



## APPENDIX D

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

- D-1: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
- D-2: Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Survey



# **D-1: PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**



South Carolina  
Department of Transportation

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

November 6, 2025

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

***RE: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145-172, Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina and Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145 to 172 - ADDENDUM***

***SCDOT Project #: P041967 and 42454***

Dear Ms. Sherrer:

Please find attached a copy of the above referenced reports that describe cultural resources investigations conducted for the widening of Interstate 26 (I-26) from Mile Marker (MM) 145-172 in Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties.

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to the I-26 corridor between mile markers 145 and 172. The proposed improvements would add a travel lane along both the eastbound and westbound side of I-26. The new travel lanes will primarily be constructed toward the existing median and would also include median clearing, barrier wall installation, cable guardrail installation, drainage upgrades, and design enhancements to the interchanges and ramps at Exits 149, 154, 159 and 165. The project will also expand and redesign the existing eastbound and westbound rest areas in Orangeburg County.

The project study area (PSA) extends approximately 2,000 feet on either side of the I-26 centerline and for approximately 27 miles along I-26. The PSA begins approximately 1.25 miles south of the Exit 145 interchange in Orangeburg County and ends approximately 0.63 miles north of the US 15 intersection (Exit 172) in Dorchester County. The PSA also includes extended improvement areas at several interchanges and overpasses. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) was generally defined as 300 feet beyond the existing right-of-way (ROW) or any planned new improvements. The archaeological survey examined areas within the PSA with higher potential for intact archaeological remains, but did not include shovel testing within the existing median, interchanges, or other previously disturbed areas. The historic architectural survey examined the entire APE with the only exceptions being resources located on parcels immediately adjacent to the PSA that are not within the actual viewshed. The majority of the PSA was surveyed during the initial Phase I survey and is described in the original report, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145-172*. The addendum survey report, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145 to 172 - ADDENDUM*, describes additional fieldwork completed for the rest area expansions and additional areas around the Vance Road interchange.



The archaeological survey identified four new sites (38DR0550, 38OR0456, 38OR0457, and 38OR0458) and five isolated finds. Site 38OR0456 is a twentieth century artifact scatter that is recommended **not eligible** for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 38OR0457, a twentieth century artifact scatter, Site 38OR0458, a late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifact scatter, and Site 38DR0550, a multi-component artifact scatter dating to both the Middle Woodland period and nineteenth to twentieth century could not be delineated beyond the PSA boundary. Therefore, their overall NRHP eligibility remains **unevaluated**. However, the portions of the sites that were examined lack significant research potential and no further work is recommended for these sites within the PSA. The isolated finds, which include both pre-contact and post-contact artifacts, fail to meet the standard of a site and are by definition **not eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP. **No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.**

The historic architectural survey revisited six previously recorded resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0988, 0028, 0111, 0112, 0113, and 0349/38OR0410) and one subresource (SHPO Site No. 0988.01) and identified and evaluated 57 previously unrecorded resources and 27 subresources (SHPO Site Nos. 0511-0552, 0557-0570, and 0572-0572.02). Three new subresources (SHPO Site Nos. 0028.01, 0028.02, and 0988.02) associated with two previously recorded resources were also recorded. Three of the revisited resources were found to be no longer extant and two remain **not eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP. All of the newly recorded resources are recommended **not eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP. One previously recorded resource, the White House United Methodist Church (SHPO Site No. 0028) is **listed on the NRHP**. Although the White House United Methodist Church falls within the PSA it is outside of the area of construction and **effects to this resource are not anticipated as a result of the current undertaking**. No right-of-way (ROW) will be acquired from the property, and no construction will occur near it (see Figure 2). However, as a precaution the following environmental commitment will be included in the Environmental Assessment document being prepared for the project:

*The boundaries of the White House Methodist Church (SHPO Site Number 0028) shall be clearly marked on all construction plans. No ground disturbing activities may take place within the church boundaries, and project personnel and equipment will be prohibited from entering the area.*

The archaeological and historic architectural surveys collectively revisited or recorded five cemeteries, including the White House United Methodist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0028.01/Site 38OR0462), Brantley Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0349/Site 38OR0410), Myers Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0547/Site 38OR0461), Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0536), and Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0545.01/Site 38OR0459). All of the cemeteries are recommended **not eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP, with the exception of the White House Methodist Church Cemetery, which is a **contributing resource** to the NRHP-listed White House Methodist Church (SHPO Site No. 0028).

All cemeteries are protected by South Carolina State Law (South Carolina Code 16-17-6000, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards) regardless of NRHP eligibility. Therefore, the project effects on the cemeteries were evaluated. Three of the documented cemeteries fall partially (White House Methodist Church Cemetery and Mount Zion Cemetery) or fully (Brantley Cemetery) within the PSA. The Myers Cemetery and Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery are located outside of the project PSA. No construction work is planned near them and they will not be affected by the undertaking.

The Brantley Cemetery is located within a wooded area of the I-26 median, approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the Four Holes Road overpass. Although Brantley Cemetery falls entirely within the

project PSA, current construction plans have been drafted to widen the interstate to the outside in this location and avoid impacts to the cemetery (see Figure 1). To further protect the cemetery during construction the following environmental commitment will be included in the Environmental Assessment document being prepared for this project:

*The boundaries of the Brantley Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0349/Site 38OR0410) 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. A Secretary of Interior (SOI) qualified archaeologist shall be required to be present during all ground disturbing activities that have potential to disturb unmarked graves in the Brantley Cemetery within the project construction limits along I-26.*

The White House Methodist Church Cemetery is located approximately 0.7 miles east of I-26 on the northern side of Five Chop Road (US 301). Although the western corner of the cemetery falls within the project PSA, current construction plans do not project impacts to the cemetery. Construction limits will stop approximately 0.2 miles to the west of the church and cemetery (see Figure 2). However, as a precaution the following environmental commitment will be included in the Environmental Assessment document being prepared for this project:

*The boundaries of the White House United Methodist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0028.01/Site 38OR0462) 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.*

The Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery is located approximately 0.29 miles southwest of I-26 along the north side of Arista Road. Although the southern boundary of the cemetery falls within the project PSA, current construction plans do not project impacts to the cemetery. Construction limits will stop approximately 0.1 miles east of the cemetery (see Figure 3). However, as a precaution the following environmental commitment will be included in the Environmental Assessment document being prepared for this project:

*The boundaries of the Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0545.01/Site 38OR0459) 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.*

Based on the results of the 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, the Department 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,



Rebecca Shepherd  
Chief Archaeologist

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report

I ( [redacted] ) concur in the above determination.

Signed: Rebecca Shepherd Date: 11/16/25

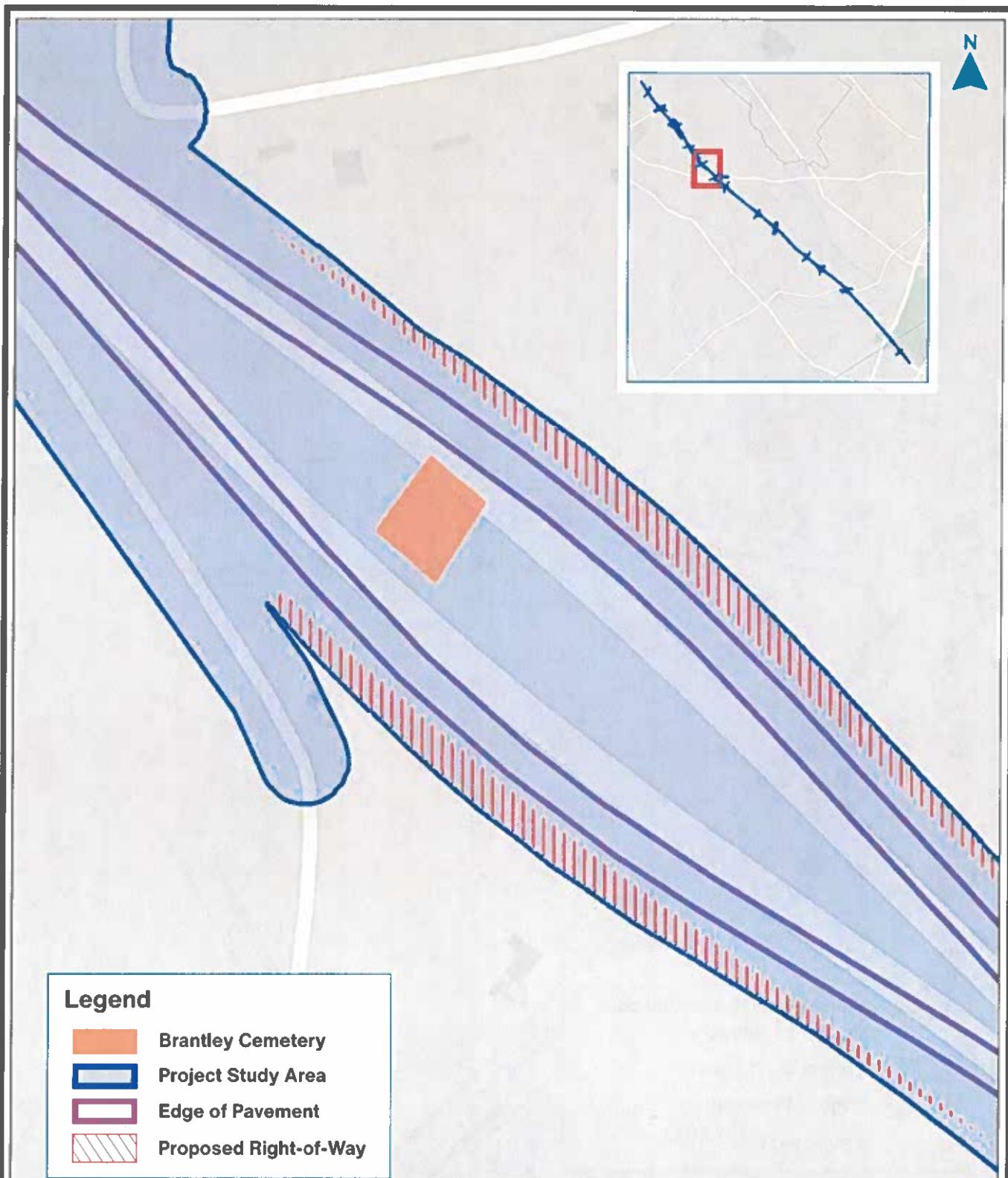
cc: Aaron Dawson, FHWA  
Russell Townsend, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
Stephen J. Yerka, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation  
LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation  
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cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation  
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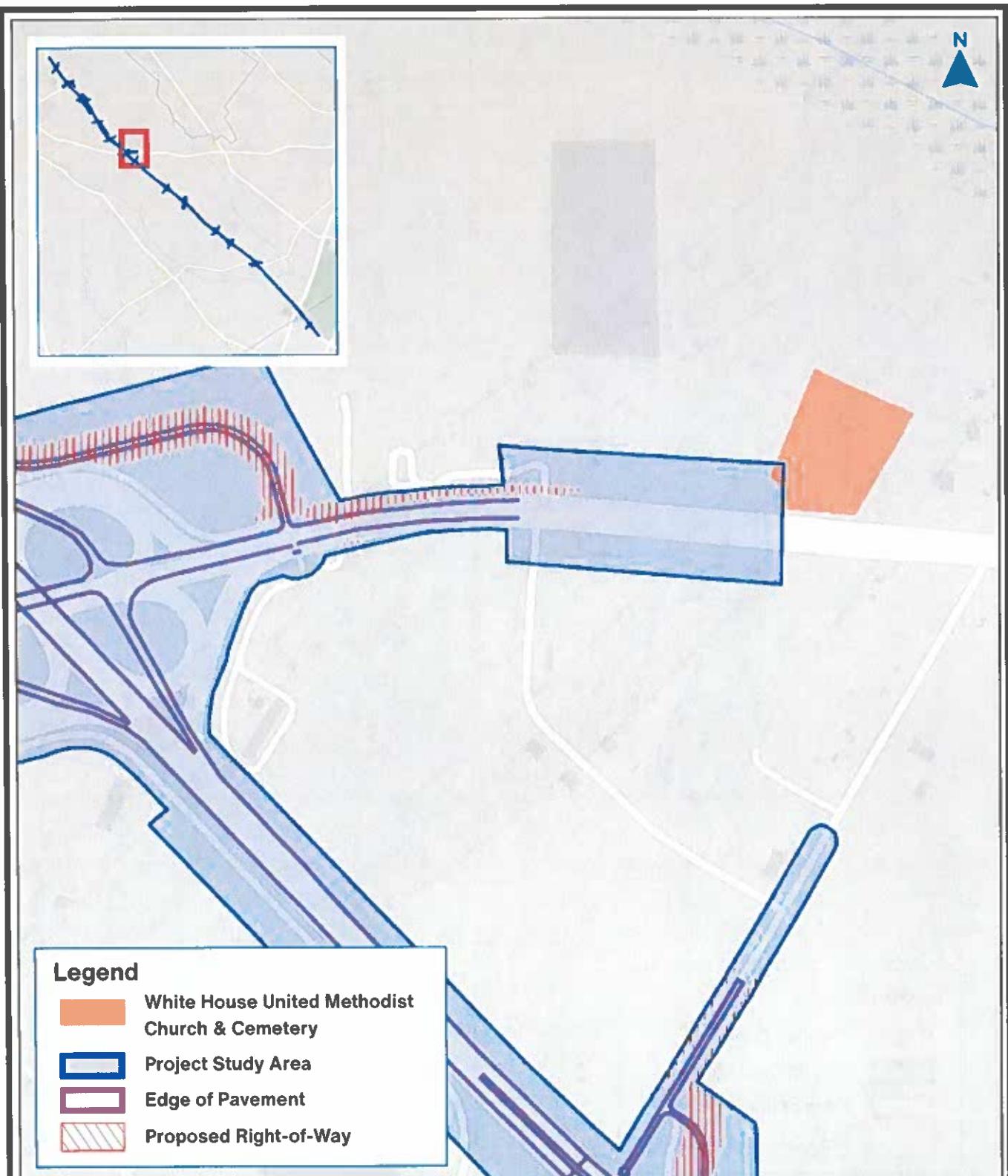
BRANTLEY CEMETERY

ORANGEBURG COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure

1

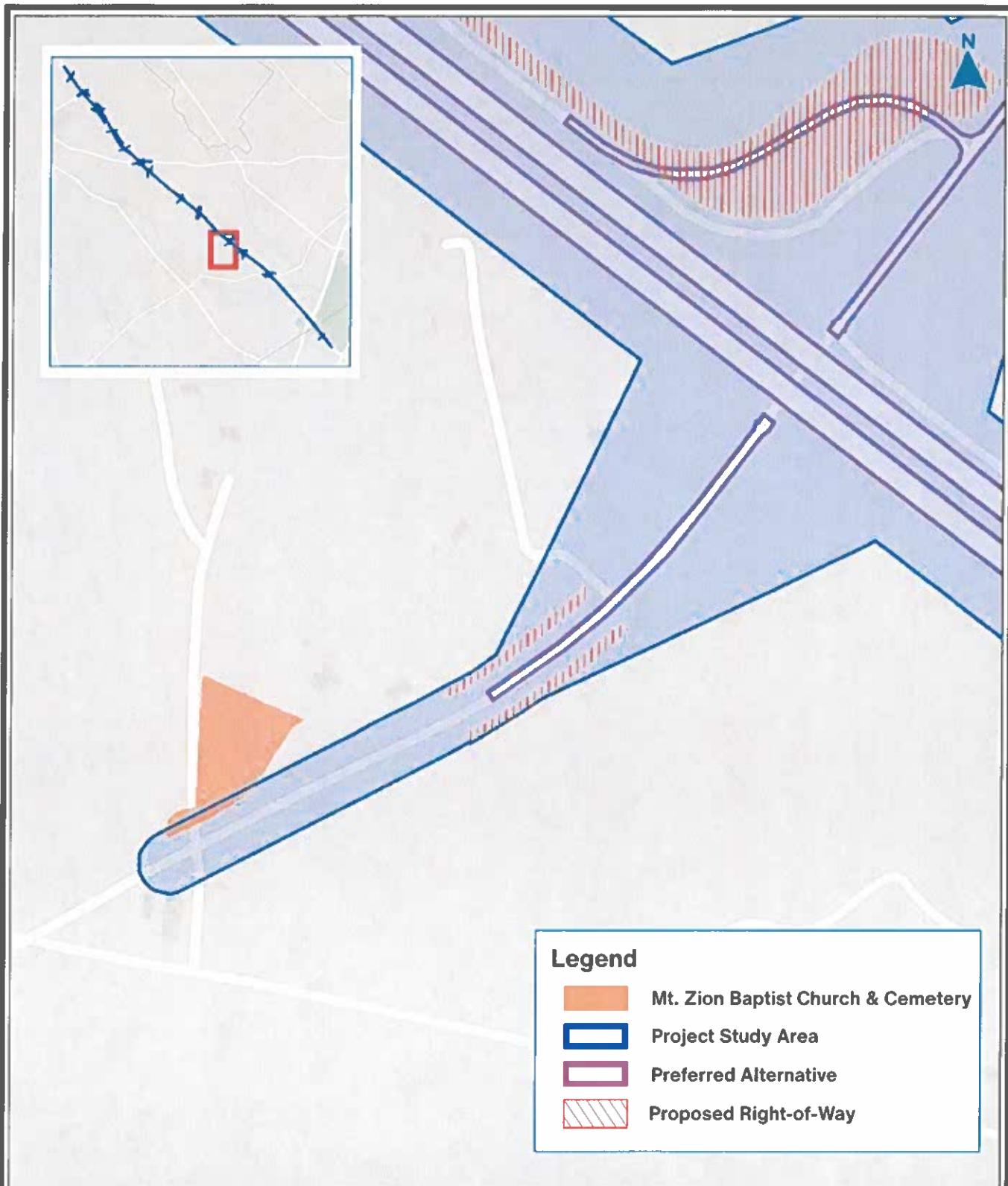




## WHITE HOUSE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH & CEMETERY

ORANGEBURG COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure  
2



### MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH & CEMETERY

ORANGEBURG COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure  
**3**



South Carolina  
Department of Transportation

Environmental Services Office  
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November 6, 2025

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

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see pg 293 for  
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11/10/25  
2020-66-1*

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Sincerely,



Rebecca Shepherd  
Chief Archaeologist

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report

I (do not) concur in the above determination.

Signed: Cassie Roper for Wunchy Ann Date: 12/4/25

ec: Aaron Dawson, FHWA  
Russell Townsend, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
Stephen J. Yerka, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation  
LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation  
Whitney Warrior, United Keetoowah

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

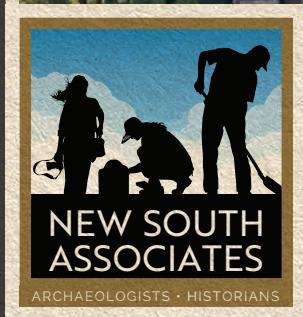
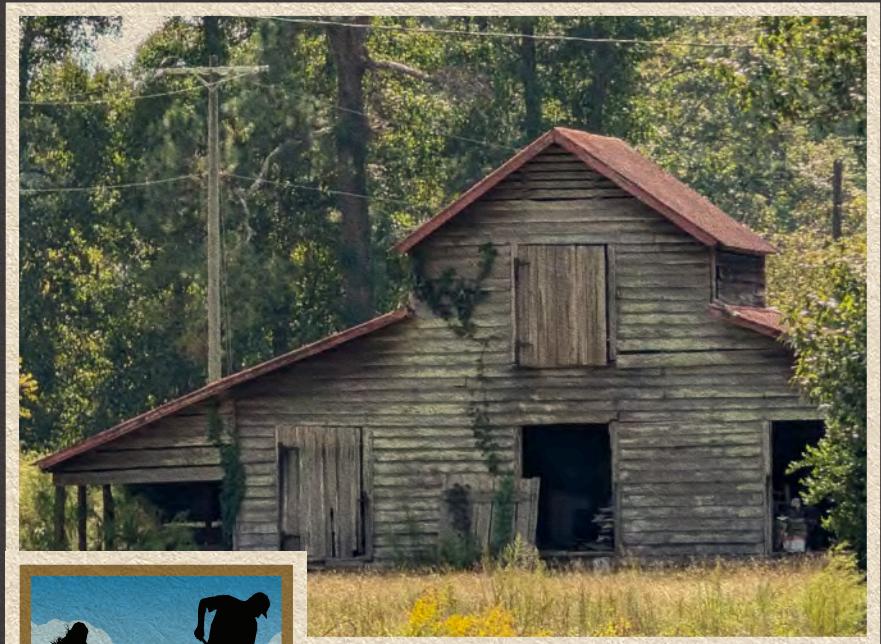
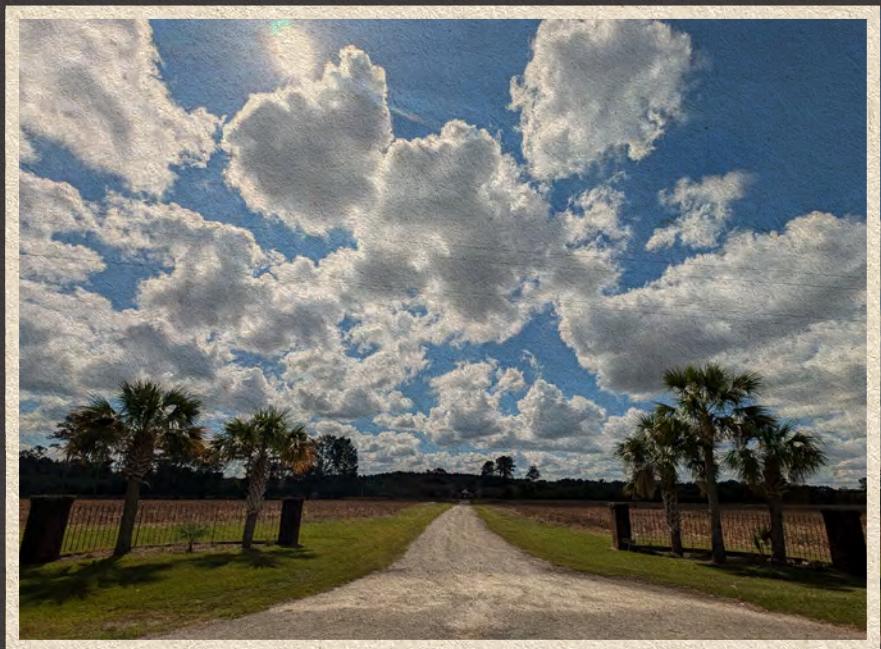
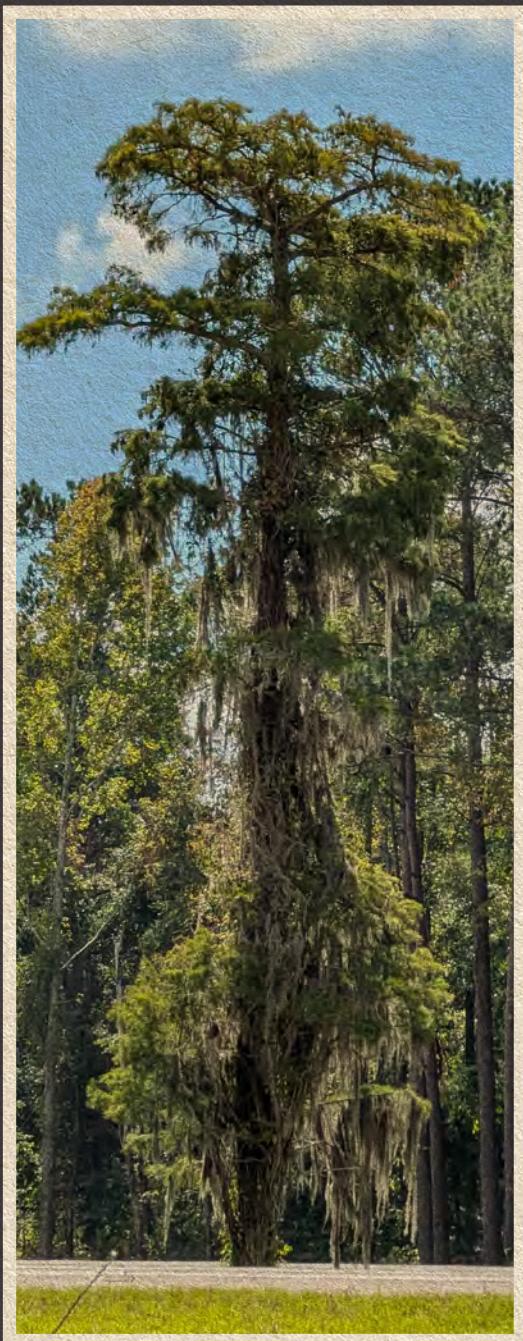
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# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF I-26 FROM MILE MARKER 145 TO 172

ORANGEBURG AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA





# Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145 to 172

Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina

Report Submitted to

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Michael Baker International  
700 Huger Street • Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Report prepared by

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New South Associates, Inc.  
1819 Hampton Street • Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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Natalie Adams Pope, MA, RPA – Principal Investigator

Sean Stucker – Co-Author and Senior Historian

Lauren Christian – Co-Author and Senior Archaeologist

Natalie Adams Pope – Co-Author and Principal Investigator

Kelly Garcia – Co-Author and Archaeologist

November 13, 2025 • **Final Report**  
New South Associates Technical Report 5012

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# Abstract

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to the I-26 Corridor between Mile Markers (MM) 145 and 172 in Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina. The proposed undertaking would add a travel lane in each direction of I-26 toward the existing median and would also include median clearing, barrier wall installation, cable guardrail installation, drainage upgrades, and design enhancements to the interchanges and ramps at Exit 149, Exit 154, Exit 159, and Exit 165. The project study area (PSA) begins approximately 1.25 miles south of the Exit 145 interchange in Orangeburg County and ends approximately 0.63 miles north of the US 15 intersection (Exit 172) in Dorchester County, approximately two miles south of the I-95/I-26 junction (Exit 169), and includes extended improvement areas at several overpasses, typically 2000 feet from the I-26 centerline in each direction.

New South Associates (NSA) completed a Phase I cultural resources survey from October through November 2024 and from February 28 to March 25, 2025. The archaeological and historic architectural surveys sought to identify significant cultural resources within the PSA and Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assist SCDOT in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). The surveys were conducted in accordance with the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Research and Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places. NSA was also tasked with investigating several cemeteries, including the previously unnamed Brantley Cemetery (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] Site Number 0349/Site 380R0410). This cemetery is located in the median of I-26 near MM 153, so it may be directly affected by the road widening and may require relocation.

The Phase I archaeological survey identified four sites and five isolated finds (IFs) in the PSA. Three of the sites extended outside the PSA boundary and could not be fully assessed for their National Register eligibility. The evaluated portions of these sites do not contribute to their overall eligibility. The fourth site and the IFs are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Phase I historic architectural survey identified and evaluated 56 new resources with 25 new subresources in the APE. It also included revisits of six previously recorded resources, three of which were found to be not extant and one of which is listed in the NRHP: White House United Methodist Church (SHPO

Abstract

Site Number 0028). Two subresources associated with the church were newly recorded, including SHPO Site Number 0028.01/Site 380R0462, White House United Methodist Church Cemetery, which is a contributing resource of the White House Methodist Church. None of the other newly or previously recorded historic architectural resources are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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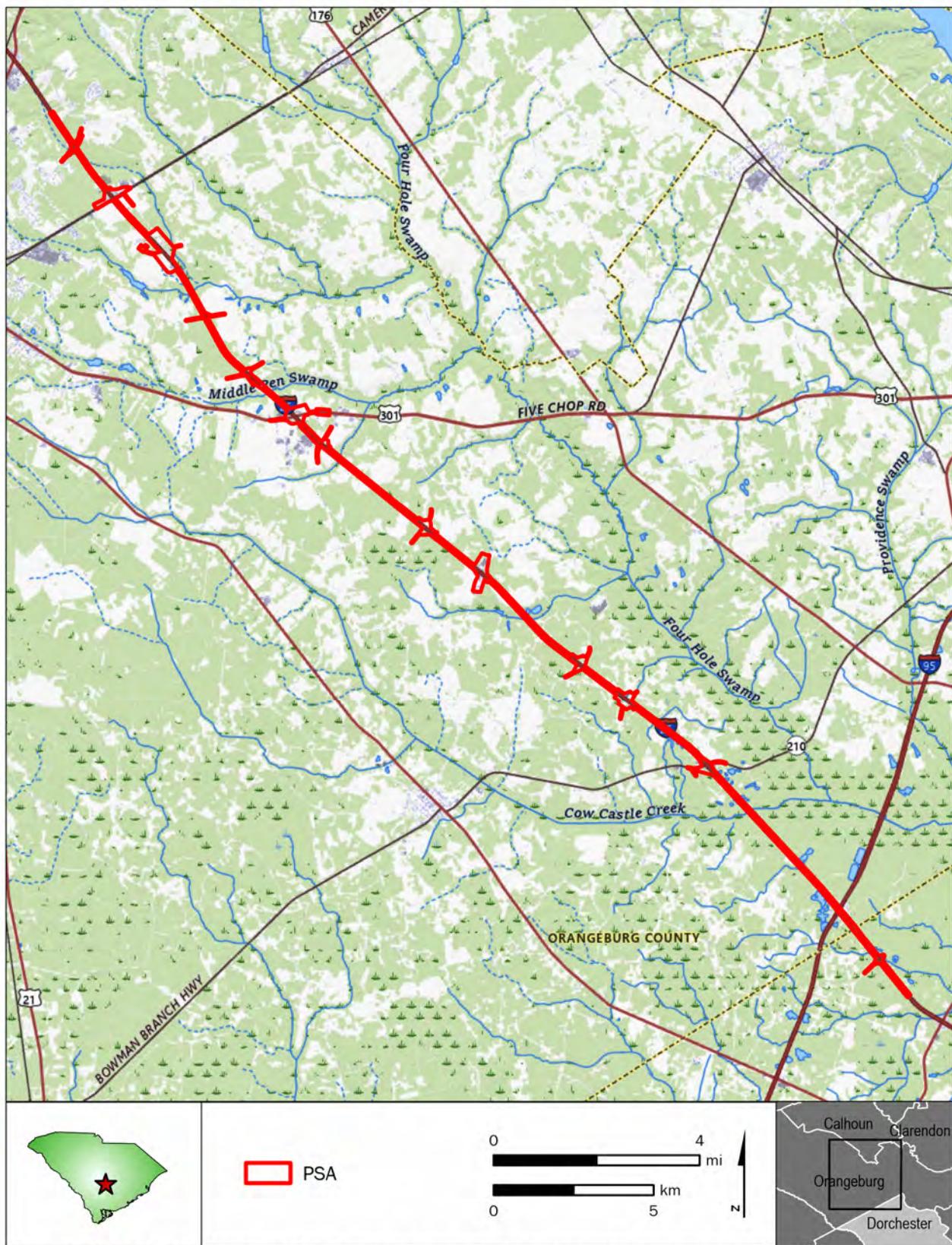
# 1. Introduction

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to the I-26 Corridor between MM 145 and 172 in Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina. The proposed undertaking would add a travel lane in each direction of I-26 toward the existing median and would also include median clearing, barrier wall installation, cable guardrail installation, drainage upgrades, and design enhancements to the interchanges and ramps at Exit 149, Exit 154, Exit 159, and Exit 165. The project study area (PSA) begins approximately 1.25 miles south of the Exit 145 interchange in Orangeburg County and ends approximately 0.63 miles north of the US 15 intersection (Exit 172) in Dorchester County, approximately two miles south of the I-95/I-26 junction (Exit 169), and includes extended improvement areas at several overpasses, typically 2,000 feet from the I-26 centerline in each direction.

The proposed widening project would be completed in two phases. Phase 1 includes widening I-26 from the eastern limits of the interchange with US 601 at Exit 145 through the interchange with US 301 at Exit 154. This phase of the project also includes improving the interchanges and ramps at Exits 149 and 154. Phase 2 includes widening I-26 from the eastern limits of the interchange with US 301 at Exit 154 to the western limits of the interchange with US 15 at Exit 172. The second phase of the project includes improving the interchanges and ramps at Exit 159 and 165. Improving the Interchange with I-26 and I-95 is excluded from Phase 2, as it was surveyed as a separate project. This report includes the survey of both phases, which are discussed as a single undertaking.

For the purposes of developing design alternatives, the PSA is measured as 75 feet outside of the existing right-of-way (ROW) corridor along the mainline/frontage road and includes the median area to provide full coverage between the northbound and southbound lanes. The PSA includes the entire area of the following interchanges: at SC 33 (Exit 149), Gramling Road (State Rd S-38-65), US 301 (Exit 154), between US 301 (Exit 154) and Big Buck Boulevard, S-36 Homestead Road (Exit 159), and at SC 210 (Exit 165). The PSA also includes a 150-foot-wide corridor in each direction from the centerline of I-26 for the following overpasses: Belleville Road, Old Elloree Road, Four Holes Road, Big Buck Boulevard, Log Cabin Road, Arista Road, Ebenezer Road, and Weathers Farm Road. The I-26 and I-95 interchange was excluded from the PSA since it was surveyed as part of a separate project (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1.  
Project Location Map



Basemap: USGS National Map (2025) - Quads: Orangeburg North, SC; Orangeburg South, SC; Indian Creek Branch, SC; Feldersville, SC; and Wadboo Swamp, SC

The scope of work (SOW) defines the PSA as those areas that could be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. The PSA for the undertaking follows I-26 for approximately 27 miles through Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties, and the APE for most of the corridor was defined as 300 feet beyond the existing ROW or planned new improvements, to include resources that would be visually affected. The archaeological survey examined areas within the PSA with higher potential for the presence of intact archaeological remains, but did not include shovel testing within the existing median, interchanges, or previously disturbed areas such as access roads that parallel the interstate. The historic architectural survey covered the entire APE with the only exceptions being resources located on parcels immediately adjacent to the PSA that are not within the actual viewshed; this exclusion was added to the survey parameters in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and SCDDOT. As specified in the project scope, archival research related to the Brantley Cemetery was intended to assist in identifying potential living descendants, finding documentation regarding possible previous disinterment, and locating a possible place for reinterment.

Specific project tasks included background research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. Background research entailed reviews of previously recorded archaeological sites, reviews of previously recorded historic architectural resources, and the development of precontact and historical contexts for the project area, mostly as it relates to Orangeburg County. These contexts provided information necessary for survey planning as well as for the interpretation and evaluation of identified cultural resources. Fieldwork involved the archaeological field survey of the PSA and the historic architectural field survey of the APE. All but one of the cemeteries, the Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery, were recorded as both archaeological sites and historic architectural resources. Laboratory analysis of recovered archaeological materials focused on identifying the chronology and functions of newly recorded sites.

Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator. Lauren Christian, MA, RPA, served as archaeology field director, and Kelly Garcia, MA, served as crew chief. Marcus Allen, David Amrine, Noah Croy, Ashlynn Dorroh, Joe Farenki, Morgan Henderson, Jessica Owen, and Ray Spade assisted them in the field. Architectural Historian Sean Stucker, MHP, conducted the historic architectural survey. Fieldwork occurred between September 23 and October 23, 2024, and between February 28 and March 25, 2025. This report is divided into eight chapters, including this Introduction. Chapter 2 contains an environmental overview, and Chapter 3 presents the cultural background of the study area. Chapter 4 documents the previously recorded cultural resources and previous surveys within 0.5 miles of the PSA, and Chapter 5 discusses the survey methodologies. Chapter 6 presents the archaeological survey results, while Chapter 7 presents the historic architectural survey results, and

Chapter 8 offers the recommendations and conclusions. Appendix A contains the archaeology survey results maps, Appendix B provides an artifact inventory, and Appendix C provides the chain of title research associated with the Brantley Cemetery.

## 2. Environmental Setting

The PSA along I-26 is located in Dorchester and Orangeburg Counties, South Carolina. It is situated in the Coastal Plain physiographic province of South Carolina.

### Physiography and Soils

The Coastal Plain reflects a formerly submerged portion of the continental shelf that became exposed as a result of lower sea levels following the Last Glacial Maximum. Surface morphology reflects ancient shorelines created by intermittent higher sea levels as well as the influence of erosional processes by water and wind. A distinct feature of the region consists of a series of island-beach ridge sequences that appear as a series of broad, depositional terraces running sub-parallel to the coastline and extending inland approximately 100 km (62 mi.) to the Orangeburg Scarp. The edge of each terrace consists of a discontinuous sand ridge that represents the remains of an earlier barrier island chain, while the clayey sand plain behind each was once back-barrier tidal flat lagoons and marshes (Colquhoun 1969). Beginning at the base of the Orangeburg Scarp and heading toward the coast, the major terraces include the Coharie, Sunderland, Okefenokee, Wicomico, Penholoway and Talbot, Pamlico, and Princess Anne. The major escarpments are the Orangeburg, Parler, Surry, Dorchester, Summerville, and Bether. The escarpment forming the present sea level is the Cainhoy (Murphy 1995:96). Due to their elevated topographical positions, the terraces played significant roles in site locational patterning throughout the development of the region. Locations of both major transportation arteries and settlements closely correspond to this underlying geologic structure (Cable et al. 1996).

The Coastal Plain is the largest landform region in South Carolina, ranging between 120 and 150 miles from the Sandhills to the Atlantic Ocean (~20,000 square miles). The topography of this region varies from rolling hills to nearly flat areas, with elevations ranging from sea level to 300 feet above sea level (asl). The area is comprised mostly of sedimentary rocks formed from the compaction of mud, silt, sand, and other marine sediments into shale and sandstone. Due to the vast area of the Coastal Plain, it is often divided into two smaller geographic regions: the Inner and Outer Coastal Plain. The Inner Coastal Plain has rolling and hilly topography with elevations ranging from 220 to 300 feet asl. This area marked a

temporary shoreline between 20 to 30 million years ago when the shoreline retreated. The Outer Coastal Plain, on the other hand, is flatter and nearly featureless. The land gradually slopes to sea level through a series of ten broken terraces that were formed through marine and fluvial processes. Although this area is much flatter than the Inner Coastal Plain, it is characterized by a number of terraces and diverted rivers and streams (Cooke 1936; Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Carolina Bays are shallow, elliptical depressions ranging between approximately one and four kilometers in length that are common in the Coastal Plain. They are believed to have been caused by either a meteor shower, tidal eddies, or wind deflation in combination with lake wave scouring. Of these, the third theory has the strongest academic support (Murphy 1995:138–140). These bays were important to the Native American population of the area since they provided easily accessible wetland resources (Brooks et al. 1986). About 500,000 of these bays exist in the Coastal Plain from Maryland to Florida. Their axes typically parallel each other in a northwest-southeast direction, with deposits of thick sand along the southeast and northeast edges. In the field, Carolina Bays typically resemble isolated swamps with standing water and buttressed trees (Bennet and Nelson 1991; Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

It is reasonably expected that soil drainage had an impact on the location of precontact and historic settlement patterns, as well as cultivation. Precontact settlements in the nearby Francis Marion National Forest area are typically found on well-drained soils near the interface with a wetland margin. This would have provided an abundant and rich foraging catchment area. Historic sites are also found on well-drained ridges that provided a transportation artery in and out of the area.

The soils within the PSA consist of Rains-Noboco-Lynchburg-Dothan-Coxville-Clarendon, Noboco-Dothan, Rains-Noboco-Lynchburg-Goldsboro-Coxville-Bonneau, Mouzon-Johns-Hobcaw, Rains-Lynchburg-Goldsboro, and Wagram-Noboco-Lakeland. Upon taking a closer look, the soil types within this PSA are much more diverse in drainage and slope. The PSA has 38 soil types, ranging from very poorly to well drained. The soils are further described in Table 2.1.

*Table 1.1. Soil Types Mapped in the PSA*

Map Unit	Map Unit Name	Drainage Class	Notes	Percentage of PSA (%)
AeC	Ailey sand	Well drained	6–10% slopes	0.2
Bb	Bibb sandy loam	Poorly drained		0.9
BIB	Blanton sand	Moderately well drained	0–6% slopes	1.6

Table 1.1. Soil Types Mapped in the PSA

Map Unit	Map Unit Name	Drainage Class	Notes	Percentage of PSA (%)
BoB	Bonneau sand	Well drained	0-4% slopes	1.7
By	Bryars loam	Very poorly drained		0.4
CdA	Clarendon loamy sand	Moderately well drained	0-2% slopes	0.6
Cx	Coxville sandy loam	Poorly drained		2.4
DaA	Dothan loamy sand	Well drained	0-2% slopes	4.6
DaB	Dothan loamy sand	Well drained	2-6% slopes	0.4
Dn	Dunbar sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained		0.2
Eo	Elloree loamy fine sand	Poorly drained	Occasionally flooded	1.5
FaB	Faceville loamy sand	Well drained	2-6% slopes	1.5
FuB	Fuquay sand	Well drained	0-6% slopes	4.7
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand	Moderately well drained	0-2% slopes	17.7
Gr	Grifton fine sandy loam	Poorly drained	Frequently flooded	0.1
Hp	Haplaquents	Moderately well drained	Loamy	0.1
IzA	Izagora silt loam	Moderately well drained	0-2% slopes	0.1
Js	Johnston sandy loam	Very poorly drained		3.0
LcB	Lucy loamy sand	Well drained	0-6% slopes	0.2
LcC	Lucy loamy sand	Well drained	6-10% slopes	0.1
Ln	Lynchburg loamy sand	Somewhat poorly drained	0-2% slopes	2.2
Ly	Lynchburg fine sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	0-2% slopes	11.8
Mo	Mouzon fine sandy loam	Poorly drained		1.7
NeC	Neeses loamy sand	Well drained	6-10% slopes	0.7
NoA	Noboco loamy sand	Well drained	0-2% slopes	14.3
NoB	Noboco loamy sand	Well drained	2-6% slopes	2.0
OcA	Ocilla sand	Somewhat poorly drained	0-2% slopes	4.6
OrB	Orangeburg loamy sand	Well drained	2-6% slopes	1.0
OrC	Orangeburg loamy sand	Well drained	6-10% slopes	0.3
Pa	Pantego fine sandy loam	Very poorly drained		0.1
Ph	Pelham loamy sand	Poorly drained	0-2% slopes	0.3
Ra	Rains sandy loam	Poorly drained	0-2% slopes	3.2
RnA	Rains sandy loam	Poorly drained	0-2% slopes, Atlantic Coast Flatwoods	12.2
Sa	Stallings loamy sand	Somewhat poorly drained		0.3
Se	Seagate sand	Somewhat poorly drained		0.6
TpB	Troup sand	Somewhat excessively drained	0-6% slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	2.4
TpC	Troup sand	Somewhat excessively drained	6-10% slopes, Southern Coastal Plain	0.1
Ud	Udorthents	Moderately well drained	Loamy	0.1
W	Water			0.1
Total				100

## Climate

The climate of the Coastal Plain Region has been described as “humid subtropical”, typified by short, mild winters and hot, humid summers (Critchfield 1974). The ocean moderates temperatures on the coast; consequently, maximum temperatures are lower, and minimum temperatures are higher than in inland locations. Moreover, the growing season is longer, ranging from approximately 225 days in the Piedmont to nearly 300 days on the coast (Carter 1974). On the South Carolina coast, average July temperatures reach 27.2 degrees Celsius (C; 90 degrees Fahrenheit [F]), while average January temperatures range between 8.8 degrees C (48 degrees F) and 10 degrees C (50 degrees F; Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Summers are dominated by warm, moist, tropical air masses, and precipitation during this season is generally produced by convection storms. Winter precipitation, by contrast, originates from continental fronts out of the north and west. Spring is usually the driest season, but rare drought conditions can occur in the fall. The Coastal Plain averages 1,320 millimeters of annual rainfall (Long 1980). Periods of drought have been noted by historical writers, which caused considerable damage to livestock and crops. Robert Mills noted that the “summer of 1728 was uncommonly hot; the face of the earth was completely parched; the pools of standing water dried up, and the field reduced to the greatest distress” (Mills 1972:447–448).

Tropical cyclones of hurricane force are a common feature of the Coastal Plain Region (Purvis and Landers 1973). The storm tides associated with hurricanes typically raise mean sea level 2-6 meters above normal and can result in extensive inland flooding (Myers 1975; Purvis and Landers 1973). Peak hurricane season occurs in late summer and early fall, but the earliest tend to strike the South Carolina coast in May. Rainfall associated with hurricanes contributes about 15 percent of the annual precipitation along the coast and can result in enormous quantities of rain within a period of only a couple of days (Purvis and Landers 1973).

## Flora

The two natural ecosystems of the mainland consist of upland forest communities generally assignable to oak-pine and loblolly-shortleaf pine associations, and swamp communities in the more poorly drained locations. In general, the upland communities are concentrated on

the barrier island facies of the terrace complexes, while the swamp communities occur most heavily on the back-barrier lagoon facies and along river bottoms. Freshwater stream environments constitute a third ecosystem (Braun 1950).

Higher ground areas in the Coastal Plain typically have forests of pine and hardwood, while white oak, sweet gum, willow oak, and black gum are common in lower-sloped forests. The river floodplains are home to sweet gum, laurel oak, water hickory, overcup oak, cypress, and tupelo. Open savannahs are also common in the Coastal Plain, consisting of dominant grasses and longleaf pines (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

## Historic and Modern Land Usage within the Survey Area

Throughout the 1700s and 1800s, the land within the survey area contained agricultural settlements located in the area between Columbia/Charleston Road and Four Holes Swamp/Creek. Although many new towns were established in Orangeburg County with the launch of the railroads in the mid-1800s, no rail lines passed through or even near the survey area, which resulted in that part of the county remaining undeveloped throughout the nineteenth century. Although a few named points are shown on maps from the early 1900s, all were essentially family-name settlements, and none could be considered actual towns.

According to the earliest historic aerial photographs of the region (1937 and 1957), the majority of the survey area remained agricultural at that time (NETRonline 2024; United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration 1937). The agricultural areas were interspersed with numerous swamps and woodlands that may have been silvicultural. All of the roads that cross I-26 within the survey area were already present by the 1950s, though some—like Four Holes Road—were rerouted (with old portion being renamed as Boone Road), while others that had previously existed on both side of the interstate either no longer connected across or were discontinued altogether (such as Bell Road in the Bowman vicinity). Numerous gravel roads and push piles associated with logging are visible in recent aerial photographs. Except at the north end of the survey area, where suburban development associated with Orangeburg is present and in areas immediately around some of the interchanges, where commercial development tends towards chain restaurants and gas stations, sparse development in the survey area remains the norm today.

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# 3. Cultural Overview

The following overview of the cultural history of the region aids in the interpretation and evaluation of archaeological and historical areas within the I-26 MM 145 to 172 tract.

## Precontact Overview

South Carolina's precontact period can be divided into the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period, the Woodland period, and the Mississippian period.

### Paleoindian Period (11,500–10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period reflects the first known human occupation in North America and is archaeologically expressed by the presence of fluted and unfluted, lanceolate projectile points (Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton), side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The climate was cool and dry, and water levels were significantly lower than they are today. The Paleoindian period in the Southeast is believed to span 11,500–10,000 B.P., and in South Carolina, it is generally divided into Early (11,500–11,000 B.P.), Middle (11,000–10,500 B.P.), and Late (10,500–10,000 B.P.) subperiods on the basis of variation in stone tools, which broadly follow a lanceolate pattern (Justice 1987).

Theories have recently shifted regarding the emergence of humans in the Americas. Pre-Clovis claims of human occupation of eastern North America predate the Paleoindian components. In South Carolina, work at the Topper site on the Savannah River yielded possible Pre-Clovis evidence in the form of numerous small blades, burins, burin spalls, microblades, and blade cores found in alluvial sediments at least 13,000–15,000 years old, overlying 20,000-year-old Pleistocene clay (Goodyear 1999; Goodyear et al. 1998). Additionally, investigations of the Page-Ladson site in Florida revealed stone tools with butchered mastodon bones in an undisturbed context, which was radiocarbon dated to circa 14,500 years before present (Halligan et al. 2016). Two cores from this site were also analyzed for pollen and Sporormiella. The Sporormiella disappeared from the record around 12,700 cal BP, but returned between 10,750 and 10,200 cal BP. Pollen results indicate a

cool and dry climate before 14,500 cal BP, an increase in temperature and precipitation between 14,500 and 12,600 cal BP, and a warmer and drier climate after 12,600 cal BP (Perrotti 2017).

The Clovis First theory, however, has been widely regarded as the main peopling theory of the Americas. The original Clovis toolkit was unearthed in 1929 at Blackwater Draw near Clovis, New Mexico. Artifacts typical of this period include lanceolate fluted projectile points, scrapers, and bone implements made of ivory, antler, or bone. This model suggests that the crossing of the Bering land bridge aided in the peopling of the Americas during the last ice age, resulting in rapid spread and development in North and South America (Davis 2021; Whitley and Dorn 1993).

Paleoindian peoples are typically understood to have been highly mobile, big-game hunting, and gathering bands. Regional settlement patterns were thought to be tied to high-quality lithic resources (Gardner 1974). Toolkits recovered from Paleoindian sites indicate a focus on processing megafauna (side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills), although some researchers suggest reliance on a more diverse resource set (Meltzer 1988). Anderson (1990) proposed that Paleoindian peoples found key areas and used them as staging areas for subsequent population expansion. While evidence for the exploitation of Pleistocene megafauna in South Carolina has been documented (Goodyear et al. 1989), it is unclear to what degree Paleoindian people depended on these animals for their subsistence. Many researchers believe that subsistence choices in the later Paleoindian Dalton phase, dating to 10,500–9,900 B.P., included a variety of plant and animal foods (Goodyear 1982). Some believe the appearance of the Dalton point style signifies a change from hunting megafauna to hunting smaller woodland species, such as deer (Goodyear 1982; Morse 1973). While the development certainly indicates a change in Paleoindian technology, reliance on sophisticated lithic technology persisted into the Dalton phase. The prevalence of this technology indicates that technological solutions to resource procurement and processing were key adaptive strategies of Paleoindian peoples (Sassaman et al. 1990).

## Archaic Period (10,000–3,000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic period (10,000–8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to the environmental warming during the post-Pleistocene (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). As opposed to the forms present during the Paleoindian period, Early Archaic points are notched, and sites are defined by the presence of the Taylor side-notched points, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Chapman 1985; Coe 1964). These point types were much

more abundant than the previously discussed Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population was in place by the tenth millennium. The use of bone fishhooks was also common in this period. The diet consisted mainly of fish, shellfish, deer, raccoon, turkey, opossum, squirrel, waterfowl, turtle, acorns, hickory nuts, walnuts, seeds, and roots. Sites from this period are richer and more numerous with indication of seasonal migration, highly mobile small bands, and more than one ecological area exploited (Kovacik and Winberry 1987a). Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Cable (1982) proposed that changes in technology from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic periods reflect changes in settlement organization in response to post-Pleistocene warming. Cable argued that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous throughout the Early Archaic. The settlement strategy emphasized residential mobility rather than logistic mobility, which would be manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology.

The Middle Archaic period (8,000–5,000 B.P.) was characterized by stemmed points, including Kirk Stemmed, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and the lanceolate Guilford. Typically, the Morrow Mountain and Guilford types are better represented in the South Carolina record.

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1996) definition of a foraging society. This definition proposed that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. Binford believed that differences in environmental structure could be traced to large-scale climatic factors and further noted that a collector system could arise under any condition that limited the ability of hunter-gatherers to relocate residences. During his work in the Haw River area of North Carolina, Cable (1982) argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging.

It has been noted, however, that there is a high degree of variability in site size and density, which is believed to reflect functional differences, duration of habitation, or possibly group size. For instance, Anderson (1996:236) found that Middle Archaic components were located in the floodplain and upland locations. However, the greater diversity of floodplain assemblages suggested to him that habitation took place along the water's edge and that upland knolls were used for hunting and butchering tasks. Typically, though, upland sites' assemblages had limited diversity and density, matching the Middle Archaic pattern of short-term extractive activities.

The Late Archaic period (5,000–3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological

innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed projectile point characterizes the period as well as the technological development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5,000–3,100 B.P.) and the later sand-tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000–2,900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities and have a great deal of chronological overlap. The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponded with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4,500 B.P.). The Late Archaic also indicates the first evidence of trading, particularly with chert. With the increase in settlement permanence also brought about agriculture, domestication, and shell midden formation (Kovacik and Winberry 1987a).

## Woodland Period (3,000–800 B.P.)

Savannah River Stemmed points reduce in size later on during the Thom's Creek phase and are classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed (Oliver 1981). Anderson and Joseph (1988:197) noted that there appears to be a “long co-occurrence of both large and small forms”, suggesting that one type did not replace the other. However, it is believed that this point type carries into the Woodland period.

The people of the Woodland period had an increased reliance on agriculture but still hunted and gathered. Agricultural systems enabled larger populations and more sedentary lifestyles to occur. The stone tools of the Archaic period were replaced with an increased bow and arrow use, with a more dominant focus on the solitary hunter. Common material remains that point to this period include pottery, structural post holes, and smaller triangular points (Kovacik and Winberry 1987b).

Refuge (3,000–2,600 B.P.) and Deptford (2,800–1,500 B.P.) potteries follow the Stallings and Thom's Creek wares. The Refuge series is characterized by a compact, sandy or gritty paste and a sloppy, simple stamped, dentate stamped, or random punctated decoration (DePratter 1976). They are very similar to the preceding Thom's Creek wares, and Anderson (1982:265) noted that the typologies are “marred by a lack of reference to the Thom's Creek series” and that the Punctate and Incised types are indistinguishable from Thom's Creek.

By the end of the Thom's Creek phase, small non-shell midden sites are found which continue into the Refuge phase (Peterson 1971:164–168). This settlement fragmentation probably is related to an increase in sea level (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1980), which drowned the tidal marshes and sites that the Thom's Creek people relied on.

This stress on the subsistence base may have resulted in an expansion of the settlement system into various environmental settings (Hanson 1982:21–23). Sassaman et al. (1990) believed that the development of mature, upland tributaries was also essential to this process.

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

It has also been noted that there is a co-occurrence of the larger triangular Yadkin and Badin type points with smaller triangular forms such as Caraway which has traditionally been attributed to the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods (Sassaman et al. 1990; Trinkley 1990). Blanton et al. (1986) believed that these point types may have been used at the same time for different purposes.

The Deptford phase continues on into the Middle Woodland Period. However, the Deptford phase is still part of an early carved paddle stamped tradition which is believed to have been replaced by a northern intrusion of wrapped paddle stamping (Trinkley 1990). In South Carolina, the Middle Woodland is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. It is characterized by the Wilmington phase on the southern coast and the Hanover, McClellanville/Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages on the northern coast.

McClellanville (Trinkley 1981) and Santee (Anderson 1982) wares are characterized by a fine to medium sandy paste with a surface treatment primarily of V-shaped simple stamping. Although the two potteries are very similar, the Santee series may have later features, such as excavate rims and interior rim stamping which the McClellanville Series pottery does not exhibit. Both of these types concentrate on the north-central coast of the state (Trinkley 1990).

Wilmington and Hanover are actually believed to be regional varieties of the same ceramic tradition. It is characterized by crushed sherd or grog tempering which makes up 30–40 percent of the paste and ranges from 3–10 millimeters in size. Waring (Williams 1968:221) saw the Wilmington wares was intrusive from the Carolina coast, but the pottery has some Deptford traits. Caldwell and McCann (1941:n.p.) observed that, “the Wilmington complex

proper contains all the main kinds of decoration which occurs in the Deptford complex with the probable exception of Deptford Linear Check stamped" (Anderson 1982:275). Therefore, cord-marked, check-stamped, simple-stamped, and fabric-impressed are found with sherd-tempered potteries. Radiocarbon dates for Wilmington and Hanover phase sites range from  $135\pm85$  B.C. from site 38BK134 to A.D.  $1120\pm100$  from a Wilmington house at the Charles Towne Landing site (38CH1). Dates seem to cluster, however, from about 1,550–1,050 B.P. (Trinkley 1990:18).

Essentially, the Late Woodland is a continuation of previous Middle Woodland assemblages. In Berkeley County, the Late Woodland is characterized by a continuation of the Santee pottery series. The Hanover and Mount Pleasant pottery series are also found as late as 950 B.P. (Trinkley 1990). Cable (2002:15) indicated that Wilmington and Cape Fear Fabric Impressed dominate during this period as well. Unfortunately, this period is difficult to delineate from the preceding Middle Woodland Period or subsequent Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sites with Late Woodland or Mississippian occupations tend to contain small, triangular points such as the Caraway or Pee Dee (Coe 1964).

Stoltman (1974) observed that Late Woodland sites in the Middle Coastal Plain have a settlement pattern characterized by dispersed upland settlement, which he believes may indicate the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture or intensification of upland resource procurement. In the coastal area, sites are also numerous, small, and dispersed, which suggests a decrease in settlement integration over the Middle Woodland Period. Contrasting this pattern, Piedmont sites are few and are dispersed along tributaries with little, if any. interriverine occupation (Goodyear et al. 1979; Taylor and Smith 1978).

## Mississippian (A.D. 1,100–1640) and Protohistoric Periods

The Mississippian period (850–310 B.P.) is characterized by a sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). Village life in this period brought about architectural changes, including platform mounds and ritual burials. Social and ceremonial systems were sophisticated with chiefs, dense populations, and wide-ranging trade networks (Kovacik and Winberry 1987a). Not much is known about the Mississippian period in this area of the state. Most of the work has been done in the middle Savannah River Valley or along the Wateree River Valley in the central part of the state. Mississippian occupations may be aligned with the Scott's Lake Mound Center on the Upper Santee River as well as

the Wateree Mound Complex near Camden. Anderson's (1982) ceramic sequence is based on data supplied by local collectors, Coe's (1995) work at Town Creek in North Carolina, and excavations conducted by Stanley South (1971) at Charles Towne Landing. Anderson's phases include Santee II, which is dominated by Santee Simple Stamped, Jeremy, and Pee Dee. Ultimately, DePratter and Judge's (1986) sequence for the Wateree Mound Complex may most effectively describe the local sequence.

The Seewee, Wando, Etiwan, and Sampa resided in villages located in the Charleston Harbor area. The Seewee Indians are known to have occupied the area from Bull's Bay to the Santee River and as far inland as St. Stephens and Monck's Corner (Swanton 1946:182–183). By the time the explorer John Lawson visited them in 1701, their numbers had been severely reduced by smallpox (Lawson 1709:34). The circa 1695 Thornton-Morden map shows the location of "Sewel Indian Fort" south of the Wando near Toomer Creek. Other Indian settlements shown on this map are attributed to the Sampa and the Wando. Just prior to the Yamassee War of 1715, the Seewee were credited with living in a single village 60 miles northeast of Charles Town. This village was comprised of 57 individuals (Waddell 1980:296–297). Wadell believed the distance was measured by the route taken to get to the village, rather than as the crow flies.

Ethnohistoric accounts of Aboriginal land use patterns indicate a range of potential settlement strategies. Waddell's (1980:37–50) interpretation of the Jesuit, and later English, accounts of the Edisto and Seewee Indians of the central South Carolina coast would suggest that these groups dispersed into the interior in small family units for significant portions of the year and exploited the upland forest communities and swamps from a series of temporary residences.

## Contact and Early Colonization Period

The contact/colonial period is defined by the first interactions that occurred between Indigenous American groups and European settlers in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Several expeditions and attempts at colonization occurred prior to English settlement of South Carolina's Lowcountry, and the southern corner of South Carolina was one of the first visited by Europeans in North America when it was visited by both the Spanish and the French beginning in the 1520s (Trinkley et al. 1990:17). The first known European excursion was by the Bahamian human traffickers Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Quejo, who visited the Santee River-Winyah Bay area in 1521. The first attempted settlement was by Spanish explorer Vasques de Ayllon in 1526, and, while that experiment endured fewer than two

months, the cultural and epidemiological impacts were lasting, with Spanish goods and European diseases still in circulation when Hernando de Soto visited the area around 1540 (Smythe et al. 2023:22).

Both the French and Spanish attempted settlements in the Port Royal Sound on Parris Island. The French established Charlesfort under the leadership of Jean Ribault around 1560 (Clowse 1971:3). The Spanish destroyed this foothold in 1564 and established the town of Santa Elena on Parris Island in the Port Royal Sound in 1566, This became a node of constant conflict with both the French and the American Indian population that dominated the region until the Spanish abandoned the struggling town in 1587 and decamped southward to focus colonizing efforts on the Caribbean and Florida peninsula, which they called “La Florida” (Hartley 1984:8).

The next European settlement was not established in South Carolina until 1670, as tribes like the Cherokee, Catawba, Kiawah, and Yemassee continued to dominate in their established regions. There were four main indigenous language families and subsequent tribal groups in South Carolina during the 1600s. Siouan speakers lived in the eastern part of the state, and the major tribal association was the Catawba in north-central South Carolina. The Santee, Sewee, Pedee, Wateree, and Congaree were also associated with this language family. The Iroquoian-speaking Cherokee lived in northwestern South Carolina, while the Algonquian-speaking Shawnee initially settled along the Savannah River in McCormick and Edgefield Counties. The Muskogean speakers, which consisted of several smaller tribes that were collectively known as the Cusabos, lived on the southern coast of the state. The most well-known of these smaller tribes was the Yemassee, who settled in the area around 1685.

## Historic Overview

### Initial Settlement and Early Development

Seventeenth-century English speculators established several colonies on the Atlantic Coast of Virginia and New England, as well as in the Caribbean, where they settled Barbados in 1627. By 1670, 40,000 enslaved laborers and approximately 20,000 white residents lived on the small island of Barbados. The consolidation of sugar plantations resulted in limited opportunities for those who were not already established, so Barbadians in particular looked to Carolina for settlement opportunities (Clowse 1971:5). In response, King Charles II issued

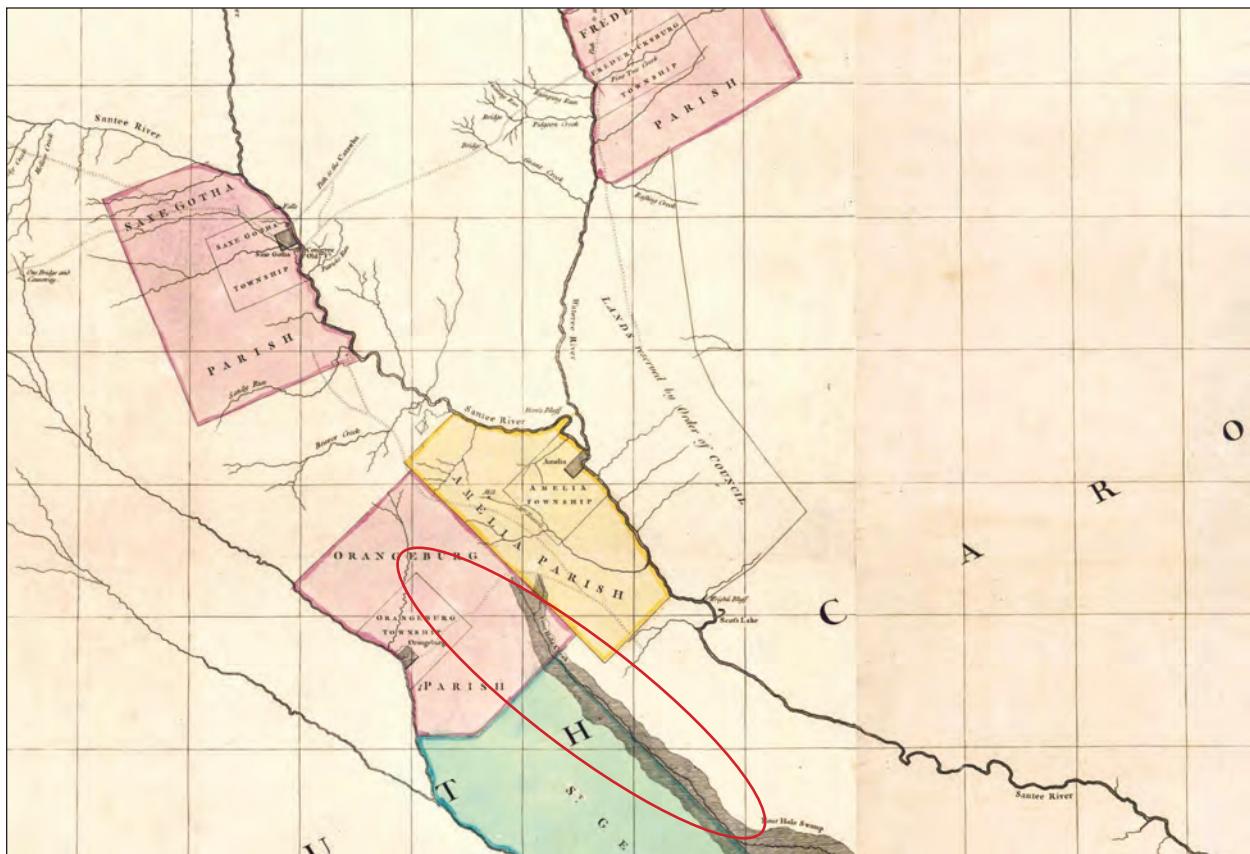
a charter to eight English noblemen (the Lords Proprietors) in 1663 for settling the region that extended from the southern boundary of Virginia to central Florida—including the Spanish colonial capital at St. Augustine—and west to the Pacific Ocean (Cheves 1897).

After thoroughly investigating the Port Royal vicinity, explorer William Hilton instead settled on a nine-acre site on the west bank of the Ashley River in August 1663 for the site of the first permanent town in English Carolina (Lister 1969). With residents hailing primarily from England, Barbados, and Bermuda, Charles Town's population grew from around 150 colonists in 1670 to 500–600 people by 1675. The settlement moved across the river to the Charleston Peninsula in 1680, after which people began to explore and stake claims on the navigable waterways to the north and west, like the Stono River and Goose Creek (Smith 2020:15). Several parishes were established in 1706: St. James Santee, St. Andrews, Christ Church, St. Thomas and St. Denis, St. Johns Berkeley, St. James Goose Creek, St. Paul's, St. Philip's, and St. Bartholomew's. With the exception of St. Johns Berkeley, all of these administrative districts were situated along the coast to Charleston's north and south; St. Johns Berkeley was established along the Cooper River inland from Charleston (Rogers 1989).

The current boundaries of Orangeburg County were not defined until 1910, but Orangeburg Township (originally named Edisto Township) was established even further inland on the banks of the North Edisto River in central South Carolina by Swiss and German immigrants in 1735, while the adjacent Amelia Township (later St. Matthews Parish) was established near the confluence of the Congaree and Santee Rivers by Reformed Swiss a few years earlier in 1732 (Lewis 2019, 2020). These settlements were two of the nine townships established along the colony's major navigable rivers within the South Carolina backcountry between 1730 and 1759 (Smythe et al. 2023:24). As the bridge between South Carolina's coastal region and backcountry, the area has a long history of settlement and development (Figure 3.1). Named in honor of William IV, Prince of Orange (husband of Princess Anne, daughter of King George II of England), Orangeburg District was created as one of seven judicial districts in 1769 (Hine 2022).

As a point of reference for this context's focus on Orangeburg versus Dorchester County, the majority of the PSA is within present-day Orangeburg County, and both the history and geography of the small section located in northwestern Dorchester County are more closely related to its rural neighbor (Orangeburg) than to its more urban neighbor (Charleston) to the southeast. Orangeburg District “initially stretched south from Edgefield and Newberry to Beaufort, and between the Congaree and Savannah Rivers” and included portions of St. Matthew and Prince William Parishes (Hine 2022).

Figure 3.1.  
PSA Vicinity on De Brahm's (1757) Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia



Source: Library of Congress (De Brahm 1757)

The Prince William Parish portion was folded into Orangeburg District by 1775, while St. Matthew Parish was, for most of the nineteenth century, absorbed into Orange Parish and later Orangeburg County. In 1908, the heart of that colonial parish reemerged as the framework for Calhoun County, with the town of St. Matthews serving as the county seat (Dr. William M. Scholl Center for American History and Culture 2012).

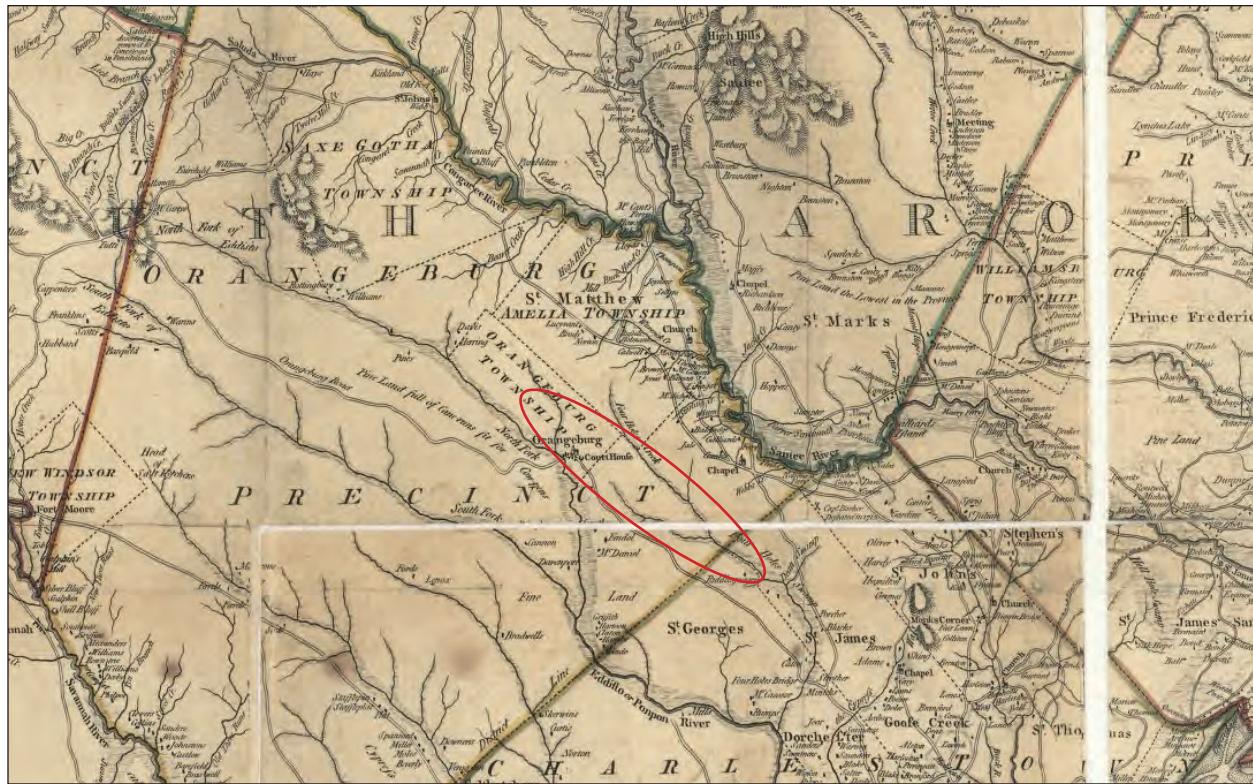
The physical and political divide between the backcountry and coastal region and the parish system's inability to adjudicate crime led to the establishment of a vigilante group in the 1760s, dubbed the Regulator Movement, although the emergence of a second such group, dubbed the Moderators, ironically led to further conflict and infighting that paralleled the divide between Loyalists and Patriots (Racine 1999:20; Smythe et al. 2023:24–25).

Continued petitions for government services and oversight resulted in the passage of the Circuit Court Act of 1769, which marked the beginning of government representation for the backcountry and included the creation of the Ninety-Six District (Edgar 1998:213). Early settlement in the “Orangeburg Precinct,” as it is labeled on the 1775 *Accurate Map of North and South Carolina*, was mostly confined to the Amelia, Orangeburg, and Saxe Gotha Townships, although the road from Amelia to Charleston was markedly more populated than the road between Orangeburg and Charleston (Figure 3.2, Mouzon 1775). At the periphery of the backcountry, the Camden Precinct provided a buffer between colonists and the Catawba Nation to the north, while the Ninety-Six Precinct marked the dividing line between Carolina and the Cherokee Nation to the west.

While that area officially remained part of the Cherokee Nation for much of the eighteenth century, a 1730 treaty transferred a large segment of land in the region from Cherokee to British control, which resulted in increasing Euro-American encroachment by the 1750s (Pope 1973). Most backcountry settlers, however, were not emigrants from South Carolina's coastal towns. Instead, many came from northern states, like Pennsylvania and Virginia, or from overseas, from countries like Germany, such that the area around present-day Lexington and Newberry Counties came to be known as the Dutch Fork (derived from “Deutsche volk”; Nichols 2001).

