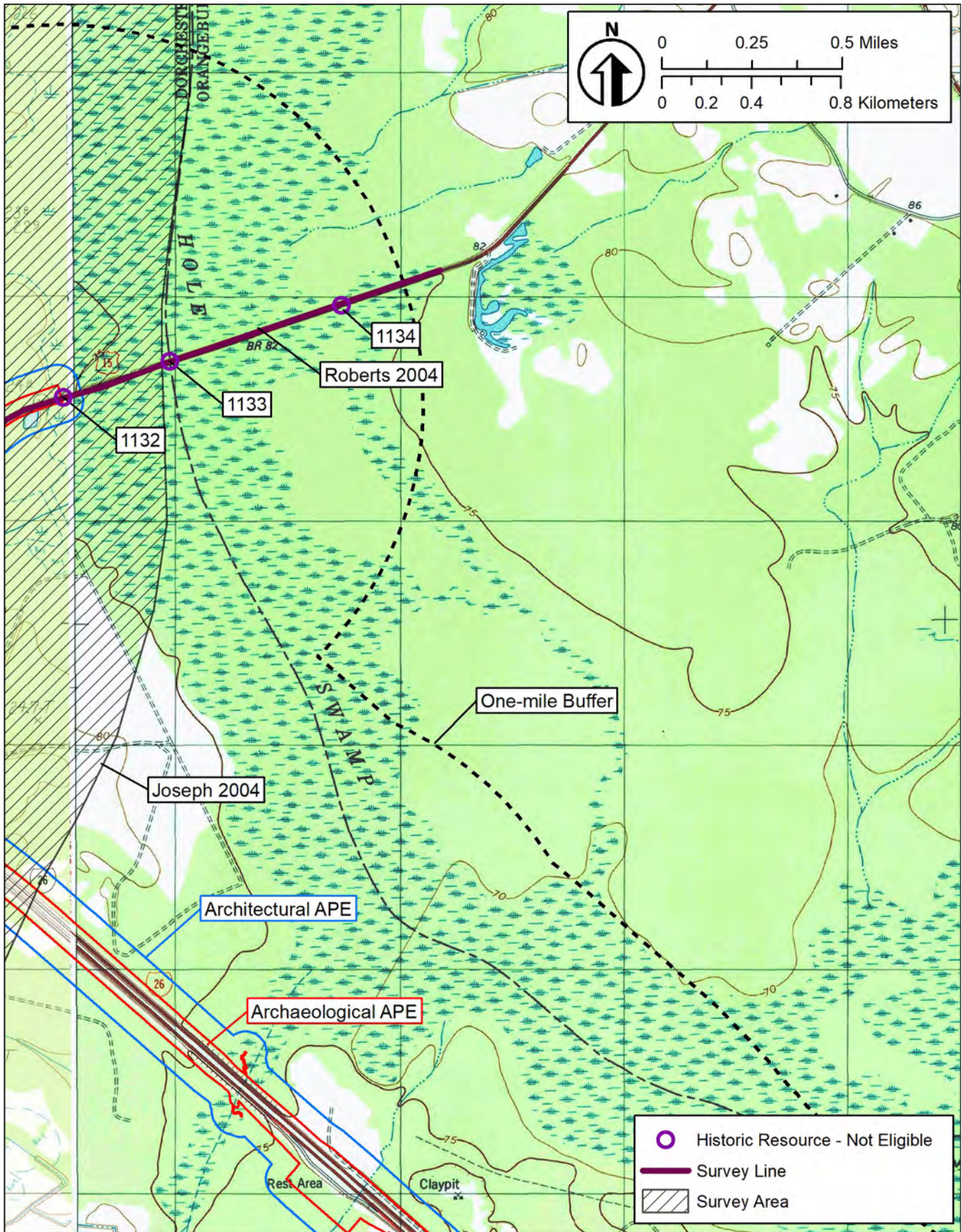


Figure 4.1c The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

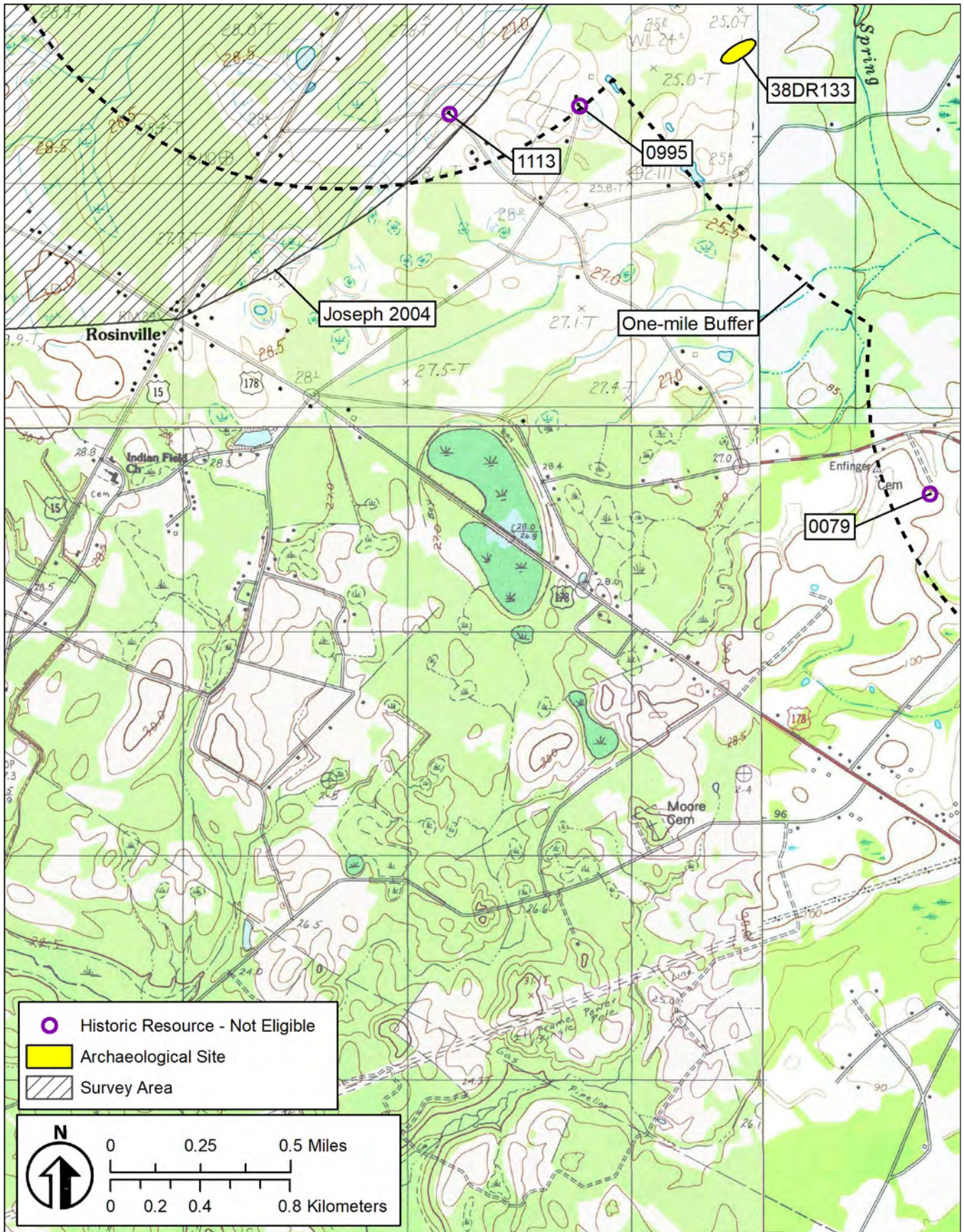


Figure 4.1d The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

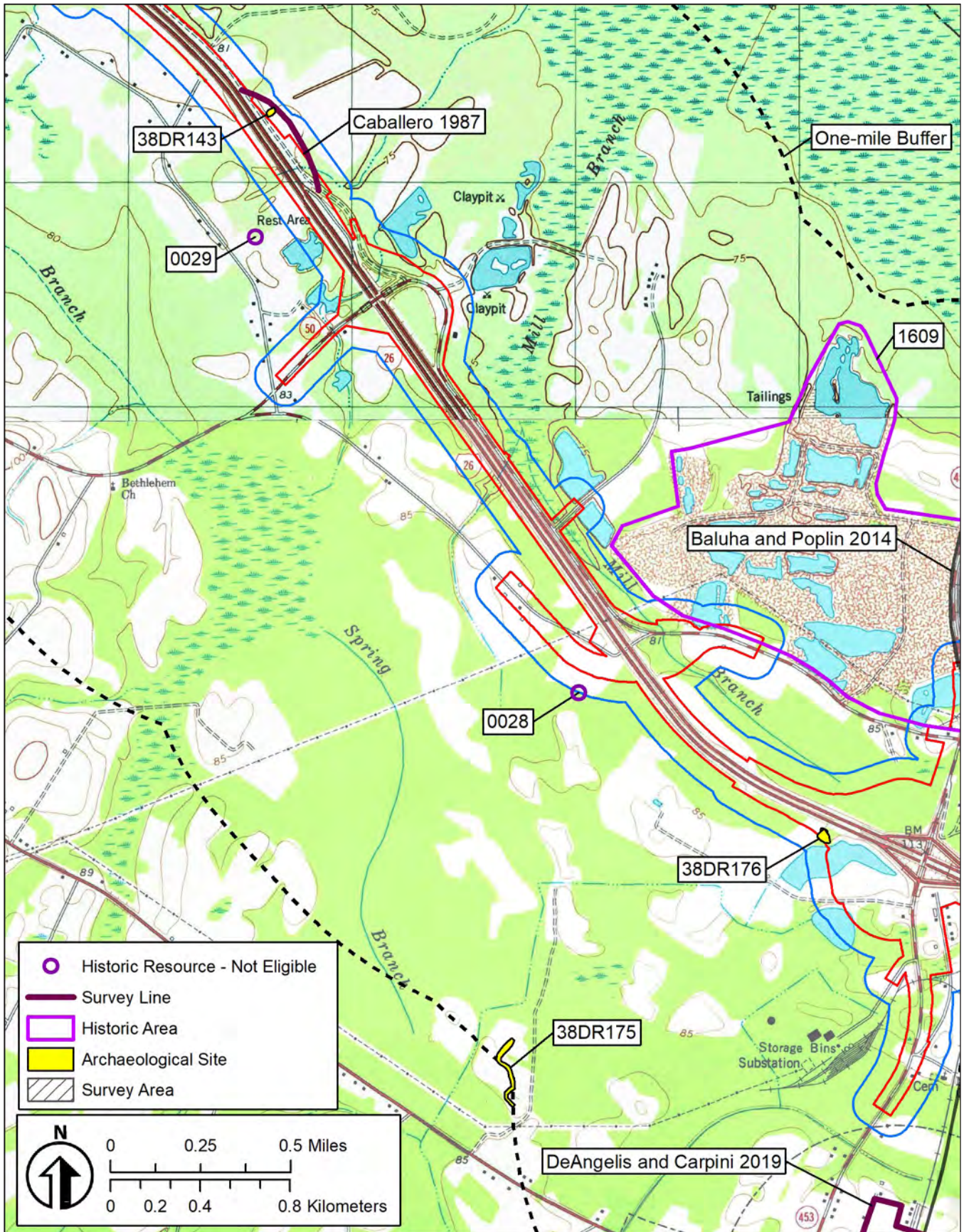


Figure 4.1e The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

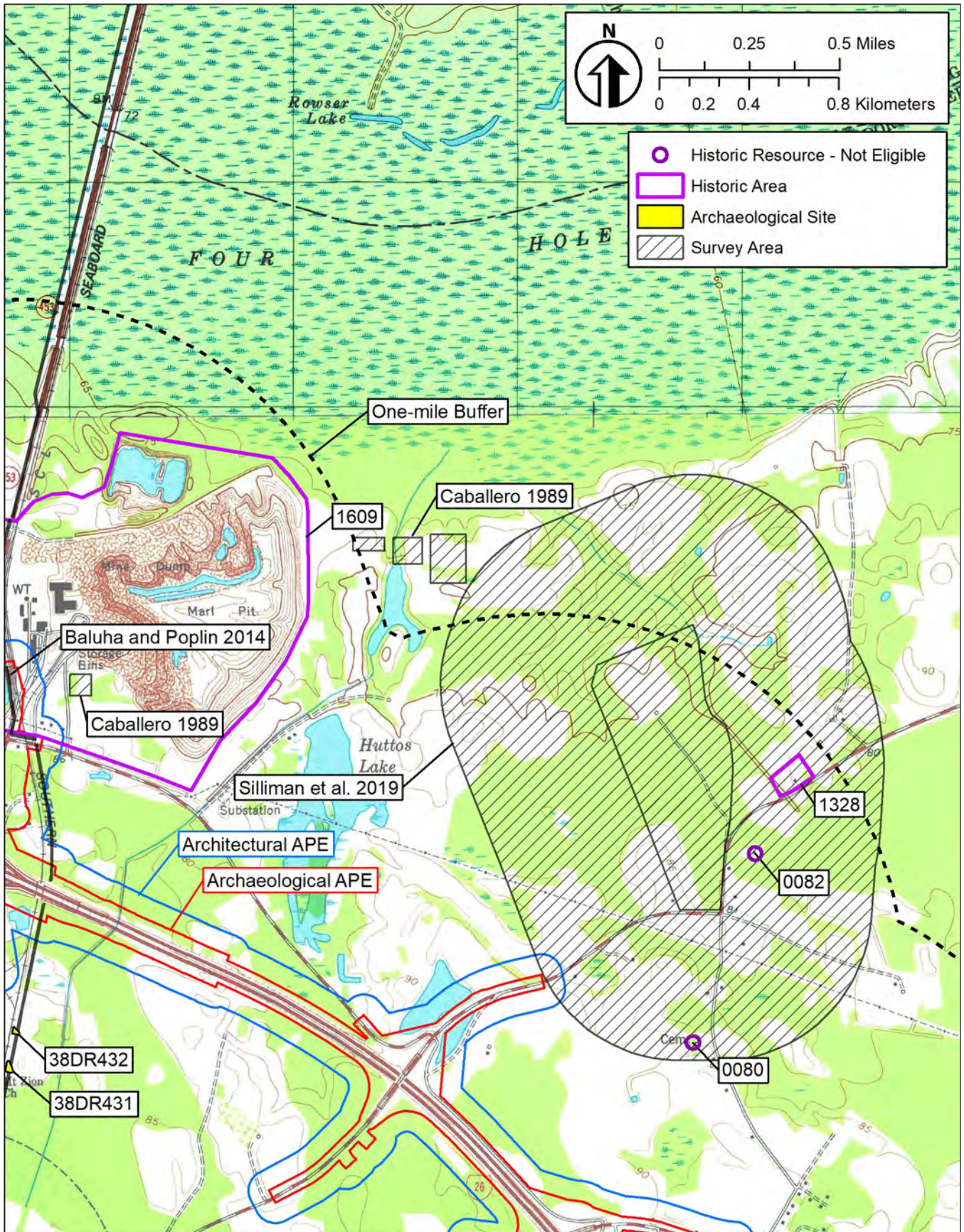


Figure 4.1f The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

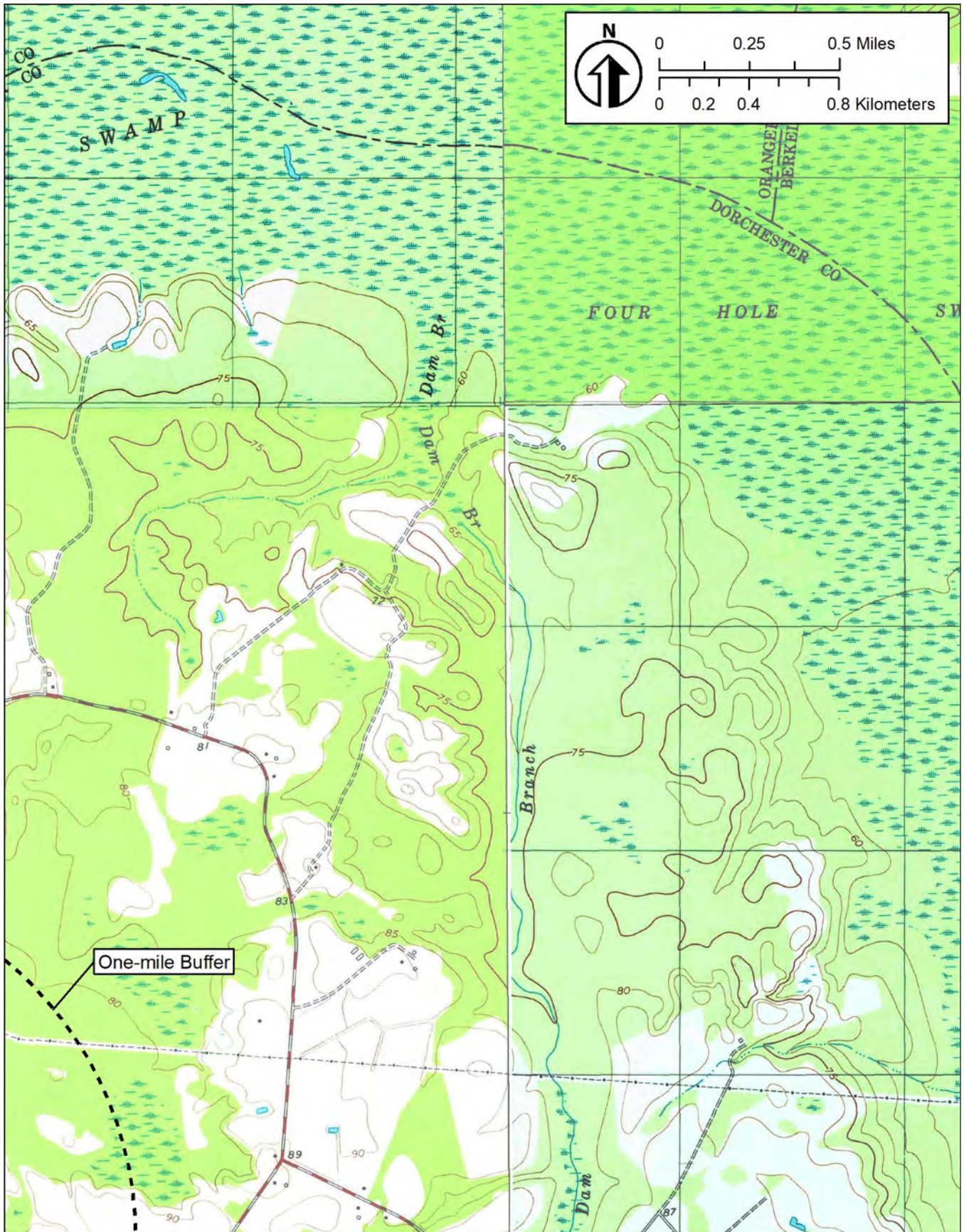


Figure 4.1g The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

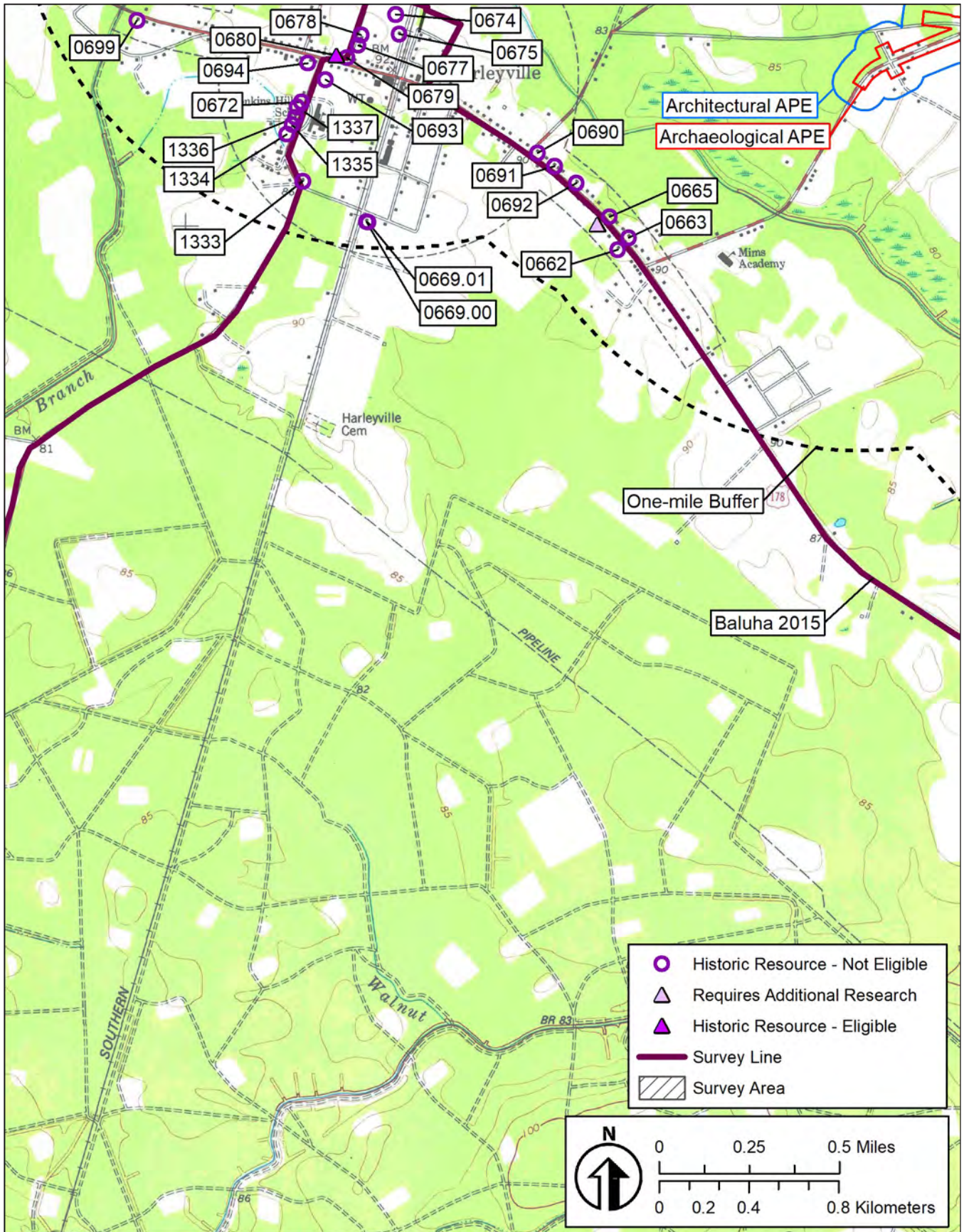


Figure 4.1h The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

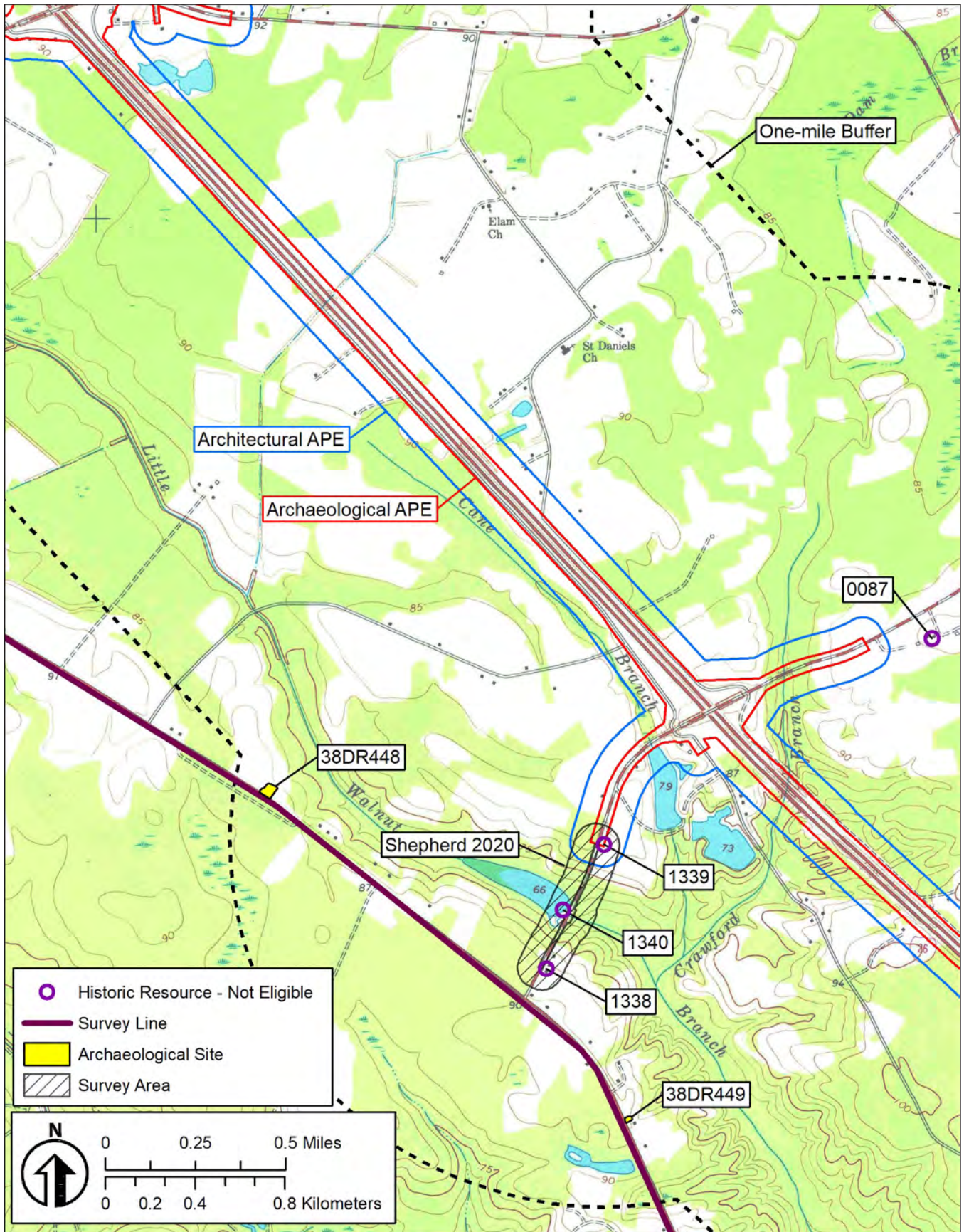


Figure 4.1i The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.



Figure 4.1j The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

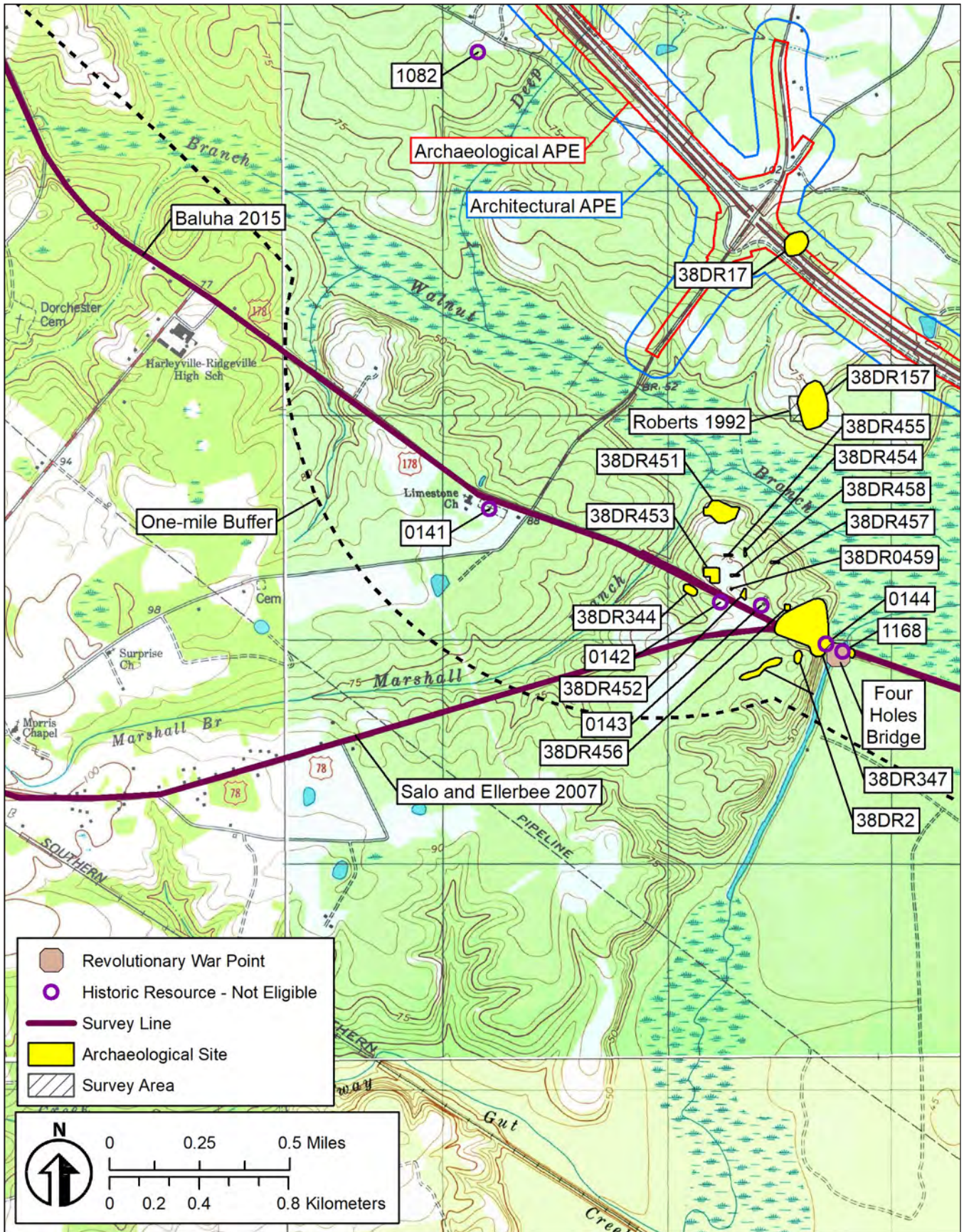


Figure 4.1k The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

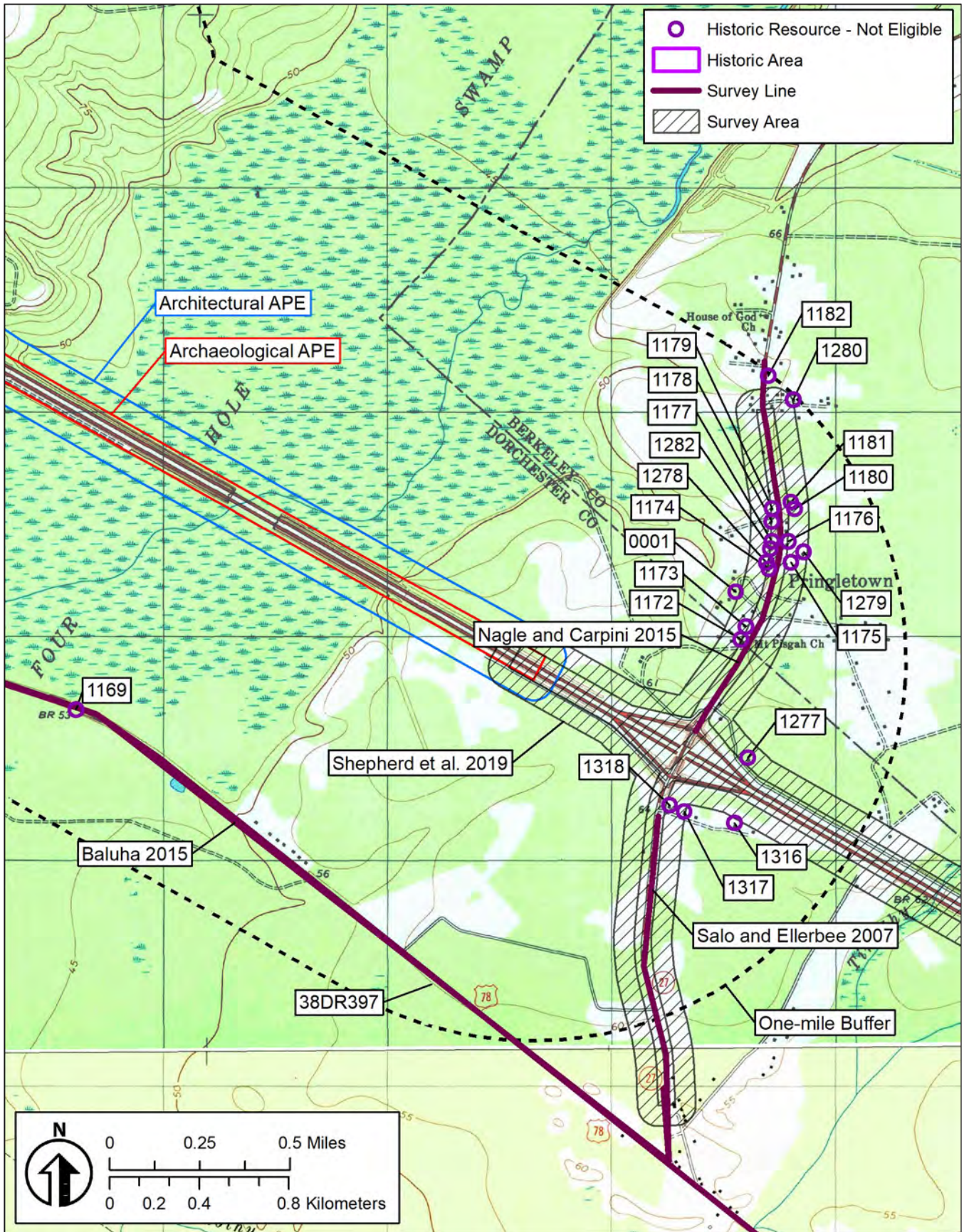


Figure 4.11 The location of previously recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within 1.6 km (1.0 mile) of the APE.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

Brockington conducted field investigations (archaeological and architectural survey) of the Project in multiple sessions from July 15, 2024, to September 8, 2025. As a result, Brockington revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (38DR17), three above-ground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1132, 1339, and 1609), and one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176). We identified five new archaeological sites (38DR541, 38DR542, 38DR543, 38DR551, and 38DR579), four isolated finds (Isolates 1–4), 39 above-ground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1385–1410, 1445, 1445.01, 1507, 1509–1512, 1595, and 1595.01), and one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563). Figures 5.1a through 5.1o show the location of all identified cultural resources in the archaeological and architectural APEs. Table 5.1 lists all identified cultural resources in the archaeological and architectural APEs. Sections 5.4 and 5.5 provide descriptions, NRHP assessments, and assessments of effects for previously recorded and newly recorded cultural resources, organized in numerical order.