Because much of the backcountry was settled on land that the 1730 treaty defined as “Indian Territory,” colonists were in constant conflict with the Cherokee, which eventually resulted in the Cherokee War (De Miranda et al. 2003:10). Scots Highlander troops that arrived in 1761 following a year-long standoff laid siege to Cherokee villages, systematically destroying towns and crops and decimating the population. The treaty negotiated at the end of the conflict established a dividing line “that separated the Cherokees from South Carolina lands [and resulted in] the lower towns [losing] much of their hunting lands to Carolina settlers” (Edgar 1998:207; Moore 2016).

Figure 3.2.  
PSA Vicinity on Mouzon's (1775) Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with Their Indian Frontiers



Source: North Carolina State Archives (Mouzon 1775)

The remaining Cherokee used South Carolina's Upper Piedmont as hunting territory with the eastern limits defined by the presence of the Catawba Indians, primarily in the area of York, Chester, and Lancaster Counties (Mabrey 1981).

South Carolina during the Revolutionary War was in a state of flux. In contrast to the coastal region, where a Revolutionary ethos dominated and the Sons of Liberty spearheaded the fight for American independence, political opinions were split in other regions of the colony. While political dissent had been fomenting in Charleston since at least 1765, residents of the backcountry experienced equally negative treatment at the hands of both their British and Lowcountry contemporaries. Moreover, those who had come from overseas often preferred the British, who had given them land grants, to the extent that some scholars have argued that the Dutch Fork was the only area in the colony where royalists outnumbered revolutionaries (Pope 1973).

The Battle of Sullivan's Island in June 1776 marked the opening of the American Revolution in South Carolina, though clashes between Loyalists and Patriots predated the war. An incident involving ammunition stores at Fort Charlotte and a skirmish near Old Savage Field, both in the neighboring Ninety-Six District, occurred in 1775 (Gordon 2003). Between the Battle of Sullivan's Island and the siege of Charleston in 1780, the war was largely fought outside of South Carolina, but the backcountry became a pivotal stage for Patriot campaigns led and won by such figures as Nathaniel Greene and Francis Marion. The highest profile engagement in the Orangeburg area was the battle of Eutaw Springs in September 1781. Forces were led by Greene and Marion, and, while the confrontation was not considered an outright Patriot victory, "the British power in South Carolina was completely prostrated by the battle of Eutaw" (Lewis 2019; Salley 1898:524).

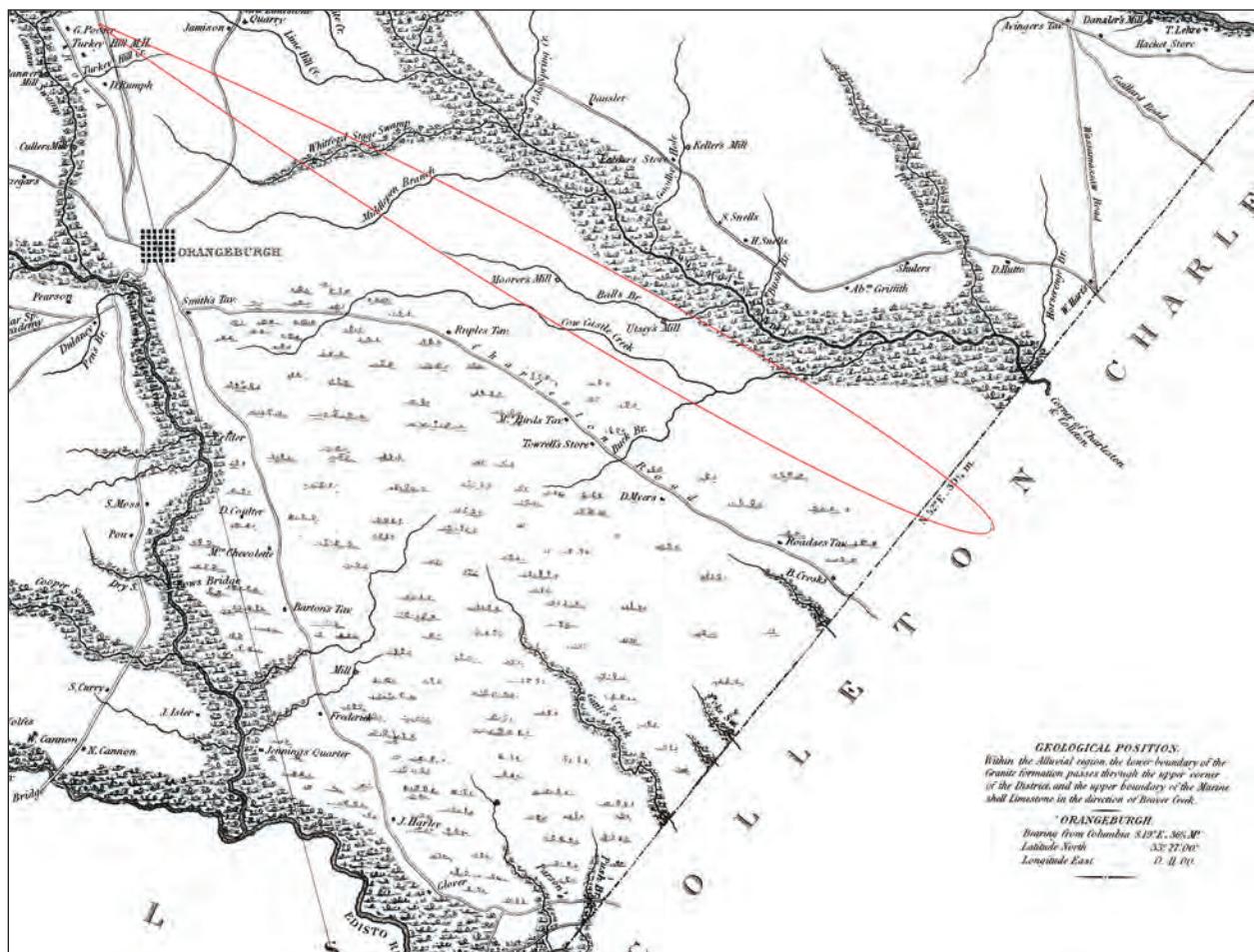
When the parish and district system was abolished and replaced with the county system in 1783, the "Orangeburg District was split into four distinct counties: Winton to the west, Lexington to the northeast, Orange to the southeast, and Lewisburg to the east" (Smythe et al. 2023:28). The survey area remained largely undeveloped in the early years of the nineteenth century. Near the project corridor's north end, Robert Mills' 1825 map of the Orangeburg District depicts a few homesteads and a meeting House ("Turkey Hill M.H.") along the Columbia and Camden Roads. As in 1775, the project corridor then proceeds through largely unsettled lands, crossing the creeks and swamps on the south and west sides of Four Hole Swamp; while several taverns and homesteads are shown along the Columbia Road a few miles to the south, Moorer's Mill and Utsey's Mill on Balls Branch Creek (near I-26 Exit 159) are the only settlement points shown within or directly adjacent to the project corridor (Mills 1980). The approximately two-mile section of the project corridor

extending into Dorchester County was, in 1825, situated in Colleton District, and the map depicts a few homesteads and a tavern along the Columbia Road (to the south of the project corridor) but indicates that the survey area itself was still largely uninhabited at that time (Figure 3.3).

Although the county's borders shifted and ultimately shrank throughout the nineteenth century, Orangeburg's agrarian economy expanded as most farmers in the region gave up growing indigo in favor of cotton. Between 1790 and 1860, the county's white population declined by more than a third, while the number of enslaved persons nearly tripled from around 6,000 to more than 16,500 (Hine 2022). Its location as roughly the midpoint between Charleston and Columbia—and the fact that the Congaree, Edisto, and Santee Rivers traverse the county—elevated its importance within the state's transportation system. In addition to the Charleston to Columbia road passing through the county, railroads were introduced beginning in 1833 when a portion of “the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company's railroad crossed the southern part of Orangeburg” (Hine 2022; Lewis 2019). The South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, moreover, chose to establish its headquarters in Branchville, where it went on to lay down the first railroad junction in the state (and possibly the world) in 1840 (Smythe et al. 2023:29).

The agricultural economy was a driver of prosperity, but it also became a major source of resentment between pro-slavery, states-rights advocates and federal partisans. In the aftermath of the War of 1812, the federal government enacted a series of federal tariffs aimed at boosting the nation's industrial economy and manufacturing output, but the priority assigned to finished goods over the raw materials used to make them exacerbated the divide between the agrarian South and industrial North and led to the Nullification Crisis (American Battlefield Trust 2024; Sinha 2022). At the center of the back and forth between federalists and states-rights advocates were two South Carolinians: President Andrew Jackson in the Union camp and Vice President John C. Calhoun posing the threat of secession. The situation climaxed in early 1833 with a tariff compromise spearheaded by Senator Henry Clay, but the “crisis laid the groundwork for the secession theory that reemerged in the 1850s” (American Battlefield Trust 2024).

Figure 3.3.  
PSA Vicinity on Map of Orangeburg District from Robert Mills' (1825) Mills' Atlas



Source: North Carolina State Archives (Mouzon 1775)

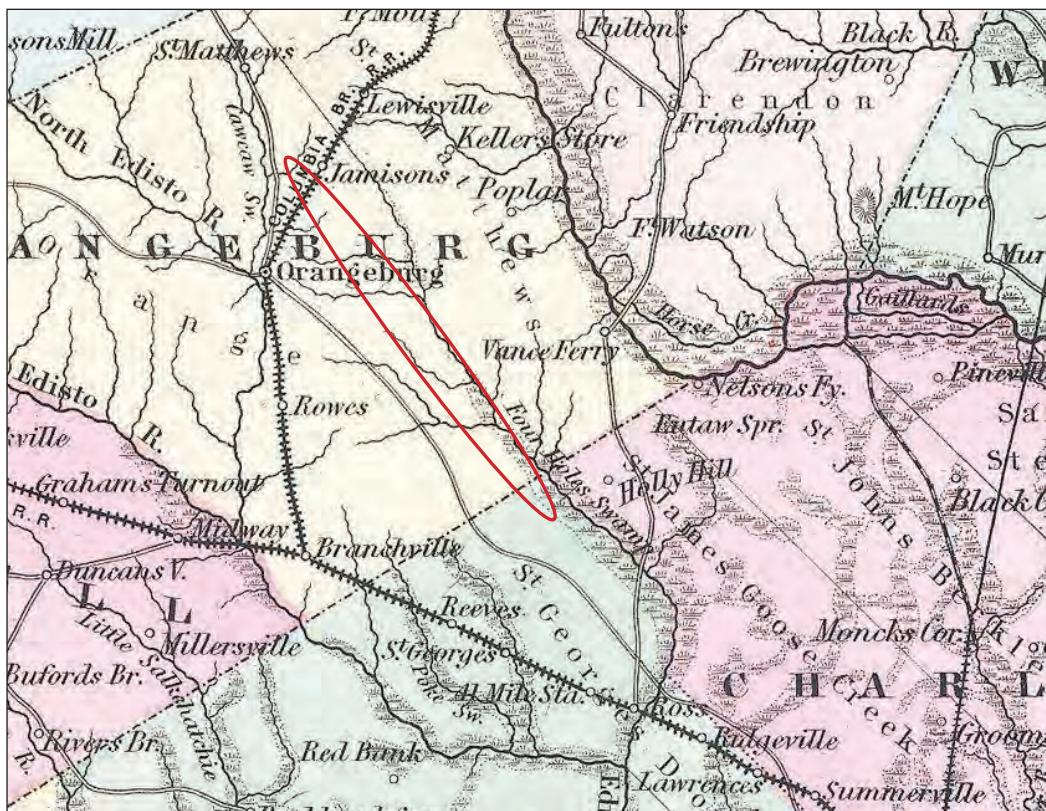
## Civil War and Late Nineteenth Century

Notwithstanding this and other concessions over the following decades, including the Compromise of 1850 that legalized slavery in certain new territories but outlawed it in others, tensions around the legality of slavery and its role in the future of the nation remained. As moderate South Carolina secessionists continued to advocate for a cooperationist strategy with other southern states throughout the 1840s and 1850s, the national antislavery movement established a political stronghold in the Republican party that emerged in 1854 and that rocketed to prominence just six years later with the election of Abraham Lincoln as president in November 1860 (Wakelyn 2022). That outcome precipitated the South Carolina secession convention the following month, where, on December 20, 1860, convention delegates voted unanimously to secede from the Union (Edgar 1998:352)

Despite its actuarial role in seceding, few major Civil War battles transpired in South Carolina, and, between the opening battle at Fort Sumter in April 1861 and General William Tecumseh Sherman's campaign of attrition in 1864 and 1865, most of the action within the state occurred closer to the coast in Charleston and Beaufort Counties (Power 2022). Yet, Orangeburg County and Branchville, specifically, played a central role in terms of supply-line transportation, and the railroad headquarters town was one of the few initially targeted by Sherman that was bypassed due to the "substantial fortifications present upon their arrival" (Smythe et al. 2023:32). However, the city of Orangeburg and other towns along Sherman's route were not as lucky. The Union army burned and looted Orangeburg, Lexington, and Fort Motte on its way to Columbia, where Confederate troops' attempts to destroy cotton stores were famously "exacerbated by strong winds and drunken Union soldiers" and resulted in the destruction of around "one-third of the city of Columbia" (Smythe et al. 2023:32).

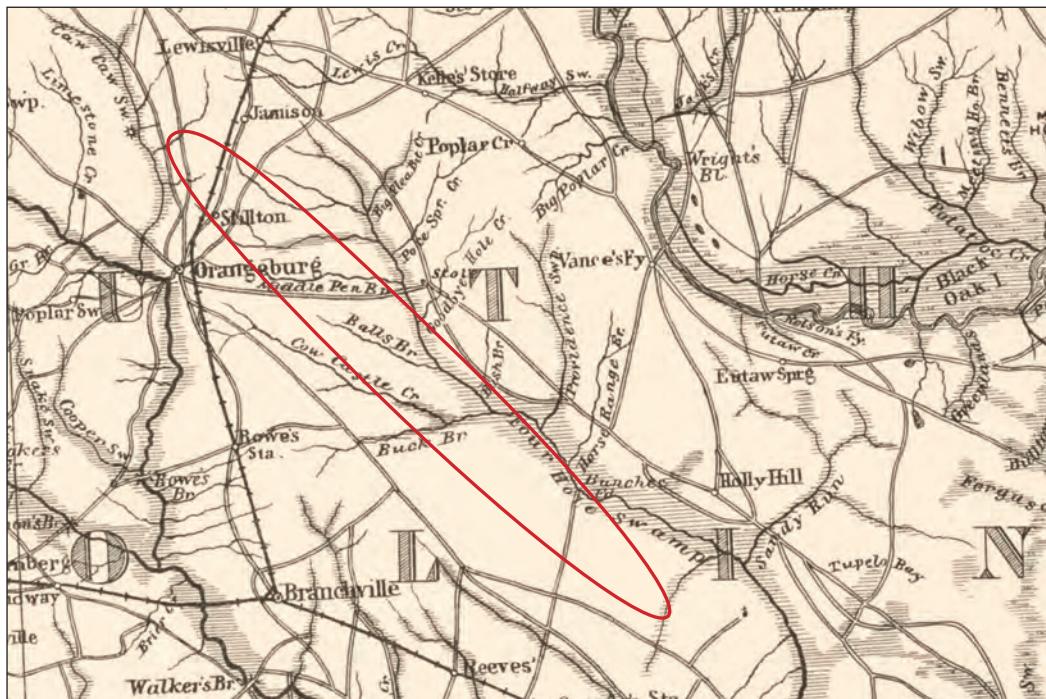
Historic maps from this era show that the project corridor remained a mostly undeveloped and uninhabited area in the mid-nineteenth century. As it did in 1825, the future interstate on Joseph H. Colton's 1855 map of *South Carolina* is located between the Columbia Road and Four Holes Swamp, and most of the established towns are shown along the rail line rather than the road (Figure 3.4a, Colton 1855). Lindenkohl's 1865 map of *Northern Georgia and Western and Central South Carolina* shows a similarly undeveloped landscape in the project corridor, though it does show an expanded network of roads, including a section of the future US 301 on the east side of Orangeburg and the south side of Middle Pen Branch Creek (Figure 3.4b, Lindenkohl 1865).

Figure 3.4.  
PSA Vicinity on Mid-Nineteenth Century Maps



A. PSA on Joseph Colton's map of  
South Carolina, 1855

Source: Digital Collections University of South  
Carolina Libraries (Colton 1855)



B. PSA on Lindenkohl's map of Northern Georgia  
and Western and Central South Carolina, 1865

Source: Library of Congress  
(Lindenkohl 1865)

The physical destruction of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery disrupted large-scale agriculture, and the shift from an economy that depended on enslavement to one in which formerly enslaved Black workers became wage earners led to structural changes in agriculture throughout South Carolina, in which smaller farm units replaced large-scale plantations. The average size of a farm in South Carolina shifted from 569 acres in 1860 to 143 acres in 1880 and to 65 acres by 1920, a change driven largely by tenant farming, wherein the tenants, often Black Freedmen and women, rarely found themselves on the winning side of the economic bargains they made (Prince 2016). A news article from the era reported that formerly enslaved farmers across South Carolina engaged in agriculture, “rarely make more than a bare support, and in the end, they get into debt and never pay out” (News and Courier 1884). In Orangeburg County, an unsuccessful strike for higher wages by Black farm laborers in 1891 was another example of the kinds of repressive economic and labor practices imposed upon African Americans (Hine 2022).

Enslaved Blacks in Antebellum Orangeburg District outnumbered whites two-to-one, and, following the war, it became a Black-majority district and a “center of Black intellectualism and political activism in South Carolina” (Smythe et al. 2023:33). Claflin College was established in 1869, and South Carolina State (Agricultural and Mechanical College) was established in 1896, both in the city of Orangeburg, while “three Black delegates from

Orangeburg attended the Colored Peoples Convention in Charleston in November 1865 to petition Congress and the General Assembly for redress against the repressive Black Codes” (Robeson 2022). Yet while the Black Codes were superseded at the federal level by ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and by passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867, state-initiated Jim Crow laws were enacted across the South over the following decades, and “areas with majority Black populations, such as Orangeburg, experienced the most severe conservative backlash and challenges to the civil liberties of Black citizens” (Smythe et al. 2023:33; Zuczek 2022).

Twelve Black General Assembly representatives were elected from Orangeburg County in the first decades following the war, but a reapportionment effort in 1882, dubbed the “Dibble Plan” for its sponsor, U.S. Congressman Samuel Dibble of Orangeburg, created the gerrymandered Seventh District that included the majority of Orangeburg’s and eight other counties’ Black populations (Hine 2022; Marrs 2020). By “sacrificing” the Seventh District to a Black majority, “Democrats could more easily win the other six” statewide districts (Marrs 2020). Yet even in the majority African American Orangeburg, Black representation after Reconstruction was scarce, such that “Marshall Jones, a Democrat who served from 1886 to 1887, was the last Black legislator from Orangeburg until the election of Earl Middleton and John Matthews in 1974” (Hine 2022).

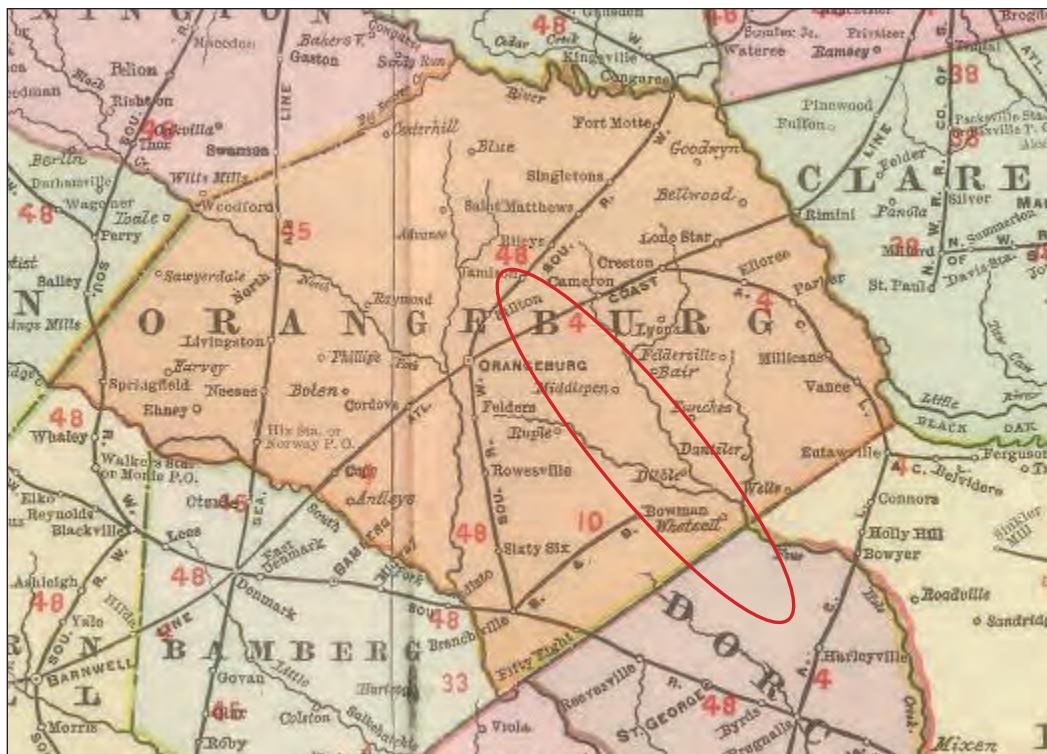
## Twentieth Century

By the beginning of the twentieth century, and with the introduction of new rail lines crisscrossing the county, the number of communities and small towns in Orangeburg County had grown substantially. While the project corridor itself remained mostly rural, a 1903 Rand McNally map shows the communities of Middlepen, Dibble, and Whetsell bordering the survey area to the north, and towns like Bowman (Orangeburg County) and Harleyville (Dorchester County) that were not present on the 1865 Lindenkohl map are by then shown as stops on the Branchville and Bowman rail line and Atlantic Coast Line, respectively (Figure 3.5a, Rand McNally and Company 1903). Five years later, in 1908, and following nearly 20 years of lobbying from St. Matthews-area business leaders and farmers, Orangeburg and Lexington Counties ceded land to create the newly formed Calhoun County (Roland 2022).

Orangeburg County became a center for cotton farming in the first decades of the twentieth century, “and in 1918...was the nation’s second ranking county in cotton production” (Hine 2022). The agricultural boom produced double-digit percentage population growth in the county between 1910 and 1920, but the 1920s saw a decrease in crop values and a stagnation in crop yields across the state, resulting in an economy that was already in decline even before the market crash of 1929 (Edgar 1998:489). With no state social programs in place, such as pensions or aid for children, the Great Depression hit South Carolina particularly hard (Edgar 1998:499). The rise of the boll weevil, a pest that decimated cotton production, coincided with some of the worst years of the Depression in South Carolina, as farmers who were already in a precarious position even before the Depression hit saw cotton prices drop as low as six cents a pound in 1931, which was less than the cost to produce it (Hayes 2016). Only three of Orangeburg County’s banks survived the 1920s, and, by 1932, half of the state’s farmers owed delinquent taxes (Hine 2022).

Established in 1897, Dorchester County was carved primarily from Colleton County; it also initially included a small piece of Berkley County, and its southern and eastern borders experienced minor expansions at the expense of Charleston County between 1967 and 1977 (Dr. William M. Scholl Center for American History and Culture 2012). From the start, Dorchester County was divided between its agricultural upper portion, with such small towns as St. George (the county seat) and Harleyville, and its lower portion, which contains Summerville and the majority of the county’s residents, and which is more closely tied to the coastal economy of Charleston (Figure 3.5b). The county had a majority Black population and remained largely rural in the first half of the twentieth century, but the county and Summerville in particular experienced significant growth as a result of post-World War II industrialization and the suburbanization of Charleston and North Charleston (Moore 2022).

Figure 3.5.  
PSA Vicinity on Rand McNally and Company's South Carolina Map, 1903



Source: David Rumsey Historical Map Collection (Rand McNally and Company 1903)

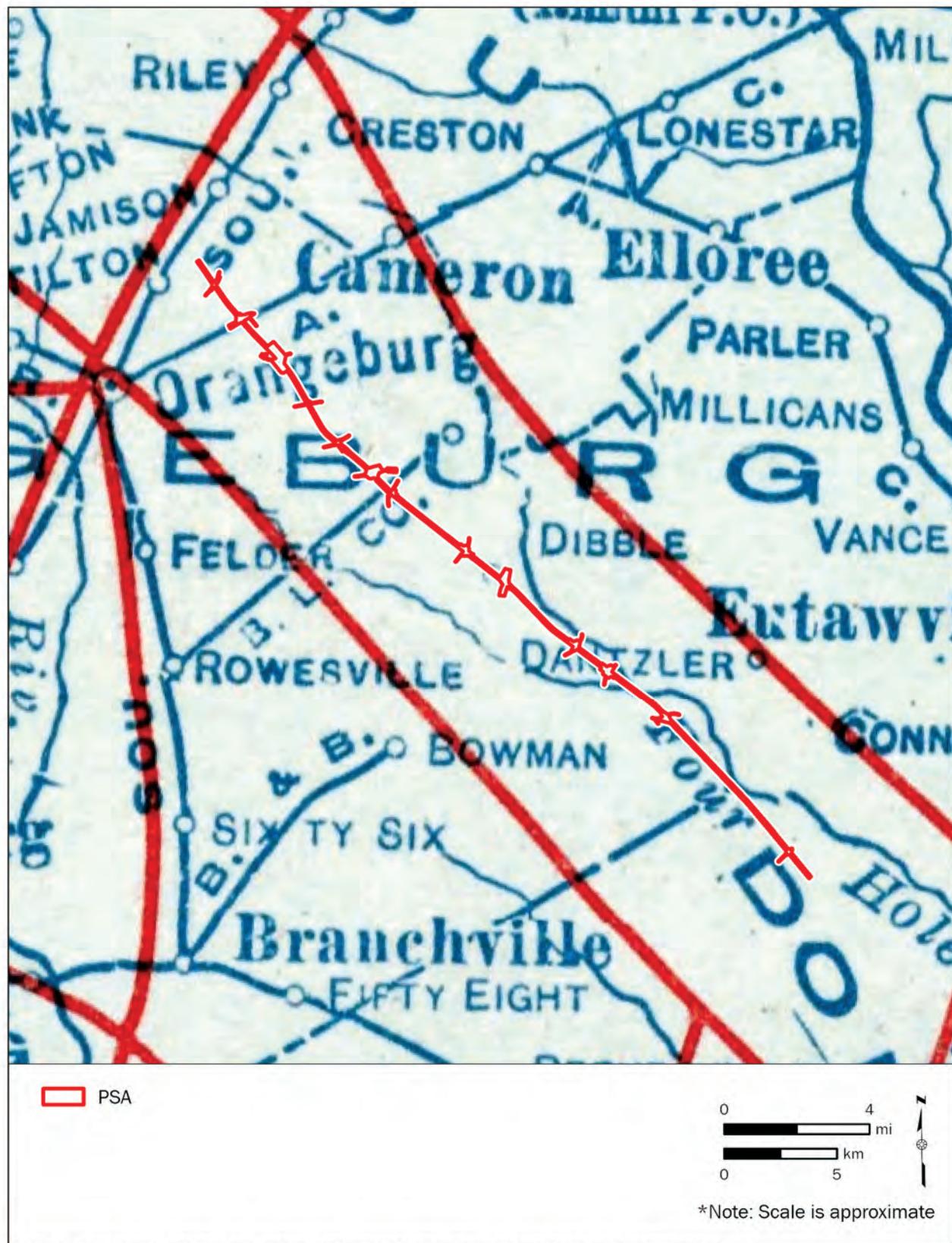
The precursors to US 178 and US 176 appear to either side of the survey area on a 1920 highway map of South Carolina, but no major roads bisect the project corridor, and of the communities shown along the corridor in 1903, only Dibble is still represented on the 1920 map (Figure 3.6; George F. Cram Company and National Highways Association 1920). Two decades on, the 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County and 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map of Dorchester County do not depict any named communities along the project corridor, but they do show dozens of roads and buildings across the corridor, and a number of previously recorded resources referenced elsewhere in this report are represented, including Bull Swamp Baptist Church School and White House United Methodist Church (SHPO Site Number 0028; Figure 3.7, South Carolina Department of Transportation 1938; South Carolina State Highway Department 1939). Aerial imagery from the 1930s and 1940s shows large swaths of undeveloped agricultural and forested land, and this was still the case in the 1950s and in 1962 when I-26 was represented on a highway map for the first time (Figures 3.8 and 3.9, South Carolina Department of Transportation and United States Federal Highway Administration 1951, 1962; United States Department of Agriculture 2024).

Despite the lack of political representation, Orangeburg remained a seat of political and social activism throughout the twentieth century, and, in just the first two decades,

*The People's Recorder*, a Black newspaper, relocated from Columbia to Orangeburg in 1903; a progressive Black women's club movement took root in 1911 under the leadership of Mrs. Robert Shaw Wilkinson; [and] a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) chapter of seventy-eight members was established in 1919 (Robeson 2022).

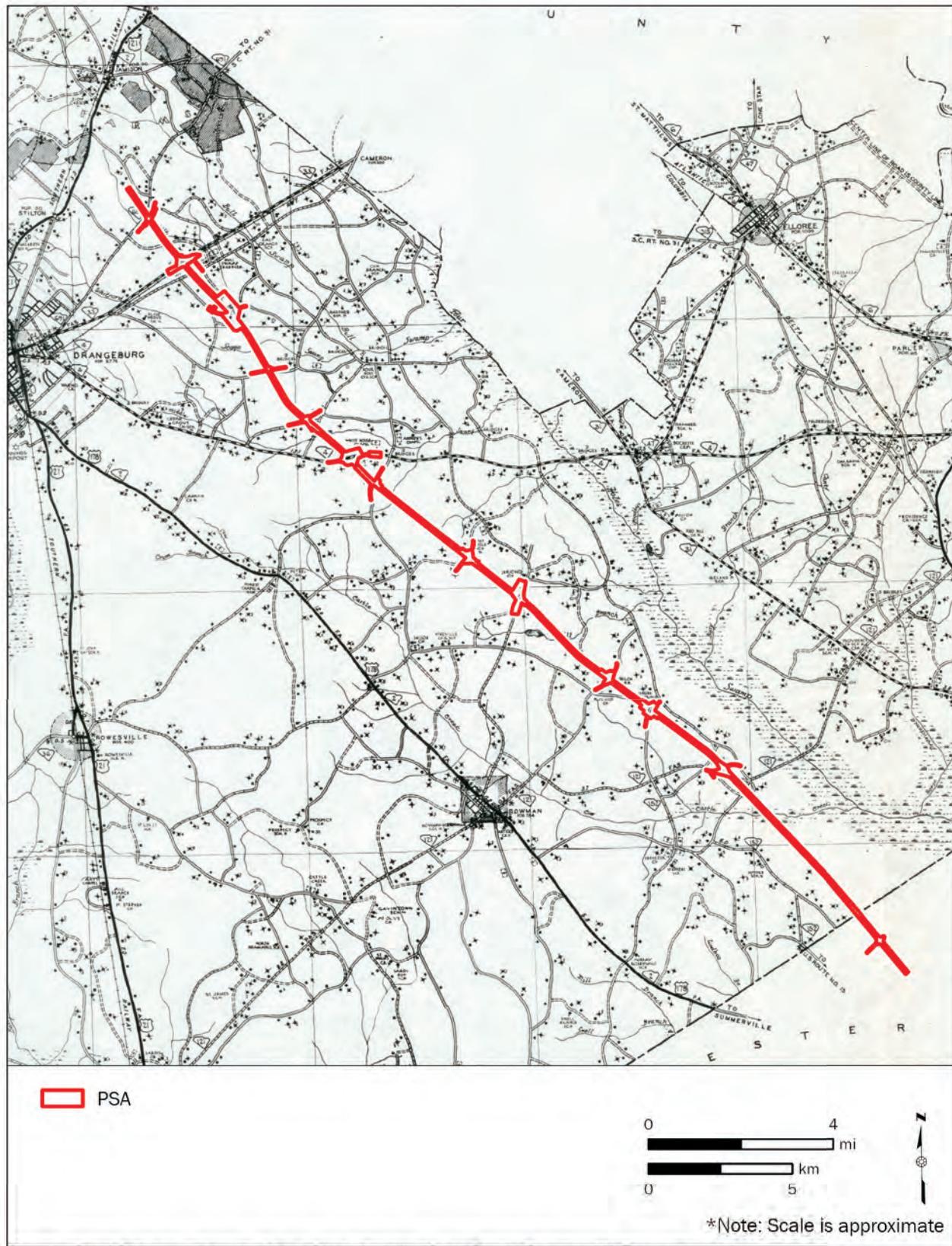
A campaign in favor of school integration following the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* resulted in a mass firing of petitioners and a boycott of Black-owned businesses led by the white Citizens Council, which in turn was met by a series of counterboycotts, sit-ins, and protests by the students of Claflin College and South Carolina State throughout the 1950s and 1960s (Hine 2022; Robeson 2022). This shift towards more disruptive—if still generally peaceful—activism culminated in the Orangeburg Massacre on February 8, 1968, during which police killed three and injured dozens of Black protesters who had gathered at All Star Bowling Lanes for a days-long protest over segregation (Edgar 1998:542). After falling into disrepair over subsequent decades, the historic bowling alley was listed in the NRHP in 1996 and, in 2022, began to undergo restoration by a nonprofit organization that described the project as, “the first-ever civil rights bowling lanes” (Figure 3.10, Young 2022).

Figure 3.6.  
PSA Vicinity on George F. Cram Company's Highway Map of South Carolina, 1920



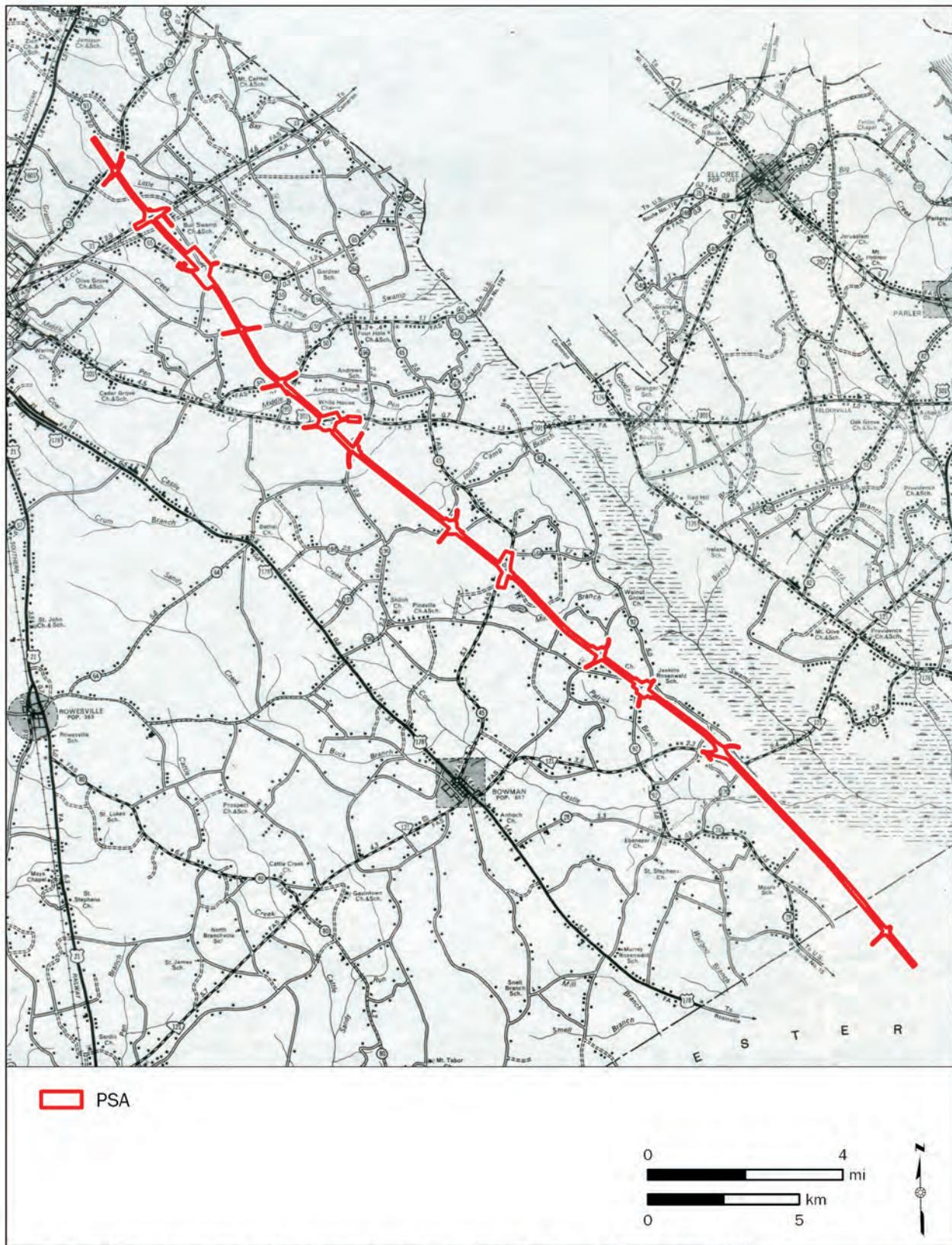
Basemap: David Rumsey Historical Map Collection (George F. Cram Company and National Highways Association 1920)

Figure 3.7.  
PSA Vicinity on 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map, Orangeburg County, South Carolina



Basemap: Digital Collections University of South Carolina Libraries (South Carolina Department of Transportation 1938)

Figure 3.8.  
PSA Vicinity on 1951 General Highway and Transportation Map, Orangeburg County, South Carolina



Basemap: Digital Collections University of South Carolina Libraries (South Carolina Department of Transportation 1951)

Figure 3.9.

PSA Vicinity on 1962 General Highway and Transportation Map, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

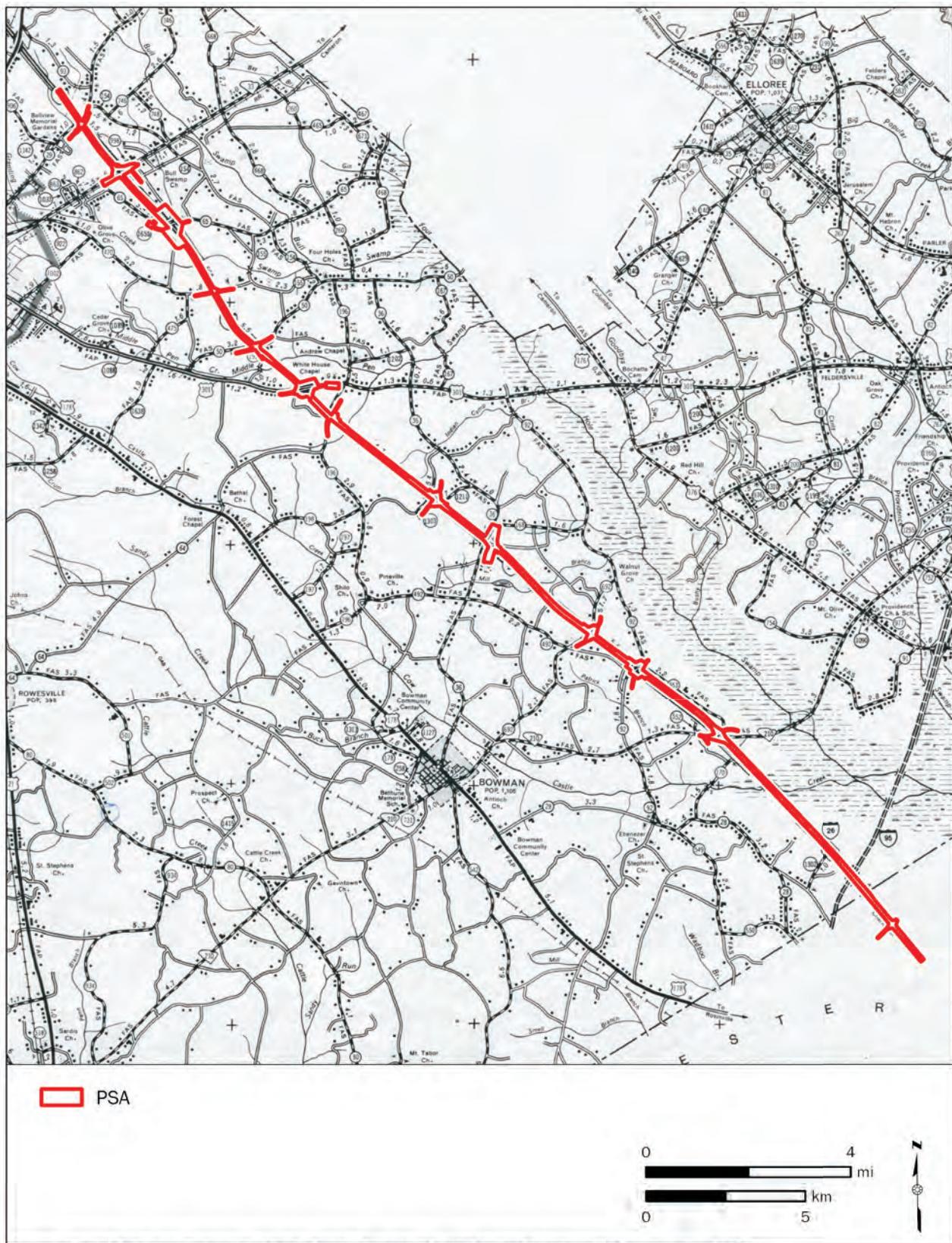


Figure 3.10.  
All Star Bowling Lanes on E. Russell Street in Downtown Orangeburg, October 2024



A. Close-up of Building Under Renovation



B. Overview with Building in the Background and Iconic Sign in the Foreground

Construction of I-26 in South Carolina began in 1957 and lasted around 12 years. It connected the capitol city of Columbia to North Charleston by 1964, and the connection to downtown Charleston was completed by February 1969, with Orangeburg located near the midpoint between the coast and the capitol (Federal Highway Administration 2015). Outside of its county seat and the small towns scattered across its 1,100 square mile expanse, Orangeburg County remains predominantly rural and agricultural in the twenty-first century. Moreover, despite expanded employment opportunities from welcoming “international manufacturing concerns”, the city of Orangeburg remains “a community polarized by race,” and the county has seen stagnant or negative growth in nearly every decade since 1950 (Robeson 2022). Meanwhile, Dorchester County’s proximity to Charleston prompted population growth of more than 700 percent over the same time period, most of which was still concentrated far from the project corridor in the southern portion of the county in and around Summerville (Moore 2022). In the current century, the population of Summerville increased nearly 20 percent between 2010 and 2023 from roughly 43,000 to 52,000, while both the city and county of Orangeburg saw population declines of between five and 10 percent over the same decade (United State Census Bureau 2023).

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# 4. Background Research

NSA compiled background research from several sources for cultural resources recorded within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the PSA. These sources included ArchSite, the digital cultural resources site files, and GIS database maintained by South Carolina's Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The records of nearby prior surveys were also consulted to further assess the potential for the presence of cultural resources in the APE. Available historical maps and aerial images were reviewed to determine the locations of potential historic resources and to track the development in the area over time. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide build dates for many properties, so aerial photography and historic maps were the primary sources for identifying and estimating construction dates for many architectural resources.

## Previously Recorded Cultural Resources and Surveys within 0.5 Miles of the PSA

NSA accessed the ArchSite database on August 8, 2024, and February 24, 2025, for previously recorded cultural resources and surveys. There are nine previously recorded archaeological sites located within half a mile of the PSA. Seven sites are historic, one is precontact, and one contains both historic and precontact components. Of the nine sites, eight were deemed not eligible for the NRHP, and one requires additional work to determine its eligibility (Table 4.1, Figures 4.1 and 4.2)

One precontact site with an unknown occupation date (380R0413) contained a scatter of lithics and ceramics. This site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Table 4.1).

All but one of the historic sites date from the late nineteenth century to the twentieth century; the time period of the Brantley Cemetery has not been documented. Artifact components of these historic sites include five historic artifact scatters (380R0224, 380R0272 to 380R0274, and 380R0412), the Brantley Cemetery (380R0410), and the remnants of a narrow-gauge rail bed (380R0437). The cemetery site requires additional work to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The six other historic sites are not eligible (see Table 4.1).

Figure 4.1.  
Location Map Showing Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within the 0.5-Mile Search Radius, Northwestern Portion of Search Radius

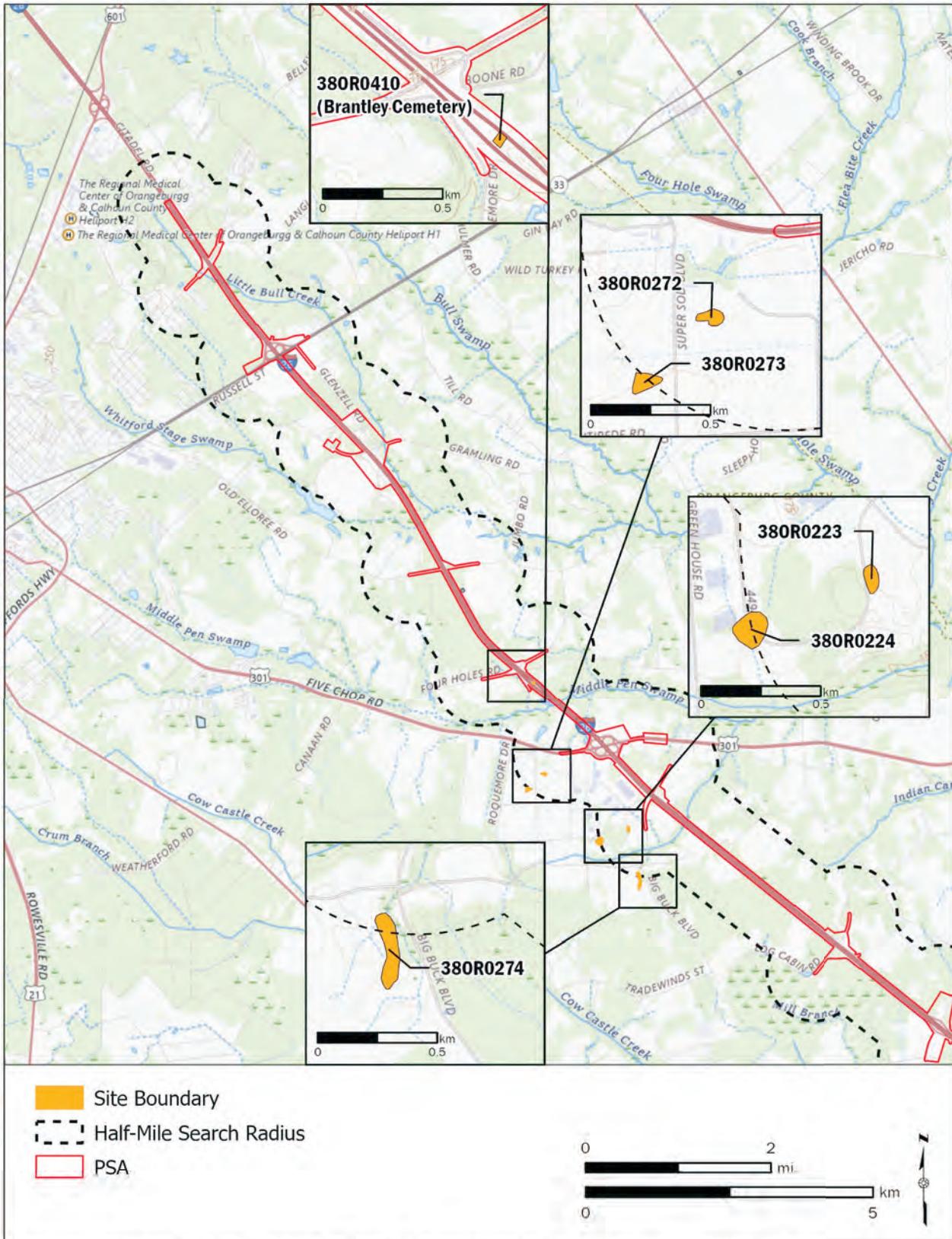
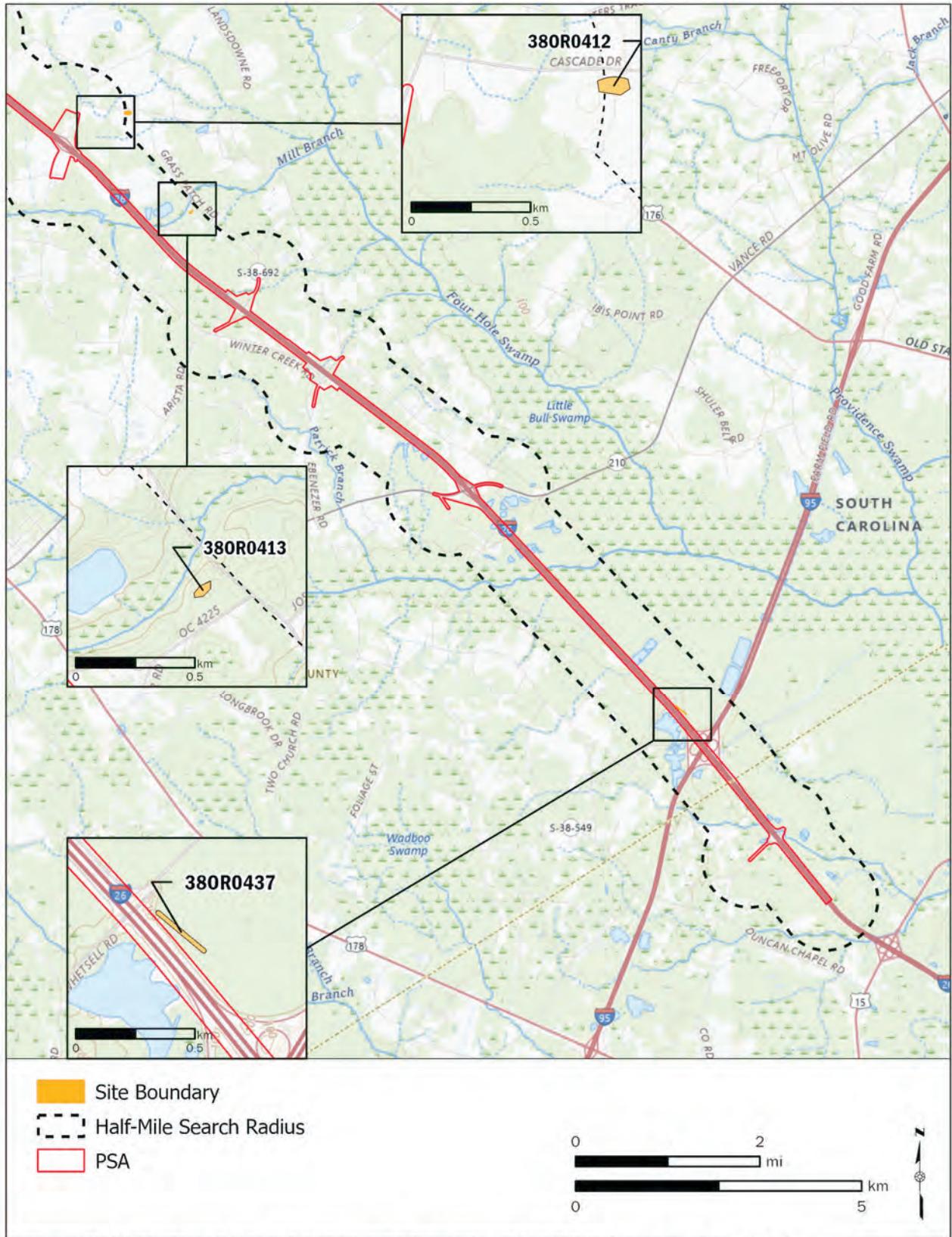


Figure 4.2.

Location Map Showing Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within the 0.5-Mile Search Radius, Southeastern Portion of Search Radius



*Table 4.1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within the 0.5-Mile Search Radius*

Site Number	Resource/Site Type	Component	Current NRHP
380R0223	Precontact lithic scatter and historic scatter	Late Archaic–Early Woodland, late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
380R0224	Historic artifact scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
380R0272	Historic artifact scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
380R0273	Historic artifact scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
380R0274	Historic artifact scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
380R0410	Brantley Cemetery	Unknown historic	Additional Work Required
380R0412	Historic artifact surface scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
380R0413	Lithic and ceramic scatter (chert flake, two pieces of precontact plain pottery, residual sherd)	Unknown precontact	Not Eligible
380R0437	Narrow-gauge rail bed associated with historic logging operation	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible

Site 380R0223 consists of a precontact and historic artifact scatter. The site contained diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, as well as the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century historic artifacts. This site is also not eligible for the NRHP (see Table 4.1).

Thirty-two previously recorded historic architectural resources, including one historic area and eight subresources, were identified within the 0.5-mile search radius (see Figures 4.3 and 4.4). One individual resource is listed in the NRHP, and two are recommended as eligible, while the remaining resources are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. The Brantley Cemetery historic area, the previously unidentified cemetery in the median of I-26 (SHPO Site Number 0349 and 380R0410), required additional research to determine its NRHP eligibility. The origin and establishment date of the cemetery is still unknown. Table 4.2 lists the previously recorded historic architectural resources within the PSA search radius, and Figures 4.3 and 4.4 depict them.

*Table 4.2. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources Within the 0.5-Mile Search Radius*

Orangeburg County Resources				
SHPO Site Number	Resource Type and/or Address	Construction Date	Current NRHP Designation	Reference
0028	White House United Methodist Church	c. 1850	Listed	(Brabham and Gramling 1974)

*Table 4.2. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources Within the 0.5-Mile Search Radius*

SHPO Site Number	Resource Type and/or Address	Construction Date	Current NRHP Designation	Reference
0110	Weathers House, Don and Molly Carns/343 Ennis Lane	c. 1900	Not Eligible	(Fick and Davis 1996)
0111	Hydrick House, Jacob/N of I-26 off Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1915	Not Eligible	(Fick and Davis 1996)
0112	House/Overlook Ct., N of Vance Rd.	c. 1930?	Not Eligible	(Fick and Davis 1996)
0113	Myers House, Lee/Arrowhead Rd, S. of Vance Rd.	c. 1890	Not Eligible	(Fick and Davis 1996)
0160	Bull Swamp Baptist Church School/112 Purity St.	c. 1910	Eligible	Old Elloree Telecommunications Structure
0162	House/304 Rickenbaker Rd.	c. 1880	Not Eligible	Old Elloree Telecommunications Structure
0191	House/3138 Five Chop Rd.	c. 1910	Not Eligible	(DeNeeve 2005)
0349	Brantley Cemetery/I-26 Median near SR 50 (Four Holes Rd.)	Unknown	Requires Additional Research	(Martin and Jurgelski 2019)
0357	House/2857 Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1920	Not Eligible	(Sain and Green 2020)
0358	House/2831 Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1950	Not Eligible	(Sain and Green 2020)
0359	House/2721 Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1960	Not Eligible	(Sain and Green 2020)
0360	House/2704 Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1910	Not Eligible	(Sain and Green 2020)
0361	Myer Farm/2704 Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1950	Not Eligible	(Sain and Green 2020)
0362	House/2661 Landsdowne Rd.	c. 1940	Not Eligible	(Sain and Green 2020)
0404	Bridge	1960	Not Eligible	(Shepherd 2021)
0405	Bridge	1960	Not Eligible	(Shepherd 2021)

*Table 4.2. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources Within the 0.5-Mile Search Radius*

SHPO Site Number	Resource Type and/or Address	Construction Date	Current NRHP Designation	Reference
0462	House/ 331 Citadel Rd	c. 1963	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0462.01	Shed	c. 1963	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0462.02	Shed	c. 1970	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0462.03	Well house	c. 1963	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0463	House/ 335 Citadel Rd	c. 1962	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0463.01	Barn	1964-1973	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0464	House/ 371 Citadel Rd	c. 1969	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
0464.01	Well house	c. 1969	Not Eligible	(Smythe et al. 2023)
Dorchester County Resources				
0987	Frank T. and Ida Weathers House/ 242 Weathers Farm Road	c. 1890	Eligible	(Hamby et al. 2000)
0988	Julius ("Jules") Weathers House/ 289 Weathers Farm Road	c. 19109, c. 1930	Not Eligible	(Fick and Davis 1996)
0988.01	Smokehouse	c. 1920	Not Eligible	(Fick and Davis 1996)
0989	Hinkle and Weathers House/ 181 Hinkle Road	c. 1900-1915	Not Eligible	(Hamby et al. 2000)
0989.01	Smokehouse	c. 1910	Not Eligible	(Hamby et al. 2000)
0989.02	Barn	c. 1910	Not Eligible	(Hamby et al. 2000)
1124	William Weathers House/ 117 Marvin Lane	c. 1917	Not Eligible	(Hamby et al. 2000)

The previously recorded historic resources were built or established between c. 1850 and 1973. They include one school, one church, one cemetery, nineteen houses, eight outbuildings (including two smokehouses, two barns, two sheds, and two well houses), two bridges, and one railway segment. In addition to these more general terms, several of the non-eligible previously recorded resources have historic names, including the Don and Molly Carns Weathers House, the Jacob Hydrick House, the Julius ("Jules") Weathers House, the Lee Myers House, and the Myer Farm.

The NRHP-eligible resources within the search radius include the circa 1910 Bull Swamp Baptist Church School (SHPO Site Number 0160) and the c. 1890 Frank T. and Ida Weathers House (SHPO Site Number 0987), while the NRHP-listed resource is the White House United Methodist Church (SHPO Site Number 0028). Built in 1850 and located approximately 0.75 miles east of I-26 on the north side of US 301, this church is an example of the meeting house style of church that was typical of rural areas of the state. The church has a rectangular plan and hand-hewn pine benches and is considered the oldest Methodist congregational home in Orangeburg County. It was listed in the NRHP on May 13, 1974 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

Figure 4.3.  
Location Map Showing Previously Recorded Architectural Resources Within the 0.5-Mile  
Search Radius, Northwestern Portion of Search Radius

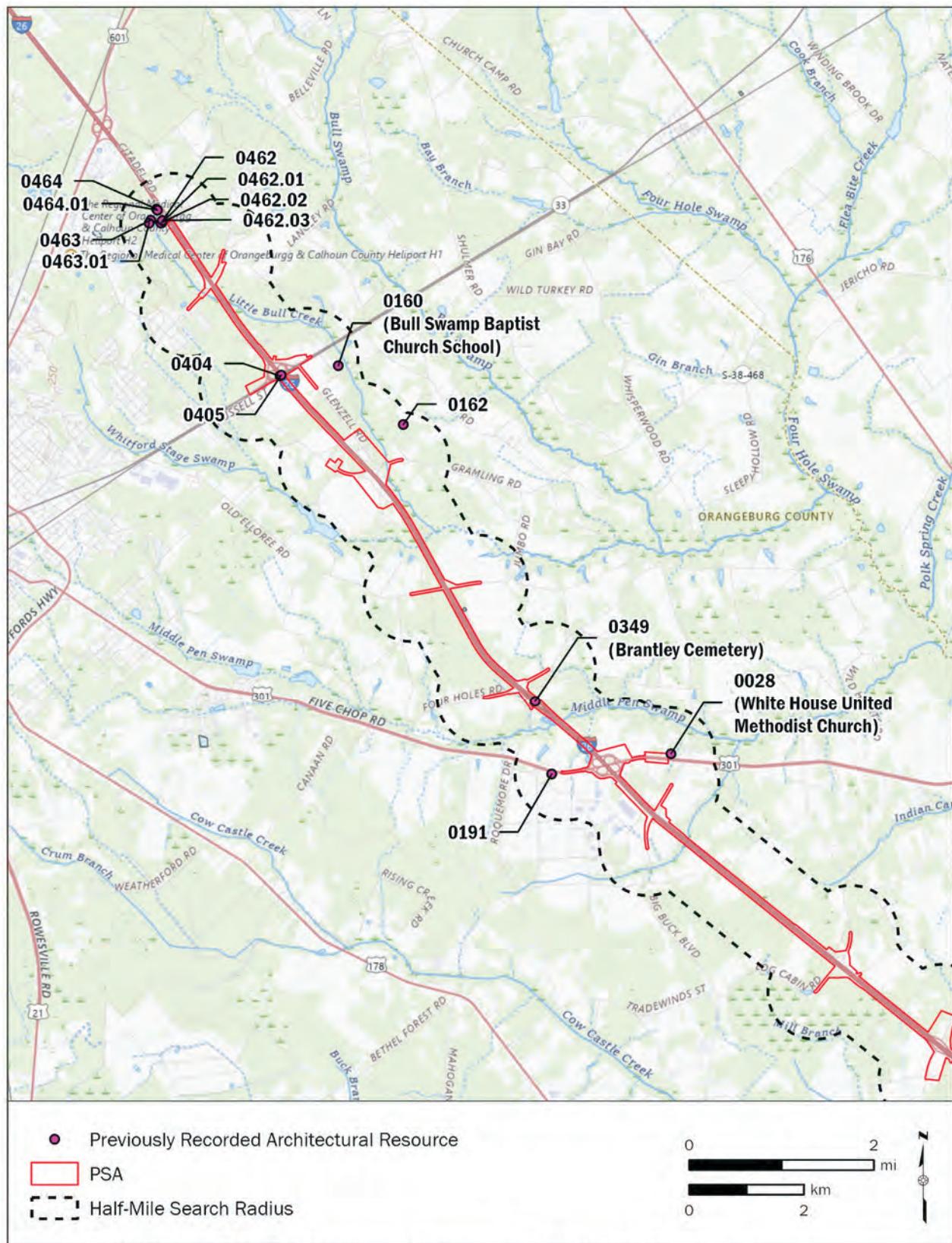
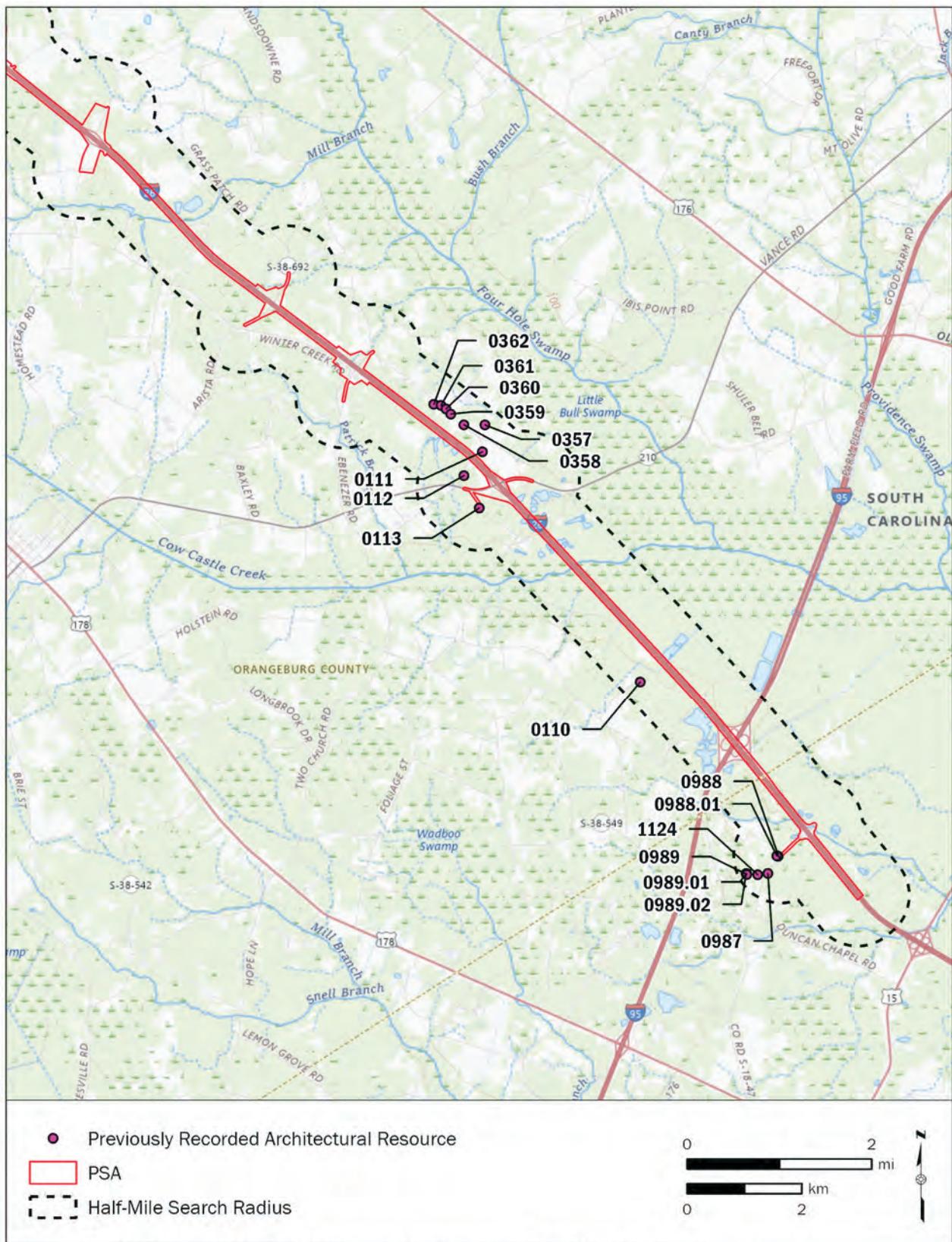


Figure 4.4.  
Location Map Showing Previously Recorded Architectural Resources Within the 0.5-Mile  
Search Radius, Southeastern Portion of Search Radius



Basemap: USGS National Map (2025) - Quads: Feldersville, SC and Wadboo Swamp, SC

## Previous Surveys Intersecting the PSA

A search of ArchSite conducted on August 8, 2024, identified 16 previous surveys intersecting the PSA, including four reconnaissance surveys and 12 intensive surveys. These surveys were conducted between 1989 and 2023 for various agencies, including Rural Utilities Service (RUS), SCDOT, USDA-Rural Development, South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC), US Economic Development Administration (USED), as well as for due diligence. Of these 16 surveys, 11 yielded either an archaeological or architectural site, and seven yielded both archaeological and architectural sites. Table 4.3 displays all the previously recorded survey areas and survey lines that intersect the I-26 MM 145 to 172 project corridor, and Figures 4.5 and 4.6 depict them.

*Table 4.3. Previous Survey Areas and Lines Intersecting the PSA*

Date	Survey Name	Agency/ Consultant	Report Author	Report Type	Notes
1989	Archaeological Survey of the I-26/US 601 Frontage Road Relocation	SCDOT	O. Caballero	Intensive-Archaeological	--
1992	Archaeological Investigations of the Redesigned I-26 Eastbound and Westbound Rest Area Project	SCDOT	O. Caballero	Intensive	A previous 1991 survey was conducted with no sites found these areas are included on the map
1997	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed US 601 Widening Improvements	SCDOT	D.R. Styer and V. Marcil	Intensive	--
1999	Cultural Resource Survey of the Orangeburg County/City Industrial Park	USED/ Brockington	J. Fletcher and B. Harvey	Intensive	Some areas previously disturbed prior to survey
2000	Intensive Architectural Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Intersection of I-95 and I-26	SCDOT/ NSA	Hamby et al.	Intensive	--
2001	Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey for Proposed Access Road	SCDOT/NSA	Adams	Intensive	--

Table 4.3. Previous Survey Areas and Lines Intersecting the PSA

Date	Survey Name	Agency/ Consultant	Report Author	Report Type	Notes
2005	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 650 Acres at the West Annex Industrial Site	SCDOC/ TRC	Ian deNeeve	Reconnaissance	--
2006	Cultural Resources Survey of the Cross-Orangeburg 230kV Transmission Line	RUS/Chicora	M. Trinkley et al	Intensive	--
2014	Cultural Resource Identification Survey of Approximately 95 Acres at the International Industrial Park	SCDOC/ S&ME	Posin and Carpini	Reconnaissance	--
2020	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Seven High Probability Areas and Proposed Orangeburg South Solar Project	Due Diligence/ Terracon Consultants, Inc.	Sain and Green	Intensive	No newly recorded historic resources
2020	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1,353 Acres at the Proposed Orangeburg South Solar Project Orangeburg County, South Carolina	Due Diligence/ Terracon Consultants, Inc.	Sain and Dorn	Reconnaissance	1 newly recorded site, 1 newly recorded cemetery, and 6 newly recorded historic architectural resources
2021	SCDOT Screening: I-26 Rehab over SC 33 and CSX Railroad	SCDOT	R. Shepherd	Reconnaissance	Newly recorded 2 above-ground resources: I-26 bridges
2022	Cultural Resources Survey for the Maximum Entertainment	USDA-Rural Development / Trileaf Corporation	Rivas et al	Intensive	No newly recorded above-ground resources and no newly recorded archaeology resources
2022	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the I-26 at I-95 Interchange Improvement	SCDOT/New South Associates	Ahern, Stewart, and Stucker	Intensive	Newly recorded 1 above-ground resource and 1 archaeology site
2023	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the I-26 Corridor Improvements from Near Exit 136 to Exit 145	SCDOT/Edwards-Pitman, Inc.	Smythe, Hillier, Plumley, Trudeau, and Moss	Intensive	Revisited 2 archaeology sites and newly recorded 5 archaeology sites; 5 IF; 23 newly recorded above-ground resources

Figure 4.5.  
Location Map Showing Previous Surveys Intersecting the Project Area, Northwestern  
Portion of Search Radius, 1 of 2

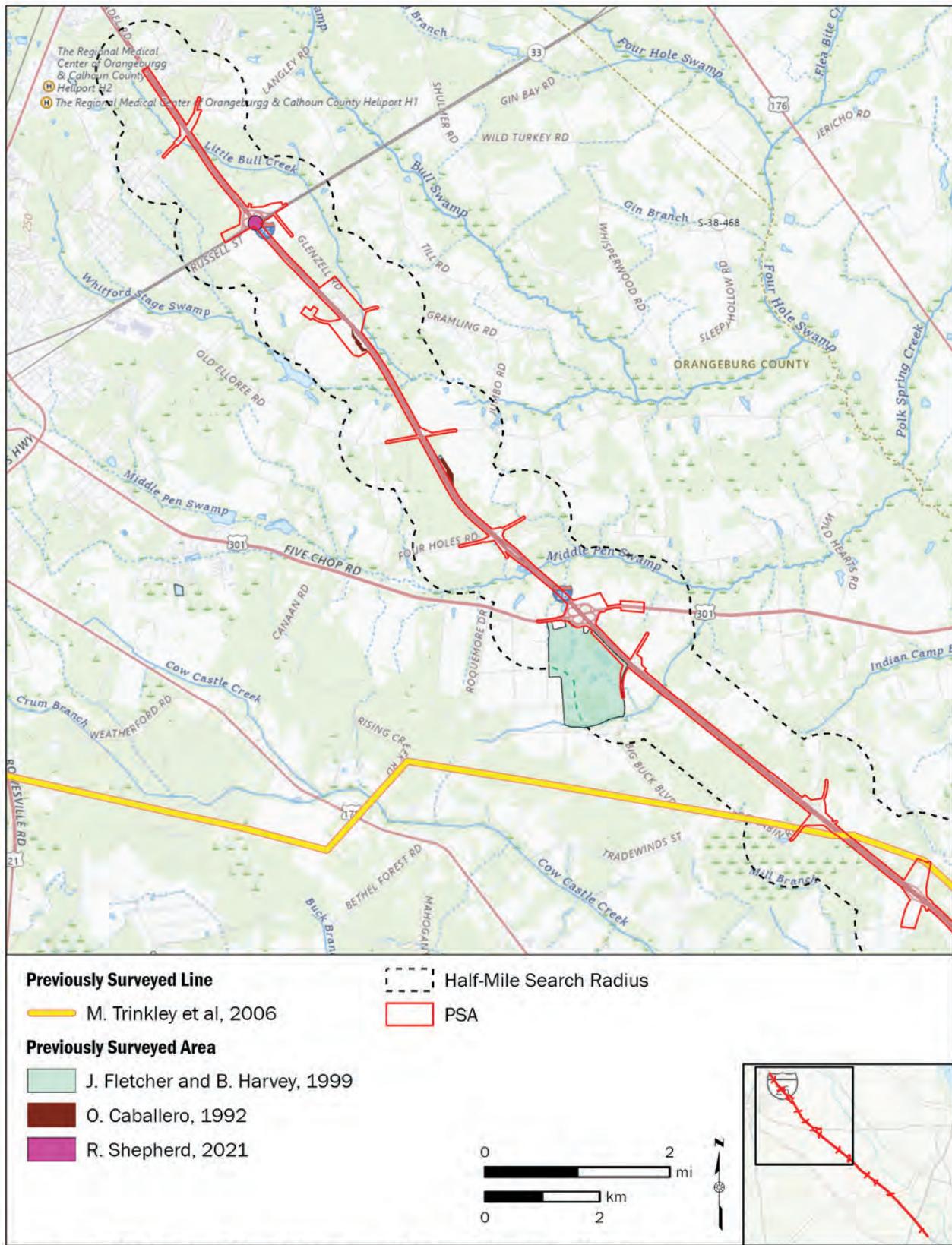
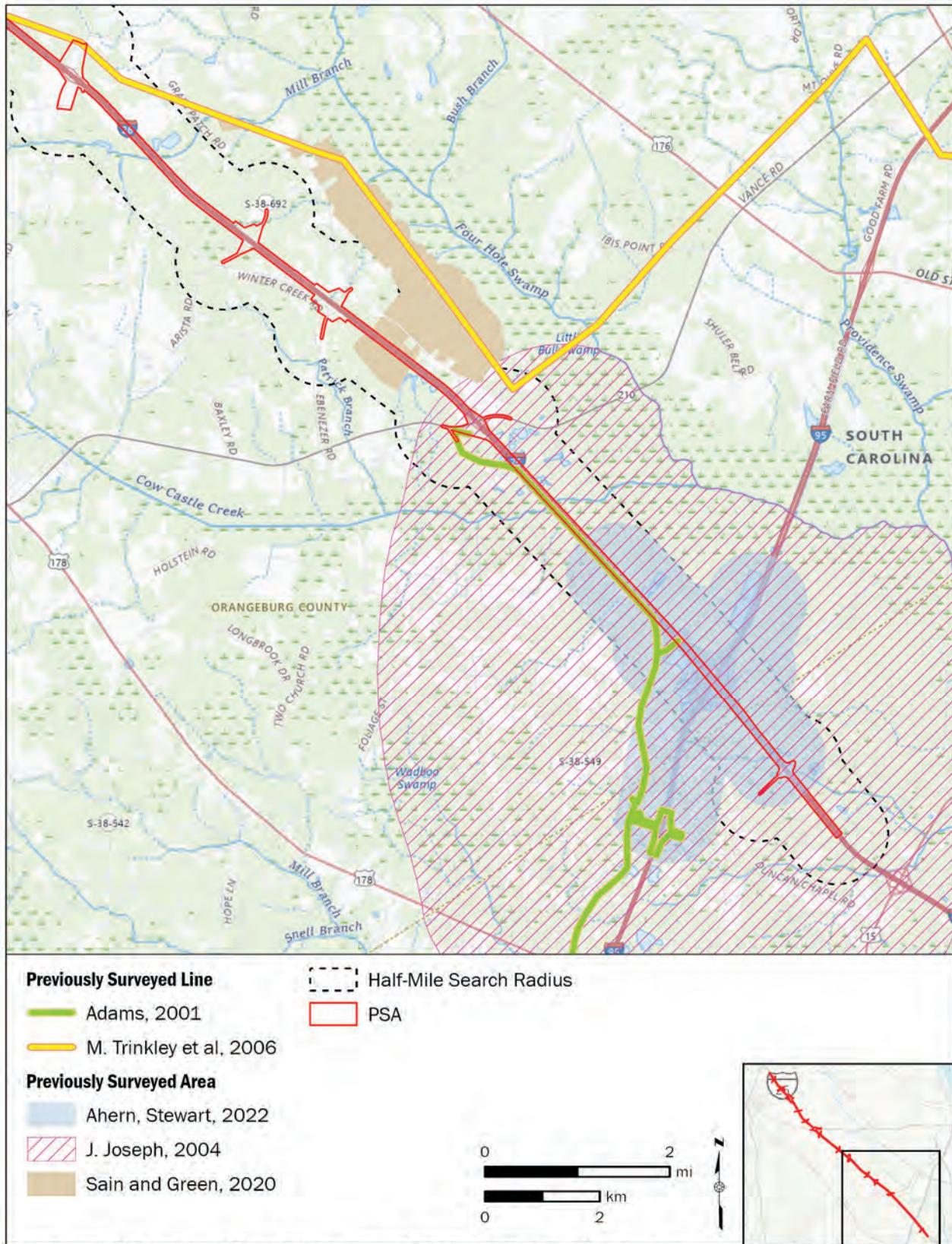


Figure 4.6.  
Location Map Showing Previous Surveys Intersecting the Project Area, Southeastern Portion  
of Search Radius, 2 of 2



Basemap: USGS National Map (2025) - Quads: Fellersville, SC and Wadboo Swamp, SC

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# 5. Methods

This chapter outlines the field methods used for the archaeological and historic architectural surveys during this investigation. This chapter also includes the laboratory and curation methods used for the collected artifacts and a discussion of the NRHP criteria used in the evaluation of cultural resources identified in the APE. Survey forms and maps are included in the appendices.

## Archival Research Methods

Prior to fieldwork, NSA consulted the ArchSite database to identify previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the PSA. In addition, survey reports from the surrounding area were consulted to aid in putting the resources into context. General historical research included a review of existing printed literature and an examination of the U.S. Census Records, historic maps, plats, and other documents on file at the SCDAH and the University of South Carolina.

Deed and probate court records research was also conducted both online and in person at the Orangeburg County Courthouse, with particular attention paid to researching the Brantley Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0349/Site 380R0410) that is located in the median of I-26 near MM 153. Documentary research goals included establishing a historical context for the cemetery (including identifying potential living descendants), exploring the possibility of previous disinterment, and determining NRHP eligibility. In addition to examining deeds and plats, investigation included review of census data, newspaper archives, historic maps and aerial photographs, the Find A Grave online archive, and the Orangeburg County Cemetery GPS Mapping Project.

## Field Methods

The field methods practiced in this survey included several components, including the archaeological survey and the historical architectural survey.

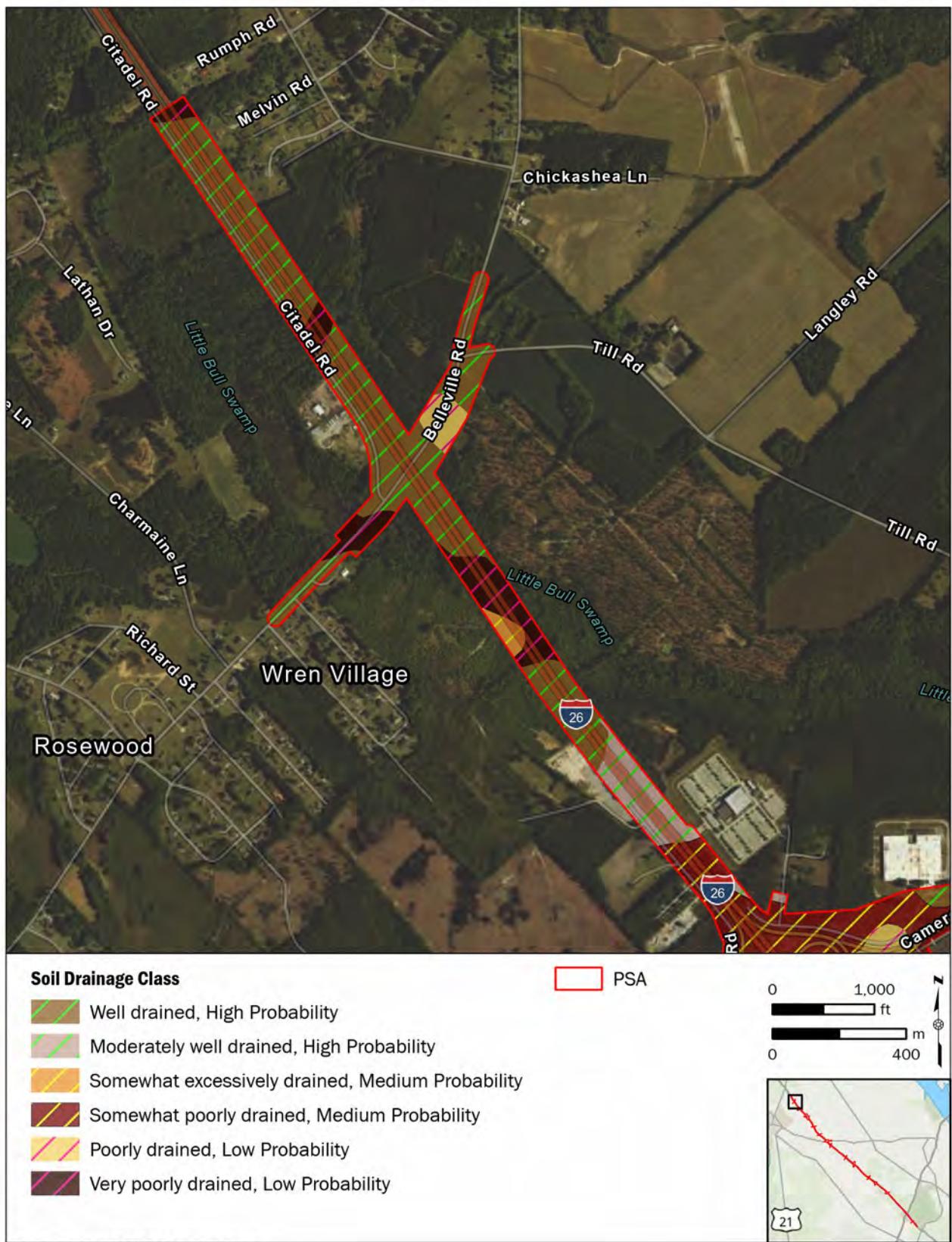
## Archaeological Survey

Fieldwork was conducted according to the standards and guidelines provided in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2024) and the *South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) On-Call Archaeological Services Scope of Work* (2007). The archaeological survey applied targeted systematic shovel testing to identify significant archaeological resources in the PSA. Prior to fieldwork, the predictive model identified areas of high, medium, and low probability based on soil drainage classes. High probability areas included those with moderately well and well drained soils and tested in 30-m intervals. Medium probability areas consisted of areas with somewhat poorly drained soils, and shovel tests were spaced 60-m apart. Low probability areas consisted of areas with poorly drained soils and were visually inspected (Figures 5.1–5.14).

Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and were excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil or to a maximum depth of 80 cm below surface (cmbs) unless obstructed by the water table or a natural or artificial impasse. All excavated soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth and backfilled upon completion. Shovel test results data were recorded in the ESRI Field Maps app on mobile digital devices, which used a pre-plotted shovel test grid uploaded from ArcGIS. Soils and strata information were described using a Munsell soil color chart, soil texture ternary diagram, and soil compactness. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas of standing water, pavement, slope greater than 15 degrees, buried utilities, areas of substantial modification/disturbance, or areas with disagreeable landowners. The reason for exclusion was documented during field data collection. The data from each digital device was reviewed and synched at the end of each day.

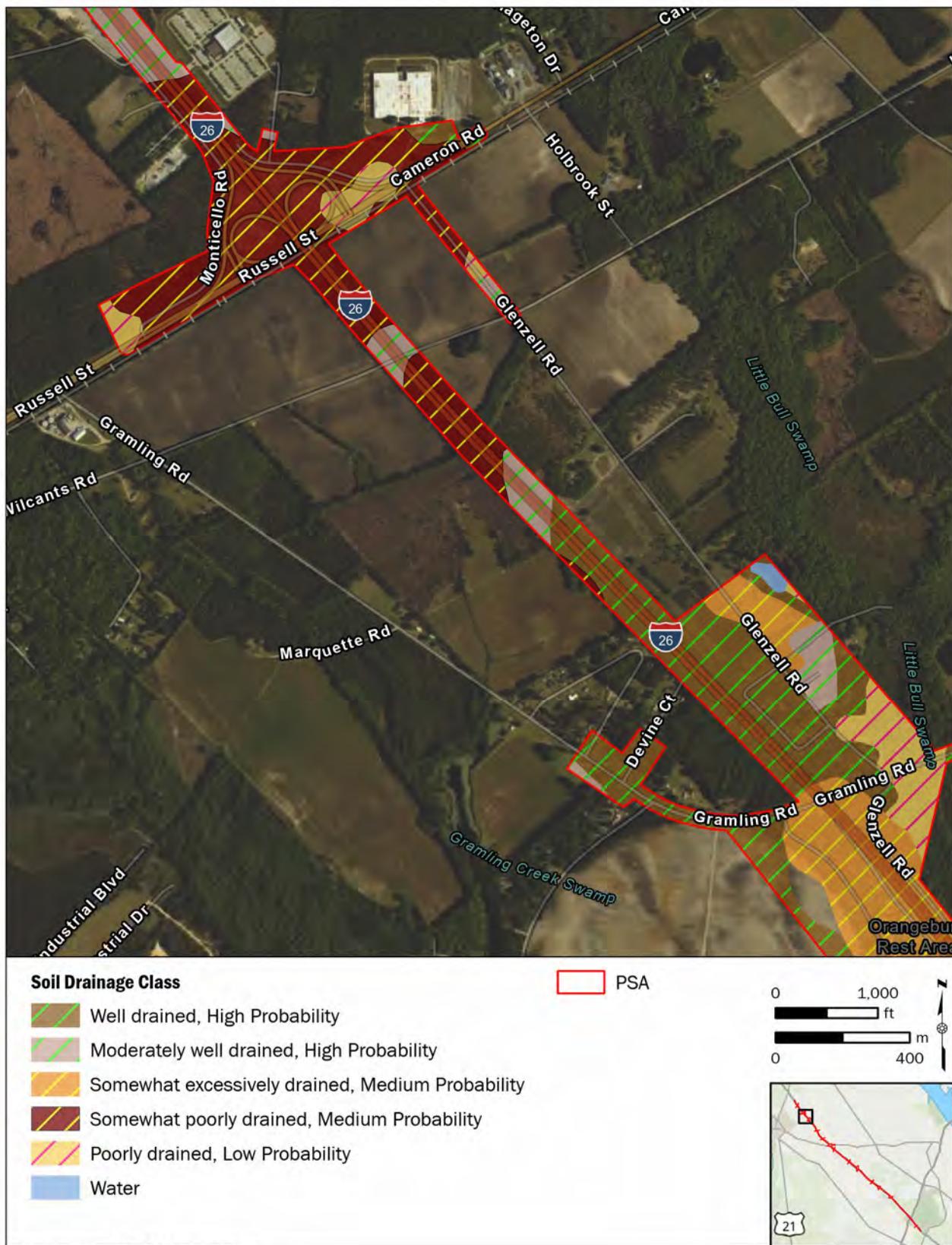
When identified, sites were sampled with a 15-m shovel test grid, using a Cartesian coordinate system. The goal of the supplemental testing was to delineate site boundaries and collect sufficient data to evaluate site chronology, function, and integrity. When possible, supplemental testing continued until two sterile shovel tests, a natural boundary (e.g., swamps), or the PSA boundary were reached. A sketch map was prepared for each site, and photographs were taken to document site conditions and features. For each site, a Juniper Geode sub-meter GPS receiver and ESRI Field Maps were used to record each positive shovel test, each new delineation shovel test, and any important natural and cultural features. Geotagged photographs were also used to document the various settings encountered within the project area in the Field Maps app.

Figure 5.1.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 1 of 14



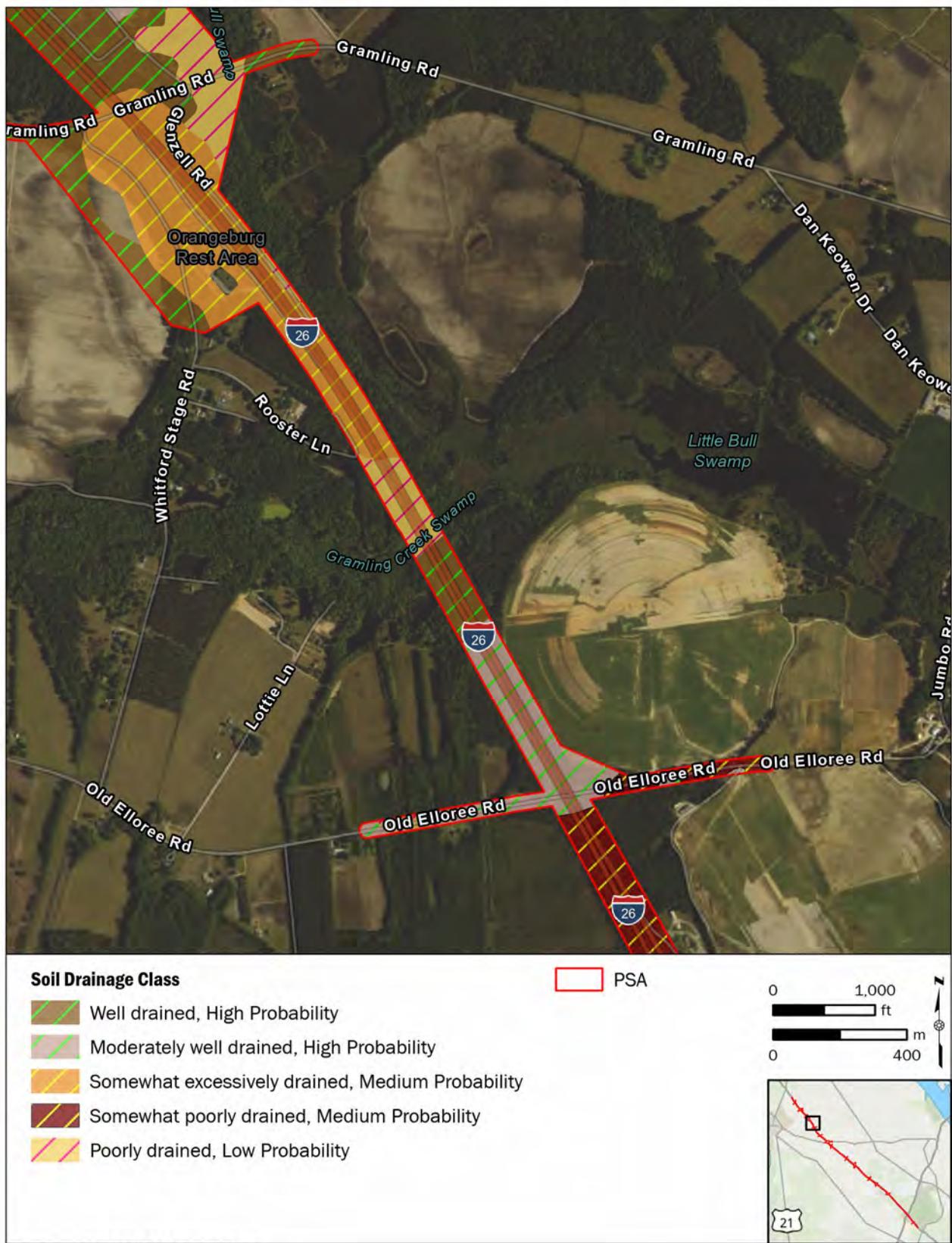
Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 5.2.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 2 of 14



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 5.3.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 3 of 14

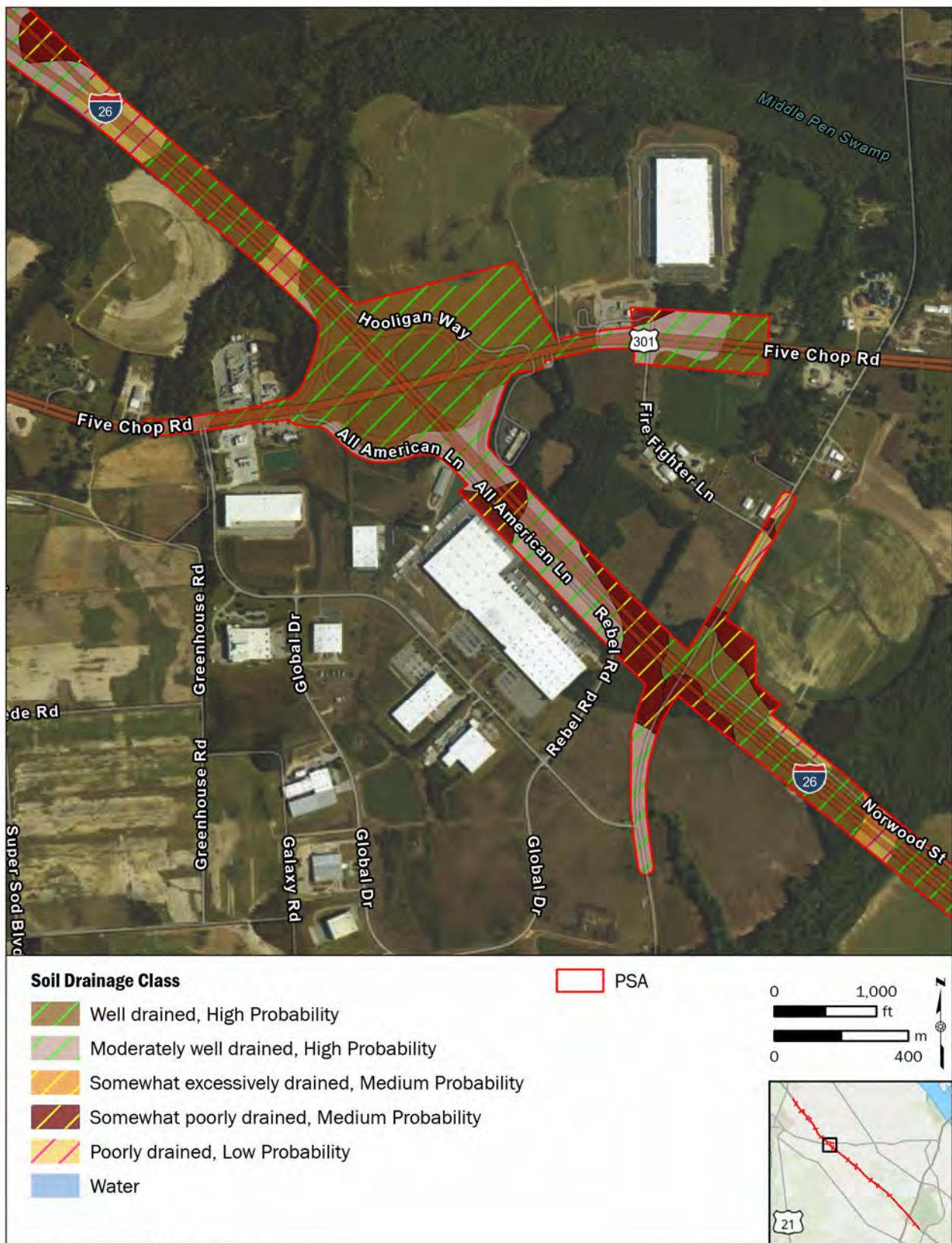


Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 5.4.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 4 of 14



Figure 5.5.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 5 of 14

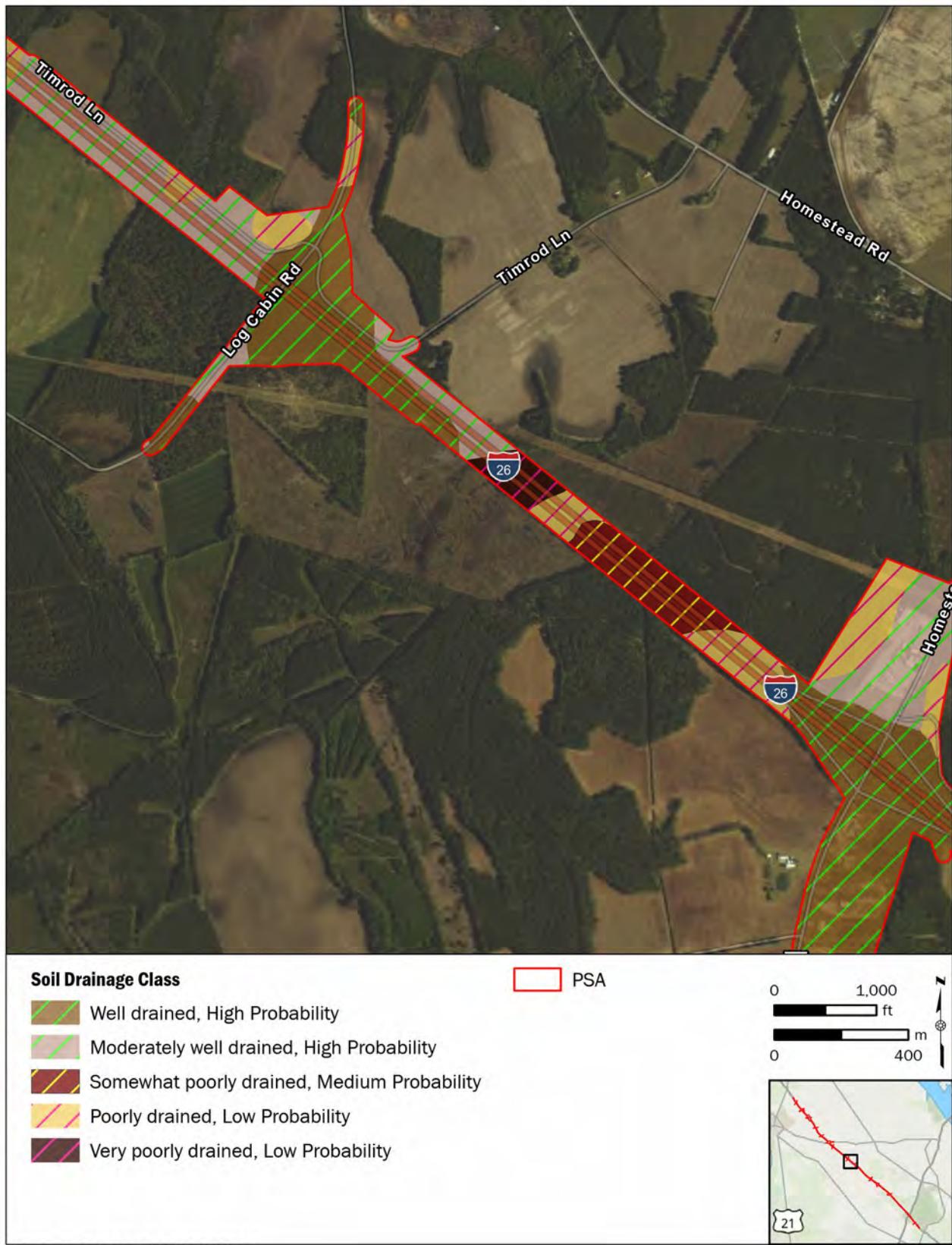


Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 5.6.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 6 of 14



Figure 5.7.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 7 of 14



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 5.8.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 8 of 14

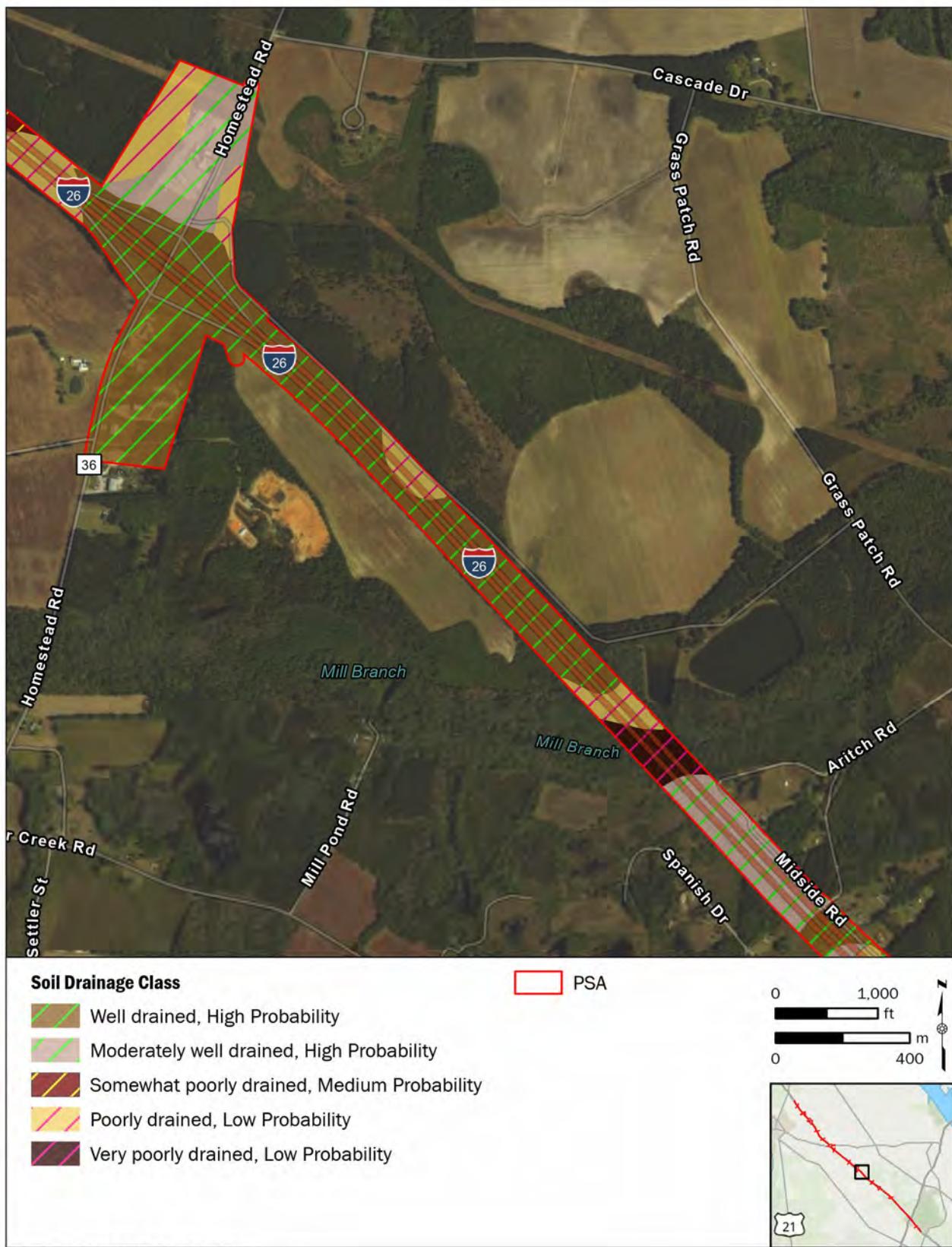


Figure 5.9.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 9 of 14

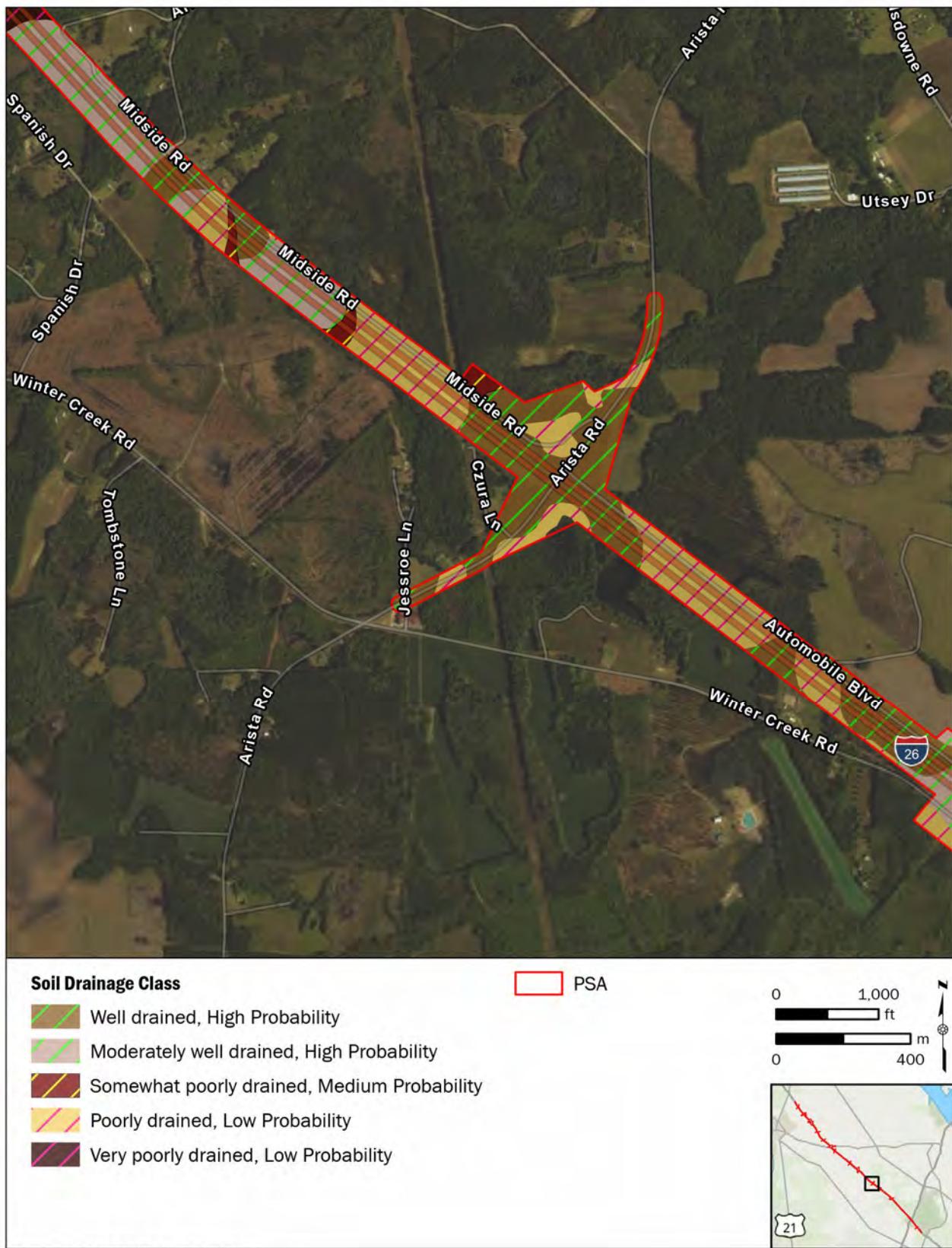


Figure 5.10.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 10 of 14

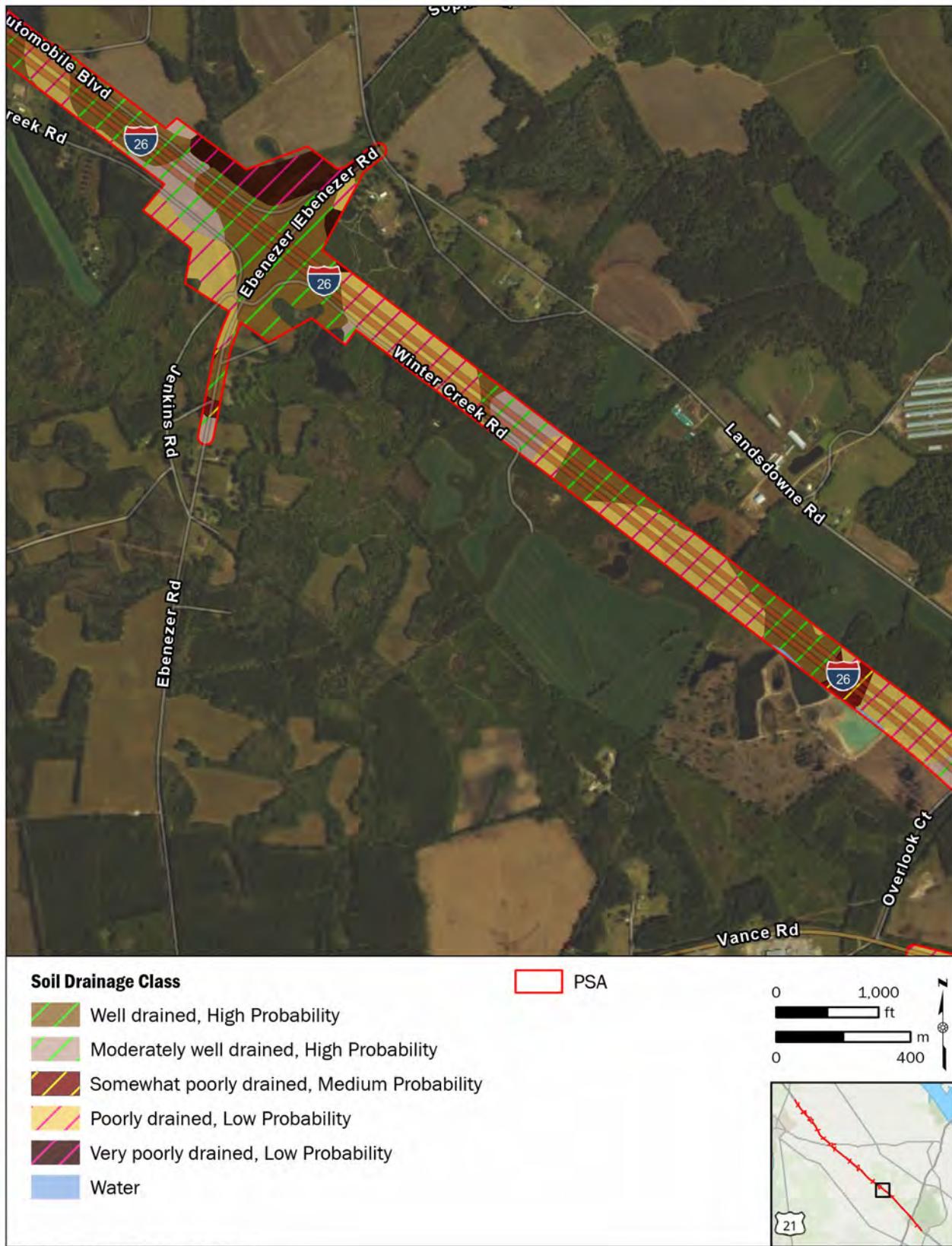
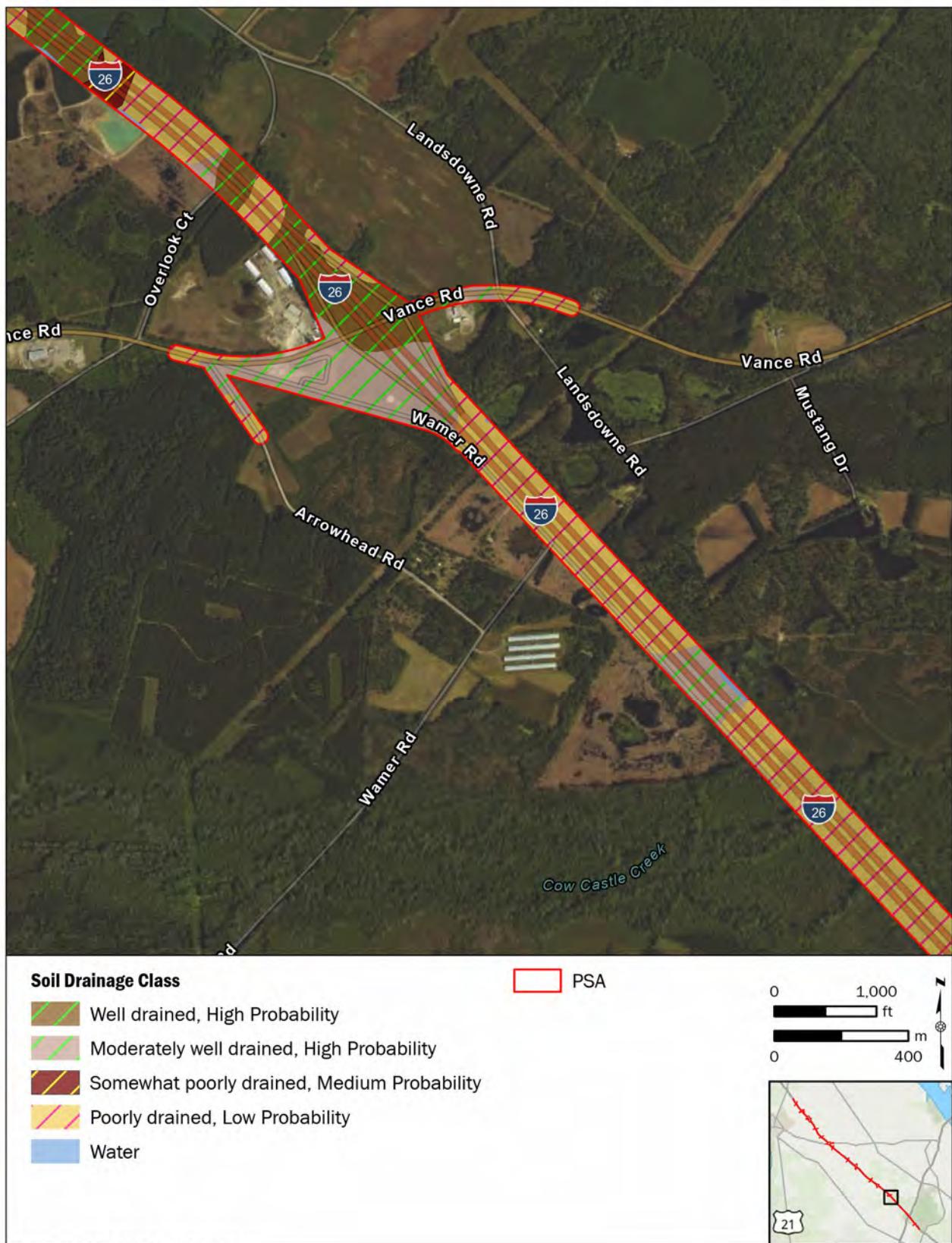


Figure 5.11.

Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 11 of 14



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 5.12.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 12 of 14



Figure 5.13.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 13 of 14

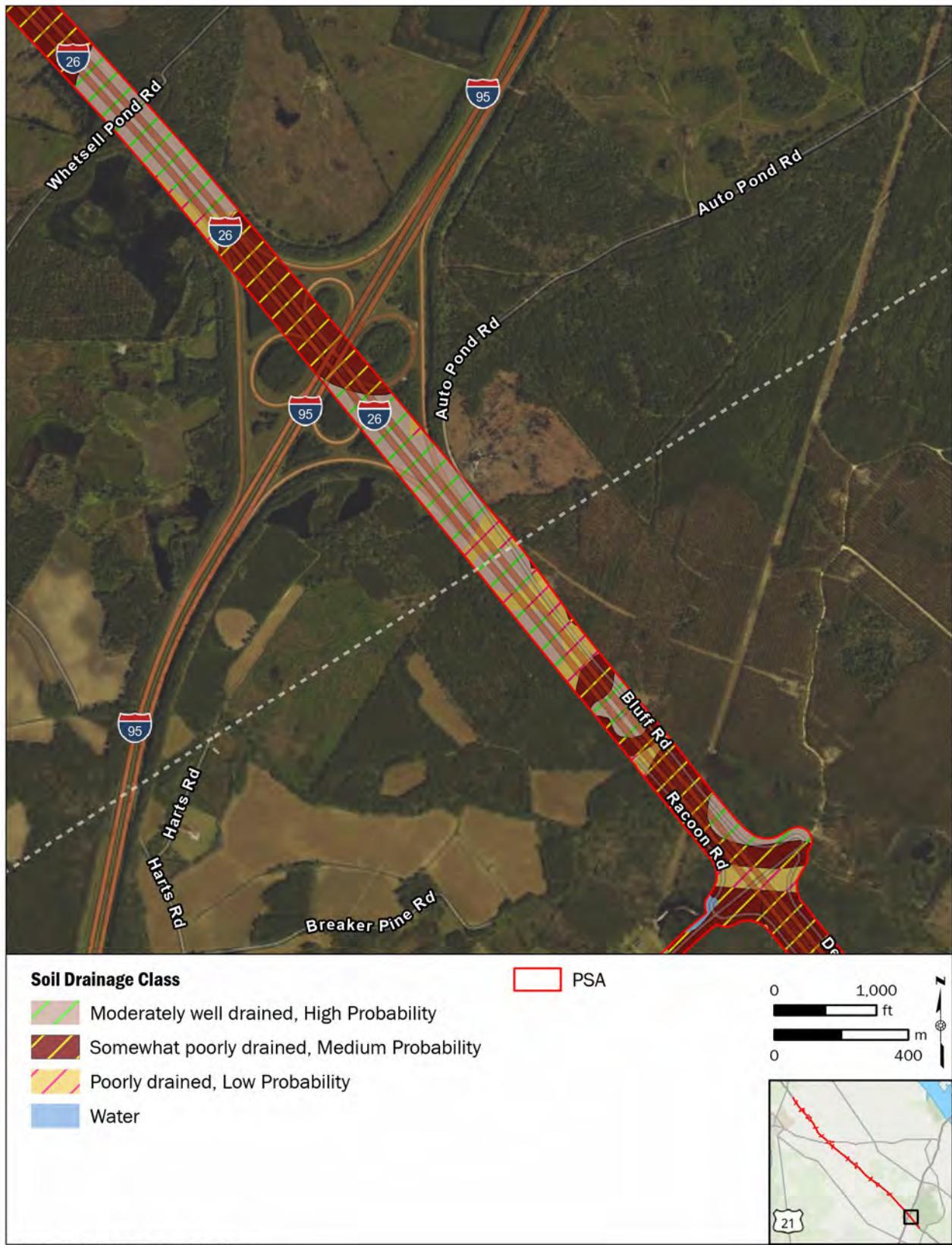
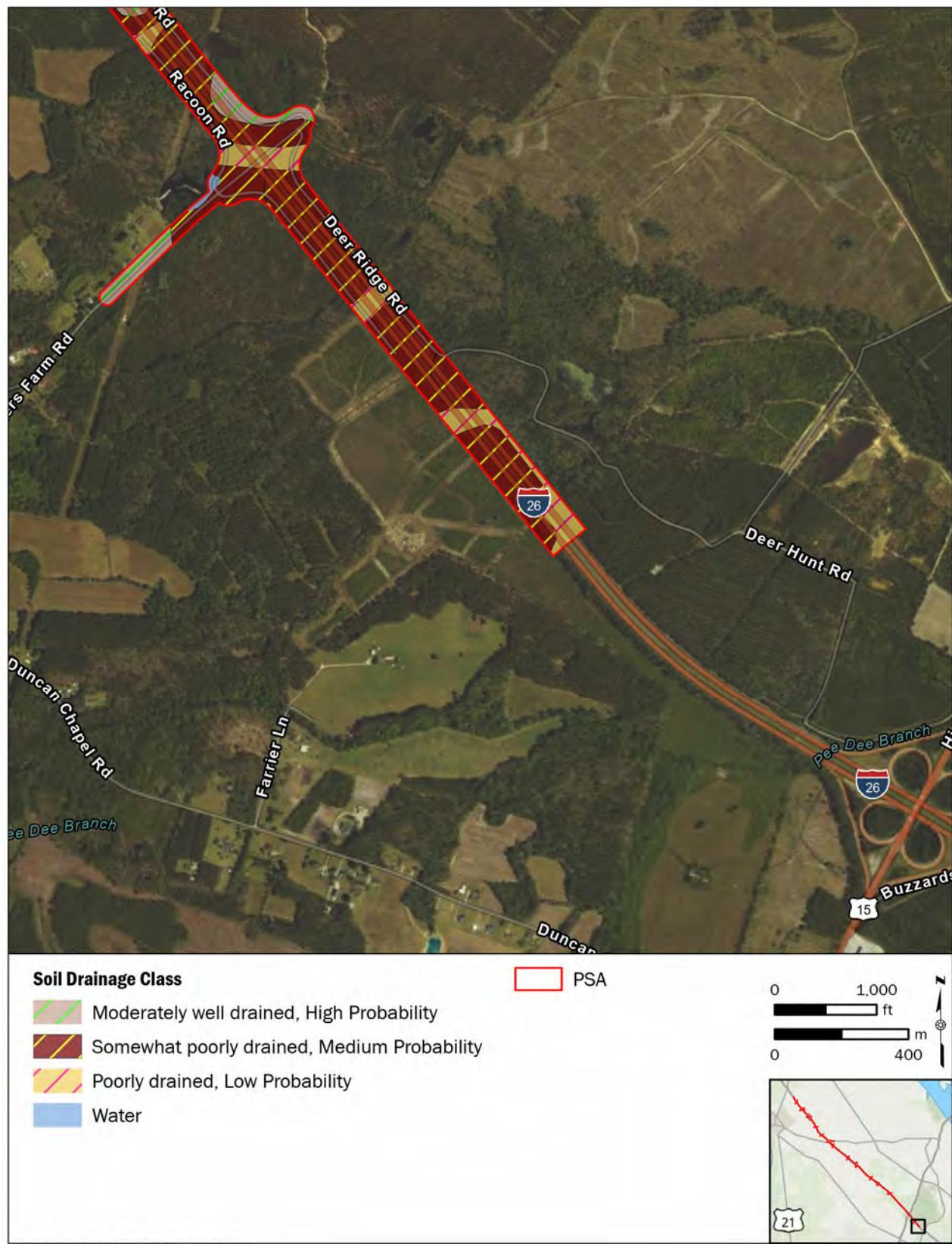


Figure 5.14.  
Areas of High, Medium, and Low Probability within the PSA based on Soil Drainage, 14 of 14



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

## Historic Architectural Resources Survey

Architectural Historian Sean Stucker, MHP, conducted a survey of the APE to locate resources aged 50 years or older. Although Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records often provide build dates for many properties, those dates are not always accurate; therefore, additional research, which generally included reviewing historical aerials and maps, was completed to determine the age of the resources. Survey-eligible resources were identified and surveyed in accordance with the SHPO Survey Manual: *South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. A South Carolina State Survey Form was prepared for any building, structure, or cemetery in the APE that met this age criterion. These resources were photographed and assessed for their NRHP eligibility with reference to the NRHP criteria (see below).

## Laboratory and Artifact Curation

At the completion of the fieldwork, all artifacts recovered from the project were taken to New South's Stone Mountain, Georgia, laboratory. Artifact processing included washing, inventory, analysis, and curation preparation to the standards required by SCIAA.

Lithic artifact analysis focused on material type and production stage. Precontact pottery was analyzed using standard terminology for temper, vessel type/portion, and surface treatment. Ware types were identified when possible, using local precontact context appropriate to the region, and included sherds belonging to the Deptford series. Sherds that are too small for standard analysis (less than 1.25 cm) were classified as "residual sherds" and weighed and counted.

All historic materials were inventoried and analyzed using a relational database developed by New South using the 4D database software. This system employs Stanley South's (1977) artifact patterning scheme and divides historic artifacts into functional groups (such as Kitchen, Architecture, etc.). Artifacts were next coded by material and type (e.g., metal, nail) and subtype (e.g., cut nail). The database connects common artifact types to accepted date ranges and allows for the inclusion of specific diagnostic information when available. No precontact sites were identified during the survey.

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

## National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

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

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

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources; however, Section 106 regulations state that the Federal Agency must consider all of the National Register qualifying characteristics of a historic property that may be affected by the undertaking (36 CFR § 800.5[a][1]). According to the National Park Service’s (NPS) National Register Bulletin 36 (NRB 36), applying Criteria A, B, and C to archaeological sites is appropriate in limited circumstances but is not supported as a universal application of the criteria. Therefore, for each archaeological site, NSA considered if the property could convey its significance relative to Criteria A, B, and C. A full evaluation for Criteria A, B, and/or C is only undertaken if there is sufficient cause to indicate the site is associated with a significant person, event, or distinctive style. In all cases, sites are fully assessed relative to Criterion D.

Archaeological sites are generally evaluated with respect to Criterion D. To qualify under Criterion D, a property must meet two basic requirements (Little et al. 2000:28). First, the property must have, or have had, information that can contribute to the understanding of

human history of any time period. Second, the information must be considered important. To achieve those requirements, Little et al. (2000:29) list five primary steps to follow when making an evaluation under Criterion D:

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

However, in addition to meeting Criterion D, archaeological sites or properties must possess one or more of the following aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Little et al. 2000). In NRB 36, Little et al. (2000:35–42) provide additional definition and clarification of the seven aspects of integrity for archaeological resources for Criteria A–D:

1. Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Under Criterion D, integrity of location considers whether the data at the archaeological site represents patterns of discernable past human activity at that same geospatial space, or if it has been redeposited there but subsequent, unrelated activities.
2. Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Under Criterion D, integrity of design is preserved if intrasite artifact and/or feature patterning is discernable, or intersite patterning for districts.
3. Setting: The physical environment of a historic property, including elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, human-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. Under Criterion D, archaeological sites may be recommended eligible without

integrity of setting if they retain important information potential irrespective of the current site setting.

4. Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Under Criterion D, integrity of materials is usually described in terms of the presence of intrusive artifacts and/or features, the completeness of the artifact and/or feature assemblage, or the quality of artifact or feature preservation.

5. Workmanship: The physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. Under Criterion D, integrity workmanship is addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features, or as a measurement of the skill needed to produce the artifact or construct the architectural feature.

6. Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Little et al. (2000) do not specify how to apply integrity of feeling under Criterion D, only that an archaeological property would have it if its features in combination with its setting convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance.

7. Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and the important research questions.

The condition of an archaeological site as it relates to research potential (as opposed to the seven aspects listed above) is also important (Little et al. 2000:36–37). Glassow (1977) recommends that the physical condition of archaeological sites also be discussed using the characteristics of variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context. Glassow (1977) considered integrity, clarity, and artifact diversity crucial to determining whether an archaeological site contains important information.

# 6. Archaeological Survey Results

Chapter 6 presents the results of the intensive archaeology survey (see Appendix A: Archaeology Survey Results Maps 1–32). The survey recorded four new archaeological sites (38DR0550, and 380R0456 to 380R0458). There are three cemeteries within or partially within the PSA: Mount Zion Cemetery (380R0459/SHPO Site No.0545.01), Brantley Cemetery (380R0410/SHPO Site No. 0349), and White House United Methodist Church Cemetery (380R0462/SHPO Site No. 0028.01). Brantley Cemetery is located within the median of I-26 and was previously recorded as an archaeological site. Mount Zion Cemetery is located on Arista Road west of I-26. While they are assigned archaeological site numbers, this survey assessed both cemeteries as above-ground resources; further details and their assessments are discussed in Chapter 7. In addition, there are two cemeteries outside of the PSA, but within the viewshed, which were also assigned archaeological site numbers: and Myers Cemetery (380R0461/SHPO Site No. 0547). They are also addressed in Chapter 7. Additionally, five isolated finds (IFs) were identified (see Appendix A: Maps 1–32).

## Survey Results

The I-26 ROW occupies most of the PSA, with drainage ditches lining both sides of the roadway and the exit ramps. Approximately half of the highway is bordered by gravel or paved frontage roads (Figure 6.1a and 6.1b). The typical settings in the PSA included low-lying, swampy areas with poorly drained soils, areas of commercial and residential development, agricultural fields, and planted pine forests (Figures 6.2a and 6.2b).

NSA investigated 3,302 shovel test locations in the PSA. Of these, 17 were positive, 2,048 were negative, and 1,137 were not excavated due to cemeteries, buildings, surface visibility greater than 50 percent, natural impasse, no access, railroad ROW, surface water, heavily disturbed soils, delineated wetland, and buried utilities, slope greater than 15 degrees, gravel or pavement, and access/frontage roads. Shovel test excavation showed that the probability model allowed NSA to identify elevated areas with relatively well-drained soils during pre-fieldwork desktop reviews (see Appendix A: Maps 1–32).

Figure 6.1.  
Examples of Conditions in the PSA



A. Paved Frontage Road Paralleling I-26, Looking Northwest



B. Railroad Right-of-Way Parallel to Cameron Road (SC 33), Looking East

Figure 6.2.  
Examples of Conditions in the PSA



A. Low-lying Area with Poorly-drained Soils in Delineated Wetland, Looking Northwest



B. Area of Commercial Development, Looking East

Instances in which the model was inaccurate were typically caused by artificial landforms that were created because of the I-26 or frontage road construction and grading (Figure 6.3).

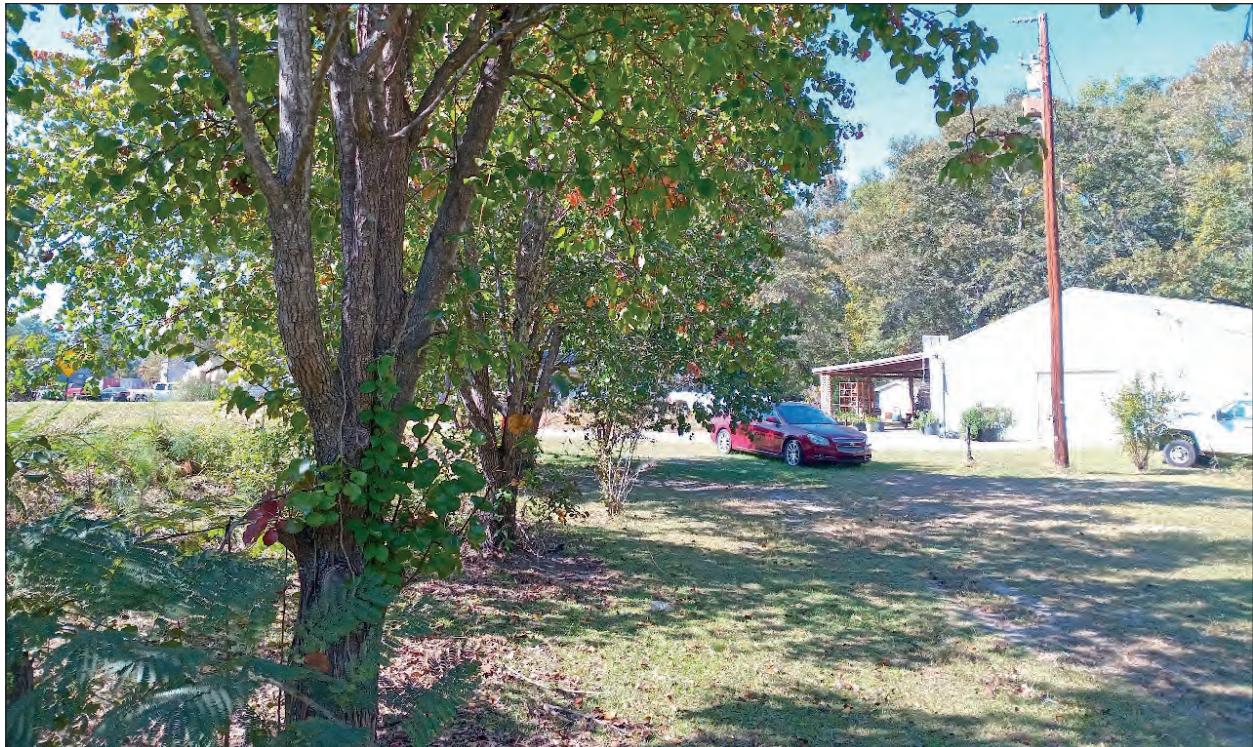
Fieldwork identified a general prevalence of well-drained soils with areas of poorly drained soils adjacent to rivers, creeks, and wetland areas within the PSA. Two to three strata were identified in most shovel tests. Very well drained shovel tests in the PSA had deeper sandy deposits that typically consisted of 30–40 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam over a sandy E horizon ranging from light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) in color that was between 40–80 cmbs, which was usually overtop a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 6.4a). The typical soil profile for tests with somewhat well drained soils consisted of 10–50 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam beneath which was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 6.4b).

## Site 38DR0550

Site Number:	38DR0550
UTM Coordinates:	542948E 3684768N (UTM, Zone 17N, WGS 1984)
Property/Site Type:	Precontact Lithic and Ceramic Scatter; Historic Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	35 m by 20 m
Archaeological Deposit Depth:	0–35 cmbs
Temporal Affiliations:	Middle Woodland Period; Early 19 <sup>th</sup> to Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century
NRHP Recommendation:	Unevaluated
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work within the PSA

Site 38DR0550 consists of a Middle Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter and nineteenth to twentieth-century historic artifact scatter located in the southern portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 31 of 32). The site is located on either side of Weathers Farm Road approximately 0.3 mi (0.5 km) southwest of I-26 and approximately 8.9 mi (14.3 km) east-southeast of Bowman, SC. (Figure 6.5). Vegetation across the site includes pine forest with a dense understory of immature pine trees, blackberry, briars, and grasses with no ground surface visibility (Figures 6.6a and b).

Figure 6.3.  
Examples of Conditions in the PSA



A. Residential Area, Looking Northwest



B. Agricultural Lands, Looking Northwest

Figure 6.4.  
Examples of Soil Profiles in the PSA



A. Very Well-drained Soil Profile



B. Somewhat Well-drained Soil Profile

Figure 6.5.  
Site Map of 38DR0550

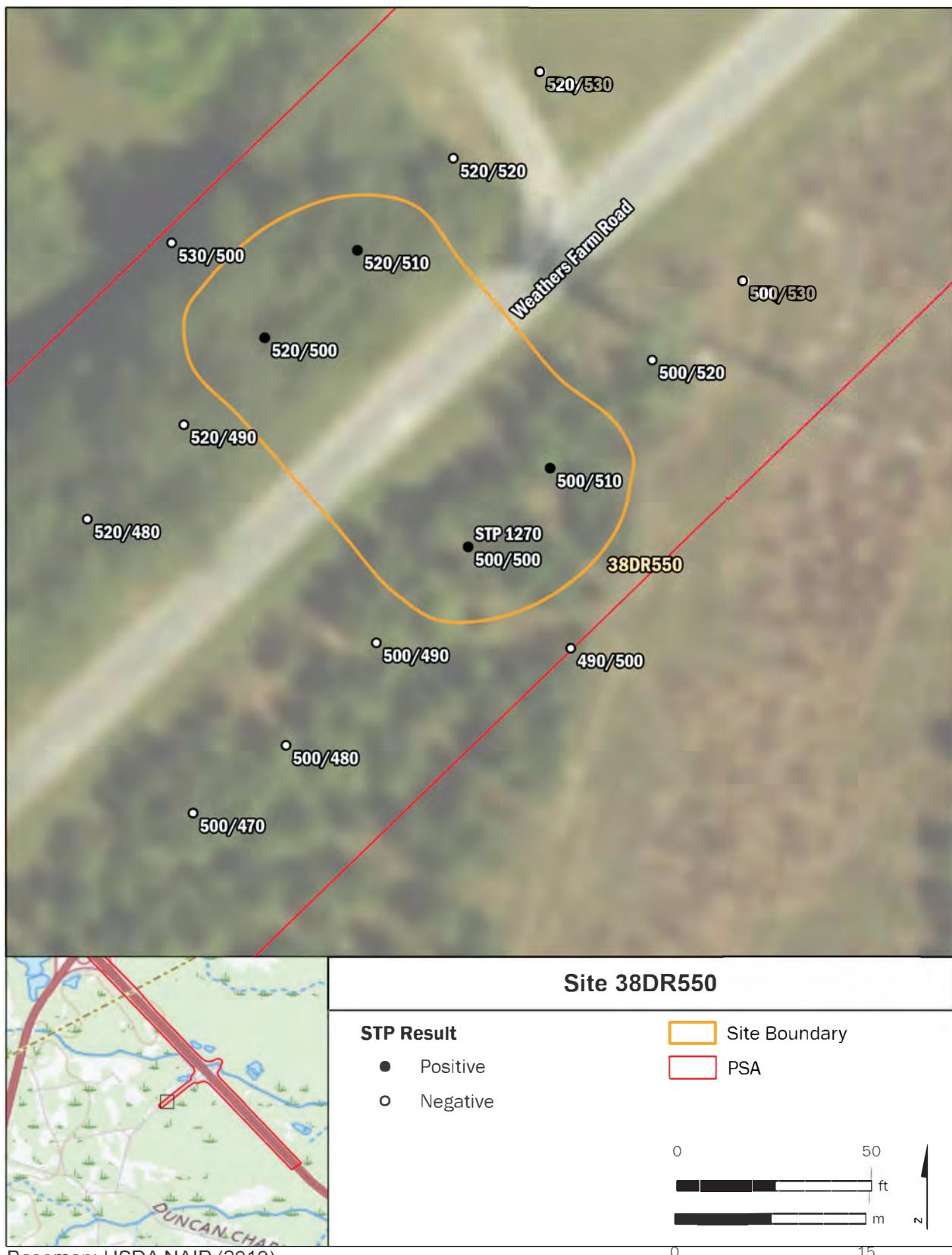


Figure 6.6.  
Current Conditions at 38DR0550



A. Dense Pine Forest with Dense Understory on South Side of Road, Looking Northeast



B. Planted Pine Stand on North Side of Road, Looking Northeast

Eleven shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter (m) intervals to delineate and assess site 38DR0550. Three of the 11 shovel tests excavated yielded artifacts (see Figure 6.5). While survey limits prevented the complete delineation of the positive shovel tests, the portion of the artifact scatter within the PSA measures 35 by 20 m. The typical soil profile observed onsite consists of 25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sand (Ap horizon) over 25 cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (E horizon) beneath which was 10+ cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay (Bt horizon; Figure 6.7).

The artifacts were recovered from mostly intact soil deposits from three positive Shovel Test Pits (STPs) between 0 and 35 cmbs. The precontact assemblage includes a total of three artifacts: one piece of quartz debitage (recovered from 0–20 cmbs), and two coarse sand and quartz-tempered sherds with check-stamped surface treatment (recovered from 25–35 cmbs; Table 6.1). The combination of temper and surface treatment identifies the check-stamped sherds as Middle Woodland Deptford pottery (Diachronic Research Foundation 2015). These artifacts were recovered from shovel tests located on the south side of the road (see Figure 6.5).

The historic assemblage includes three artifacts belonging to the Kitchen group (Table 6.1). These included three pieces of whiteware: one piece of dipped whiteware, dating from 1820 to 1900; one piece of edgeware whiteware and one piece of unidentified whiteware, both of which post-date 1830 (Miller 1991). These artifacts were all recovered from shovel tests located on the north side of the road, from 0–20 cmbs (see Figure 6.5).

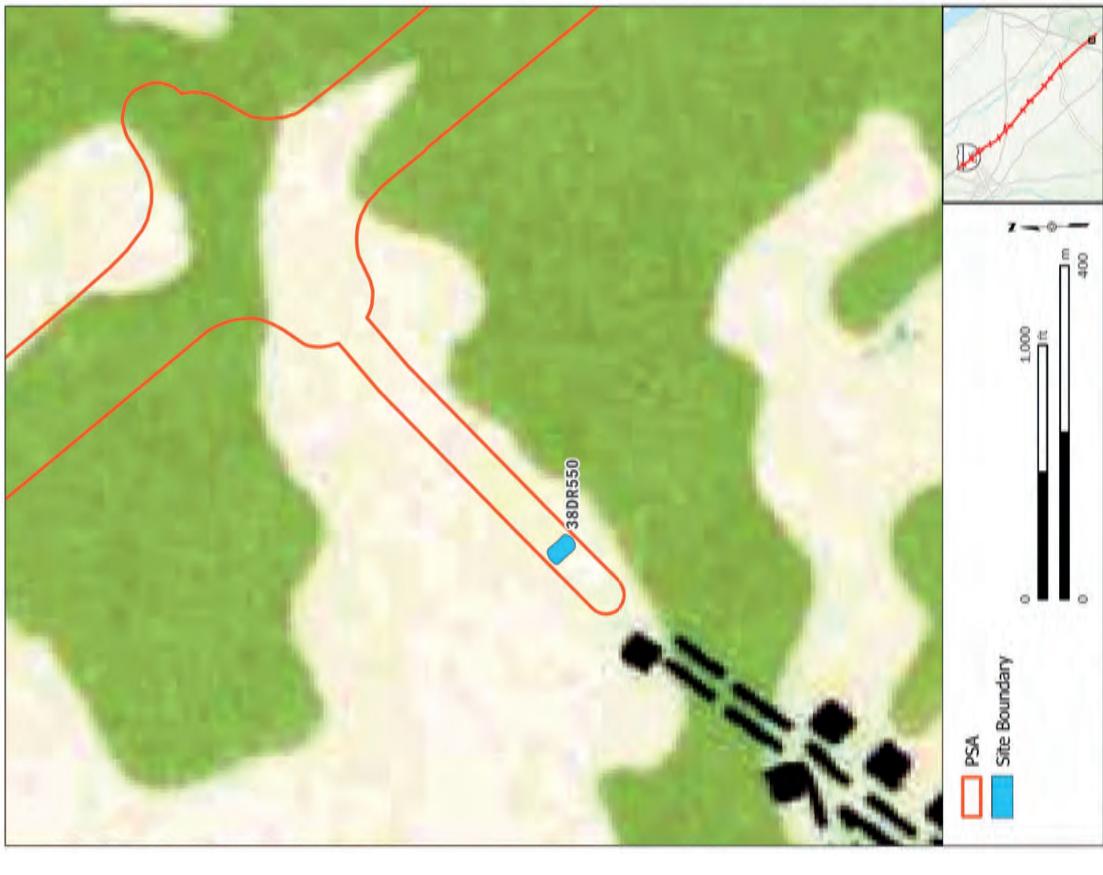
*Table 6.1. Artifacts Recovered from 38DR0550*

Component	Functional Group, Material	Artifact Type	Date	Count
Precontact	Pottery	Deptford Check Stamped	Middle Woodland	2
	Lithic	Quartz flake	–	1
Historic	Kitchen, Ceramic	Whiteware, Unidentified	Post 1830	1
	Kitchen, Ceramic	Whiteware, Edgeware	Post 1830	1
	Kitchen, Ceramic	Whiteware, Dipped	1820–1900	1
Total				6

A review of historic aerial and United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps indicate the presence of a structure in the vicinity of the 38DR0550 on both the 1915 soil map of Dorchester County and the USGS topographic map of Bowman SC 1920. On the 1943 USGS map of Bowman SC, Weathers Farm Road ends approximately 125 m west of the site location and the structure is no longer present; however, there is a neighboring structure nearby at the end of the road (Figure 6.8). Aerial imagery of the mid to late twentieth century indicates that the location of the site was an agriculture field as early as 1955 until sometime between 1995 and 2005 with a main house and outbuildings located on the southwest side of the field (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.7.  
Soil Profile Observed at 38DR0550





B. USGS Bowman SC, 1943



A. 1915 Soil Map of Dorchester County

Figure 6.8.  
Historic Maps of 38DR0550

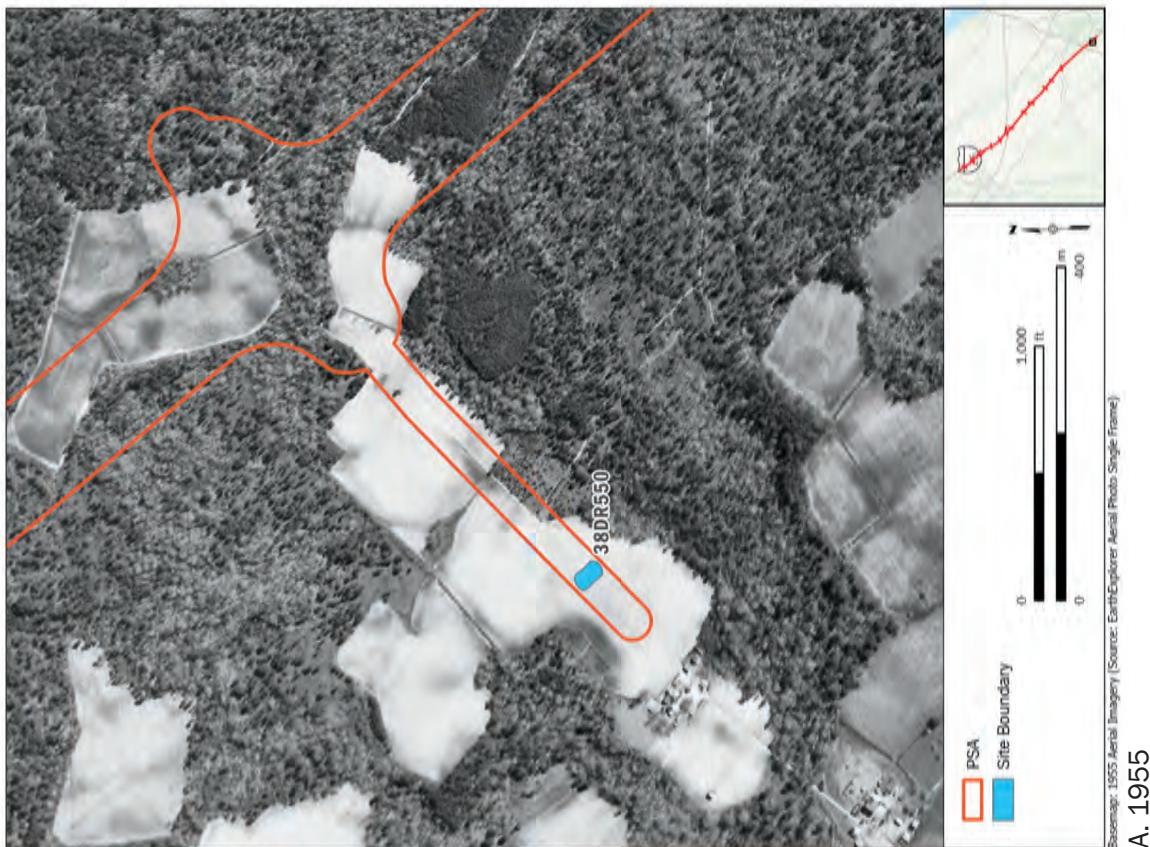


Figure 6.9.  
Historic Aerials of 38DR0550

Site 38DR0550 contains a precontact artifact scatter dating to the Middle Woodland Period and historic artifact scatter dating to the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Since the site was not completely delineated, the eligibility status of the site is unassessed. The portion of the site located within the PSA does not convey any associations with significant events or individuals and cannot contribute to the Criterion A or B eligibility arguments. The artifact scatter also does not embody significant design elements or the works of a master craftsman and therefore does not contribute to the site's Criterion C eligibility. While the precontact component of site 38DR0550 can be dated to the Middle Woodland Period, it is unlikely to provide any significant contributions to Middle Woodland lithic or ceramic analyses based on the small artifact sample that was recorded within the PSA. The historic artifact scatter may be associated with a home site, but the density of the artifact scatter is too sparse to provide meaningful insights into early nineteenth to twentieth-century rural lifeways. Since the portion of the site within the PSA has limited research potential, it is unlikely to contribute to the eligibility of the resource under Criterion D. The site has not been fully delineated and should be considered unevaluated for the NRHP. However, no further work is recommended for the portion of Site 38DR0550 located within the PSA.