5.2 Results of the Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey of the Project corridor or archaeological APE followed current standards for intensive survey as outlined in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (SCDAH et al. 2024). Project realignment or redesign has necessitated conducting the archaeological survey in six separate deployments between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025. The archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all previously unsurveyed and undisturbed uplands within the 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological APE. Approximately 2.2 percent (12.0 hectares, 29.6 acres) of the archaeological APE has been covered by previous intensive surveys, as discussed in Chapter 4. The remainder of the archaeological APE includes 30.0 percent undisturbed uplands (165.33 hectares, 408.54 acres), 11.2 percent wetlands (61.72 hectares, 152.52 acres), and 56.6 percent (312.05

hectares, 771.08 acres) developed or disturbed land. During these investigations, Brockington excavated a total of 1,959 STs across the archaeological APE at 7.5-, 15-, and 30-m intervals. All STs were pre-plotted in GIS. ST locations were mapped using the ESRI Field Map IOS app. As a result, Brockington revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (38DR17) and identified five new archaeological sites (38DR541, 38DR542, 38DR543, 38DR551, and 38DR579) and four isolated finds (Isolates 1–4) (see Figure 5.1, Table 5.1). Detailed descriptions and NRHP recommendations are provided for these cultural resources below in Sections 5.4 and 5.5.

5.3 Results of the Architectural Survey

Brockington personnel, under the guidance of Senior Architectural Historian Chelsea Dantuma, conducted the architectural survey of the Project architectural APE in six mobilizations from July 19, 2024, to August 28, 2025. Brockington's survey was performed in accordance with current SCDAH (2018) standards for architectural survey. As a result, we revisited three above-ground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1132, 1339, and 1609), one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176), and identified 39 new above-ground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1385–1410, 1445, 1445.01, 1507, 1509–1512, 1595, and 1595.01) and one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) (see Figure 5.1, Table 5.1). According to ArchSite, two previously recorded resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1132 and 1133) documented in 2004 (Roberts 2004) are in the architectural APE, but these are incorrectly mapped. The correct locations of SHPO Site Nos. 1132 and 1133 are east along US 15, with SHPO Site No. 1132 still within the architectural APE and SHPO Site No. 1133 outside the architectural APE. Furthermore, SHPO Site No. 1132 is no longer extant. Detailed descriptions and NRHP recommendations are provided for these cultural resources below in Sections 5.4 and 5.5.

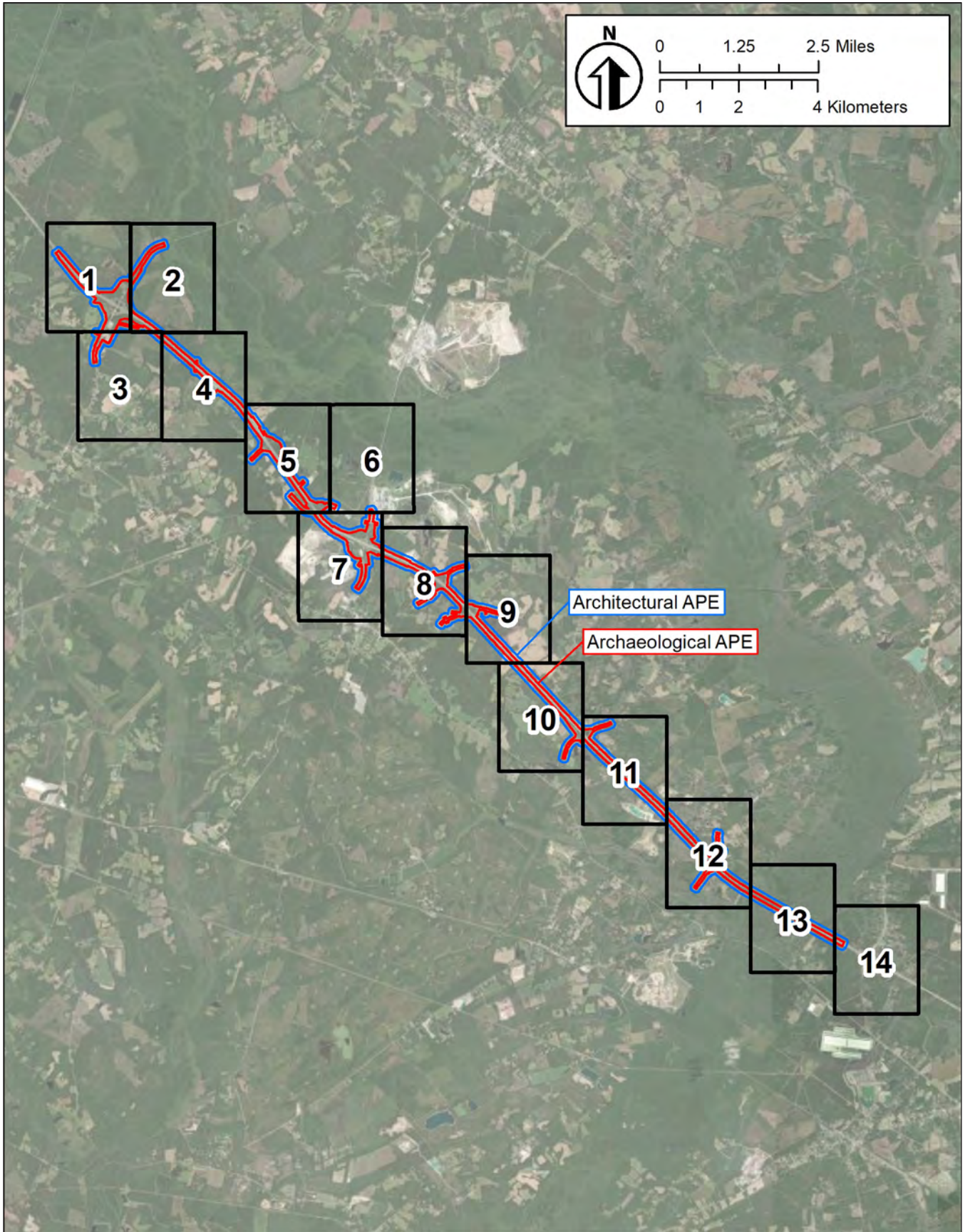


Figure 5.1a Key to Figures 5.1b to 5.1o (ESRI 2025b).

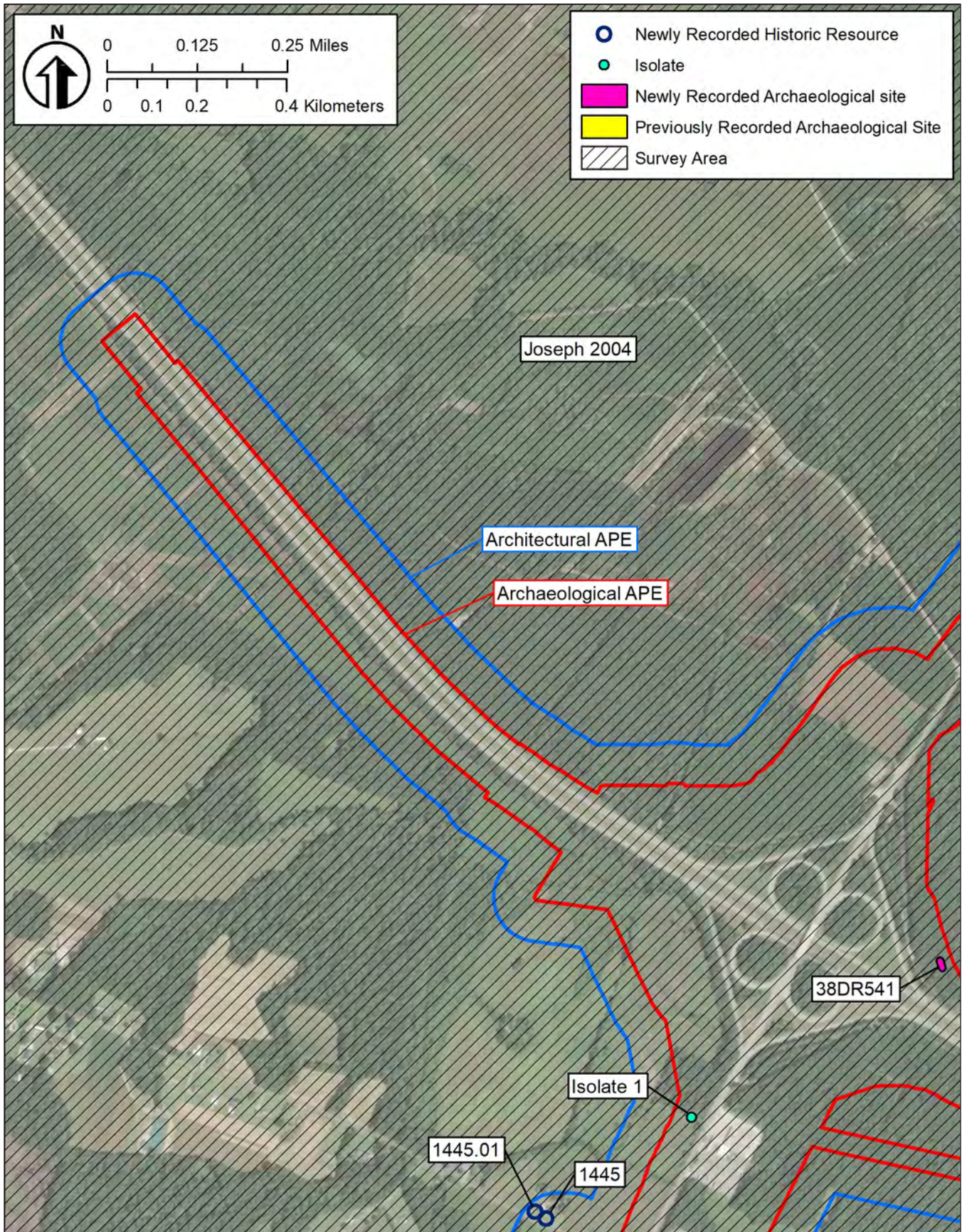


Figure 5.1b Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 1) (ESRI 2025b).

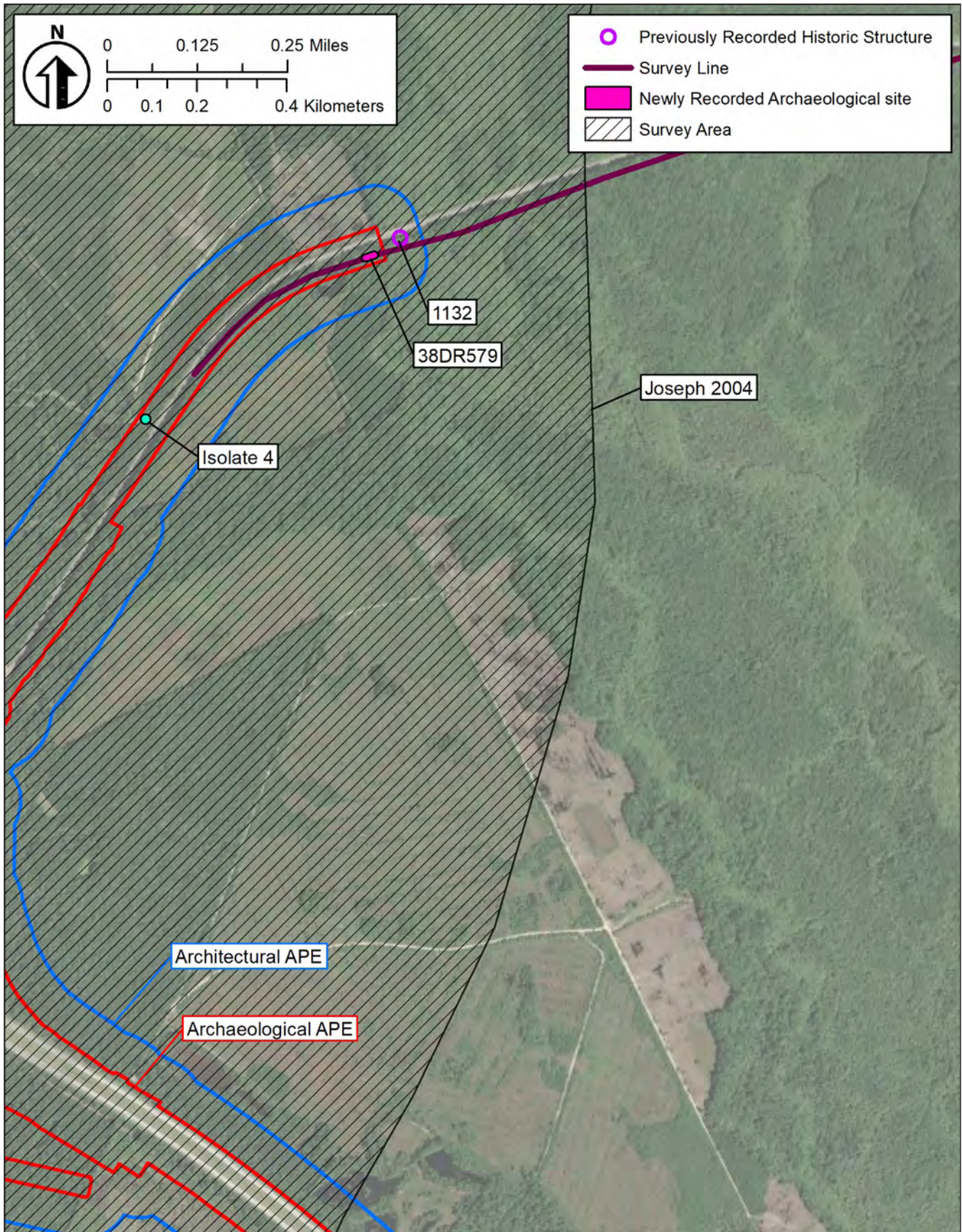


Figure 5.1c Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 2) (ESRI 2025b).

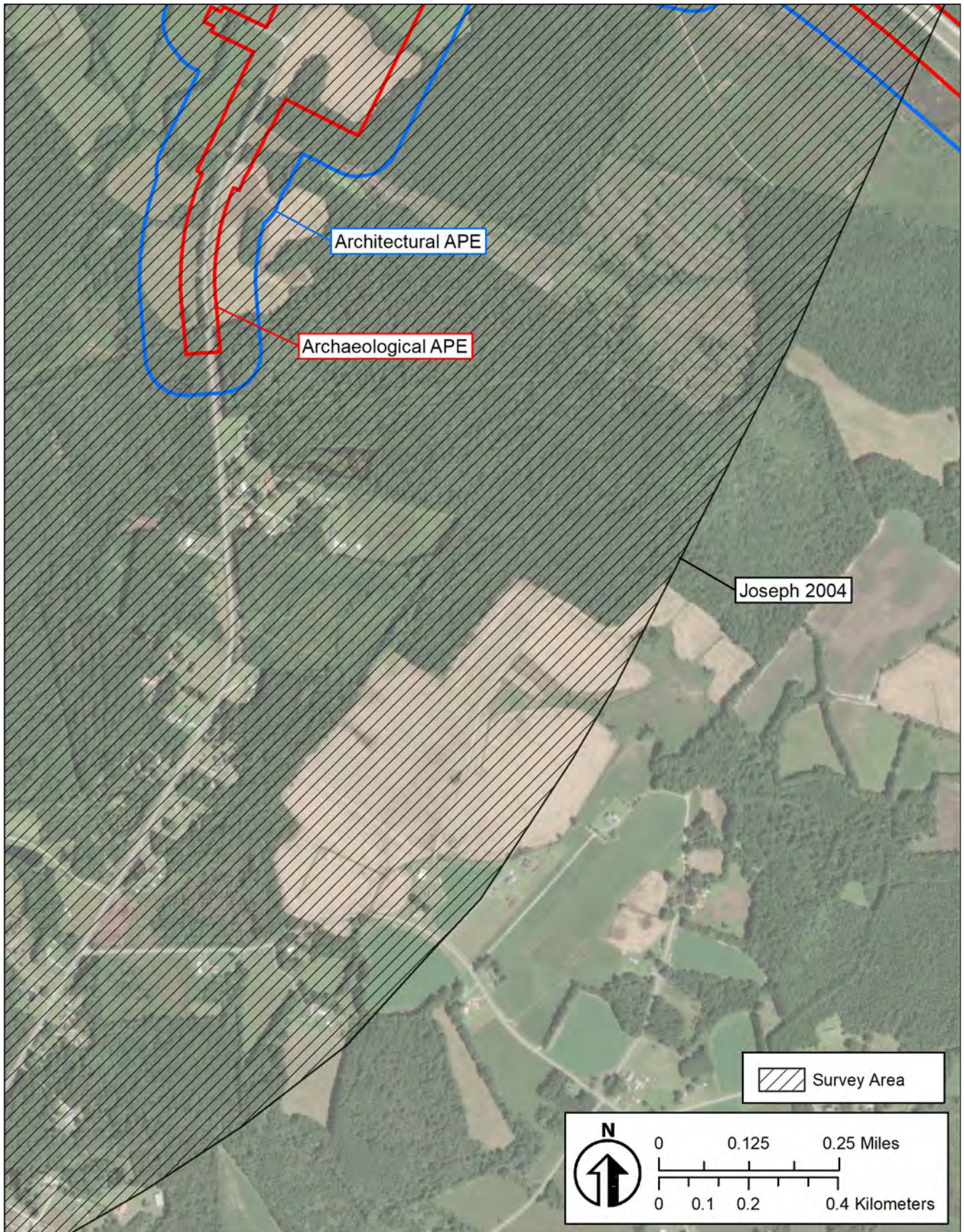


Figure 5.1d Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 3) (ESRI 2025b).

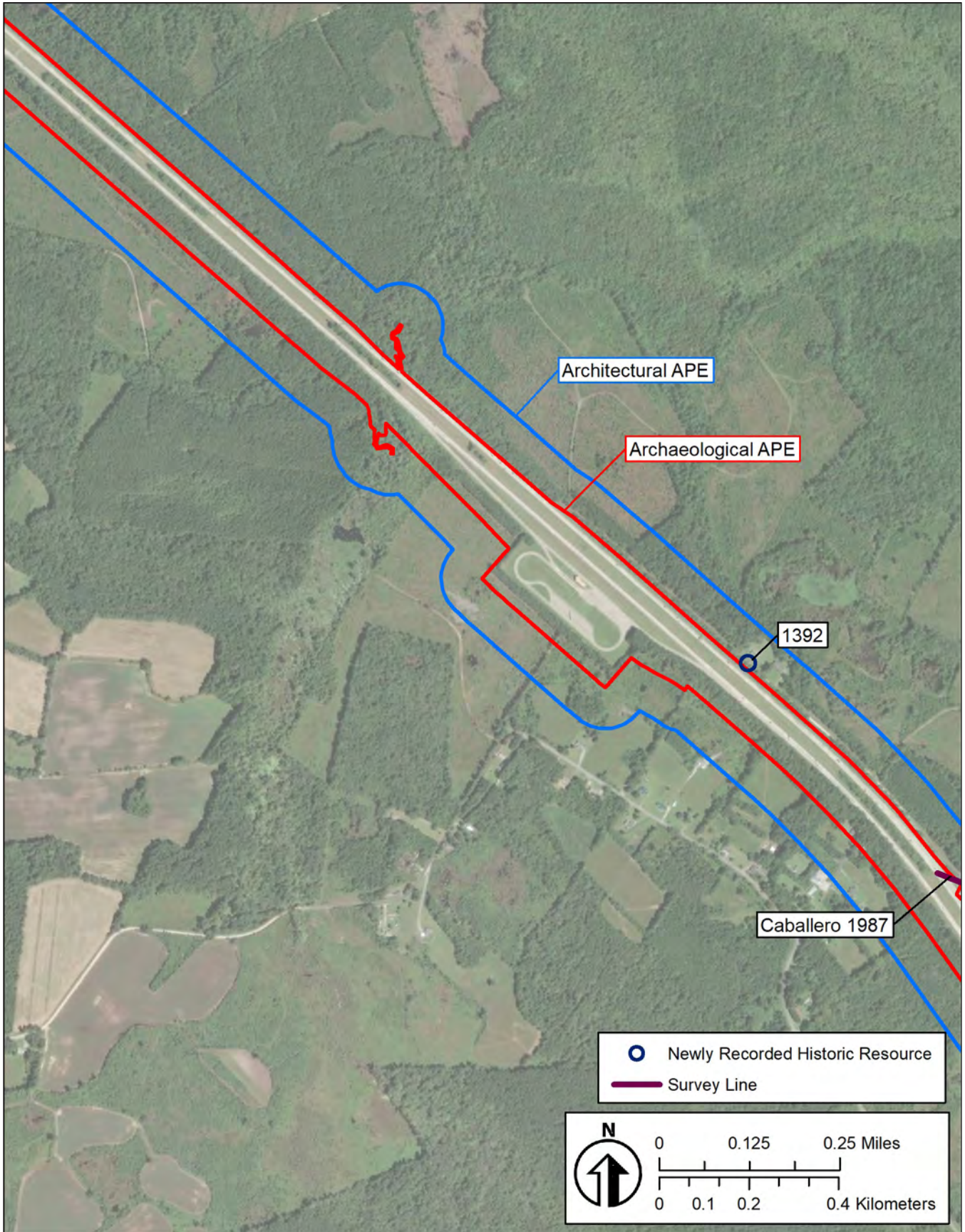


Figure 5.1e Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 4) (ESRI 2025b).

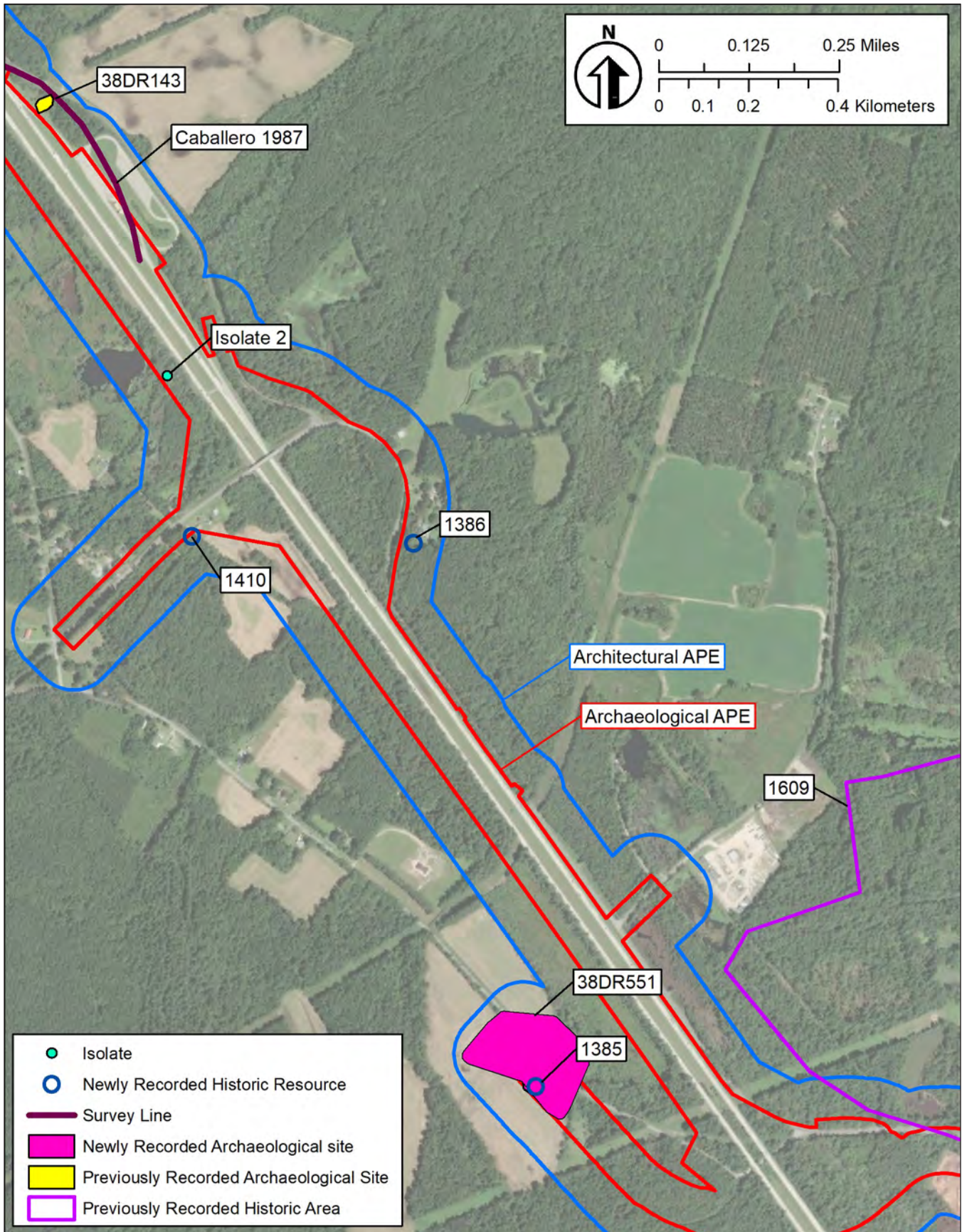


Figure 5.1f Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 5) (ESRI 2025b).

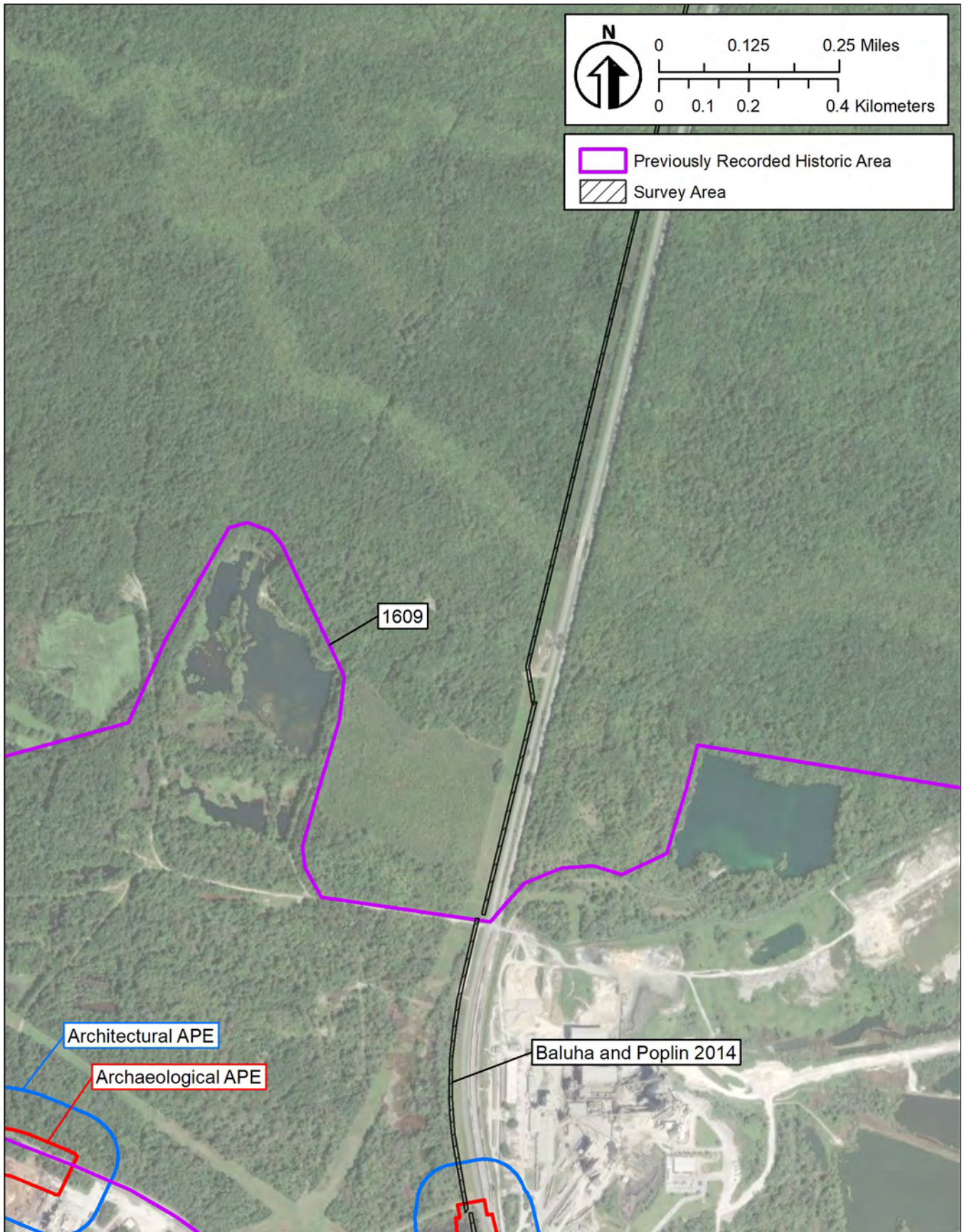


Figure 5.1g Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 6) (ESRI 2025b).