## Site 380R0456

Site Number:	380R0456
UTM Coordinates:	529128E 3698487N (UTM, Zone 17N, WGS 1984)
Property/Site Type:	Historic Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	45 m by 15 m
Archaeological Deposit	0-45 cmbs
Depth:	
Temporal Affiliations:	Twentieth Century
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work

Site 380R0456 is a twentieth-century artifact scatter located in the central portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 16 of 32). The site is located north of an old access road on the south side of Log Cabin Road, approximately 350 ft (110 m) southwest of I-26 and approximately 5.4 mi (8.7 km) north of Bowman, SC (Figure 6.10). The site consists of historic artifact scatter located in a fairly open planted pine forest with negligible ground visibility approximately 30 m north of an old road (Figures 6.11a). This site was identified from a positive shovel test. A total of 11 shovel tests spaced at 15 m intervals were excavated in a cruciform to define the site boundaries.

Figure 6.10.  
Site Map of 380R0456

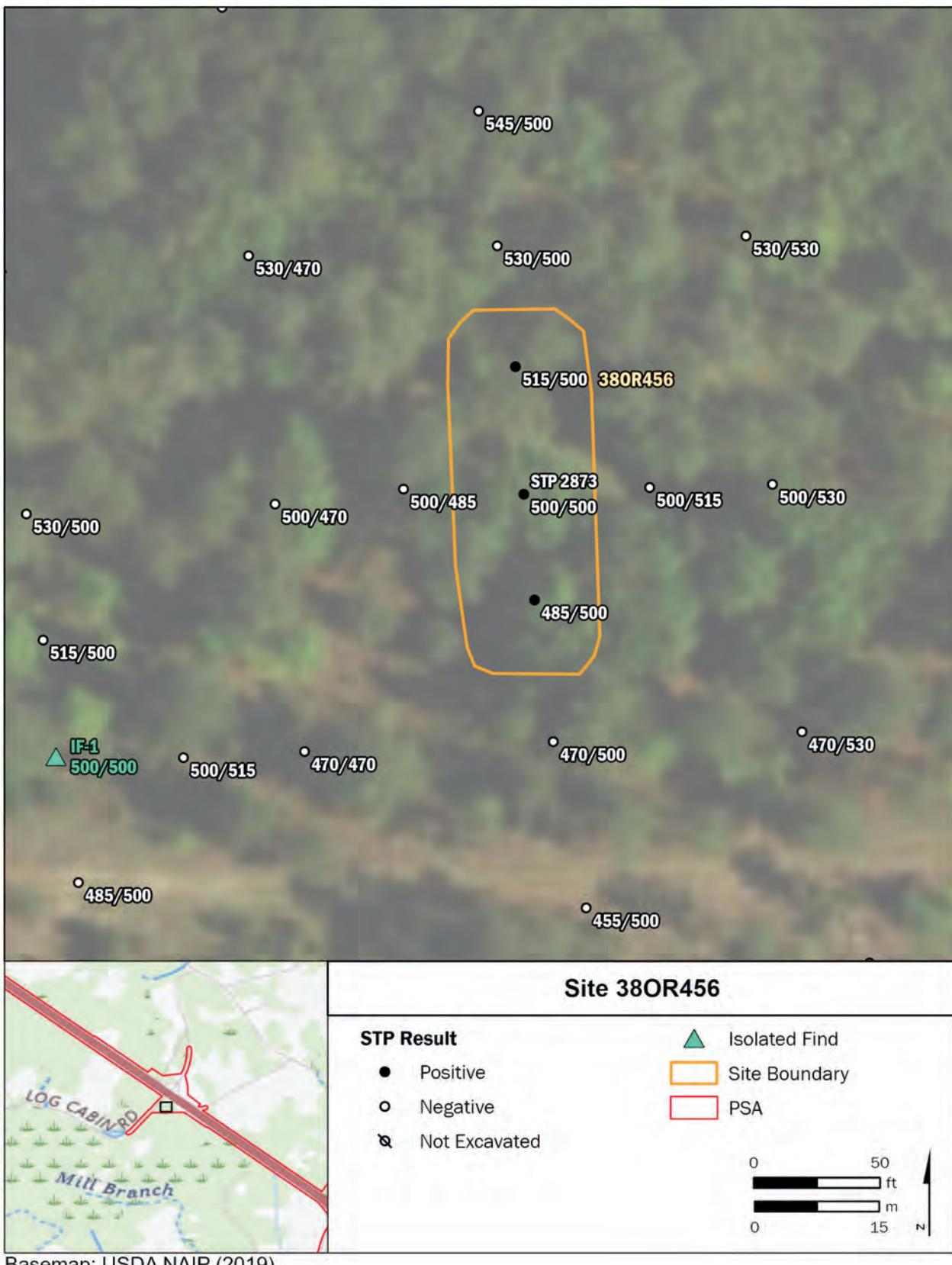


Figure 6.11.  
Current Conditions at 380R0456



A. View Across Site, Looking West



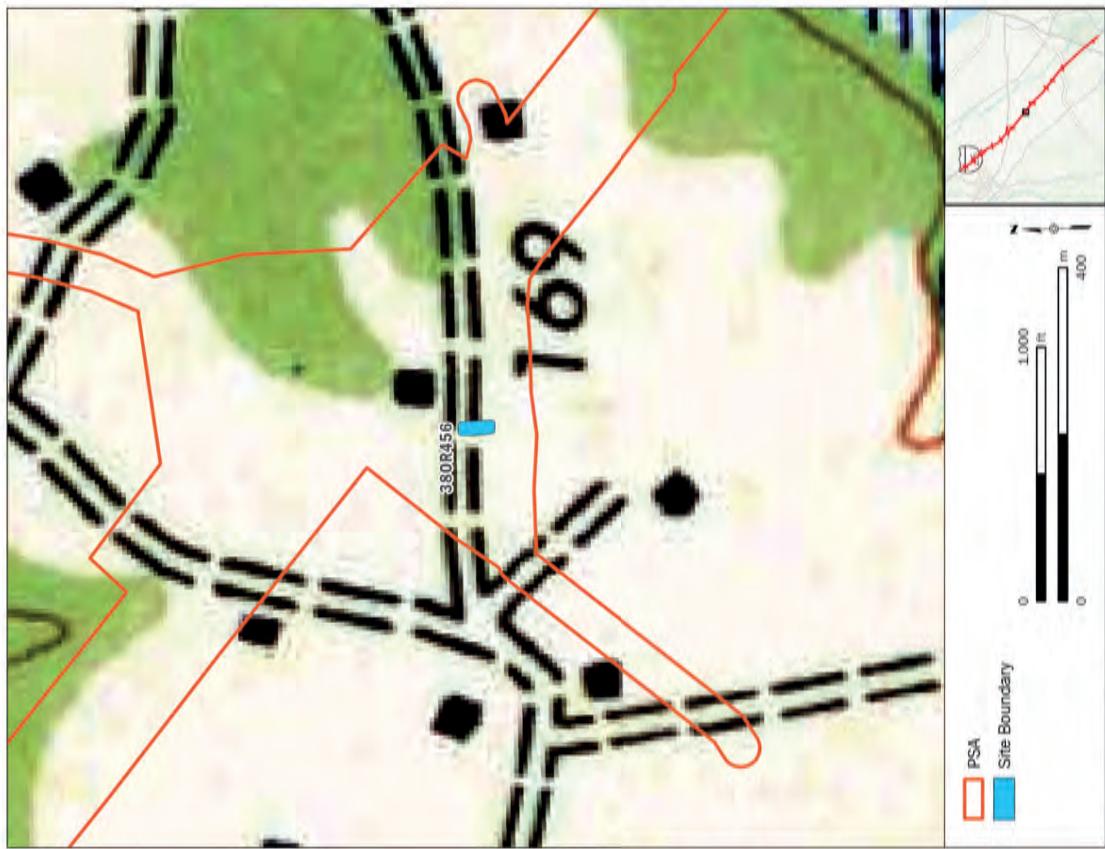
B. Soil Profile Observed at 380R0456

The site measures approximately 45 m by 15 m. Three of the 11 shovel tests excavated on site yielded historic artifacts (see Figure 6.10). The typical soil profile observed onsite consists of 33 centimeters of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (A horizon) over 28 centimeters of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sand (E horizon) beneath which was 19+ cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay (Bt horizon; Figure 6.11b).

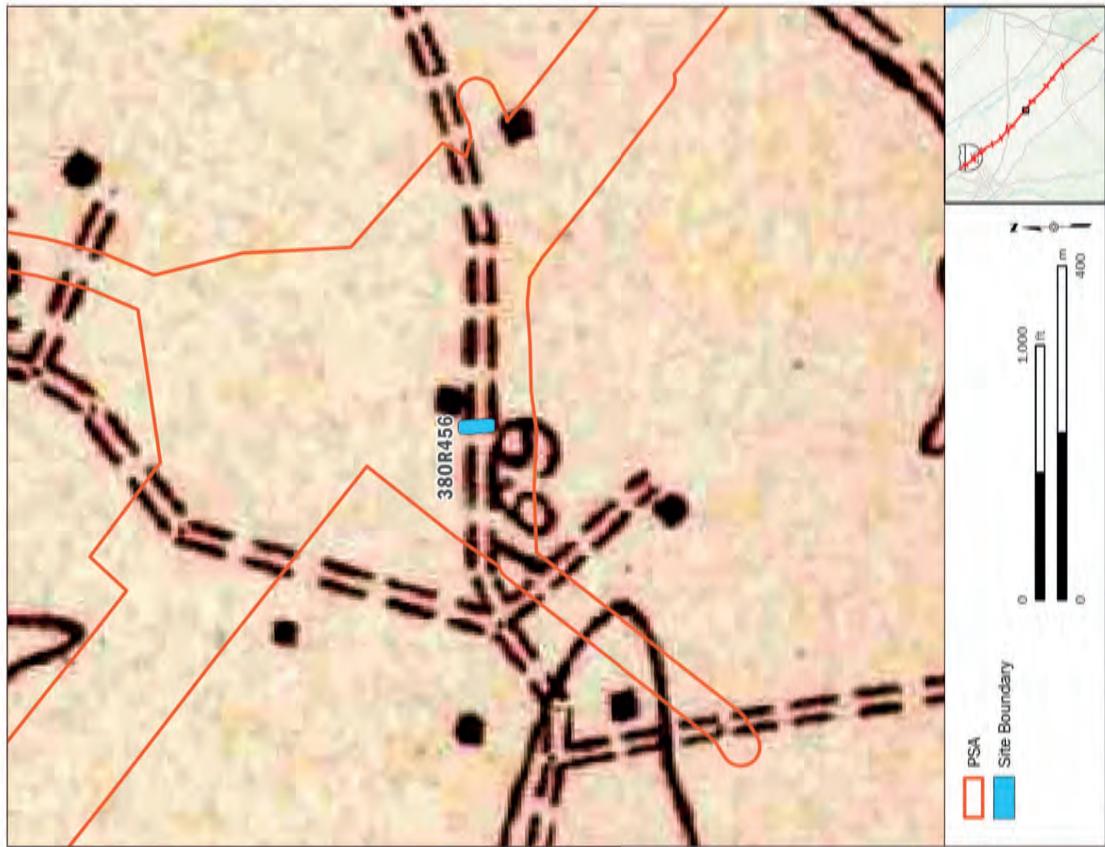
Artifacts were recovered from mostly intact soil deposits from three positive STPs between 0 and 45 cmbs. The assemblage includes a total of 31 artifacts belonging to three functional artifact groups (Table 6.2). The Architecture group included six pieces of unidentified brick ( $n = 6$ ), two cut nails ( $n = 2$ ), one cut nail fragment ( $n = 1$ ), three wire nails ( $n = 3$ ), four unidentified nail fragments ( $n = 4$ ), and one piece of mortar ( $n = 1$ ). The Kitchen group included two pieces of whiteware ( $n = 2$ ), one piece of porcelain ( $n = 1$ ), one piece of container milk glass ( $n = 1$ ), three pieces of clear container glass ( $n = 3$ ), and one piece of amber container glass ( $n = 1$ ). Finally, the Miscellaneous group included five pieces of unidentifiable, burnt glass ( $n = 5$ ), and one unidentifiable and corroded piece of iron/steel ( $n = 1$ ; Table 6.2). Most of these artifacts are temporally non-diagnostic; however, the milk glass container piece post-dates 1743 (although milk glass was only widely available in the late nineteenth to twentieth century), the cut nails post-date 1805, the pieces of whiteware post-date 1830, and the wire nail post-dates 1860 (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Miller and Wood 2000; Miller 1991; Orser et al. 1987). Historic aerial and cartographic research indicate an old road that aligns with the access road just south of the site on the USGS topographic maps of Bowman, SC, 1920 and 1943 with a structure located in the vicinity of the site (Figure 6.12). However, historic aerial imagery between 1994 and 1995 indicates that the structure is no longer present (Figure 6.13).

Table 6.2. Artifacts Recovered from 380R0456

Functional Group	Material	Artifact Type	Date	Count
Architecture	Ceramic	Unidentified Brick	–	6
	Metal	Nail, Cut Common	Post 1805	2
		Nail, Cut Fragment	Post 1805	1
		Nail, Wire Finish	Post 1860	3
		Nail, Unidentified Fragment	–	4
	Stone	Mortar	–	1
Kitchen	Glass	Container Glass, Milk Glass	Post 1743	1
		Container Glass, Clear	–	3
		Container Glass, Amber, Machine Made	–	1
	Ceramic	Whiteware, Plain	Post 1830	2
		Porcelain, Plain	–	1
Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Iron/Steel, Corroded	–	1
	Glass	Unidentified, Burnt Glass	–	5
Total				31



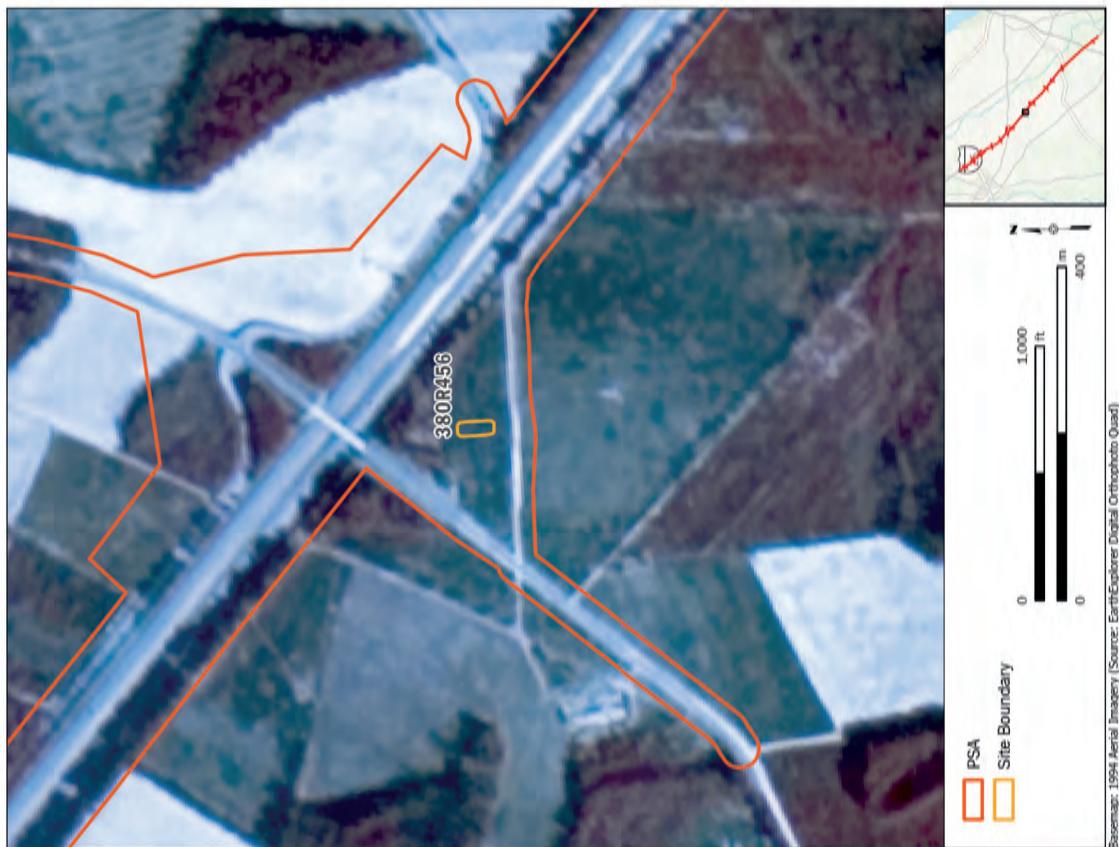
B. USGS Bowman SC 1943



A. USGS Bowman SC 1920  
B. USGS Bowman SC 1943  
Figure 6.12.  
Historic Maps of 380R0456



B. 1995



A. 1994

Figure 6.13.  
Historic Aerials of 380R0456

Site 380R0456 consists of a small historic artifact scatter with a limited number and diversity of artifacts that post-date the early nineteenth century. A review of historic maps and aerial imagery from the early to mid-twentieth century shows a nearby structure on the old access road that dates to as early as 1914. Due to the proximity of a structure on the early to mid-twentieth century historic maps, it is possible the artifacts represent a refuse pile from the occupation of this domestic site. Due to its limited size and secondary deposit, this artifact scatter is unlikely to provide meaningful insights into nineteenth or early to mid-twentieth-century rural lifeways. The research potential of the site is unlikely to contribute to the site's NRHP Criterion D eligibility. The site also does not convey any associations with significant events or individuals and does not contribute to the site's Criterion A or B eligibility. Nor does the artifact scatter contribute to the site's Criterion C eligibility as it does not embody significant design elements or the works of a master craftsperson. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended for the site.

## Site 380R0457

Site Number:	380R0457
UTM Coordinates:	525804E 3700907N (UTM, Zone 17N, WGS 1984)
Property/Site Type:	Historic Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	27 m by 15 m
Archaeological Deposit	0–35 cmbs
Depth:	
Temporal Affiliations:	Twentieth Century
NRHP Recommendation:	Unassessed
Management	No Further Work within the PSA
Recommendation:	

Site 380R0457 is a twentieth-century historic artifact scatter located in the north portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 13 of 32). The site is located on the east side of Big Buck Blvd, approximately 350 ft (110 m) north of the intersection with Millenium Dr and approximately 8.2 mi (13.2 km) southeast of Orangeburg, SC (Figure 6.14). The site consists of a historic artifact scatter located in the corner of an agricultural field (Figure 6.15). The site was identified from artifacts observed at the edge of a sod field where ground surface visibility was 50 to 75 percent. Pedestrian survey was conducted by three people for thirty minutes. Once the extent and concentration of the surface scatter were determined, a representative sample of the surface artifacts was collected. The artifact surface scatter continued outside the PSA boundary to the east. These artifacts were mapped and recorded in the field but left in-situ (see Figure 6.14).

Figure 6.14.  
Site Map of 380R0457



Figure 6.15.  
Current Conditions at 380R0457



A. Corner of Sod Field with Less Than 75 Percent Surface Visibility, Looking North



B. View Across Site of Tall Vegetation at Edge of Sod Field, Looking East

A total of seven shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals in and around the surface scatter. Only one shovel test on site yielded historic artifacts (see Figure 6.14). The site measures approximately 27 m by 15 m based on the location of the positive shovel test and extent of the surface scatter. No shovel tests were excavated outside the PSA boundary so the site could not be fully delineated to the east. The typical soil profile observed on site consists of 35 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy sand (Ap horizon) over 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) very compact clay (B horizon; Figure 6.16). The soil type recorded in the WebSoilSurvey database for the site location is Goldsboro sandy loam, which does not match the soils that were observed in the field. This could indicate that this area was modified by construction.

The artifacts were recovered from both surface contexts and disturbed soil deposits from one positive shovel test between 0 and 35 cmbs. The assemblage includes a total of 21 artifacts, of which 13 were located outside the PSA boundary and left in-situ. Two functional artifact groups are represented in the full assemblage. The Kitchen group included six pieces of whiteware ( $n = 6$ ), one piece of porcelain ( $n = 1$ ), one piece of a Coca-Cola bottle ( $n = 1$ ), 11 pieces of container glass (five pieces of clear [ $n = 5$ ]; two pieces of cobalt blue [ $n = 2$ ]; one piece of solarized amethyst [ $n = 1$ ]; two pieces of aqua [ $n = 2$ ], and one piece of milk glass [ $n = 1$ ]), and one piece of a milk glass canning seal ( $n = 1$ ). The Furniture group included one solarized amethyst glass doorknob (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Artifacts Recovered from 380R0457

Functional Group	Material	Artifact Type	Date	Count
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware, Plain	Post 1830	6
		Porcelain, Plain	–	1
	Glass	Container, Clear	–	5
		Container, Cobalt Blue	–	2
		Container, Amethyst, solarized	1880–1917	1
		Container, Aqua	–	2
		Container, Milk Glass	Post 1743	1
		Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	Post 1886	1
		Canning Seal, Milk Glass	Post 1869	1
Furniture	Glass	Doorknob, solarized	–	1
Total				21

Approximately half of the artifacts in the assemblage are temporally diagnostic: the piece of milk glass post-dates 1743 (Miller and Wood 2000), the pieces of whiteware post-date 1830 (Miller 1991), the milk glass canning seal post-dates 1869, and the Coca-Cola bottle fragment post-dates 1886 (Riley 1958). Amethyst color glass dates to between 1880 and 1917, during which time manganese was added to the molten glass to produce a colorless

Figure 6.16.  
Soil Profile Observed at 380R0457



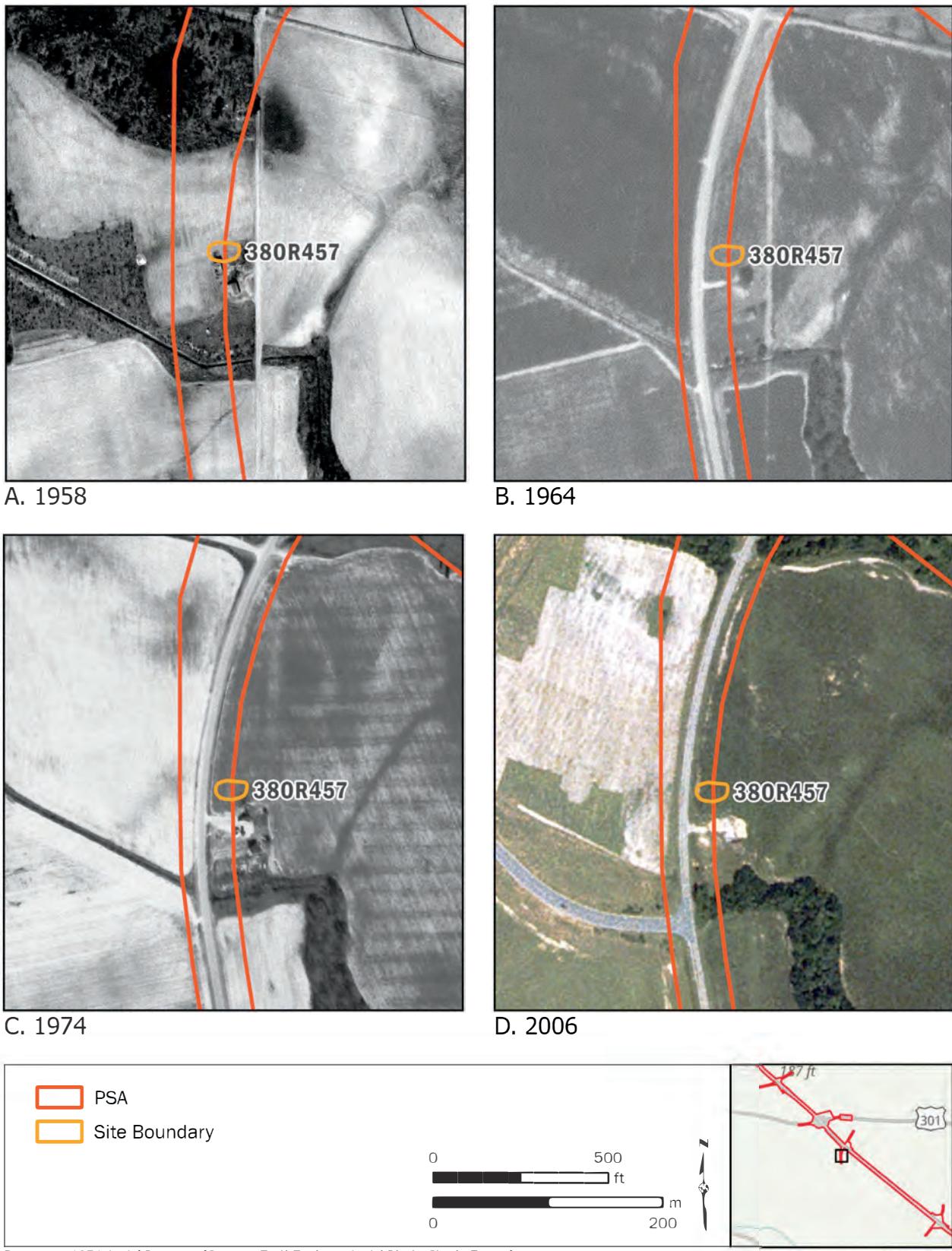
glass product and which had the side-effect of changing color with long exposure to sunlight (Baugher-Perlin 1982). Based on the artifact assemblage, the site dates between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Review of historic maps does not indicate the presence of a structure in the vicinity of the site, and historic aerials indicate a nearby structure present as early as 1958 to 2005 (Figure 6.17). Due to the inconsistency between the soils observed on site and those recorded in the WebSoilSurvey database, this site could be redeposited. In addition, the fact that a portion of the site is in an agricultural field could have resulted in the soils becoming depleted after years of use.

Site 380R0457 consists of a small historic artifact scatter of a limited number and diversity of artifacts that post-date the mid-nineteenth century. The majority of the assemblage consisted of a surface scatter, with only two artifacts recovered from subsurface deposits. The site is likely a secondary deposit associated with a nearby structure that dates to the mid to late twentieth century. The site continued east outside the PSA and was not completely delineated; therefore, site 380R0457 was not fully assessed. The examined portion of the archaeological resource does not convey any associations with significant events or individuals and does not contribute to the site's Criterion A or B eligibility. The artifact scatter also does not embody significant design elements or the works of a master craftsman and therefore does not contribute to the site's Criterion C eligibility. Since the artifact scatter does not contain significant or unique artifact deposits, nor were any features identified, the research potential of the examined area is unlikely to contribute to the site's NRHP Criterion D eligibility. No further work is recommended for the site within the PSA. However, overall, the site is considered unassessed for the NRHP.

## Site 380R0458

Site Number:	380R0458
UTM Coordinates:	523980E 3703709N (UTM, Zone 17N, WGS 1984)
Property/Site Type:	Historic Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	80 m by 20 m east/west
Archaeological Deposit Depth:	0–20 cmbs
Temporal Affiliations:	Late 19th to Mid-20th Century
NRHP Recommendation:	Unassessed
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work within the PSA

Figure 6.17.  
Historic Aerials of 380R0457



Site 380R0458 is a late nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth century artifact scatter located in the north portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 10 of 32). The site is located on the south side of 4 Holes Rd, approximately 350 ft (450 m) east of I-26 and approximately 6.6 mi (10.7 km) southeast of Orangeburg, SC (Figure 6.18). The site consists of historic artifact scatter located in a recently logged and overgrown field with less than 25 percent ground surface visibility (Figures 6.19).

Five of the 13 shovel tests excavated on site yielded historic artifacts. These positive STPs were all parallel to the road on either side of a remnant paved driveway (see Figure 6.18). The site measures approximately 80 m by 25 m, but could not be fully delineated to the south since the site extends outside of the PSA boundary. The typical soil profile observed on site consists of 15 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Ap horizon) over 55 cm of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand (E horizon) beneath which was 10+ cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Bt horizon; Figure 6.20).

Pedestrian survey was conducted in the southern portion of the site along the PSA boundary, where the vegetation coverage was intermittent with small patches of bare ground with surface visibility greater than 25 percent. The pedestrian survey was conducted by two people for 15 minutes. Once the extent and concentration of the surface scatter were determined, a selective sample of the surface artifacts was collected. The sample collection strategy targeted potentially diagnostic ceramic and glass artifacts. The artifact surface scatter continued outside the PSA boundary to the east. These artifacts were mapped and recorded in the field but left in-situ.

The assemblage includes a total of 49 artifacts. A total of 26 artifacts were recovered from mostly intact soil deposits from five positive STPs between 0 to 20 cmbs, while seven artifacts were collected from the surface. An additional 17 artifacts were observed outside the PSA boundary and recorded in-situ. Four functional artifact groups are represented in the full assemblage (Table 6.4). The Activities group included one piece of iron/steel chain ( $n = 1$ ). The Architecture group included three pieces of unidentified brick ( $n = 3$ ). The Kitchen group included ceramics (three pieces of blue scalloped edged whiteware [ $n = 3$ ], and one piece of plain whiteware [ $n = 1$ ]), 32 pieces of container glass (21 pieces of clear glass, three pieces of aqua [ $n = 3$ ], five pieces of amber [ $n = 5$ ], one piece of cobalt blue [ $n = 1$ ], one piece of green [ $n = 1$ ], and one piece of amethyst [ $n = 1$ ]), seven pieces of machine made container glass (six pieces of clear glass [ $n = 6$ ] and one piece of aqua [ $n = 1$ ]), and one piece of a milk glass canning seal ( $n = 1$ ). The Miscellaneous group included one unidentifiable and corroded piece of iron/steel ( $n = 1$ ; Table 6.4).

Figure 6.18.  
Site Map of 380R0458

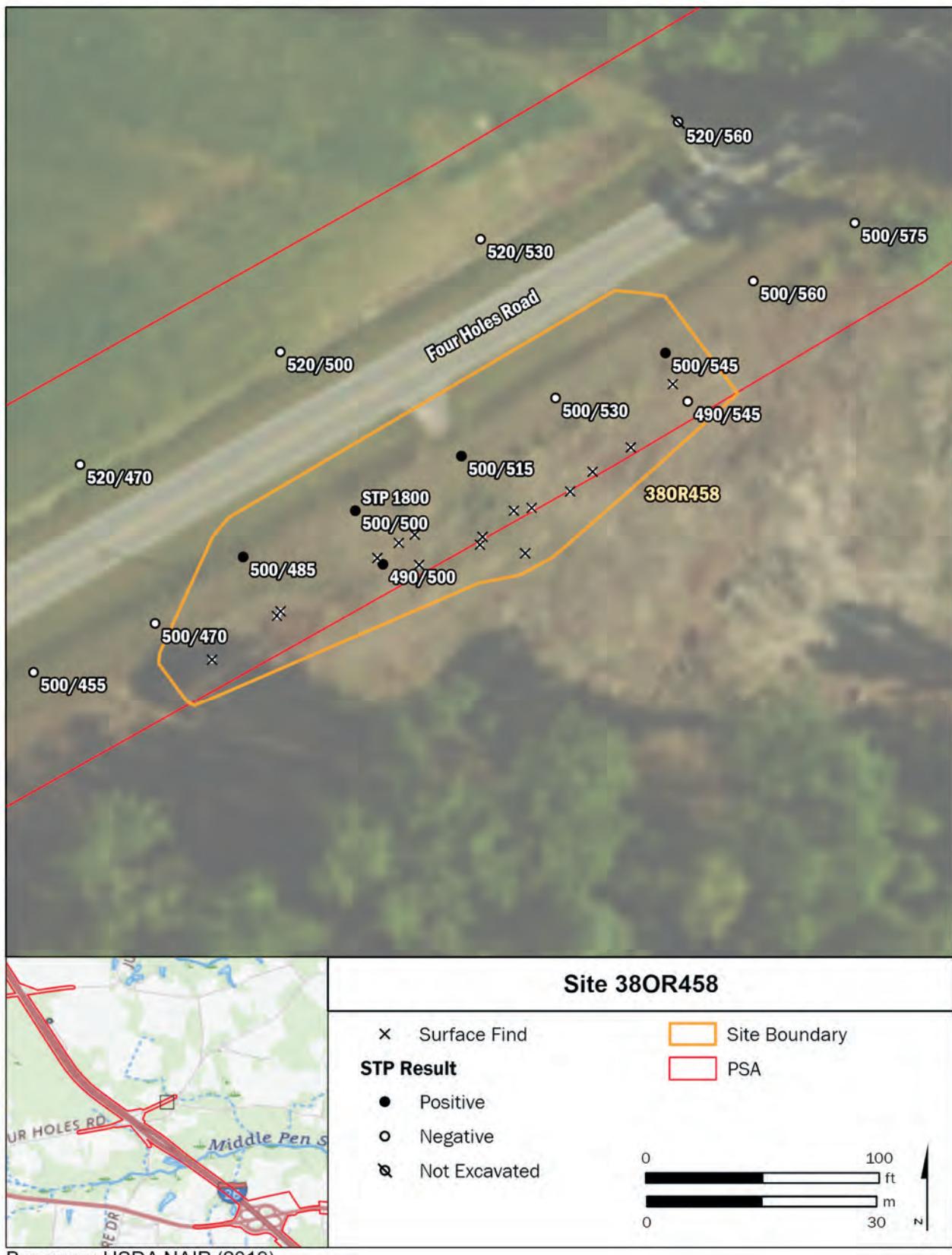
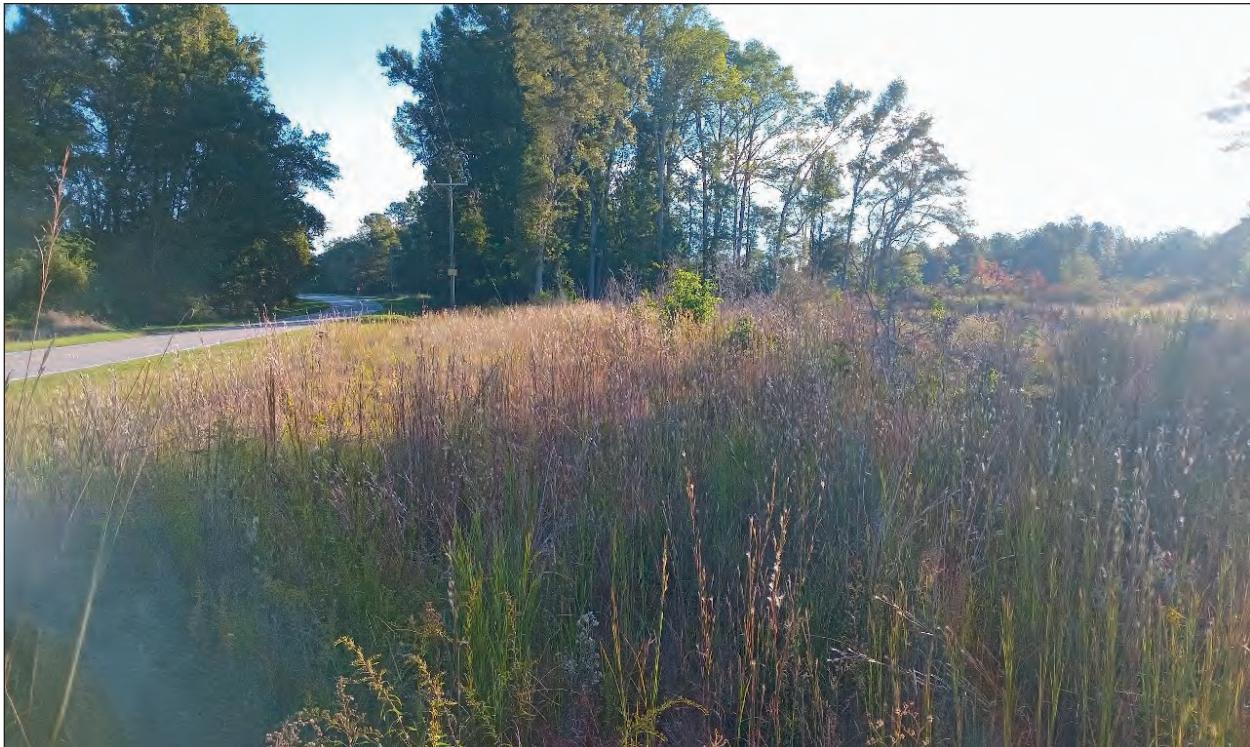


Figure 6.19.  
Current Conditions at 380R0458



A. View Across Site in Overgrown Field, Looking East



B. View of Surface Scatter in Recently Logged and Overgrown Ground Cover, Looking South

Figure 6.20.  
Soil Profile Observed at 380R0458



Table 6.4. Artifacts Recovered from 380R0458

Functional Group	Material	Artifact Type	Date	Count
Activities	Metal	Iron/Steel Chain	–	1
Architecture	Ceramic	Unidentified brick	–	3
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware, Blue Scalloped, Unimpressed Edgeware	Post 1830	3
		Whiteware, Plain	Post 1830	1
	Glass	Container, Clear	–	21
		Container, Aqua	–	3
		Container, Amber	–	5
		Container, Cobalt Blue	–	1
		Container, Green	–	1
		Container, Amethyst	1880–1917	1
		Container, Machine Made, Clear	–	6
		Container, Machine Made, Aqua	–	1
		Canning Seal, Milk Glass	Post 1869	1
Miscellaneous	Metal	Unidentified Iron/Steel, Corroded	–	1
Total				49

Most of these artifacts are temporally non-diagnostic; however, there are a few diagnostic pieces that suggest a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century affiliation. The pieces of whiteware post-date 1830, with the blue scalloped edgeware design imitating the distinctive pearlware motif that was produced circa 1780 to 1840 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012; Miller 1991). Amethyst color glass dates to between 1880 and 1917, during which time manganese was added to the molten glass to produce a colorless glass product and which had the side-effect of changing color with long exposure to sunlight (Baugher-Perlin 1982). Finally, the piece of milk glass canning seal post-dates 1869 (Baugher-Perlin 1982). Review of historic USGS maps indicate the presence of a structure in the vicinity of the 380R0458 on the Bowman SC 1920 and 1943 maps (Figure 6.21). There is also a nearby structure shown on the 1914 Soil Map of Orangeburg (East; Figure 6.22); however, aerial imagery of the mid to late twentieth century indicates that the structure was demolished prior to 1958 (Figure 6.23).

Site 380R0458 consists of a small historic artifact scatter of a limited number and diversity of artifacts recovered from mostly intact subsurface deposits and surface contexts. Based on the date range provided from the diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage and review of historic maps and aerials, the site is likely associated with a home site dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The site continued south outside the PSA and was not completely delineated; therefore, site 380R0458 cannot be fully assessed. The examined portion of the archaeological resource does not convey any associations with significant events or individuals and does not contribute to the site's Criterion A or B eligibility.



B. USGS Bowman SC 1943



A. USGS Bowman SC 1920

Figure 6.21.  
Historic Maps of 380R0458

Figure 6.22.  
1914 Soil Map of Orangeburg (East)



Basemap: 1914 Soil Map of Orangeburg (East)

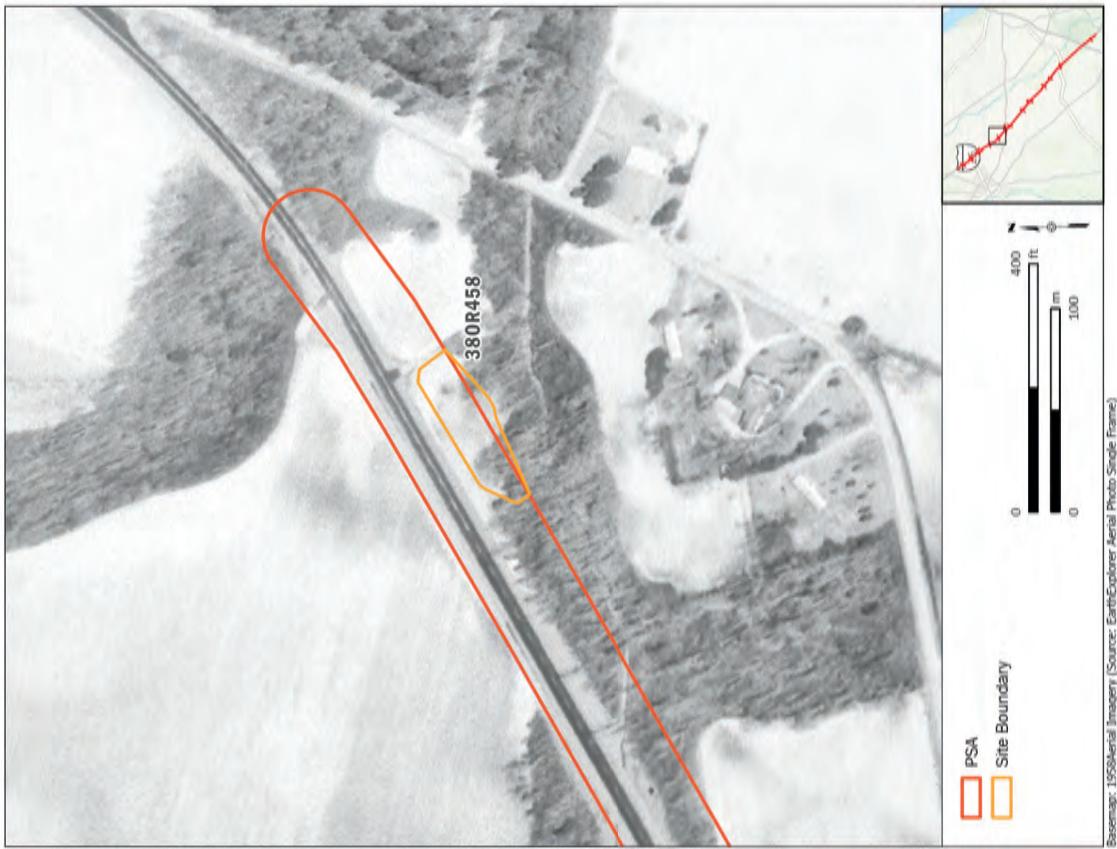
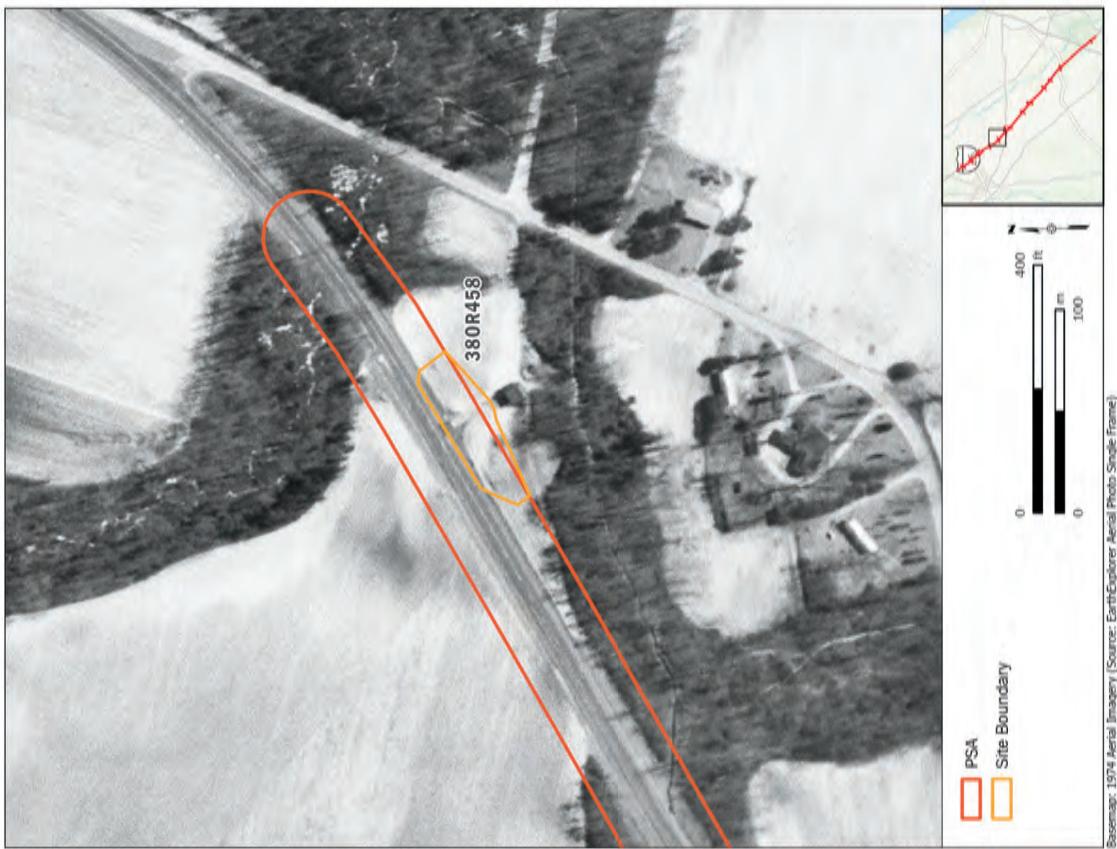


Figure 6.23.  
Historic Aerials of 380R0458

The artifact scatter does not contribute to the site's Criterion C eligibility as it does not embody significant design elements or the works of a master craftsman. Since the evaluated portion of the site has minimal research potential, it is unlikely to contribute to the eligibility of the resource under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site within the PSA. However, because the site has not been fully delineated outside of the PSA, its NRHP eligibility is not fully evaluated since more intact deposits may exist in areas that were not shovel tested.

## Isolated Finds

As a result of the reconnaissance survey, five IFs were identified (Table 6.5). By definition, Isolated Finds are not eligible for the NRHP.

*Table 6.5. Isolated Finds Identified within the Project Area*

Site ID	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
IF-1	Unknown precontact lithic isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work
IF-2	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> c. ceramic isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work
IF-3	Unknown precontact lithic isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work
IF-4	Middle Woodland ceramic isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work
IF-5	Unknown precontact lithic isolated find	Not Eligible	No further work

**IF-1** (UTM, Zone 17N, 529072, 3698454) is located in a planted pine forest on the north side of an access road off Log Cabin Rd in the central portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 16 of 32). One Coastal Plain Chert flake was recovered from STP 2862 between 20–30 cmbs (see Appendix B).

**IF-2** (UTM, Zone 17N, 531189, 3696927) is located on the edge of a soy field on the west side of I-26, approximately 400 m south of Homestead Rd in the central portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 18 of 32). A single piece of plain whiteware was recovered from STP 857 from between 10-20 cmbs. Plain whiteware has a manufacture start date of 1830.(Miller 1991; see Appendix B).

**IF-3** (UTM, Zone 17N, 532020, 3696243) is located in a cleared off-road vehicle road in a planted pine forest on the east side of I-26, approximately 1.5 km south of Homestead Rd in the central portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 19 of 32). The site is situated on a slight terrace overlooking Mill Branch to the south. One Coastal Plain Chert chipped stone biface fragment was recovered from STP 2180 between 0–10 cmbs (see Appendix B).

**IF-4** (UTM, Zone 17N, 527539, 3700006) is located in a wooded area of young pine trees with a dense understory between Log Cabin Rd and Big Buck Blvd on the east side of I-26 in the central portion of the PSA. The site is situated on a slight terrace overlooking Indian Camp Branch to the south (see Appendix A: Map 14 of 32). One sherd of cord-marked Deptford pottery, which dates to the Middle Woodland period, was recovered from STP 2699 from between 0 and 20 cmbs. (Diachronic Research Foundation 2015; see Appendix B).

**IF-5** (UTM, Zone 17N, 524386, 3702706) is located on the edge of a sod field on the west side of I-26, approximately 850 m north of Five Chop Rd in the central portion of the PSA (see Appendix A: Map 10 of 32). One Coastal Plain Chert flake was recovered from STP 511 between 43–60 cmbs (see Appendix B).

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# 7. Historic Architectural Survey Results

The PSA begins approximately 0.25 miles south of the intersection of I-26 and US 601 in Orangeburg County and ends roughly at the intersection of I-26 and US 15 in Dorchester County. It includes extended areas at several interchanges, including approximately 0.5 miles of Five Chop Road (US-301) and approximately 0.4 miles each along Cameron Road/Russell Street (S-33), Homestead Road (S-36), and Vance Road (S-210). The historic architectural survey sought to document all resources aged 50 years or older within the APE. For much of the survey area, the APE was defined as 300 feet beyond the planned improvements (PSA) and included areas that would be visually affected. Resources located on parcels within the APE were excluded in a few instances, due to the fact that they were outside of the actual viewshed. This involved resources on parcels adjacent to the interstate that cannot be seen from the interstate, nor can the interstate be seen from them. This survey methodology was determined in consultation with the SHPO.

The survey identified 56 new individual historic resources with 25 new associated subresources. It revisited six previously recorded historic resources, one of which had a previously recorded subresource, and identified three new subresources, one associated with that same previously recorded resource and two associated with the NRHP-listed White House United Methodist Church (SHPO Site Number 0028; Figures 7.1–7.11). Tables 7.2 and 7.3 summarize the addresses, resource types, estimated dates of construction, and NRHP recommendations for each of the surveyed resources. Revisited resources are included in Table 7.2 and are discussed briefly, but the survey forms include more information on the revisited resources. A detailed discussion and assessment of each newly surveyed resource follows Table 7.3. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not always include construction dates, so build dates were often estimated based on historic aerial photography and USGS topographic maps. Where applicable, historic newspaper articles or local histories were also consulted.

None of the previously recorded resources other than White House United Methodist Church are NRHP-eligible or listed, and the cemetery associated with the church (SHPO Site Number 0028.01/Site 380R0462), although newly recorded, is considered to be contributing to this listed property. The survey area contains four other cemeteries, including the Brantley

Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0349/Site 380R0410), the Myers Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0547/Site 380R0461), the Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0536), and the Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0545.01/Site 380R0459). The Mount Zion and White House United Methodist Church Cemeteries are intersected by the PSA boundaries, while the Brantley Cemetery is located entirely within the PSA boundaries in the center median of I-26 near MM 153. As such, recommendations for avoiding potential burial sites are discussed in Chapter 8 of this report, where they are addressed in a multidisciplinary manner that includes an archaeological analysis.

Twenty-two highway bridges are located within the APE (Table 7.1). These include the I-26 mainline dual bridges over SC-33 and Cow Castle Creek, as well as individual interstate (concrete culvert) bridges over Middle Pen Creek, Mill Branch Creek, Little Bull Creek, and Gramling Creek. Structures crossing I-26 include the bridge carrying Belleville Road (S-29), the bridge carrying Gramling Road (S-65), the bridge carrying Old Elloree Road (S-470), the bridge carrying Four Holes Road (S-50), the bridge carrying Five Chop Road (US-301), the bridge carrying Big Buck Boulevard (S-196), the bridge carrying Log Cabin Road (S-1303), the bridge carrying Homestead Road (S-36), the bridge carrying Arista Road (S-692), the bridge carrying Ebenezer Road (S-92), the bridge carrying Vance Road (S-210), the bridge carrying S-1302 over I-26, and the bridge carrying Weathers Farm Road (S-337). One additional bridge that is not directly associated with the interstate but that is within the PSA boundaries is the circa 1949 bridge carrying Gramling Road (S-65) over Little Bull Creek. Per the FHWA's Post-1945 Bridges Program Comment (2012), bridges constructed after 1945 are exempt from evaluation, but they are inventoried below in Table 7.1.

*Table 7.1. Unassessed Post-1945 Bridges within the PSA*

Bridge ID Number	Address/Location	Bridge Type	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Source
3069	Belleville Road (S-29) over I-26	Prestressed Concrete Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1959	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3419	I-26 over Little Bull Creek	Concrete/Culvert	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3424	SB I-26 over Cameron Road/Russell Street (S-33) & S.C.L. RR	Steel Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3426	WB I-26 over Cameron Road/Russell	Steel Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)

Table 7.1. Unassessed Post-1945 Bridges within the PSA

Bridge ID Number	Address/Location	Bridge Type	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Source
	Street (S-33) & S.C.L. RR				
3431	Gramling Road (S-65) over I-26	Prestressed Concrete Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
1644	Gramling Road (S-65) over Little Bull Creek	Concrete/Culvert	1949	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3420	I-26 over Gramling Creek	Concrete/Culvert	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3438	Old Elloree Road (S-470) over I-26	Prestressed Concrete Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3429	Four Holes Road (S-50) over I-26	Prestressed Concrete Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3421	I-26 over Middle Pen Creek	Concrete/Culvert	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
4569	Five Chop Road (US-301) over I-26	Prestressed Concrete Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder	1961	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3436	Big Buck Boulevard (S-196) over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3443	Log Cabin Road (S-1303) over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3428	Homestead Road (S-36) over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3422	I-26 over Mill Branch Creek	Concrete/Culvert	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3440	Arista Road (S-692) over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3728	Ebenezer Road (S-92) over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1961	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3727	Vance Road (S-210) over I-26	Prestressed Concrete	1961	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)

*Table 7.1. Unassessed Post-1945 Bridges within the PSA*

Bridge ID Number	Address/Location	Bridge Type	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Source
		Stringer/Multi-Beam or Girder			
3722	SB I-26 over Cow Castle Creek	Concrete Cast-in-Place	1961	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3723	NB I-95 over Cow Castle Creek	Concrete Cast-in-Place	1960	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3732	S-1302 over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1961	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)
3640	Weathers Farm Road (S-337) over I-26	Concrete T-Beam	1961	Not Assessed	(Federal Highway Administration 2017)

## Resource Descriptions and Evaluations

### Previously Surveyed Resources

Six previously surveyed resources and one previously surveyed subresource were identified within the APE. Three of these were found to be not extant. Additionally, two previously unrecorded subresources associated with SHPO Site Number 0028 (White House United Methodist Church) and one associated with SHPO Site Number 0988 were identified and evaluated. The White House United Methodist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0028.01/Site 380R0462) is a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed church that had not previously been assigned a SHPO Site Number. The cultural resources survey included a revisit of SHPO Site Number 0349/Site 380R0410 (the Brantley Cemetery), and research was conducted to determine the cemetery's provenance; the resource was also evaluated for its NRHP eligibility. Resources are listed in Table 7.2 and are shown in Figures 7.1–7.11, and they are discussed below.

Figure 7.1.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 1 of 11

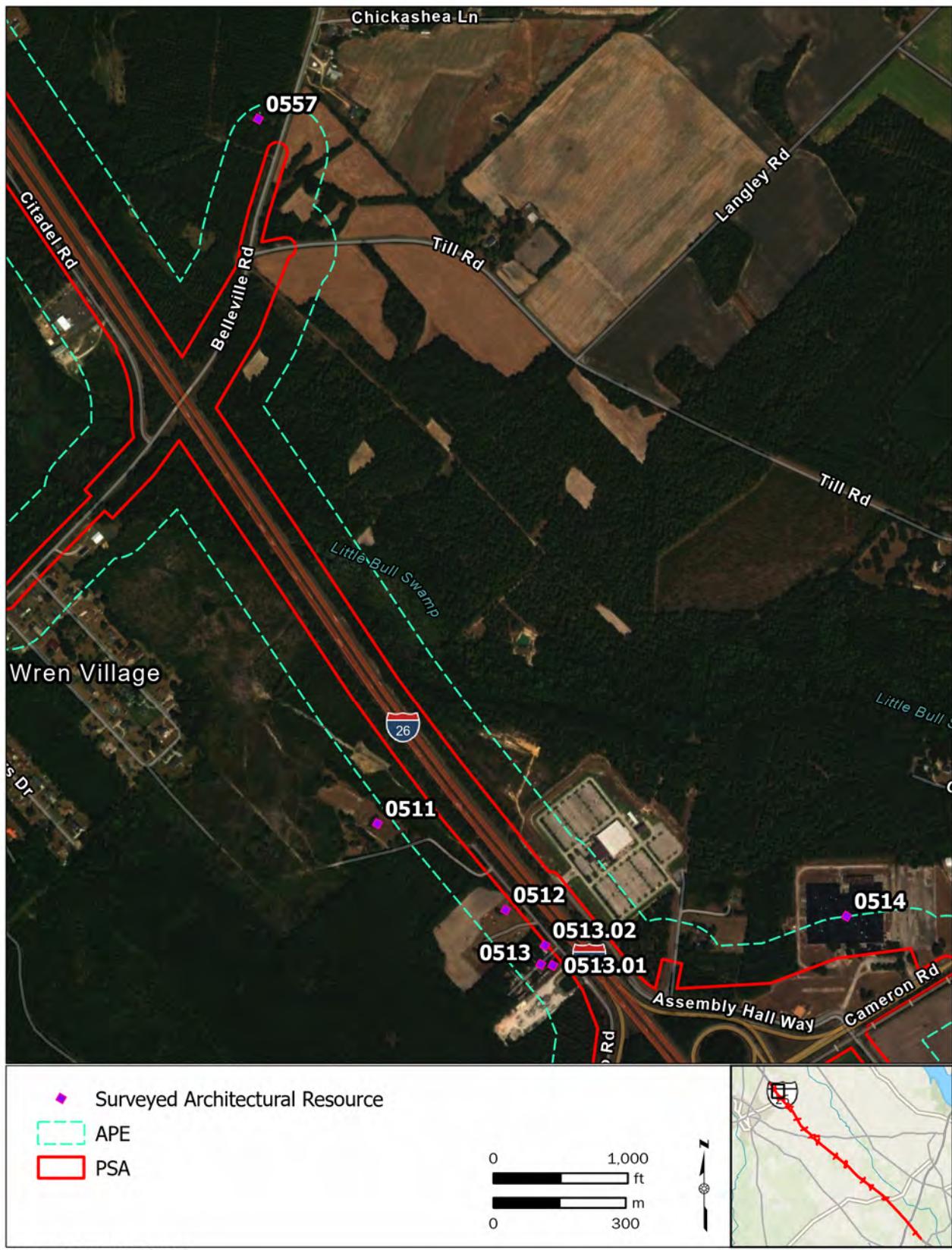
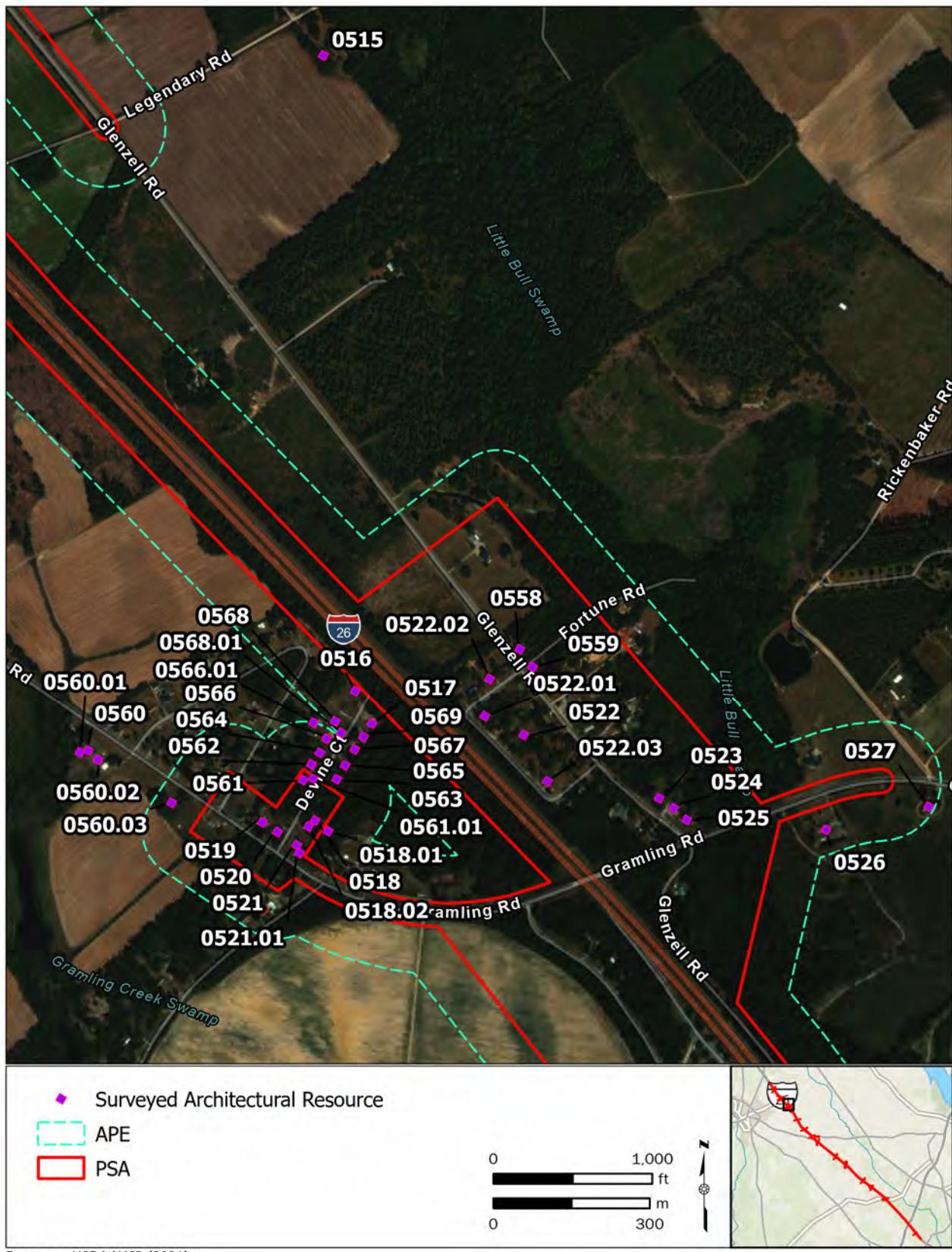


Figure 7.2.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 2 of 11



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 7.3.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 3 of 11



Figure 7.4.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 4 of 11

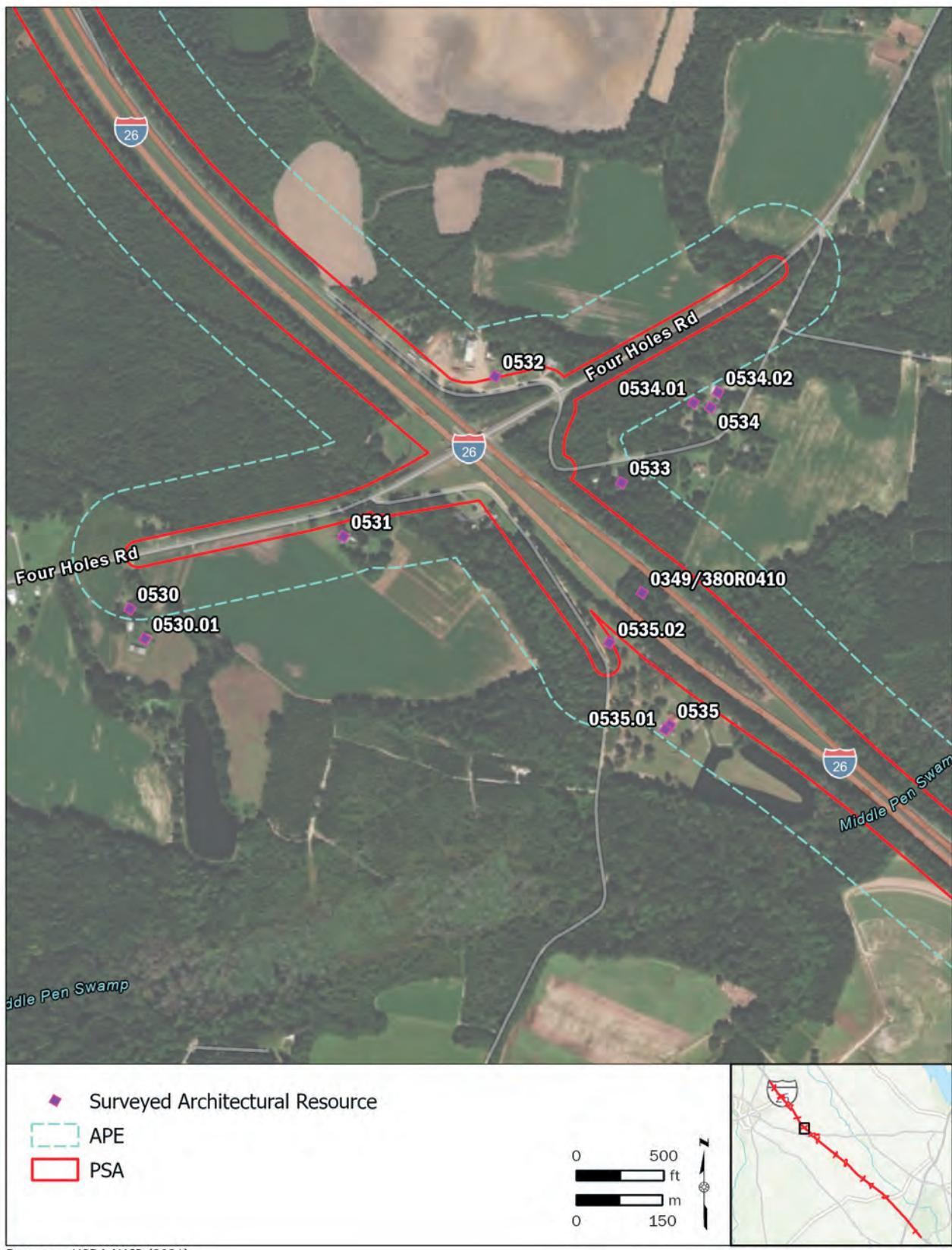


Figure 7.5.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 5 of 11

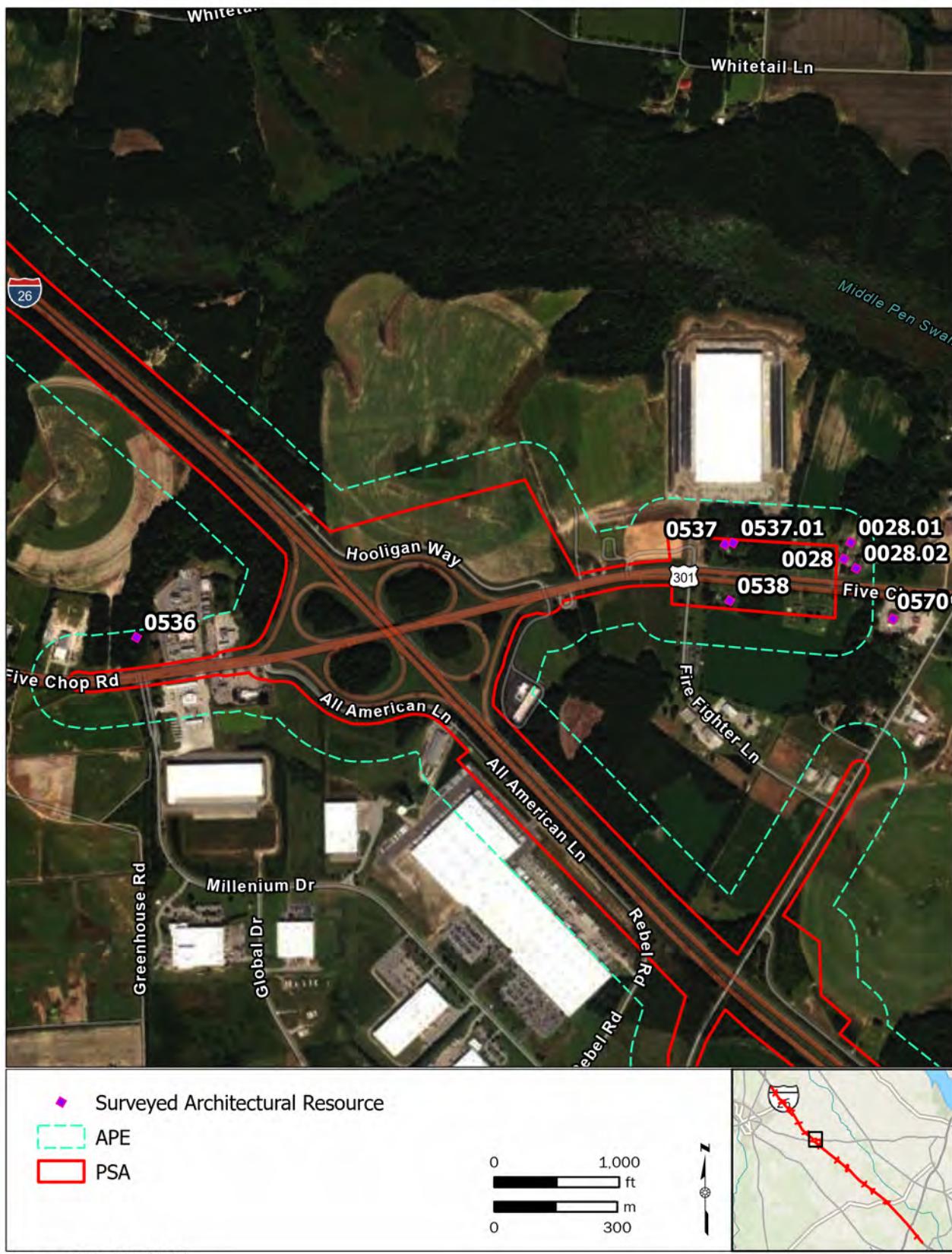
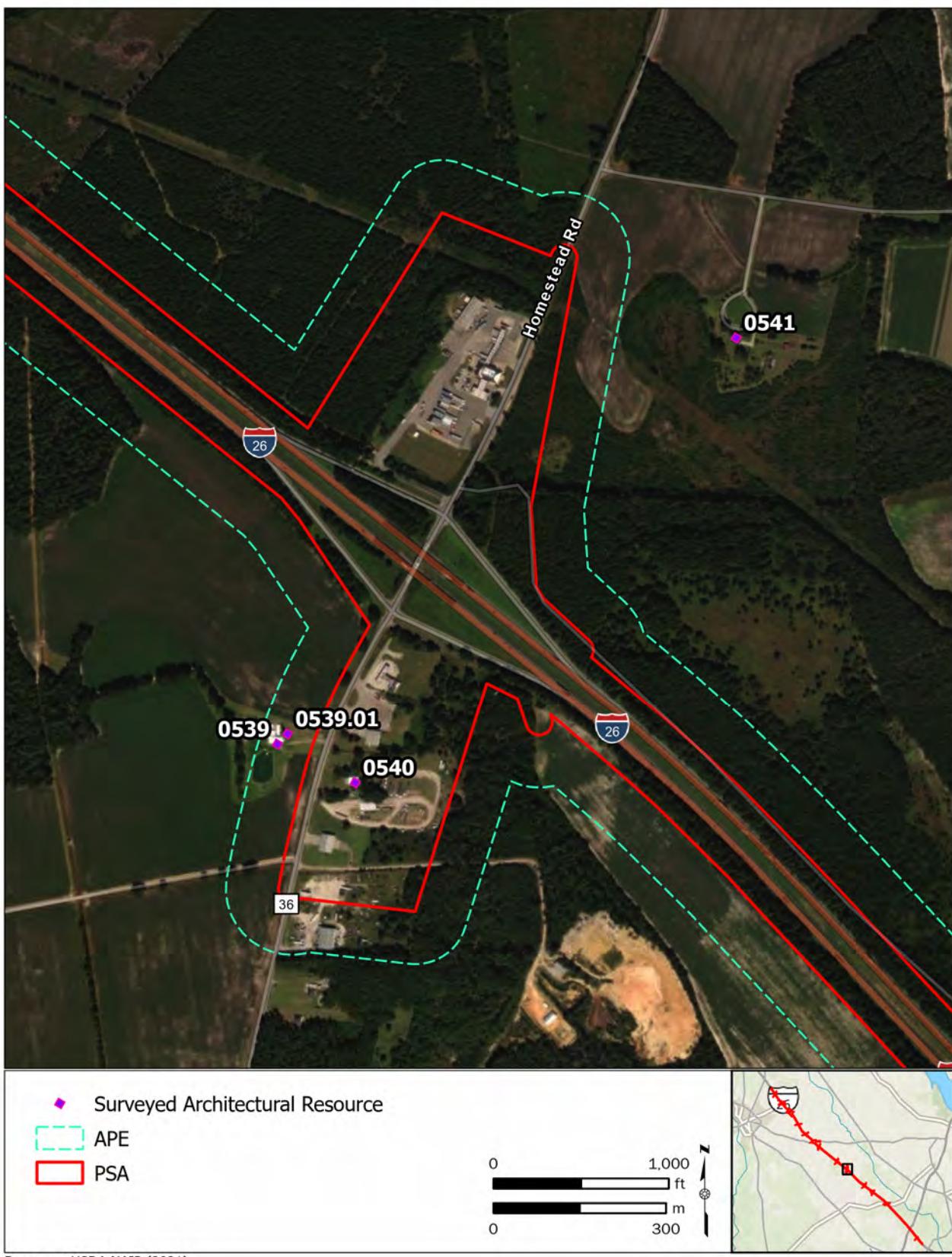


Figure 7.6.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 6 of 11



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Figure 7.7.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 7 of 11



Figure 7.8.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 8 of 11

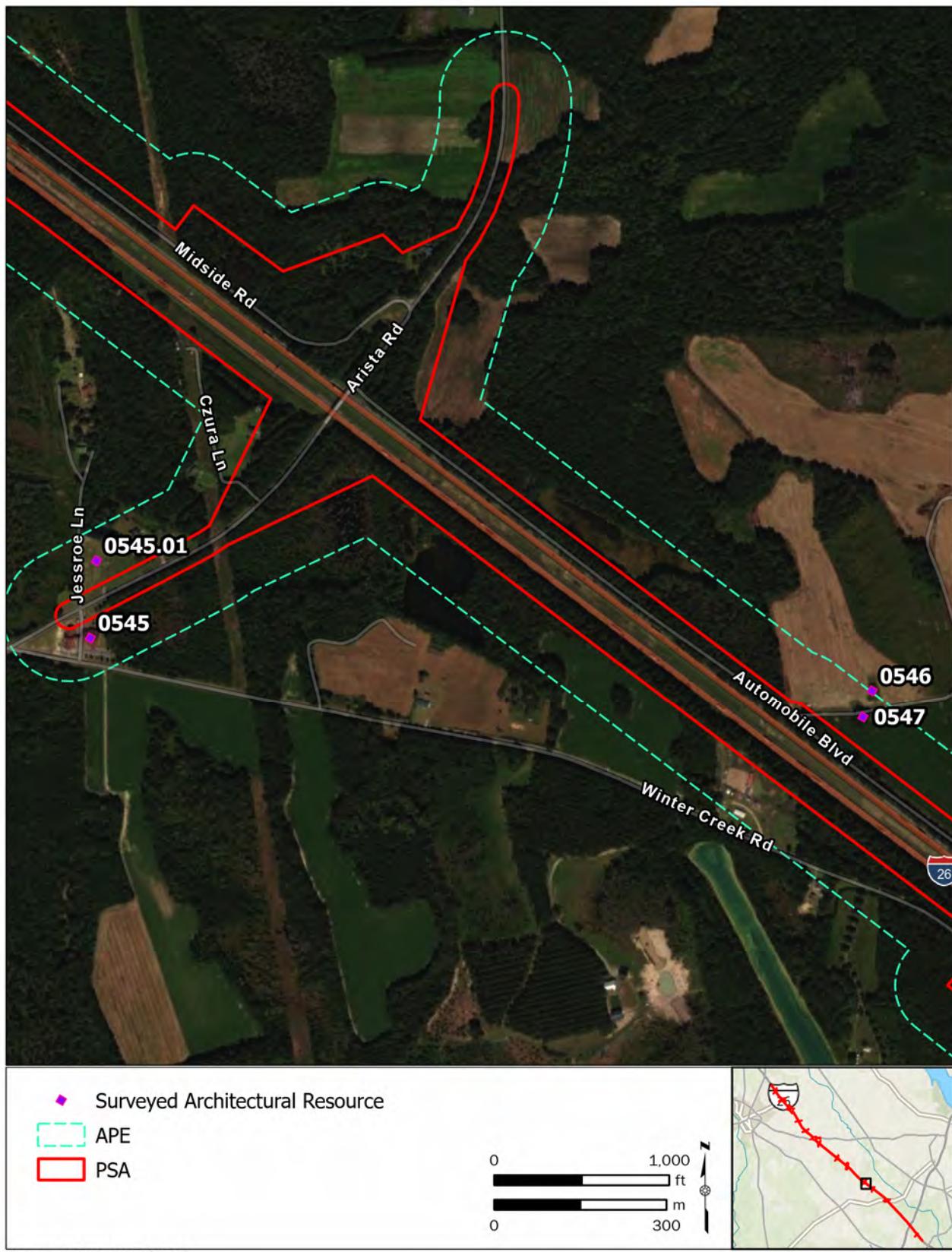


Figure 7.9.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 9 of 11

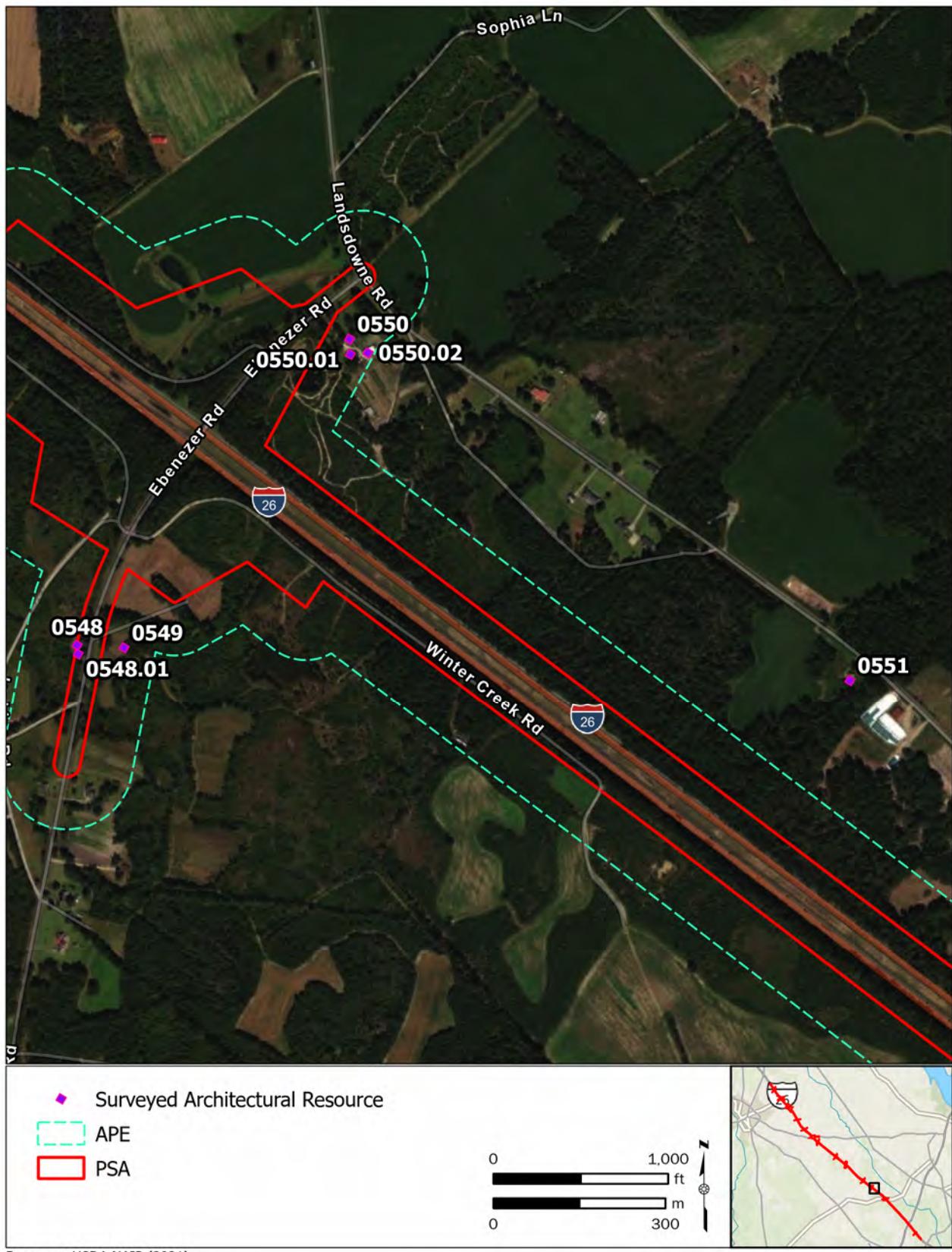


Figure 7.10.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 10 of 11

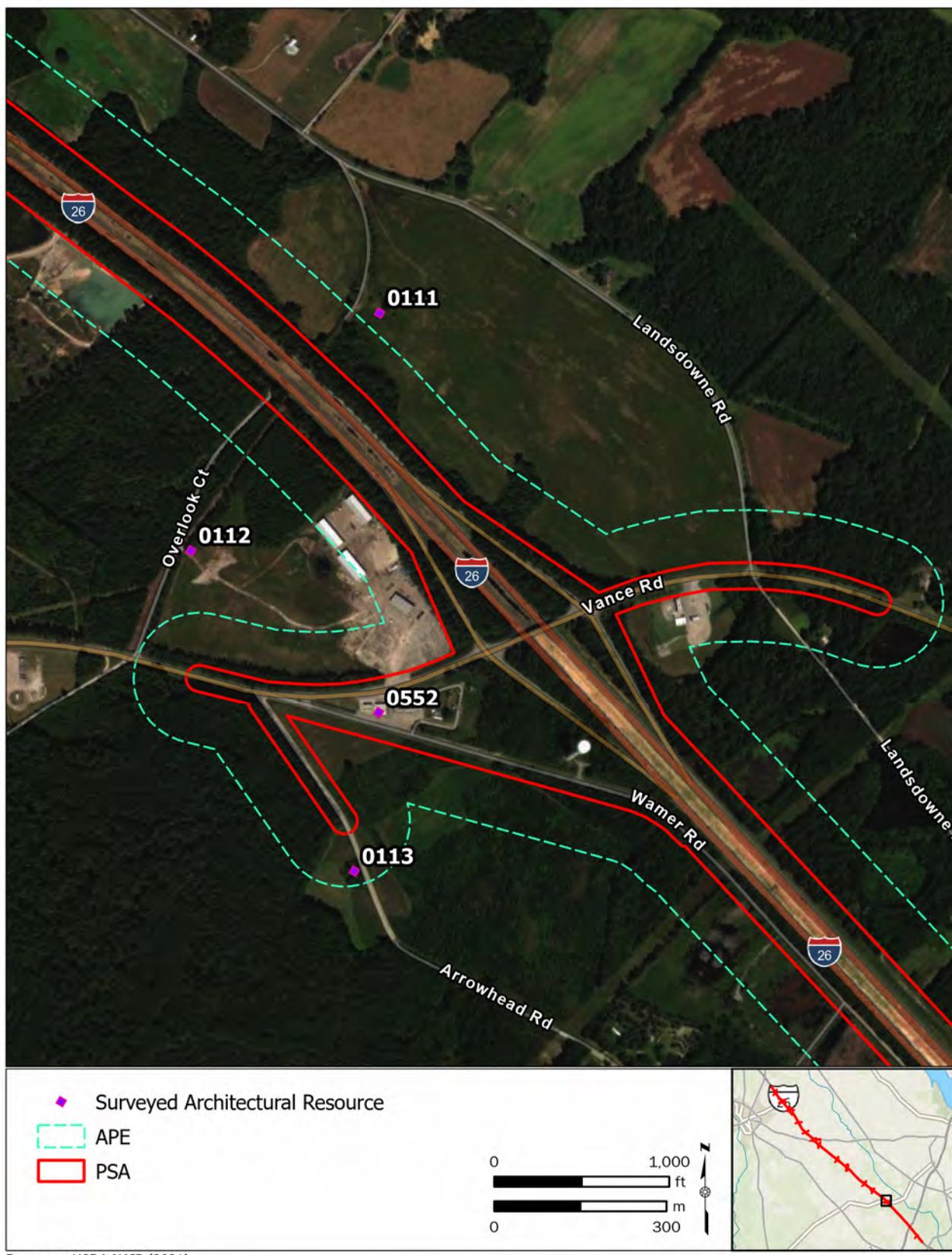


Figure 7.11.  
Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources within the APE, 11 of 11

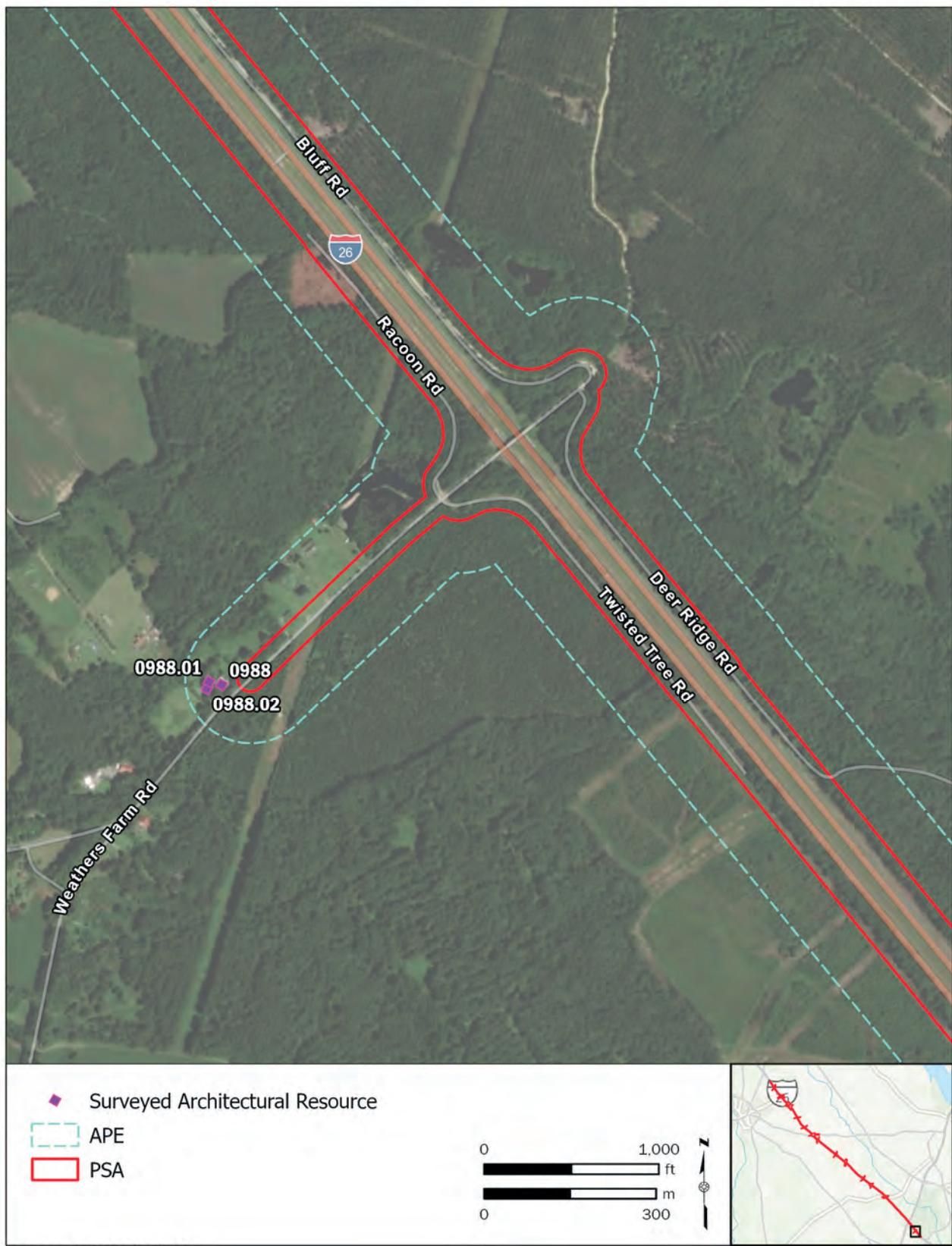


Table 7.2. Revisited Previously Surveyed Resources

SHPO Site Number	Name, Address or Location	Historic Use	Resource Type/Style	Build Date	NRHP Recommendation
Dorchester County Resources					
0988	Julius ("Jules") Weathers House, 289 Weathers Farm Road	Domestic	Neoclassical Revival	c. 1910/c. 1930	Not Eligible
0988.01	Smokehouse	Domestic	No Style/Type	c. 1920	Not Eligible
0988.02*	Shed	Domestic	No Style/Type	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
Orangeburg County Resources					
0028	White House United Methodist Church, 3523 Five Chop Road	Religious	No Style/Type	c. 1850	Listed
0028.01/ Site 380R0462*	White House United Methodist Church Cemetery	Funerary	No Style/Type	1857	Contributes to Listed District
0028.02*	White House United Methodist Church Rectory	Religious	Linear Ranch	c. 1957	Not Eligible
0111	Jacob Hydrick House, W side Lansdowne Road, 3/4 miles N of Vance Road	Domestic (Not Extant)	Unknown	c. 1915	Not Eligible
0112	House, Overlook Court	Domestic (Not Extant)	Unknown	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0113	Lee Myers House, W side of Arrowhead Road	Domestic (Not Extant)	Unknown	c. 1890	Not Eligible
0349/Site 380R0410	Brantley Cemetery, I-26 Median between US 301 and Four Holes Road	Funerary	No Style/Type	c. 1800s	Not Eligible

\* Denotes Newly Recorded Subresource

## SHPO Site Numbers 0988-0988.02 – Julius ("Jules") Weathers House and Outbuildings (298 Weathers Farm Road)

This circa 1910 house and its circa 1920 smokehouse were recorded during the 1995-1996 countywide survey. That effort determined that they were not eligible, and this survey concurs with those recommendations (Fick and Davis 1996). The circa 1920s shed (SHPO Site Number 0988.02) was not recorded at that time but was included in this survey and is discussed here along with the two previously recorded resources.

SHPO Site Number 0988 is a single-story, vernacular, Neoclassical Revival-style house that faces south from its site on the north side of Weathers Farm Road, approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the road's crossing over I-26. The house has a tall, hipped roof clad with pressed metal shingles (added in the 1930s) that contains corbelled brick chimneys on both side slopes (Hamby et al. 2000). The hipped front porch spans the full original façade, but, due to a side-gabled addition, the façade now extends beyond the porch at the east end. The central entry contains a paneled wooden door that is flanked by half-glazed and wood-paneled sidelights, and the flanking façade bays each contain single windows. An added doorway is located at the north end of the porch, within the footprint of the gabled addition that contains a single window in its east elevation. Two single windows punctuate the side elevations of the original core, and all of the observable windows are vertical two-over-two double-hung wood sash with faux shutters. The house exterior is clad with weatherboard, and the foundation is brick pier with brick infill. A shed addition is appended to the rear at the west end, and a cross-gable addition extending from the center of this elevation is visible in aerial imagery (Figure 7.12).

SHPO Site Number 0988.01 is a frame smokehouse located approximately 50 feet northwest of the main house. It is laterally gabled in terms of its orientation to the road, and it has a shed roof addition on the rear (north) side. Parked cars, trees, and shrubs obscure the view from the ROW, but there are no openings in the south side, and there is a single wooden door centered in the west elevation of the core, but that is the only visible opening in the building (the east and north elevations are not visible from the ROW). The roof is clad in purlin bearing rib (PBR) metal panels, while the siding is unpainted weatherboard, and the foundation is not visible. A historic scythe is mounted on the south elevation (Figure 7.13).

SHPO Site Number 0988.02 is a front-gabled shed that faces south from its site approximately 70 feet west of the main house. The building appears to have a combination masonry and frame structure, with the side elevations composed of brick that wraps onto the façade the width of three bricks on both sides, creating a vernacular column effect. The façade is set back the depth of two bricks and is clad with novelty siding to just above the door, while the gable end contains wide one-by flushboards. A wooden door is centered in the façade, and there are shed roof extensions from the main roof on both sides to create covered storage areas. The main and shed roofs have corrugated metal cladding, and the foundation is not visible (see Figure 7.13).

Figure 7.12.  
SHPO Site Number 0988

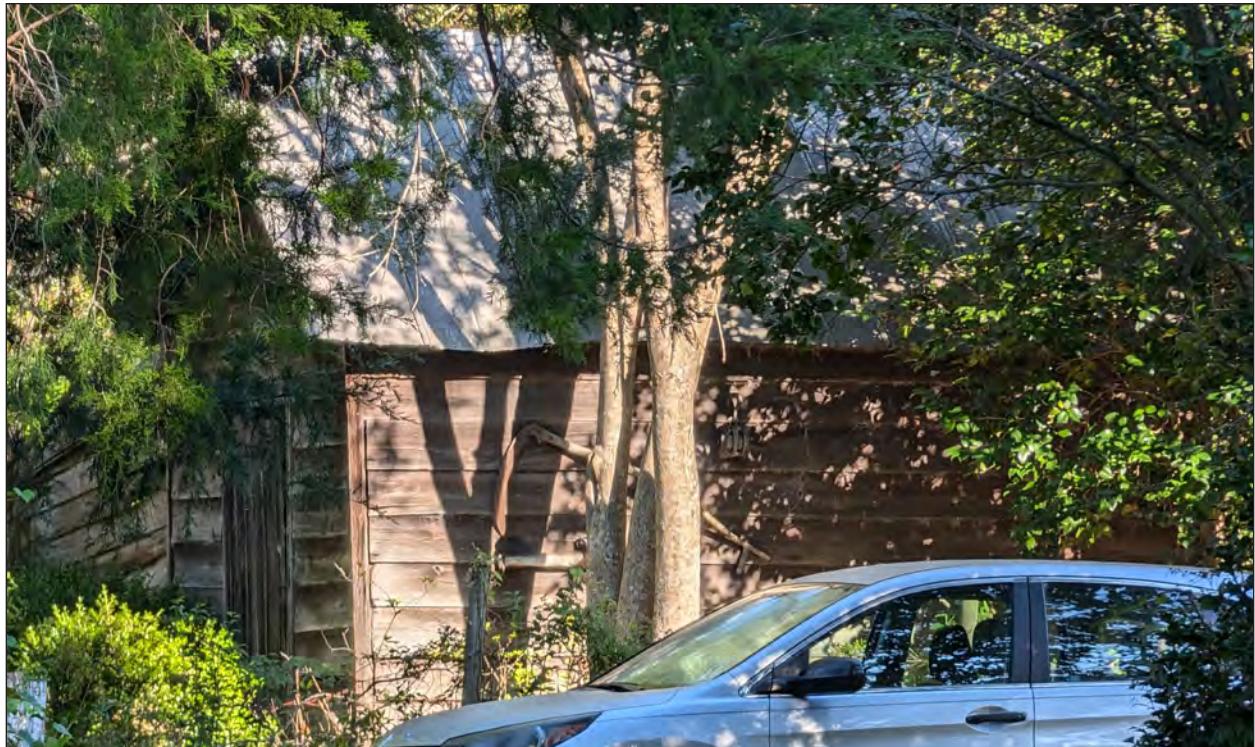


A. Façade, Looking West



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

Figure 7.13.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0988.01 and 0988.02



A. SHPO Site Number 0988.01, Looking Northwest



B. SHPO Site Number 0988.02, Looking Southwest

SHPO Site Numbers 0988-0988.02 were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate that the property was associated with any historically significant events or persons. Therefore, they are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The resources were evaluated under Criterion C for architectural significance. All three are early twentieth-century buildings, but they are not distinctive or noteworthy examples of their building types, which are common in South Carolina. SHPO Site Number 0988 appears to have received no fewer than three additions, with the add-on that extends the façade on the north end and disrupts its original symmetry having been added since the house was surveyed by NSA in 2000 (Hamby et al. 2000). Similarly, both outbuildings have undergone alterations in the form of additions or added non-historic materials. Therefore, they are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

### *SHPO Site Numbers 0028, 0028.01/Site 380R0462, and 0028.02 – White House United Methodist Church, Cemetery, and Rectory (3523 Five Chop Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0028 is the NRHP-listed, circa 1850 White House United Methodist Church located on the north side of Five Chop Road (US 301) approximately 0.7 miles east of I-26. The current building is reportedly the third church constructed on the site that was home to “earlier log churches of one of the earliest Methodist societies in Orangeburg County,” dating back to 1790, when Daniel Syfret deeded a four-acre tract to the Methodist Episcopal Church (Brabham and Gramling 1974). Despite alterations, the rectangular front-gabled frame church building retains its traditional meeting house form.

The 1974 NRHP nomination form states that SHPO Site Number 0028 retained its original clapboard siding at that time; it is likely still extant, but the church exterior is currently clad with vinyl siding (siding and eaves). The entry portico, supported by tapered columns on brick pillars, was added in 1939 along with the gabled rear addition that contains church school rooms (Brabham and Gramling 1974). The portico was reportedly constructed with brick steps that would have matched the pillars, but they were replaced at some point with the existing poured concrete steps and accessibility ramp that has a mix of metal pipe railings and balustered metal railings adorned with crucifixes. Both the main and portico roofs are clad with composition shingles, and the boxed eaves of the core building and addition feature cornice returns, while the portico contains a full eave return. The building rests on a brick pier foundation with brick infill.

The NRHP nomination did not document the fenestration, so it is unclear if the stained-glass windows and wood front doors are original, but they are certainly historic. The core building has four windows on each side elevation, and they appear to be horizontal two-over-two sash windows with an operable bottom sash and a pivot window in the lower section of the bottom sash. The addition has two smaller, single-pane fixed windows on each side elevation that have matching designs, so it is possible that all of the windows date to circa 1939. The paneled double-leaf front entry is surmounted by a stained-glass transom that features the name “WHITE HOUSE METHODIST CHURCH” on a scrolled white banner. The rear addition has two entrances on the north (rear) elevation that are both covered by metal awnings and accessed by brick steps, and both contain paneled wood doors. A pair of the fixed stained-glass windows is found between the doors, and all but the rear windows are flanked by faux vinyl shutters (Figures 7.14 and 7.15).

The associated cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0028.01/Site 380R0462) “occupies approximately one acre” in the chain-link fenced area to the side (west) and rear (north) of the church (Brabham and Gramling 1974). While the congregation has reportedly occupied the site since around 1790, the cemetery appears to have been established shortly after the current building was constructed. The cemetery’s oldest marker is for D. S. K. Funchess, who was born in 1851 and died aged five or six on February 25, 1857. Although the next burial did not occur until 1864, the cemetery is assumed to have been established in 1857, and it contained more than a dozen marked graves by 1880, including several other Funchess family members. Find A Grave lists a total of 290 gravesites, which appears to be a roughly accurate estimate based on both aerial imagery and the site survey (Find A Grave 2004).

Graves are generally clustered in family groupings, some of which are enclosed within masonry walls or iron fencing, or else surrounded by stone curbing. Markers generally face east, although some have family names or inscriptions on the opposite side, and some are four-sided. Although historic markers appear to dominate, at least 40 graves date to the twenty-first century, with the most recent interment having taken place in July 2024 (Find A Grave 2004). Moreover, modern graves are often found adjacent to or in the same row as graves of family members who died decades or a century earlier. There are a variety of obelisk or obelisk-like markers and many dozens of flat or crowned (arched or rounded) tablets, but there are also other types of designed markers, both historic and modern. There are markers that contain symbology for organizations ranging from the Masons to the Woodmen of the World to the military. There are a few ledger graves and flush tablets, but most are upright markers with or without a footstone. Grave goods are few and are mostly limited to flowers. There are several shared graves, but single burials are the dominant type.

Figure 7.14.  
SHPO Site Number 0028 (White House United Methodist Church), 1 of 2



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Rear Elevation, Looking South

Figure 7.15.  
SHPO Site Number 0028 (White House United Methodist Church), 2 of 2



A. Façade/Entry Detail, Looking North



B. Stained-Glass Window Detail,  
Looking West

Family names that appear in abundance include Arant, Bookhardt, Bozard, Connor, Dantzler, Edwards, Funchess, Gramling, McCants, Shuler, Stroman, and Zeigler. Landscaping is minimal, consisting of essentially just a few cedar trees scattered throughout the grassy graveyard (Figures 7.16 and 7.17).

SHPO Site Number 0028.02 (the rectory) was reportedly constructed in 1957, which is corroborated by the appearance of its rectangular core in 1958 aerial imagery; constructed for use as a residential property, it was expanded by the early 1980s for use as a “fellowship hall” (Brabham and Gramling 1974). Aerial imagery from 1983 shows that the area to the rear (east) and north of the building had been cleared and the cross-gabled rear wing added by then, and a non-historic smokehouse was later constructed on its north side. The building is constructed of concrete block, and the foundation is not visible. The laterally gabled rectangular core is seven bays across with a central-bay entrance covered by a projecting gable roof. The entry is flanked by paired windows, and the other four bays contain single windows. One window is found on the rear of the core, and a shorter paired set and an awning-covered side entrance are found on the north elevation. All of the windows are horizontal two-over-two wood sash with storm windows. The rear wing also has an awning-covered doorway in its east gable-end elevation, but is otherwise unfenestrated. A series of later additions is appended to the core on the north side of the rear wing. The building has open wooden eaves, and the roof is clad with composition shingles. Hedges and planting beds span the façade and wrap around the south side and the rear wing (Figure 7.18).

SHPO Site Number 0028 was listed in the NRHP in 1974 in the areas of religion and architecture, and the current survey concurs with that determination (Brabham and Gramling 1974). Despite alterations since that time that include the concrete entry steps and ramp and the addition of vinyl cladding, the church retains integrity and continues to serve the Methodist congregation of the Four Holes Community in life and the hereafter. Although briefly mentioned in the 1974 nomination and assumed to be included within the designated four-ac. NRHP boundary, the White House United Methodist Church Cemetery had not previously been assigned its own SHPO Site Number. However, based on its direct historical origins and continued connection with the church and congregation that has served the Four Holes Community for nearly two centuries, SHPO Site Number 0028.01 should be explicitly recognized as a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed church property.

Figure 7.16.  
SHPO Site Number 0028.01 (White House United Methodist Church Cemetery), 1 of 2



A. Cemetery Overview with Church Building from Southwest Corner, Looking Northeast



B. Cemetery Overview with  
Church Building from Southwest  
Corner, Looking Northwest



C. Example of a Walled Burial  
Plot for the McCants Family,  
Looking East

Figure 7.17.  
SHPO Site Number 0028.01 (White House United Methodist Church Cemetery), 2 of 2



A. Example of a Stylized Marker for the Stroman Family, Looking East



B. Example of an Iron-Fenced Burial Plot for Oliver J. Rush, Looking West

C. Oldest Listed Marker in the Cemetery for D. S. K. Funches, Looking East



Figure 7.18.  
SHPO Site Number 0028.02



A. Facade, Looking East



B. Rear Oblique, Looking Northwest

Despite its association with the church and location within the NRHP boundary, SHPO Site Number 0028.02 is not considered a contributing resource. Used as an office, a gathering space, and an overflow space for the church, the resource is not known to be associated with significant past events or people. Moreover, its mid-twentieth-century construction date places it outside of the period of significance for the church and cemetery (also not explicitly stated in the NRHP nomination but assumed to be circa 1850s). The rectory was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture, but the Linear Ranch-style building is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common South Carolina house type. The additions, moreover, negatively impact its integrity, so the resource is not recommended as a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed church property.

### ***SHPO Site Number 0111 – Jacob Hydrick House (Landsdowne Road)***

This circa 1915 house, which was located down a long driveway on the south side of Landsdowne Road, approximately 0.75 miles northwest of its intersection with Vance Road (S-210), is not extant. It was recorded during the 1995-1996 countywide survey and was determined to be not eligible at that time, and historic satellite imagery shows it was demolished around 2013 (Fick and Davis 1996).

### ***SHPO Site Number 0112 – House on Overlook Court***

This circa 1930 house, which was located on the east side of Overlook Court, approximately 700 feet north of its intersection with Vance Road, is not extant. It was recorded during the 1995-1996 countywide survey and was found not eligible at that time, and historic satellite imagery shows it was demolished between 2006 and 2013 (Fick and Davis 1996).

### ***SHPO Site Number 0113 – Lee Myers House (Arrowhead Road)***

This circa 1890 house, which was located on the west side of Arrowhead Road, approximately 0.25 mile southeast of its intersection with Vance Road, is not extant. It was recorded during the 1995-1996 countywide survey and was found not eligible at that time, and historic satellite imagery shows it was demolished or had collapsed by 2022 (Fick and Davis 1996).

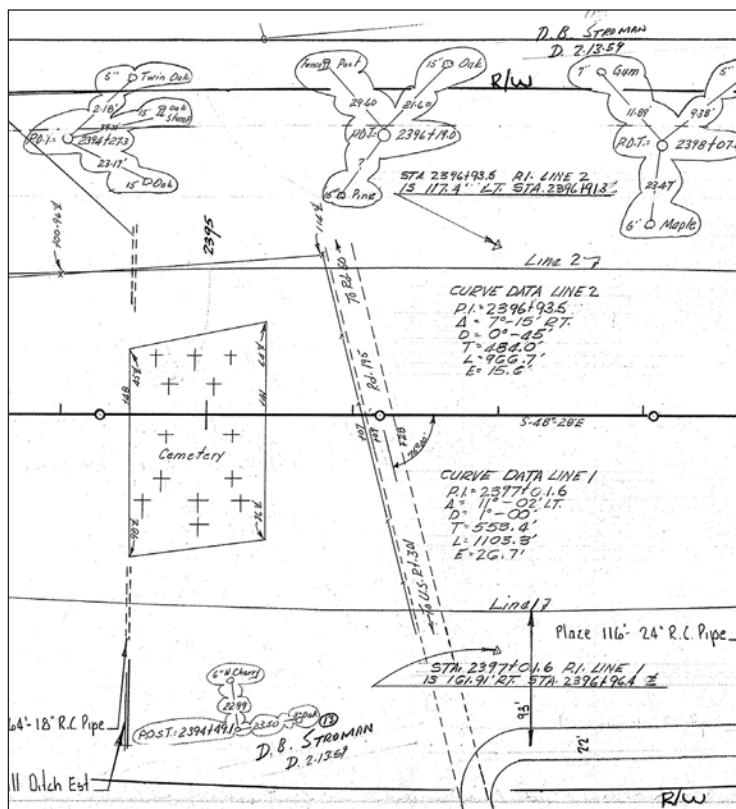
## **SHPO Site Number 0349/Site 380R0410 – Brantley Cemetery (I-26 Median Near MM153)**

SHPO Site Number 0349 is a circa 1800s cemetery located in a wooded area in the I-26 Median approximately 0.25 mile southeast of the Four Holes Road bridge over the interstate. It is heavily overgrown and is surrounded by a shallow ditch and an engineered berm, and, due to its location, it is not publicly or easily accessible. SCDOT recorded and assigned it both Site 380R0410 and SHPO Site No. 0349 in 2019, but it was not assessed for the NRHP at that time (Martin and Jurgelski 2019). Additional research was not entirely conclusive, but deed and plat research combined with information gathered from local residents strongly suggests that it was at one time known as the Brantley Cemetery. The associated and annotated chain of title research is included as Appendix C at the end of this report as reference for the plats and deeds mentioned therein.

A set of interstate preconstruction plans from 1958 shows the cemetery on the west side of what was then called “Rd. 195” and on property owned by “D.B. Stroman” (Figure 7.19a, Federal Highway Administration 1958). Deed research shows that Daniel Boone Stroman Sr. acquired property in “Middlepen Township” beginning in 1903 and that his children (Paul, Daniel Jr., and Thomas) and relatives would go on to amass more land holdings in the area over successive decades. A portion of these land holdings was once part of the estate of Ellison William Brantley, whose family may account for the cemetery’s association with the Brantley name.

Several plats from the 1880s through 1940 show the succession of owners of the land that contains the cemetery, including an 1889 plat for Minnie Berry that shows lands of W.S. Barton to the north of her property, an 1898/1912 plat for W.S. Barton that shows the land on the north side of Middlepen Creek as being owned by Ellison W. (E.W.) Brantley, a 1919 plat of the “Estate lands of Mrs. Ellison Brantley,” whose boundaries match those shown on the 1898/1912 Barton plat, and a 1940 plat of the estate of Elizabeth A. Stroman that appears to include most of the land surveyed for the 1919 Brantley plat as well as most of the portions owned by Barton at that time. Of note is that none of these plats depict a cemetery in the location of SHPO Site Number 0349, although the 1898/1912 Barton plat does show the Stroman Family Cemetery approximately one-half mile to the south on the north side of Five Chop Road (Figure 7.19b).

Figure 7.19.  
Historic Maps Showing the Brantley Cemetery



Source: SC DOT (Federal Highway Administration 1958)



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Source: Orangeburg County Register of Deeds (Hawes and Gramling 1912)

A. Detail of an I-26 Design Plan from 1958 that Shows the Brantley Cemetery on Land Belonging to D.B. Stroman

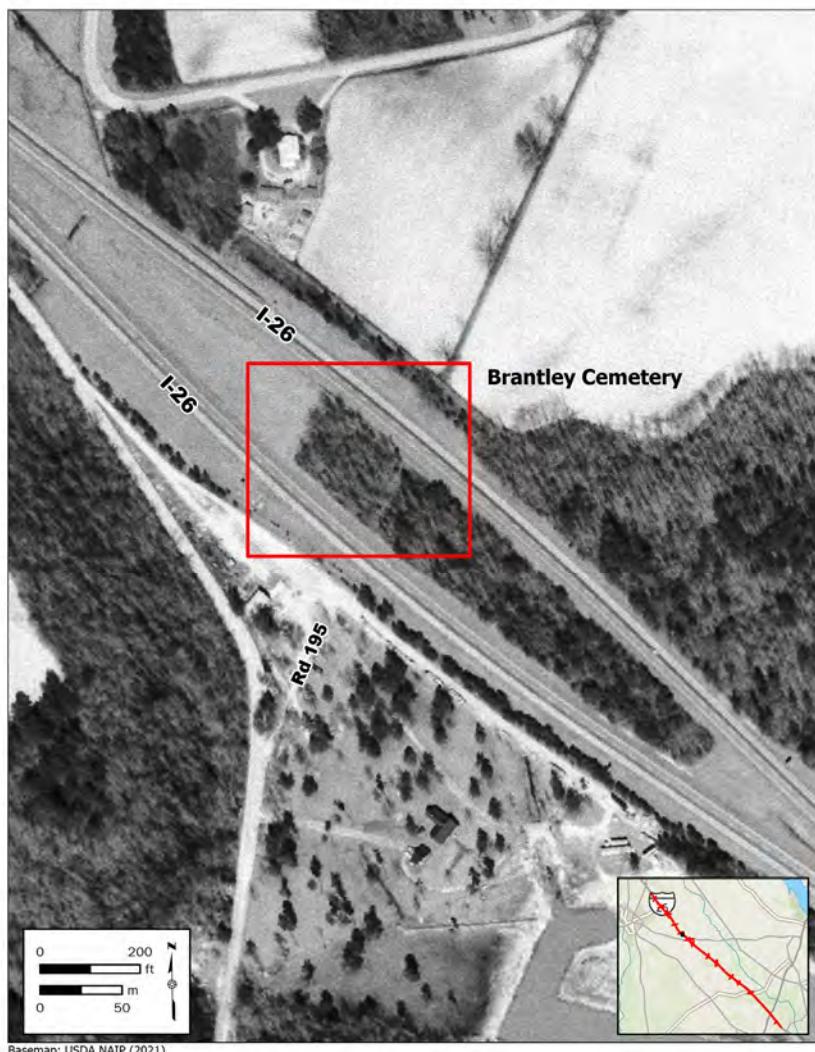
B. Detail of 1912 W.S.  
Barton Plat with the  
Stroman Family Cemetery  
at Center and the Land  
Containing the Brantley  
Cemetery Beyond the  
Survey Boundaries to the  
North

Minnie Berry sold 125 acres of land to W. Lawrence Segrest in 1889, and W. Hampton Snell sold him 7.5 adjacent acres in 1899 (Orangeburg County Register of Deeds [OCROD], 26:582-584 and 35:678). Segrest conveyed this land in “Middle Township” to Fannie G. Brunson in 1902, who then sold it to D.B. Stroman Sr. in 1903 (OCROD, 41:310/330 and 42:230). This property was to the south of the land that contains SHPO Site Number 0349, and D.B. Stroman Sr. died of a self-inflicted gunshot in 1924, but his son D.B. Stroman Jr. would add additional adjacent acreage in 1942 via the land inherited from the E.A. Stroman estate, although the 1940 Stroman plat shows that the land where the cemetery is located was just outside of the surveyed area and was at that time already owned by C.A. (Cora Alice) Stroman (wife of D.B. Jr.) or possibly by his brother Paul (OCROD 121:111; Figure 7.20a, Find A Grave 2009g).

Ellison W. Brantley was the son of Stephen J. Brantley, who is buried at the nearby Four Holes Baptist Church and who owned the property in Middlepen Township that appears to have passed to his son in 1900 (Find A Grave 2009a; The Times and Democrat 1889). The 1919 Brantley plat was prepared as part of the probate proceedings surrounding the E.W. Brantley estate, after which the estate appears to have transferred in (nearly) its entirety to Elizabeth A. Stroman, who died in 1940 (Find A Grave 2009b). That estate was divided amongst several relatives, with D.B. Jr. receiving Tracts #3A and #3B, which were adjacent to land he and his wife, Cora Alice, appear to have already owned and that contained both SHPO Site Number 0349 and the circa 1920 Stroman Cobb House (SHPO Site Number 0533; OCROD 121:111).

Construction of the interstate resulted in “Rd. 195” being rerouted as a loop called Boone Road that connects to Four Holes Road at both ends. The collective Stroman lands were whittled down over time, and some portions were divided or subsumed by I-26, including the portion containing SHPO Site Number 0349, yet the area around Boone Road still today is predominantly owned by members of the Stroman family (Figure 7.20b). The Stroman Cobb House, SHPO Site Number 0533, passed to D.B. Jr. and Cora Alice’s son, Joseph Daniel Stroman, and later to his daughter, Alice Cobb, who maintains ownership today. Across Boone Road from this house is the circa 1897 Thomas W. Stroman House, SHPO Site Number 0534, which today is still owned and occupied by the widow of Thomas W. “Billy” Stroman Jr., Peggy Proctor Stroman. In an informal interview during the survey, Mrs. Stroman confirmed that four generations of Stromans had occupied this land. Along with another Four Holes Community resident, Mrs. Stroman confirmed that the presence of the median cemetery was known within the community, but she stated that, to her knowledge, there were no members of the Stroman family buried at SHPO Site Number 0349 (Peggy Proctor Stroman, personal communication, October 3, 2024).

Figure 7.20.  
Historic Map and Aerial Image Showing the Location of the Brantley Cemetery



The SCDOT survey found that the "unmarked cemetery" contains "at least two dozen unmarked graves, based on surface depressions," but notes that it "lacks markers/monuments of any kind" (Martin and Jurgelski 2019). Mrs. Stroman, likewise, stated that her son and nephew had explored the site in recent years but observed no markers or monuments. SCDOT's site form notes that the "site boundaries were drawn based on the limits of the earthen berm and ditch that surround the cemetery," but the naturally flat topography in the area suggests that these features are most likely associated with the interstate construction (Figure 7.21).

The South Carolina Genealogical Society hosts a GPS Mapping website that collects information on cemeteries across the state, as well as in parts of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Michigan, and the page for Orangeburg County includes an entry for a Brantley Cemetery that lists "can't locate cemetery" in the GPS Mapping column but that also provides the following note in the Location column: "I-26 center between US 31 & 4 Holes Road" (Flynn and Kankula 2023). "US 31" is presumably a misprint of US 301, since this locale in the I-26 Median between US 301 and Four Holes Road accurately describes the location of SHPO Site Number 0349. Based on this information from the Genealogical Society and on the deed and plat history that shows Brantley ownership of the land prior to the Stromans and the FHWA, SHPO Site Number 0349 is understood to be the Brantley Cemetery. However, the date of its establishment and the identities of its occupants are still unknown.

SHPO Site Number 0349 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Brantleys have a long history of occupation in the area, but while a number are buried at the nearby Four Holes Baptist Church, research did not uncover indications that they were a prominent area family or that they were associated with significant historical events. Freedmen's Bureau rolls from 1866 list S.J. Brantley as the employer of two Freedmen named Frank Snell and Edward Cider, but research uncovered no record of an Orangeburg enslaver by the name of Brantley nor of a Brantley Plantation in the area, which lessens the likelihood that SHPO Site Number 0349 may be a resting place for enslaved workers (Thevenet 2018). The cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B. SHPO Site Number 0349 was evaluated under Criterion C for its significance in the area of architecture. The lack of markers or defined boundaries makes it difficult to argue for the cemetery's architectural significance. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Figure 7.21.

The Brantley Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0349) in October 2024 as Viewed from the Four Chop Road Overpass Above I-26, Looking South



## Newly Surveyed Resources

The historic architectural survey identified and evaluated 56 newly recorded resources and 25 previously unrecorded subresources within the APE. The subresources include two groups of representative buildings; one set is from a Compact Ranch subdivision, while the other is from a mobile home park. Newly recorded resources are listed in Table 7.3, are shown in Figures 7.1–7.11, and are discussed below.

Table 7.3. Newly Surveyed Resources

SHPO Site Number	Name/Location	Resource Type	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
N/A	The Lone Tree and Companion Tree/ 123 Midside Road	Historic Trees	Bald Cypress	c. 1500–1900	Not Assessed
0511	154 Rugby Road	House	Linear Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0512	325 Monticello Road	House	Bungalow	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0512.01	325 Monticello Road	Well house	Bungalow	c. 1980	Not Eligible
0513	Cumberland Court Mobile Home Park/ Cumberland Court	Mobile Home Park	No Style/Type	c. 1970–1980s	Not Eligible
0513.01	124 Cumberland Court	Mobile Home	No Style/Type	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0513.02	121 Cumberland Court	Mobile Home	No Style/Type	c. 1982	Not Eligible
0514	3771 Cameron Road	Industrial building	No Style/Type	c. 1961	Not Eligible
0515	Gramling Place House/ 339 Legendary Road	House	Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1900	Not Eligible
0516	155 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0517	148 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0518	112 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1965	Not Eligible
0518.01	112 Devine Court	Garage	No Style/Type	c. 1965	Not Eligible
0518.02	112 Devine Court	Well house	No Style/Type	c. 1965	Not Eligible
0519	2008 Gramling Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0520	2004 Gramling Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0521	1914 Gramling Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0521.01	1914 Gramling Road	Well house	No Style/Type	c. 1972	Not Eligible

Table 7.3. Newly Surveyed Resources

SHPO Site Number	Name/Location	Resource Type	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
0522	Progressive Lane Subdivision/ Progressive Lane & Glenzell Road	--	Compact Ranch Subdivision	c. 1971–1972	Not Eligible
0522.01	152 Progressive Lane	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1971	Not Eligible
0522.02	169 Progressive Lane	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1971	Not Eligible
0522.03	504 Glenzell Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1971	Not Eligible
0523	623 Glenzell Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0524	Bethany Full Gospel Church/629 Glenzell Road	Church	Front-Gabled Church	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0525	633 Glenzell Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1971	Not Eligible
0526	1639 Gramling Road	House	Linear Ranch	c. 1964	Not Eligible
0527	Gramling House/ 1515 Gramling Road	House	Plantation Plain	c. 1873	Not Eligible
0528	1326 Old Elloree Road	House	Linear Ranch	c. 1955	Not Eligible
0529	1384 Old Elloree Road	House	Split-level	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0530	Frances Bookhardt House/2369 Four Holes Road	House	Saddlebag	c. 1915	Not Eligible
0530.01	2369 Four Holes Road	Barn	Monitor Barn	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
0531	Hooker Clements House/2313 Four Holes Road	House	Central Hallway	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0532	314 Boone Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0533	Stroman Cobb House/ 199 Boone Road	House	Bungalow	c. 1925	Not Eligible
0534	Thomas W. Stroman House/ 170 Boone Road	House	Queen Anne House (Free Classical-style subtype)	c. 1897	Not Eligible
0534.01	170 Boone Road	Barn	Gable	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0534.02	170 Boone Road	Smokehouse	No Style/Type	c. 1908	Not Eligible
0535	277 Roquemore Drive	House	No Style/Type	c. 1960	Not Eligible
0535.01	277 Roquemore Drive	Shed	No Style/Type	c. 1960	Not Eligible
0535.02	277 Roquemore Drive	Garage	No Style/Type	c. 1970	Not Eligible

Table 7.3. Newly Surveyed Resources

SHPO Site Number	Name/Location	Resource Type	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
0536	Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery/N side of Five Chop Road, W of I-26	Cemetery	Vernacular Family Cemetery	c. 1911	Not Eligible
0537	3471 Five Chop Rd	House	Linear Ranch	c. 1961	Not Eligible
0537.01	3471 Five Chop Rd	Shed	No Style/Type	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
0538	Searson House/ 3474 Five Chop Rd	House	Linear Ranch	c. 1968	Not Eligible
0539	2280 Homestead Road	House	No Style/Type	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
0539.01	2280 Homestead Road	Silo	Monolithic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
0540	2289 Homestead Road	House (Waggoners Trucking)	Central Hallway	c. 1910	Not Eligible
0541	563 Cascade Drive	House	Styled Ranch (Stripped Neoclassical subtype)	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0542	103 Midside Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1968	Not Eligible
0543	123 Midside Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1969	Not Eligible
0544	219 Midside Road	House	Linear Ranch	c. 1960	Not Eligible
0545	Mount Zion Baptist Church/707 Arista Road	Church	Front-Gabled Church	c. 1915/ 1975/ 2012	Not Eligible
0545.01/ Site 380R0459	Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery/ 707 Arista Road	Cemetery	Vernacular Community Cemetery	c. 1915	Not Eligible
0546	Automobile Boulevard	Building	No Style/Type	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0547/Site 380R0461	Myers Cemetery/ Automobile Boulevard	Cemetery	Vernacular Family Cemetery	c. 1850	Not Eligible
0548	434 Ebenezer Road	House	Bungalow	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0548.01	434 Ebenezer Road	Garage	No Style/Type	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0549	433 Ebenezer Road	House	No Style/Type	c. 1963	Not Eligible
0550	113 Ebenezer Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1973	Not Eligible
0550.01	113 Ebenezer Road	Garage	No Style/Type	c. 1973	Not Eligible
0550.02	113 Ebenezer Road	Barn	Gable Barn	c. 1973	Not Eligible

Table 7.3. Newly Surveyed Resources

SHPO Site Number	Name/Location	Resource Type	Type/Style	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
0551	2654 Lansdowne Road	House	No Style/Type	c. 1950	Not Eligible
0552	5463 Vance Road	Gas station	Oblong Box	c. 1971	Not Eligible
0557	Hoffman-Hutto House/ 3307 Belleville Road	House	Central Hallway	c. 1900	Not Eligible
0558	409 Glenzell Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0559	501 Glenzell Road	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1971	Not Eligible
0560	2213 Gramling Road	House	Bungalow	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0560.01	2213 Gramling Road	Barn	Monitor	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0560.02	2213 Gramling Road	Shed	No Style/Type	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0560.03	2213 Gramling Road	Barn	Monitor	c. 1960	Not Eligible
0561	123 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0561.01	123 Devine Court	Well house	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0562	127 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0563	128 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0564	133 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1972	Not Eligible
0565	132 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0566	137 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0566.01	137 Devine Court	Well house	Compact Ranch	c. 1970	Not Eligible
0567	138 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0568	145 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0568.01	145 Devine Court	Pump house	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0569	144 Devine Court	House	Compact Ranch	c. 1974	Not Eligible
0570	3538 Five Chop Road	Commercial Building	No Style/Type	c. 1970	Not Eligible

Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records provide a build date for many of the properties in its database, but aerial imagery and historic maps were generally used to confirm or dispute those dates. Aerial imagery used includes photographs from 1957, 1958, 1963, 1973, 1974, 1981, and 1983, as well as Google Earth Historical Imagery from 1994 through 2024 (NETRonline 2024; United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service 1963, 1973; United States Geological Survey 1974). Consulted historic maps include the previously cited state highway maps (from 1938, 1951, and 1963), as well as the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map and topographic maps from 1920, 1943, 1946, and 1982 (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1946, 1943a, 1943b; United States Department of Agriculture 1913; United States Geological Survey 1920a, 1920b, 1982).

In addition to these historic architectural resources, the survey also documented a cultural resource that does not fit neatly into either category of architecture or archaeology: the Lone Tree, located in the center median between MM 160 and 161. This bald cypress tree of unknown age seems to appear within a forested area in the earliest aerial imagery of the area (1958), but this type of tree typically lives for at least 600 years, and the oldest documented bald cypress is over 2,625 years old, so it is entirely possible that this tree is one or more centuries old (Stahle et al. 2019). The Lone Tree, in fact, has a companion cypress about 250 feet to the south within the median that also seems to appear within a forested area in 1958 aerial imagery, but the cultural attraction of the companion tree does not compare to the Lone Tree (Figure 7.22). Although the origin of the tree's cultural significance is unclear, that significance is also undeniable, as evidenced by at least two public forums that are dedicated to the tree.

Despite its location in the interstate median, Google Maps assigned 123 Midside Road as the address for the tree and designates it as a “Historical landmark” (Midside Road is the frontage road located on the north side of I-26 in this section, and SHPO Site Number 0543 has this same address). The Lone Tree, moreover, has a Google Maps rating of 4.9 stars, and, despite its inaccessibility, more than 75 “visitors” have left comments that include a six-stanza poem about the “silent sentinel,” recommendations regarding best visiting times and whether or not to make reservations, and dozens of inspirational accounts. Comments range in age from 2022 to June 2025. One comment refers to it as Penelope, and an October 2024 comment included an update that the “Tree survived [Hurricane] Helene!” Any comments, however, that reference the companion tree are negative, with one comment going so far as to label it a “poser trying to steal the attention from our beloved Lone Tree.” The companion tree is narrower in diameter and is less adorned with gnarled, moss-covered branches, so perhaps it is considered less aesthetically appealing. It is certainly considered less culturally important, since, in addition to the Google Maps adoration, a Reddit page for the Lone Tree has upwards of 70 comments that reference monikers such as “the Lion King Tree,” “the homie tree,” and “Stewie” (Reddit 2022).

Figure 7.22.  
The Lone Tree and the Companion Tree



A. The Lone Tree, Looking West from  
Midside Road



B. The Companion Tree, Looking West  
from Midside Road

Notwithstanding the tongue-in-cheek nature of many comments, many are also sincere. Some involve memories of lost loved ones who also cherished the tree, such as one that refers to it as “Dad’s tree” and another that reads “my late wife and I would call that ‘our tree’ on our way to my parents.” It is described as a distance marker with names like the “halfway tree” and the “Hour Tree,” and many comments use the word “landmark” to describe it. Although it is currently not protected or formally recognized as a landmark, there is precedent for such designations elsewhere. The “Half-Way Oak” between Breckenridge and Cisco, Texas, has lore associated with Doc Holliday and Wyatt Earp, while “the Palm and the Pine” in California, which is a “century-old landmark that symbolizes the midpoint of California,” has both inspired songs and starred in a television series (Namkung 2024; Texas A&M Forest Service 2012). Unfortunately, while the Texas tree is protected, the California landmark was slated for removal in the summer of 2024, proving that recognition does not equal protection. It is unclear why this tree (and its companion) has survived median clear-cutting campaigns in the past, but, unless there is a specific goal achieved through their removal, preservation of the Lone Tree and its companion tree is recommended.

## *SHPO Site Number 0511 – 154 Rugby Road*

SHPO Site Number 0511 faces east from its site on Rugby Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Linear Ranch House was built in 1967, but it is not visible in February 1973 aerial photography, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1974. The house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles. The frame house has a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation (Figure 7.23). The observable windows throughout are 12-over-12 sash, most likely wood. The house has a five-bay central core that is flanked on both ends by single-bay wings. The central core is sheltered beneath a raised and engaged porch with round wooden columns. The center bay contains a glazed-and-wood-paneled door flanked by half-glazed and wood-paneled sidelights, while the other façade bays, including the unsheltered wings, each contain single windows. A laterally gabled addition at the south end has two façade windows and central doorway in the south elevation. Only the south and east elevations are visible from the ROW. The central core roof stands about two feet above the wing roofs, and the addition roof is slightly stepped down from the south wing. A wide double-flue brick chimney is located in the rear slope, and the eaves and central core gable ends are clad with aluminum or vinyl.

Figure 7.23.  
SHPO Site Number 0511



A. Façade, Looking West



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

SHPO Site Number 0511 is situated on a trapezoidal 7.02-acre lot that is bisected by Rugby Road at its southwest corner. The house has a setback of approximately 250 feet and a large front lawn lined with trees at the road. There is an agricultural field and woodlands to the rear (west) of the house.

SHPO Site Number 0511 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0511 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0511 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the addition of metal/synthetic cladding. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0512 and 0512.01 – 325 Monticello Road*

SHPO Site Number 0512 faces north from its site on Monticello Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this front-gabled bungalow was built in 1940. However, it is not represented on the 1946 St. Matthews quadrangle topographic map but is visible in 1958 aerial imagery, so the house is assumed to have been built circa 1950. The one-story concrete-block house has a front-gabled porch across the eastern half of the façade. Both the porch and main gable ends are clad with vinyl siding, while both roof structures are clad with standing-seam metal (Figure 7.24). The main roof's gable end has a central (replacement) nine-light octagonal window, and the western half of the façade contains a set of paired six-over-six sash windows. The raised porch contains a paired set of one-over-one sash windows and the wood-paneled and half-glazed door with three vertical lights. Both side elevations have two windows of different types (one-over-one wood or metal sash), and all visible windows are brick-framed. The porch roof is supported on turned wood posts, and the lateral eaves have exposed rafter tails. A gabled addition with vinyl siding and standing-seam metal roofing is appended to the rear elevation. SHPO Site Number 0512 is situated on an essentially rectangular 1.02-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 100 feet and a large lawn with a few mature trees.

Figure 7.24.  
SHPO Site Number 0512



A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Oblique with SHPO Site Number 0512.01 at Left, Looking Southeast

SHPO Site Number 0512.01 is a well house located approximately 10 feet southeast of the rear (southwest) corner of the house. It does not appear in 1958 aerial imagery, and 1980s aerial imagery is inconclusive, but it is assumed to have been built around 1980. This small rectangular concrete block building has a wood-frame gable roof structure with a standing seam metal roof covering and an opening on the south side that lacks a door. A portion of the west well appears to be missing, and the foundation is not visible (Figure 7.24b).

SHPO Site Numbers 0512 and 0512.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0512 is a bungalow, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0512.01 is a well house of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### *SHPO Site Numbers 0513-0513.02 – Cumberland Court Mobile Home Park (Cumberland Court)*

SHPO Site Number 0513 is the Cumberland Court Mobile Home Park located off Monticello Road that contains approximately a dozen mobile homes. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate that four of them date to the early 1970s, but none are visible in February 1973 aerial photography, and only two are visible in 1981, while 1983 imagery shows a fully populated park, so it is assumed to have been established between circa 1974 and 1983. SHPO Site Number 0513.01 appears in 1981 and is located on the south side of Cumberland Court, and SHPO Site Number 0513.02 appears by 1983 and is located on the north side.

Homes vary between laterally gabled double and single-wide units, though SHPO Site Numbers 0513.01 and 0513.02 are both double-wide units with decorative front gables off-center to the right. Both contain a paired window and front door beneath the front gable with three single windows spread across the rest of both façades. SHPO Site Number 0513.01's visible side elevation has a single window in the rear pile, while SHPO Site Number 0513.02's visible side elevation has a paired window in its rear pile. Both have composition shingle roofs, vinyl siding, and vinyl underpinning. SHPO Site Number 0513.01 has six-over-

six vinyl sash windows, while SHPO Site Number 0513.02 has one-over-one vinyl or metal sash. Some homes have plywood siding or metal roof cladding, but most are similar to SHPO Site Numbers 0513.01 and 0513.02 (Figure 7.25).

SHPO Site Number 0513 comprises a single-street mobile home park situated on a rectangular 4.6-acre lot, and homes on the north side of Cumberland Court are oriented perpendicularly to the road, while south-side homes run parallel; as such, there are twice as many homes on the north side as on the south side, and north-side homes share their front and rear yards, while south-side homes have dedicated yards. Several yards contain trees or shrubs, and there is a dense wooded area at the dead end of Cumberland Court. The concrete-block building on the south side of the park entrance does not appear in aerial imagery until after 1994, so it was not included as a park resource.

SHPO Site Numbers 0513-0513.02 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate that the park or any of the individual homes are associated with any historically significant events or persons. Therefore, the resources are recommended ineligible under Criteria A and B. Under Criterion C, mobile homes and mobile home parks are very common in South Carolina, and no individual resource within the Cumberland Court Mobile Home Park was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Many of the individual resources also appear to have been altered with replacement materials, additions, and other modifications. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Figure 7.25.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0513-0513.02

A. SHPO Site Number 0513.01,  
Looking Southeast



B. SHPO Site Number 0513.02,  
Looking Southwest



C. SHPO Site Number 0513  
Overview, Looking Northeast



## SHPO Site Number 0514 – 3771 Cameron Road

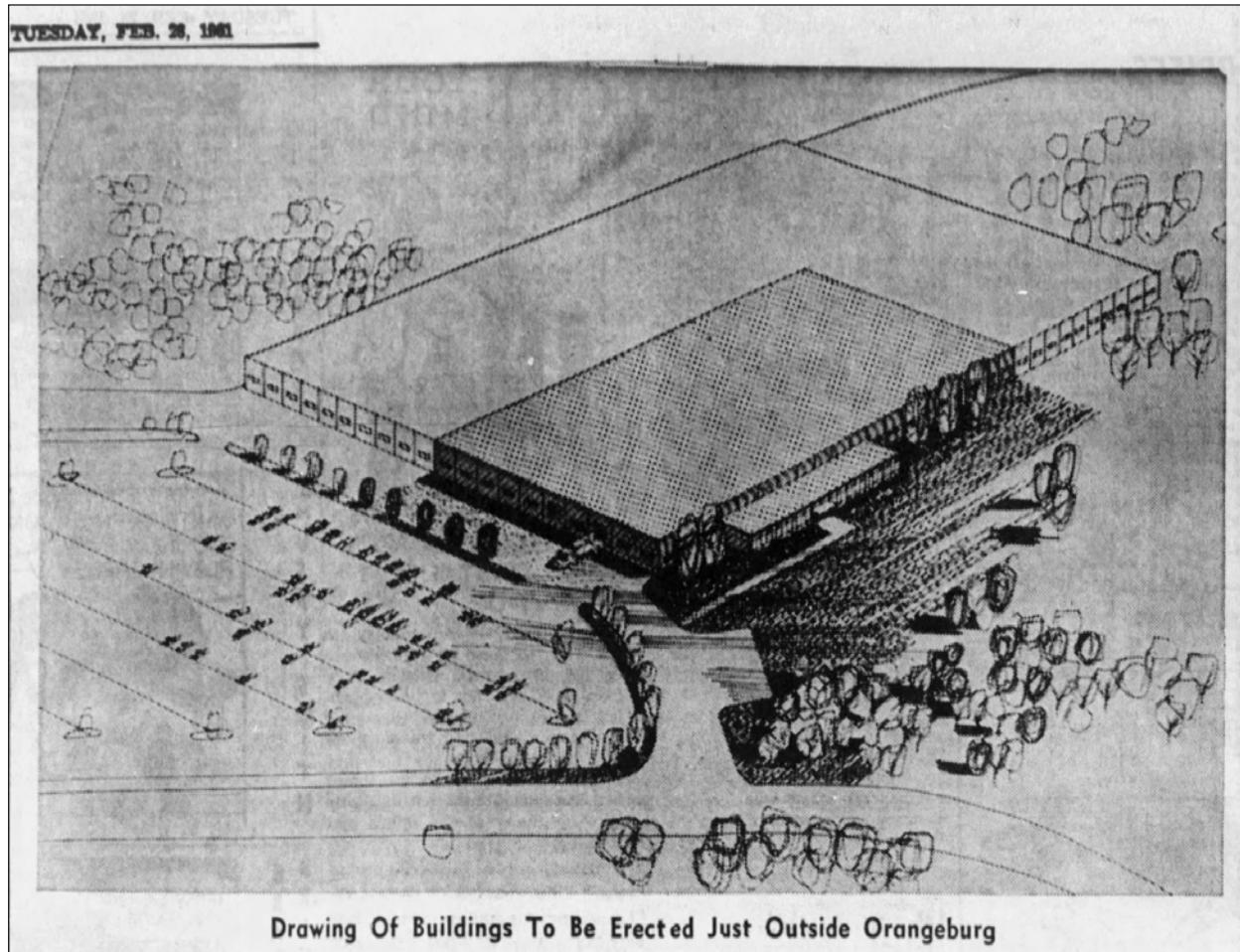
SHPO Site Number 0514 faces south from its site on Cameron Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Modernist industrial building was constructed in 1962, but a June 1962 newspaper article states that the “shell-type” industrial building was “proposed in January 1961, for a 15-acre site popularly known as the ‘Lock-Joint Pipe’ property on U.S. Highway 33 and completed in May of that year” (The Times and Democrat 1962). Visible in 1963 aerial imagery, SHPO Site Number 0514’s historic core originally totaled 51,200 square feet, but the “shell-type” building was “designed as a readily expandable plant of 150,000 square feet,” and expand it did (Figure 7.26; The Times and Democrat 1961). The original footprint is no longer discernible, and the building today exceeds 250,000 square feet. A newspaper article from 1983 states that “the plant has quadrupled in size since 1972, now covering 200,000 square feet,” but 1973 aerial imagery shows roughly the same building footprint that exists today, so it appears that the majority of that expansion occurred between 1972 and 1973 (Smith 1983).

Constructed by the Columbia-based firm of Kahn–Southern, it was originally occupied by Smith–Corona Marchant, manufacturers of everything from typewriters to calculators. The original tenant left in June 1970, and wire-manufacturer, the Driver Company, occupied it two years later, after which the building adopted the moniker the Wilbur B. Driver Co. plant (Myers 1973; Smith–Corona–Marchant 1970; The Times and Democrat 1962). However, Driver was bought out in 1979 by Amax Specialty Metals Corp., which in turn sold the building again in the mid-1980s, marking the “third time the Orangeburg plant changed hands since it was built” (Smith 1983).

The entire building has a flat, built-up roof and brick veneer cladding. The entry wing is appended to the south side of the building core, and a courtyard area is located on the east side of this wing. The exterior of the entry wing features a contrasting “rib” design using alternating fields of red and white brick, while the courtyard wall showcases a “column” design achieved through alternating fields of flat brick wall with recessed panels that have rows of protruding header bricks (Figure 7.27). In the ribbed section, the red brick fields are recessed and contain sash windows (some with HVAC window units), and doorways are located on the east and west elevations, rather than on the street-facing south side. The main entrance to the courtyard is sheltered by a flat awning extending from the courtyard wall, and another flat awning spans the entire east elevation of the entry wing; the west-elevation entrance has an awning similar to the courtyard entrance. Visibility inside the courtyard was obscured by the wall and surrounding foliage, but the building’s main entrance seems to be inside the courtyard.

Figure 7.26.

Rendering for SHPO Site Number 0514 in *The Times and Democrat*, February 28, 1961



Source: Newspapers.com (*The Times and Democrat* 1961)

Figure 7.27.  
SHPO Site Number 0514, 1 of 2



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

A three-bay garage/loading dock is attached to the south elevation about 100 feet west of the entry wing. The entry wing and added garage are both standard-height one-story building sections, while the industrial building (core and additions) is one oversized story tall. The remainder of this elevation is unfenestrated, though it does contain an architectural detail wherein the downspouts (spaced approximately every 40 feet) are flanked by vertical rows of protruding stretcher bricks. This detail is also visible on the east and north (rear) elevations, though the downspouts on those sides of the building have been removed; while it may be present on the core's west elevation, that side is not visible from the ROW.

The east elevation has three loading bays at the south end (the central one has a ramp into the building, while the other two are docks) and two garage bays towards the north end, and there are a few personnel doors and windows scattered across the elevation as well as evenly spaced openings with louvre vents across the northern half. The north elevation is only observable at the east end, where there is a garage bay and several tall openings that appear to be enclosed with ribbed metal panels. A chain-link fence and the large, steel-frame shed roof structure appended to this side obscure the rear elevation's details, and the rear elevation of the added western portion of the building is too far away from the ROW to make out any details (Figure 7.28). The foundation and building structure are concealed, though the former is likely concrete slab, while the latter is likely concrete block.

SHPO Site Number 0514 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate that the property is associated with historically significant events or persons. The constant change of tenants meant that no particular person or company has had a lasting association with the building. In the present day, the former employee parking lot is overgrown, and only a small portion of the building appears to be occupied and used by BRN Sleep Products. Additionally, an effort designed to draw industry to the area led by the Orangeburg Industrial Development Co. in the late 1950s and early 1960s resulted in the construction of more than a dozen large industrial operations in Orangeburg County. As such, SHPO Site Number 0514 was not the sole result of those efforts, nor did it become a notable economic driver for the area (The Times and Democrat 1962, 1963). Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B.

Figure 7.28.  
SHPO Site Number 0514, 2 of 2



A. East Elevation, Looking West



B. East Elevation, Looking Northwest

Under Criterion C, the building was evaluated for its significance in the area of architecture. Despite an original design that was meant for expansion, the level of alteration to the building makes it difficult to tell which portions are original. The building's original Modernist design elements, moreover, are impacted by the non-original portions of the building, such that the original, central orientation of the entry wing to the industrial building portion, visible in 1963 aerial imagery, and the courtyard's symmetrical landscaping that was visible in 1973 aerial imagery are unreadable. Although it retains integrity of location, setting, and association, these changes significantly affect integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and, to a lesser extent, feeling. Therefore, SHPO Site Number 0514 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

### *SHPO Site Number 0515 – Gramling Place House (339 Legendary Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0515, the Gramling Place House, is a modified pyramidal cottage that faces north from its site on Legendary Road at its intersection with Holbrook Street. The house seems to appear on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, so based on this, as well as on its form and materials, it is assumed to have been built circa 1900. The house has a pyramidal core roof that extends as a hipped roof above the rear addition, as well as a wraparound hipped porch (both sides), and the continuous roof structure is clad with pressed metal shingles. The foliage surrounding the one-story rectangular house is so dense that the exterior siding type is difficult to discern, but a hipped dormer centered in the front slope has weatherboard siding, so that is likely the material on the rest of the house. The dormer also contains a central rectangular wooden louvre vent, and exposed rafter tails are visible on both the dormer and porch roofs. The porch roof has Craftsman-style supports with paneled and tapered wood columns resting on brick piers, but foliage obscures the actual façade details. Corbelled brick chimneys rise from both side slopes, with the eastern chimney standing several feet above its counterpart (Figure 7.29).

Figure 7.29.  
SHPO Site Number 0515



A. Façade, Looking South



B. Façade Detail, Looking South

SHPO Site Number 0515 is sited on a 323.5-acre seven-parcel property, but the parcel with this house is the only one with improvements. The other parcels appear to mostly be active or fallow agricultural fields, with some wooded portions, and parcels are spread across both sides of I-26 and Cameron Road (S-33). The house has a setback of approximately 250 feet and an overgrown front lawn with large trees.