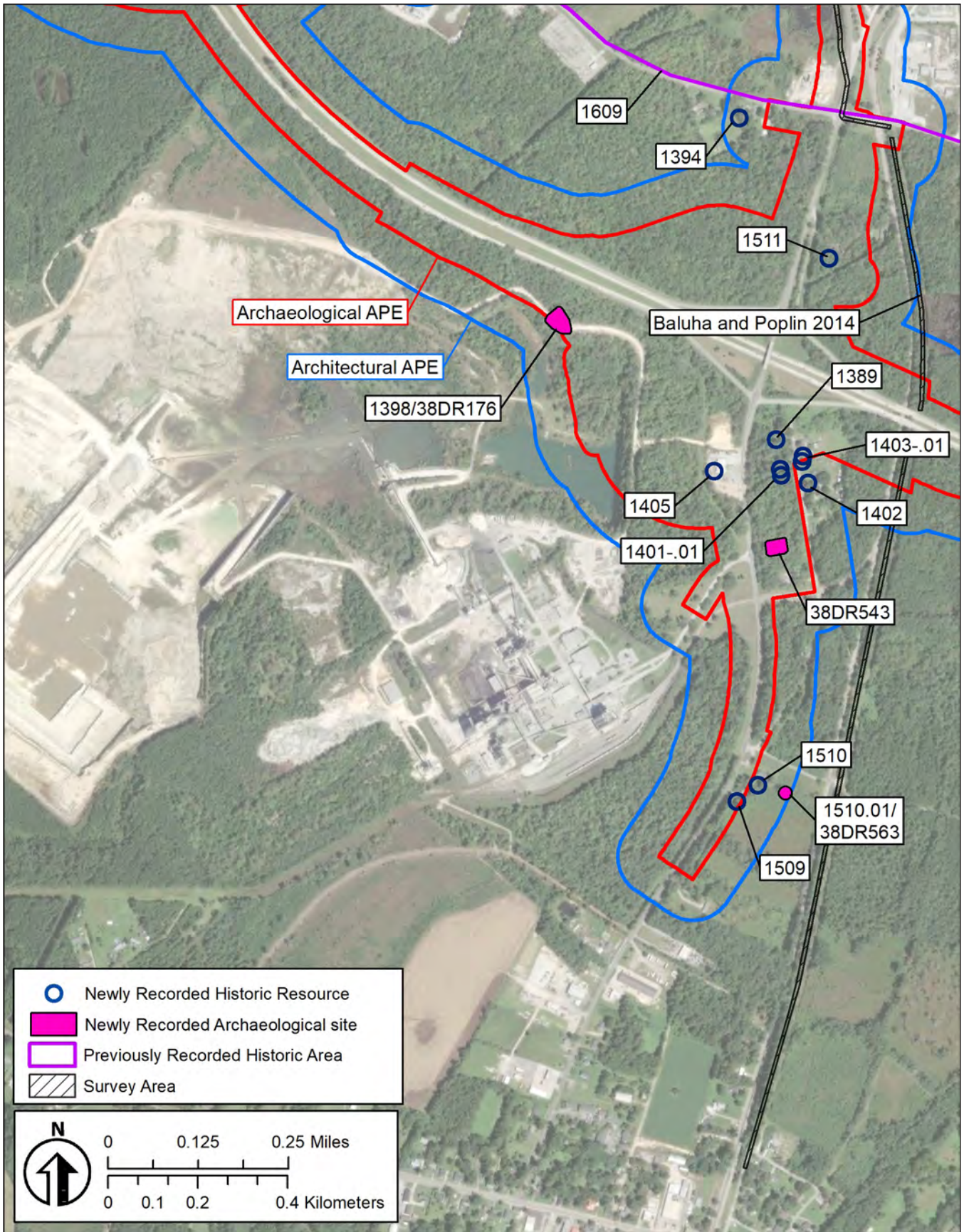


Figure 5.1h Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 7) (ESRI 2025b).

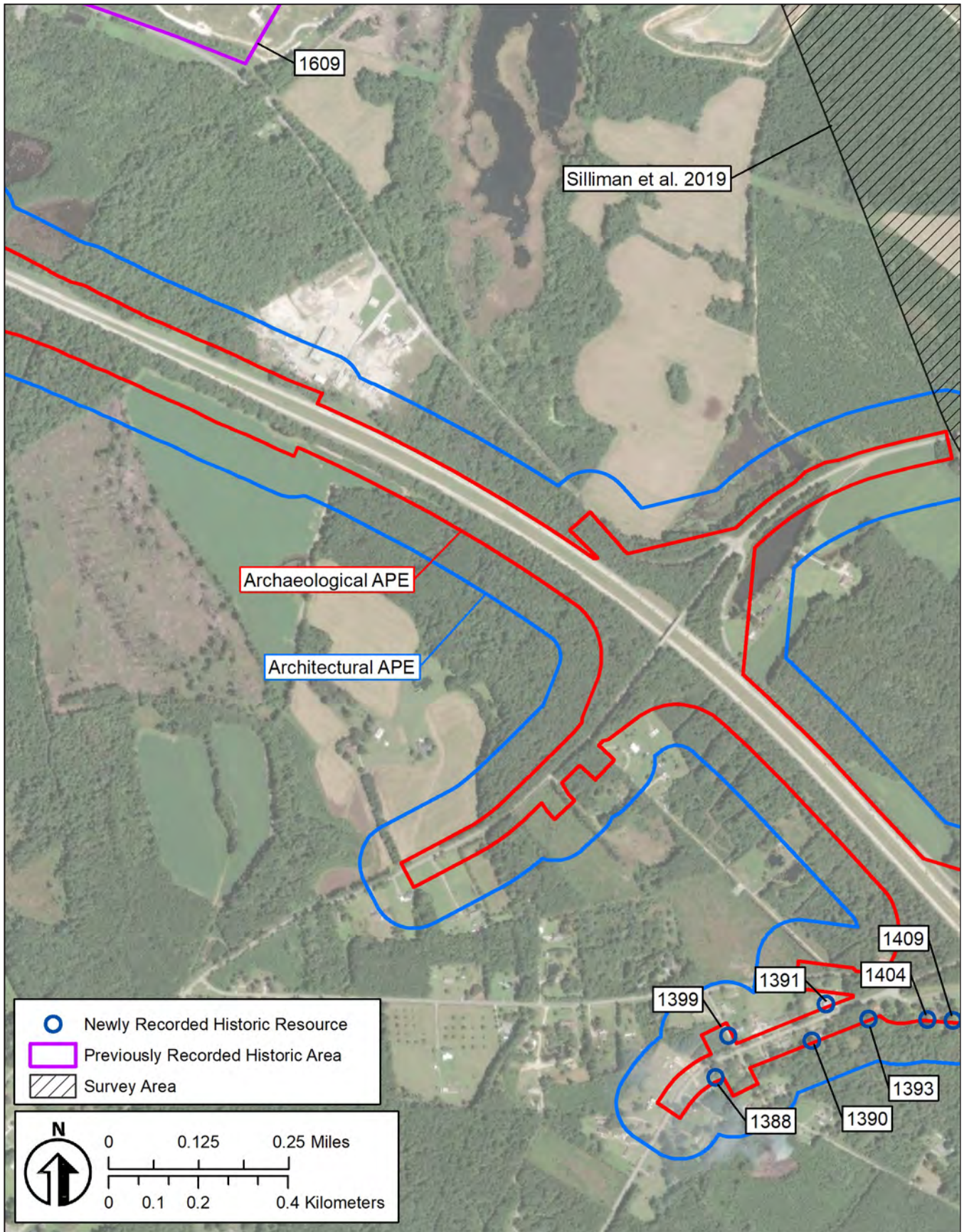


Figure 5.1i Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 8) (ESRI 2025b).

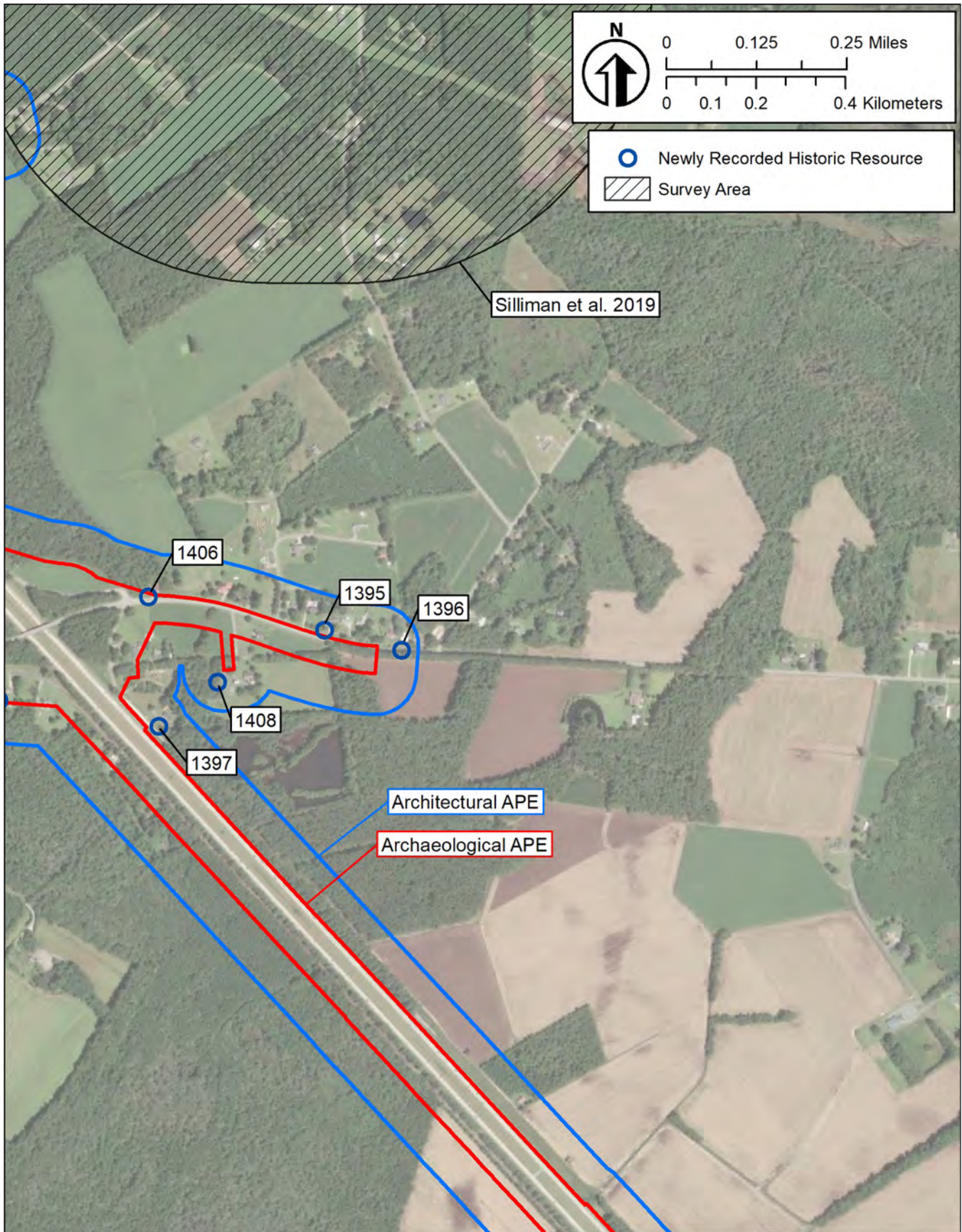


Figure 5.1j Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 9) (ESRI 2025b).

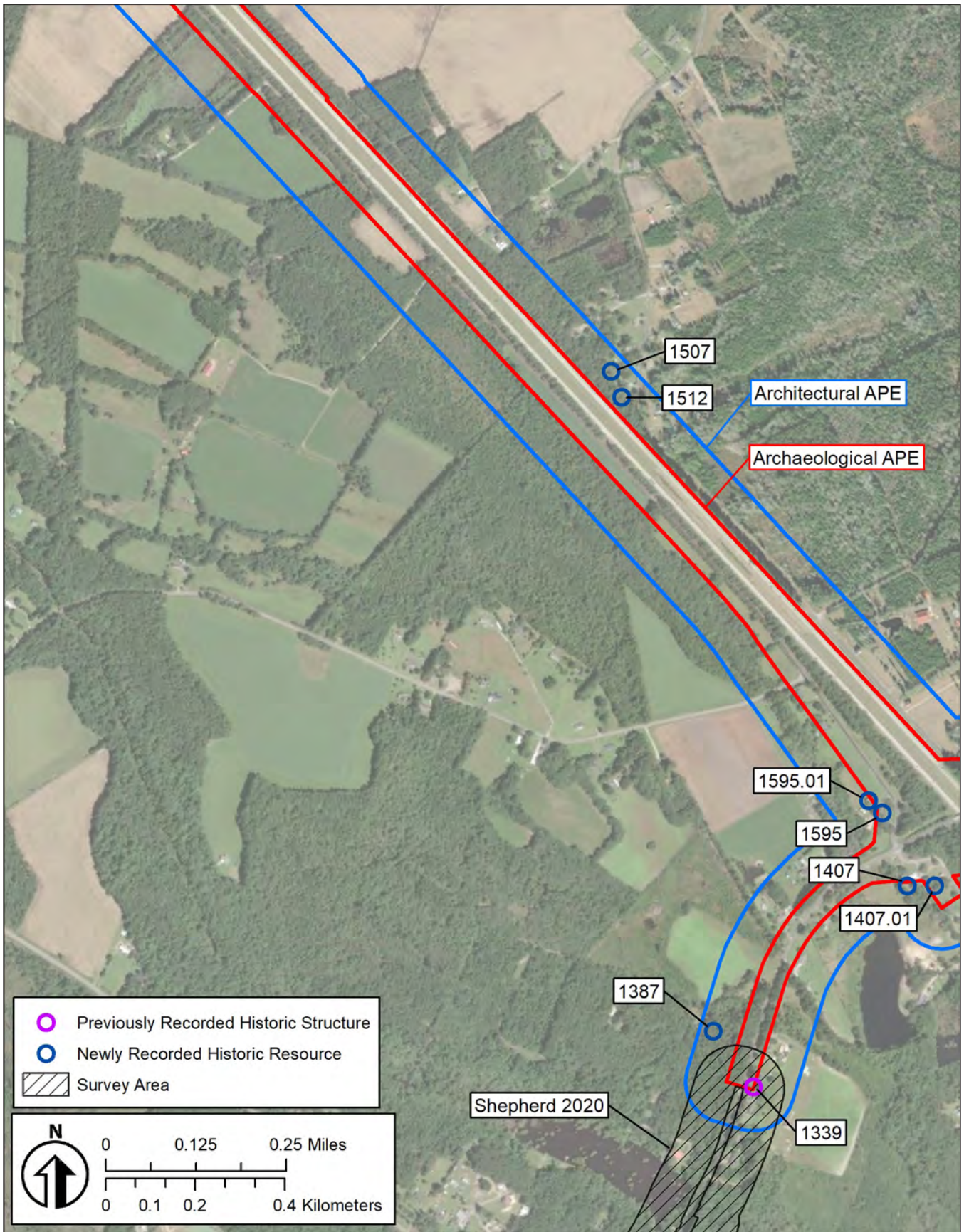


Figure 5.1.k Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 10) (ESRI 2025b).

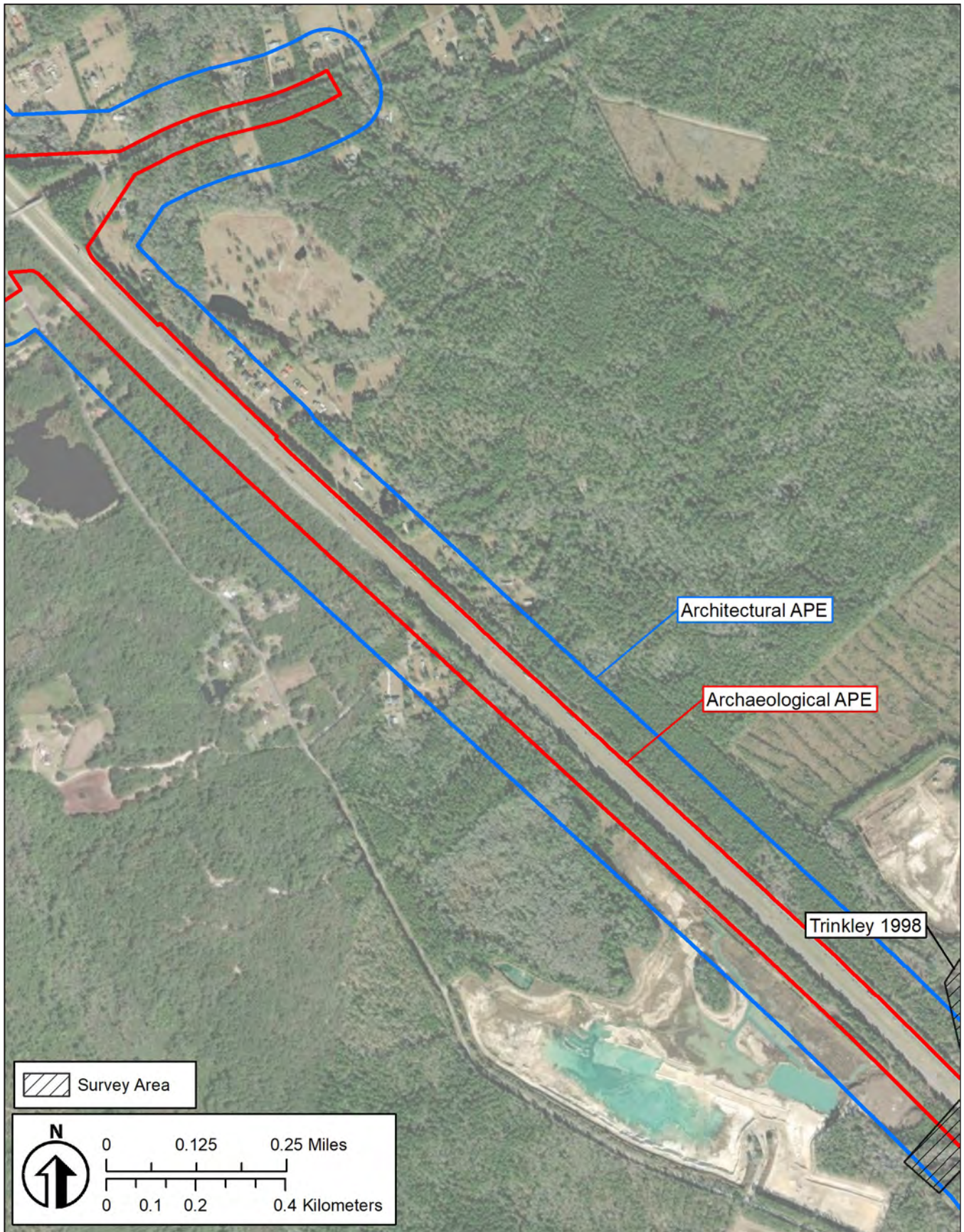


Figure 5.11 Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 11) (ESRI 2025b).

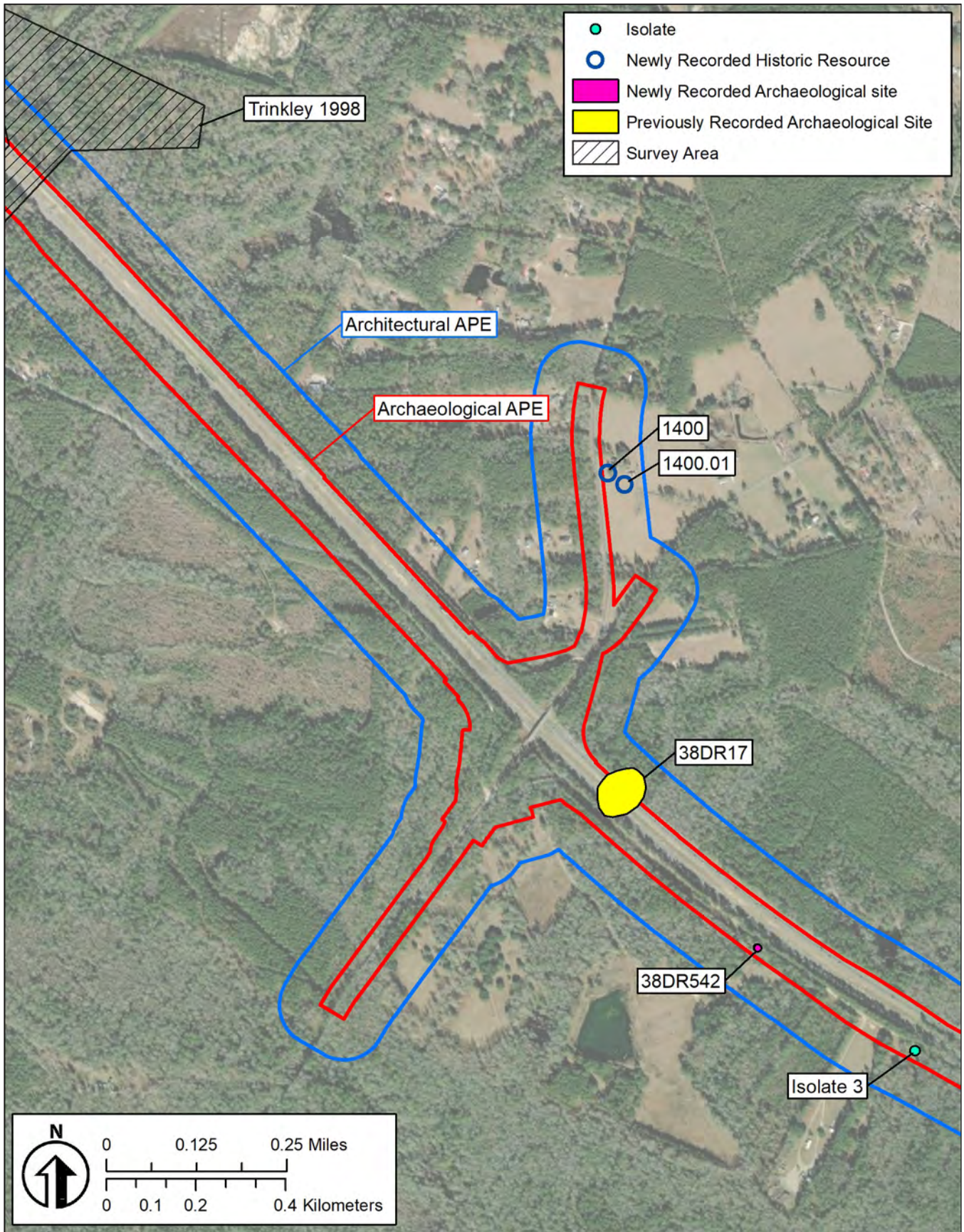


Figure 5.1m Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 12) (ESRI 2025b).

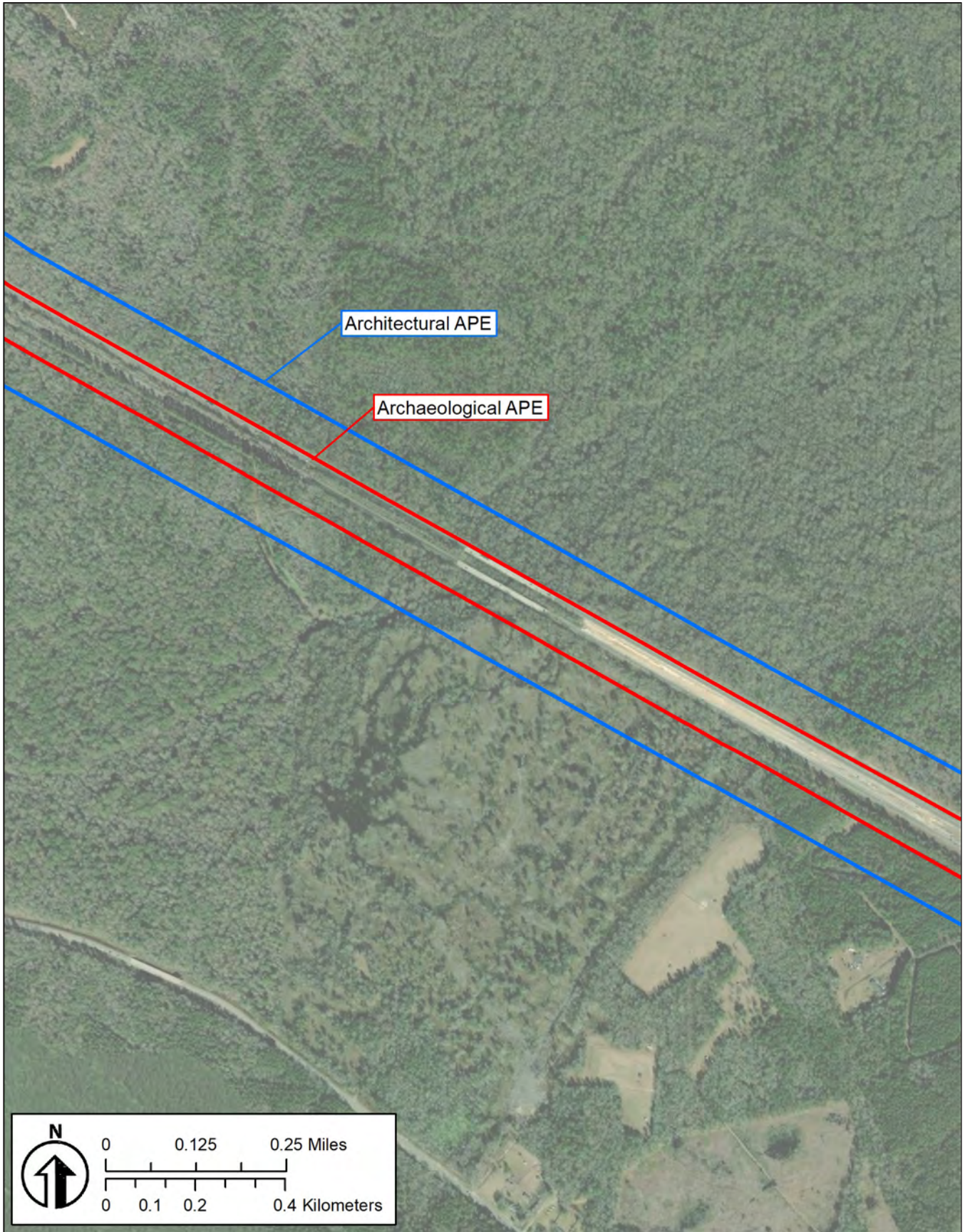


Figure 5.1n Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 13) (ESRI 2025b).

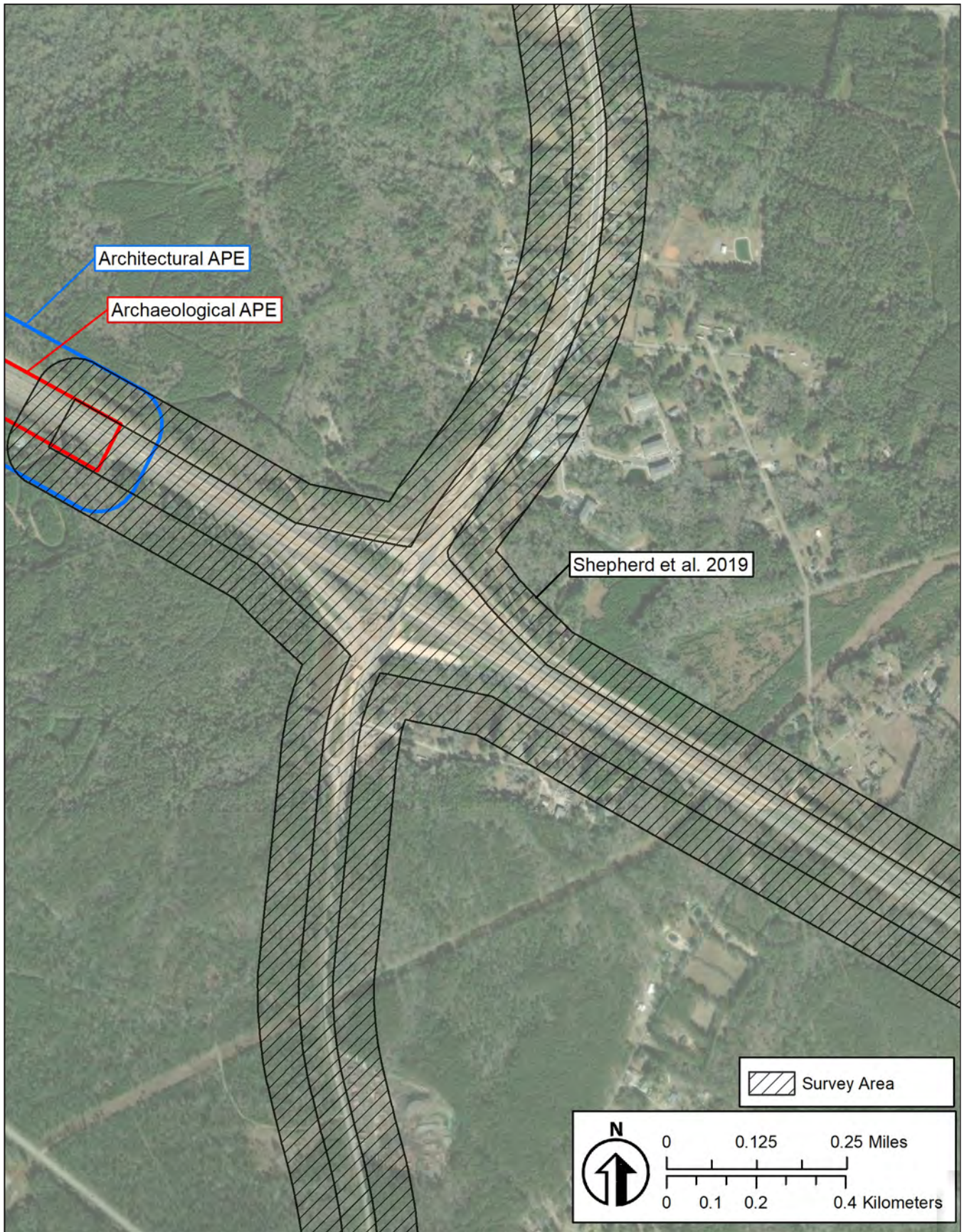


Figure 5.1o Location of all cultural resources and previous investigations in the APE (Inset 14) (ESRI 2025b).

Table 5.1 Cultural resources identified in the archaeological and architectural APE.

Site No.		Building or Site			NRHP Recommendation
SHPO	SCIAA	Type	Address/Location	Date/ Temporal Association	
	38DR17	Native American Ceramic Scatter	East of I-26 and south of Beidler Forest Road	Unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible
	38DR579	Native American Ceramic Scatter	South of US 15 near Four Hole Swamp	Unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible
	38DR541	Afro-European Artifact Scatter	Alligator Lake Road near Exit 172B	Late 19th - Early 20th Centuries	Not Eligible
	38DR542	Native American Ceramic Scatter	Between I-26 and Live Oak Road, south of Beidler Forest Road	Early Woodland	Not Eligible
	38DR543	Dairy, Artifact scatter	173 Shields Drive	Early to Late 20th Century	Not Eligible
	38DR551	Afro-European Agricultural Complex, Artifact Scatter	West of I-26 along Tunnel Road	c. 1974	Not Eligible
1132		Bridge (No Longer Extant, Replaced in 2006)	US 15 over Four Hole Swamp	1944	Not Eligible
1339		House	659 Taylor Pond Road	1964	Not Eligible
1385		Silo	West of I-26 along Tunnel Road	c. 1958 - 1972	Not Eligible
1386		House	1042 7 Mile Road	1963	Not Eligible
1387		House	628 Taylor Pond Road	1969	Not Eligible
1388		House	338 2nd Bend Road	c. 1950	Not Eligible
1389		House	229 Shields Drive	1960	Not Eligible
1390		House	376 2nd Bend Road	1968	Not Eligible
1391		House	379 2nd Bend Road	1975	Not Eligible
1392		House	398 White Lemon Road	1974	Not Eligible
1393		House	402 2nd Bend Road	1977	Not Eligible
1394		House	541 Seven Mile Road	1980	Not Eligible
1395		House	559 2nd Bend Road	1979	Not Eligible
1396		House	589 2nd Bend Road	1975	Not Eligible
1397		House	149 Dantzler Road	1950	Not Eligible
1398	38DR0176	African American Bowyer's Cemetery	East of I 26 south of	Mid-1920s	Not Eligible
1399		House	106 Kal Road	1971	Not Eligible
1400		House	474 Beidler Forest Road	c. 1958 - 1972	Not Eligible
1400.01		Barn		c. 1958 - 1972	Not Eligible
1401		Barn	173 Shields Drive	1958-1972	Not Eligible
1401.01		Shed		1958-1972	Not Eligible
1402		House	210 Shields Drive	1933	Not Eligible
1403		House	220 Shields Drive	c. 1944 - 1955	Not Eligible
1403.01		Storage Shed		c. 1944 - 1955	Not Eligible
1404		House	815 Honeysuckle Road	1971	Not Eligible
1405		Commercial Building	495 Judge Street	1960	Not Eligible
1406		Garage	493 2nd Bend Road	1970	Not Eligible

Table 5.1 Cultural resources identified in the archaeological and architectural APE. (continued)

Site No.		Building or Site			NRHP Recommendation	
SHPO	SCIAA	Type	Address/Location	Date/ Temporal Association		
1407		House	557 Taylor Pond Road	1970	Not Eligible	
1407.01		Barn		c. 1959 - 1972	Not Eligible	
1408		Barn	522 2nd Bend Road	c. 1959 - 1972	Not Eligible	
1409		House	801 Honeysuckle Road	1975	Not Eligible	
1410		House	1161 7 Mile Road	c. 1965	Not Eligible	
1445		House	138 Duncan Chapel Road	1972	Not Eligible	
1445.01		Storage Building		1972	Not Eligible	
1507		House	478 Two Churches Road	1923	Not Eligible	
1509		House	374 Judge Street	1926	Not Eligible	
1510		Mt. Zion AME Church	384 Judge Street	1976	Not Eligible	
1510.01		Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery		c. 1973	Not Eligible	
1511			House	109 Mockingbird Drive	1961	Not Eligible
1512			House	484 Two Churches Road	1974	Not Eligible
1595			House	556 Taylor Pond Road	1976	Not Eligible
1595.01	Barn		556 Taylor Pond Road	c. 1955	Not Eligible	
1609	Giant Cement Company		654 Judge Street	1944	Not Eligible	
	Isolate 1	Afro-European Scatter		Late 18th - Early 19th Centuries	Not Eligible	
	Isolate 2	Afro-European Scatter		Late 18th - Early 19th Centuries	Not Eligible	
	Isolate 3	Native American Ceramic Scatter		Mississippian or Contact	Not Eligible	
	Isolate 4	Afro-European Scatter		19th Century	Not Eligible	

5.4 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

5.4.1 Site 38DR17

Cultural Affiliations: *Unknown Pre-Contact*

Site Type: *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter*

Soil Type: *Blanton fine sand*

Elevation: *84 ft amsl (25.6 m)*

Nearest Water Source: *Four Hole Swamp*

Site Dimensions (area): *124-by-95 m, oriented northeast/southwest*

Present Vegetation: *Mixed pine/hardwood forest*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not Eligible/No further management*

Site Description

Site 38DR17 is a surface scatter of Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts located within the I-26 corridor south of Beidler Forest Road in the central portion of the archaeological APE (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1; Table 5.1). The site measures 124-by-95 m (covering 8,967 m²), with its long axis oriented northeast/southwest. Vegetation across the site consists of planted pines with a dense understory and no ground surface visibility. SCIAA defined the current site boundary.