SHPO Site Number 0515 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A, the resource is not known to be associated with significant events in the past. Under Criteria B, the resource is known to be associated with the Gramling family, since the land on which it resides is referred to in several 1950s deeds as the “Gramling Place” (OCROD 195:591 and 225:411). While the Gramling name is common in Orangeburg County, ownership of the Gramling Place property has been in the McClean and Brogden families since at least the 1950s, so the property lacks association with any particular family and with any known persons of significance. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. Site Number 0515 was also evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Access to the resource was limited such that not all of its architectural elements were necessarily visible. Yet, while SHPO Site Number 0515 is a pyramidal cottage that contains some original materials, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. The resource, therefore, is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

### ***SHPO Site Number 0516 – 155 Devine Court***

SHPO Site Number 0516 faces east from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1972, which is supported by its appearance in 1973 aerial imagery. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels, and its brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation (Figure 7.30). Observable windows are mostly horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash, most likely wood, but there is also a single-pane picture window flanked by two-over-two sash windows and at least one paired set of one-over-one sash windows. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof, and there is an unsheltered side entrance on the south elevation. This elevation has two single windows, while the north elevation has one. The front door is non-historic, and the eaves and porch roof gable end are clad with vinyl. SHPO Site Number 0516 is situated on a trapezoidal 0.84-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 75 feet and a large front and rear lawn.

Figure 7.30.  
SHPO Site Number 0516



A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest

SHPO Site Number 0516 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0516 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0516 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the added synthetic cladding and replacement doors and windows. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0517 – 148 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0517 faces west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, and, though a 1973 aerial image appears to show a clearing in the woods in the location of this resource, the image does not appear to show a house, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1974. The house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels, and its brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation (Figure 7.31). Observable windows, including the picture window flanked by sash windows located in the northernmost façade bay, are horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash, most likely wood. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof, and there is an unsheltered side entrance on the north elevation. This elevation has two single windows, while the south elevation has one. The front door is non-historic, and the eaves and porch roof gable end are clad with vinyl and aluminum. SHPO Site Number 0517 is situated on a rectangular 0.52-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 65 feet and a large front and rear lawn with a few small trees at the rear.

SHPO Site Number 0517 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0517 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0517 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.31.  
SHPO Site Number 0517



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

## SHPO Site Numbers 0518-0518.02 – 112 Devine Court

SHPO Site Number 0518 faces west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1965. Aerial imagery from the 1970s is inconclusive, due to tree cover, but the house and its outbuildings are assumed to have been built circa 1965. The house has an irregular T-shaped footprint with a laterally gabled roof that is clad in composition shingles and that has cross-gabled wings on both the front and rear elevations. The area below the front gable is divided between interior space and a small porch that contains a street-facing window and the main entrance that is perpendicularly oriented to the road, such that the door is obscured from the ROW. The raised porch roof is supported at the outer corner by a scrolled metal column, and the face of the front gable is clad in T1-11 plywood. Observable windows throughout the house are horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash, most likely wood, and the façade outside of the porch has two paired sets, while the side elevation windows are all single. The frame house has boxed wood eaves and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation (Figure 7.32).

SHPO Site Number 0518.01 is a frame garage that is located approximately 60 feet to the rear of the house. It faces west towards the road, and only the south and west elevations are visible from the public ROW. The concrete-block building is one story tall and rectangular in plan, and it has a front-gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels. A historic wood-paneled garage door is centered in the façade, and the gable end above the door is clad with pressed fiberboard (Masonite) siding. The purlins are visible below the overhanging façade eaves, and exposed rafter tails are visible on the lateral south side. The foundation is not visible, but it is likely on a concrete slab (Figure 7.33a).

SHPO Site Number 0518.02 is a well house located approximately 20 feet south of SHPO Site Number 0518.01. This small, rectangular brick building is consistent in style and materials with the main house. The shed roof slopes to the rear, so the covering is not visible, nor is the foundation, though it is likely on a slab (Figure 7.33b).

SHPO Site Numbers 0518–0518.02 are situated on a rectangular 0.46-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 80 feet. Landscaping includes planting beds surrounding the house, a front lawn with mature trees, and a driveway on the south side leading to the garage.

Figure 7.32.  
SHPO Site Number 0518



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

Figure 7.33.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0518.01 and 0518.02



A. SHPO Site Number 0518.01, Looking Northeast



B. SHPO Site Number 0518.02, Looking East

SHPO Site Numbers 0518–0518.02 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0518 is a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0518.01 is a garage of no distinct style or type and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, while SHPO Site Number 0518.02 is a well house of no distinct style or type and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### ***SHPO Site Number 0519 – 2008 Gramling Road***

SHPO Site Number 0519 faces south from its site on Gramling Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Compact Ranch House was built in 1974. However, it is visible in February 1973 aerial photography, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1972. Aerial imagery also shows that the attached pass-through carport and the vinyl-clad portion between the original core and the carport were added sometime between 1983 and 2005, an alteration that makes it look like a Linear Ranch House.

The house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles. The frame house has a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation (Figure 7.34). The observable windows throughout are vinyl replacements and include one-over-one sash and a single-pane picture window in the vinyl-clad section. A front-gabled roof extending from the west end of the core shelters the raised porch that contains a paired set of windows and the main entrance, which contains a replacement door. The porch roof is supported by scrolled metal columns, and its gable end is clad in cementitious fiberboard siding. The two single façade windows outside of the porch, as well as the two single windows on the east elevation, both have standard metal awnings. The north wall inside the carport has a picture window and a side entry. A brick knee wall with columns at the ends supports the garage's roof at this end, the eaves and frieze/ceiling within the carport are clad with vinyl, and the gable end is vinyl clad. SHPO Site Number 0519 is situated on a rectangular 0.41-acre. The house has a setback of approximately 80 feet, and landscaping includes planting beds across the façade and along the western parcel boundary, front and rear lawns, and a large live oak in the front yard.

Figure 7.34.  
SHPO Site Number 0519



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

SHPO Site Number 0519 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0519 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0519 is a modified Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. As a result, it was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the addition, replacement windows and doors, and added synthetic cladding. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0520 – 2004 Gramling Road*

SHPO Site Number 0520 faces south from its site at the intersection of Gramling Road and Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, but it is visible in February 1973 aerial photography, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1972. Aerial imagery also shows that the north (rear) elevation was added sometime between 1983 and 2005, while Google Streetview imagery from 2007 shows that both the rear addition and the east end of the original core were screened porches at that time; both have since been converted to interior space, though the line between the old and new brick veneer is obvious.

The frame house has a roughly rectangular footprint where the east end of the façade steps out several feet further than the rest. The projecting bay contains a single window, while the center right bay contains a smaller window and the main entrance within the engaged porch. The house has a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation (Figure 7.35). The roof across the eastern half of the house stands about a foot above the roof covering the western half, which allows it to extend out to cover the raised porch. The porch has metal railings with twisted balusters, and the roof is supported by scrolled metal columns. The observable windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements, both sash and horizontal sliding types. However, the July 2023 Google Streetview imagery shows that at least the façade still had its original windows at that time. There are two façade windows outside of the porch, one sash window and one horizontal sliding window, as well as two sash windows on both the east and the west elevations. SHPO Site Number 0520 is situated on a rectangular 0.42-acre. The house has a setback of approximately 80 feet, and landscaping includes front and rear lawns, a side yard enclosed by a privacy fence, and mature trees lining the northern parcel boundary.

Figure 7.35.  
SHPO Site Number 0520



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

SHPO Site Number 0520 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. It was evaluated under Criterion C for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0520 is a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, nor was it found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction. The house does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and it does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the addition, replacement windows and doors, and added synthetic cladding. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0521 and 0521.01 – 1914 Gramling Road*

SHPO Site Number 0521 faces southwest from its site at the intersection of Gramling Road and Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1972, and it is visible in February 1973 aerial photography, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1972. The house is oriented towards the corner rather than towards either street, which is often a common trait for corner houses in Ranch subdivisions, though it is the only diagonally oriented house in this neighborhood. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation (Figure 7.36a and b). A shed roof extends from the main roof to cover the raised porch that spans the central bays. The porch contains the main entry (right side) and a single-pane picture window flanked by sash windows. Besides the picture window, observable windows are horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash, most likely wood. The façade outside of the porch has a single and a paired set, while windows on the rear and side elevations are all single. The house has boxed wood eaves, and the porch roof is supported by square wooden posts with trimmed bases. The rear elevation has a ground-level secondary egress that opens onto a small concrete patio.

SHPO Site Number 0521.01 is a well house located approximately 30 feet southeast of the main house. This small frame building has a rectangular footprint and a gabled roof clad in composition shingles, and it has wood corner trim and plywood cladding. The door is presumably on the rear (north elevation), which it is not visible from the ROW. The foundation is not visible (Figure 7.36c).

Figure 7.36.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0521 and 0521.01

A. SHPO Site Number 0521,  
Looking North



B. SHPO Site Number 0521,  
Looking East



C. SHPO Site Number 0521.01,  
Looking Northeast



SHPO Site Number 0521 is situated on a rectangular 0.91-acre. The house has a setback of approximately 80 feet from the corner it faces. Landscaping includes a few small shrubs and trees and a large lawn with mature trees lining the northern and eastern parcel boundaries.

SHPO Site Numbers 0521 and 0521.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0521 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0521.01 is a well house of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### *SHPO Site Numbers 0522 and 0522.01–0522.03 – Progressive Lane and Glenzell Road (0522 - Progressive Lane Subdivision)*

SHPO Site Number 0522 is the Progressive Lane Subdivision that contains 17 total resources. The subdivision is bounded on the east by Glenzell Road and on the west by I-26, and it includes all of the houses fronting Progressive Lane and the houses on the west side of Glenzell Road between the entrances to Progressive Lane (Figure 7.37). The neighborhood was subdivided and sold to individual buyers by NST Builders beginning in 1970, and 18 houses appear in aerial imagery by 1973, though the house that was across the street from 111 Progressive Lane was demolished between 1983 and 1994 (OCROD 342:255).

Although subdivisions were established across Orangeburg County (and elsewhere) throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the Progressive Lane Subdivision is about six miles from downtown Orangeburg and is one of the few neighborhoods that was established on the east side of I-26, which remains the case today. The subdivision does not have entry signage, brick pillars at the entrances, or the like, but it was established collectively so can be considered a discreet neighborhood. Per the *South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual* guidelines, a representative sampling of three resources was surveyed, although all of the houses in the subdivision are Compact Ranch houses (with the exception of two mobile homes).

Figure 7.37.  
SHPO Site Number 0522



A. East Entrance to Progressive Lane  
Subdivision



B. Progressive Lane, Looking West Towards I-26

The Compact Ranch House is the smallest of the Ranch house types. It usually has a laterally gabled or hipped roof and often has an asymmetrical façade that may feature a picture window along with a mix of single and paired sash windows. Only one house in this subdivision has a hipped roof; the rest are laterally gabled, and all are clad with composition shingles. Compact Ranch Houses sometimes feature an integral single-car carport or garage, which is true of about half of the houses in the Progressive Lane Subdivision, and these spaces are sometimes enclosed to create additional interior square footage, which is the case with just two of these houses. With the exception of SHPO Site Number 0522.03, foundations are not visible, but they are most likely concrete block or concrete slab.

Most houses retain their original six-over-six or horizontal two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows, although vinyl replacement windows are present in about a quarter of the houses. With the exception of the non-historic mobile homes located at 504 Glenzell Road and 111 Progressive Lane, both of which replaced Compact Ranch houses, all of the houses have front porches sheltered by gabled roofs and brick veneer exteriors with either pressed fiberboard (Masonite) or vinyl siding in the gable ends. Common alterations include expansion of the porches, replacement of original doors or windows, and the addition of vinyl siding. A few have prefabricated outbuildings, and only one appears to have an addition (510 Glenzell Road), but it is on the rear and is only visible in aerial imagery.

SHPO Site Number 0522.01 is an example of a house in the Progressive Lane Subdivision without an integral carport/garage that appears to retain most of its original materials (Figure 7.38a). The house retains its original windows, wood eaves, and pressed fiberboard gable-end siding, but it is also one of a few homes that appeared to be vacant during the survey. SHPO Site Number 0522.02 is an example of a house in the Progressive Lane Subdivision with an integral garage that also appears to retain most of its original materials (Figure 7.38b). SHPO Site Number 0522.03 is another example of a house with no garage or carport that appears to retain most of its original materials (Figure 7.38c).

SHPO Site Number 0522, the Progressive Lane Subdivision, contains various features common to a mid-twentieth-century subdivision. It has a peripheral location outside an urban center (Orangeburg); a prevalence of single-family, detached houses on comparatively uniform lots; standard setbacks, limited access, and no sidewalks. Its suburban location indicates that the Progressive Lane Subdivision was designed for an automobile-oriented community, and it is characterized by the architectural repetition common in planned neighborhoods.

Figure 7.38.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0522.01-0522.03

A. SHPO Site Number 0522.01,  
Looking North



B. SHPO Site Number 0522.02,  
Looking West



C. SHPO Site Number 0522.03,  
Looking North



SHPO Site Numbers 0522-0522.03 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Background research did not indicate that the subdivision or any of its individual homes are associated with any historically significant events or persons. Therefore, the resources are recommended ineligible under Criteria A and B. Under Criterion C, Ranch house subdivisions are very common in South Carolina, and no individual resource within the Progressive Lane Subdivision was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Many of the individual resources also appear to have been altered with replacement materials, additions, and other modifications. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0523 – 623 Glenzell Road*

SHPO Site Number 0523 faces south from its site on Glenzell Road. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1971, and, though a 1973 aerial image is inconclusive, it does seem to appear in 1974 aerial imagery, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1971. The house has a rectangular footprint and a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles. Observable windows, including the picture window that is flanked by sash windows, are horizontal two-over-two double-hung wood sash, and the exterior cladding is aluminum, though there is a missing section of siding on the east elevation where the original weatherboard siding is visible. The eaves and window frames are clad in a combination of vinyl and aluminum. The raised front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported on scrolled metal columns, and a cross gable that spans the eastern half of the façade visually pairs with and has the same slope as the porch roof. The picture window is off-center to the right beneath the decorative gable, while the main entry is all the way to the left beneath the porch roof. The front door is obscured by a non-historic storm door, and both the porch and the foundation are concrete block. A single window is situated in the western façade bay, and there are three single windows on the west elevation and two single and one paired set on the east side (Figure 7.39). SHPO Site Number 0523 is situated on a roughly triangular 1.41-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 65 feet and front and rear lawns that contain mature trees and camellias, and the deep lot is heavily wooded at the rear.

SHPO Site Number 0523 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0523 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0523 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.39.  
SHPO Site Number 0523



A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Oblique, Looking Northeast

## *SHPO Site Number 0524 – Bethany Full Gospel Church (629 Glenzell Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0524 is a front-gabled church building that faces south from its site on Glenzell Road. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide a build date, but do indicate that the Sunday School was built in 1995. The church is not visible in 1963 aerial photography but is present in 1973, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1970. However, the original building comprised only the laterally gabled portion at the rear, so the tax assessor build date may refer to the front-gabled nave that does not appear in 1983 aerial imagery but is present in 1994.

The one-and-a-half-story T-shaped building has a cross-gabled roof over the main building, a front-gabled porch roof, and an added gabled wing attached to the east elevation of the original core. The building exterior is clad with brick veneer that conceals the foundation, and all three roof structures are clad with composition shingles (Figure 7.40). A central double-leaf wood-paneled door is centered on the façade and is flanked on both sides with rectangular stained-glass windows, and the porch roof gable end is clad in plywood and contains a crucifix with a circular louvered vent above. The porch is slightly raised and has access ramps on both sides, and the roof is supported by fluted vinyl columns. The side elevations of the added cross-gable each have three bays that contain rectangular stained-glass windows, while the façade of the original core contains an entrance with a non-historic door, and the façade of the added east wing contains an entrance with a non-historic double-leaf door. Mechanical equipment is attached to both side elevations. The detached gabled storage building on the east side was constructed sometime after 1983, so it was not assessed (NETRonline 2024).

SHPO Site Number 0524 is situated on an irregular 1.32-acre lot and is set back approximately 55 feet from the road, although the original core was set back more than 100 feet. A bollard-and-chain fence lines the front of the lot that contains a gravel parking area at the front and lawns on both sides, while dense woods border the building at the rear. The church was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. The building was evaluated under Criterion A in the area of religion, but, as one of many mid-twentieth-century church buildings in Orangeburg County, it does not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. Under Criterion B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past.

Figure 7.40.  
SHPO Site Number 0524



A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Oblique, Looking Northeast

The church was evaluated under Criterion C for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0524 is not a noteworthy example of a church building, which is a very common building type in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and its integrity is negatively impacted by the 1990s addition on the façade of the original core. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0525 – 633 Glenzell Road*

SHPO Site Number 0525 faces south from its site at the intersection of Glenzell and Gramling Roads. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Linear Ranch House was built in 1972, but it is not visible in February 1973 aerial photography. The house appears to be under construction in 1974 aerial imagery, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1974. Aerial imagery also shows that the attached carport was added sometime between 1983 and 1994.

The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation (Figure 7.41). A raised porch spans two bays of the five-bay façade and contains the main entry and a triple-pane sliding window. The front porch has a gable roof supported by scrolled metal columns and has T1-11 plywood in the gable end. The other façade bays have two-pane sliding windows, while the east elevation has two single sash windows. The observable windows throughout are non-historic vinyl sashes. The roof over the house stands about a foot above the roof covering the carport. A rectangular brick column divides the carport's two vehicle bays. The carport contains a door into the house and another door into what is most likely a storage room, as well as two sash windows in its exterior (west) wall. An exterior brick chimney at the west end of the original core punctuates both roof structures. SHPO Site Number 0525 is situated on an irregular 1.12-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, and landscaping includes front and rear lawns and a few scattered shrubs in the front yard.

SHPO Site Number 0525 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, SHPO Site Number 0525 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0525 is a modified Linear Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and it does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the carport addition and replacement windows and doors. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.41.  
SHPO Site Number 0525



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

## *SHPO Site Number 0526 – 1639 Gramling Road*

SHPO Site Number 0526 faces north from its site on Gramling Road, approximately 0.25mile east of its crossing over I-26. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Linear Ranch House was built in 1964, and it is not visible in 1963 aerial photography but is visible in 1973 aerial photography, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1964. SHPO Site Number 0526 is rectangular in plan and is clad in brick veneer that conceals the foundation. The house is topped by a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles. The asymmetrical façade has six unevenly spaced windows and an off-center door sheltered by a gabled porch roof. The porch roof is supported by scrolled metal posts, and the door that is off-center to the left within the porch is non-historic, while windows throughout are non-historic vinyl sashes. The eaves are also vinyl clad, and a multiflued brick chimney positioned in the rear slope peeks just above the roofline. The west elevation has two evenly spaced windows, while an integral carport that contains a storage room is located at the east end (Figure 7.42). SHPO Site Number 0526 is situated on a 3.19-acre lot that is wider than it is deep. The house has large front and rear lawns with a few scattered trees, but the eastern third of the parcel contains forest that is contiguous with the silvicultural operation associated with SHPO Site Number 0527.

SHPO Site Number 0526 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0526 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. While SHPO Site Number 0526 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common house type. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the replacement windows and added synthetic cladding. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.42.  
SHPO Site Number 0526



A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

## **SHPO Site Number 0527 – Gramling House (1515 Gramling Road)**

SHPO Site Number 0527, the Gramling House, faces north from its site on Gramling Road at its intersection with Rickenbaker Road (C-1293). The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate the plantation plain house was built in 1873. The house appears to be represented on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, and the plantation plain, or extended I-house, house type was most commonly constructed in this area in the middle part of the nineteenth century, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1873. SHPO Site Number 0527 has a rectangular historic core with a laterally gabled, two-story front section and a one-story, shed-roofed block across the rear. It has a large addition appended to the rear of the house. Both the addition and the plantation plain core have full-façade front porches sheltered by shed roofs. The entire building is clad with unpainted weatherboard siding, except within the front porch of the core façade, where the cladding appears to be unpainted novelty siding. All of the roof structures are clad with PBR metal panels. The two-story core is flanked on both gable ends by shouldered brick chimneys, while the rear addition contains a central interior chimney.

The core façade (north elevation) and west elevation are very heavily overgrown with sapling trees, but the three-bay façade is symmetrical and contains single windows in the ground-floor outer bays and all three upper-floor bays, while the central entrance in the ground-floor center bay contains a double-leaf door flanked by half-glazed and wood-paneled sidelights. The sidelights appear to retain the original glazing, and the front doors are obscured by historic wooden screen doors, but they appear to be wood paneled. The window openings are boarded up almost everywhere except on the façade, where a few contain six-over-six wood sash windows. Wood railings line the perimeter of the porch, whose roof is supported on boxed wood posts, and a set of splayed wooden steps ascends to the porch that is congested with furniture, truck tires, and other miscellaneous items (Figure 7.43). The rear (east) and south sides of the addition are also heavily overgrown and obscured, while the porch across the "façade" (east elevation) is similarly stacked with all manner of items, such that the door is not visible. A single window opening that contains a one-over-one wood sash window is visible at the south end of the porch, but no other fenestration is discernible across the addition. The east elevation of the core has two un-boarded window openings: one second-floor opening retains only the wood sash frames but no muntins or glazing, while an opening in the rear block contains a squat six-over-six wood sash window. The foundation is mostly obscured, but at least portions of it are enclosed with concrete block (Figure 7.44).

Figure 7.43.  
SHPO Site Number 0527, 1 of 2



A. Façade, Looking South



B. Façade Detail, Looking South

Figure 7.44.  
SHPO Site Number 0527, 2 of 2



A. Rear Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. East Elevation, Looking West

SHPO Site Number 0527 is situated on a 9.78-acre lot that is heavily wooded and that appears to comprise part of a silvicultural operation that includes other adjacent parcels under Gramling family ownership. The chain of title shows that the current owner, Jack Gramling III, inherited it from his father, who had inherited it from the estate of his great aunt (Anna Elizabeth Gramling) in 2004 (OCROD 1378:340; Find A Grave 2009c). Anna Elizabeth, in turn, received the property from her parents in 1956, and the plat that accompanied that transaction references a plat made for Z.E. Gramling (grandfather of Anna Elizabeth) by F.H. Gramling in July 1897, which indicates that the house has been under the ownership of the same line of the Gramling family since at least the 1890s (OCROD 206:178 and Plats 13:138, 42:124; Find A Grave 2009c).

SHPO Site Number 0527 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Gramling is a common name in Orangeburg County, but this particular line of Gramlings is not known to have been significant in the past, nor is the associated property known to be associated with events significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0527 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. While SHPO Site Number 0527 is a plantation plain house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type that is relatively common in rural South Carolina. It does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. The rear addition appears in the earliest available aerial imagery (1958), so it is by now a historic component, but the house's integrity is negatively impacted by the overall loss of historic materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### *SHPO Site Number 0528 – 1326 Old Elloree Road*

SHPO Site Number 0528 faces north from its site on Old Elloree Road, approximately 0.25 mile west of its crossing over I-26. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Linear Ranch House was built in 1955, and it is visible in 1958 aerial imagery, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1955. SHPO Site Number 0528 is rectangular in plan, and the exterior is clad with vinyl siding, and the laterally gabled roof is clad with PBR metal panels. The asymmetrical façade has six unevenly spaced windows or window sets, including one paired set and one single-pane picture flanked by sash windows. The off-center main entry is sheltered by a gabled porch roof. The porch roof is supported by scrolled metal posts, and the door appears to be non-historic, while windows throughout are four-over-four or six-over-six wood sashes. The eaves are vinyl clad, and the foundation appears to be continuous brick (Figure 7.45). SHPO Site Number 0528 is situated on a 1.06-acre lot. The house has large front and rear lawns with a few mature trees, and a U-shaped driveway wraps around the rear of the house, where aerial imagery shows there are outbuildings that are not visible from the ROW.

Figure 7.45.  
SHPO Site Number 0528



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Façade, Looking South

SHPO Site Number 0528 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0528 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. While SHPO Site Number 0528 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common house type. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0529 – 1384 Old Elloree Road*

SHPO Site Number 0529 faces north from its site on Old Elloree Road, approximately 0.4 miles west of its crossing over I-26. This property is opted out of public information on the Orangeburg County Tax Assessor's website, so there is no indicated build date. However, it is visible in 1973 aerial photography but is not present in aerial photographs from 1963, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1970.

This split-level house is rectangular in plan, the exterior is primarily clad in vinyl siding with a brick veneer skirt wall that conceals the foundation, and its laterally gabled roof is clad with composition shingles (Figure 7.46). The two-story façade has two windows in the upper level, two garage bays in the west side of the lower level, and the main entry in the east side of the lower level, while the one-story façade has a wide multi-pane picture window flanked by sash windows. The entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by scrolled metal columns. Except for a four-over-four sash window to the left of the paneled wooden front door, visible sash windows are six-over-six. An exterior brick chimney is appended to the east side of the two-story block, and the roof eaves are clad with aluminum or vinyl. SHPO Site Number 0529 is situated on a trapezoidal 20.74-acre lot that is deeper than it is wide. The house has large front and rear lawns with scattered mature trees, and there are more than 15 acres of woodlands at the sides and rear of the house. A gabled metal building (combination garage and barn) located to the east of the house was erected circa 2005, so it was not assessed (Figure 7.46a).

SHPO Site Number 0529 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0529 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. While SHPO Site Number 0529 is a split-level house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common house type. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.46.  
SHPO Site Number 0529



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0530 and 0530.01 – Frances Bookhardt House (2361 Four Holes Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0530, the Frances Bookhardt House, faces north from its site on Four Holes Road, and Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this saddlebag house was built in 1960. However, the house seems to be represented on the 1920 Orangeburg Quadrangle map but does not seem to appear on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1915. The one-story frame house has a laterally gabled roof and a hipped-roof porch across most of the façade. Both roofs are clad with composition shingles. The original rectangular footprint has a gabled addition on the west side of the core and a series of rear additions with additions of their own. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding, including the eaves, and the windows vary across elevations and additions. The windows all appear to be non-historic, and the central entrance contains a sheet of plywood rather than a door, indicating that the house is not occupied. An interior brick chimney is centered in the original core. The foundation is not visible (Figure 7.47).

SHPO Site Number 0530.01 is a rectangular frame monitor barn that appears in 1950s aerial imagery and seems to be represented on the 1943 Orangeburg Quadrangle map (but not in 1920), so it is assumed to have been built in the 1930s. It has a narrow front-gabled core flanked by wide shed roof sections. The shed roofs are appended to the core a few feet below the lateral elevations' rooflines, which creates a clerestory. This “raised center roof [design] not only allows ventilation and light to enter, [but] it can also function as a loft for storing feed” (Sheaffer Construction 2024). The roofs are clad with PBR metal panels that wrap the fascia boards on the gable-end elevations, and the building exterior is clad with unpainted weatherboard. There are ground-level entries to all three building sections and a central opening in the second level, but only the upper-level opening and one ground-level opening retain their vertical flushboard wooden doors with triangular-strap side hinges. Open storage areas are located at the northern corners of both shed roof wings and were most likely used for agricultural equipment or vehicle storage. The spacing between the uppermost rows of weatherboard siding in the central gable peak is a vernacular method of ventilation. The foundation is not visible (Figure 7.48).

Figure 7.47.  
SHPO Site Number 0530

A. Façade, Looking South



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast



C. Property Overview with SHPO  
Site Number 0530.01 at Left,  
Looking Southwest



Figure 7.48.  
SHPO Site Number 0530.01



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

SHPO Site Numbers 0530 and 0530.01 are situated on an irregular 113.74-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 250 feet, and there are several other barns and outbuildings on the property that are either inaccessible or are less than 50 years old, so they were not assessed. A long driveway lined with mature trees leads to the house, and the parcel contains a pond, several agricultural fields, and a large, wooded section at the rear of the parcel.

SHPO Site Numbers 0530 and 0530.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. The buildings were evaluated under Criterion A in the area of agriculture, but, as one of many twentieth-century farm complexes across Orangeburg County, the resources do not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. Under Criterion B, despite ownership by the Bookhardt family since at least the 1930s—and, specifically, ownership by Frances U. Bookhardt since 1965—the resources are not known to be associated with persons significant in the past (OCROD 272:220-221). Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0530 is a saddlebag house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type. It was not found to possess significance for its engineering or materials, and its integrity, moreover, is negatively impacted by the multiple additions and variety of non-historic added materials. SHPO Site Number 0530.01 is a monitor barn, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this building type that is common in South Carolina. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### ***SHPO Site Number 0531 – Hooker Clements House (2313 Four Holes Road)***

SHPO Site Number 0531, the Hooker Clements House, faces east from its site on Four Holes Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Central Hallway house was built in 1910, and the house appears to be represented on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1910. The one-story frame house has a rectangular historic core clad in vinyl siding and a laterally gabled roof covered in composition shingles. The front roof slope has a pitch break in line with the façade, and the full-façade front porch is sheltered by the roof below the pitch break, which is supported by wood boxed columns with simply molded capitals. The center bay of the five-bay façade contains the main entrance, which is a half-glazed wood-paneled door with three vertical lights flanked by half-glazed and wood-paneled sidelights, all topped by a multi-light transom. The door and surround appear to retain the original glazing, but the

windows across the façade and throughout the house are non-historic vinyl sashes with simulated muntins. The porch ceiling is historic beadboard, but the eaves across the entire house are clad with vinyl or aluminum. The historic core of the house is double-pile, and a large cross-gabled addition is appended to the rear. A vinyl-clad chimney with a concrete block base is appended to the north gable end. The porch and rear addition foundations are continuous concrete block, while the core foundation is brick pier with concrete-block infill (Figure 7.49).

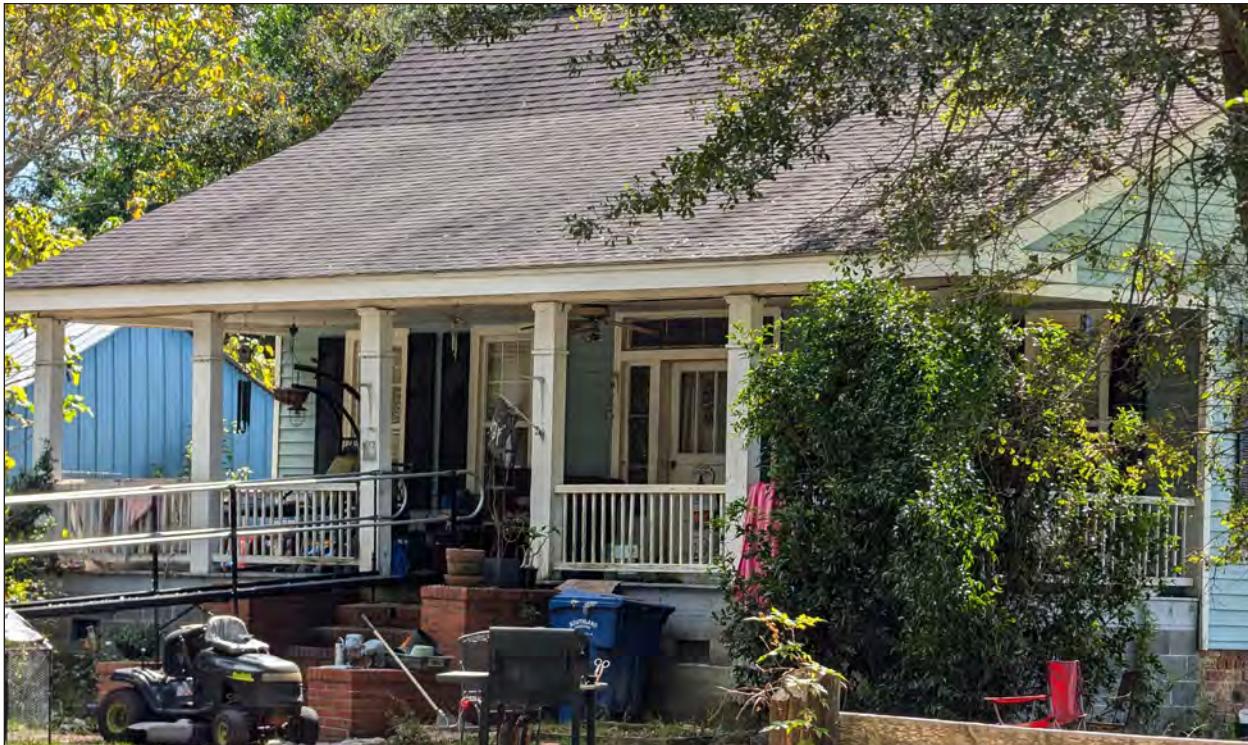
SHPO Site Number 0531 is situated on a trapezoidal 5.08-acre lot. The house faces its driveway and is essentially perpendicular to the road, though 1950s aerial imagery shows that what is now the driveway appeared as more of a defined roadway at that time. The house would have been set back about 40 feet from that road, but it has a setback of approximately 115 feet from Four Holes Road, and a large lawn with scattered mature trees surrounds the house. A combination barn/shed on the southeast side of the house was constructed after 1983, so it was not assessed.

SHPO Site Number 0531 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0531 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. While SHPO Site Number 0531 is a Central Hallway house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common house type. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the multiple additions, replacement windows, and added synthetic cladding. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### ***SHPO Site Number 0532 – 314 Boone Road***

SHPO Site Number 0532 faces south from its site on Boone Road just north of its intersection with Four Holes Road. This circa 1970 house of no distinct style or type is visible in 1973 aerial photographs, but is not present in 1963 aerial photographs. The concrete-block house is clad in T1-11 plywood siding and has a laterally gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels (Figure 7.50). A ground-level, full-façade front porch spans the house's asymmetrical façade, which contains two entrances and three windows. The porch is sheltered by a shed roof supported by square wooden posts with wooden railings in between. The east elevation has two windows, and windows throughout are non-historic vinyl and metal sashes, and both front doors are non-historic metal types.

Figure 7.49.  
SHPO Site Number 0531



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Rear Oblique, Looking East

Figure 7.50.  
SHPO Site Number 0532



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

The concrete-block building frame is visible on the east elevation, where a section of plywood is missing around one of the windows, and the building appears to rest on a concrete slab foundation. SHPO Site Number 0532 is situated on an irregular 8.1-acre lot that contains a large, non-historic metal warehouse or garage building and a large truck yard with a variety of shipping containers, automobiles, and trucks stored in it.

SHPO Site Number 0532 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. The property parcel was split from lands formerly owned by D.B. Stroman and was sold to the current owners by D.B.'s son Joseph in 1989, but the building has no tangible connection to the Stroman family (OCROD 222:366-368, 549:283-284). Under Criterion C, Site Number 0532 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0532 does not represent any distinct style or type. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the replacement of windows and doors. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0533 – Stroman Cobb House (199 Boone Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0533, the Stroman Cobb House, faces north from its site on Boone Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this front-gabled bungalow was built in 1920. However, while it is present on the 1943 Bowman quadrangle topographic map (based on 1940–41 aerial photography), it does not seem to be represented on the 1920 Bowman quadrangle map (surveyed 1919–1920). The 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County is inconclusive, but, based on form and materials, as well as the tax assessor build date, it is assumed to have been built circa 1925.

The one-story house is clad in weatherboard siding and has a front-gable roof and a nearly full-width front porch beneath a nestled gable roof that extends from the façade on its west side but joins with the main roof on the eastern slope. The roof is clad with composition shingles that are in an advanced state of failure, and there are several tarps across the roof covering what are likely holes beneath. The porch roof is supported by Craftsman-style wood, boxed columns that are paired on square brick piers, which extend to the ground below the wood frame porch (Figure 7.51). The façade has two sets of paired windows, with the entrance that contains a six-light wood-paneled door positioned between them.

Figure 7.51.  
SHPO Site Number 0533



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest

The porch originally wrapped around on the east side for one or two bays, but that area was framed in and enclosed with plywood and a non-historic vinyl window to create additional interior space. The west elevation has two sets of paired windows as well, and most of the paired windows have mismatched sashes ranging between one-over-one, six-over-six, and vertical three-pane patterns. The house rests on brick piers, and there is a gabled addition appended to the rear, but its details are difficult to see from the ROW.

SHPO Site Number 0533 is sited on a 2.84-acre parcel that also contains a mobile home. The house has a large front lawn with several mature oak trees, and the woods at the back of the house encroach on the rear elevation. It is unclear if the house is occupied or vacant.

SHPO Site Number 0533 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, despite ownership by the D.B. Stroman branch of the Stroman family since at least the early 1900s, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past (OCROD 1947:51-53, 2078:139-140). Under Criterion C, the resource was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0530 is a front-gabled bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity, moreover, is negatively impacted by the enclosure and addition, as well as by the loss of historic materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0534–0534.02 – Thomas W. Stroman House (170 Boone Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0534, the Thomas W. Stroman House, faces south from its site on Boone Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this single-story Queen Anne house (Free Classical subtype) was built in 1897. The house appears to be represented on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, and the homeowner, Peggy Proctor Stroman, widow of Thomas W. Stroman Jr., stated that she understood that the house was built in 1898, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1897 (personal communication, October 3, 2024).

The house is clad in vinyl siding and has a steeply pitched, hipped roof that contains corbelled brick chimneys in both side slopes and that is clad with composition shingles. The hipped front porch spans the full façade and wraps around on both sides. The porch roof is curved at the corners and is supported on Ionic wooden columns with porch railings that

have turned wooden balusters and molded handrails in between. The porch is accessed by a set of splayed concrete steps flanked by brick side walls with volute caps, and the porch decking is tongue and groove, while the ceiling is beadboard, though the frieze and eaves are wrapped with vinyl (Figure 7.52). The entrance is centered on the three-bay façade and contains a glazed-and-wood-paneled door topped by a two-light transom and flanked by wood-paneled and half-glazed, two-light sidelights, while the outer bays contain paired windows. Centered above the entrance in the front roof slope is a cross gable that contains an arched multi-light window. There are paired windows within the porch footprint on both side elevations, and there are additional sets further to the rear of the house on both sides, but only the east side has a visible additional entrance.

There appear to be two generations of rear additions. The older addition on the west side contains paired windows, while the more recent addition has a stout triple set of horizontal two-over-two wood sash windows. All the other windows are one-over-one wood sash, and all of the windows have faux shutters. A chimney rises from the ridgeline at the junction of the two additions. A continuous concrete-block foundation is visible beneath the additions on the west side, but the core foundation is obscured by the porch and the foundation plantings (Figure 7.53).

SHPO Site Number 0534.01 is a frame barn that is located approximately 60 feet to the rear (west) of the main house. The building is clad in unpainted weatherboard siding and the gabled roof has a corrugated metal covering. A doorway that contains a vertical flushboard wooden door is centered on the east elevation, and the south roof slope extends to cover an open storage section that spans the south elevation and that has a ceiling as a result of the building frame overhanging the storage area. The roof along this side is supported by square wooden posts, and no other fenestration is visible from the ROW. The building is slightly raised off the ground, but the foundation is not visible (Figure 7.54a). Tax records list a date of 1950 for one of the property's outbuildings, so, based on its type and materials, the building is assumed to have been constructed around 1950.

SHPO Site Number 0534.02 is a frame smokehouse located approximately 40 feet north of the main house. The rectangular, front-gabled building is oriented towards the house. The roof is clad in PBR metal panels, the siding is unpainted weatherboard, and the foundation is not visible (Figure 7.54b). A small shed roof supported on square wood posts shelters the entrance that is centered on the south elevation. The east side has two openings, a door and a window, and the other elevations are not visible from the ROW. Tax records list a date of 1908 for one of the property's outbuildings, so, based on its type and materials, the building is assumed to have been constructed around 1908.

Figure 7.52.  
SHPO Site Number 0534, 1 of 2



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Façade Detail, Looking North

Figure 7.53.  
SHPO Site Number 0534, 2 of 2



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

Figure 7.54.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0534.01 and 0534.02



A. SHPO Site Number 0534.01, Looking North



B. SHPO Site Number 0534.02, Looking Northeast

SHPO Site Numbers 0534–0534.02 are sited on an 8.13-acre parcel that also contains a mobile home, a pool with a pool house, and several other non-historic and/or prefabricated outbuildings that were not assessed. The house has a large front lawn with several mature oak trees, and the woods at the back of the house encroach on the rear elevation.

SHPO Site Numbers 0534–0534.02 were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, despite ownership by the Thomas W. Stroman branch of the Stroman family since at least the 1940s, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past (OCROD 121:113). The resources were evaluated under Criterion C for architectural significance. While all three appear to retain much of their historic fabric, they are not distinctive or noteworthy examples of their building types, which are common in South Carolina. Such collections of rural historic buildings that include a house with multiple outbuildings are, moreover, quite common in Orangeburg County. Therefore, they are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

## ***SHPO Site Numbers 0535–0535.02 – 277 Roquemore Drive***

SHPO Site Number 0535 faces north, towards I-26, from its site on the east side of Roquemore Drive. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this cross-gabled house of no distinct style or type was built in 1875, but aerial imagery and the deed record dispute that. Neither the house nor any of its outbuildings appear in 1958 aerial imagery, but SHPO Site Numbers 0535 and 0535.01 appear just five years later in 1963, and SHPO Site Number 0535.02 is visible in 1973. The house form suggests that it may have been built at an earlier date, but, based on aerial imagery and on a 1960 deed transfer, it is assumed to have either been built or moved to its current location around 1960 (OCROD 360:353).

SHPO Site Number 0535 has an L-shaped footprint with a cross-gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels. Aerial imagery shows that the rear wing was extended sometime between 1994 and 2005. Because the house faces away from Roquemore Drive, the façade is difficult to see from the road, but Google Maps Streetview, looking from I-26, shows a set of paired windows centered in the cross-gable façade at the east end and a hipped porch across the lateral portion that is supported by chamfered wooden columns; the cross-gable wing also appears to have been expanded on its east (lateral) side. The porch contains several windows and a door into the cross-gable wing at the east end. A window is centered in the west gable-end elevation, while the west elevation of the rear wing contains six sets of paired windows and a secondary entrance accessed by a set of brick steps and a small stoop. There are single windows on the south lateral elevation and more paired windows on

the south gable-end elevation, and observable windows throughout are vinyl replacement one-over-one sash. The exterior and eaves are clad with vinyl siding, and the foundation appears to be brick pier with infill (Figure 7.55).

SHPO Site Number 0535.01 is a combination garage/shed located a few feet to the rear of the house. It faces west towards the road with a concrete driveway running in between, and only the south and west elevations are visible from the public ROW. The rectangular frame building has a gabled roof clad in composition shingles, and the south roof slope has a pitch break with the lower section covering the shed portion of the building. The west elevation contains a non-historic metal garage door as well as a doorway into the shed portion that contains a screened door. A single window is centered in the south elevation, and exposed rafter tails are visible along this lateral elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and likely rests on a concrete slab that extends from the driveway (Figure 7.56a). There are several other non-historic or prefabricated outbuildings at the rear of the house that were not assessed.

SHPO Site Number 0535.02 is a rectangular frame garage located approximately 500 feet northwest of the house. The one-and-a-half-story building faces north towards I-26, and the shed roof that is covered in PBR metal panels slopes to the rear. A non-historic metal garage door is centered on the north elevation, and the south elevation has an off-center doorway that is designed to blend into the wall by having the same vinyl cladding as the rest of the exterior. The foundation is not visible, though it is likely on a slab (Figure 7.56b and c).

SHPO Site Numbers 0535–0535.02 are situated on an irregular 16.74-acre lot that also includes a sliver of land on the west side of Roquemore Drive. The house has a setback of approximately 350 feet from Roquemore Drive and a setback of approximately 325 feet from I-26. Landscaping includes hedges around the house, a large lawn with mature trees surrounding the house, and an irregularly shaped four-acre pond in the eastern portion of the parcel (OCROD Plat L 60:40). In addition to the aforementioned driveway, another drive that branches from Roquemore at the northwest corner of the lot provides access to SHPO Site Number 0535.02 and the pond.

SHPO Site Numbers 0535–0535.02 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Although deed records indicate that a portion of the property was owned by Thomas W. Stroman until 1960 and was either part of or adjacent to the larger parcel that once contained the Brantley Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0349), the existing homestead has no connection to the Stromans or the cemetery and has been owned by the Fox and Williamson families since 1960 (OCROD 236:227, 360:353). Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture.

Figure 7.55.  
SHPO Site Number 0535

A. West Elevation (Front),  
Looking East



B. West Elevation (Rear),  
Looking East



C. Rear Oblique, Looking  
Northeast



Figure 7.56.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0535.01 and 0535.02

A. SHPO Site Number 0535.01,  
Looking Northeast



B. SHPO Site Number 0535.02,  
Looking Southwest



C. SHPO Site Number 0535.02,  
Looking Northwest



Although SHPO Site Number 0535 is a cross-gabled house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It, furthermore, does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the additions and replacement windows. SHPO Site Number 0535.01 is a garage/shed of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and SHPO Site Number 0535.02 is also a garage of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0536 – Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery*

The Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery, SHPO Site Number 0536, is located on the north side of Five Chop Road and roughly 0.4 miles west of I-26 in the wooded area adjacent to the west of Love's Travel Stop (3205 Five Chop Road), according to its marked location on Find A Grave (Find A Grave 2013). The South Carolina Genealogical Society's Cemetery GPS Mapping Project identifies it as the Gramling Cemetery, one of two cemeteries with that name in Orangeburg County, and also provides the following note in the Location column: “aka Cain-Pearson Family, near US 301 and I-26, Orangeburg” (Flynn and Kankula 2023). A private dirt drive that runs north to south along the west side of the cemetery is accessed from Five Chop Road, but the density of the vegetation and tree cover obscures visibility such that the burial site is not observable from the ROW or from the private dirt drive on the west side of the marked cemetery location.

Find A Grave states that “2 markers were found in 2000 by the Orangeburg County Historical Society (OCHS), but indications of more graves are there and [the area was] disturbed when logging went on” (Find A Grave 2013). Find A Grave provides no photos of the markers nor any indication of when the cemetery was established or who is buried there beyond the surnames that comprise the cemetery name, but the directional information states that it is “on the far side (northeast) of a field in the woods. No road to this cemetery, and is about a 20-minute walk through the field to the trees” (Find A Grave 2013). Google Earth Historical Imagery from 2005 corresponds to this description, but the aforementioned dirt drive was established by 2011, and what was described as a field in 2000 had by 2017 transformed into the densely wooded area that exists today. The architectural historian attempted to locate the cemetery during the field survey but could not find any markers (Figures 7.57 and 7.58).

Figure 7.57.  
SHPO Site Number 0536, 1 of 2



A. Google Earth  
Historical Imagery from  
2005 that Matches  
Description of Cemetery  
from 2000

Source: Google Earth



B. Google Earth  
Historical Imagery  
from 2023 Showing  
Current Conditions

Source: Google Earth

Figure 7.58.  
SHPO Site Number 0536, 2 of 2



A. View Looking Towards Cemetery from Private Dirt Drive, Looking East



B. View of the Cemetery Location Marked on the Find a Grave Website, Looking Northwest

The Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Although the Gramling name is common in Orangeburg County, it is unclear why the OCHS ascribed this name to the cemetery. The 1898/1912 Barton plat indicates that the cemetery would have been located in the central northern portion of the nearly 900-acre Barton estate, but, while that plat does show the Stroman Cemetery (also located on the north side of Five Chop Road, approximately one-half mile to the west of SHPO Site Number 0536) in the vicinity of what the plat labels as a “Settlement” that contains a cluster of buildings on both sides of Five Chop Road, the plat does not depict the Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery. The plat, moreover, does not show either a Pearson or Cain landowner on any adjacent property, while the land on the south side of the Barton estate listed under the ownership of Mrs. Rosa Gramling is nearly two miles from the cemetery, so it seems unlikely that the Gramling connection is related to her. Under Criterion C, the Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery is a family cemetery that purportedly contains two markers and potentially contains additional unmarked graves, but the specifics of the memorials are unknown, and family cemeteries are a common funerary resource throughout Orangeburg County and South Carolina. The cemetery is, therefore, recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, and C.

## ***SHPO Site Numbers 0537 and 0537.01 – 3471 Five Chop Road***

SHPO Site Number 0537 faces south from its site on Five Chop Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Linear Ranch House was built in 1961, which is supported by its absence from 1958 aerial imagery and its appearance five years later in 1963. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and its brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation. Observable windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash that, except for one on the west side, are shorter than a standard-height window. The three-bay façade has sets of paired windows in the central and western bays, while the eastern bay contains the entrance and a single window sheltered by an extension of the front roof slope. The extension carries eastward across the face of the attached carport and is supported by two scrolled metal columns set on the raised porch and by two additional scrolled metal columns and a brick knee wall along the east side of the carport. The carport’s west wall contains a set of paired windows and a secondary entrance to the house, while the doorway in the north wall most likely accesses a storage room. The west elevation has two single windows. The front door that

contains three ascending glass panes from left to right at head height may be original. Both gable ends contain triangular louvered vents, but only the eastern gable end has vinyl cladding. The eaves are also vinyl or aluminum clad (Figure 7.59a and b).

SHPO Site Number 0537.01 is a concrete-block shed located approximately 30 feet east of the main house. It has a rectangular footprint and a gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels, and the primary façade is presumably the rear (north) elevation, because the entrance is not visible from the ROW. The foundation is not visible but is likely a slab or concrete block on a perimeter footing. Exposed rafter tails are visible along the lateral west elevation (Figure 7.59c). The frame garage or barn to the rear of the house does not appear in aerial imagery until the late 1980s, and the homeowner of SHPO Site Number 0538 (located directly across Five Chop Road) stated that it was moved there after he purchased his house in the early 1980s, so it was not assessed. SHPO Site Numbers 0537 and 0537.01 are situated on a trapezoidal 1.71-acre lot. The house is set back approximately 175 feet from Five Chop Road, and landscaping includes a large lawn with mature trees scattered throughout and ornamental shrubs and planting beds along the front and sides of the house.

SHPO Site Numbers 0537 and 0537.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0537 is a Linear Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0521.01 is a shed of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Number 0538 – Searson House (3474 Five Chop Road)***

SHPO Site Number 0538 faces north from its site on Five Chop Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Linear Ranch House was built in 1967. The house does not appear in 1963 aerial imagery but is visible in 1973. The homeowner (Maxwell Searson) stated that he believed it was built in 1968, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1968. The homeowner, moreover, stated that he erected all of the outbuildings on the property after he purchased it in the early 1980s, so none were assessed.

Figure 7.59.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0537 and 0537.01

A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Oblique, Looking Northeast



C. SHPO Site Number 0537.01,  
Looking Northeast



The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped roof clad in composition shingles, and its brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation (Figure 7.60). The three-bay façade has windows of different sizes and types in each bay, and the entrance that is located in the western bay is oriented perpendicular to the road. A non-historic storm door obscures the actual front door, and an engaged raised porch with metal railings spans this bay. The roof overhang is supported by a single scrolled metal column at the corner of the porch and by two additional scrolled metal columns along the west side of the carport; a brick knee wall also runs along this side. Observable windows are non-historic vinyl sashes, though a triple set of fixed or casement windows is centered in the façade. The half-glazed and wood-paneled storage room door in the attached carport appears to be historic, and the wide overhanging eaves appear to be wooden. SHPO Site Number 0538 is situated on a trapezoidal 1.54-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 125 feet, and landscaping includes a large front lawn with a U-shaped driveway and a smaller backyard with small trees and non-historic outbuildings, while the eastern half of the lot is an undeveloped wooded area.

SHPO Site Number 0538 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0538 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0538 is a Linear Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the replacement windows. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Numbers 0539 and 0539.01 – 2280 Homestead Road***

SHPO Site Number 0539 faces east from its site on Homestead Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this concrete-block building was constructed in 1975, but both it and the associated silo (SHPO Site Number 0539.01) are visible in 1958 aerial imagery. SHPO Site Number 0539 is not shown on the 1943 Bowman quadrangle topographic map, but it was most likely originally an agricultural building and, as such, may have been precluded from that map. It appears to be residential today, and both it and the silo are assumed to have been built in the 1940s. SHPO Site Number 0539.01 had a companion silo in aerial imagery from 1958 through 1974, but it was gone by 1983.

Figure 7.60.  
SHPO Site Number 0538



A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

The concrete-block building has a rectangular footprint and a front-gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels. The entry-bay-only front porch is centered on the east elevation beneath a gable roof clad with the same metal material and supported on square wood posts. The outer façade bays each have 18-pane metal-frame windows. The porch gable end and main gable end above the eaves are also clad in PBR metal panels. A patio covered by a shed extension from the main roof spans the rear half of the south elevation, and there appears to be a frame addition on the rear (west) elevation. Side elevation windows are mostly non-historic vinyl sash. The foundation is not visible but is likely a slab or concrete block on a perimeter footing, and the eaves are metal clad (Figure 7.61).

SHPO Site Number 0539.01 is a monolithic silo with a ribbed concrete structure ringed in steel bindings. The ladder appears to be contained within a second cylindrical structure attached to the silo's north side. This silo type generally has a spherical roof, but the 1974, and perhaps even the 1958, aerial imagery seems to show the roof missing, so it is unclear how long it has had an exposed top and/or has been nonfunctional (Figure 7.62). SHPO Site Numbers 0537 and 0537.01 are set back approximately 175 feet from Homestead Road and are situated on a multi-parcel approximately 295-acre lot that contains a mix of agricultural and forest land. Only the parcel with the surveyed resources contains buildings, but all of the other buildings on this parcel were constructed after 1994 (as was the pond on the south side of the buildings), so they were not assessed.

SHPO Site Numbers 0539 and 0539.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0539 is a modified concrete-block building that was most likely constructed for agricultural use but is now used as a residence. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and its integrity is negatively impacted by alterations that include the addition and replacement of windows and doors. SHPO Site Number 0539.01 is a monolithic concrete silo that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.61.  
SHPO Site Number 0539

A. Property Overview, Looking West



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest



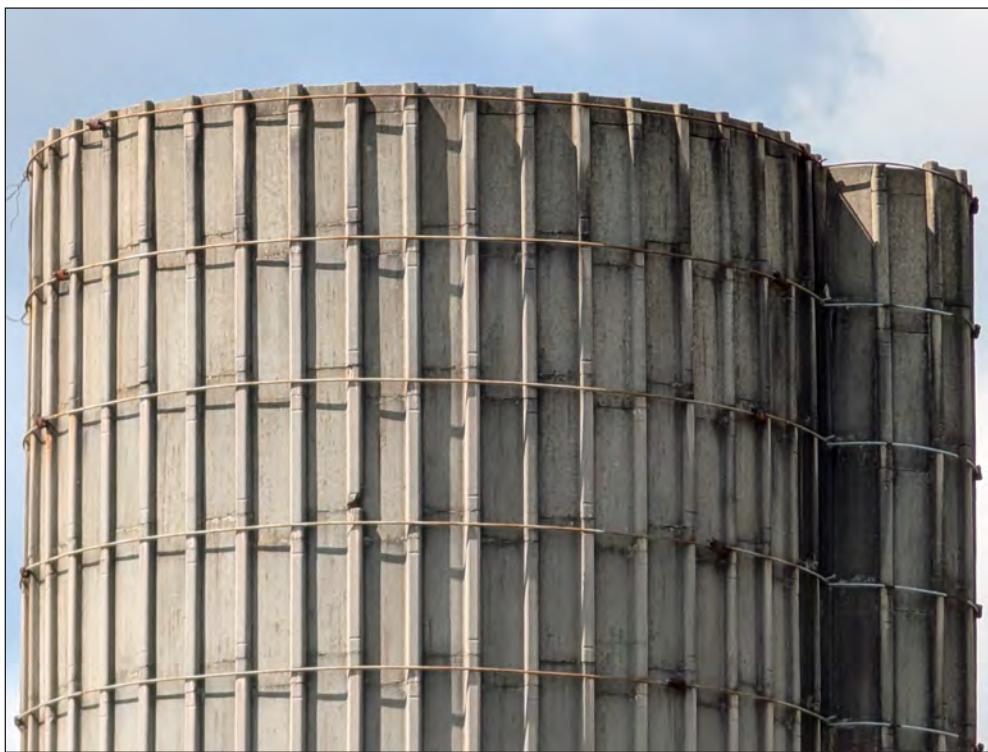
C. Oblique, Looking Southwest



Figure 7.62.  
SHPO Site Number 0539.01



A. SHPO Site Number 0539.01, Looking  
Northwest



B. Detail of the Ribbing and Bindings, Looking Northwest

## SHPO Site Number 0540 – 2289 Homestead Road

SHPO Site Number 0540 faces west from its site on Homestead Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Central Hallway house was built in 1960. However, the house is visible in 1958 aerial imagery, including the rear additions, and is represented on both the 1943 and 1920 Bowman quadrangle topographic maps. The house also appears to be represented on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1910. The laterally gabled frame house sits on a raised parged foundation that appears to be wood framed beneath the front porch, but that is likely brick or concrete-block pier with infill below the house itself. It is unclear if the house was constructed with an elevated foundation or if it was raised to its current height. It is also unclear if it has a partially below-grade basement, but the foundation near the rear of the house on the south side contains two window openings and a doorway sheltered by a shed roof. The double-pile historic core has a laterally gabled roof and a cross-gabled addition on the rear (east elevation). Another cross-gabled wing is appended to the rear of the first addition.

The front roof slope has a pitch break in line with the façade, and the full-façade front porch is sheltered by the roof below the pitch break. The façade has an offset front door and a triple set of vertical three-over-one wood sash windows to the left of the door. The doorway is centered on the front steps, which are off-center to the right, and contains a non-historic door. Google Maps Streetview imagery from 2008 shows that there were originally windows on the right side of the door that were removed or enclosed by 2013. That imagery also shows both that the chimneys on the gable ends of the historic core still extended to their full heights as recently as 2015, but that they had been truncated by 2023. The raised porch has unpainted wooden railings, and the roof is supported along the front by square wood posts. The building is clad in cementitious fiberboard siding, and the roof is clad in PBR metal panels and, except for the triple window on the façade, all observable windows are non-historic vinyl units (Figure 7.63).

SHPO Site Number 0540 is situated on a 6.01-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 150 feet. Landscaping includes a large surrounding lawn with mature trees and a dirt driveway that connects to the circa 2015 warehouse building located on the south side of the house. Google Earth Historical Imagery indicates that it was still a residence in 2012, but Waggoners Trucking converted it for commercial use by 2014, using the rear and south-side yards as parking areas for large trucks.

Figure 7.63.  
SHPO Site Number 0540

A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. South Elevation, Looking  
North



C. Oblique, Looking Southeast



SHPO Site Number 0540 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0540 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. While SHPO Site Number 0540 is a modified Central Hallway house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common house type. The house does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and its integrity is negatively impacted by alterations that include multiple additions and added non-historic materials, as well as by its change in use to commercial. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0541 – 563 Cascade Drive*

SHPO Site Number 0541 faces north from its site on Cascade Drive. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Styled Ranch house (Stripped Neoclassical subtype) was built in 1978. However, while the house does not appear in February 1973 aerial photography, it is visible in aerial photography from the following year, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1974.

The house has a symmetrical five-bay façade, a rectangular footprint, and a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles. The house's brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation. The front slope features three front gables in line with the center and outer bays of the façade. Single sash windows are centered below the outer gables, and the façade beneath these gables is slightly stepped out, while the central gable extends forward several feet to shelter the entry-bay-only front porch. The porch roof is supported at the corners by Tuscan wooden columns, and a set of brick steps with metal railings ascends to the raised porch. The front door appears to be non-historic, and the bays flanking the entrance both contain fixed 16-pane windows. An interior brick chimney is located in the front slope behind the west-end front gable. A few sash windows punctuate the west side, which is the only other elevation that is partially visible from the ROW, and all of the observable windows are vinyl replacements. The garage attached to the rear (south) elevation at the east end is visible in 1974 aerial imagery, so it is original, but it cannot be seen from the ROW (Figure 7.64).

Site Number 0541 is situated on an irregular, approximately 76-acre lot that is bisected by a transmission line corridor and contains several outbuildings that were all constructed after 1983, so none were assessed. The house is set back nearly 800 feet from Cascade Drive and is approached from the road via a long driveway that includes a circular component in front of the house that is nearly 200 feet in diameter. The circle contains a lawn and is lined with trees, and the house is surrounded by a large lawn and planting beds, but the majority of the parcel is a mix of agricultural fields and woodlands.

Figure 7.64.  
SHPO Site Number 0541

A. Property Overview from ROW,  
Looking South



B. Façade, Looking South



C. Oblique, Looking Southeast



SHPO Site Number 0541 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0541 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0541 is a Styled (Stripped Neoclassical) Ranch house, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and its integrity is negatively impacted by alterations that include the added windows. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0542 – 103 Midside Road*

SHPO Site Number 0542 faces west from its site on Midside Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1953. However, it does not appear in 1958 or 1963 aerial imagery but is visible in 1973, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1968. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and its brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation.

The four-bay façade has single windows in the northern bays, while the southern bays are sheltered beneath an extension of the front roof slope that contains the main entrance in the inner bay and a set of paired windows in the outer. The single windows are eight-over-eight double-hung wood sashes with inset molded wood panels below and brick sills. The paired windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sashes, and the entrance contains a wood-paneled door. The roof extension is supported by scrolled metal columns, and the raised porch is accessed by a set of brick steps. There is a back door (east elevation) and a boarded side entry on the south side, and windows on the sides and rear are six-over-six wood sash of varying sizes; a shed roof storage room is appended to the rear. The storage room has exposed rafter tails, while the core has boxed wooden eaves with a decorative soldier course on the lateral elevations below the frieze (Figure 7.65).

SHPO Site Number 0542 is situated on a multi-parcel 19.07-acre lot that is bisected by I-26; the parcel on the west side of I-26 contains a building, but it was not constructed until after 1983, so it was not assessed. SHPO Site Number 0542 has a setback of approximately 65 feet from Midside Road and approximately 200 feet from I-26, with a tree stand in between the roadways. Landscaping includes a surrounding lawn with small trees and shrubs and an open field on the south side of the house, but the parcels are primarily undeveloped forest land.

Figure 7.65.  
SHPO Site Number 0542



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Rear Oblique, Looking Southwest

SHPO Site Number 0542 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. The house is located on property described as the Brunson Rush Estate that was conveyed to Brunson Rush in 1953 and that remained in his name until 2022, but, although he served in the Korean War and established a local business called Rush's Snack Bar, these attributes do not elevate Rush or his estate to the level of significance required for eligibility under Criteria A or B (OCROD 2111:94-98; The Times and Democrat 2012). Under Criterion C, Site Number 0542 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0542 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. The house was not found to possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Number 0543 – 123 Midside Road***

SHPO Site Number 0543 faces west from its site on Midside Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Linear Ranch House was built in 1969. The house does not appear in 1963 aerial imagery but is visible in 1973, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1969. The house has a rectangular historic core with a laterally gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels, and the exterior is clad in a mix of pressed fiberboard (Masonite) siding and vertical synthetic paneling. The covered patio area on the southern half of the rear (east) elevation is visible in aerial imagery by 1983, while the cross-gabled addition at the north end of that elevation appears by 2005. Aerial imagery also shows that the detached carport was built between 1983 and 2005, so it was not assessed.

The frame house has an asymmetrical, five-bay façade with single windows in the southern bays and paired windows in the northern bays. The front entrance is within the centrally located porch, consisting of a gable roof supported by square wood posts. The front door is non-historic, and the windows are one-over-one metal sash. The north elevation has several windows spaced across it, while an entry with half-glazed and wood-paneled sidelights and a non-historic door is centered in the south elevation. The wooden eaves on the core are open, while the gable addition has boxed wooden eaves. The house has a continuous concrete-block foundation (Figure 7.66).

Figure 7.66.  
SHPO Site Number 0543



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

SHPO Site Number 0543 is situated on an approximately one-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 120 feet from Midside Road and approximately 215 feet from I-26, with a tree stand in between the roadways. Landscaping includes a lawn with some shrubs and a few mature trees, as well as a lattice brick wall that encircles a small yard on the south side of the house and wraps around to connect to the rear covered patio.

SHPO Site Number 0543 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. The house is located on property that was conveyed to Gean (or Jean) Goodwin by Bessie Rush in 1969, and Goodwin is still listed as the property owner today. Research did not find that Goodwin was either a significant person or was associated with significant historical events in the community or beyond (OCROD 321:51-54). Under Criterion C, Site Number 0543 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0543 is a modified Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to alterations that include the addition, replacement windows and doors, and added synthetic cladding. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## **SHPO Site Number 0544 – 219 Midside Road**

SHPO Site Number 0544 faces west from its site on Midside Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Linear Ranch House was built in 1958. However, the house does not appear in 1958 aerial photography but is visible in 1963, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1960. The house has a rectangular historic core with a hipped roof clad in composition shingles, and the exterior is clad in brick veneer that conceals the foundation. The façade projection seems to appear in 1983 aerial imagery, while the extension at the south end and the cross-gabled addition on the rear (east) elevation are visible in aerial imagery by 1994. The house has an asymmetrical façade with roughly three bays in the core section and two wide bays in the stepped-out southern section. The central core bay is sheltered by a gable roof that extends from the main roof to cover the raised porch that contains the entry and a picture window with flanking windows. The bays on either side of the porch have two-pane sliding windows, and these windows are all metal frame. The expanded façade has three tall, rectangular, fixed windows and what was originally a garage, but the opening was enclosed with a frame wall that contains a double-leaf doorway with flanking windows. The north elevation has two of the two-pane

sliding windows above head height, and there is an interior brick chimney in the front slope that may have originally been an exterior chimney on the south elevation prior to the façade expansion/addition (Figure 7.67).

SHPO Site Number 0544 is situated on an irregular approximately 20-acre parcel that contains a pond and several outbuildings that were all constructed after 1983, so none were assessed. The house has a setback of approximately 120 feet from Midside Road and approximately 215 feet from I-26 with a tree stand in between the roadways. Landscaping includes a surrounding lawn with some shrubs and a few mature trees, and a three-foot-tall lattice brick wall encompasses a small enclosure on the north side of the house, but the majority of the parcel is undeveloped woodlands.

SHPO Site Number 0544 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0544 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0544 is a Linear Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and its integrity is negatively impacted by alterations that include additions and added non-historic windows, doors, and siding materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### ***SHPO Site Numbers 0545 and 0545.01 (380R0459) – Mount Zion Baptist Church and Cemetery (707 Arista Road)***

SHPO Site Number 0545 is the Mount Zion Baptist Church, and SHPO Site Number 0545.01 is the associated cemetery. The building faces south towards Winter Creek Road, but it has an Arista Road address. This road, also called S-692, runs between the rear of the church and the cemetery. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate the church was built in 1960, but historic maps and aerial imagery dispute that. The building is visible in 1958 aerial imagery, and both the 1943 and 1920 Bowman quadrangle topographic maps show a church in this location. Since the church building is not represented on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, it is assumed to have been built circa 1915, which is also approximately when the associated cemetery was established (Find A Grave 2017).

Figure 7.67.  
SHPO Site Number 0544



A. Façade, Looking East



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

The church cornerstone states that the congregation was founded in 1875, but it was likely convened at a different location before erecting a building at the current site. The “History” page on the church’s website is blank and provides no information in this regard, and the land on which the church sits was donated to the congregation “by deed of Jacob and Martha Elliott dated February 24, 1886 and recorded August 17, 1912,” so even the deed is unclear as to whether the congregation may have settled here in the 1880s or around 1912 (OCROD 1425:4-9). In addition, although burials in the churchyard indicate it was established around 1915, the land only passed into the church’s possession between the 1940s (primary burial ground) and the 1980s (western section; OCROD 1425:4-9). The cornerstone also states that the building was remodeled in 1975. This is supported by the fact that 1974 aerial imagery only shows the cross-gabled core, and that the rear wing is then visible in 1983 aerial imagery. A gabled structure that was located on the west side of the church appeared by 2011 but was gone by 2017, while the large addition on the east side connected by a breezeway was built in 2012.

The T-shaped core sits on a raised foundation that is concealed by the brick veneer exterior. The one-and-a-half-story front-gabled building has a cross-gabled core, a front-gabled porch roof, and a pyramidal tower with a crucifix finial rising from the western slope of the core roof, all clad in composition shingles. The porch roof gable end and tower exterior are clad in vinyl siding, and the porch roof is supported by four Tuscan wood columns and two pilasters (Figure 7.68). The façade (south elevation) contains a central double-leaf door with fluted casings and an arched stained-glass transom, and a painted white crucifix is centered on the façade above the porch roof. The stairs ascending to the front porch are three-sided. The side elevations (east and west) each have five bays that contain Gothic-arched stained-glass windows. The gable ends of the cross-gabled section each have one Gothic-arched stained-glass window and one doorway. The doorway on the west gable end is sheltered by a small gable roof supported by scrolled metal columns and is accessed by a set of brick stairs, while the doorway on the east gable end leads to the breezeway and 2012 addition. The boxed eaves are clad with vinyl and aluminum. The rear wing has matching brick veneer, and there are raised entrances within gable roofs also supported by scrolled metal columns on the west and north sides. The doors are non-historic, and the windows are all horizontal two-over-two metal sashes.

SHPO Site Number 0545.01 (380R0459) is the Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery that is located across Arista Road to the north of the church. The cemetery is represented on the 1920 Bowman quadrangle topographic map, and the earliest marker—for one Maggie Crum—has a date of June 8, 1915, so both the cemetery and church appear to have been established circa 1915. A cul-de-sac road called Jessroe Lane bisects the cemetery at the

Figure 7.68.  
SHPO Site Number 0545

### A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



### B. Rear Oblique, Looking Southeast



### C. Cornerstone Detail



southwestern corner, and the smaller yard on the west side contains around 20 markers that all date to the late twentieth to early twenty-first century. Find A Grave lists 66 memorials in the cemetery, but a rough estimate based on aerial imagery is that there are probably between 200 and 300 marked graves (Find A Grave 2017). In addition to the roadside parking along Jessroe Lane, there is a gravel pullout on Arista Road, but the cemetery has no gate, formal entry, or signage (Figures 7.69 and 7.70).

Graves are clustered in a grass clearing that has a wooded buffer along the north side, and markers in the main yard all face southwest, while those in the small western section face southeast. Modern graves are roughly arranged in rows, while the historic markers are more scattered. Many graves, both modern and historic, are covered with concrete ledgers, and some even have a metal cover atop the ledger. There are several vernacular memorials, including the poured concrete marker for Sallie Boyd that dates to 1917, while one of the more formal markers is the acorn-capped, obelisk-inspired marble monument for Reverend Jacob C. Elliot, who died a few months after Mrs. Boyd (Figure 7.71). Historic gravestones range from arched to flat-topped tablets and from obelisks to Woodmen of the World memorials, while non-historic gravestones are mostly arched tablets, although some are in shapes such as hearts. There are several shared graves, but the dominant type remains single burials, and grave goods include flags, flowers, and candles. From Find A Grave, “families buried here include the Adams, Berry, Canady, Carson, Corbitt, Coulter, Crum, Dantzler, Dickson, Felder, Fogle, Funchess, Glover, Hellard, Jenkins, Johnson, Kelly, Lee, Lewis, McDaniel, Moorer, Rhines, Shuler, Sweat, Williams and Yongue” (Find A Grave 2017). A number of these names appear on the cornerstone, and both the current congregation and those buried in the cemetery are predominantly of African American descent.

SHPO Site Numbers 0545 and 0545.01 are situated on a multi-parcel, approximately 13.5-acre lot. Two parcels comprise the cemetery, and the church occupies the western corner of the third parcel, though most of the church parcel is woodlands. The church is set back approximately 50 feet from Winter Creek Road, and landscaping includes a lawn and planting beds around three sides of the building. A parking lot and driveway are located on the east side. Located about 20 feet southwest of the church steps is a triangular brick structure with a concrete cap and bell atop that contains the marquee signage.

SHPO Site Number 0545 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Beyond those events and persons associated with its establishment and expansion from the early through the late twentieth century, the building is not known to be associated with past events or persons significant in the larger context of Orangeburg County’s religious history. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0545 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0545 is not a noteworthy example of a church building.

Figure 7.69.  
SHPO Site Number 0545.01, Cemetery Overviews, 1 of 2



A. Jessroe Lane Bisecting the Cemetery at the Southwestern Corner, Looking North

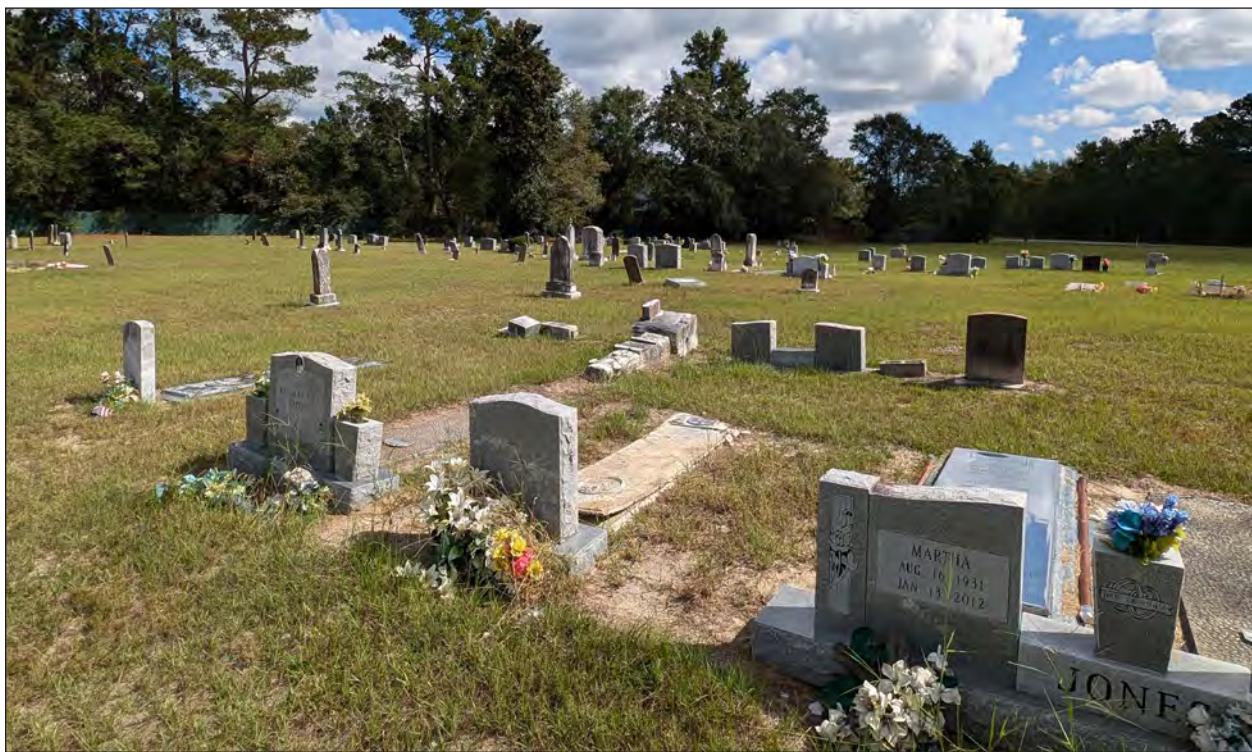


B. Burial Plot on the West Side of Jessroe Lane, Looking Northwest

Figure 7.70.  
SHPO Site Number 0545.01, Cemetery Overviews, 2 of 2



A. Primary Burial Ground Overview from Jessroe Lane, Looking South



B. Primary Burial Ground Overview from Jessroe Lane, Looking East

Figure 7.71.  
SHPO Site Number 0545.01, Memorial Markers



A. Sallie Boyd Marker, September 1917



B. Reverend Jacob C. Elliot Marker, December 1917



C. Example of a Metal-Topped Concrete Ledger

In addition to being one of dozens of churches in Orangeburg County, SHPO Site Number 0545 is much less ornate and more altered than some of the comparable examples. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and it does not retain integrity due to the alterations that include additions and added non-historic materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

SHPO Site Number 0545.01 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. It was evaluated under Criterion A for community planning and development. It is historically associated with the Mount Zion Baptist Church congregation and seems to have been established commensurate with the congregation erecting its first church at this location around 1915. However, the cemetery does not have unique details that would convey significant patterns in African American or community history, and many of the cultural elements, including the grave goods, are less than 50 years in age. In addition, the majority of the graves listed on Find A Grave are less than 50 years old, and the cemetery remains active, with the most recent interment having taken place in October 2024. NSA therefore recommends the cemetery not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, although the cemetery is the resting place of at least two servicemen (Private Kenny Colter and Specialist Jesse Felder) who were killed in action in Vietnam, Criterion Consideration C requires that the person be of “outstanding importance to warrant the inclusion of their grave.” These men do not rise to this level of importance, so the cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The Mount Zion Baptist Churchyard is a vernacular community cemetery with a loose organizational system and common marker types and styles, along with significant modern infill. The cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

## ***SHPO Site Number 0546 – Automobile Boulevard***

SHPO Site Number 0546 is located within an agricultural field on the east side of I-26, approximately 500 feet east of the northern terminus of Automobile Boulevard. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide any build date information for the building, as the property owner has opted out of providing property data online. In 1958 and 1963 aerial imagery, the building, most likely a house, faced south towards what was then Bell Road, which once connected Automobile Boulevard and Landsdowne Road, but which now serves as a driveway for 2246 and 2256 Landsdowne Road. The house is not represented on either the 1920 or 1943 Bowman quadrangle topographic maps, but does appear on the 1982 Felderville Quadrangle topographic map, along with the Myers

Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0547/Site 380R0461), which was located across Bell Road from SHPO Site Number 0546, and which was also not represented on the 1920 or 1943 maps. Based on these factors and on the details that are visible from the ROW, SHPO Site Number 0546 is assumed to have been built circa 1950.

The details that are, in fact, visible from the ROW are few. The building has a gabled metal roof with the ridge running north to south, but the level of overgrowth completely obscures anything else in terms of form or materials, although the exterior material is most likely unpainted weatherboard siding (Figure 7.72). Google Earth Historical Imagery and Google Streetview imagery, however, provide a few more details.

Satellite imagery shows that the house site was heavily overgrown until around 2012, but then 2013 Streetview imagery shows two gabled buildings: SHPO Site Number 0546 and a second one to the east. The second building was gone by 2014, although a pile of lumber and debris was present in its location. The house, which retained remnants of a front porch in 2013 and 2014, remained visible in satellite imagery through 2023, but it was once again entirely overgrown by the September 2024 survey (Figures 7.73 and 7.74). SHPO Site Number 0546 is situated in the southern portion of an irregular, approximately 116-acre parcel that contains primarily agricultural land along with some wooded areas. There are a few other buildings on the property, but they are neither accessible nor visible from the ROW, so they were not surveyed.

SHPO Site Number 0546 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Although the tax records are blank, tax records for the adjacent Myers Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0547/Site 380R0461) indicate that the house was once part of the extensive land holdings of Myers Family Holdings LLC, but there is no indication that the Myers, who built the house and resided there, were significant in the community or that they or the house were related to significant historical events (OCROD 1928:294-299). Moreover, the house was built around a century after the documented interments in the Myers Cemetery, so there are several generations of separation in that regard. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0546 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0546 is a gabled house, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to substantial loss of historic materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.72.  
SHPO Site Number 0546

A. South Elevation, Looking  
North



B. West Elevation Detail,  
Looking Northeast



C. Southeast Oblique with the  
Meyer Cemetery in the Wooded  
Area at Left, Looking Northwest

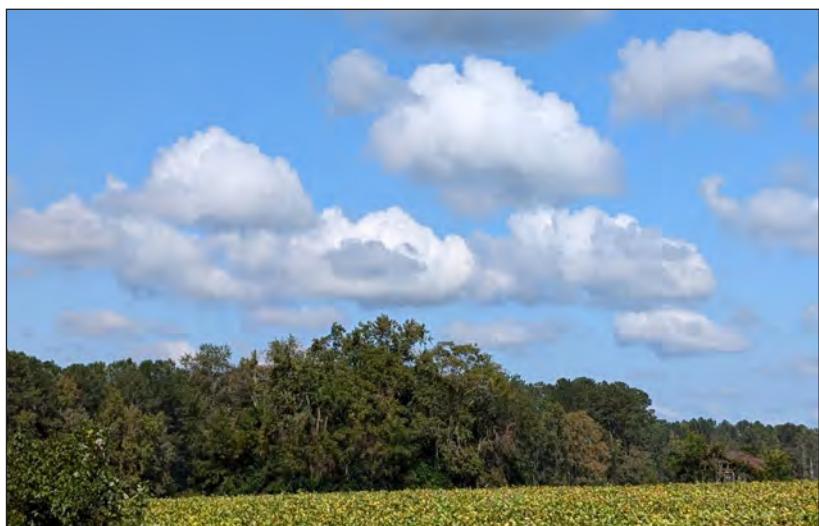


Figure 7.73.  
Historical and Aerial Imagery of SHPO Site Number 0546, 1 of 2



A. 1963 Aerial Image with SHPO Site Number 0546 and the Meyer Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0547) at Center and the Still-in-Use Bell Road Visible but Truncated by I-26

Source:  
University  
of South  
Carolina Digital  
Collections  
(United States  
Agricultural  
Stabilization and  
Conservation  
Service 1963)



B. 2013 Google Maps Streetview Imagery Showing a Second Extant Building

Source: Google Maps

Figure 7.74.  
Historical and Aerial Imagery of SHPO Site Number 0546, 2 of 2



Source: Google Earth

A. 2014 Google Earth Historical Imagery Showing Remnants of Second Building



Source: Google Earth

B. 2023 Google Earth Historical Imagery with the Extant Section of Bell Road at  
Top Right

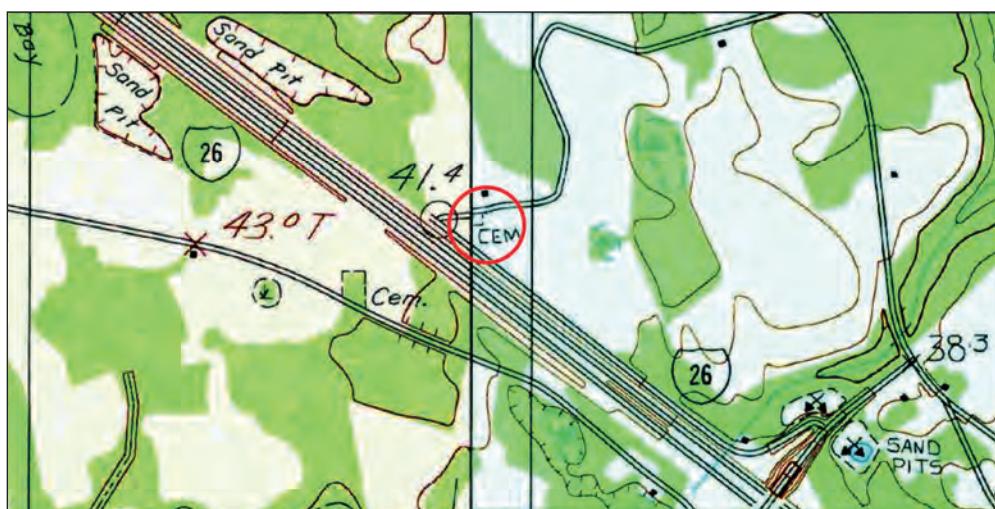
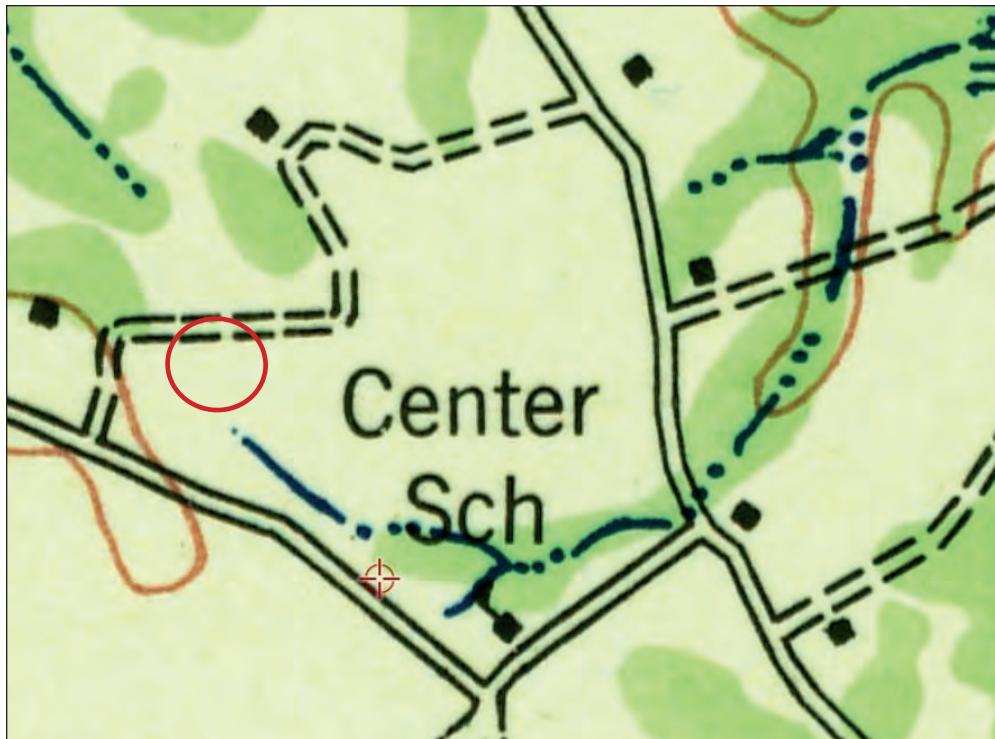
## SHPO Site Number 0547/Site 380R0461 – Myers Cemetery (Automobile Boulevard)

The Myers Cemetery, SHPO Site Number 0547/Site 380R0461, is located in an isolated wooded area within an agricultural field on the east side of I-26. The cemetery is approximately 300 feet east of the northern terminus of Automobile Boulevard and roughly a half mile northwest of Ebenezer Road (Find A Grave 2014). The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide any date information for the cemetery, nor do either the property card or the most recent deed associated with the property acknowledge the presence of a cemetery on the parcel (OCROD 1928:294-299). It is, likewise, not represented on either the 1943 or 1920 Bowman quadrangle topographic maps, but it does appear on the 1982 Felderville Quadrangle topographic map across Bell Road from SHPO Site Number 0546 (Figure 7.75). A 1930s plat that apparently includes the land on which the cemetery is located does not indicate its presence, and, in fact, the only map that does seem to represent it is the 1982 Felderville Quadrangle topographic map (OCROD Plat L 15:90). The cemetery was documented in 2014 as an 1850s burial site and was added to Find A Grave at that time. The archaeological survey confirmed the presence of the headstones discussed below, but certain locations and other details were also drawn from the information in the Find A Grave record (Find A Grave 2014).

The South Carolina Genealogical Society's Cemetery GPS Mapping Project lists five Myers-associated cemeteries, but the one described as being located on "Automobile Blvd, near I-26" is appropriately called the John and Margaret Myers cemetery (Flynn and Kankula 2023). Find A Grave lists two memorials: John Myers (8 July 1778–25 February 1850) and Margaret Carn Myers (4 December 1782–1 August 1856). Both are gabled markers with an incised design at the top and with name, birth date, death date, and age listed, and both appear to be marble.

Find A Grave also documents that several of John's and Margaret's descendants (including Loree and Clancy Orrie Myers) were throughout the twentieth century associated with the land that eventually was consolidated into the nearly 1000-acre holdings of Myers Family Holdings LLC, which includes the cemetery parcel (OCROD 1928:294-299). These successive generations, however, are buried in various cemeteries throughout the county and beyond, including the Bowman Memorial Cemetery, the Ebenezer United Methodist Churchyard (east of Bowman), and the Memorial Park Cemetery in Orangeburg (Find A Grave 2009d, 2009e, 2009f).

Figure 7.75.  
Topographic Maps with and without SHPO Site Number 0547



Moreover, the tax map indicates that this triangular half-acre wedge of property sandwiched between the interstate and two large agricultural parcels is isolated from the other Myers Family Holdings LLC properties that are all several miles to the north, east, and south, so it appears to be no longer directly associated with any Myers family members (Figure 7.76).

The Myers Cemetery, SHPO Site Number 0547, was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. It was evaluated under Criterion A for exploration and settlement and under Criterion B for its association with the Myers family. Notwithstanding the family lineage detailed above, the cemetery does not convey the extent of the Myers family's presence in the community over successive generations, during which time the family association with the Myers Cemetery property waned. The circa 1950 Myers Farm (SHPO Site Number 0361) located approximately 1.5-miles to the southeast on Landsdowne Road was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP during a 2020 survey assessment, and, as an even smaller representation of the family's area contributions the cemetery would not seem to rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP, particularly given the application of Criteria Consideration C. Under Criterion C, the Myers Cemetery is a vernacular family cemetery that purportedly contains two markers. The documented memorials are of a common type, and family cemeteries are a common funerary resource throughout Orangeburg County and South Carolina. The cemetery is, therefore, recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, and C.

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0548 and 0548.01 – 434 Ebenezer Road*

SHPO Site Number 0548 faces east from its site on Ebenezer Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide any build date information, and the bungalow is not represented on the 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County or the 1943 Bowman quadrangle topographic map. The 1951 highway map is inconclusive, but the house is visible in 1957 aerial imagery, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1950. Aerial imagery also indicates that it may have been vacant by 1994, as trees had overtaken the property by then. The house was barely visible amidst the tree canopy in 2006, and 2017 aerial imagery shows a mobile home adjacent to the house. Both the mobile home and the surrounding woodlands were gone by 2019, and Google Streetview imagery from both 2008 and 2013 indicates that SHPO Site Number 0548 was vacant then as well.

Figure 7.76.  
SHPO Site Number 0547

A. Cemetery Overview from  
Automobile Boulevard, Looking  
Northeast



B. Headstones for John and  
Margaret Myers, Looking West



C. Detail of Headstone for  
Margaret Myers, Looking East



The one-story, frame bungalow has an asymmetrical façade, a front-gable roof, and a full-façade hipped front porch. Both the main and porch roofs are clad with PBR metal panels. The eaves are wood, and the primary exterior cladding is plywood, though a section of weatherboard siding is visible on the south elevation at the rear of the house. The roof, eaves, and wall on this side of the house are in advanced states of deterioration/collapse. The main entrance is off-center to the right, and the door appears to be a piece of plywood that no longer closes. No windows are visible on the façade or side elevations, but a six-over-six wood sash window on the rear elevation is visible through the open front door. Google Streetview imagery from 2013 shows an intact front door flanked on both sides by paired windows and a front porch that had a diamond-pattern lattice design across its face, but the porch today has simple wood railings, and the porch roof is supported by unhewn wood posts. An exterior brick chimney is appended to the midpoint of the north elevation, and the foundation is obscured by the surrounding overgrown foliage (Figure 7.77).

SHPO Site Number 0548.01 is a gabled garage that is located approximately 15 feet south of the house. The garage faces north towards the house, and 2013 Google Streetview imagery shows the buildings were previously connected by a covered breezeway. The rectangular frame building is one story tall and has a front-gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels. The garage has wooden eaves and is clad on the south and east elevations with weatherboard siding. The west side is open, while the north side is an open garage bay with clipped corners. The cladding surrounding the garage bay is novelty siding. There are two window openings, without windows, on the east elevation, and either a window or door opening on the south wall that is enclosed with plywood. A louvre vent is centered above the garage bay. The foundation is not visible (Figure 7.78).

SHPO Site Numbers 0548 and 0548.01 are situated on a multi-parcel, approximately 100-acre property that also includes the neighboring SHPO Site Number 0549. Both buildings are set back approximately 30 feet from Ebenezer Road, and landscaping includes a lawn with a few mature trees, though the property and buildings are densely overgrown.

SHPO Site Numbers 0548 and 0548.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Glenn W. Jenkins purchased the property in 1904, and, following his death in 1924, it passed to his wife, Leila Jenkins, who lived until 1998 (OCROD 2072:209-216). Probate proceedings following her death lasted until 2020, and the property eventually passed to Glenn and Leila's grandson Booker T. Wideman, though the tax record currently lists his brother David as the primary owner (OCROD 2105:213-217). The Jenkins Rosenwald School is depicted nearby on both the 1938 and 1951 General Highway and Transportation Maps of Orangeburg County, but the 1962 map shows I-26 in the former location of the school.

Figure 7.77.  
SHPO Site Number 0548



A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

Figure 7.78.  
SHPO Site Number 0548.01



A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Property Overview with SHPO Site Number 0548 at Right, Looking Southwest

Despite the Jenkins family connection, the house and its occupants do not appear to be directly related to the school that coexisted with SHPO Site Number 0548 for at most 10 to 15 years. Under Criterion C, the buildings were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0548 is a bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to both the addition of non-historic materials and the substantial loss of original materials. SHPO Site Number 0548.01 is a garage of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Number 0549 – 433 Ebenezer Road***

SHPO Site Number 0549 faces north from its site on Ebenezer Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide any build date information, and the house is not visible in 1958 aerial imagery, though a different house is visible about 150 feet to the south. SHPO Site Number 0549 also does not appear to be represented on the 1962 General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County, but is visible in 1963 aerial imagery, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1963.

The concrete-block house of no distinct style or type has a rectangular historic core and a laterally gabled roof clad with PBR metal panels. The house's exterior cladding is concrete block, although either weatherboard or pressed fiberboard (Masonite) siding is visible in the west elevation gable end above the lateral eaves. The three-bay façade has a central entry-bay-only front porch that is sheltered by a gabled roof that extends from the main roof. The porch exterior walls have the same diamond-pattern lattice design that was visible across the porch of the neighboring SHPO Site Number 0548 in 2013 Google Streetview imagery. Observable windows are six-over-six and horizontal two-over-two double-hung wood sashes, although most openings contain either one sash or none. The eaves are clad in aluminum. The rear (south) elevation has a combination shed and gabled addition that contains a paired window opening and a rear egress across its central and western bays, and a gabled addition with a single window opening across its eastern bay. There is an interior chimney in the front slope, and the foundation is not visible but is likely a slab or concrete block on a perimeter footing (Figure 7.79).

Figure 7.79.  
SHPO Site Number 0549



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Rear Oblique, Looking Northeast

SHPO Site Number 0549 is situated on a multi-parcel, approximately 100-acre property that also includes the neighboring SHPO Site Number 0548. SHPO Site Number 0549's north-facing orientation is perpendicular to Ebenezer Road, from which it is set back approximately 175 feet. The house is surrounded by an overgrown lawn with a few mature trees, and both the building and property are densely overgrown.

SHPO Site Number 0549 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Glenn W. Jenkins purchased the property in 1904, and, following his death in 1924, it passed to his wife, Leila Jenkins, who lived until 1998 (OCROD 2072:209-216). Probate proceedings following her death lasted until 2020, and the property eventually passed to Glenn and Leila's grandson Booker T. Wideman (though the tax record currently lists his brother David as the primary owner; OCROD 2105:213-217). The Jenkins Rosenwald School is depicted nearby on both the 1938 and 1951 General Highway and Transportation Maps of Orangeburg County, but the 1962 map shows I-26 in the former location of the school. Despite the Jenkins family connection, the house and its occupants do not appear to be directly related to the school, which does not appear to have ever coexisted with SHPO Site Number 0549. Under Criterion C, the building was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0548 is a laterally gabled house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to both the additions and the loss of original materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### *SHPO Site Numbers 0550-0550.02 – 113 Ebenezer Road*

SHPO Site Number 0550 faces west from its site on Ebenezer Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this modified Compact Ranch was built in 1975 and that the property also contains two outbuildings constructed in 1960. The house is not represented on the 1962 General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County, and the outbuildings do not appear in 1963 aerial imagery. However, the driveway and barn (SHPO Site Number 0550.02) are visible in 1973, and, although the surrounding trees make it difficult to discern the house, both outbuildings are visible in 1974 aerial imagery. Based on the presence of the outbuildings in 1973/1974, and absence in 1963, and the tax assessor build date of 1975, all three are assumed to have been built circa 1973.

SHPO Site Number 0550 has a rectangular historic core with a laterally gabled roof clad in composition shingles and exterior walls clad in aluminum siding. The frame house has an asymmetrical four-bay façade with an offset front door and both single and paired metal

sash or awning windows with faux shutters. The front door is accessed by a small wood frame deck and steps, and two evenly spaced windows are visible on both side elevations. The eaves are also aluminum-clad, and the foundation is continuous concrete block. The rear (east) elevation is not visible from the ROW, but aerial imagery shows at least one rear addition (Figure 7.80).

SHPO Site Number 0550.01 is a gabled garage that is located approximately 40 feet to the rear (south) of the house. The garage faces west towards the road, and only the south elevation is visible from the public ROW. The frame building is one story tall and rectangular in plan, and it has a front-gabled roof clad in PBR metal panels. The building is clad in novelty siding, and a side-hinged double-leaf wooden garage door is centered in the façade with a single-pane fixed window located to the left. The foundation is stuccoed masonry or concrete block. An addition on the south side is covered by a shed roof extension from the front-gable roof and is clad in unpainted weatherboard siding and has a vertical flushboard door (Figure 7.81a).

SHPO Site Number 0550.02 is a gabled barn that is located approximately 100 feet to the rear (southeast) of the main house. The frame building is partially clad in plywood, and the roof is covered in PBR metal panels. A doorway is centered in the north elevation with a window opening to its right, but neither contains a door or a window. The south elevation appears to be partially enclosed as well, but the lateral elevations are not enclosed, and the east roof slope extends to cover an open storage section that spans the full elevation (Figure 7.81b).

SHPO Site Numbers 0550–0550.02 are situated on an irregular, approximately nine-acre lot that includes several post-1974 outbuildings and structures (including barns and grain bins) that were not assessed. The house is set back approximately 200 feet from Ebenezer Road, and landscaping includes planting beds surrounding the house, a large front lawn with mature trees and ornamental plantings, and a gated driveway on the south side leading to the garage. The back half of the property, however, is dedicated to agriculture and includes multiple plowed fields and the aforementioned unassessed outbuildings.

SHPO Site Numbers 0550–0550.02 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. The resources are located on property that was conveyed to William A. Whetsell in 1964, and Whetsell is still listed as the property owner today. Although research uncovered mentions of Whetsell in the local news, including advertisements dating to 1974 for an unsuccessful bid for the school board and classified postings for “fresh okra for sale \$7 a bushel or smaller quantities”, these attributes do not equate with being a historically significant person, nor would such events be considered significant historical events (The Times and Democrat 1974a, 1974b).

Figure 7.80.  
SHPO Site Number 0550



A. Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

Figure 7.81.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0550.01 and 0550.02



A. SHPO Site Number 0550.01, Looking East



B. SHPO Site Number 0550.02, Looking Southeast

Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0550 is a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0550.01 is a garage of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, while SHPO Site Number 0550.02 is a barn of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0551 – 2654 Landsdowne Road*

SHPO Site Number 0551 faces north from its site on Landsdowne Road. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide any build date information, and the laterally gabled house is not represented on the 1943 Bowman quadrangle topographic map but is visible in 1957 aerial imagery, so the resource is assumed to have been built circa 1950. Although the building is located across Landsdowne Road from the other previously surveyed resources associated with the circa 1950 Myers Farm (SHPO Site Number 0361), SHPO Site Number 0551 is included in the landholdings of that multi-parcel property. The house is vacant with overgrown foliage surrounding it and vines creeping up the sides, and Google Streetview imagery dating back to 2008 indicates it was already vacant at that time; a mobile home was sited on the property from around 2017 to 2021.

The one-story, laterally gabled, concrete-block house has an asymmetrical, three-bay façade with single windows in the outer bays and the main entrance and a window in the central bay. A gabled roof supported by concrete-block columns extends to cover the poured concrete porch. The porch roof's gable end is clad in novelty siding, and the remnants of frame walls along the sides indicate the porch sidewalls were previously enclosed. Weatherboard siding is in the gable ends above the open wooden eaves, and exposed rafter tails are visible on both the main and porch roofs, both of which are clad with PBR metal panels. The main entry is doorless, though the front door is most likely the non-historic wood-paneled door leaning against the façade beneath the porch. An interior brick chimney is centrally located, while a second exterior brick chimney is near the rear of the east elevation. The façade windows retain their six-over-six wood sashes, but the window sashes are not extant on the side elevations. Rectangular wood louvre vents are centered in all three gable ends. The failing roof on the rear has resulted in the

collapse of the exterior wall at the southwest corner, as well as the collapsed shed roof wing. The foundation is not visible but is likely a slab or concrete block on a perimeter footing (Figure 7.82).

SHPO Site Number 0551 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. The tax records indicate that the house is part of the extensive land holdings of Myers Family Holdings LLC, but there is no indication that Myers, who built the house and resided there, was significant in the community or that they or the house were related to significant historical events (OCROD 1928:294-299). The Myers Farm, with which it is associated, was deemed not eligible in 2020 (Sain and Green 2020). Under Criterion C, Site Number 0551 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0551 is a gabled house, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It does not retain integrity due to the loss of historic materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Numbers 0552 – 5463 Vance Road***

SHPO Site Number 0552 faces north from its site on Vance Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate it was built in 1971. The Oblong Box gas station's parcel in 1958 aerial imagery was an undefined patch of woodlands on the north side of old SC State Highway 210, but the road pattern shifted by 1963 with the construction of I-26, and the triangular parcel emerged between the confluence of the new (Vance Road) and old (Wamer Road) versions of S-210. The building appears in 1973 aerial imagery and is represented on a March 1974 plat of the consolidated parcel, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1971 (OCROD Plat L 62:135). Tax records indicate two outbuildings and two canopies were added to the property in 1986, though only one building matching the dimensions shown in the tax records is extant on the property, and the diesel/truck fuel canopy on the east side of the property only appears in aerial imagery after 1994. Regardless, none of the other buildings or structures are more than 50 years old, so none were recorded or assessed.

Figure 7.82.  
SHPO Site Number 0551



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Oblique, Looking Northeast

The rectangular Oblong Box gas station has a painted brick veneer exterior and a boxed canopy roof that wraps around three sides of the building and overhangs for the width of the sidewalks on both the façade (north) and the west elevation. The metal canopy features a beaded weatherboard siding profile that matches the design of the west-side (auto-fuel) canopy, so it may have been added along with that canopy around 1986. The very low-pitched gable roof is clad in PBR metal panels and sheds water to the rear (south) and front. The rear elevation has an external gutter with downspouts at each end, while the canopy along the front of the building appears to contain a built-in gutter, based on the downspout that is attached to the canopy's underside at the northeast corner. The façade has an off-center metal-and-glass double-leaf door with a transom and three sets of paired plate-glass windows. The west elevation has a matching door and transom and two sets of paired windows. The east elevation has two paired windows, and the south elevation has a single-leaf door and is also home to mechanical equipment. The windows all have exterior metal security grates, while the customer doors have internal metal security grates. The gas station most likely sits on a concrete slab foundation. The building is surrounded by concrete sidewalks and curbing with asphalt paving beyond that (Figure 7.83). Aside from the building and the surrounding paved parking and fuel station areas, there is a triangular wedge of lawn at the west end of the parcel and a larger lawn on the east side that is a parking and storage lot for U-haul and long-haul trucks and that contains the circa 1986 outbuilding.

SHPO Site Number 0552 is situated on a triangular, approximately four-acre lot that was consolidated from two separate parcels between 1970 and 1973, with the building being located on the portion that was acquired in 1970 (OCROD 336:587-590, 383:347-350). SHPO Site Number 0552 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. The building was evaluated under Criterion C for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0552 is not a noteworthy example of an Oblong Box gas station, which is a common commercial building type in South Carolina. As a result, it was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.83.  
SHPO Site Number 0552



A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Rear Oblique, Looking Northeast

## *SHPO Site Number 0557- Hoffman-Hutto House (3307 Belleville Road)*

SHPO Site Number 0557, the Hoffman-Hutto House, is a circa 1900 Central Hallway house that appears on the 1946 St. Matthews, S.C., Quadrangle topographic map and seems to appear on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map. The house faces east from its site on Belleville Road, but it is currently abandoned, overgrown, and buried within the woods nearly 200 feet from the public ROW, so survey was hindered by accessibility and visibility. The laterally gabled house has a five-bay façade with single window openings in the outer bays and central-bay entrance that contains a half-glazed and paneled wood door with half-glazed and paneled sidelights and a multi-light transom. Both the door and screen door were ajar during the survey, and, while the sidelights and transom glazing appear to be historic or original, the other window openings were either empty or filled with non-historic one-over-one sash windows. The shed roof of the full-façade, raised front porch is supported by wood columns on brick pillars, although the pillars, steps, and continuous foundation below the porch appear to employ brick that is more modern than the extant original building materials. The roof has corrugated metal cladding, and the exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles that are likely not original. The house appears to rest on piers, but the material is not discernible. There is a small gabled addition on the north elevation, and the back half of the central interior brick chimney is collapsed (Figure 7.84). SHPO Site Number 0557 is sited on a heavily wooded 115-acre parcel that includes no “improvements” for tax purposes, which corroborates that the house is no longer in use.

SHPO Site Number 0557 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A, the resource is not known to be associated with significant events in the past. Under Criteria B, the resource is known to have been associated with the (Azel) Hutto family since 1967, but it was purchased from one Berdye F. Hoffman at that time (who had inherited it a decade earlier from her father’s estate), so it is not the best example of an Orangeburg County Hutto-associated historic property (OCROD 300:169). Under Criterion C, the house was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0557 is a Central Hallway house, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this residential type. Despite the presence of some original materials, the house does not possess significance for its engineering or materials, and no longer retains integrity of association, setting, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Figure 7.84.  
SHPO Site Number 0557



A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Façade, Looking West

## **SHPO Site Number 0558 – 409 Glenzell Road**

SHPO Site Number 0558 faces south from its site on Glenzell Road. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1972, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The house has a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and an addition on the east end of the rear elevation extends the original rectangular footprint to an L. The addition is seamlessly tied into the brick veneer, and the roof is an extension of the main rear slope. The brick veneer conceals the house's foundation. Façade windows are non-historic vinyl with faux shutters, while the side elevations have horizontal two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. The raised entry-bay-only porch is screened, although the screen door is missing, and is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by scrolled metal columns. The wood eaves are boxed on the lateral elevations and porch gable roof, but are open on the gable ends, which are clad with pressed fiberboard siding and contain triangular louvre vents. The front door contains a head-height diamond-shaped window (Figure 7.85). SHPO Site Number 0558 is situated on a roughly rectangular 0.6-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 50 feet and front and rear lawns that contain mature trees and plantings. The house appears to be vacant.

SHPO Site Number 0558 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0558 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0558 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## **SHPO Site Number 0559 – 501 Glenzell Road**

SHPO Site Number 0559 faces south from its site on Glenzell Road. Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1971, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The rectangular house has a laterally gabled roof clad with PBR metal panels, including the small gabled porch roof supported by scrolled metal columns. There is an exterior brick chimney and a secondary entry on the east elevation. All of the windows and door openings are either removed or are covered with plywood or vinyl. The wood eaves are boxed on the lateral elevations, although

Figure 7.85.  
SHPO Site Number 0558



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Oblique, Looking Northeast

the façade eaves are missing large sections of soffit and fascia, and open on the gable ends, which are clad with pressed fiberboard siding and contain triangular louvre vents (Figure 7.86). SHPO Site Number 0559 is situated on a roughly rectangular 0.6-acre lot. The vacant house has a setback of approximately 50 feet, and front and rear mature trees visible to the rear of the house.

SHPO Site Number 0559 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0559 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0559 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Numbers 0560–0560.03 – 2213 Gramling Road***

SHPO Site Number 0560 faces north from its site on Gramling Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records do not provide any build date information, and, while the side gable bungalow does not appear to be represented on the 1913 Orangeburg County Soil Survey Map, it and SHPO Site Number 0560.01 (a frame monitor barn) do seem to be represented on the 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County. Therefore, SHPO Site Numbers 0560 and 0560.01 are assumed to have been built circa 1930.

SHPO Site Number 0560 has a three-bay façade with a central entry sheltered by a projecting gabled roof, although the raised brick porch extends beyond the gable roof and across the east façade bay. The front door has three vertical lights in the upper half and three horizontal inset panels in the lower half. The porch and stairs have metal railings with spiral balusters. Gabled wings with roof ridges several feet below the core roofline are attached to both side elevations, and an exterior brick chimney is appended to the east elevation of the core in front of the east wing. Visible windows include six-over-six wood (core) and one-over-one vinyl (wings) sashes. The front porch gable roof is supported by boxed wood columns, and the gable end has weatherboard siding, but the rest of the house's exterior is clad with vinyl. The eaves also appear to be wood, and the foundation is brick pier with infill (Figure 7.87).

SHPO Site Number 0560.01 is a small, frame, monitor barn located to the rear (southwest) of the house and also faces north towards Gramling Road. The rectangular frame building is

Figure 7.86.  
SHPO Site Number 0559



A. Façade, Looking North



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest

Figure 7.87.  
SHPO Site Number 0560



A. Oblique, Looking Southeast



B. Façade, Looking South

one story tall and has shed-roofed wings on both side elevations of the front-gabled core. The roof is clad in PBR metal panels. The barn has open wood eaves with exposed rafter tails on the side elevations, and it is clad primarily with weatherboard siding, although flushboard siding is visible on the west elevation. Although the building's façade is mostly obscured by a privacy fence, an open doorway is visible in the west-side wing, but no other openings are visible. The foundation is also not visible (Figure 7.88a).

SHPO Site Number 0560.02 is a frame shed located approximately 60 feet to the southeast of the house. The gabled, frame building rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation, and a shed roof extension on the south elevation nearly doubles the footprint. The exterior is clad with pressed fiberboard (Masonite) siding, and the gable roof is covered with PBR metal panels. Horizontal two-over-two wood sash windows are centered in the west and north (street-facing) elevations of the core, and double-leaf wood doors are centered in the east elevations of both the core and the addition. Rectangular wood louvre vents are also centered in both gable ends of the core (Figure 7.88b). The building is not present in 1963 aerial imagery but does seem to appear in 1974, so it is assumed to have been oconstructed circa 1970.

SHPO Site Number 0560.03 is a frame-and-concrete-block monitor barn located approximately 550 feet to the southeast of the house at the northeast end of a large agricultural field. Based on 2024 Google Earth imagery, the field is still in use, despite the fact that the barn is massively overgrown by surrounding foliage and does not itself appear to be in active use. The building faces northwest towards the house, and the two-story core has a frame structure, while the shed-roofed wings on both side elevations have exposed concrete-block wall structures with frame roof structures on top that connect to the sidewalls of the core. The remaining roof cladding is PBR metal panels, and the frame exterior is clad with unpainted weatherboard. The core façade contains a central over-height double-leaf doorway that retains one of its vertical flushboard wooden doors with triangular-strap side hinges; the hayloft door above it retains its single vertical flushboard wooden door, and a multi-light wood window is visible in the façade of the west-side wing. An open shed roof storage area is visible on the west elevation, and the "skip siding" on the uppermost rows of weatherboard siding on the core lateral elevations represents a vernacular method of ventilation. The foundation is not visible (Figure 7.88c). The building is not present in 1958 aerial imagery but does appear in 1963, so it is assumed to have been constructed circa 1960.

SHPO Site Numbers 0560–0560.03 are situated on an approximately 38-acre property that, in addition to the surveyed buildings, also contains at least two mobile homes, multiple non-historic or prefabricated outbuildings, an approximately 16-acre agricultural field, and an approximately five-acre pond, in addition to large wooded and lawn areas. SHPO Site Numbers 0560–0560.03 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

Figure 7.88.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0560.01-0560.03

A. SHPO Site Number 0560.01,  
Looking Southeast



B. SHPO Site Number 0560.02,  
Looking Southeast



C. SHPO Site Number 0560.03,  
Looking Southeast



Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Tax and deed records indicate that members of the Gramling family have owned the property since at least the 1960s (and likely much longer), but dozens of Orangeburg County properties, including more than a dozen others on Gramling Road, are listed under the Gramling name—so SHPO Site Numbers 0560–0560.03 are not significant for their association with the Gramling family (OCROD 1387:120). Under Criterion C, the buildings were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. Although SHPO Site Number 0560 is a bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Numbers 0560.01 and 0560.03 are monitor barns, and SHPO Site Number 0560.02 is a non-descript shed building, and all three are common rural outbuilding types that do not possess significance for their engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Numbers 0561 and 0561.01 – 123 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0561 faces east from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1972, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The house has a brick veneer exterior, which conceals the foundation, and a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles. A vinyl-clad addition on the south end of the rear elevation extends the original rectangular footprint to an L. The raised entry-bay-only porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by scrolled metal columns. The wood eaves are boxed on the lateral elevations and the porch gable roof, but are open on the gable ends, and the rear addition eaves are vinyl clad. The gable ends contain triangular louvre vents. The front door is non-historic, and observable windows are horizontal two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows, with faux shutters on the façade (Figure 7.89).

SHPO Site Number 0561.01 is a well house or shed located in the front yard, approximately 50 feet from the northeast corner of SHPO Site Number 0561. The small rectangular brick building is consistent in style and materials with the main house and is assumed to have been built contemporaneously with it. The gabled roof is clad with composition shingles, and the shingles and wooden eaves are both in failing condition. The foundation is not visible, although it is likely on a slab (Figure 7.89c). SHPO Site Numbers 0561 and 0561.01 are situated on a roughly rectangular 0.6-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, and landscaping includes front and rear lawns that contain mature trees and plantings.

Figure 7.89.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0561 and 0561.01

A. Façade, Looking West



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest



C. SHPO Site Number 0561.01,  
Looking Southwest



SHPO Site Numbers 0561 and 0561.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0561 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0561.01 is a well house of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### *SHPO Site Number 0562 – 127 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0562 faces east-west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1972, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The house has a roughly rectangular footprint with a small protruding wing at the south end of the rear elevation. SHPO Site Number 0562 is topped by a laterally gabled roof clad with PBR metal panels, and it is clad in brick veneer with the rear addition seamlessly tied in. The brick cladding conceals the foundation. The house's small gabled porch roof is supported by scrolled metal columns and it, and the rear addition's shed roof, are clad in PBR metal panels. The eaves are boxed on the lateral elevations and porch roof but are open on the gable ends, and all are clad with vinyl. The windows are horizontal two-over-two double-hung wood sashes with faux shutters on the façade. A side entry is located on the south elevation (Figure 7.90). SHPO Site Number 0562 is situated on a rectangular, approximately half-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, and landscaping includes front and rear lawns that contain mature trees and plantings. The house appears to be vacant.

SHPO Site Number 0562 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0562 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0562 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.90.  
SHPO Site Number 0562



A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Façade, Looking West

## *SHPO Site Number 0563 – 128 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0563 faces west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1974. The house has a roughly rectangular footprint with a small protruding wing at the north end of the rear elevation. The house is topped by a laterally gabled roof covered in composition shingles and is clad in brick veneer, which conceals the foundation (Figure 7.91). The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof that has detached from the main roof on its south-side junction and is in a state of collapse. An unsheltered side entrance is present on the north elevation. Additionally, the house's observable windows are non-historic vinyl sashes, the front door is non-historic, and the eaves and porch roof gable end are clad with vinyl and aluminum. SHPO Site Number 0563 is situated on a rectangular, approximately half-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 50 feet and overgrown front and rear lawns with mature trees.

SHPO Site Number 0563 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0563 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0563 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0564 – 133 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0564 faces east from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1972, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The house has a roughly rectangular footprint, a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation, though it appears that the house may rest on a concrete slab. A small, shed roof wing is at the south corner of the rear elevation, and an attached, pass-through carport extending from the building's south end. The overhanging carport roof is supported along its south side by three square wooden posts. The raised, entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof that is supported by scrolled metal columns. The boxed eaves are wood. The house's observable windows are

Figure 7.91.  
SHPO Site Number 0563



A. Façade, Looking East



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

one-over-one wood sashes; all are single windows except for the triple set on the façade. The front door is obscured by a storm door, and there is a side entrance within the carport on the south elevation (Figure 7.92). SHPO Site Number 0564 is situated on a rectangular, approximately half-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, and landscaping includes large front and rear lawns with foundation plantings on the front, north, and rear elevations.

SHPO Site Number 0564 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0564 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0564 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0565 – 132 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0565 faces west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1974. The house has a rectangular footprint, a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and a brick veneer exterior, which conceals the foundation. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by scrolled metal columns. Observable windows, including the picture window located in the northernmost façade bay, are horizontal two-over-two wood sashes, and the façade also has two sets of paired windows and a compact window, while the side elevations have single windows. The front door is obscured by a security door that features a metal “gate design” with finialed balusters and a scrolled ornament that is similar to the porch columns. The north elevation has an unsheltered side entrance. The eaves, porch roof gable end, and triangular gable vents are clad with vinyl and aluminum (Figure 7.93). SHPO Site Number 0565 is situated on a rectangular, approximately half-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 50 feet, front and rear lawns with façade foundation plantings, and a concrete driveway that terminates under a non-historic prefabricated detached carport.

Figure 7.92.  
SHPO Site Number 0564



A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest

Figure 7.93.  
SHPO Site Number 0565



A. Façade, Looking East



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

SHPO Site Number 0565 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0565 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0565 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## ***SHPO Site Numbers 0566 and 0566.01 – 137 Devine Court***

SHPO Site Number 0566 faces east from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1970, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The house has a rectangular footprint, including the interior of the attached carport at the north end, which contains a doorway in the rear (west) wall that most likely accesses a storage room. The overhanging carport roof is supported along its north side by the storage room and two scrolled metal columns. The house's laterally gabled roof is clad with PBR metal panels, and the brick veneer exterior conceals the foundation, though it appears that the house may rest on a concrete slab. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small, shed roof that is supported by square wood posts. An exterior chimney is appended to the façade immediately to the left of the entrance. Observable windows are non-historic vinyl sashes. The boxed eaves and gable ends above the eaves are vinyl clad, and triangular louvre vents are in both gable ends. The front door is not historic, and a side entrance is within the carport on the north elevation (Figure 7.94).

SHPO Site Number 0566.01 is a well house located approximately 100 feet to the rear (northwest) of SHPO Site Number 0566. This small, rectangular brick building is consistent in style and materials with the main house and is assumed to have been built contemporaneously with it. The shed roof slopes towards the north and is covered with PBR metal panels. A small wood door is on the east side for accessing the interior. The foundation is not visible, although it is likely on a slab (Figure 7.94C). SHPO Site Numbers 0566 and 0566.01 are situated on a rectangular, approximately 0.9-acre lot that also contains several other non-historic or prefabricated outbuildings that were not recorded or assessed. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, and landscaping includes foundation plantings and large front and rear lawns that contain a few mature trees.

Figure 7.94.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0566 and 0566.01

A. Oblique, Looking Southwest



B. Oblique, Looking Northwest



C. SHPO Site Number 0566.01,  
Looking Northwest



SHPO Site Numbers 0566 and 0566.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0566 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. The house was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0566.01 is a well house of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0567 – 138 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0567 faces west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1974. The house has a roughly rectangular footprint with a small protruding wing at the north end of the rear elevation, a laterally gabled roof clad with PBR metal panel, and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by square wood posts, and the porch sides and steps are lined with balustered wood railings. Observable windows are horizontal two-over-two wood sashes, including the picture window located in the northernmost façade bay. The eaves and inset face of the porch roof gable end are wood-clad, and there are triangular gable vents in both gable-end elevations. The front door is non-historic, and the north elevation has an unsheltered side entrance (Figure 7.95). SHPO Site Number 0567 is situated on a rectangular, approximately half-acre lot that also contains a non-historic frame outbuilding that was not assessed. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, fenced front and rear lawns with mature trees at the back, and a concrete driveway that terminates at the northeast (rear) corner of the house.

SHPO Site Number 0567 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0567 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0567 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.95.  
SHPO Site Number 0567



A. Façade, Looking East



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

## **SHPO Site Numbers 0568 and 0568.01 – 145 Devine Court**

SHPO Site Number 0568 faces east from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1974. The house has a roughly rectangular footprint with a small protruding wing at the south end of the rear elevation, a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof, and there is an unsheltered side entrance on the south elevation. The front door is obscured by a storm door, but appears to be non-historic, and the boxed eaves and inset face of the porch roof gable end are wood-clad. Observable windows are non-historic vinyl sashes, including the picture window flanked by sash windows in the southernmost façade bay (Figure 7.96).

SHPO Site Number 0568.01 is a well house located approximately 60 feet southeast of SHPO Site Number 0568 in the front yard near the driveway entrance. This small, rectangular brick building is consistent in style and materials with the main house and is assumed to have been built contemporaneously with it. The roof is covered with a tarp, so the covering is not visible, but it appears to have been a shed roof. The foundation is not visible, though it likely sits on a slab (Figure 7.96c). SHPO Site Numbers 0568 and 0568.01 are situated on a roughly rectangular, approximately one-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet, and landscaping includes front and rear lawns, a few mature trees in the back, and some foundation plantings along the south side.

SHPO Site Numbers 0568 and 0568.01 were evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resources are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, the resources were evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0568 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. SHPO Site Number 0568.01 is a well house of no distinct style or type that does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resources are recommended not eligible, either individually or collectively, for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.96.  
SHPO Site Numbers 0568 and 0568.01

A. Oblique, Looking Northwest



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest



C. SHPO Site Number 0568.01,  
Looking Northwest



## *SHPO Site Number 0569 – 144 Devine Court*

SHPO Site Number 0569 faces west from its site on Devine Court. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this Compact Ranch House was built in 1974, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1974. The house has a roughly rectangular footprint with a small protruding wing at the north end of the rear elevation, a laterally gabled roof clad with composition shingles, and a brick veneer exterior that conceals the foundation. The raised entrance-bay-only front porch is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by scrolled metal columns. Observable windows are non-historic vinyl sashes, and the façade has a picture window in the northernmost façade bay and two sets of paired windows to the south of the entrance. The front door appears to be non-historic, and the north elevation has an unsheltered side entrance. The eaves and inset face of the porch roof gable end are wood-clad, and there are triangular gable vents in both gable-end elevations (Figure 7.97). SHPO Site Number 0569 is situated on a rectangular, approximately half-acre lot. The house has a setback of approximately 70 feet and large fenced front and rear lawns with minimal plantings and a gravel driveway on the north side.

SHPO Site Number 0569 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0569 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0569 is a Compact Ranch House, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## *SHPO Site Number 0570 – 3538 Five Chop Road*

SHPO Site Number 0570 faces north from its site on Five Chop Road. The Orangeburg County Tax Assessor records indicate this commercial building was built in 1970, and this is corroborated by its appearance in aerial imagery from 1973. The concrete-block building has a rectangular footprint, and the laterally gabled roof structure overhangs the building footprint approximately two feet on both gable-end elevations. The main roof eaves overhang on all four sides. The roof is covered with composition shingles, and the overhanging roof structure, soffit, and overhanging boxed eaves are plywood clad, while the faces of the gable ends have board-and-batten siding, as does the rear half of the building's west elevation. Other exterior walls are concrete block. There is one window at the north end

Figure 7.97.  
SHPO Site Number 0569



A. Façade, Looking East



B. Oblique, Looking Southeast

on the west side, but other observable windows are on the façade, and all are fixed, single-pane, rectangular or square types. None appear to be historic, and the metal-and-glass front door is a standard contemporary commercial type. The foundation is not visible (Figure 7.98). SHPO Site Number 0570 is situated on a roughly 2.3-acre lot that also contains an unassessed non-historic Quonset hut to the rear of SHPO Site Number 0570. SHPO Site Number 0570 has a setback of approximately 110 feet, and the western half of the lot has a grassy area and a stand of mature trees, while the portions surrounding the buildings are gravel parking and lay-down areas.

SHPO Site Number 0570 was evaluated for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criteria A and B, the resource is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Under Criterion C, Site Number 0570 was evaluated for significance in the area of architecture. SHPO Site Number 0570 is a concrete-block commercial building, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this building type, which is common in South Carolina. The building was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 7.98.  
SHPO Site Number 0570



A. Façade, Looking South



B. Oblique, Looking Southwest

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# 8. Summary, Recommendations, and Conclusions

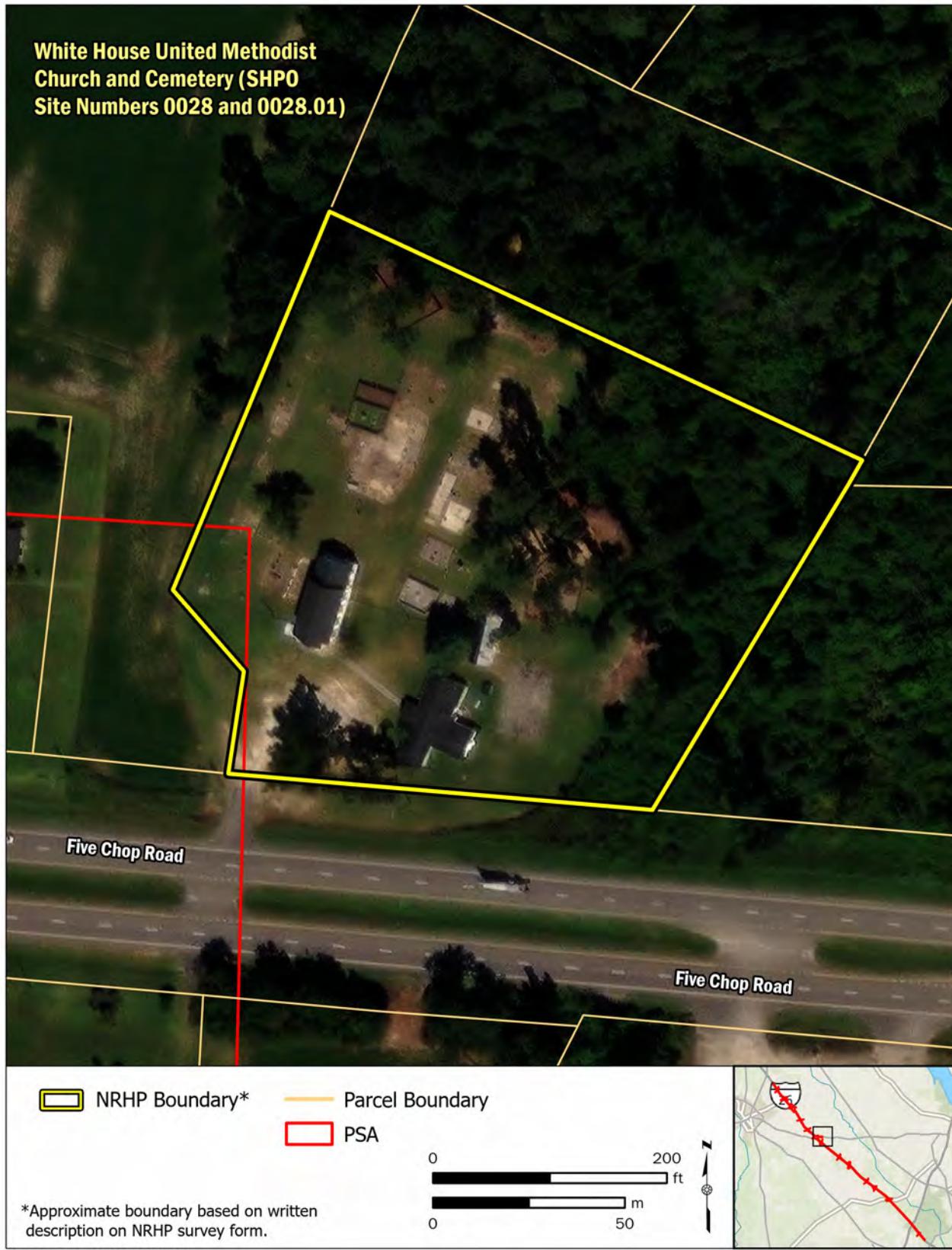
NSA completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey between MM 145 and 172 of I-26 to assist SCDOT in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). This investigation sought to identify all potentially significant cultural resources within the PSA and APE and evaluate these resources for inclusion in the NRHP. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Research*, and South Carolina's *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*.

The archaeological survey identified four new sites and five isolated finds. NSA recommends site 380R0456 and the five IFs as not eligible, and no further work is recommended. Sites 38DR0550, 380R0457, and 380R0458 could not be fully delineated within the PSA boundary and could therefore not be fully assessed. However, NSA believes that the evaluated portions of these sites do not contribute to the eligibility of the sites, and no further work is recommended for Sites 38DR0550, 380R0457, and 380R0458 within the PSA.

The historic architectural survey identified and evaluated 56 previously unrecorded resources and 25 new subresources. The survey also revisited six previously recorded resources and one previously recorded subresource; three of those resources are not extant, and one, the White House United Methodist Church (SHPO Site Number 0028), is listed in the NRHP. Three new subresources associated with two previously recorded resources were recorded, and one, the White House United Methodist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0028.01/Site 380R0462) is recommended a contributing resource of the already listed church. Figure 8.1 depicts the NRHP boundary for the church and cemetery and also shows the PSA overlap with the cemetery.

Figure 8.1.

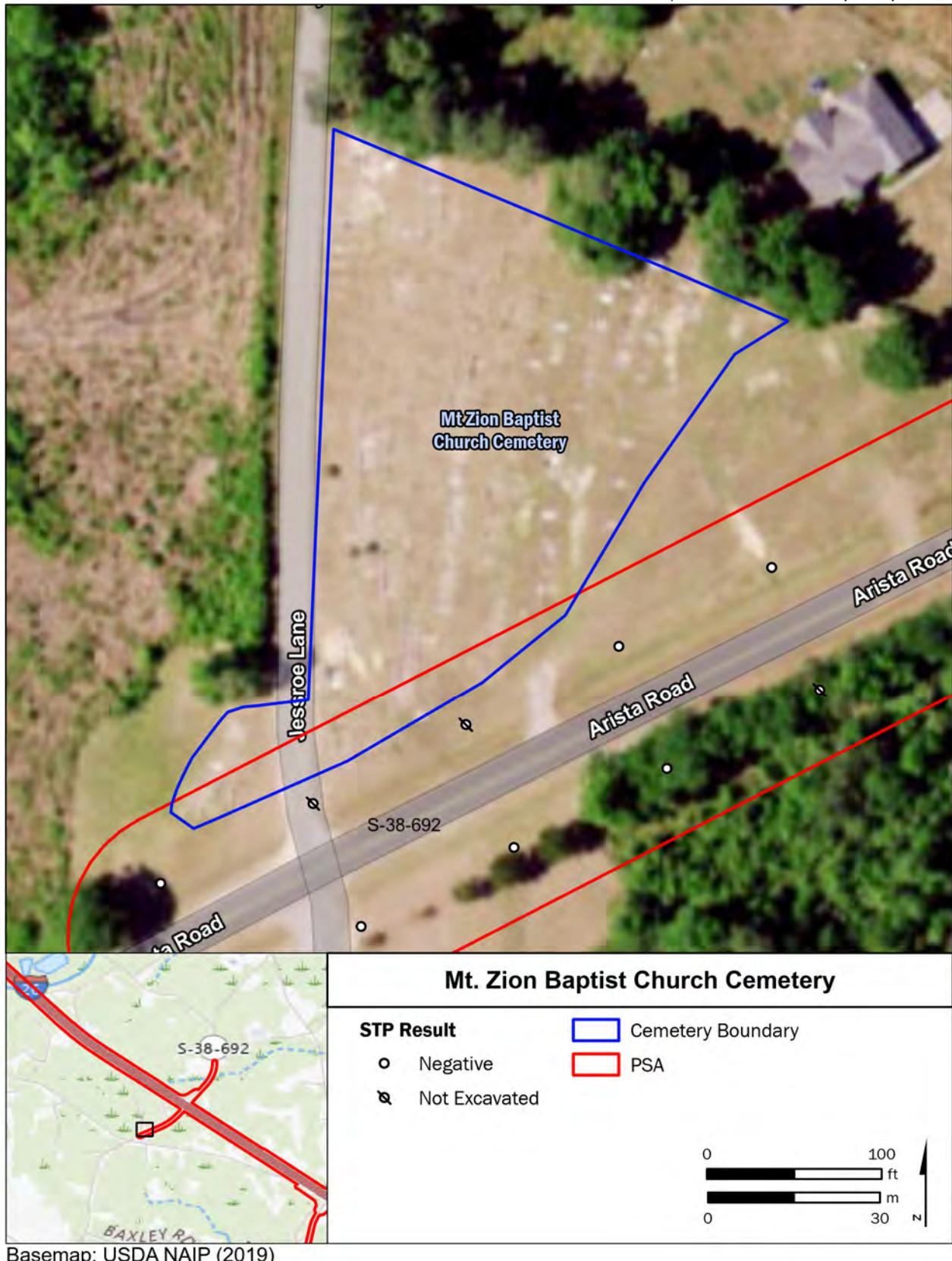
NRHP Boundary for the White House United Methodist Church and Cemetery (SHPO Site Numbers 0028 and 0028.01/Site 380R462) with PSA Overlap Depicted



In addition to SHPO Site Number 0028.01, the survey included documentation and evaluation of four other cemeteries, but none of these or any of the other revisited or newly surveyed resources or subresources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Three of the four other cemeteries, not including the Pearson-Cain Family Cemetery, were evaluated and assessed for the NRHP in a multidisciplinary manner as both historic architectural and archaeological resources. Brantley Cemetery also underwent a certain degree of archival and chain of title research, as specified in the project scope. Three of the cemeteries, including the NRHP-contributing White House United Methodist Church Cemetery, the Brantley Cemetery, and the Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery (see Figure 8.2), are either bisected by or contained entirely within the project area. All cemeteries are protected under several South Carolina laws, such as South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-6000, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards. Regardless of eligibility, the roadway design must avoid adverse impacts to these historic resources.

NSA recommends avoidance of potential ground-disturbing activities and other negative effects of construction occurring near the cemeteries within the PSA, such as site preparation, materials laydowns, and temporary orange barrier fencing around the cemetery boundaries. Consideration should be given to any negative effects of increased traffic and construction-area overflows to the Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery and White House United Methodist Church and Cemetery, given the relative lack of setback on Arista Road for the former and the historical significance for the latter resources. Meanwhile, Brantley Cemetery's location within the I-26 Median means that, should avoidance not be feasible, it will require removal and relocation. That process is outlined in three additional phases within the project scope (Identification; Mapping, Excavation, and Analysis; and Reinterment). If potential disturbances cannot be avoided or if any improvements will occur near or within the cemetery boundary, a monitoring plan that adheres to the provisions set out in the SCDAH *Guidance for Archaeological Site Monitoring* should be developed for the proposed construction tasks.