Previous Investigation

Site 38DR17 was recorded as a scatter of Pre-Contact ceramics that has been partially buried by I-26 (Roberts 1992). The site had already been partially destroyed when initially recorded. Materials recovered included sherds, some reddish and some black, “pressed with corncobs and in other cases with pine needles.” No cultural features were identified during the initial investigation. An NRHP recommendation was not given for 38DR17.

Current Investigation

We revisited the mapped location of 38DR17 during the current investigation. Reduced interval (15-m) shovel testing was conducted across the site, resulting in 10 STs excavated. Figure 5.2 presents a plan of 38DR17. None of these STs produced artifacts. Soil profiles revealed three distinct soil horizons. These included an A horizon consisting of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand (0-40 cm below surface [cmbs]), over an E horizon of 10YR 6/1 gray sand (40-50

cmbs), underlain by a Bt horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay (50-70 cmbs). Portions of the site contained a large ditch with wetland vegetation. Figure 5.3 presents a view of the site in July 2024.

No cultural materials or features associated with the previously recorded Pre-Contact site were observed. It is most likely that any cultural materials originally identified within 38DR17 are no longer present due to the construction of I-26. Much of the area contains a steep ditch that appears to periodically fill with water.

NRHP Assessment

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38DR17 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38DR17 was at one point a scatter of Pre-Contact artifacts that was at least truncated and probably destroyed by the construction of I-26. During the current investigation, no artifacts or cultural features were identified. Due to development and erosion throughout the site, additional investigation of 38DR17 is unlikely to generate further information. Brockington recommends 38DR17 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR17 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 5.2 Plan of 38DR17.



Figure 5.3 View of 38DR17 in July 2024 facing east.

5.4.2 SHPO Site No. 1132, Bridge, US 15 over Four Hole Swamp (No Longer Extant)

During the current investigation, Brockington revisited the site of SHPO Site No. 1132, which is one of four former bridges (SHPO Site Nos. 1132–1134 in Dorchester County and 0159 in Orangeburg County) identified along US 15 that spanned Four Hole Swamp (Roberts 2004) (see Figure 5.1). The locations of these four bridges were mis-plotted on ArchSite; however, only SHPO Site No. 1132 is in the architectural APE. The SCDOT replaced all four of these bridges in 2006. The original SHPO Site No. 1132 bridge was a concrete tee-beam bridge, which was replaced with a two-lane, concrete stringer bridge that measures 209 ft long and 50 ft wide. Figure 5.4 shows the former bridge in 2004 (top) and the current bridge in 2025 (bottom).

NRHP Assessment

SHPO Site No. 1132 was determined not eligible for the NRHP in 2004, but it is no longer extant (Roberts 2004). SHPO Site No. 1132 requires no additional management.



Figure 5.4 Views of SHPO Site No. 1132 showing the old bridge facing east in 2004 (top) and the current bridge in 2025 facing east (bottom).

5.4.3 SHPO Site No. 1339, House, 659 Taylor Pond Road

During the current investigation, Brockington revisited SHPO Site No. 1339, which is located on DCP 0500000112 at 659 Taylor Pond Road in Dorchester (see Figure 5.1). The SCDOT first recorded SHPO Site No. 1339 (Shepherd 2020). Little has changed since the resource was originally surveyed in 2020. SHPO Site No. 1339 is rectangular with one story. The exterior walls have synthetic siding with a stone pier foundation. The lateral gable roof has modern composition shingles. There is a series of sliding and six-over-six fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The west façade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door and an exterior storm door. The open porch has a fabricated railing and support poles that are connected to the house. According to the previous survey form, the house was constructed in 1964. There are no associated outbuildings with this resource. Figure 5.5 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1339.

Shepherd (2020) recommended SHPO Site No. 1339 as ineligible for the NRHP, and the SHPO

concurred with this recommendation. No changes have occurred to this historic resource since then, and it requires no additional management.



Figure 5.5 View of SHPO Site No. 1339 facing east.

5.4.4 SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176, Bowyer's Cemetery

Cultural Affiliations: Early to Mid-20th Century

Site Type: African American Bowyer's Cemetery

Soil Type: Coxville Loam

Elevation: 85 ft amsl (26 m)

Nearest Water Source: Four Hole Swamp

Site Dimensions (area): 60-by-54 m, oriented to True North (TN)

Present Vegetation: Mixed pine/hardwood forest

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not Eligible/Avoidance under SC State Law

SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 is an early to mid-twentieth-century African American family cemetery located on DCP 0250000031 between a gas line corridor that runs parallel to I-26 and an access road for the Argos Cement Plant in Harleyville (see Figure 5.1). Brockington archaeologists first recorded Bowyer's Cemetery in 1995 as archaeological Site 38DR176 (Rust and Bailey 1995). Brockington personnel revisited the cemetery during the current survey and documented it as an above-ground resource following current standards. Brockington entered the cemetery by walking along a private access road belonging to the Argos Cement plant. The cemetery is tightly bound to the south by this access road, by a gas line corridor and fence to the north, and by large piles of sand to the east and west. The cemetery is abandoned and overgrown with dense vegetation. Despite the dense vegetation, investigators noted 41 total graves, including six marked graves and 35 depressions. To determine the current cemetery boundary, we buffered the extent of observed graves at 7.5 m (25 ft) to form the current 60-by-54-m (3,292 m²) boundary. Figure 5.6 presents a plan of the cemetery, showing the locations of headstones, plaques, and unmarked burials. Figures 5.7 and 5.8 provide views of some graves with headstones. Figure 5.9 provides a general setting view of the cemetery.

SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 was known as Bowyer's Cemetery (Ancestry.com 2008, 2011). All known individuals buried at the cemetery were African American or mixed race. Rust and Bailey (1995) characterized the cemetery as a twentieth-century cemetery containing roughly 30 to 40 burials and one headstone with the inscription "Haskel Boyd, South Carolina, Private US Army, April 1,

1912–September 3, 1946." The grave of Haskel Boyd (1912–1946) is marked by an upright marble Veterans Administration (VA) headstone. The VA application for this headstone, applied for by the deceased's father, Willie Boyd, lists the cemetery as Bowyer's Cemetery (Ancestry.com 2011). The three other marked graves inter the remains of Ella Evans Cannady (1893–1925), Margaret Jenkins (–1933), and Preston Cannaday (illegible). The 1920 census lists Ella Evans Cannady (1893–1925) as a "mulatto" married to Elliott with their two daughters, Catherine and Whillma, on their own farm in the Harleyville area (Ancestry.com 2010). South Carolina death records show that Preston Cannaday died in Holly Hill in 1953 (Ancestry.com 2008). The death record for Margaret Jenkins lists her burial place as Bowyer's Cemetery (Ancestry.com 2008). During the current investigation, investigators noted a total of 41 burials, including four marked with headstones and two marked with illegible metal plaques. All grave markers and depressions are oriented east/west. Table 5.2 summarizes the inscriptions found on the legible grave markers.

NRHP Assessment

The SHPO determined SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 not eligible for the NRHP (Rust and Bailey 1995). During the current investigation, archaeologists found no evidence during the field investigations or background research that would change this determination under NRHP Criteria A–D or Criteria Considerations A–G (see Sections 2.6.2 and 2.6.3). Cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and should be avoided. It should be noted that the cemetery continues to be threatened by mining activities at the Argos Cement Plant, including traffic along the nearby dirt road. However, as currently designed, the proposed project will not affect SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176.

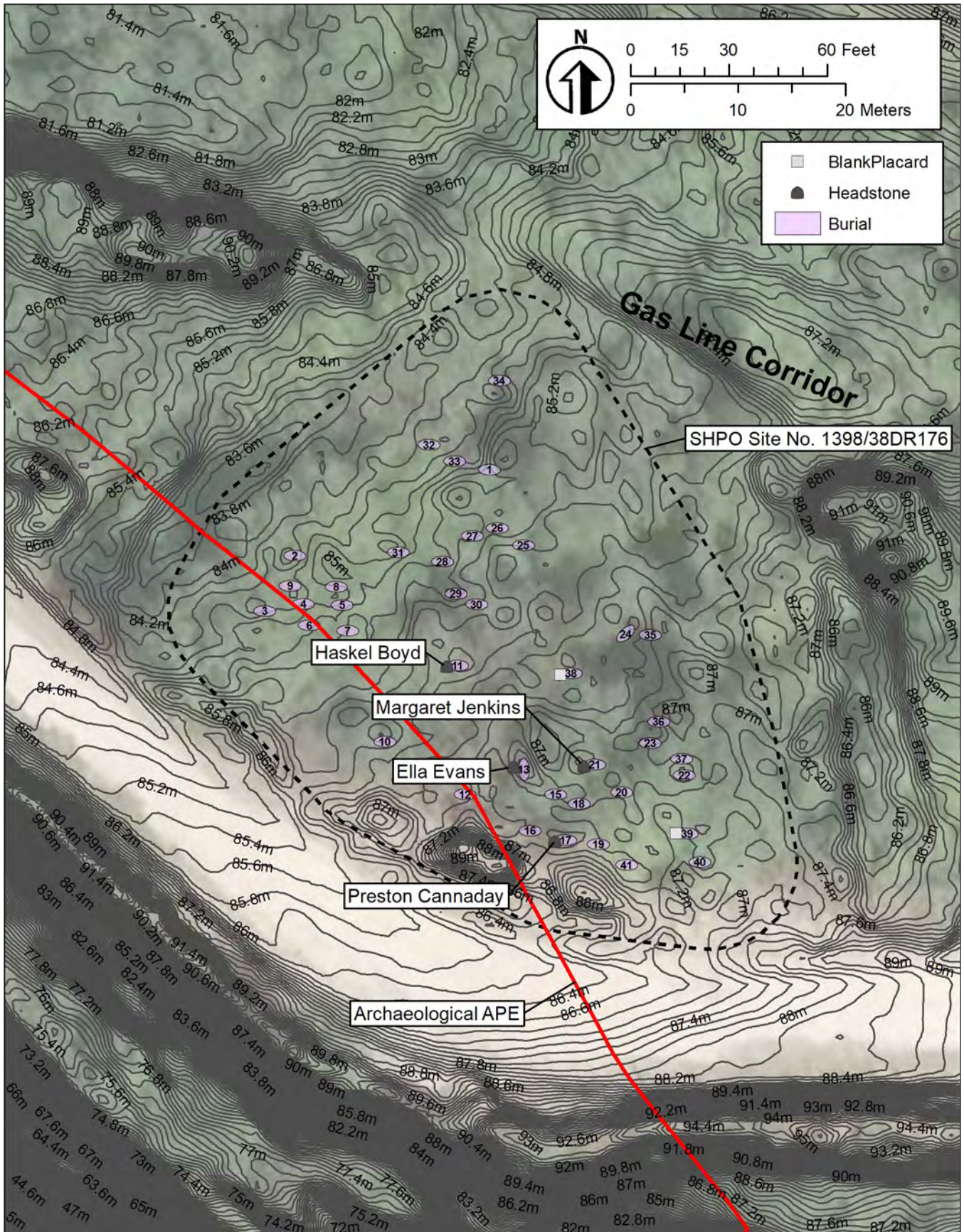


Figure 5.6 Plan of SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176.



Figure 5.7 Headstone of Haskel Boyd facing west (top) and headstone of Ella Cannady facing west (bottom).



Figure 5.8 Headstone of Margaret Jenkins facing West (top) and headstone of Preston Cannaday facing west (bottom).



Figure 5.9 General view of SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 facing south (top) and access road to the site facing west (bottom).

Table 5.2 Headstones identified at SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176.

Surname	First Name	Other	Birth	Death	Notes
Boyd	Haskel	n/a	4/1/1912	9/3/1946	South Carolina Private US Army
Cannady	Ella	Evans	3/13/1893	8/3/1925	Header and Footer are facing east/west. Associated grave depression north/south orientation.
Jenkins*	Margaret	n/a	1878	12/27/1933	Headstone broken and sitting in front of bottom third.
Cannaday*	Preston	n/a	1908	5/19/1953	Headstone broken and partially buried.

*Birth or death date determined from archival sources.

5.4.5 SHPO Site No. 1609, Giant Cement Company/Giant Cement Holding, Inc., 654 Judge Street

During the current investigation, Brockington revisited SHPO Site No. 1609 on Dorchester County parcel (DCP) 0250000038 at 654 Judge Street in Harleyville (see Figure 5.1). According to the SHPO, Environmental Engineering Corporation first recorded SHPO Site No. 1609 during an architectural survey of the proposed Wassamassaw to Indian Field Transmission Line Project (Finch and Bazzill 2025). The Giant Cement Holding, Inc. complex spans 688 hectares (1,700 acres) and is composed mostly of modern cement manufacturing facilities such as kilns, administrative offices, and miscellaneous storage buildings, roads, railroad spurs, and the mine itself.

Before the existing land in Harleyville was purchased by the Giant Cement Company in 1947, the site was used for mining and the production of aluminum oxide during World War II (Giant Cement Holding, Inc. [GCHI] 2024). Figures 5.11–5.19 show the development of the sand mine site from 1938 to 2024 on a series of historic aerial images. The 1938 historic aerial image, which is the earliest aerial imagery available for the site, shows the undeveloped land on which the sand mine was located. In 1944, the U.S. Defense Administration built the original plant buildings at the site on the previously undeveloped land (GCHI 2024). The 1945 historic aerial image depicts the eventual development of the site after the U.S. Defense Administration acquired the site. Shortly afterward, in 1947, the Giant Cement Company converted the site to cement manufacturing. During the late 1950s and into the early 1970s, a series of new kilns were built. The next available historic aerial image from 1961 shows the mature development

of the Giant Cement Company as it was utilizing the site for cement manufacturing. The original kilns from the mid-1940s were replaced in 1973, and the site converted from oil and natural gas to coal in 1981 (GCHI 2024). An analysis of the later historic aerial images from 1961 to 2024 indicates that none of the original buildings and structures are extant at the cement manufacturing site. There are several modern buildings at the Giant Cement Company site, including a modern administrative building and several storage buildings. According to aerial photographs, the administrative building was constructed sometime between 1983 and 1994. Several of the other storage buildings were also constructed during this period. For example, modern kilns replaced the original kilns in 2005. Figure 5.10 presents views of SHPO Site No. 1609. Figures 5.11 to 5.19 provide aerial views of the Giant Cement Company site from 1938 to 2024.

Brockington investigators visited SHPO Site No. 1609 at approximately the same time as Finch and Bazill (2025), who recommended SHPO Site No. 1609 not eligible for the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with this recommendation. As an active sand mine that has witnessed multiple phases of construction and expansion, SHPO Site No. 1609 lacks integrity. SHPO Site No. 1609 requires no additional management.



Figure 5.10 SHPO Site No. 1609 facing southwest at the overall facility (top) and facing north at the main gate (bottom).

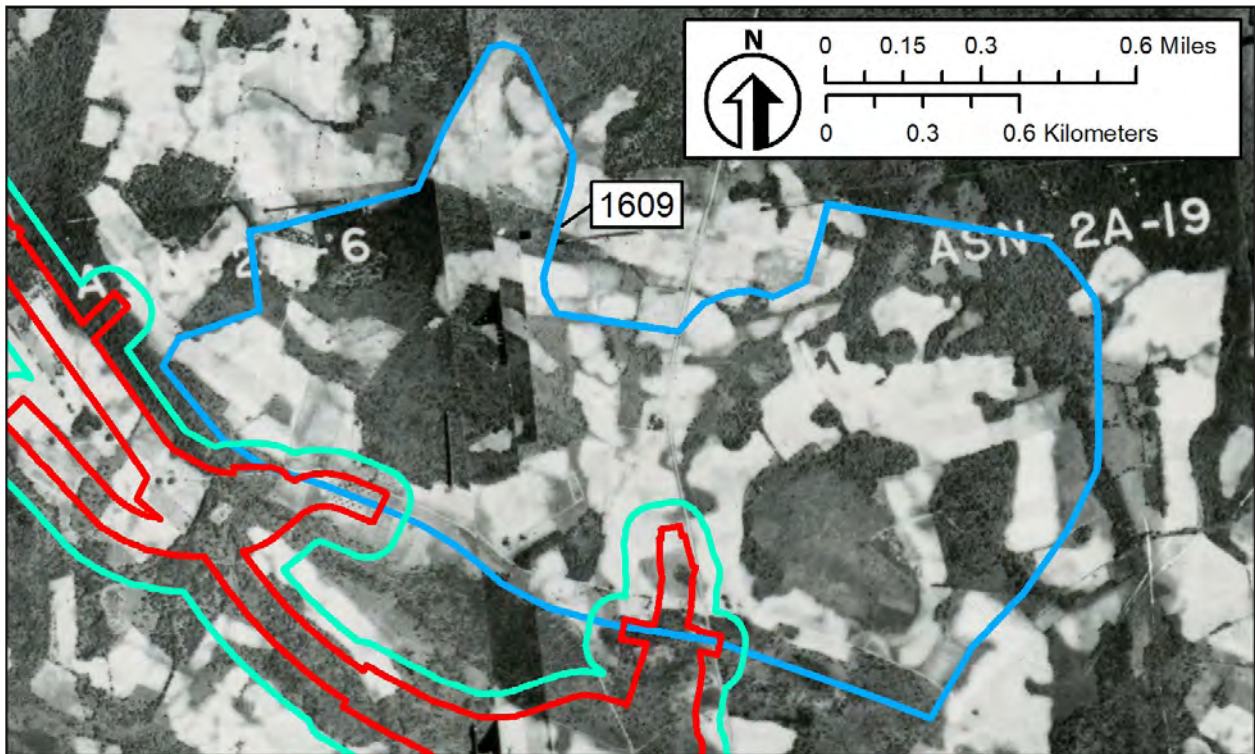


Figure 5.11 Historic aerial image of the extant sand mine site in 1938.

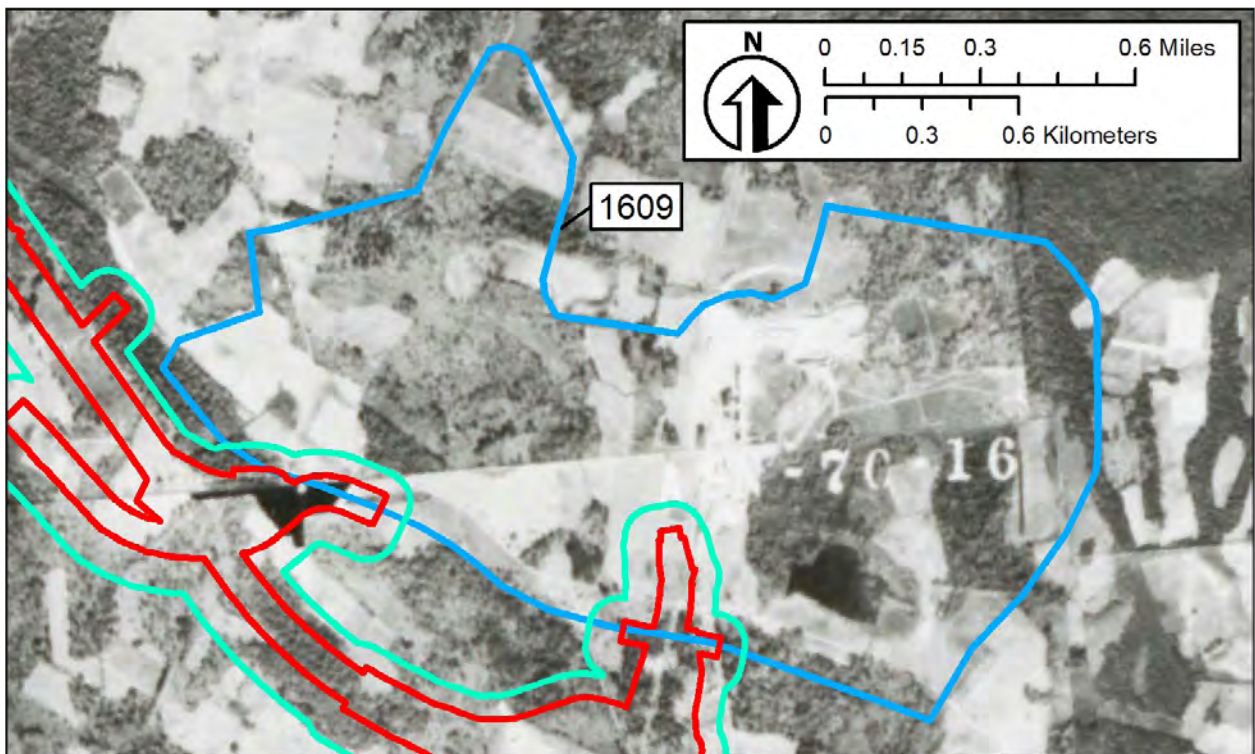


Figure 5.12 Historic aerial image of the former sand mine site now owned by the U.S. Defense Administration in 1945.

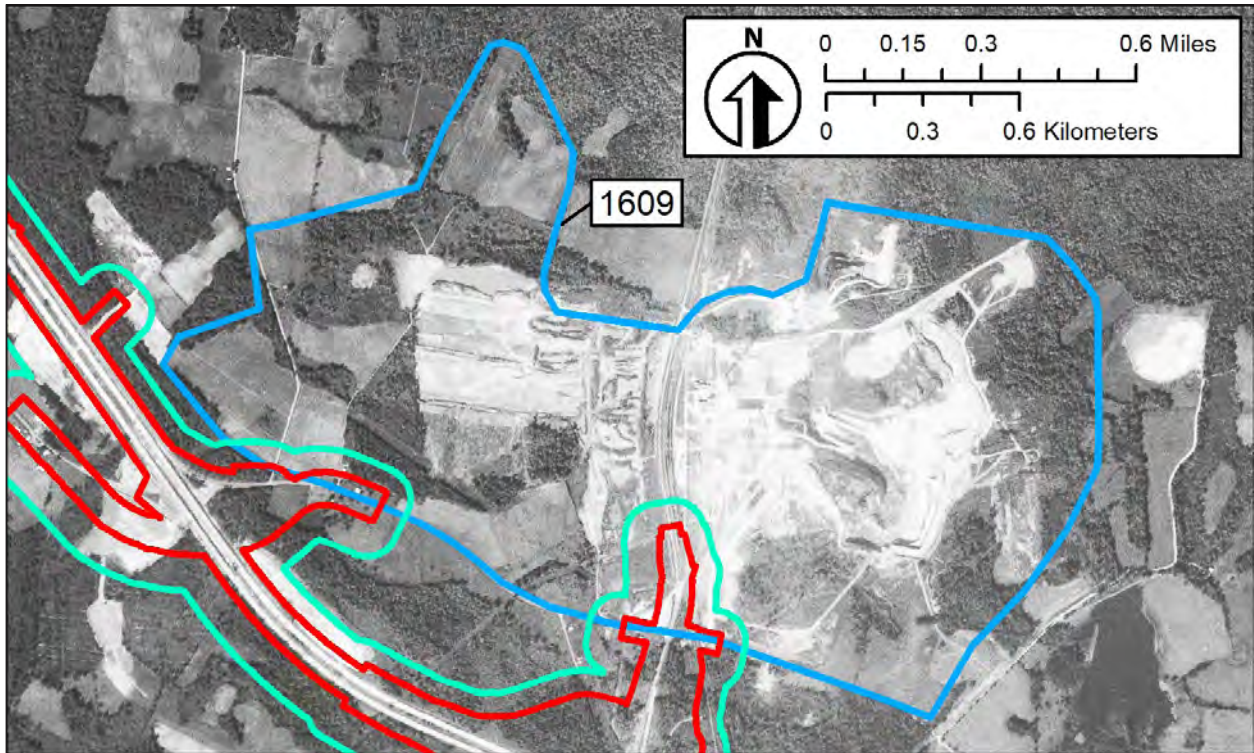


Figure 5.13 Historic aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site in 1961.

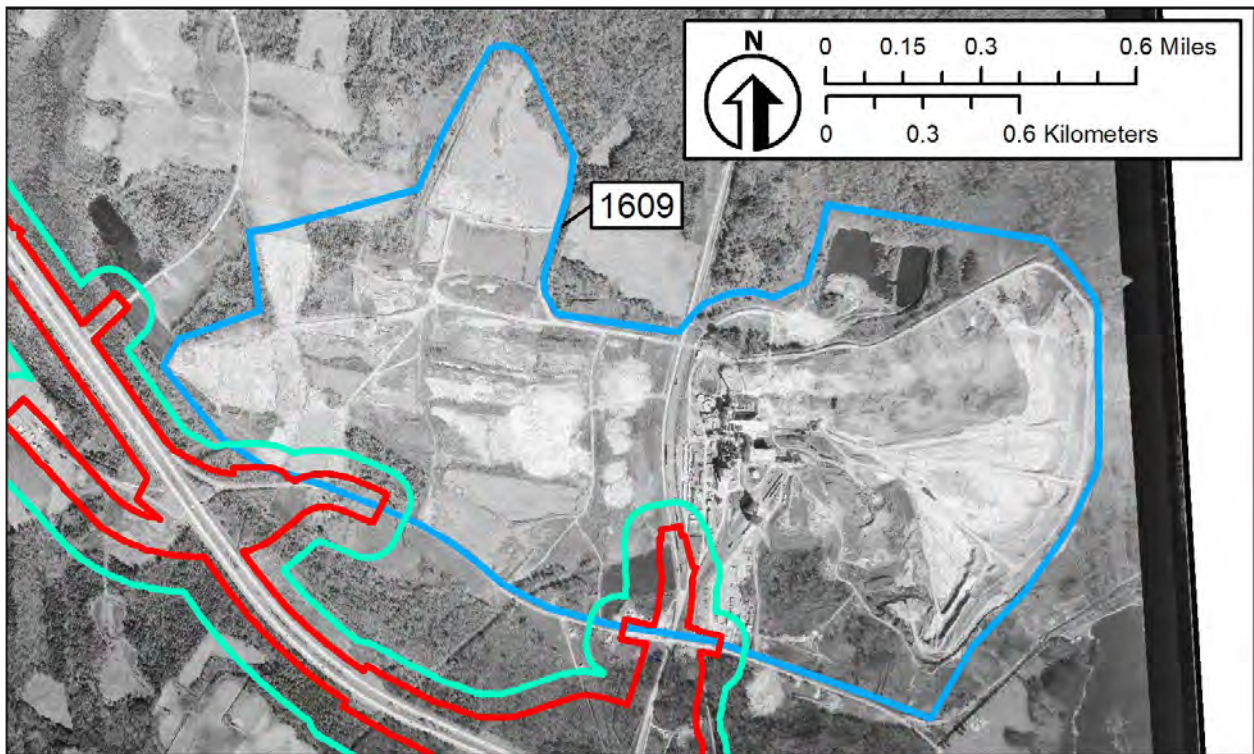


Figure 5.14 Historic aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site in 1964.



Figure 5.15 Historic aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site in 1974.

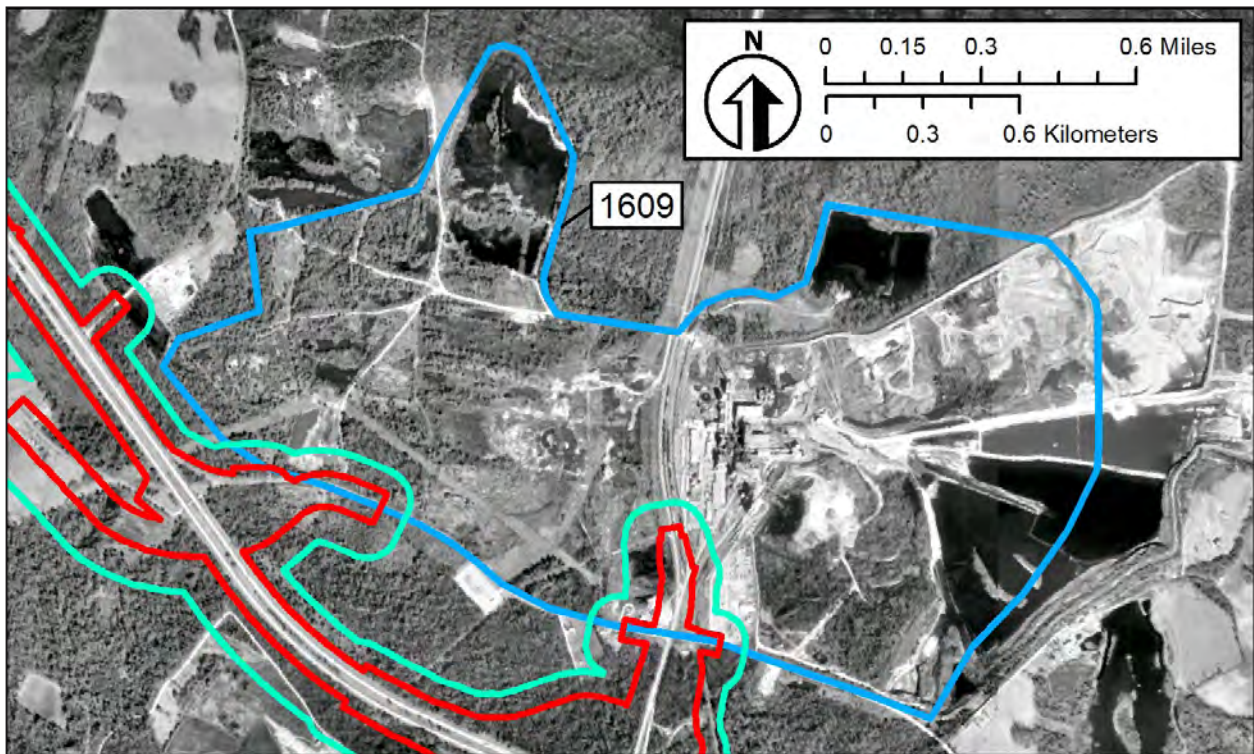


Figure 5.16 Historic aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site, which shows significant building and structure growth, in 1994.

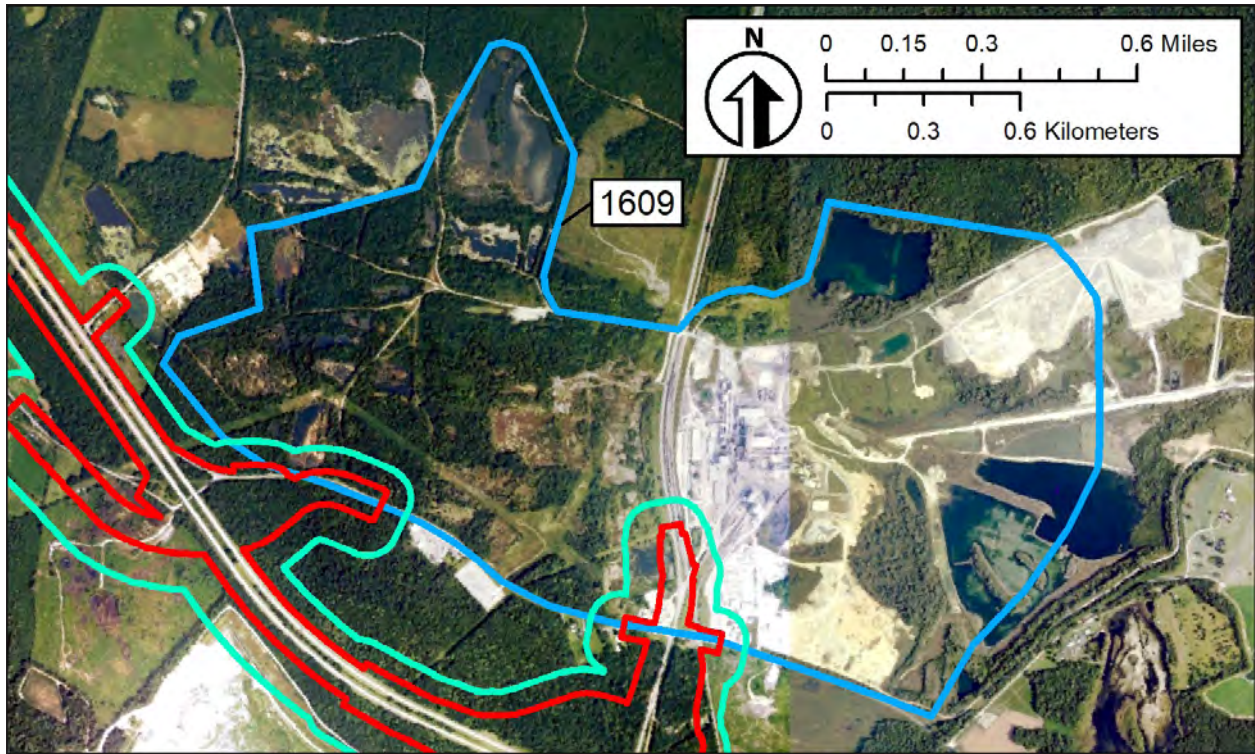


Figure 5.17 Aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site in 2005.

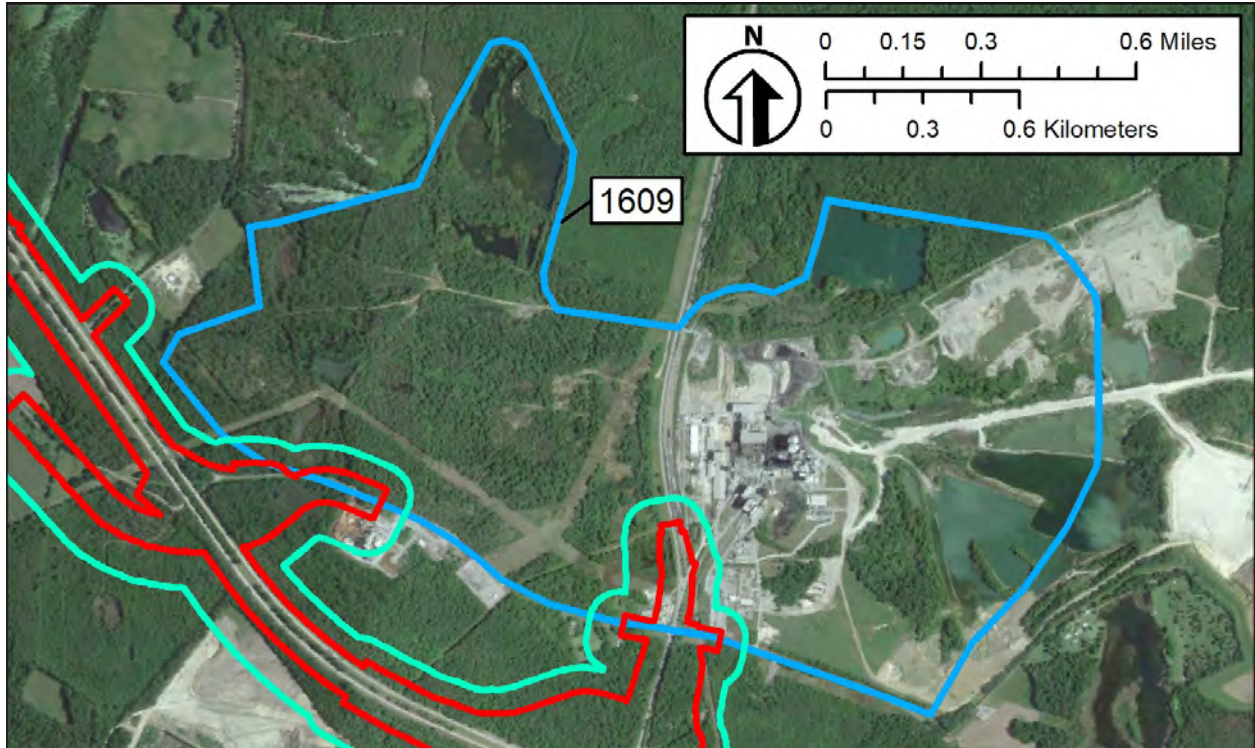


Figure 5.18 Aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site in 2014.

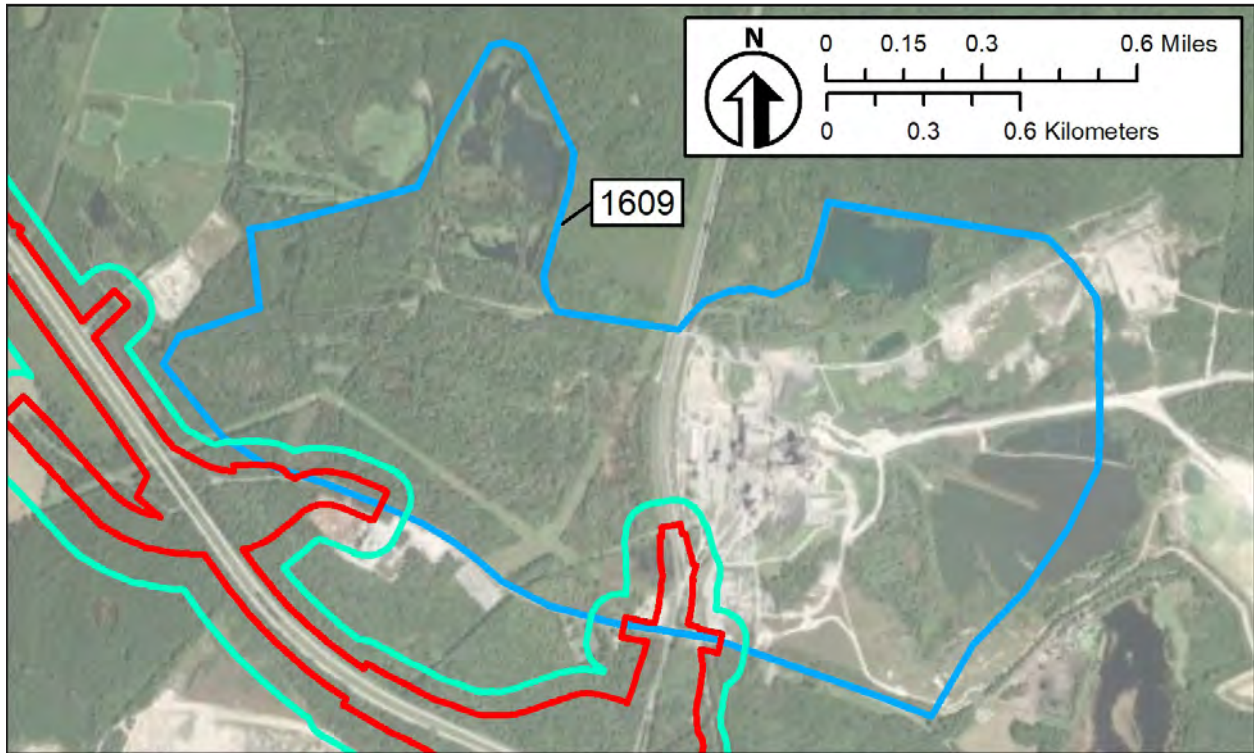


Figure 5.19 Aerial image of the current Giant Cement Company site in 2024.

5.5 Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

5.5.1 Site 38DR541

Cultural Affiliations: *Late 19th/early 20th Century*

Site Type: *Post-Contact domestic scatter*

Soil Type: *Grifton Fine Sandy Loam*

Elevation: *82 ft amsl (25 m)*

Nearest Water Source: *Four Hole Swamp*

Site Dimensions (area): *32-by-16 m (429.5 m²), oriented to TN*

Present Vegetation: *Mixed pine/hardwood forest*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not Eligible/No further management*

Site Description

Site 38DR541 is a scatter of Post-Contact domestic artifacts located in the woods to the east of Alligator Lake Road, a frontage road paralleling the Exit 172B ramp from west-bound I-26 to north-bound US 15 in the northwestern portion of the archaeological APE (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The site measures 32-by-16 m (covering 512 m²), with its long axis oriented towards TN. In July 2024, vegetation at the site consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest with limited surface visibility. Two consecutive negative STs in all cardinal directions define the site's boundary. Figure 5.20 presents a plan of 38DR541. Figure 5.21 provides views of the site in July 2024.

Investigators excavated a total of 14 STs at 15-m intervals in and around 38DR541. Two of these STs produced artifacts. Soil profiles revealed two horizons, including an A horizon of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown loamy sand (0-40 cmbs), over an E horizon of 10YR 6/2 light brownish-gray clayey sand (40-60 cmbs). Figure 5.22 presents a view of an ST within 38DR541. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from the A horizon at a depth of 0-40 cmbs. No STs exposed subsurface cultural features.

Investigators recovered seven Post-Contact artifacts from 38DR541. These include two solarized amethyst molded glass container pieces, three colorless molded glass bottle pieces, and one aqua molded glass body piece. Artifacts date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

NRHP Assessment

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38DR541 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6). Site 38DR541 is a small, diffused scatter of late nineteenth/twentieth-century artifacts. No features were identified during shovel testing. Therefore, additional investigation of Site 38DR541 is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Brockington recommends 38DR541 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR541 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 5.20 Plan of 38DR541.



Figure 5.21 General setting view of 38DR541 facing east.



Figure 5.22 Typical ST soil profile at 38DR541.

5.5.2 Site 38DR542

Cultural Affiliations: *Early Woodland*

Site Type: *Pre-Contact Scatter*

Soil Type: *Blanton fine sand*

Elevation: *85 ft amsl (25.9m)*

Nearest Water Source: *Four Hole Swamp*

Site Dimensions (area): *15-by-15 m (201.1 m²), oriented TN*

Present Vegetation: *Planted pines/grass for road easement*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not Eligible/No further management*

Site Description

Site 38DR542 is a subsurface scatter of Early Woodland ceramic artifacts located along east-bound I-26 in the southeastern portion of the archaeological APE (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The site measures 15 m in diameter (covering 201 m²). In July 2024, vegetation at the site consisted of planted pines along the road easement between I-26 and Live Oak Road (a frontage road), with no ground surface visibility. Two consecutive negative STs to the northwest and southeast as well as I-26 and Live Oak Road define the boundaries of the site. Figure 5.23 presents a plan of 38DR542. Figure 5.24 provides views of the site in July 2024.

Investigators excavated a total of six STs at 15-m intervals in and around 38DR542. Only one of these STs produced artifacts. Soil profiles revealed three distinct horizons, including an A horizon of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-20 cmbs), over an E horizon of 10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown sand (20-60 cmbs), underlain by a Bt horizon of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown clayey sand (60-80 cmbs). Figure 5.25 presents a view of a typical ST at 38DR542. Artifacts were recovered from the A and E horizons (0-60 cmbs). No STs exposed subsurface cultural features.

Investigators recovered three artifacts from 38DR542. These included three Refuge Dentate body sherds. These artifacts are likely indicative of an Early Woodland seasonal resource extraction camp. Construction of I-26 most likely truncated the site.

NRHP Assessment

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38DR542 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38DR542 is a small, highly disturbed Pre-Contact (Early Woodland) artifact scatter. The site is in a small stretch of road easement between the I-26 east-bound lanes and a frontage road (Live Oak Road). Due to the level of development around the site, additional investigation at 38DR542 is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Therefore, Brockington recommends 38DR542 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR542 warrants no further management consideration.

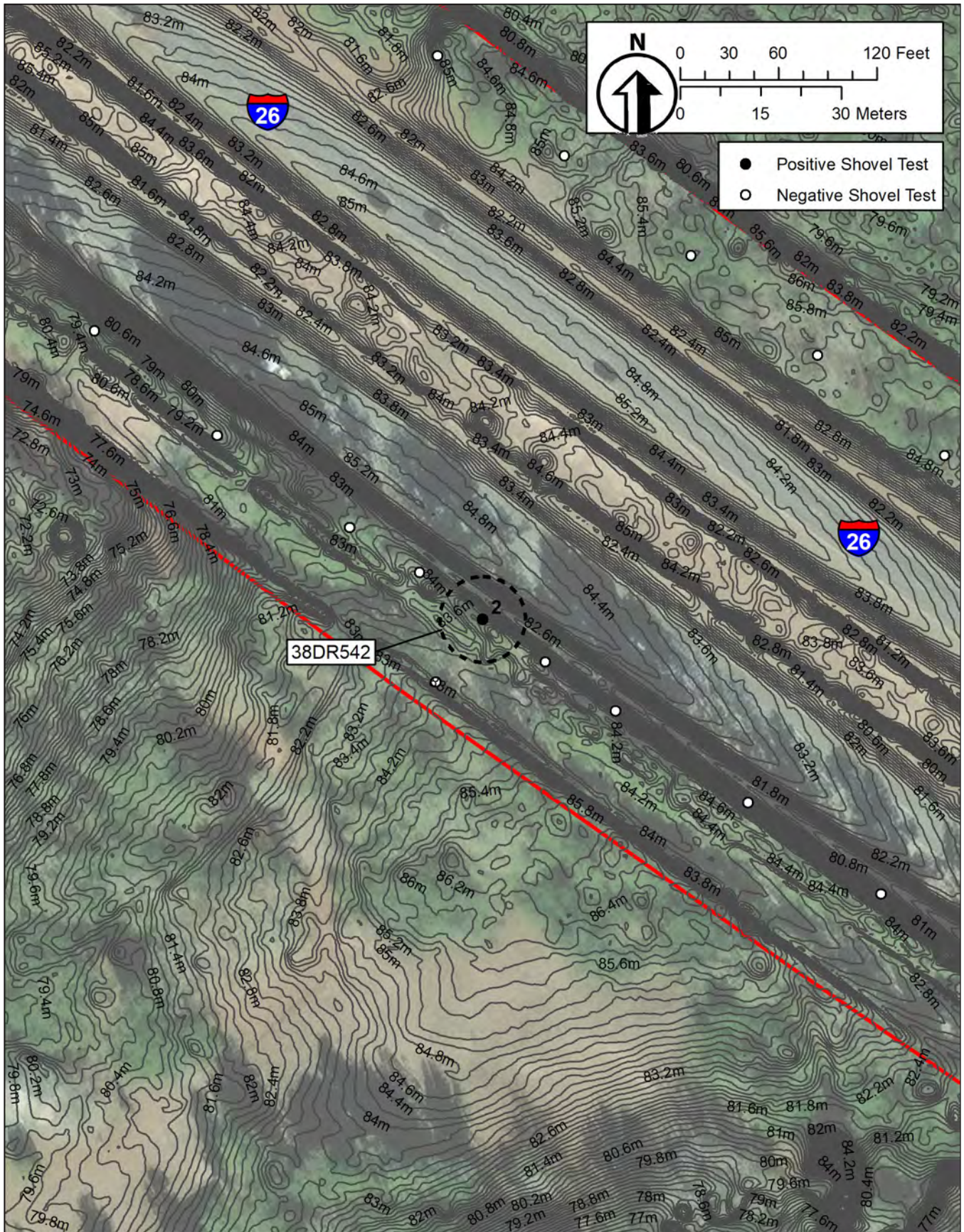


Figure 5.23 Plan of 38DR542.



Figure 5.24 General view of 38DR542 facing north.



Figure 5.25 Typical ST soil profile at 38DR542.

5.5.3 Site 38DR543

Cultural Affiliations: 20th century

Site Type: Structural Foundation

Soil Type: Goldberg loamy sand

Elevation: 90 ft amsl (27.4m)

Nearest Water Source: Four Hole Swamp

Site Dimensions (area): 35-by-48 m (1,609 m²), oriented TN

Present Vegetation: Mixed Pine/Hardwood Forest

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not Eligible/
No further management

Site Description

Site 38DR543 is the structural remnants of a twentieth-century agricultural building located in a wooded area between Judge Street and Shields Drive in the central portion of the Project (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The site is associated with SHPO Site No. 1401, a standing barn located 20 m (66 ft) to the east near Judge Street. The site measures 35-by-48 m (covering 1,609 m²), with its long axis oriented to TN. In July 2024, vegetation at the site consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest with minimal understory. Two consecutive negative STs in all cardinal directions define the boundaries of the site. Figure 5.26 presents a plan of 38DR543. Figures 5.27 to 5.28 provide views of the site in July 2024.

Investigators excavated a total of 13 STs at 15-m intervals around the concrete foundation at 38DR543. None of these STs produced artifacts. ST soil profiles revealed two horizons, an A horizon of 10YR 4/1 dark gray sand (0-35 cmbs), underlain by a disturbed C horizon consisting of compacted 10YR 5/1 gray clay with pockets of 10YR 8/1 white clay and 7.5YR 6/8 reddish-yellow clay (35-55 cmbs). Figure 5.30 presents a view of a typical ST at 38DR543.

Investigators identified three cultural features at 38DR543. These include two chest-style refrigerators in the eastern portion of the site and a hollow, rectangular, cinderblock structure to the south (Figure 5.36). The purpose of the cinderblock feature is unknown. Additionally, an assortment of artifacts was located on the concrete foundation, including bottles and mechanical equipment most likely associated with dairying activities. None of these were collected during the survey.

A review of historic aerials and topographic maps provides a period of the building's usage. A structure within the vicinity of 38DR543 first appears on the USGS (1919) *Ridgeville, SC* quadrangle as a class 1 building (dwelling, places of employment, etc.) (see Figure 3.10). Changes to the road infrastructure and inaccurate mapping make it difficult to correlate subsequent maps. However, on the USGS (1977) *Harleyville, SC* quadrangle, a class 2 dwelling (barns, greenhouses, warehouses, etc.) is shown on the property (e.g., Figures 1.2 and 3.11). Comparing this to aerial imagery (Figures 5.31 to 5.33), the large structure is visible in 1964 with a large U-shaped driveway and generic agricultural landscape (USGS 1964). This is consistent with the USGS (1972) aerial imagery. Today, the structure is no longer standing but the concrete foundations remain. The U-shaped driveway has also been replaced by dense foliage. From the above information, in combination with the cultural features and surface artifact scatter of bottles and mechanical equipment, it can be assumed that this structure once functioned as a dairy.

NRHP Assessment

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38DR543 with respect to Criterion A–D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38DR543 is the remnants of a dairy agricultural building located between Judge Street and Shields Drive. No subsurface artifacts or cultural features were identified during the survey. Site 38DR543 lacks integrity and is unlikely to generate information beyond that covered to date. Therefore, Brockington recommends 38DR543 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR543 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 5.26 Plan of 38DR543 showing the location of SHPO Site No. 1401.



Figure 5.27 General setting views of 38DR543 facing south (top) and northeast (bottom).



Figure 5.28 Cultural features identified at 38DR543: two chest-style refrigerators facing east (top) and a rectangular cinderblock feature facing northwest (bottom).



Figure 5.29 State of concrete foundations at 38DR543 in July 2024 facing east.



Figure 5.30 Typical ST soil profile at 38DR543.

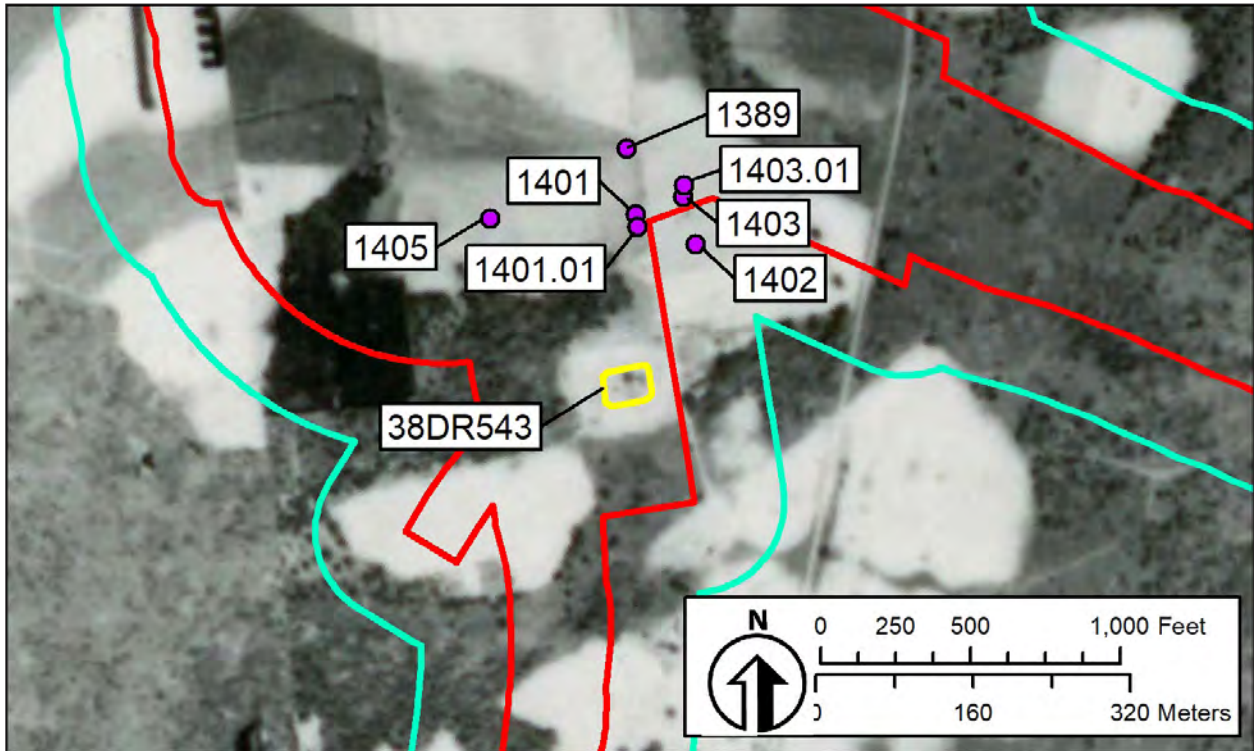


Figure 5.31 Aerial view of 38DR543, 1938.

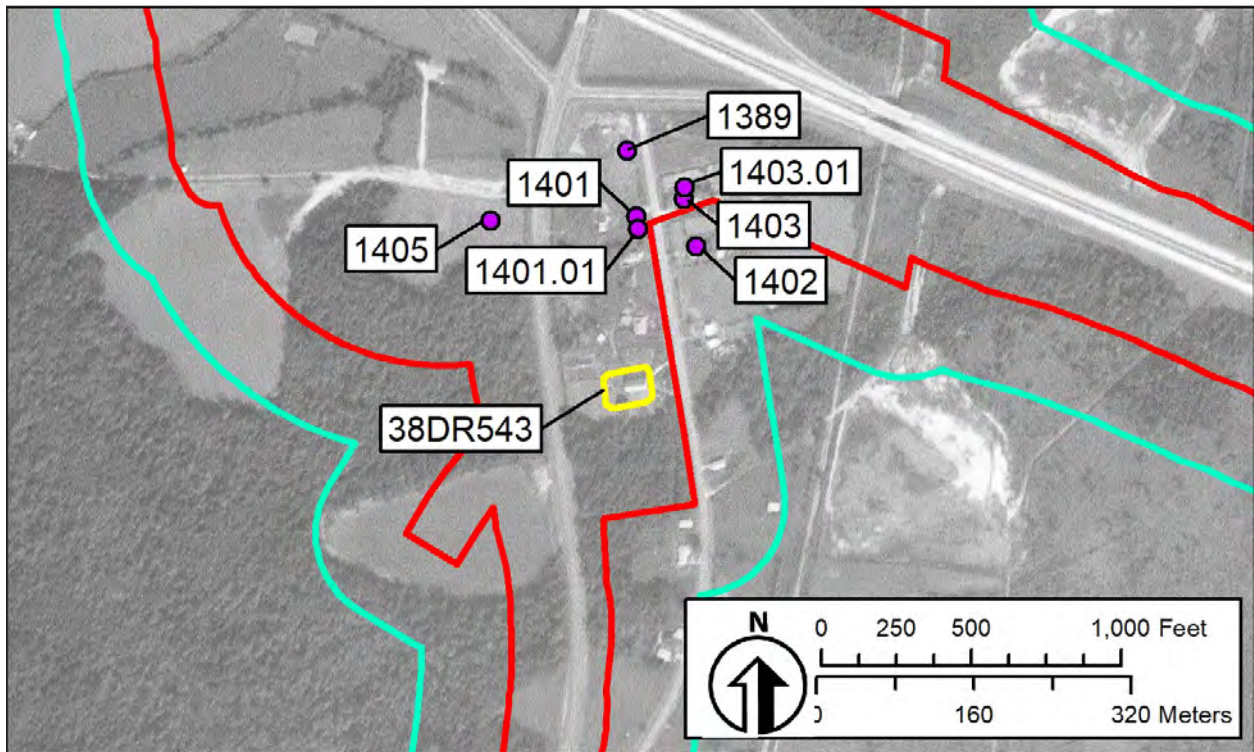


Figure 5.32 Aerial view of 38DR543, 1964.

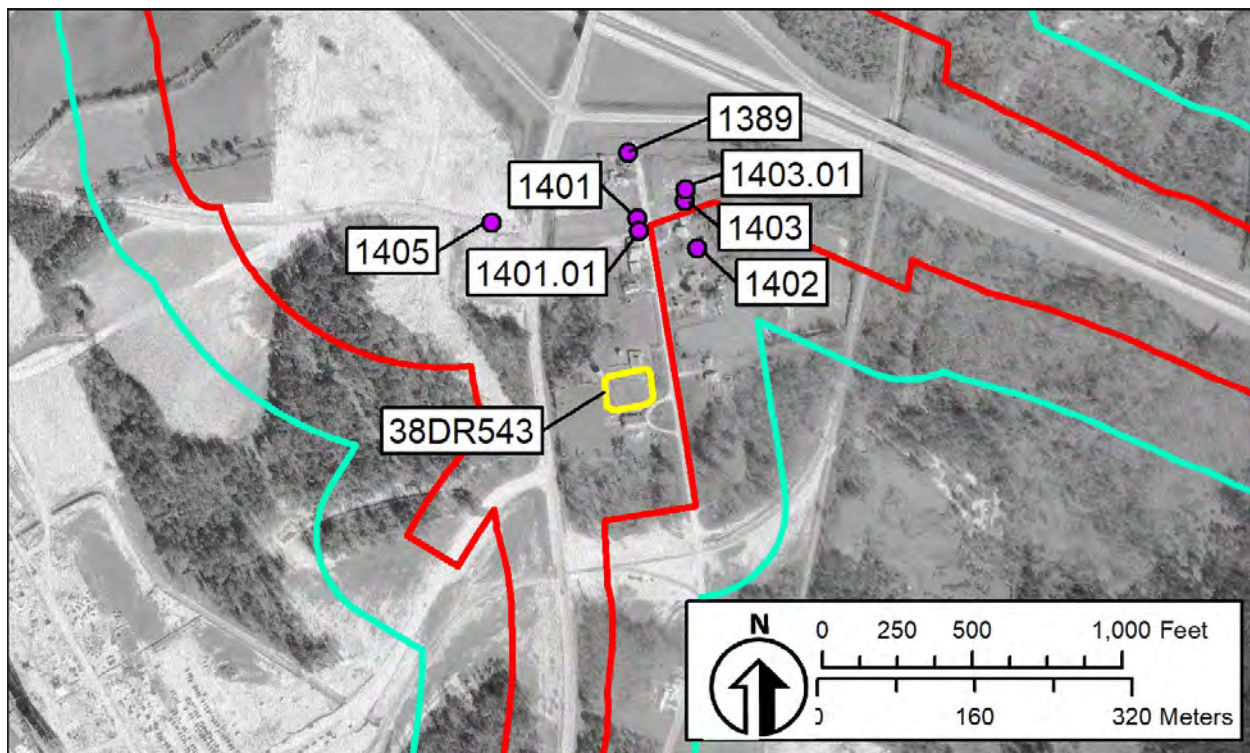


Figure 5.33 Aerial view of 38DR543, 1972.

5.5.4 Site 38DR551

Cultural Affiliations: 20th Century

Site Type: Agricultural Complex, Artifact Scatter

Soil Type: Goldsboro Loamy Sand

Elevation: 85 ft amsl (25.9 m)

Nearest Water Source: Spring Branch

Site Dimensions (Area): 283-by-236 m (36,714 m²)

Present Vegetation: Mixed Pine/ Hardwood Forest

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Unevaluated/
Not Eligible within APE

Site Description

Site 38DR551 is the remains of an abandoned twentieth-century agricultural complex that is bisected by Tunnel Road west of I-26 in the central portion of the Project (Figures 1.2 and 5.1; Table 5.1). We developed the site boundary by buffering the extent of cultural features shown on USGS (1957, 1972) aerials by 7.5 m (25 ft). The USGS (1957, 1972) aerials show at least 21 buildings or structures within the agricultural complex. While all the other agricultural complex buildings are either in ruins or have been removed, we observed a standing silo

(SHPO Site No. 1385) in the southern portion of the site, which is described in Section 5.5.6 (below). The site measures 283-by-236 m (covering 36,714 m²), with its long axis oriented east/west. In November 2024, vegetation at the site consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest with thick understory and a fallow agricultural field. Figure 5.34 presents a plan of 38DR551. Figure 5.35 provides views of the site in November 2024. Figures 5.36 and 5.37 provide views of the site in August 2025.

Investigators excavated a total of 84 STs at 38DR551, including 19 in November 2024 and 53 in August 2025. Of these 84 STs, five produced cultural materials. Soil profiles within the site revealed three distinct horizons. These included an A horizon consisting of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-30 cmbs), over an E horizon of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown sand (30-60 cmbs), underlain by a C horizon of 5YR 4/6 yellowish-red clay (60-80 cmbs). Figure 5.38 presents a typical view of a ST at 38DR551.

Of the 84 STs excavated at 38DR551, five STs produced a total of 33 artifacts. These include glass (colorless machine-made, colorless molded, amber

machine-made, and green machine-made), ceramics (ironstone), wire and roofing nails, a brass key fragment, and an iron pipe fragment. Additionally, 798.30 g of brick and 15 g of mortar were noted and discarded in the field. All five of these STs were situated in the south-central portion of the site near the silo (SHPO Site No. 1385).

As mentioned above, we used USGS (1957, 1972) aerial imagery to help determine the site boundary. Figures 5.39 and 5.40 show the location of 38DR551 and probable buildings on USGS (1957) and USGS (1972) aerial photographs, respectively. These aerials show a combined 21 buildings/structures at 38DR551. The USGS (1957) aerial shows 15 buildings/structures south of Tunnel Road and four to the north. South of Tunnel Road, the USGS (1972) aerial shows four fewer buildings/structures to the southwest but a new building to the southeast and expanded buildings to the southeast. North of Tunnel Road, the USGS (1972) aerial shows three additional buildings/structures and an enlarged structure to the northeast that likely functioned as a chicken house. The USGS (1920c, 1943) *Ridgeville*, SC quadrangles show 38DR551 west of Mill Branch near the intersection of Tunnel Road and a primitive road that leads south to Harleyville. The USGS (1977) *Harleyville*, SC quadrangle shows four buildings at 38DR551.

Site 38DR551 is located on DCP 0250000031, a 651-hectare (1,608-acre) property that has been owned since 2011 by Argo USA, LLC or one of its subsidiaries. In 1991, the Gifford-Hill Cement Company of South Carolina sold the property to Blue Circle, Inc., which was later acquired by Argo USA, LLC. Google Earth (1985–2005) aerial imagery shows many buildings/structures still standing at 38DR551 as late as 1995. It is possible that after the property was acquired by Blue Circle, Inc., it was leased as farmland. By 2011, the site area appeared abandoned and overgrown (Google 2011). While all the other agricultural complex buildings are either in ruins or have been removed, we observed a standing silo (SHPO Site No. 1385) in the southern portion of the site, which is described in Section 5.5.6 (below).

NRHP Assessment

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38DR551 with respect to Criterion A–D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38DR551 is the remnants of a twentieth-century agricultural complex that is bisected by Tunnel Road southwest of I-26. Approximately 51.8 percent (19,011 m²) of the site is located within the archaeological APE. The complex is most likely associated with a farm that was abandoned when the property was acquired by the Gifford-Hill Cement Company of South Carolina in 1991. Additional investigation of 38DR551 within the archaeological APE is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date regarding twentieth-century agricultural practices. The portion of 38DR551 within the archaeological APE requires no additional management. However, the remainder of 38DR551 outside the archaeological APE should be considered unevaluated for the NRHP. Additional research of the portion of 38DR551 outside the archaeological APE is necessary before a definitive NRHP recommendation for the site as a whole can be made.

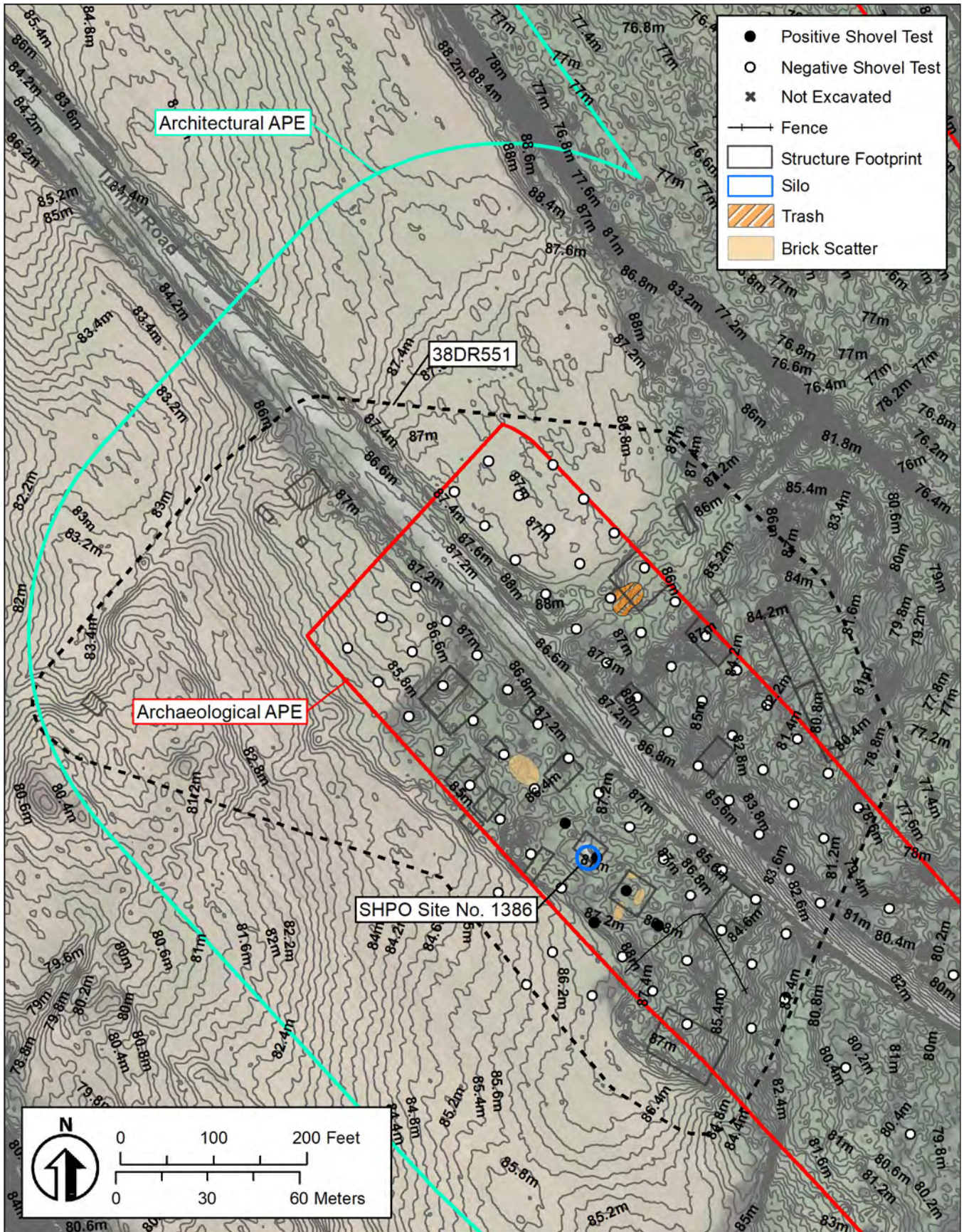


Figure 5.34 Plan of 38DR551.



Figure 5.35 General view of 38DR551 facing west (top) and general view of the silo (SHPO Site No. 1385) within 38DR551 facing southwest (bottom).



Figure 5.36 Collapsed structures north of Tunnel Road showing shed facing north (top) and barn facing northwest (bottom).



Figure 5.37 Features south of Tunnel Road, including a derelict house south of Tunnel Road facing west (top) and a watering trough facing east (bottom).



Figure 5.38 Typical ST soil profile at 38DR551.

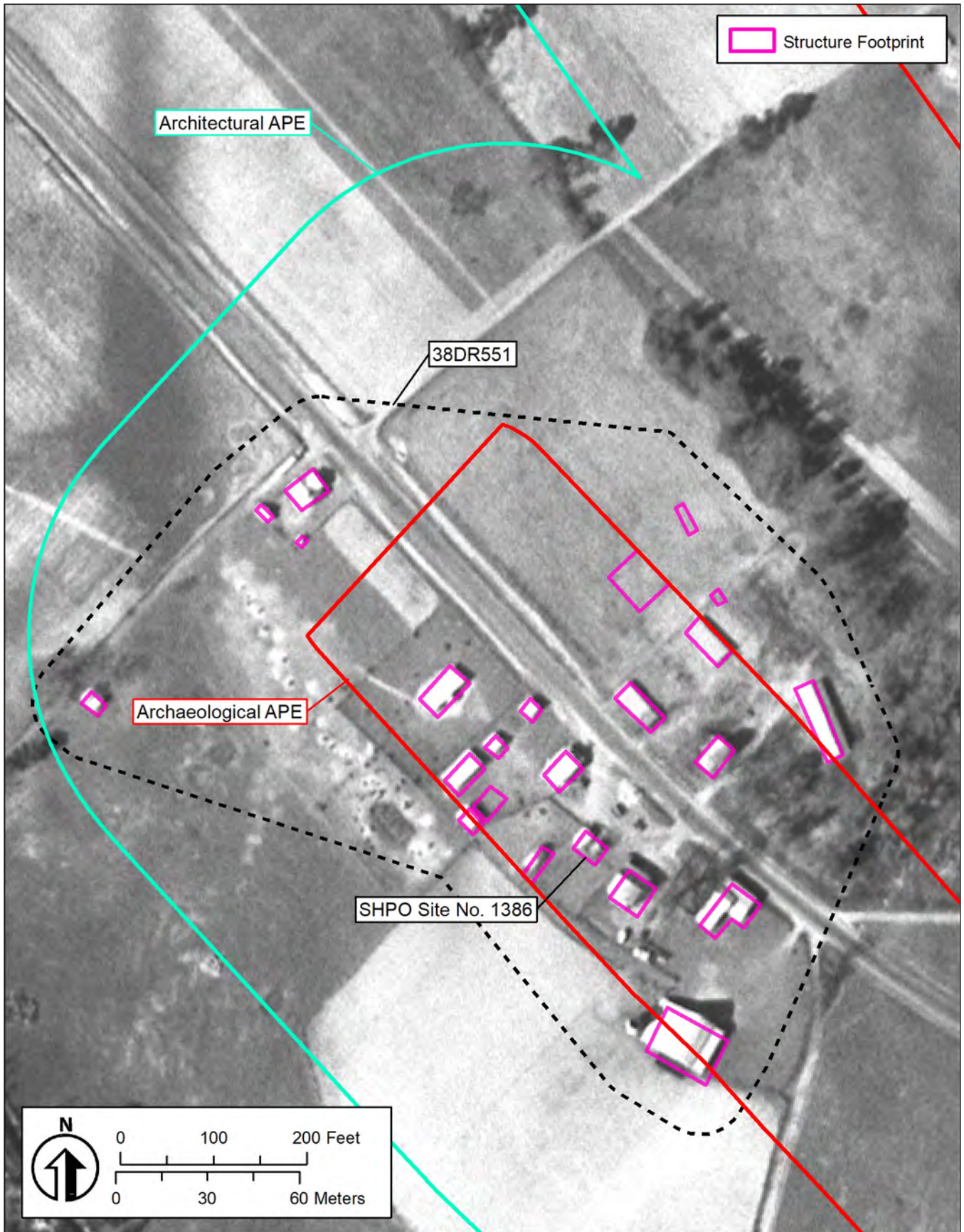


Figure 5.39 Site 38DR551 and probable buildings/structures shown on a USGS (1957) aerial photograph.

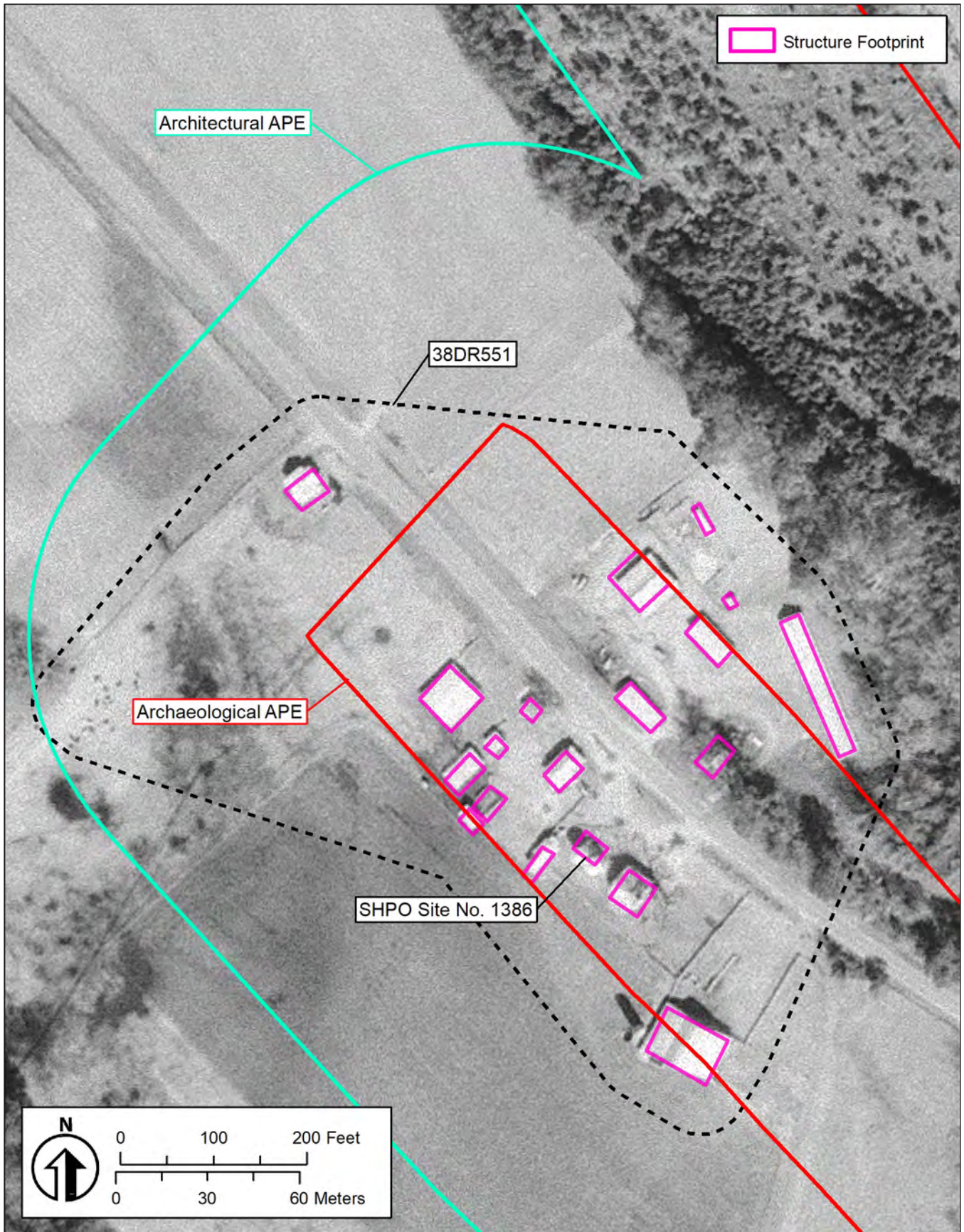


Figure 5.40 Site 38DR551 and probable buildings/structures shown on a USGS (1972) aerial photograph.

5.5.5 Site 38DR579

Cultural Affiliations: *Unknown Pre-Contact*

Site Type: *Ceramic Scatter*

Soil Type: *Grifton fine sandy loam*

Elevation: *85 ft amsl (25.9m)*

Nearest Water Source: *Four Hole Swamp*

Site Dimensions (area): *22.5-by-7.5 m (168.6 m²)*

Present Vegetation: *Mixed pine and hardwood forest*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not Eligible/
No further management*

Site Description

Site 38DR579 is a subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts located on a ridge overlooking a tributary of Four Hole Swamp east of I-26 and south of US 15 in the northern portion of the archaeological APE (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The site measures approximately 22.5-by-7.5 m, covering 168.6 m², oriented parallel to US 15. In June 2025, vegetation at the site consisted of mature planted pines and immature hardwoods, with no surface visibility. US 15, two consecutive negative STs to the northeast and the southwest, and wetlands to the southeast define the site's boundaries. Figure 5.41 presents a plan for 38DR579. Figure 5.42 provides views of the site in June 2025.

Investigators excavated a total of nine STs at 7.5-m intervals in and around 38DR579; three of these STs produced artifacts. Soil profiles revealed three distinct horizons, including an A horizon of 10YR 5/4 light yellowish brown sand (0-20 cmbs), over an E horizon of 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam (20-30 cmbs), underlain by a Bt horizon of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clayey sand (30-40+ cmbs). Figure 5.43 presents a view of a typical ST at 38DR579. We recovered artifacts from the A and E horizons (0-30 cmbs). No STs exposed subsurface cultural features.

Three artifact-bearing STs produced a total of five Pre-Contact ceramic artifacts from 38DR579. All five of these ceramic artifacts feature plain exteriors, with four featuring fine to medium sand temper and one grog temper. These types of ceramic artifacts are not temporally diagnostic to a specific Pre-Contact time period, but indicate activities during the Woodland phase. More than likely, the site represents a Woodland seasonal resource extraction camp situated along the Four Hole

Swamp headwaters. Construction of US 15 most likely truncated the site.

NRHP Assessment

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38DR579 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38DR579 is a small, highly disturbed Pre-Contact (Woodland) artifact scatter. The site extends along the edge of a ridge situated between US 15 and a tributary of Four Hole Swamp. Construction of US 15 may have truncated the site. Additional investigation at 38DR579 is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Therefore, we recommend 38DR579 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38DR579 warrants no further management consideration.

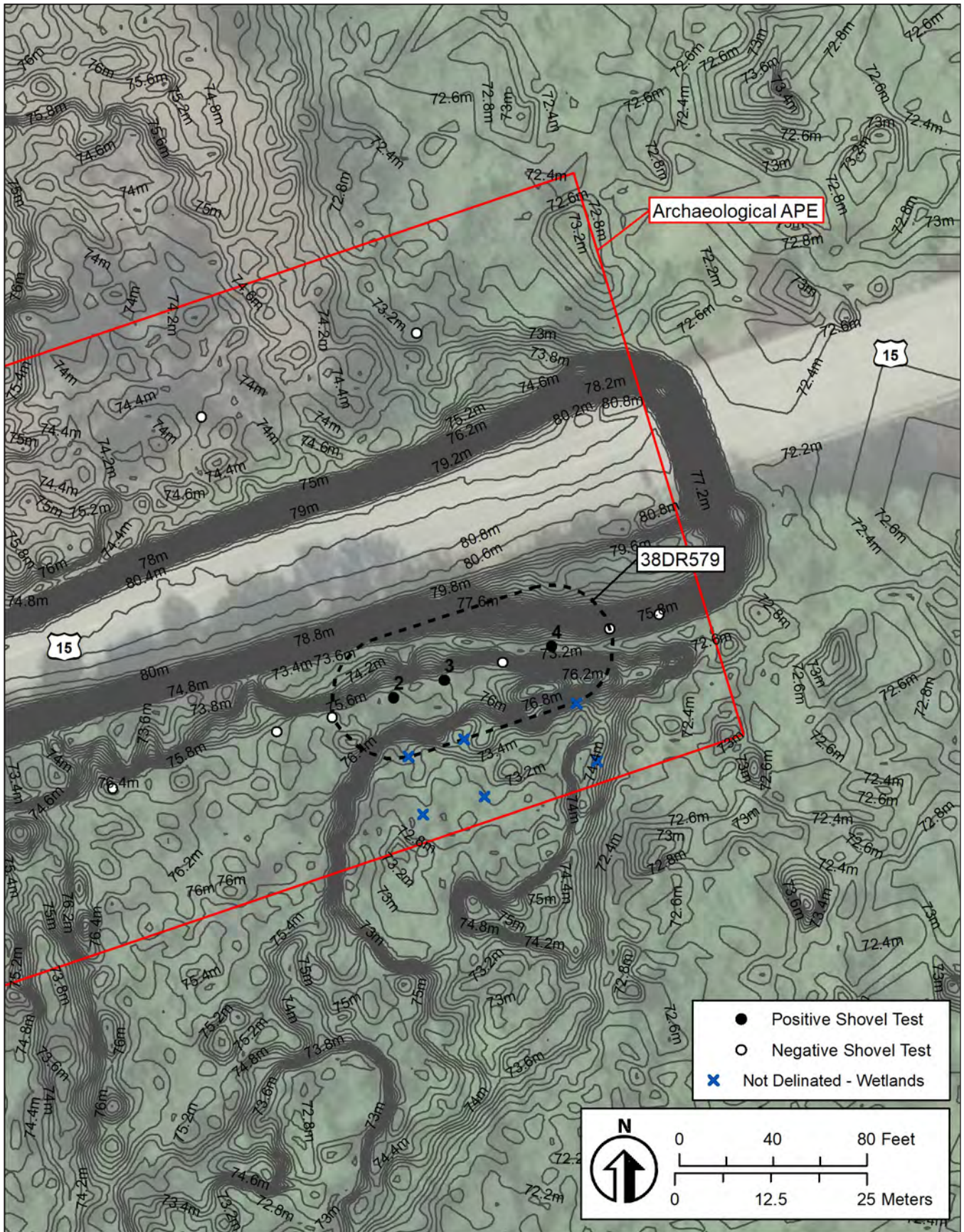


Figure 5.41 Plan of 38DR579.



Figure 5.42 General view of 38DR579 facing southwest.



Figure 5.43 Typical ST soil profile at 38DR579.

5.5.6 SHPO Site No. 1385, Silo, West of I-26 along Tunnel Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified a farm silo (SHPO Site No. 1385) at 463 Judge Street on DCP 0250000031 in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2, 5.1, and 5.31). The silo is also part of Site 38DR551. The silo was documented with a SHPO number because it is the only above-ground resource remaining that is not in ruins from the more than 20 buildings/structures that were once extant. The two-story silo is circular and is constructed mostly of corrugated steel. The silo rests on a slab construction. The domed-shaped roof is composed of raised seam metal. There is a single swinging door entranceway along the rear of the silo. According to online historic photography, the silo was constructed between 1959 and 1972 (NETR 2025 [1958, 1973]). Dorchester County describes the silo at 463 Judge Street, which is the same address as SHPO Site No. 1609 Giant Cement Company (Dorchester County GIS). The Giant Cement Company owns the land where the silo sits. Figure 5.44 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1385.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1385 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1385 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century farm silo in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1385 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1385 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.44 View of SHPO Site No. 1385 facing east.

5.5.7 SHPO Site No. 1386, House, 1042 7 Mile Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1386 at 1042 7 Mile Road on DCP 0160000024 in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The rectangular, one-story, wood-frame house sits on a brick-and-mortar foundation and features brick exterior walls and a single brick and mortar chimney along the right elevation at the roof apex. The house has a lateral gable roof sheathed in raised seam metal sheeting. The entranceway has synthetic siding surrounding the main doorway. There are double and six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is a modern, two-vehicle, detached garage along the left elevation. According to online aerial photography, the garage was constructed sometime during the early 1980s (NETR 1983). At about the same time, an in-ground pool was installed east of the house along with a pool house. Landscaping and property fencing slightly obscure the house from the right-of-way. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1963 (Zillow 2025). There are no other outbuildings

on this property. Figure 5.45 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1386.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1386 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1386 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1386 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1386 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.45 View of SHPO Site No. 1386 facing east.

5.5.8 SHPO Site No. 1387, House, 628 Taylor Pond Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1387 on DCP 0500000005 at 628 Taylor Pond Road in Dorchester (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1387 is a one-story concrete block building that sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof of the building is cross-gabled with a gable above the entrance bay. There is an engaged carport attached to the side of the front façade. Dorchester County (2025) records indicate that the building was constructed in 1969. There are no other outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.46 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1387.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1387 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1387 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1387 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*). Therefore,

Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1387 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.46 View of SHPO Site No. 1387 facing east.

5.5.9 SHPO Site No. 1388, House, 338 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1388 on DCP 0370000090 at 338 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1388 is a one-story, L-shaped house constructed of concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The house has a cross-gable roof with composition shingles. The house also has an engaged porch with wrought iron columns and railing. NETR (2025 [1955]) aerial imagery shows the building, which suggests that it was constructed c. 1950. There are no associated outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.47 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1388.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1388 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1388 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1388 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1388 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.47 View of SHPO Site No. 1388 facing east.

5.5.10 SHPO Site No. 1389, House, 229 Shields Drive

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1389 on DCP 0250000001 at 229 Shields Drive in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1389 is a one-story building that is square with frame construction and stucco exterior walls. The house rests on a slab foundation. The lateral-gable roof has raised seam metal roofing material. The shed roof of the porch extends only to the entrance bay and is supported by square y-posts. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is a single entrance with a modern storm door present. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1960 (Zillow 2025). There are two modern storage sheds to the northwest and one modern storage shed north of the house. Aerial imagery demonstrates that the storage sheds were constructed during the 1990s (NETR 1994). There are no other associated outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.48 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1389.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1389 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1389 is typical of

a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1389 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1389 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.48 View of SHPO Site No. 1389 facing west.

5.5.11 SHPO Site No. 1390, House, 376 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1390 on DCP 0370000079 at 376 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1390 is a rectangular-shaped one-story building. The building has a concrete block foundation with concrete walls. The roof is very low-pitched, hipped, and is made of composite shingles. The porch is beneath the hipped roof and only stretches through the entrance bay. There is an engaged carport to the side of the front façade. Dorchester County (2025) records indicate that the building was constructed in 1968. There are no associated outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.49 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1390.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1390 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1390 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1390 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1390 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.49 View of SHPO Site No. 1390 facing south.

5.5.12 SHPO Site No. 1391, House, 379 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1391 on DCP 0370000076 at 379 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1391 is square and is one story in height. The house is composed of frame construction and has exterior walls composed of weatherboard. The foundation is brick with a hipped roof composed of composite shingles. The porch is under the hipped roof and is over one bay, but less than the full façade. There are six-over-six windows throughout the building's exterior. An attached open carport is along the right elevation and is supported by metal posts. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1975 (Zillow 2025). There is also a lateral gable, concrete block, two-bay, detached garage northeast of the house. Aerial imagery demonstrates that the detached garage was not constructed until after 1983 (NETR 2025 [1983]). There are no other associated outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.50 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1391.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1391 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1391 is typical of

a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1391 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1391 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.50 View of SHPO Site No. 1391 facing south.

5.5.13 SHPO Site No. 1392, House, 398 White Lemon Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1392 on DCP 0150000029 at 398 White Lemon Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1392 is a rectangular one-story building. The building is composed of brick exterior walls and has a brick foundation. The hipped roof is composed of composition shingles. The pedimented gable porch roof extends to the entrance bay. There are double-hung and picture windows throughout the exterior. There is a single entranceway with a modern storm door along the main façade. There is an attached open carport along the right elevation, which is supported by square brick columns. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1974 (Zillow 2025). There are no associated outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.51 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1392.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1392 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1392 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource

for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1392 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1392 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.51 View of SHPO Site No. 1392 facing south.

5.5.14 SHPO Site No. 1393, House, 402 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1393 on DCP 0370000065 at 402 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1393 is a square, one-story, wood-frame house with a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls of the house are clad in vertical weatherboard. The roof is hipped and is sheathed with raised seam metal roofing material. The porch is covered with a separate small, hipped roof that encompasses the entrance bay. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1977 (Zillow 2025). There are two modern partially collapsed storage sheds at the rear of the property, along with one metal detached carport that appears to have been constructed during the early 1980s (NETR 2025 [1983]). There are no other associated outbuildings on this property. Figure 5.52 presents views of SHPO Site No. 1393.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1393 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1393 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1393 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1393 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.52 Views of SHPO Site No. 1393 facing south (top) and west (bottom).

5.5.15 SHPO Site No. 1394, House, 541 7 Mile Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1394 on DCP 0250000019 at 541 7 Mile Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1394 is a one-story, rectangular house with concrete block exterior walls and a concrete block foundation. The roof is cross-gabled and composed of composite shingles. The porch stretches only to the entrance bay and is covered by a gable roof. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1980 (Zillow 2025). There are also three modern outbuildings on the property, which were constructed during the early 1980s (NETR 2025 [1983]). There are no other associated outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.53 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1394.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1394 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1394 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1394 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1394 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.53 View of SHPO Site No. 1394 facing south.

5.5.16 SHPO Site No. 1395, House, 559 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1395 on DCP 0370000043 at 559 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1c). SHPO Site No. 1395 is a one-story, rectangular house with brick exterior walls and a brick foundation. The roof is cross-gabled and is composed of composite shingles. The porch is also gabled with an entrance bay that only stretches the length of the porch. There is a carport to the side of the front façade. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1979 (Zillow 2025). A detached metal carport is situated northwest of the house, which most likely dates from 2006 to 2011 (NETR 2025 [2006]). There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.54 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1395.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1395 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1395 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During

background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1395 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1395 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.54 View of SHPO Site No. 1395 facing north.

5.5.17 SHPO Site No. 1396, House, 589 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1396 on DCP 0370000131 at 589 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1396 is a one-story, rectangular house with exterior concrete block walls and a concrete block foundation. The raised seam metal roof is cross-gabled with a smaller gable over the entrance bay, which is in the center of the front façade. The porch runs the width of the entrance bay. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1975 (Zillow 2025). Dorchester County (2025) aerial photography shows an outbuilding north of the house that is not visible from the street. Aerial photography demonstrates that this outbuilding dates from 1994 to 2005 (NETR 2025 [1994]). There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.55 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1396.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1396 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1396 is typical of

a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1396 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1396 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.55 View of SHPO Site No. 1396 facing north.

5.5.18 SHPO Site No. 1397, House, 149 Dantzler Pond Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1397 on DCP 0370000129 at 149 Dantzler Pond Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1397 is a one-story, rectangular house. The house is composed of frame construction and has synthetic siding on the exterior walls, and the foundation is not visible. The house has a lateral gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The shed porch roof extends only to the entrance bay. The porch is elevated by a wooden platform. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1950 (Zillow 2025). We observed two storage buildings north of the house, including a metal shed to the west dating from 2016 and a Conex box to the east dating from 2021 (NETR 2025 [2016, 2021]). There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.56 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1397.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1397 with respect to Criteria A–D

(see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1397 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1397 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1397 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.56 View of SHPO Site No. 1397 facing east.

5.5.19 SHPO Site No. 1399, House, 106 Kal Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1399 on DCP 0370000084 at 106 Kal Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1399 is a rectangular, one-story house. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The roof is hipped with modern rolled metal roofing material. There are a series of double-hung fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The east façade entrance has both a modern fabricated interior door with an exterior storm door. The east façade entranceway is elevated by a concrete block platform with modern wrought iron railing. An attached metal open-air carport is on the south elevation side of the house. The carport appears to be a later addition to the house. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1971 (Zillow 2025). The property also includes an above-ground pool and attached deck, dating from 1994 to 2005 (NETR 2025 [1994]). There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.57 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1399.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1399 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1399 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1399 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1399 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.57 View of SHPO Site No. 1399 facing east.

5.5.20 SHPO Site Nos. 1400 and 1400.01, House and Barn, 474 Beidler Forest Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site Nos. 1400 and 1400.01 on DCP 0640000013 at 474 Beidler Forest Road (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1400 is a house and SHPO Site No. 1400.01 is an associated barn. According to online historic aerial photographs, the house and barn were constructed sometime between 1958 and 1972 (NETR 2025 [1958, 1972]). We identified a metal storage shed in the middle of the fenced yard behind the house, which dates from 1983 to 1994 (NETR 2025 [1983, 1994]). There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.58 presents views of SHPO Site Nos. 1400 and 1400.01.

SHPO Site No. 1400 is rectangular with one story. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The roof is a lateral gable with modern composition shingles. There are a series of six-over-six fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The east façade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door with an exterior storm door. The east façade entranceway is elevated by a cobblestone platform with modern wrought pillars. An engaged semi-open-air carport is on the north elevation end of the house.

SHPO Site No. 1400.01 is a front-gabled barn that is one-and-a-half stories in height. The shed roof extension is composed of raised seam metal, with the rear portion of the roof being supported by square wooden poles. The exterior is composed of weatherboard. The foundation was not visible during the survey. The right elevation has a semi-open storage space; no door is present. There is a large rectangular opening towards the middle of the structure that contains a swinging door. The barn is inset along the far side of the property and was not accessed from the road.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 1400 and 1400.01 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1400 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. SHPO Site No. 1400.01 is also a typical mid-twentieth-century barn in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos. 1400 and 1400.01 do not embody

the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus do not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 1400 and 1400.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 5.58 Views of SHPO Site Nos. 1400 facing east (top) and 1400.01 facing east (bottom).

5.5.21 SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01, Barn and Shed, 173 Shields Drive

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 on DCP 0250000050 at 173 Shields Drive in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 are on land owned by Argos USA, LLC. According to historic aerial photographs, both SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 were constructed between 1958 and 1972 and are rectangular (NETR 2025 [1958 and 1972]). SHPO Site No. 1401 is a one-and-a-half-story framed barn with a beaded weatherboard exterior. The foundation was not visible during the architectural survey. The barn has an end-to-front gable roof with raised seam metal. The barn has two shed roof additions on both the north and south elevations. SHPO Site No. 1401.01 is an open rectangular shed that is one story and is composed of wood construction. There is no foundation, and wooden square support posts are directly in contact with the dirt floor. The roof of the shed is flat and is composed of raised seamed metal.

There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.59 presents a view of SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 are typical of early twentieth-century agricultural buildings in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus do not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for these resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 5.59 View of SHPO Site Nos. 1401 and 1401.01 facing northwest from Shields Drive.

5.5.22 SHPO Site No. 1402, House, 210 Shields Drive

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1402 on DCP 0250000005 at 210 Shields Drive in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1402 is rectangular with one story. The exterior walls are synthetic siding with a concrete block foundation. The roof is lateral gable in shape with modern composition shingles. There is a series of sliding fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The west façade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door and is enclosed within a screen porch. The modern screen porch is elevated by a concrete block platform. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1933 (Zillow 2025). The property includes four mobile homes situated north and east of the house that date from 2006 or later, as well as numerous boats and cars east of the house (NETR 2025 [2006]). There are no other outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.60 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1402.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1402 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1402 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1402 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1402 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.60 View of SHPO Site No. 1402 facing east.

5.5.23 SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01, House and Storage Shed, 220 Shields Drive

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01 on DCP 0250000006 at 220 Shields Drive in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). We identified SHPO Site No. 1403 as a house and SHPO Site No. 1403.01 as an associated storage shed. According to historic aerial photographs, SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01 were constructed sometime between 1944 and 1955 (NETR 2025 [1943, 1955]). The property includes one mobile home northwest of the house and two other non-historic outbuildings to the east. Aerial imagery demonstrates that these three structures date from 1983 to 1994 (NETR 2025 [1983, 1994]). There are no other buildings on the property. Figure 5.61 presents views of SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01.

SHPO Site No. 1403 is square and is one story in height. The house's exterior walls are composed of beaded weatherboard with a concrete block foundation. The house's roof is cross-gable in shape with raised seam metal roofing material. The enclosed gabled roof porch is over one bay but is less than the full façade. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior.

There is a historic storage shed (SHPO Site No. 1403.01) just east of the rear of the house. The storage shed is square with one story. The shed is composed of frame construction with beaded weatherboard exterior walls. The foundation was not visible during the survey. The flat roof is composed of raised seam material. There are no visible openings aside from a single entrance door on the north end of the shed.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1403 is typical of an early to mid-twentieth-century house, and SHPO Site No. 1403.01 is typical of an early to mid-twentieth-century storage shed in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus do not qualify

under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 1403 and 1403.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 5.61 Views of SHPO Site Nos. 1403 (top) and 1403.01 (bottom) facing west.

5.5.24 SHPO Site No. 1404, House, 815 Honeysuckle Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1404 on DCP 0490000037 at 815 Honeysuckle Road in Dorchester (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). Figure 5.62 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1404. The house is rectangular with one story. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The roof is lateral gable in shape with modern composition shingle roofing material. There is a series of double-hung windows with metal awnings throughout the exterior. The west façade entrance has both a modern fabricated interior door with an exterior storm door. The entrance is covered by a metal awning that slightly extends past the roof line, which is supported by metal lattice columns. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1971 (Zillow 2025). There is a small, detached metal storage shed near the rear of the property (see Figure 5.62). This shed appears to have been constructed or placed on the property in the early 2000s (NETR 2025 [2006]). There are no other outbuildings on the property.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1404 with respect to Criteria A–D

(see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1404 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1404 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1404 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.62 View of SHPO Site No. 1404 facing west.

5.5.25 SHPO Site No. 1405, Commercial Building, 495 Judge Street

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1405 on DCP 0250000007 at 495 Judge Street in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). This building serves as the Harleyville Liquor Store. The historic core of SHPO Site No. 1405 dates from 1960; additions were made between 1974 and 1983 (Dorchester County 2025; NETR 2025 [1974, 1983]). SHPO Site No. 1405 is a one-story, rectangular building constructed from concrete blocks with a filled concrete block foundation. The building has a flat roof with a modern metal roof line. The shop has a series of large modern commercial windows. Concrete bollards surround the building for vehicle parking purposes. A modern gas station was added to the south elevation end of the liquor store between 1994 and 2005 (NETR 2025 [1994, 2005]). There are no other buildings on the property. Figure 5.63 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1405.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1405 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1405 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century commercial building in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1405 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1405 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.63 View of SHPO Site No. 1405 facing west (top) and southwest (bottom).

5.5.26 SHPO Site No. 1406, Detached Garage, 493 2nd Bend Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1406 on DCP 0370000067 at 493 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1; Table 5.1). According to the Dorchester County GIS website, SHPO Site No. 1406 was constructed in 1970. It does not appear that the garage was associated with the farm directly north of the building because there is a heavy tree line present between the garage property and the larger farm to the north. Also, according to the Dorchester County GIS website, there are no other surrounding parcels with the same owner as the garage. The detached garage is a one-story framed building with a concrete block exterior and slab foundation. The garage has an end-to-front gable roof with raised seam metal. The south elevation end has a large sliding door entranceway for agricultural equipment. There is also a smaller single-door entranceway at the south elevation end that has a modern metal door. There are no other buildings on the property. Figure 5.64 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1406.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1406 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1406 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century garage in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (events) or B (people). SHPO Site No. 1406 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). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1406 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.64 View of SHPO Site No. 1406 facing north.

5.5.27 SHPO Site Nos. 1407 and 1407.01, House and Tobacco Barn, 557 Taylor Pond Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified one house (SHPO Site No. 1407) and one tobacco barn (SHPO Site No. 1407.01) on DCP 0500000014 at 557 Taylor Pond Road in Dorchester (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). There are two smaller modern brick storage and well buildings directly adjacent to the house. Additionally, southeast of the house there is a large wood-framed barn. Aerial imagery demonstrates that these three outbuildings were constructed between 1983 and 1994 (NETR 2025 [1983]). Figure 5.65 provides views of SHPO Site Nos. 1407 and 1407.01.

SHPO Site No. 1407 is a one-story, square, brick masonry building that sits on a filled brick and mortar pier foundation. The hipped roof is clad in composite shingles. The building has a carport on the side of the front exterior. The building has a fireplace stack in the center of the front façade and is connected to the carport by a screened-in area. On the side of the front façade is another screened-in area. Dorchester County (2025) records indicate that the building was constructed in 1970.

Approximately 49 m (160 ft) east of the house, we identified a one-story, rectangular tobacco barn that rests on a concrete block foundation. The barn has a lateral gable roof with raised seam metal. The exterior walls are sheathed in asphalt paper siding with a concrete block interior wall system. The concrete block walls are partially visible underneath the asphalt paper siding. The west elevation end has a lean-to roof covering a large sliding door entranceway for agricultural equipment. USGS (1958, 1972) aerial imagery indicates that the barn was constructed or moved to its present location between 1958 and 1972.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 1407 and 1407.01 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1407 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. SHPO Site No. 1407.01 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn in South Carolina (SCDAH 2013). During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos.

1407 and 1407.01 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus do not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for these resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 1407 and 1407.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 5.65 Views of SHPO Site Nos. 1407 facing south (top) and 1407.01 facing southeast (bottom).

5.5.28 SHPO Site No. 1408, Barn, 522 2nd Bend

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1408 on DCP 0370000046 at 522 2nd Bend Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The one-story, wood-framed barn features exterior shiplap paneling, and the foundation is composed of concrete. The lateral gable roof is composed of rolled metal roofing material. There is one opening along the east elevation that contains a single swinging door. There is a c. 1983 Ranch house on the property (NETR 2025 [1983]). Additionally, there is a small, c. 2023 children's play shed towards the rear of the barn (NETR 2025 [2023]). According to online historic aerial photographs, the barn was constructed sometime between 1959 and 1972. The barn did not appear in the 1958 historic aerial photograph, but it does appear in the 1972 historic aerial photograph (NETR 2025 [1958, 1972]). Lastly, there is a fully collapsed barn structure along the northwestern portion of the property. The barn appears in the 1972 historic aerial photograph (NETR 2025 [1972]). This dilapidated structure was heavily obstructed by a dense tree line and was not

photographed during the survey. The structure was also not given a site number since it is no longer standing. There are no other buildings on the property. Figure 5.66 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1408.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1408 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1408 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century barn in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1408 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1408 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.66 View of SHPO Site No. 1408 facing east.

5.5.29 SHPO Site No. 1409, House, 801 Honeysuckle Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1409 on DCP 0370000061 at 801 Honeysuckle Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The one-story house is rectangular, constructed from brick and sitting on a field brick and mortar footer foundation, with a lateral gable roof clad in composition asphalt shingles. There is a series of sliding fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The east façade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door and an exterior screen door. The exterior porch has brick columns and is elevated by a brick foundation. There is an engaged carport on the east end of the north elevation. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1975 (Realtor 2025). A shed constructed between 1994 and 2005 is located south of the house (NETR 2025 [1994, 2005]). There are no other buildings on the property. Figure 5.67 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1409.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1409 with respect to Criteria A–D

(see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1409 is typical of a late twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1409 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1409 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.67 View of SHPO Site No. 1409 facing south.

5.5.30 SHPO Site No. 1410, House, 1161 7 Mile Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1410 on DCP 0160000014 at 1161 7 Mile Road in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1410 was constructed between 1958 and 1972 (NETR 2025 [1958, 1972]). In addition, there are five modern outbuildings on the property, including three animal containment structures near a corral to the northeast and two modern storage buildings southeast of the house (NETR 2025 [1994, 2005]). There are no additional outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.68 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1410.

SHPO Site No. 1410 is rectangular, constructed from concrete block with a concrete block foundation, and has a hipped roof with modern composition shingle roofing material. There is a series of double-hung and six-over-six fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The south façade entrance has both a wooden interior door and an exterior storm door. The south façade entranceway is elevated by a concrete block platform. The east

elevation end of the house has a stone slab that extends beyond the house.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1410 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1410 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1410 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1410 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.68 View of SHPO Site No. 1410 facing southeast.

5.5.31 SHPO Site Nos. 1445 and 1445.01, House and Storage Building, 138 Duncan Chapel Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified a house (SHPO Site No. 1445) and a storage building (SHPO Site No. 1445.01) at 138 Duncan Chapel Road on DCP 0080000018000, a 0.6-hectare (1.4-acre) property located in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1445 is a 1,934-square-foot Ranch house. The one-story building is rectangular and is composed of frame construction. The exterior walls and foundation are brick. The hipped roof is composed of composition shingles. The engaged roof porch is over one bay but is less than the full façade. The porch roof is supported by four round wooden columns. The porch entrance is elevated by a brick foundation with brick steps leading to the main entranceway along the south elevation. There are 12-by-12 windows throughout the building's exterior. According to historic aerial photographs and online real estate records, the building was constructed in 1972 (USGS 1973). In June 2025, the property seemed vacant but may have just been sold. There is a detached storage building (SHPO Site No. 1445.01) situated approximately 40 ft to the northwest on the opposite side of the paved driveway. There are no additional outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.69 provides views of SHPO Site Nos. 1445 and 1445.01.

Site No. 1445.01 is a storage building situated on the opposite side of a paved driveway, approximately 40 ft from SHPO Site No. 1445's northwestern façade or engaged garage. SHPO Site No. 1445.01 is rectangular and measures 20-by-10 ft (200 ft²), with its front entrance facing southeast towards the house. The one-story building features frame construction, with the exterior walls clad in brick, and the foundation likely consisting of a concrete slab. The hipped roof is composed of composition shingle. There is a single door entryway on the southeast elevation, and a single sliding window along the southwest elevation wall. According to historic aerial photographs and online real estate records, the building was constructed in 1972 (USGS 1973).

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 1445 and 1445.01 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). During background

research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos. 1445 and 1445.01 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, or method of construction and thus do not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site Nos. 1445 and 1445.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 5.69 Views of SHPO Site Nos. 1445 and 1445.01 facing north (top) and northeast (bottom).

5.5.32 SHPO Site No. 1507, House, 478 Two Churches Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1507 at 478 Two Churches Road on DCP 0490000047 in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The rectangular, one-story house features frame construction and has weatherboard exterior walls and a concrete block foundation. The house has a cross-gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The gable porch has a porch-width entrance bay. The porch is elevated by a concrete block foundation. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1923 (Realtor 2025). There are no outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.70 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1507.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1507 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1507 is typical of an early twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify

this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1507 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1507 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.70 View of SHPO Site No. 1507 facing east.

5.5.33 SHPO Site No. 1509, House, 374 Judge Street

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1509 on DCP 0360000141 at 374 Judge Street in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1509 is rectangular and one-and-a-half stories in height. The house is composed of frame construction and the exterior walls are composed of weatherboard. The building has a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is composed of composition shingles. The pedimented gable roof is over one bay but is less than the full façade. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1926 (Redfin 2025). There is a semi-intact modern square concrete block structure that lies southwest of the house. Aerial photography demonstrates that the structure was constructed during the early 1980s (NETR 2025 [1983]). It is unclear how long the structure has not been used. There are no additional outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.71 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1509.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1509 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1509 is typical of an early twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1509 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1509 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.71 View of SHPO Site No. 1509 facing west.

5.5.34 SHPO Site Nos. 1510 and 1510.01/38DR563, Mt. Zion AME Church and Cemetery, 384 Judge Street

During the current investigation, Brockington identified the Mt. Zion AME Church (SHPO Site No. 1510) and associated cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) on DCP 0360000145 at 384 Judge Street in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). There are no other associated outbuildings with these resources on the property. Figure 5.72 presents a plan of the church and cemetery on DCP 0360000145.

SHPO Site No. 1510 is the Mt. Zion AME Church building. According to the church's cornerstone, the original building was constructed in 1905, approximately 116 m (380 feet) east of SHPO Site No. 1510 on the opposite side of the cemetery (USGS 1919, 1920c, 1943). The extant building was constructed in 1976, replacing the 1905 building. A rear addition was added sometime after 1976 (NETR 2025 [1976]). The 1905 church building was probably abandoned soon after the 1976 church building was completed. The Mt. Zion AME Church building is rectangular, stands 1.5 stories tall, is constructed from concrete blocks, and has a gabled end-to-front roof sheathed in composite asphalt shingles. The church sits on a filled concrete block foundation. There is another gable above the porch, which stretches the entire front façade of the building. The rear addition is rectangular, laterally gabled, and consists of concrete blocks with a composite shingle roof. The church property also consists of a small twentieth-century African American cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01). Figure 5.73 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1510.

Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) is a twentieth-century African American cemetery located directly behind Mt. Zion AME Church (SHPO Site No. 1510) at 384 Judge Street on DCP 0360000145 (see Figures 5.1b and 5.40). Due to the extremely overgrown nature of the cemetery, investigators were unable to locate more than one headstone. Mt. Zion AME Church's current pastor, the Reverend Kortez Chisolm, a direct descendant of two people interred at the cemetery, claims there are at least four people buried there (Personal communication, Reverend Kortez Chisolm, December 17, 2024).

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) (2017) Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery revealed no depressions at the cemetery. Therefore, we utilized a 15-m buffer centered on the headstone to define the current 30-m diameter (707 m²) cemetery boundary. Figure 5.74 provides views of the headstone and the general setting at the cemetery.

The lone grave identified at the cemetery consists of a VA flat marble marker with a Latin cross that commemorates the grave of Howard Lee Bryant, who was born on March 28, 1927, and died on July 13, 1973. On September 17, 1973, Bryant's widow Pearl Bryant applied for a VA memorial (Ancestry.com 2012a). This application indicates the burial place as Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery, which suggests that it was an established cemetery at the time. Bryant served as a Tec 5 in the U.S. Army from 1945 to 1947. The 1930 and 1940 censuses list the African American Bryant family living in the Carns area of Dorchester County, which encompassed the Harleyville area (Ancestry.com 2002, 2012b). By 1945, the family was living in Harleyville when Howard was drafted into the U.S. Army as witnessed by his mother Addie Bryant (Ancestry.com 2011). As mentioned above, the cemetery is overgrown and is no longer active. One of Howard and Pearl Bryant's descendants serves as a pastor at Mt. Zion AME Church. Indeed, Addie K. Bryant owns the property directly across Kennedy Drive from the church and cemetery property.

NRHP Assessment

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 1510 and 1510.01/38DR563 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1510 is typical of a late twentieth-century church in the area. Similarly, small church cemeteries like SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563 are common across the region. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos. 1510 and 1510.01/38DR563 do 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 these resources to qualify under

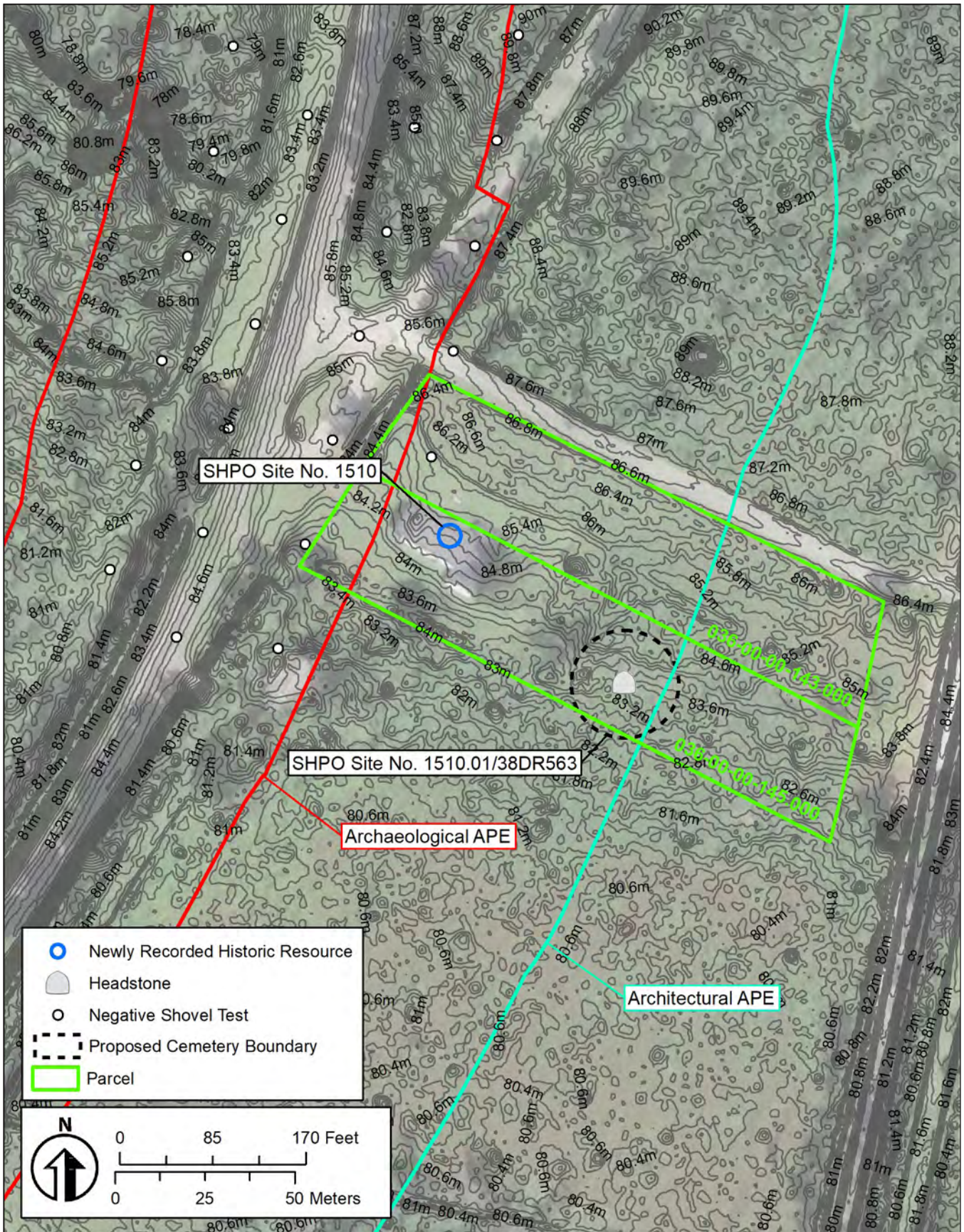


Figure 5.72 Plan of the Mt. Zion AME Church and Cemetery on DCP 036000145.

Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 1510 and 1510.01/38DR563 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.

In addition, we assessed the Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) with respect to Potter and Boland's (1992) Cemetery Criteria Considerations A–G (see Section 2.6.3). To be considered eligible, a cemetery must be historic (50 years or older) and it must retain its identity ("integrity") as a historic cemetery. Additionally, a cemetery must display distinctive or characteristic design values in its layout, landscaping, grave markers, and monuments, art, sculpture, or architecture; or contain graves associated with individuals of "transcendent" historical importance; or be of "great age" in relation to its geographical or cultural context; or be associated with important historical events such as a Civil War battle or settlement by an ethnic, cultural, or racial group and if other historic properties associated with the group are rare or nonexistent; or have the potential to contribute significant information associated with past events (Potter and Boland 1992).

Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery was evaluated under Criterion A in the area of significant historical events. Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery is an exceedingly small cemetery associated with Mt. Zion AME Church. It is not known to be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history, and there are no known associations with a pattern of events or historic trends that made significant contributions to the development of Harleyville, Dorchester County, South Carolina, or the nation. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion A.

Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery has no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. Undoubtedly, those interred at the cemetery were important to their families, but none are known to have regional, state, or national importance. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion B.

Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery was evaluated under Criterion C in the area of architecture.



Figure 5.73 View of SHPO Site No. 1510 facing east.



Figure 5.74 Howard Lee Bryant headstone facing west (top) and general setting facing west (bottom).

The one visible grave is unremarkable in design. Therefore, Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery does not convey significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Under Criterion D, a historic cemetery may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Significance under this criterion is based on the cemetery's potential to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups. Because of its age (c. 1950 to the present) and size, it does not provide a unique opportunity to gain information about the history of the region. Brockington recommends Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

As currently designed, the proposed project will have no effect on Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563). However, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and should be avoided.

5.5.35 SHPO Site No. 1511, House, 109 Mockingbird Drive

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1511 on DCP 0250000016 at 109 Mockingbird Drive in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). The one-story building is rectangular, constructed with concrete blocks on a concrete foundation, with a cross-gabled roof clad in composition asphalt shingles. The porch is gabled and only runs the length of the entrance bay. The building has one window on the left of the front façade and two windows on the right side of the front façade. The building is four bays wide, including the main entrance, and two bays deep. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1961 (Redfin 2025). There is a modern metal detached carport (c. early 1980s) along the left elevation of the house (NETR 2025 [1983]). Additionally, there is also a modern concrete block structure towards the rear of the property (NETR 2025 [1983]). There are no additional outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.75 presents a view of SHPO Site No. 1511.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1511 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1511 is typical of a mid-twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1511 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1511 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.75 View of SHPO Site No. 1511 facing east.

5.5.36 SHPO Site No. 1512, House, 484 Two Churches Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1512 at 484 Two Churches Road on DCP 0490000032 in Harleyville (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). This rectangular, one-story house, features frame construction and has brick exterior walls and a brick foundation. The house has a cross-gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The gable porch has a porch-width entrance bay. The porch is supported by metal lattice columns and is elevated by a concrete block foundation. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is an open carport along the right elevation that is supported by square wooden posts. The carport roof is composed of metal. According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1974 (Zillow 2025). There are no outbuildings on the property. Figure 5.76 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1512.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1512 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1512 is typical of

a late twentieth-century house in the area. During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify this resource for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1512 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*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 1512 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.76 View of SHPO Site No. 1512 facing east.

5.5.37 SHPO Site Nos. 1595 and 1595.01, House and Tobacco Barn, 556 Taylor Pond Road

During the current investigation, Brockington identified SHPO Site No. 1595 and 1595.01 at 556 Taylor Pond Road on DCP 0500000183 in Dorchester (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1). SHPO Site No. 1595 is a rectangular, one-story house that features frame construction and has brick exterior walls and a brick foundation. The house has a hipped roof with raised seam metal roofing material. The gable porch has a porch-width entrance bay. The porch is supported by wooden spindle columns and is elevated by a brick foundation. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is an asphalt driveway that leads to the house, along with several other outbuildings on the parcel. The property contains at least five additional outbuildings (one small brick pump house, two carports, and two barns), with one being historic (SHPO Site No. 1595.01 Tobacco Barn). According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1976 (Zillow 2025).

SHPO Site No. 1595.01 is a rectangular, two-story tobacco barn that features steel construction and has metal exterior walls. The foundation was not visible. The barn has an end-to-front gable roof with raised seam metal roofing material. There is a gravel driveway that leads to the barn, along with several other outbuildings on the parcel. The property also contains four other modern outbuildings (one small brick pump house, two carports, and one additional metal barn) and a main house (SHPO Site No. 1595). According to historic aerial photography, the barn was built sometime around 1955 NETR 2025 [1955]). SHPO Site No. 1595.01 is partially obstructed by heavy tree vegetation; Figure 5.77 is the best representative photograph of the tobacco barn. Figure 5.77 provides views of SHPO Site Nos. 1595 and 1595.01.

Brockington assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 1595 and 1595.01 with respect to Criteria A–D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 1595 and 1595.01 are typical of a late twentieth-century house and mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn in South Carolina (SCDAH 2013). During background research, Brockington identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site No. 1595 and 1595.01 do not embody

the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus do not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resources to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 1595 and 1595.01 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no additional management.



Figure 5.77 Views of SHPO Site Nos. 1595 (top, center) and 1595.01 (bottom, right) facing west from Honeysuckle Road.

5.5.38 Isolated Finds

During archaeological survey investigations, four isolated finds (Isolates 1–4) were identified in addition to the archaeological sites (see Figures 1.2 and 5.1; Table 5.1). Isolate 1 consists of one piece of pearlware recovered in the upper 40 cm of the ST. Isolate 2 also includes a single piece of pearlware recovered in the upper 35 cm of the ST. Isolate 3 consists of one rectilinear complicated stamped body sherd recovered at a depth between 30 and 50 cm in the ST. Isolate 4 consists of one undecorated ironstone sherd recovered at a depth of 0-55 cmbs. These isolated finds are bound by two negative STs at 7.5- or 15-m intervals in all cardinal directions unless roads, wetlands, or other disturbed areas were encountered first. No cultural features or additional positive STs were identified within 60 m of these isolates. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. Further management consideration of Isolates 1–4 is not warranted.

5.6 Project Summary

As part of the I-26 Corridor Improvements Project, the SCDOT proposes widening I-26 between MM 172 and 187 in Berkeley and Dorchester counties, South Carolina. This is an ongoing project seeking to add lanes to both sides of I-26 throughout South Carolina. This Project's footprint covers 538.4 hectares (1,330.3 acres), extending 26.9 km (16.7 miles) along I-26 and several interchanges from MM 172 to 187. ICE agreed to provide professional services to the SCDOT for the I-26 Corridor Improvements Project. ICE subcontracted Brockington to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the NRHP) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadways. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural surveys, laboratory analysis, and NRHP assessments. The Project has witnessed

multiple realignments or redesigns, so the current 538.4-hectare (1,330.3-acre) Project footprint is located within the larger 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological APE, a composite of all previous Project alignments to date. For the architectural APE, a 91-m (300-ft) buffer was added to the archaeological APE and encompasses 1,271.0 hectares (3,140.8 acres). Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the Project APE in multiple mobilizations between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025.

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE in six mobilizations between July 19, 2024, and August 28, 2025, following SCDAH (2018) standards for architectural survey. As a result, Brockington revisited three previously recorded aboveground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1132, 1339, and 1609) and one cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176) and identified 39 new above-ground historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1385–1410, 1445, 1445.01, 1507, 1509–1512, 1595, and 1595.01) and one new cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563) in the architectural APE. All 43 of the above-ground historic resources are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. However, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and should be avoided. As currently designed, the proposed project will have no effect on Bowyer's Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176) or the Mt. Zion AME Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563). While SHPO Site No. 1510.01/38DR563 is located outside the ADE, SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 is located within the ADE/archaeological APE, adjacent to the highway. However, a gas line and fence separate SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 from the highway, acting as a buffer. The remaining 41 above-ground historic resources require no additional management.

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project in six mobilizations between July 15, 2024, and September 8, 2025, following South Carolina's standards for intensive archaeological survey (SCDAH et al. 2024). The archaeological survey entailed shovel

testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands within the 551.1-hectare (1,361.8-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, Brockington excavated a total of 1,959 shovel tests at 7.5-, 15-, and 30-m intervals. As a result, archaeologists revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (38DR17) and identified five new archaeological sites (38DR541, 38DR542, 38DR543, 38DR551, and 38DR579) and four isolated finds (Isolates 1–4) in the archaeological APE. Site 38DR551 extends outside the archaeological APE and should be considered unevaluated for the NRHP outside the archaeological APE. Brockington recommends the remaining nine archaeological resources not eligible for the NRHP. These archaeological resources require no additional management in the archaeological APE.

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Appendix A
Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. 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. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

Table of Contents

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
38DR0541	1
38DR0542	1
38DR0551	1-2
Isolates	2

Site Number: 38DR0541

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38DR0541

Provenience Number:	2. 1	Shovel Test 502, N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	11	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	
2	3	50.4	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Body				Embossed: "DIS..."
3	1	13.1	Aqua Molded Glass Bottle Body				

Provenience Number:	3. 1	Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	1.8	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body			1880 - 1915	

SITE NUMBER: 38DR0542

Provenience Number:	2. 1	Shovel Test 446, N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	3	41.6	Dentate Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered		Refuge	Early Woodland (1500 - 1000 BC)	

SITE NUMBER: 38DR0551

Provenience Number:	2. 1	Shovel Test , N515, E485, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	30	Brick Fragment,				Discarded

Provenience Number:	3. 1	Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-60 cmbs					
1	1	18.3	Brick Fragment,				
2	1	14	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900	
3	2	18.9	Amber Machine-Made Glass Clorox Bottle Lip			1904-	Mend

Site Number: 38DR0551

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4	1	15.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Jar Lip			1904-	
5	5	10.7	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
6	1	0.9	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
7	3	3.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
8	1	5.4	Roofing Wire Nail			1850-	Lead Cap
9	4	42.6	Wire Nail			1850-	
10	0	750	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
11	0	15	Mortar				Discarded

Provenience Number: 4. 1 **Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-50 cmbs**

1	6	9.9	Window Glass Fragment				
2	1	7.9	Wire Nail			1850-	

Provenience Number: 5. 1 **Shovel Test , N530, E500, 0-15 cmbs**

1	1	10.3	Green Machine-Made Glass Bottle Body			1904-	
2	1	3.3	Wire Nail			1850-	

Provenience Number: 6. 1 **Shovel Test , N545, E500, 0-20 cmbs**

1	3	3.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
2	1	7.1	Brass Key Fragment				"Briggs and Stranton Corp" over "C448"
3	1	46.3	Iron Pipe Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1

Provenience Number: 2. 1 **Shovel Test 1606, 0-40 cmbs**

1	1	0.8	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body			1779 - 1835	
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SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2

Provenience Number: 2. 1 **Shovel Test 64, 0-35 cmbs**

1	1	0.9	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
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SITE NUMBER: Isolate 3

Provenience Number: 2. 1 **Shovel Test 460, 30-50 cmbs**

1	1	8.1	Rectilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered		Ashley	Protohistoric (AD 1550 - 1715)	
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Appendix B

Historic Resource Forms

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1132 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Wadboo Swamp
Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Bridge
Common Name:
Address/Location: US 15 over Four Hole Swamp
City: Harleyville Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: State Category: Structure Other:
Historical Use: Transportation
Current Use: Other No longer extant
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1944 Construction: Masonry Other: Concrete
Historic Core Shape: Other Exterior Walls:
Other: Bridge Foundation:
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:
Other: Roof Material:
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The previous bridge, a concrete tee-beam bridge with a concrete deck, was constructed in 1944. According to SCDOT, another concrete stringer bridge was built in 2006. The current bridge measures 209 feet long by 50 feet wide.

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

Original bridge (1944) demolished; new bridge (2006) was built.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Wayne D. Roberts (2004), Intensive Architectural Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Intersection of I-95 and I-26. Prepared by South Carolina Department of Transportation.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01132001

01132002

View:

Facing East

Facing East

Other:

Old bridge

Current bridge

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/27/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1339 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 050-00-00-112

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 659 Taylor Pond Road/County Road S-18-139
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1964 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding
Other: Foundation: Stone pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

The house is rectangular with one story. The exterior walls are synthetic siding with a stone pier foundation. The roof is lateral gable in shape with modern composition shingles. There are a series of sliding and six-over-six fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The west facade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door and an exterior storm door. The porch is open and has fabricated railing and support poles connecting it to the roof of the house. There are no other associated outbuildings with this resource.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to the SCDOT Screening: S-139 (Taylor Pond Road Bridge Replacement) over Little Walnut Branch, Architectural Survey (SCDOT 2020), the house was constructed in 1964.

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.
South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT). 2020. SCDOT Screening: S-139 (Taylor Pond Road Bridge Replacement) over Little Walnut Branch, Architectural Survey.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01339001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1385 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-031

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Silo
Common Name:
Address/Location: 463 Judge Street
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
Current Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1958 - 1972 Construction: Steel Other:
Historic Core Shape: Other Exterior Walls: Other Metal
Other: Circular Foundation: Slab construction
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Other Dome
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 2 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1385 is a two-story silo that is circular and is constructed mostly of corrugated steel. The silo rests on a slab construction. The domed-shaped roof is composed of raised seam metal. There is a single swinging door entranceway along the rear of the silo. The silo is also a part of archaeological site 38DR551. The silo is the only above-ground resource remaining from more than the 20 buildings/structures that were once extant on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial photography, the silo was constructed between 1959 and 1972. Dorchester County describes the silo at 463 Judge Street, which is the same address as SHPO Site No. 1609 Giant Cement Company. The Giant Cement Company owns the land that the silo resides.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01385001

View:

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1386 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 016-00-00-024

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1042 Seven Mile Road

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1963	Construction: Frame	Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular	Exterior Walls: Brick	synthetic siding
Other:	Foundation: Brick	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Gable, lateral	
Other:	Roof Material: Raised seam metal	
Stories:	Porch Shape: Shed	
Other:	Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade	

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1386 is a rectangular one-story house. The house is composed of frame construction and has brick exterior walls. The entranceway also has synthetic siding surrounding the main doorway. The house has a brick-and-mortar foundation and the lateral gable roof is composed of raised seam metal. There is a single brick chimney along the right elevation at the roof apex. There are double and six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is a modern, two-vehicle detached garage along the left elevation. Aerial photography shows that the garage was built during the early 1980s. Landscaping and property fencing slightly obscure the house from the right-of-way.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1963.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/1042-Seven-Mile-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10944156_zpid/.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01386001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1387 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 050-00-00-005

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 628 Taylor Pond Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1969 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1387 is a one-story concrete block building with a concrete block foundation. The roof of the building is cross-gabled with a gable above the entrance bay. There is an engaged carport attached to the side of the front façade. There are no other associated outbuildings with this property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Dorchester County records indicate that the building was constructed in 1969.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01387001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Leah Applewhite Galli

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/07/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1388 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-090

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 338 2nd Bend Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1950 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: L Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1388 is L-shaped and one story in height. The house is composed of concrete block construction and foundation. The house has a cross-gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The house also has an engaged porch with wrought iron columns and railing. There are no other associated outbuildings with this property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

NETR (2025 [1955]) aerial imagery shows the building, which suggests that it was constructed circa 1950.

Source(s) of Information:

NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/338-Second-Bend-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945296_zpid/.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01388001

View:

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Leah Applewhite Galli

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/07/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1389 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-001

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 229 Shields Drive

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960	Construction: Frame	Other:
Historic Core Shape: Square	Exterior Walls: Stucco	
Other:	Foundation: Slab construction	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Gable, lateral	Shed porch roof
Other:	Roof Material: Raised seam metal	
Stories:	Porch Shape: Shed	
Other:	Porch Width:	

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1389 is a one-story building that is square with frame construction and stucco exterior walls. The house rests on a slab foundation. The lateral gable roof has raised seam metal roofing material. The shed roof of the porch extends only to the entrance bay and is supported by square y-posts. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is a single entrance with a modern storm door present. There are also two modern storage sheds to the northwest and one modern shed north of the house. No other associated outbuildings are on the property.

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

Three modern storage sheds (c. 1990s)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1960.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/229-Shields-Dr-Harleyville-SC-29448/10944435_zpid/.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01389001

View:

Facing West

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1390 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-079

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 376 2nd Bend Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1968 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1390 is a rectangular shaped one-story building. The building has concrete block exterior walls with a concrete block foundation. The hipped roof is composed of composite shingles. The porch is beneath the hipped roof and is over one bay but is less than the full facade. There is an engaged air carport along the right side of the house. There are no other associated outbuildings with this property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1968.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/376-Second-Bend-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/306620091_zpid/.
Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01390001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1391 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-076

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 379 2nd Bend Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1975 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Square Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1391 is a square-shaped and is one story in height. The house is composed of frame construction with exterior weatherboard walls. The foundation is brick with a hipped roof composed of composite shingles. The porch is under the hipped roof and is over one bay but less than the full facade. There are six-over-six windows throughout the building's exterior. An attached open carport is along the right elevation and is supported by metal posts. There is also a lateral gable, one-story metal barn to the northeast of the house. The building's materials appear historic, but the barn at the property does not appear in aerial photographs until 1983 (NETR 2025 [1983]).

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1975.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/379-Second-Bend-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945284_zpid/.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01391001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1392 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 015-00-00-029

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 398 White Lemon Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1974 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1392 is a rectangular one-story building and has brick exterior walls. The building is composed of brick exterior walls and has a brick foundation. The hipped roof is composed of composition shingles. The pedimented gable porch roof extends to the entrance bay. There are double-hung and picture windows throughout the exterior. There is a single entranceway with a modern storm door along the main facade. There is an attached open carport along the right elevation and is supported by square brick columns. There are no other associated outbuildings with this property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1974.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/398-White-Lemon-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10944097_zpid/.

Netronline. Historic Aerials Viewer. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01392001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1393 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-065

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 402 2nd Bend Road

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1977

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Square

Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other:

Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other:

Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Stories:

Porch Shape: Hip

Other:

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1393 is a square one-story building. The building is wood-frame constructed with exterior walls made of vertical weatherboard with a concrete block foundation. The roof is hipped and is sheathed with raised seam metal roofing material. The porch is covered with a small separate hipped roof that encompasses the entrance bay. There are two partially collapsed sheds (c. early 1980s) and one detached carport (c. 1980s). There are no other associated outbuildings with the property.

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

Two partially collapsed sheds near the rear of the property (c. early 1980s)
One modern detached carport (c. early 1980s)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1977.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/402-Second-Bend-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945280_zpid/.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
01393001	Facing South	Main facade
01393002	Facing West	Left oblique

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Chelsea Dantuma	Brockington and Associates Inc.	08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1394 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-019

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 541 Seven Mile Road

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1980	Construction: Masonry	Other:
Historic Core Shape:	Exterior Walls: Other	Concrete block
Other:	Foundation: Concrete block	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Cross gable	
Other:	Roof Material: Composition shingle	
Stories:	Porch Shape: Pedimented gable	
Other:	Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade	

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1394 is a one-story rectangular building. The building is has concrete block exterior walls and foundation. The roof is cross-gabled and is composed of composite shingles. The pedimented gable porch is over one bay but is less than the full facade. There are also three modern outbuildings on the property, which were constructed during the early 1980s (NETR 2025[1983]). There are no other outbuildings associated with this property.

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

Three modern outbuildings (c. early 1980s)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1980.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/541-Seven-Mile-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10944445_zpid/.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01394001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1395 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-043

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 559 2nd Bend Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1979 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls: Other
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Pedimented gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1395 is one-story and is rectangular in shape. The house is constructed with masonry with brick exterior walls and a brick foundation. The roof is cross gabled and is composed of composite shingles. The pedimented gable porch is over one bay but is less than the full facade. There is an open carport along the left elevation and is supported by brick columns. There is an additional detached metal carport situated northwest of the house (c. 2006 - 2011). There are no other outbuildings associated with this property.

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

Detached metal carport (c. 2006 - 2011)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1979.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/559-Second-Bend-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945270_zpid/.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01395001

View:

Facing North

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1396 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-131

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 589 2nd Bend Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1975 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Other Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1396 is rectangular and one-story in height. The house is composed of masonry construction with concrete block exterior walls and foundation. The lateral gable roof has raised seam metal roofing material. The gable porch extends only to the entrance bay and the porch roof is supported by metal lattice columns. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. There is one modern outbuilding north of the house (c. 1994 - 2005). There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Modern outbuilding (c. 1994 - 2005)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1975.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/589-Second-Bend-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945265_zpid/.
Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01396001

View:

Facing North

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/27/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1397 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-129

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 149 Dantzler Pond Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1397 is a rectangular one-story house. The house is composed of frame construction and has synthetic siding exterior walls and the foundation was not visible. The house has a lateral gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The shed porch has an entrance bay porch width. The porch is elevated by a wooden platform. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. North of the house, we observed two storage buildings, including a metal shed to the west dating from 2016 and a Conex box to the east dating from 2021 (NETR 2025 [2016, 2021]). There are no other outbuildings with on the property.

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

Two storage buildings including a shed and Conex box (c. 2016 and 2021)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1950.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/149-Dantzer-Pond-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945321_zpid/.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01397001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1398 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-031

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Bowyer's Cemetery

Common Name:

Address/Location: 463 Judge Street

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Corporate Category: Site Other:

Historical Use: Funerary

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. Mid-1920s Construction:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:

Other: Foundation:

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1398 is a cemetery that is on Argos USA, a cement and ready-mix concrete company, land. It is along the east side of a dirt road that is heavily wooded with no signage present to indicate its location. The cemetery is overgrown with vegetation, which indicates that it is no longer being used as a cemetery. During the current investigation, 41 graves including six marked graves and 35 depressions were recorded. The cemetery also has an archaeological number, 38DR176.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

SHPO Site No. 1398/38DR176 was known as Bowyer's Cemetery (Ancestry.com 2008, 2011). All known individuals buried at the cemetery were African American or mixed race. Rust and Bailey (1995) characterized the cemetery as a twentieth-century cemetery containing roughly 30 to 40 burials and one headstone with the inscription "Haskel Boyd, South Carolina, Private US Army, April 1, 1912–September 3, 1946." A detailed description of the cemetery can be found in the associated report - Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Rust & Bailey (1995) AS of the Blue Circle Cement Company Tract, Harleyville, SC. Brockington.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
01398001	Facing West	Haskel Boyd Headstone
01398002	Facing West	Ella Cannady Headstone
01398003	Facing West	Margaret Jenkins Headst
01398004	Facing West	Preston Cannaday Heads
01398005	Facing South	General view
01398006	Facing West	Access road

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1399 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-084

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 106 Kal Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1971 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Rolled roofing
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1399 is a rectangular, one-story house. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The roof is hipped-shaped with modern rolled metal roofing material. There are a series of double-hung fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The east facade entrance has both a modern fabricated interior door with an exterior storm door. The east facade entranceway is elevated by a concrete block platform with modern wrought iron railing. An attached metal open-air carport is on the south elevation side of the house. The car port appears to be a later addition to the house. The property also includes an above-ground pool and attached deck (c. 1994 - 2005).

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

Metal open-air attached carport (c. early 1980s)

Above-ground pool and attached deck (c. 1994 - 2005)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1971.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/106-Kal-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945290_zpid/.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01399001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1400 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 064-00-00-013

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 474 Beidler Forest Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1958 - 1972 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Partially engaged
Other: Porch Width: Façade and left elevation

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1400 is a rectangular one-story house. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The roof is a lateral gable with modern composition shingles. There are a series of six-over-six fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The east facade entrance has both a modern fabricated interior door with an exterior storm door. The east facade entranceway is elevated by a cobblestone platform with modern wrought pillars. An engaged semi-open-air carport is on the north elevation end of the house. There is a metal storage shed in the middle of the fenced yard behind the house, which dates from 1983 to 1994 (NETR 2025 [1983, 1984]).

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

Metal storage shed (c. 1983 - 1994)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial maps, the house was constructed sometime between 1958 and 1972. The house does not appear on the 1957 historic aerial map but it does appear on the 1972 historic aerial map.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01400001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1400.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 064-00-00-013

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Barn
Common Name:
Address/Location: 474 Beidler Forest Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1958 - 1972 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Other Shed
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1.5 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1400.01 is a front-gabled barn that is one-and-a-half stories in height. The shed roof extension is composed of raised seam metal, with the rear portion of the roof being supported by square wooden poles. The exterior is composed of weatherboard. The foundation was not visible during the survey. The right elevation has a semi-open storage space; no door is present. There is a large rectangular opening towards the middle of the structure that contains a swinging door. The barn is inset along the far side of the property and was not accessed from the road.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial photographs, the barn was constructed sometime between 1958 and 1972. The barn does not appear on the 1957 historic aerial map but it does appear on the 1972 historic aerial map.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01400002

View:

Facing East

Other:

Oblique

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

09/02/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1401 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-050

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Barn
Common Name:
Address/Location: 173 Shields Drive
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Corporate Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1958 - 1972 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Beaded weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1.5 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1401 is on land owned by Argos USA LLC. It is a one-story framed rectangular building with a beaded weatherboard exterior. The foundation was not visible during the architectural survey. The barn has an end-to-front gable roof with raised seam metal. The barn has two shed roof additions on both the north and south elevation ends. There is a separate pole roof structure to the south of the barn that is associated with the property. There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial photography, the barn at 173 Shields Drive was constructed 1958 and 1972. The barn does not appear on the 1958 aerial map. However, the barn does appear on the 1972 aerial map. The construction and materials used are indicative of an early 20th century barn.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01401001

View:

Facing Northwest

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1401.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-050

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Shed
Common Name:
Address/Location: 173 Shields Drive
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1958 - 1972 Construction: Other Other: Wood
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Open
Other: Foundation: Other Dirt
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Flat
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1401.01 is an open rectangular shed that is one-story and is composed of wood construction. There is no foundation, and wooden square support posts are directly in contact with the dirt floor. The roof of the shed is flat and is composed of raised seam metal.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial imagery, the shed at 173 Shields Drive was constructed 1958 and 1972. The shed does not appear on the 1958 aerial map. However, the shed does appear on the 1972 aerial map. The construction and materials used are indicative of an early 20th century shed.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.
Netronline. Historic Aerials Viewer. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01401002

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1402 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-005

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 210 Shields Drive

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1933 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other: Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Pedimented gable

Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1402 is a rectangular, one-story house with one story. The exterior walls are synthetic siding with a concrete block foundation. The roof is lateral gable in shape with modern composition shingles. There are a series of double-hung windows throughout the exterior. The west facade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door and is enclosed within a screen porch. The modern screen porch is elevated by a concrete block platform. The property also has four mobile homes north and east of the house. There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Four mobile homes (c. 2006)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial imagery, the house was constructed in 1933.

Source(s) of Information:

Netroline. Historic Aerials. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01402001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1403 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-006

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 220 Shields Drive

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1944 - 1955 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Square Exterior Walls: Beaded weatherboard

Other: Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Stories: Porch Shape: Gable

Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1403 is square, one-story house. The house is composed of frame construction with beaded weatherboard exterior walls. The foundation is concrete block and the cross gable roof is composed of raised seam material. The enclosed gable roof porch is over one bay but is less than the full facade. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is a historic storage shed (SHPO Site No. 1403.01) just east of the rear of the house. There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial maps, the house was constructed sometime between 1944 and 1955. The house does not appear on the 1943 historic aerial map, however, the house does appear on the 1955 historic aerial map. The architectural style of the house appears to coincide with these approximate dates.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01403001

View:

Facing West

Other:

Main facade and
right elevation of outbldg

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/27/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1403.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-006

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Storage Shed

Common Name:

Address/Location: 220 Shields Drive

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1944 - 1955 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Square Exterior Walls: Beaded weatherboard

Other: Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Flat

Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1403.01 is a square one-story storage shed. The shed is composed of frame construction with beaded weatherboard exterior walls. The foundation was not visible during the survey. The flat roof is composed of raised seam material. There is a historic house just west of the left elevation side of the shed. There are no openings aside from a single entrance door on the north end of the shed.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial maps, the house was constructed sometime between 1944 and 1955. The house does not appear on the 1943 historic aerial map, however, the house does appear on the 1955 historic aerial map. The architectural style of the house appears to coincide with these approximate dates.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01403002

View:

Facing West

Other:

Right elevation

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/27/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1404 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 049-00-00-037

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 815 Honeysuckle Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1971 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width: Façade and left elevation

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1404 is a one-story house. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The roof is lateral gable in shape with modern composition shingle roofing material. There is a series of double-hung windows with metal awnings throughout the exterior. The west facade entrance has both a modern fabricated interior door with an exterior storm door. The entrance is covered by a metal awning that slightly extends past the roof line, which is supported by metal lattice columns. The east facade entranceway is elevated by a concrete block platform with modern wrought iron columns. There is also a modern shed near the rear of the property. No other outbuildings.

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

Modern metal storage shed at the rear of the property (c. early 2000s)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1971.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/815-Honeysuckle-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10945278_zpid/.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01404001

View:

Facing West

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1405 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-007

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial Building
Common Name: Harleyville Liquor Store
Address/Location: 495 Judge Street
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Commercial
Current Use: Commercial
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Flat
Other: Roof Material: Not visible
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1405 is the Harleyville Liquor Store. The building is a rectangular and is one-story. It has both a concrete block exterior and foundation. The building has a flat roof with a modern metal roof line. The shop has a series of large modern commercial windows. Concrete bollards surround the building for vehicle parking purposes. A modern gas station has been added to the south elevation end of the liquor store. There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Gas station addition (ca. early 1980s)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial imagery, the liquor store was constructed in 1960.

Source(s) of Information:

Netroline. Historic Aerials. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01405001

01405002

View:

Facing West

Facing Southwest

Other:

Main facade

Facade close up

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1406 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-067

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Detached Garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 493 2nd Bend Road

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Corporate Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence

Current Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence

SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1970	Construction: Masonry	Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular	Exterior Walls: Other	concrete block
Other:	Foundation: Slab construction	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front	
Other:	Roof Material: Raised seam metal	
Stories: 1 story	Porch Shape:	
Other:	Porch Width:	

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1406 is a rectangular one-story detached garage. The garage is composed of masonry construction with a concrete block exterior and slab foundation. The garage has an end-to-front gable roof with raised seam metal. The south elevation end has a large sliding door entranceway for agricultural equipment. There is also a smaller single-door entranceway at the south elevation end that has a modern metal door. There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial imagery, the garage was constructed in 1970. The garage does not appear to be associated with the farm that is directly north of the building. A heavy tree line separates the garage from the larger farm to the north, which would indicate that this may be a standalone property.

Source(s) of Information:

Netroline. Historic Aerials. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Smith, Ashley. 2024. CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements mile markers 172-187, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01406001

View:

Facing North

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1407 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 050-00-00-014

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 557 Taylor Pond Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1970 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Square Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1407 is a square one-story house. The house is constructed with masonry exterior walls and a brick foundation. The roof is hipped and is composed of composite shingles. The building has a carport to the side of the front exterior. The building has a fireplace stack in the center of the front facade and is connected to the carport by a screened in area. The front facade contains two separate screened porches. Both porches are over one bay but are less than the full facade.

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

Two modern outbuildings including a well and storage building and barn (c. 1983 - 1994)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the building was constructed in 1970.

Source(s) of Information:

https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/557-Taylor-Pond-Rd_Dorchester_SC_29437_M54299-04900.
NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01407001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1407.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 050-00-00-014

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Tobacco Barn
Common Name:
Address/Location: 557 Taylor Pond Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Corporate Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence farming equipment storage
Current Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence miscellaneous storage
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1959 - 1972 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral shed
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1407.01 is a rectangular tobacco barn approximately 49 m (160 feet) east of SHPO Site No. 1407, was likely constructed sometime between 1959 and 1972. The exterior walls are sheathed in asphalt paper siding and has a concrete block interior wall system. The concrete block walls are partially visible underneath the asphalt paper siding. The barn has a lateral gable roof with raised seam metal. The west elevation end has a lean-to roof covering a large sliding door entranceway for agricultural equipment.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online historic aerial imagery, the tobacco barn at 557 Harrison Road was constructed sometime between 1959 and 1972. The barn does not appear on the 1958 aerial imagery map but appears on the 1972 aerial imagery map. The construction and materials used are indicative of a mid-20th century barn (SCDAH 2013).

South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Contextualizing South Carolina's Tobacco Buildings: Historic Overview & NRHP Guidance (2013).

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01407002

View:

Facing Southeast

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1408 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-046

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Barn
Common Name:
Address/Location: 522 2nd Bend Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1959 - 1972 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Shiplap
Other: Foundation: Other Concrete
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Rolled roofing
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1408 is rectangular one-story barn. The barn is composed of frame construction and the exterior walls are composed of shiplap paneling. The barn's foundation is composed of concrete. The lateral gable roof is composed of rolled metal roofing material. There is one opening along the east elevation that contains a single swinging door. There is a circa 1983 Ranch house on the property (NETR 2025 [1983]). A small, circa 2023 children's play shed towards the rear of the barn (NETR 2025 [2023]). There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Ranch house (c. 1983)

Children's play shed (c. 2023)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial photography, the barn was constructed sometime between 1959 and 1972. The barn did not appear in the 1958 historic aerial map but it does appear in the 1972 historic aerial map.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

Zillow. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c6611377e89c>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01408001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1409 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 037-00-00-061

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 801 Honeysuckle Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1975 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Façade and left elevation

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1409 is a rectangular one-story house. The exterior walls and foundation are brick. The roof is a lateral gable with composition shingle. There are a series of sliding fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The east facade entrance has a modern fabricated interior door and an exterior screen door. The exterior porch has brick columns and is elevated by a brick foundation. There is an engaged carport on the east end of the north elevation. There is also a modern shed south of the house (c. 1994 - 2005). There are not other outbuildings on the property.

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

Modern shed (c. 1994 - 2005)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1975.

Source(s) of Information:

Realtor. www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/801-Honeysuckle-Rd_Harleyville_SC_29448_M52287-26468.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01409001

View:

Facing South

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/06/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1410 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 016-00-00-014

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1161 Seven Mile Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1410 is a rectangular one-story house. The exterior walls are concrete block with a concrete block foundation. The hipped roof has modern composition shingle roofing material. There are a series of double-hung and six-over-six fabricated windows throughout the exterior. The west facade entrance has both a wooden interior door with an exterior storm door. The east facade entranceway is elevated by a concrete block platform. The east elevation end of the house has a stone slab that extends beyond the house. Five outbuildings including animal containment structures and two modern storage buildings southeast of the house (NETR 2025 [1994, 2005]).

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

Five outbuildings including animal containment structures and two modern storage buildings (c. 1994 - 2005)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to the online historic aerial map imagery, the house was constructed circa 1965.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Dorchester County. <https://www.dorchestercountysc.gov/government/planning-development/maps-gis>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01410001

View:

Facing Southeast

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/06/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1445 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 0080000018000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 138 Duncan Chapel Road
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1972 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1445 is a 1,934-square-foot house on 1.14 acres of land. The one-story building is rectangular and is composed of frame construction. The exterior walls and foundation are brick. The hipped roof is composed of composition shingle. The engaged roof porch is over one bay but is less than the full facade. The porch roof is supported by four wooden round columns. The porch entrance is elevated by a brick foundation with brick steps leading to the main entranceway along the south elevation. There are 12x12 windows throughout the building's exterior. There is a detached storage building (SHPO Site No. 1445.01) northwest of the property's driveway.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial photography and online real estate records, the building was constructed in 1972. The house has been consistently occupied since it's construction.

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Zillow, https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/138-Duncan-Chapel-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10943889_zpid/.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01445001

View:

Facing North

Other:

House and Outbuilding

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/17/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1445.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 0080000018000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Storage Building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 138 Duncan Chapel Road

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1972 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Square Exterior Walls: Brick

Other: Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1445.01 is a 22-foot long storage building on 1.14 acres of land. The one-story building is square and is composed of frame construction. The exterior walls and foundation are brick. The hipped roof is composed of composition shingle. There is a single door entryway on the east elevation and a single sliding window is along the south elevation wall. There is also a Ranch house on the property (SHPO Site No. 1445). There are no other outbuildings on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial photography and online real estate records, the building was constructed in 1972. The storage building has been consistently used since it's construction.

Source(s) of Information:

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/138-Duncan-Chapel-Rd-Harleyville-SC-29448/10943889_zpid/.
Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01445002

View:

Facing Northeast

Other:

Storage Bldg and House

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

06/17/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1507 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 049-00-00-047

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 478 Two Churches Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1923 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1507 is a rectangular one-story house. The house is composed of frame construction and has weatherboard exterior walls and a concrete block foundation. The house has a cross gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The gable porch has an entrance bay porch width. The porch is elevated by a concrete block foundation. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. There are no outbuildings on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1923.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.
Realtor. www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/478-Two-Churches-Rd_Dorchester_SC_29437_M64499-37_M6
Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01507001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1509 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 036-00-00-141

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 374 Judge Street

City: Harleyville Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1926 Construction: Frame Other:

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other: Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1.5 stories Porch Shape: Pedimented gable

Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1509 is rectangular and one-and-a-half stories in height. The house is of frame construction and the exterior walls are composed of weatherboard. The building has a brick foundation. The lateral gable roof is composed of composition shingles. The pedimented gable roof is over one bay but is less than the full facade. There are double-hung windows throughout the exterior. There is a semi-intact modern square concrete block structure that lies southwest of the house (c. early 1980s) (NETR 2025 [1983]).

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

Modern square concrete block structure near the southwest portion of the property (c. early 1980s).

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1926.

Source(s) of Information:

Redfin. <https://www.redfin.com/SC/Harleyville/374-Judge-St-29448/home/86872157>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00150901

View:

Facing West

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/26/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1510 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 036-00-00-145

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Mount Zion AME Church

Common Name:

Address/Location: 384 Judge Street

City: Harleyville Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Religion

Current Use: Religion

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1976	Construction: Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: Concrete block
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/>	Exterior Walls: Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: Concrete block
Other:	Foundation: Concrete block <input type="checkbox"/>	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other:	Roof Material: Composition shingle <input type="checkbox"/>	
Stories: 1.5 stories <input type="checkbox"/>	Porch Shape: Gable <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other:	Porch Width: Full façade <input type="checkbox"/>	

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1510 is rectangular in shape and stands 1.5 stories tall. The church is constructed with concrete blocks with exterior walls also consisting of concrete blocks. The foundation is made up of concrete blocks and the roof is gabled end to front. There is another gable above the porch which stretches the entire front facade of the building. There is an addition attached to the rear of the church constructed sometime after 1976. The rear addition is rectangular shaped, is laterally gabled and also consists of concrete blocks with a composition shingles. There is a small cemetery associated with the congregation (SHPO Site No. 1510.01) directly behind the church building.

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

Rebuilt (1976)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to the Church's cornerstone, the original church building was constructed in 1905 but was rebuilt in 1976. Historic aerial maps of the property support this statement. According to additional church signage, the current pastor is Reverend Kortez Chisolm, who is a descendant of one of the individuals buried at the small cemetery belonging to the church (SHPO Site No. 1510.01).

Source(s) of Information:

NETR, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00151000

View:

Facing East



Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Leah Applewhite Galli

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

12/16/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1510.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 036-00-00-145

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Mount Zion AME Church Cemetery

Common Name:

Address/Location: 384 Judge Street

City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester

Ownership: Private Category: Site Other:

Historical Use: Funerary

Current Use: Funerary

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1973 Construction:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:

Other: Foundation:

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1510.01 is the Mount Zion AME Church Cemetery, which is currently in ruinous condition. The cemetery is overgrown with various tree foliage and grass. Only one headstone is visible. The headstone reads "Howard Lee Bryant, South Carolina, TEC5 US Army, World War II, March 28 1927- July 13 1973". Other headstones are likely present and hidden under overgrowth.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The only visible headstone at the former cemetery is dated from 1973. For the purposes of this project, the construction date of 1973 will be used. However, there may be other headstones present but were not visible during the survey.

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01510002

01510003

View:

Facing South

Facing West



Other:

H Bryant Headstone

Cemetery general setting

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1511 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-016

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 109 Mockingbird Drive
City: Harleyville Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1961 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete block
Other: Foundation: Slab construction
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1511 is a rectangular one-story house. The building is composed of masonry construction and has concrete block exterior walls. The house has a slab foundation. The cross-gabled roof is composed of composition shingles. The gable porch roof extends to the entrance bay. There are double-hung and picture windows throughout the exterior. There is an open modern detached carport along the left elevation side of the building (c. 1980s) (NETR 2025 [1983]). Additionally, there is also a modern concrete block structure towards the rear of the property that was not accessible during the survey (c. 1980s). There are no additional outbuildings on the property.

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

One modern detached carport along the left elevation (c. early 1980s)

One modern concrete block structure towards the rear of the property; poor visibility during survey (c. early 1980s)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, SHPO No. 1511 was built in 1961.

Source(s) of Information:

Redfin. <https://www.redfin.com/SC/Harleyville/374-Judge-St-29448/home/86872157>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

00151101

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Leah Applewhite Galli

Organization:

Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded:

12/13/2024

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1512 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 049-00-00-032

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 484 Two Churches Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1974 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1512 is a rectangular one-story house. The house is composed of frame construction and has brick exterior walls and foundation. The house has a cross gable roof with composition shingle roofing material. The gable porch has an entrance bay porch width. The porch is supported by metal lattice columns and is elevated by a concrete block foundation. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is an open carport along the right elevation that is supported by square wooden posts. The carport roof is composed of metal. There are no outbuildings on the property.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1974.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

Zillow. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c6611377e89c>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01595001

View:

Facing East

Other:

Main facade

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/29/2025

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1595 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 0500000183

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 556 Taylor Pond Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic
SHPO National Register Not Eligible
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1976 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick
Other: Foundation: Brick
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: Porch Shape: Gable
Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1595 is a rectangular, one-story house that is of frame construction and has brick exterior walls and a brick foundation. The house has a hipped roof with raised seam metal roofing material. The gable porch has an entrance bay porch width. The porch is supported by wooden spindle columns and is elevated by a brick foundation. There are six-over-six windows throughout the exterior. There is an asphalt driveway that leads to the house, along with several other outbuildings on the parcel. The property contains at least five additional outbuildings (small, brick pump house, two carports, and two barns), with one being historic (SHPO Site No. 1595.01 Tobacco Barn).

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to online real estate records, the house was constructed in 1976.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/556-Taylor-Pond-Rd-Dorchester-SC-29437/306620348_zpid/.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01595001

View:

Facing West

Other:

Main facade and pump

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

01/13/2026

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1595.01 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 0500000183

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Tobacco Barn
Common Name:
Address/Location: 556 Taylor Pond Road
City: Dorchester Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Agriculture/ Subsistence
Current Use: Vacant/Not in use
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1955 Construction: Steel Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Metal
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 2 stories Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1595.01 is a rectangular, two-story tobacco barn that features steel construction and has metal exterior walls. The foundation was not visible. The barn has a end-to-front gable roof with raised seam metal roofing material. There is a gravel driveway that leads to the barn, along with several other outbuildings on the parcel. The property also contains four other modern outbuildings (one, small brick pump house, two carports, and one additional metal barn) and a main house (SHPO Site No. 1595). Heavy tree vegetation surrounds SHPO Site No. 1595.01. Due to tree overgrowth, the resource is obstructed in the included photographs.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

According to historic aerial photography, the barn was built sometime around 1955.

Source(s) of Information:

Dorchester County. <https://dcscgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5b2bd07c3b84ce98d09c661>.

NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01595002

View:

Facing Southwest

Other:

Tobacco barn

and modern outbuildings

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates Inc.

Date Recorded:

01/13/2026

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 1609 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Harleyville
Tax Map No. 025-00-00-038

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Giant Cement Company
Common Name: Giant Cement Holding, Inc.
Address/Location: 654 Judge Street
City: Harleyville ✓ Vicinity of County: Dorchester
Ownership: Corporate Category: Site Other:
Historical Use: Industry
Current Use: Industry
SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1944 Construction: Other:
Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:
Other: Foundation:
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:
Other: Roof Material:
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 1609 is the Giant Cement Company Holding, Inc. complex, which is approximately 1600 to 1700 acres in size and is composed mostly of modern cement manufacturing facilities such as kilns, administrative offices, and miscellaneous storage buildings.

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

Alterations and building additions occurred in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1974, and 2005.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Giant Cement Company

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The land on which the Giant Cement Company was built was originally owned by the U.S. Defense Administration in 1947. Cement manufacturing began at the site in December 1944. According to historic aerial imagery, none of the original buildings and structures are extant at the cement manufacturing site. For example, modern kilns replaced the original kilns in 2005.

Source(s) of Information:

Giant Cement Holding Inc. About Us Corporate Information. History of Giant Cement Company.

<https://www.giantcement.com/corporate-information.html>

Baluha et al. (2025) CRS for I-26 Corridor Improvements MM 172-187, Dorchester County, SC.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

01609001

01609002

View:

Facing Southwest

Facing North

Other:

Overall view of facilities

Main gate view

Program Management

Recorded by:

Chelsea Dantuma

Organization:

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Date Recorded:

08/05/2024