Figure 8.2.  
Site Boundary for the Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0545.01/  
Site 380R0459) with PSA Overlap Depicted



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# Appendix A: Archaeology Survey Results Map



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 1 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 2 of 32



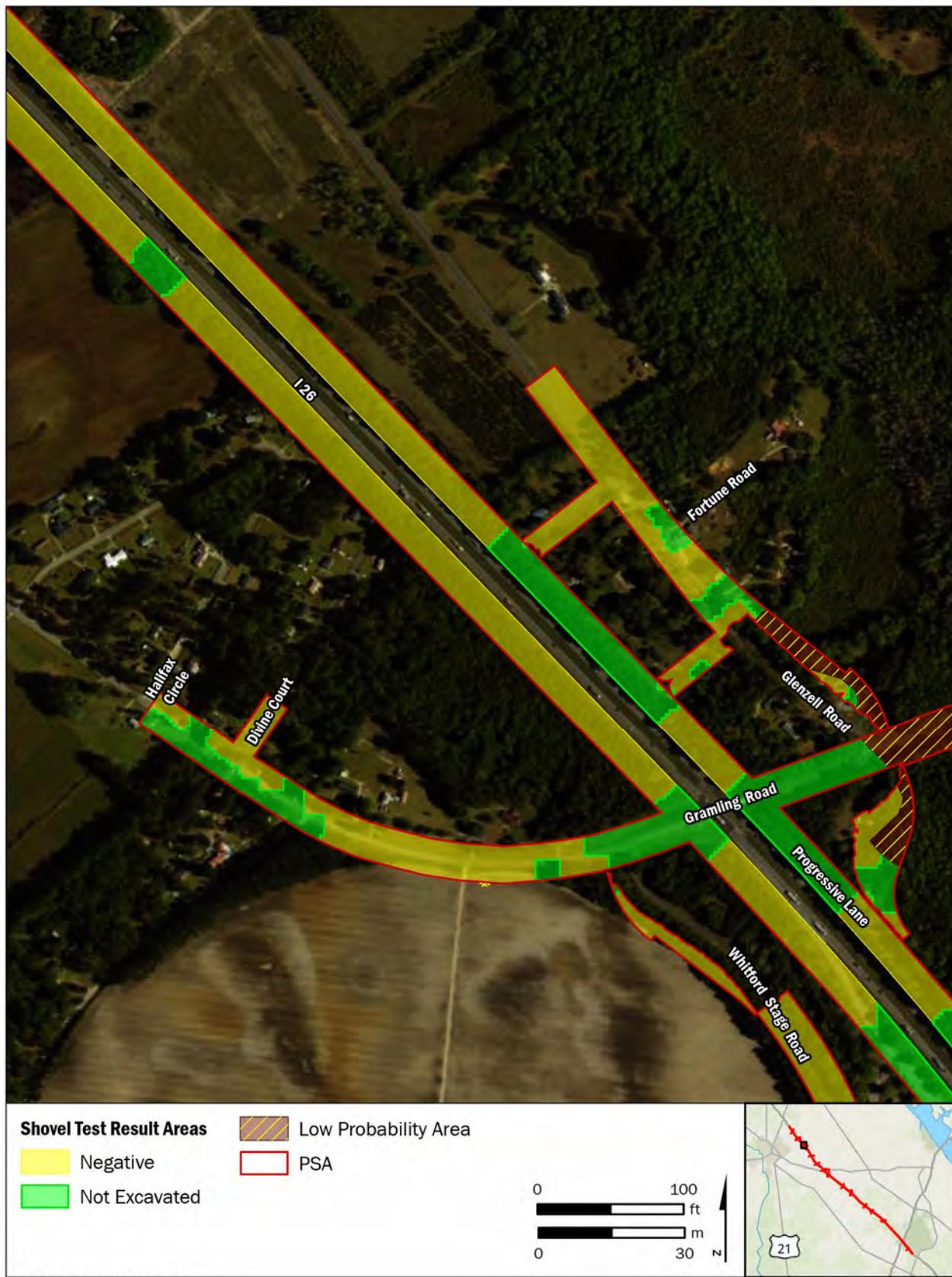
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 3 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 4 of 32

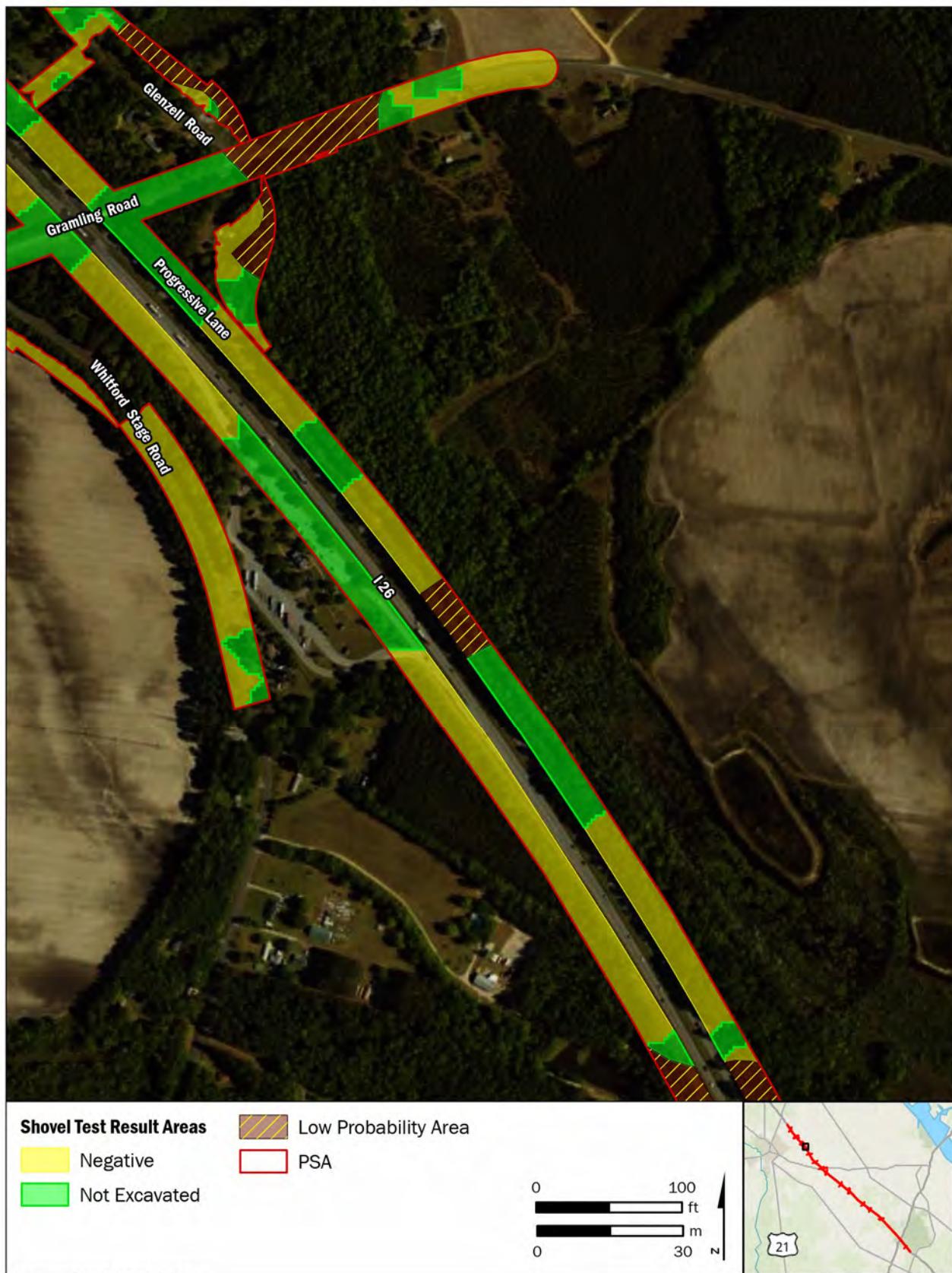


Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 5 of 32

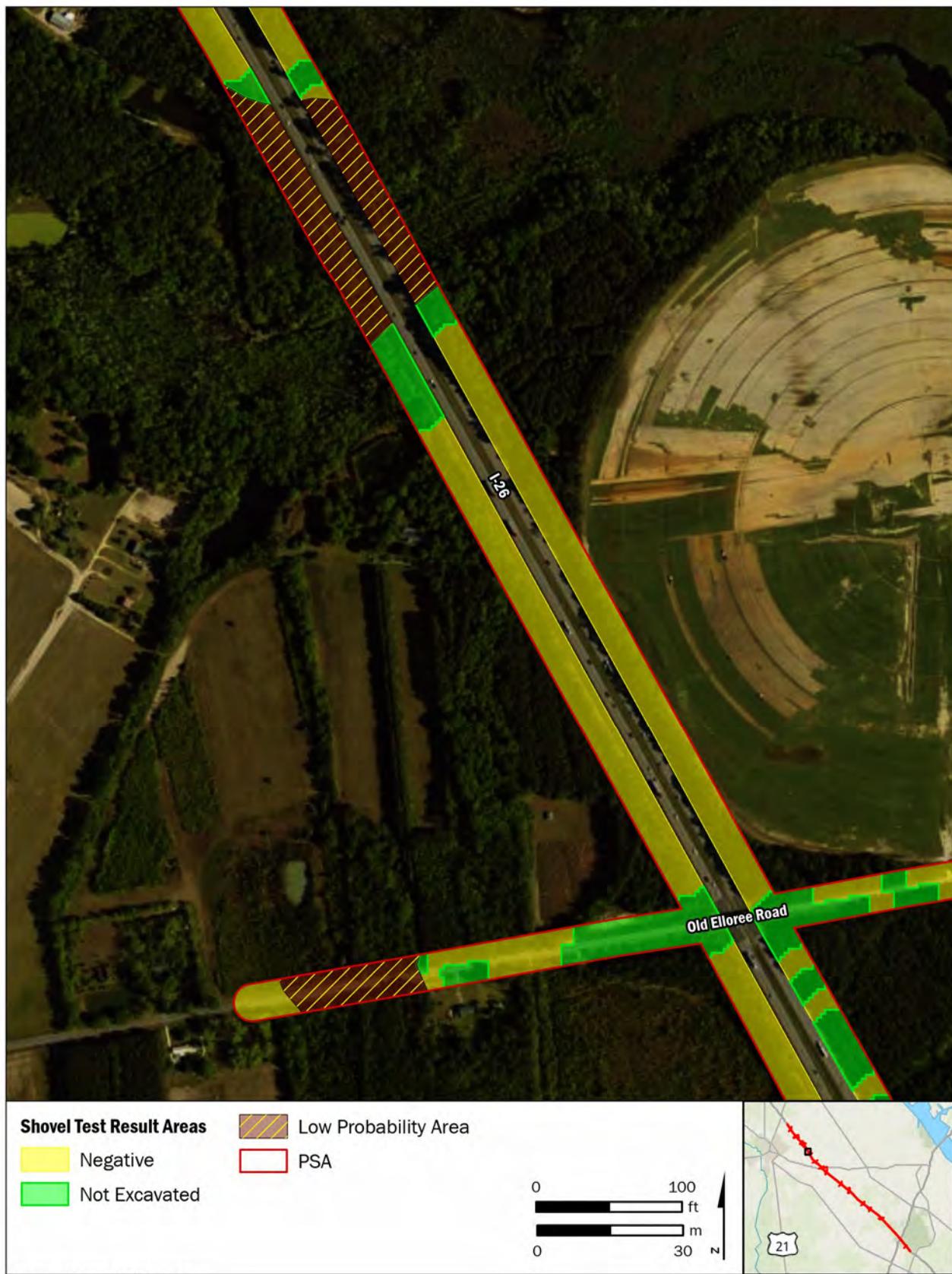


Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

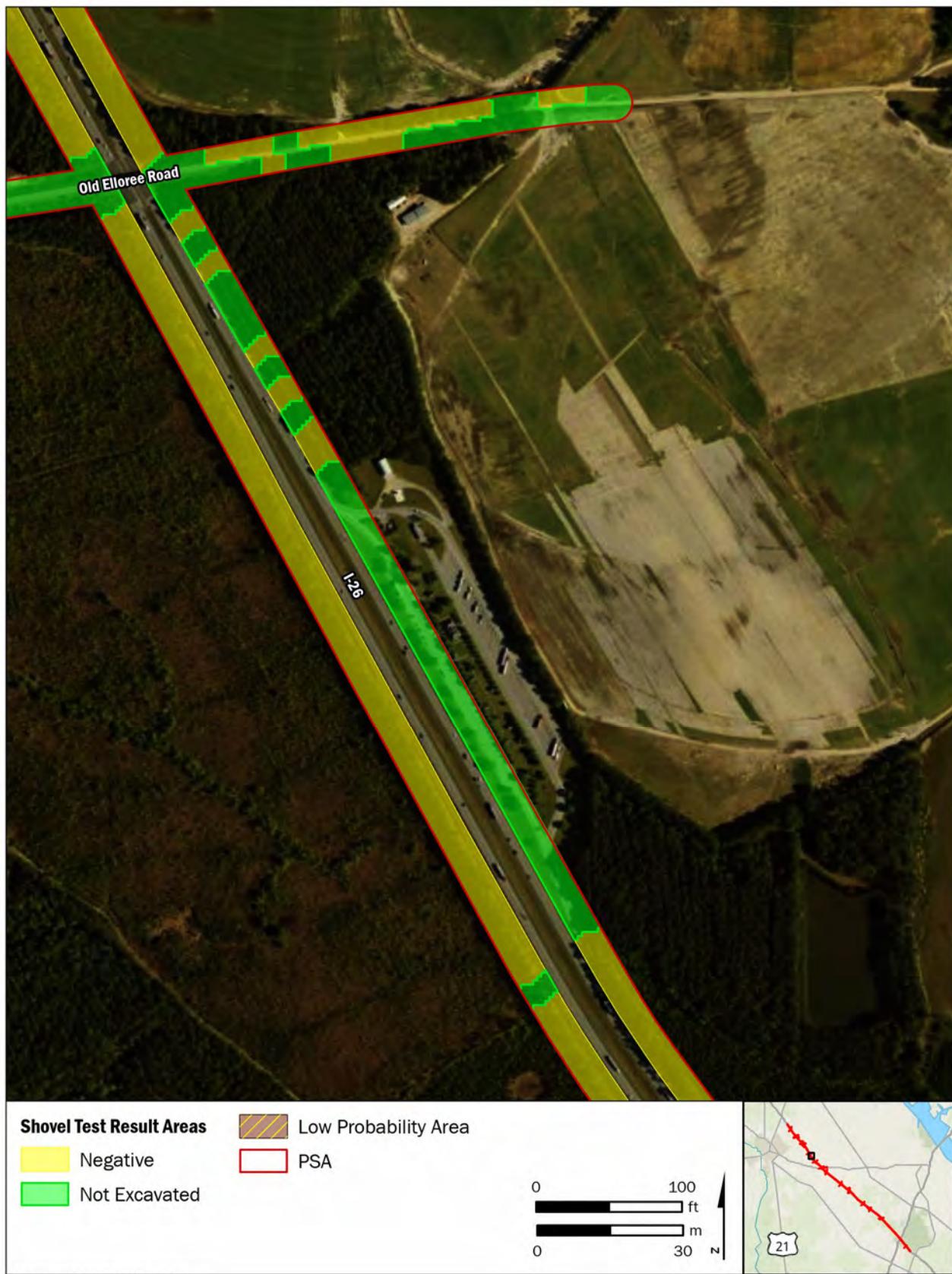
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 6 of 32



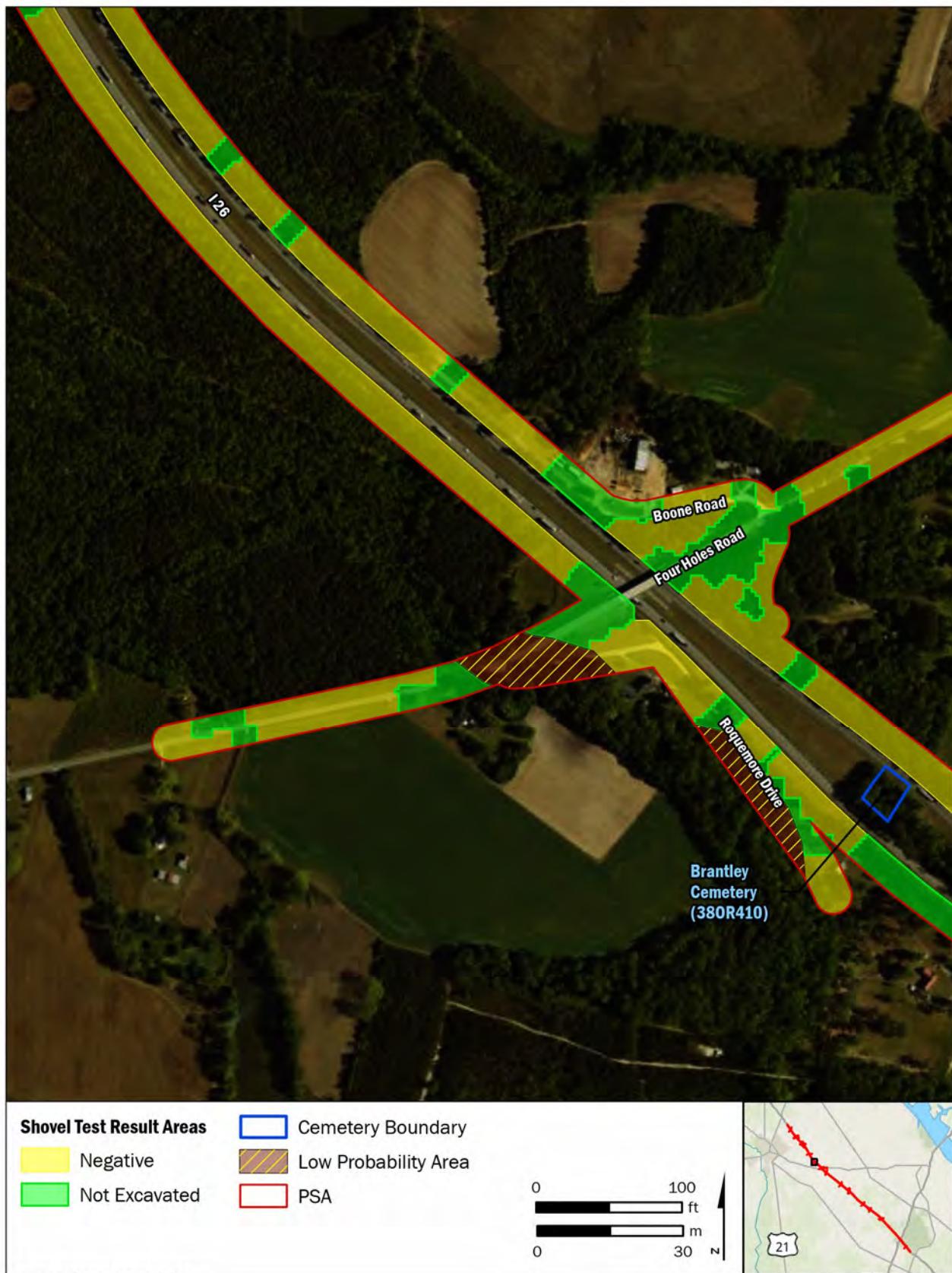
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 7 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 8 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 9 of 32



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2021)

Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 10 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 11 of 32



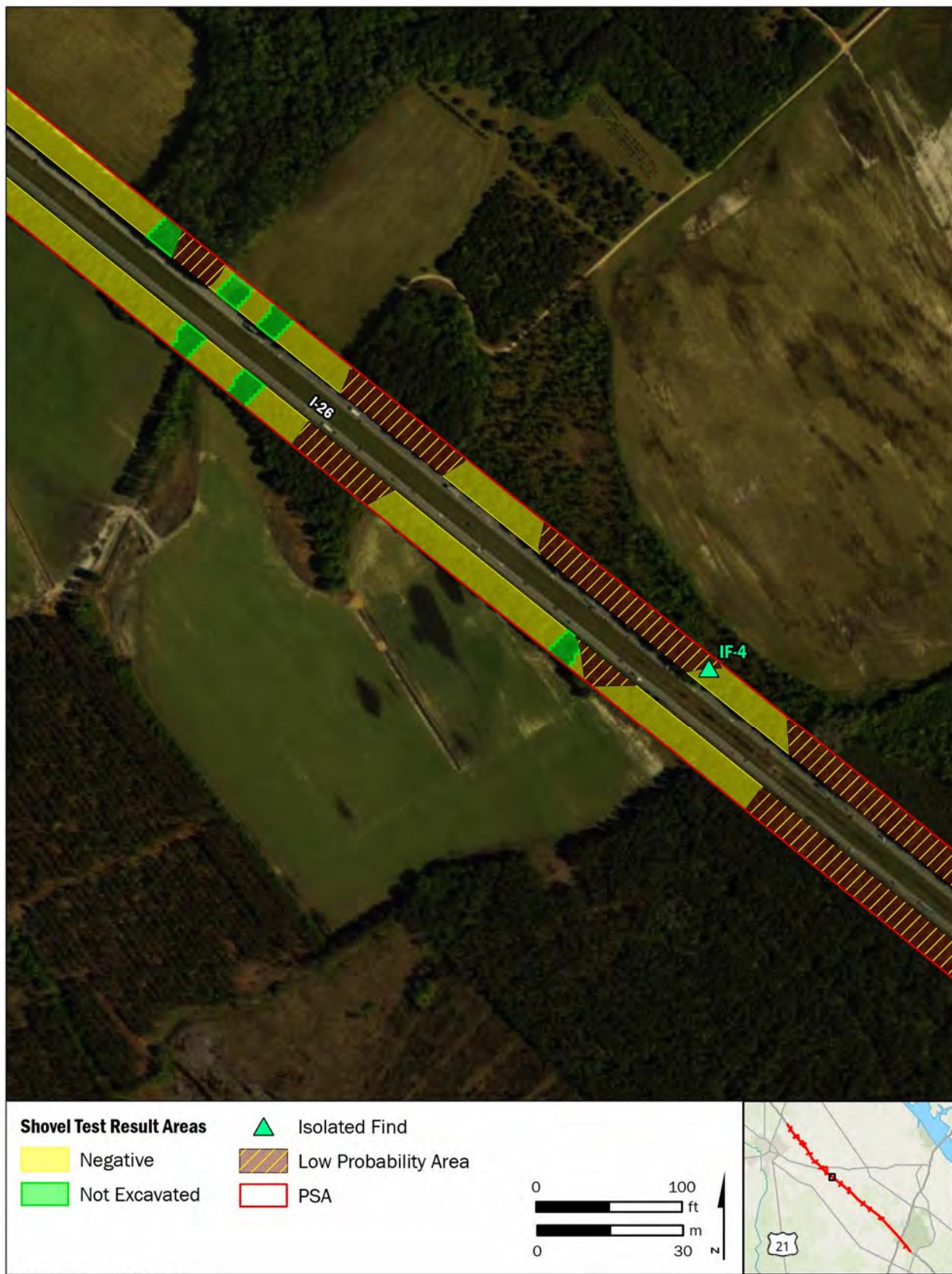
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 12 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 13 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 14 of 32



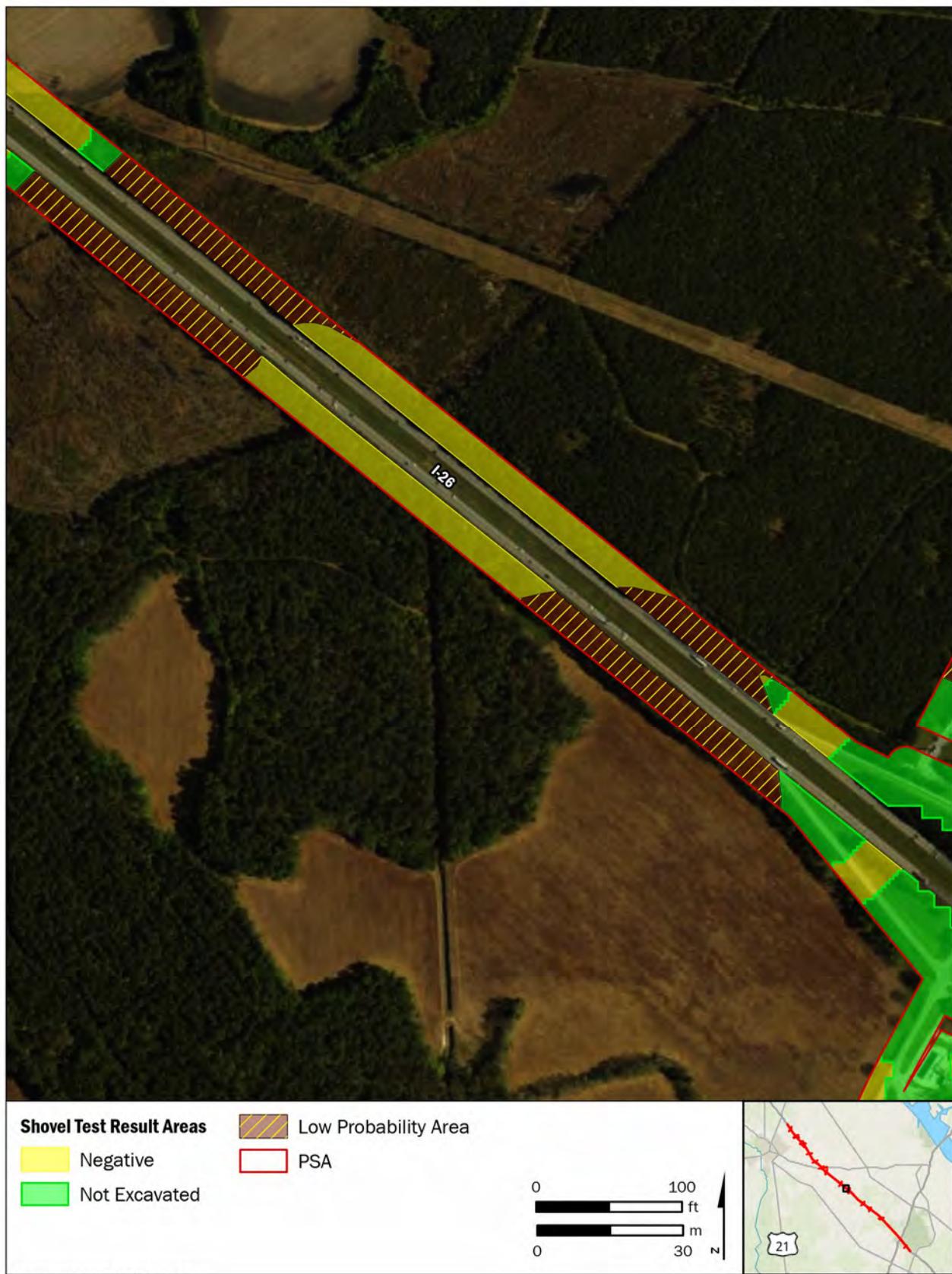
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 15 of 32



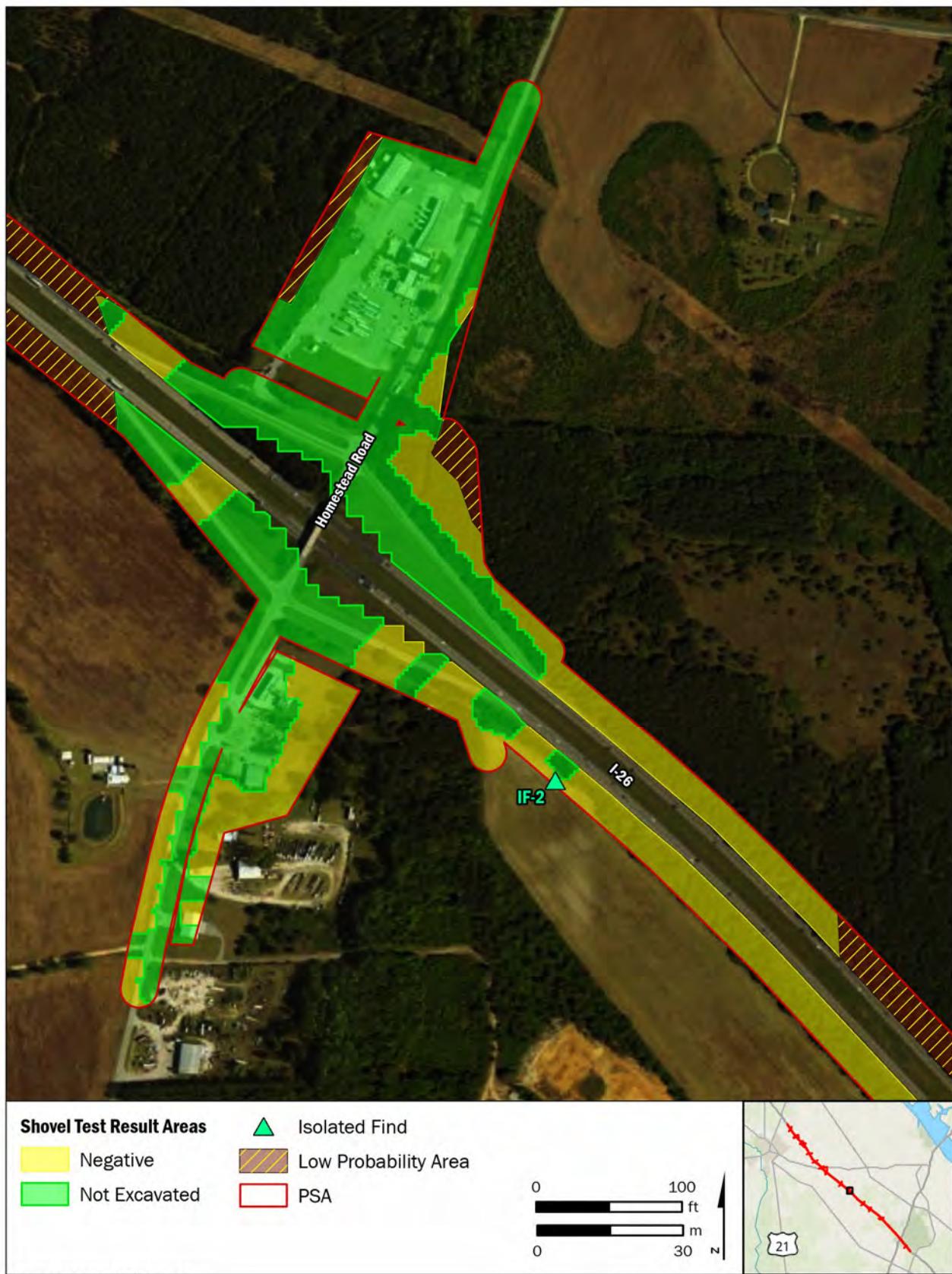
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 16 of 32



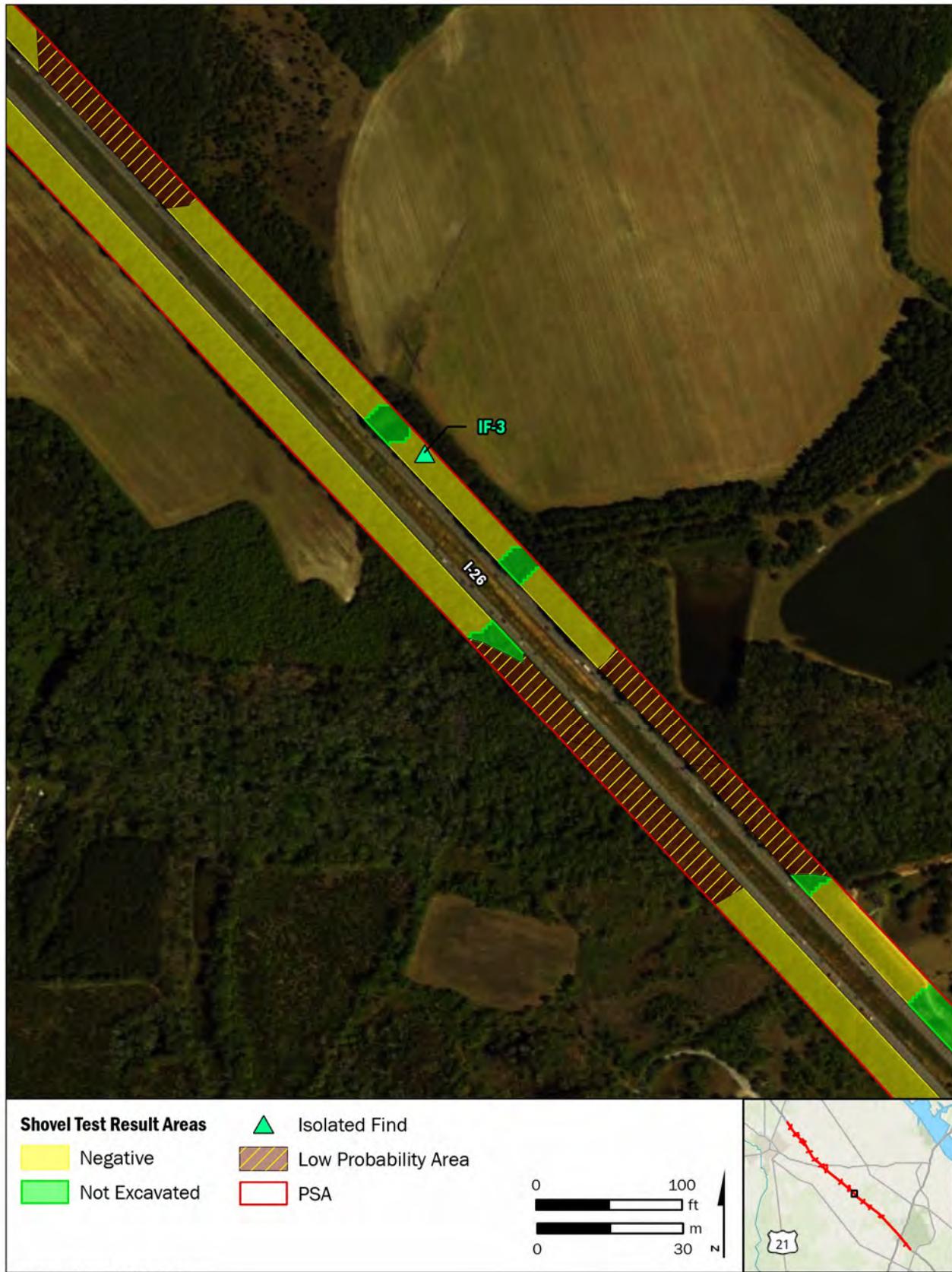
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 17 of 32



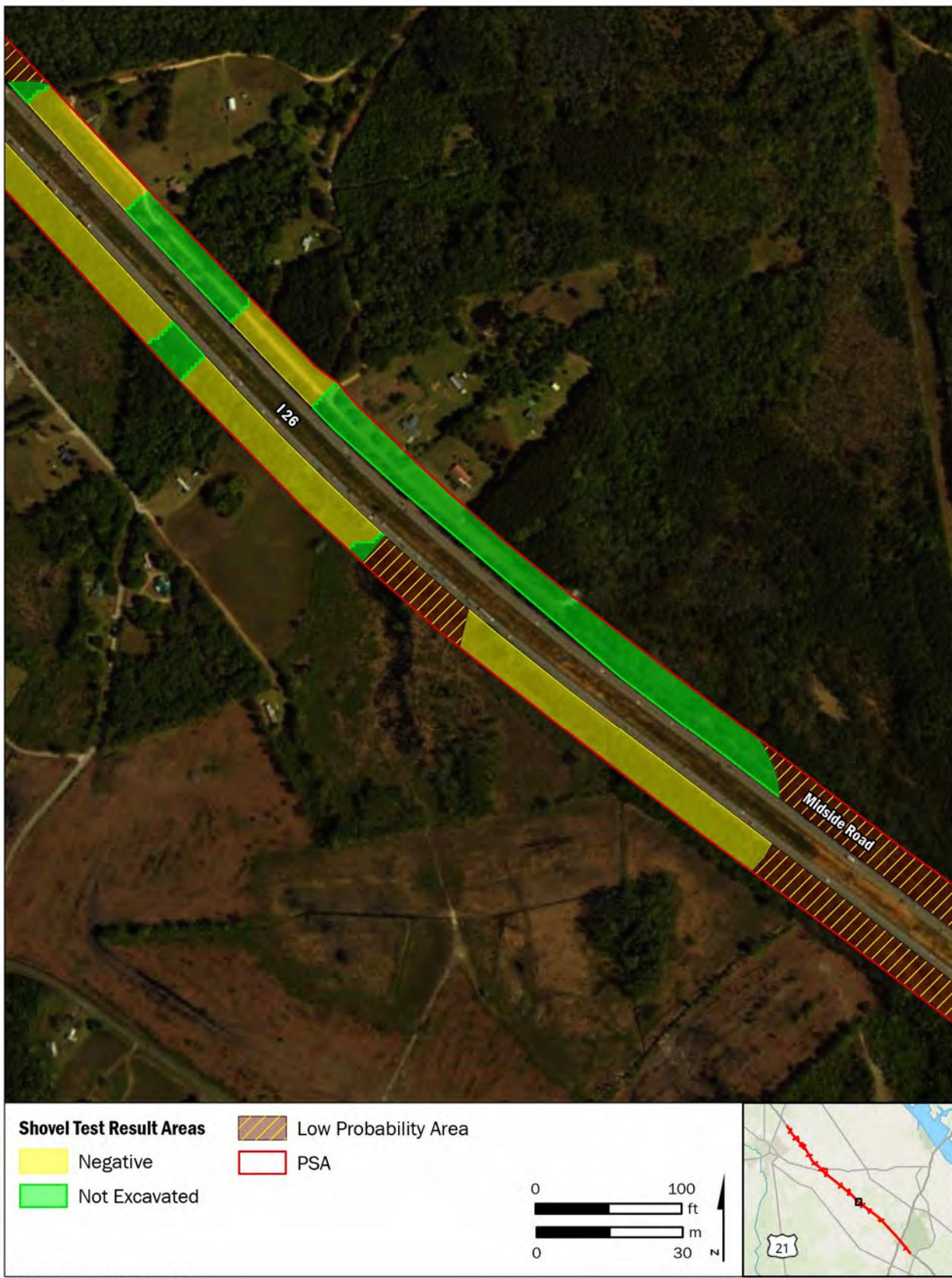
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 18 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 19 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 20 of 32

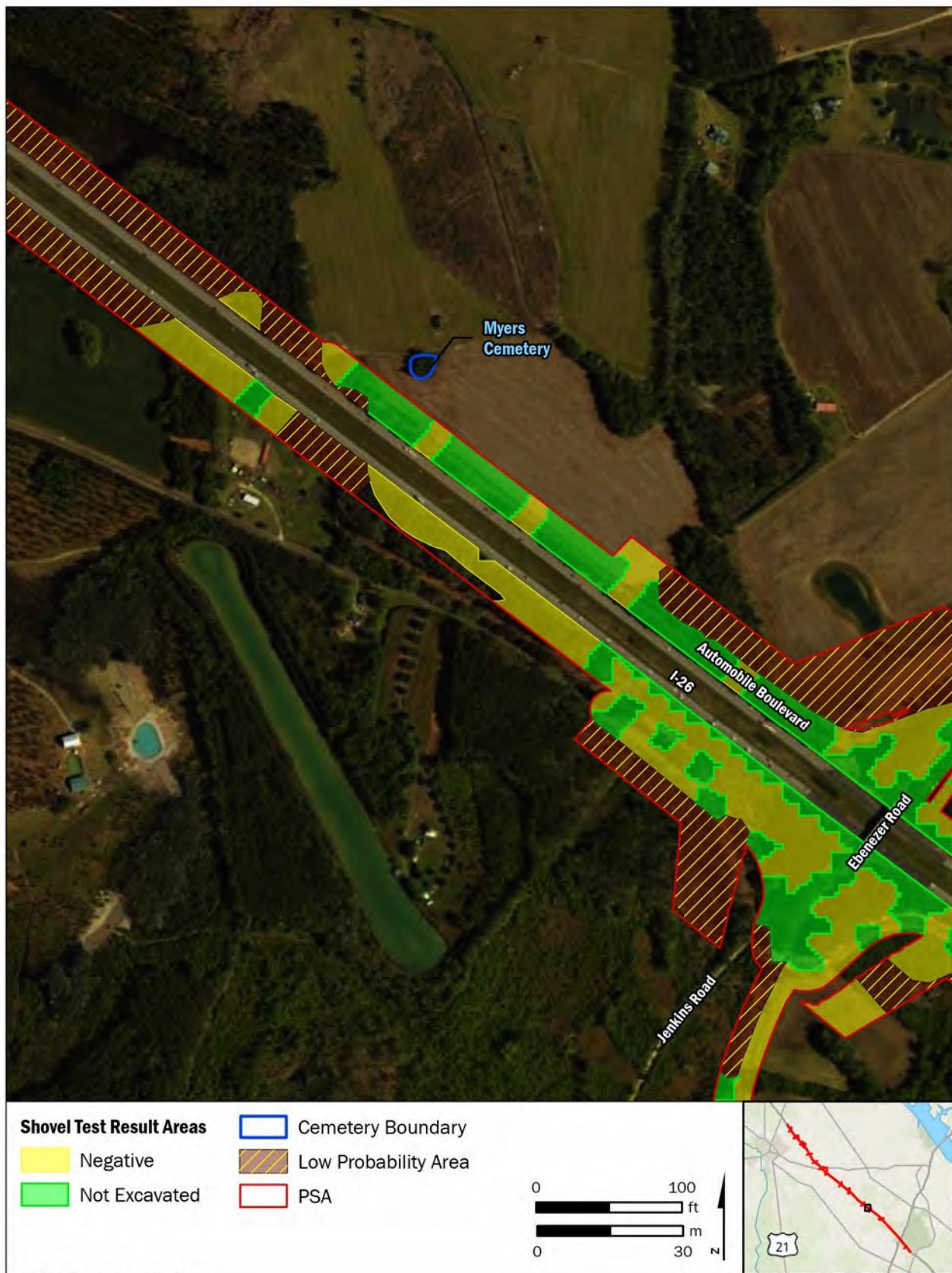


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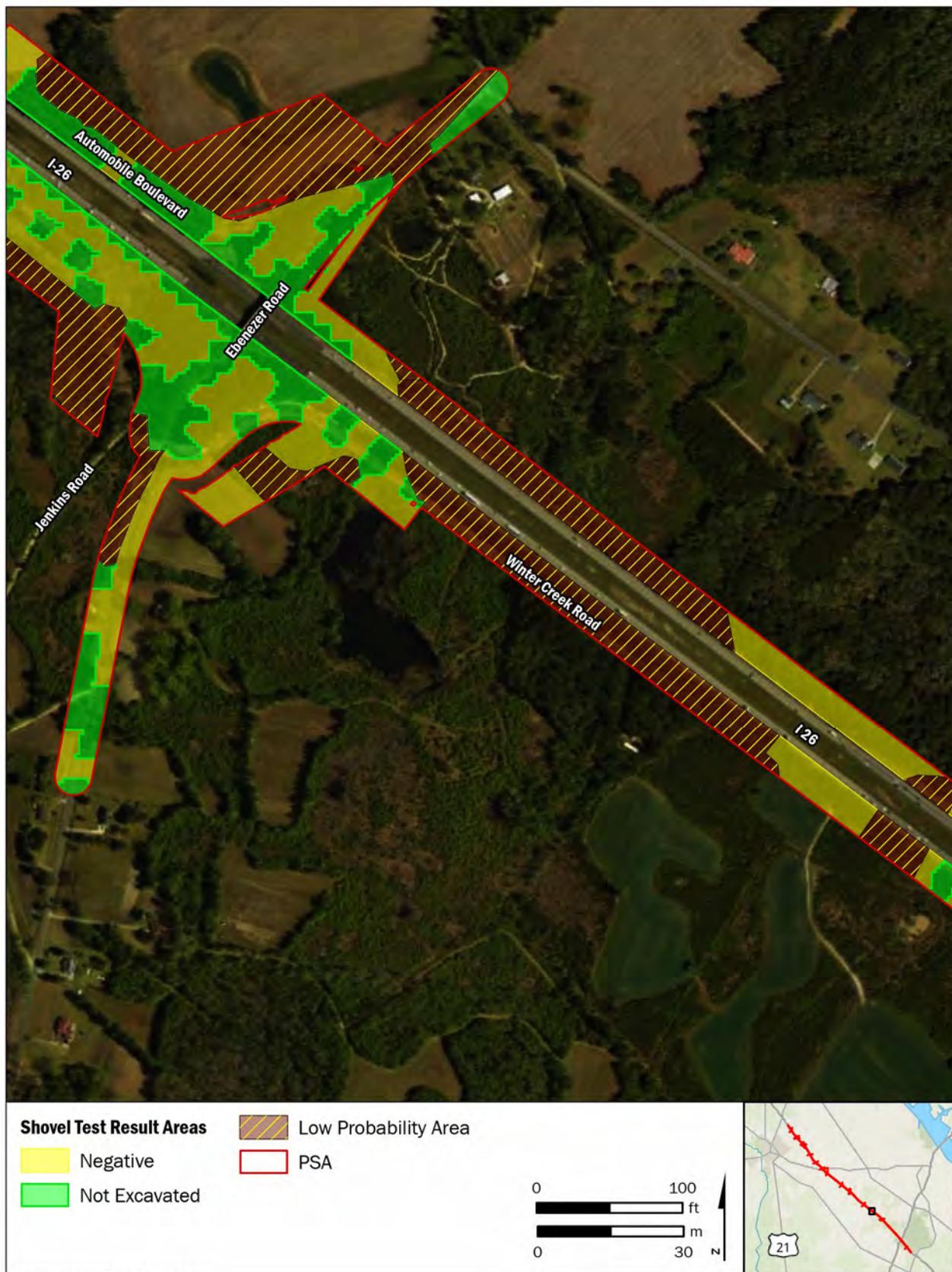
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 21 of 32



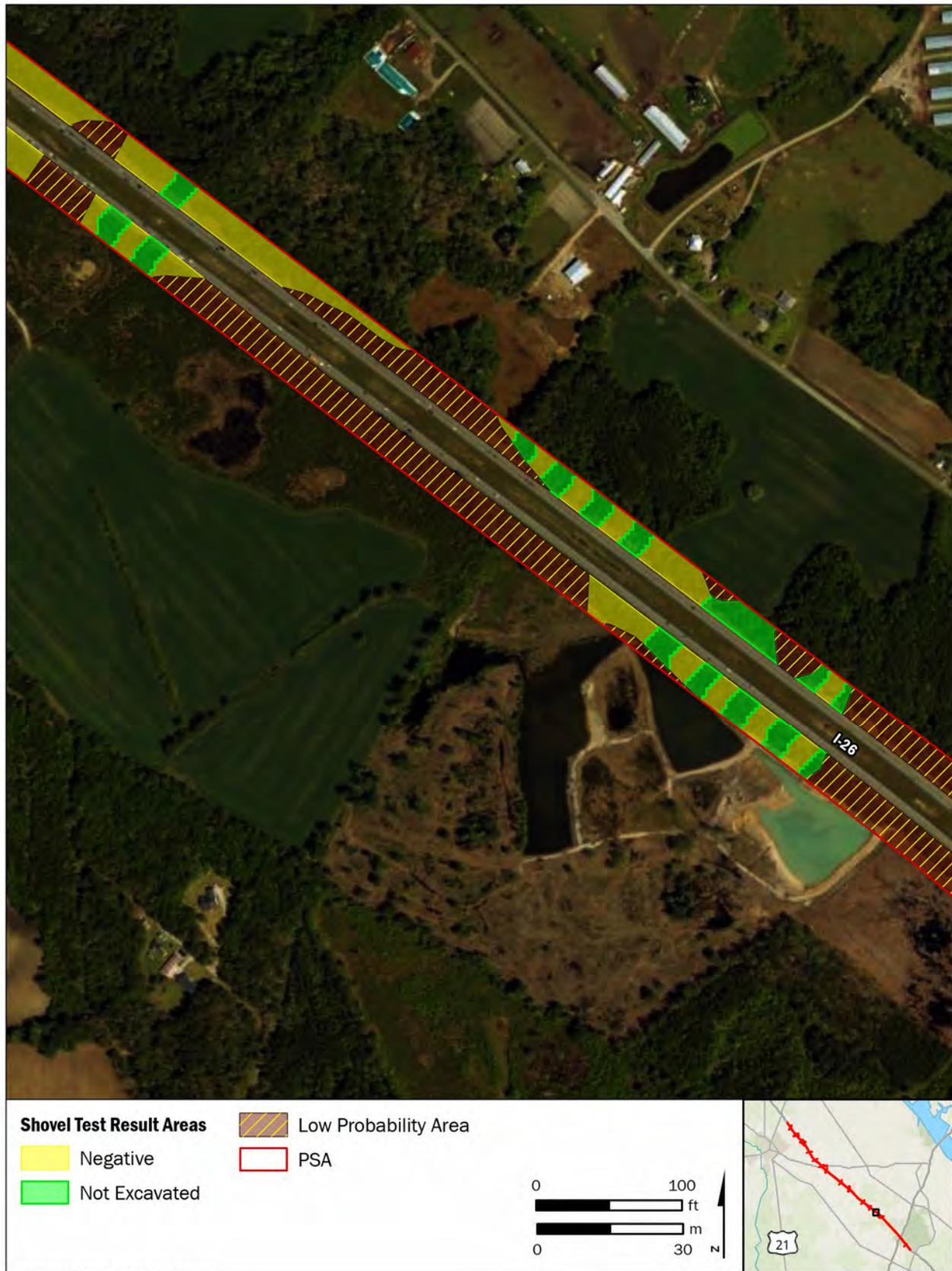
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 22 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 23 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 24 of 32



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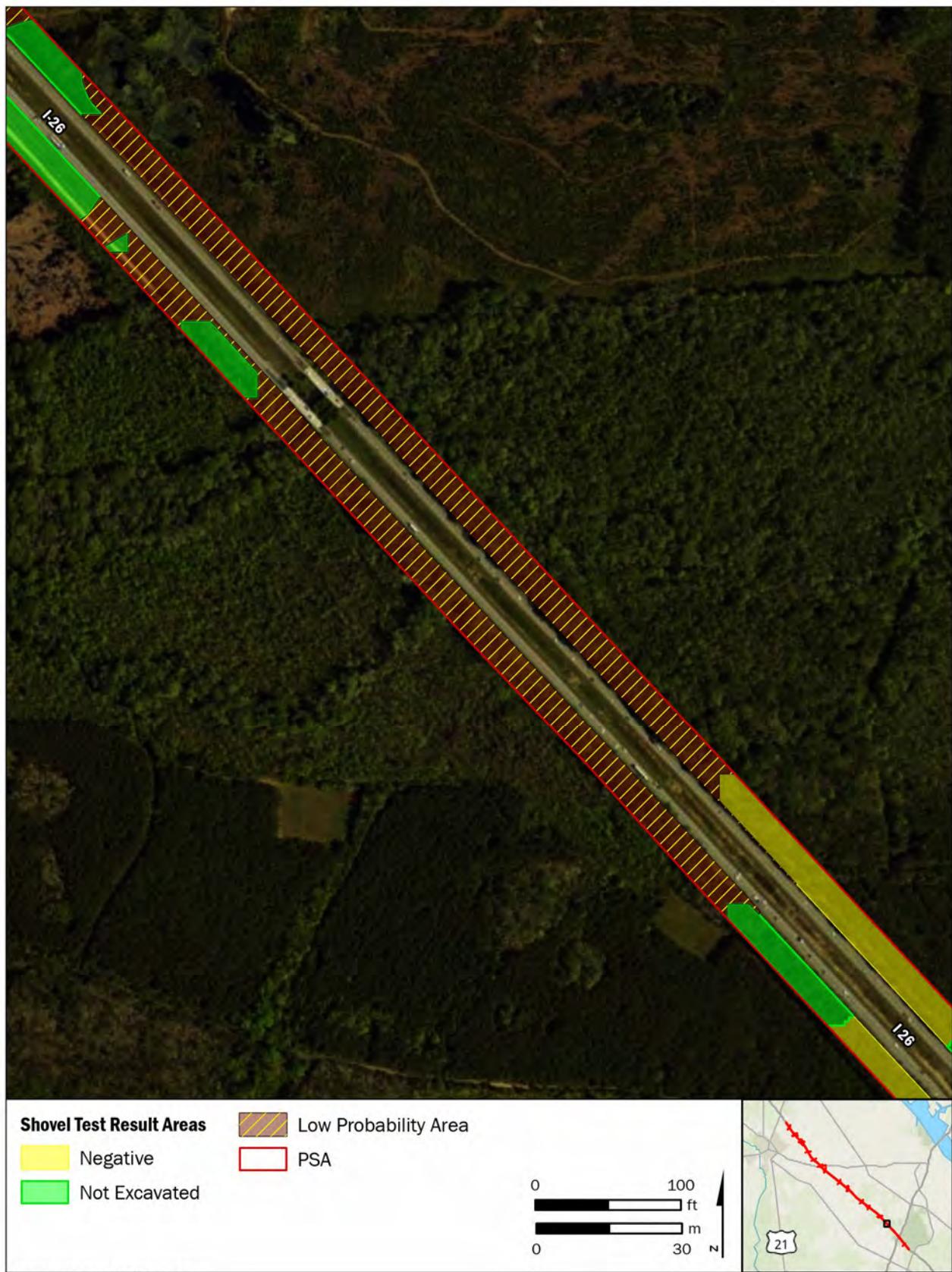
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 25 of 32



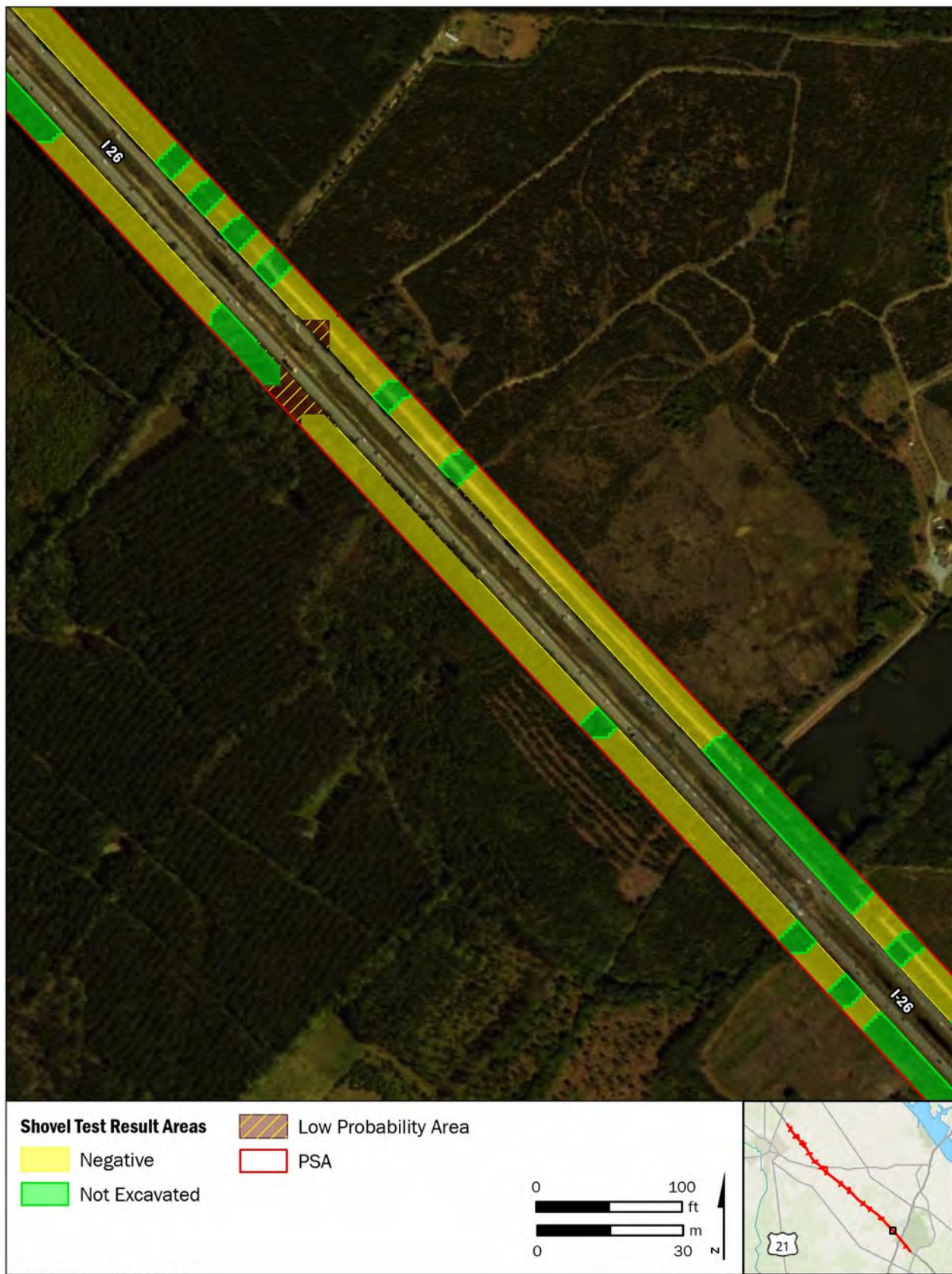
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 26 of 32



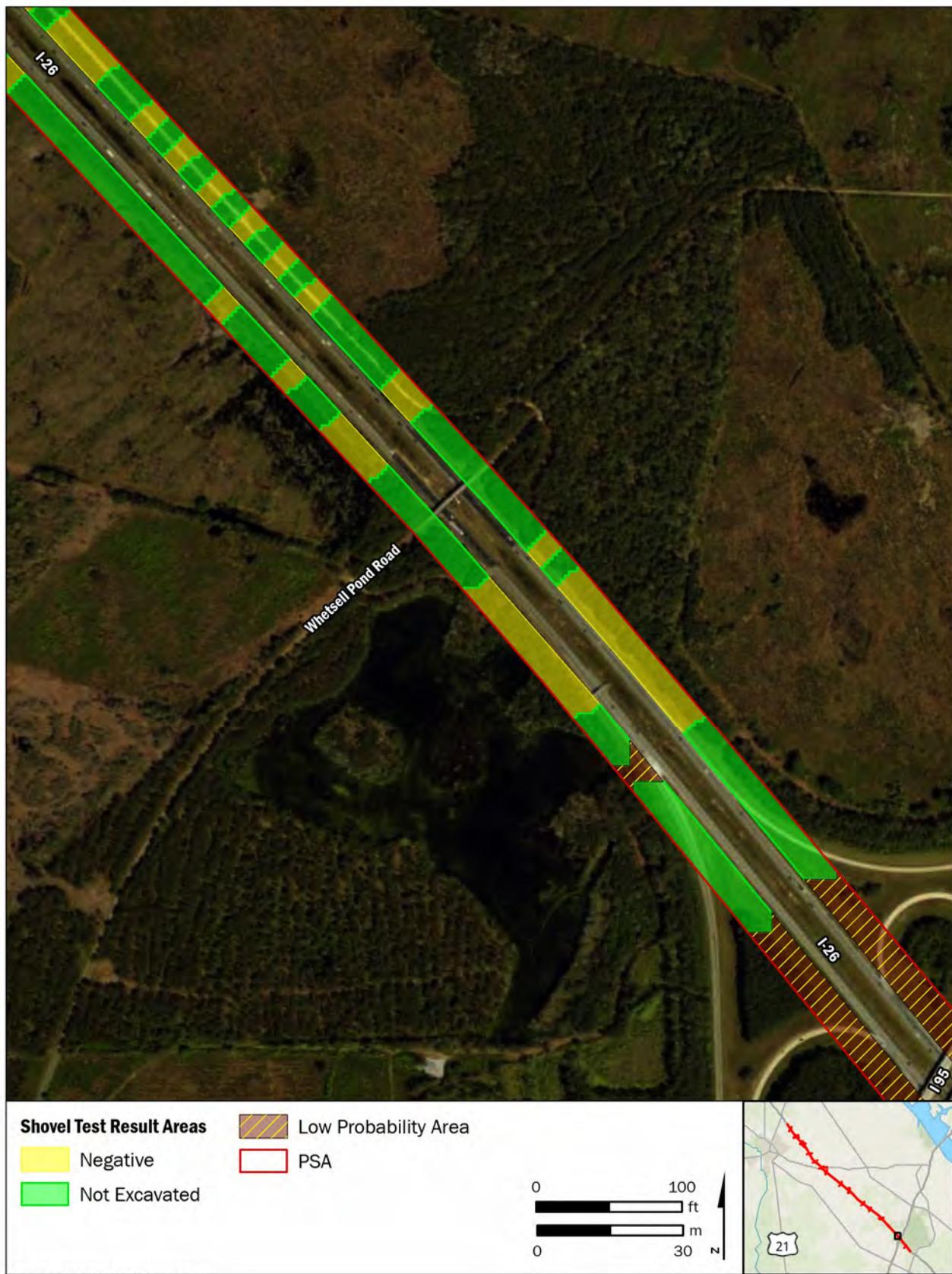
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 27 of 32



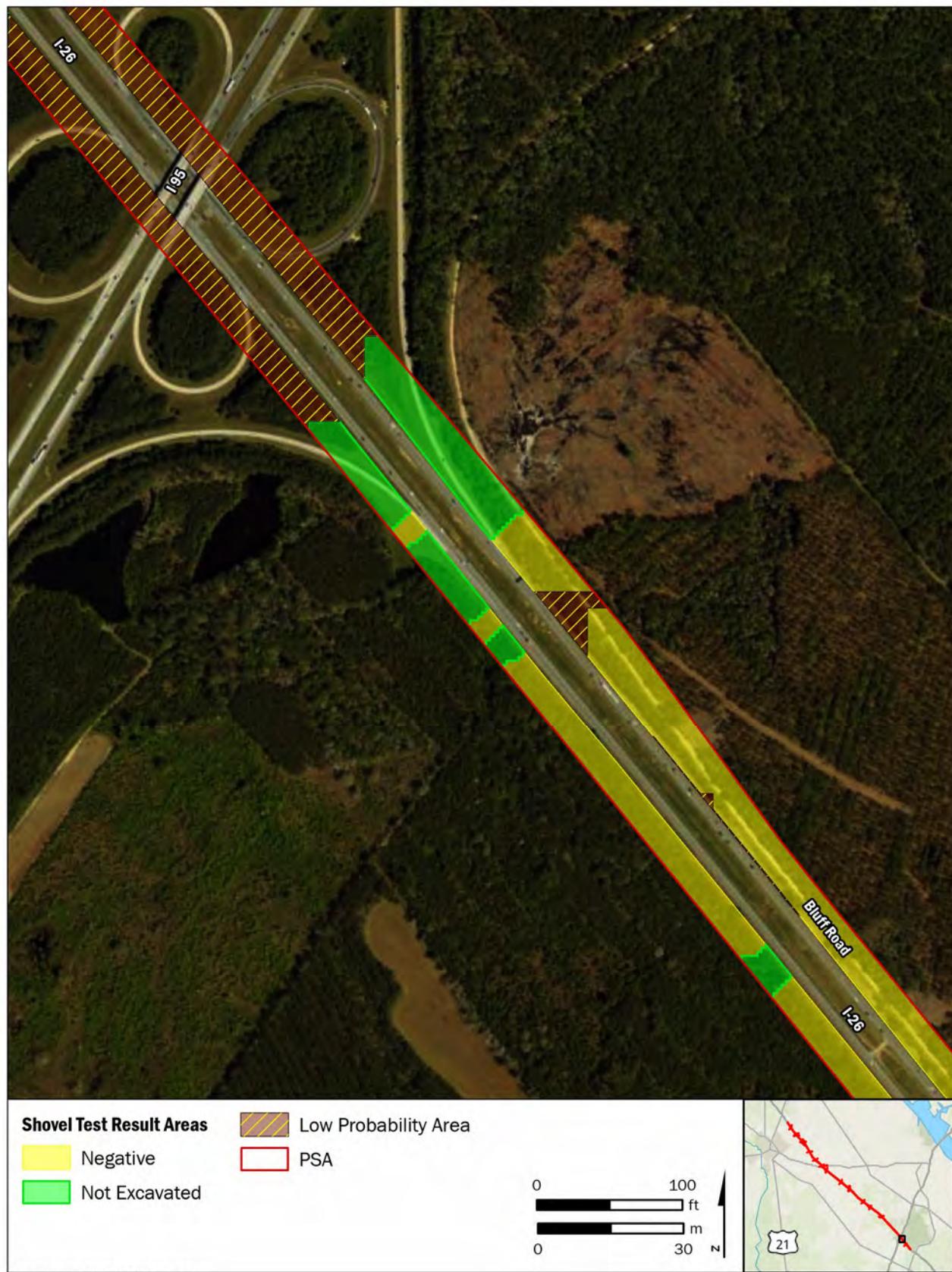
Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 28 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 29 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 30 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 31 of 32



Appendix A.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map 32 of 32



# Appendix B: Artifact Catalog



## Specimen Catalog

County: Dorchester and Orangeburg

State: South Carolina

Project: I26 MM145-172 Survey (2024)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38DR550	1	STP 1270	N500 E500	25-35 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (11.36g)	Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Temper, Quartz Inclusions, Stamped-Check Exterior, Plain Interior	9/23/24
38DR550	2		N500 E510	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.18g)	Flake-Fragment	9/23/24
38DR550	3	STP 1276	N530 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (3.29g)	Whiteware, Unidentified	9/23/24
38DR550	3	STP 1276	N530 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (11.55g)	Whiteware, Edgeware, Unidentified, Curved impressed, fragmented incomplete rim, possible pearlware	9/23/24
38DR550	3	STP 1276	N530 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (0.87g)	Whiteware, Dipped	9/23/24
380R00-IF1	4	STP 2862	N500 E500	20-60 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (0.26g)	Coastal Plain Chert, Flake-General	9/25/24
380R00-IF2	9	STP 857	N500 E500	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (11.16g)	Whiteware, Plain	10/3/24
380R00-IF3	12	STP 2180	N500 E500	10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (10.49g)	Coastal Plain Chert, Biface, Fragment	10/9/24
380R00-IF4	19	STP 2699	N500 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (11.53g)	Inclusions, Cord Marked Exterior, Plain Interior	10/16/24
380R00-IF5	20	STP 511	N500 E500	43-60 cmbs, Stratum III	1 (0.04g)	Coastal Plain Chert, Flake-General	10/22/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	4 (6.45g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	6 (7.26g)	Brick, Unidentified, Fragments	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.77g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (4.01g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Mortar	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.2g)	Porcelain, Plain	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	4 (8.09g)	Glass, Burned	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	9/25/24
380R456	5	STP 2873	N500 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	9/25/24
380R456	6		N515 E500	20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.64g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	9/25/24
380R456	6		N515 E500	20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.13g)	Whiteware, Plain	9/25/24
380R456	7		N515 E500	45 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (2.2g)	Glass, Burned	9/25/24
380R456	7		N515 E500	45 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (34.83g)	base fragment, no maker's mark	9/25/24
380R456	8		N485 E500	0-25 cmbs, Stratum II	2 (0.81g)	Container Glass, Clear	9/25/24
380R456	8		N485 E500	0-25 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (6.81g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	9/25/24
380R456	8		N485 E500	0-25 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (8.41g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	9/25/24

## Specimen Catalog

County: Dorchester and Orangeburg

State: South Carolina

Project: I26 MM145-172 Survey (2024)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
380R457	10			Surface	3 (5.16g)	Container Glass, Clear	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1 (2.42g)	Whiteware, Plain	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1 (4.57g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1 (1.42g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	4	Whiteware, Plain, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	2	Container Glass, Clear, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	Canning Seal, Milk Glass, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, 'solarized' glass, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	Container Glass, Aqua, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	(Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	10			Surface	1	'MEAKIN' visible with bottom of horse or unicorn, (Not Collected)	10/3/24
380R457	11	STP 549	N500 E500	35 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.75g)	side, probably Mason Jar	10/3/24
380R457	11	STP 549	N500 E500	35 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (21.95g)	Whiteware, Plain, Burned	10/3/24
380R458	13	STP 1800	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.48g)	Container Glass, Clear	10/10/24
380R458	14		N500 E515	0-17 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.71g)	Container Glass, Aqua	10/10/24
380R458	15		N500 E485	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.86g)	Container Glass, Clear	10/10/24
380R458	16		N500 E545	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I/II	3 (7.12g)	Container Glass, Amber	10/10/24
380R458	16		N500 E545	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I/II	1 (1.16g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	10/10/24
380R458	17		N490 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	8 (10.18g)	Container Glass, Clear	10/10/24
380R458	17		N490 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	4 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	10/10/24
380R458	17		N490 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (7.87g)	Container Glass, Amber	10/10/24
380R458	17		N490 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (52.16g)	Chain, Iron/Steel	10/10/24
380R458	17		N490 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (38.36g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragment	10/10/24

## Specimen Catalog

County: Dorchester and Orangeburg

State: South Carolina

Project:I26 MM145-172 Survey (2024)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
380R458	18			Surface	1 (2.6g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass, 'ZINC C...'	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	2 (8.8g)	Whiteware, Scalloped, Unimpressed Edgeware, Blue	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1 (4.06g)	Container Glass, Clear	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1 (12.21g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Aqua	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	2 (7.49g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Brick, Unidentified, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	8	Container Glass, Clear, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	2	Container Glass, Aqua, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Container Glass, Green, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Whiteware, Plain, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Container Glass, Clear, stippling, (Not Collected)	10/10/24
380R458	18			Surface	1	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, (Not Collected)	10/10/24



Appendix C: Brantley Cemetery  
(SHPO Site Number  
0349/Site 380R0410)  
Annotated Chain of Title  
Research



Date	Type	Deed or Plat Book:Page	Grantor or Surveyor	Grantee or Survey Client	Acres	Description or Notes
3/3/1889	Fee Simple Conveyance/Plat	26:582-584	Berry, Minnie H,	Segrest, W. Lawrence	125	Plat shows lands of W.S. Barton to the N of the surveyed area
1898/1912	Plat	7:129	Gramling, Fred H./Hawes, Edward	Barton, W.S.	approx. 900	This plat shows that the land to the N of the surveyed area - and on the N side of Middlepen Creek - was owned by E.W. Brantley; the plat also shows the Stroman Family Cemetery on the N side of Five Chop Rd, which definitively triangulates the location of the plat in relation to the median cemetery
3/3/1899	Fee Simple Conveyance	35:678	Snell, W. Hampton	Segrest, W. Lawrence	7.5	Land described as being in "Middle Township"
12/6/1902	Fee Simple Conveyance	41:310/330	Segrest, W. Lawrence	Brunson, Fannie G.	132.5 (7.5/125)	Land described as being in "Middle Township"; deed 41:310 is for the 7.5-acre parcel, while deed 41:330 is for the 125-acre parcel
12/8/1903	Fee Simple Conveyance	42:230	Brunson, Fannie G.	Stroman, Daniel Boone	132.5 (7.5/125)	Same parcels and land conveyed to F.G. Brunson the prior year
7/1/1919	Plat	5:10	Fredrick, F.W.	Brantley, T.F. vs Bozard, D.J.	195	Plat of the "Estate lands of Mrs. Ellison Brantley"; the southern boundaries of this plat match the northern boundaries shown on the 1898/1912 Barton plat; Stroman lands are listed to the NE of the survey area, but the survey area includes no indication of a cemetery; E.W. Brantley was the son of Stephen J. Brantley who seems to have owned the property in Middlepen Township that later passed to E.W. (see 1889 T&D article); E.W. Brantley's wife was kin to both the Bookharts and Bozards who also owned land surrounding the Brantley estate
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Estate of E.W. Brantley	Stroman, E.A.	Unknown	The 1940 Plat of the estate of E.A. Stroman appears to include most of the land shown on the 1919 Brantley plat, plus the portions owned by Barton at that time; the SW portion that was excluded from the E.A. Stroman lands was oened by C.A. (D.B.) Stroman
10/15/1940	Plat	45:80	Moss, S.D. (compiled from 1845 and 1892 plats by Fred H. Gramling)	Stroman, Elizabeth A. (estate)	330	This plat shows a road configuration and a house depicted in a manner that matches historic aerial imagery and maps from the 1930s and 1940s, and the cemetery would have been located on the W side of the road running N/S beside Tract #3B on land shown as being owned by either Paul or C.A. (Cora Alice, wife of D.B.) Stroman; the Plat Index lists Joseph D Stroman as the client, but he was only 3 years old in 1940, so the survey was likely done for the estate of E.A. Stroman and was only listed in J.D. Stroman's name retroactively
1935/1950	Plat	8:207	Moss, S.D.	Stroman, Paul Mack	125.75	This plat includes the northern portion of the property shown in the 1919 Brantley Estate plat and shows the property to the SW still owned by H. Bookhardt (as it had been in 1919), and it shows that a 10-acre portion on the NE side was sold to (brother) D.B. Stroman
7/18/1942	Probate Court - Deed of Distribution	121:111	Stroman, P.M et. al. (estate of Elizabeth A. Stroman)	Stroman, Daniel B.	51 (36, 15)	Tract #3A (36-acre) and #3B (15-acre) on the 1940 S.D. Moss plat; cemetery located on the W side of the road running beside Tract #3B; within the E.A. Stroman estate, Tract #3B is adjacent to the N of the land acquired by D.B. Stroman in 1903 (marked as "CA Stroman" on the plat)
1958 Highway Plans	Blueprint	N/A	FHWA	FHWA		Blueprint drawing for the pending I-26 interstate project that shows area landowners, the cemetery on land owned by D.B. Stroman, and the former roadway (Road 95) on its E side
c. 1960	Unknown	Unknown	Stroman, D. B.	US FHWA	Unknown	The 1958 interstate blueprint shows the cemetery as being squarely within land owned by D.B. Stroman at that time, so the parcel to which it was last attached was most likely TMN: 0216-00-04-008
7/21/2020	Probate Court - Deed of Distribution	1947:51-53	Stroman, Joseph D. (Deceased)	Stroman, Nancy C.	4.15 (1, 2.84, 0.31) 26	Schedule A delineates 3 tracts; 2 are adjacent and improved: (TMN: 0216-00-04-007) 1-acre with a mobile home and (TMN: 0216-00-04-008) 2.84-acre with a c. 1920 house and a mobile home; 1 is non-contiguous and unimproved: (TMN: 0216-00-02-005) 0.31-acre on W side of I-
4/12/2022	Fee Simple Conveyance	2078:139-140	Stroman, Nancy C.	Cobb, Alice L.	3.84 (1, 2.84)	Schedule A delineates 2 tracts: (TMN: 0216-00-04-007) 1-acre with a mobile home, (TMN: 0216-00-04-008) 2.84-acre with a c. 1920 house and a mobile home

Date	Type	Deed or Plat		Grantee or Survey Client	Acres	Description or Notes
		Book:Page	Grantor or Surveyor			
5/7/2023	Orangeburg County Cemetery GPS Mapping Project					This database provides a list of all identified and suspected cemeteries in Orangeburg County, including location information; although "can't locate cemetery" is listed for the GPS points for Brantley Cemetery, it is identified in the Notes column as being "I 26 center between US 31 & 4 Holes Rd", which corresponds to the location of the median cemetery that resides on land that was once part of the E.W. Brantley Estate.
10/3/2024	Interview	N/A	Stroman, Peggy Proctor			Peggy Proctor Stroman, widow of Thomas W. Stroman Jr., confirmed that the extended family has owned the surrounding lands for 4 generations and that none of the family members are buried in the median cemetery, which strongly supports the theory that it predates the Stromans and is instead related to the Brantley era of ownership.

## **D-2: ADDENDUM TO PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD REPORT**  
**SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION**



**TITLE:** Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145 to 172 – ADDENDUM

**DATES OF RESEARCH:** 9/29/2025 – 10/10/2025    **ARCHAEOLOGIST:** Lauren Christian  
**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:** Sean Stucker

**COUNTY:** Orangeburg

**PROJECT:** Interstate I-26 Widening from MM 145 to 172 –  
Addendum

**F. A. No.:**

**File No.:**

**PIN:** P041967 and 42454

**DESCRIPTION:**

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes improvements to the I-26 Corridor between Mile Markers (MM) 145 and 172 in Orangeburg and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina. The majority of this proposed project area was surveyed by New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) in 2024, and the results are described in the report, entitled *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145 to 172* (Stucker et al. 2025). After this work was completed, the project area was expanded with three areas where the variation was significant enough to require additional survey.

The project area consists of the proposed expanded areas around Vance Road, and the west and eastbound rest stop expansion areas. The expanded areas around Vance Road include various small alterations to the original project area on both sides of the highway at the Vance Road interchange at Exit 165 on I-26. The westbound rest stop area is an approximately 87.7-ac. area located to the north, east, and south of the existing westbound rest stop on I-26 south of Old Elloree Road (Figure 1). Finally, the eastbound rest stop area is an approximately 42.2-acre (ac.) area located to the south of the existing eastbound rest stop on I-26 outside Orangeburg.

**LOCATION:** The project area is located along I-26 at the Vance Road interchange at Exit 165 and around the existing westbound and eastbound rest stops between Gramling Road and Four Holes Road in Orangeburg County, South Carolina (see Figure 1).

<b><u>USGS QUADRANGLE:</u></b> Wadboo Swamp, SC	<b><u>DATE:</u></b> 2024	<b><u>SCALE:</u></b> 7.5'
<b><u>USGS QUADRANGLE:</u></b> Indian Camp Branch, SC	<b><u>DATE:</u></b> 2024	<b><u>SCALE:</u></b> 7.5'
<b><u>USGS QUADRANGLE:</u></b> Orangeburg South, SC	<b><u>DATE:</u></b> 2024	<b><u>SCALE:</u></b> 7.5'

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:** The project area is in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province, which has an area of approximately 9,200 square miles (mi.) (about 23,830 square kilometers [km]) and that is situated between the Piedmont and Lower Coastal Plains. Elevations in the project area range from 88 to 126 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (amsl) with an average slope of under one percent.

**NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:** The nearest water source to the Vance Road interchange is Cow Castle Creek to the south. The proposed westbound rest stop area is approximately halfway between Gramling Creek Swamp to the north and Middle Pen Swamp to the south. The proposed eastbound rest stop area overlooks Gramling Creek Swamp to the south and Little Bull Swamp to the east. These four swamps and creeks are all tributaries to Four Holes Swamp and the Edisto River.

**SOIL TYPE:** According to the Web Soil Survey, USDA soils mapped within the expanded survey areas consist of 53.5 percent poorly drained soils, 45.8 percent well drained soils, and less than one percent water (Table 1; Figures 2–4).



Table 1. Soil Types Mapped in the Expanded PSA

Map Unit	Map Unit Name	Drainage Class	Notes	Percentage of Expanded PSA (%)
Bb	Bibb sandy loam	Poorly drained		0.9
BoB	Bonneau sand	Well drained	0–4% slopes	1.7
CdA	Clarendon loamy sand	Moderately well drained	0–2% slopes	0.6
FuB	Fuquay sand	Well drained	0–6% slopes	4.7
GoA	Goldsboro loamy sand	Moderately well drained	0–2% slopes	17.7
Ly	Lynchburg fine sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	0–2% slopes	11.8
NoA	Noboco loamy sand	Well drained	0–2% slopes	14.3
NoB	Noboco loamy sand	Well drained	2–6% slopes	2.0
RnA	Rains sandy loam	Poorly drained	0–2% slopes	12.2
Sa	Stallings loamy sand	Somewhat poorly drained		0.3
TpB	Troup sand	Somewhat excessively drained	0–6% slopes	2.4
W	Water			0.1

**REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:** USDA-NCRS Soil Survey Division, Custom Soil Resource Report ([websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov](http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov))

**GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY:** 0%  1-25%  26-50%  51-75%  76-100%

**CURRENT VEGETATION:** The project area is situated in a rural area alongside I-26 and primarily consists of agricultural fields, woods, wetland vegetation, and scrub vegetation (Figure 5). Wooded sections of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) contain planted pine and pine/ mixed hardwoods, along with low-lying undergrowth. Vegetation in the wetlands and drainage ditches includes river cane, willow bush, and ferns. Scrub vegetation is found in recently clear-cut sections of the APE and includes shrubs, dog fennel, and briars. Ground visibility across the project area was less than 10 percent.

### **INVESTIGATION:**

### **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Background research of the previously recorded cultural resources and surveyed areas was conducted as part of the I-26 Widening project. For details, refer to the full *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26 from Mile Marker 145 to 172* report (Stucker et al. 2025).

### **SURVEY RESULTS**

The survey identified one new architectural resource with two associated subresources within the eastbound rest area APE. No archaeological sites were identified. The survey results are listed in Table 2 and are discussed below.

Table 2. Newly Identified Cultural Resources

Site/SHPO Site Number	Name/Address	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation
0572	House 156 Rooster Lane	Bungalow	c. 1975	Not Eligible
0572.01	Carport/Storage Shed 156 Rooster Lane	No style/type	c. 1975	Not Eligible
0572.02	Barn 156 Rooster Lane	Monitor Barn	c. 1940	Not Eligible



## ARCHAEOLOGY

The Phase I archaeological survey of the expanded project area was performed between September 29 and October 3, 2025. Lauren Christian served as Field Director and was assisted in the field by Tabitha Brown, Ashlynn Dorroh, and Drew Ullman. NSA pre-plotted shovel tests prior to archaeological fieldwork to align with the shovel tests previously excavated as part of the primary I-26 survey. The same predictive model to establish high, medium, and low potential areas used in the original study was also employed for this survey. Shovel tests were generally plotted at 30 meters (m) intervals in well drained areas. In somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained areas, shovel tests were plotted at 60-m intervals. NSA did not pre-plot shovel tests in areas that desktop review of LiDAR terrain data determined to be significantly disturbed, such as between the road prisms and in the cloverleaf. Additional non-tested areas included the drainage channels and side slopes of the interstate prism, borrow pits, and pine planting beds. If additional disturbances were encountered during survey work, the location was photographed and recorded as not testable. Digital records were kept for all tested or photographed locations. Shovel test notes, including soil profiles, were recorded for all excavated tests in ESRI's FieldMaps application.

The survey consisted of 545 pre-plotted shovel tests across three study areas. No cultural remains were recovered from any shovel test.

The area around Vance Road is agricultural fields and sparse commercial development (Figure 6). Thirty-nine shovel test locations were examined in the expanded areas at the Vance Road interchange (Figure 7). Of those shovel tests, 27 STPs were negative and 12 STPs were not excavated due to paved (n=10), buried utilities (n=1), and surface water (n=1) (Figure 6b). The soil profile observed along Vance Road is consistent with the results of the full Phase I investigation of the I-26 widening project. A typical shovel test contained approximately 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over 10 cm of light yellowish gray (10 YR 6/4) loamy sand beneath which was 10 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay.

The westbound rest stop area consists of the existing rest stop with the additional areas to the north, east, and south predominantly wooded with agricultural fields (Figure 8). In the proposed westbound rest stop area, a total of 344 shovel test locations were investigated, of which 303 STPs were negative (Figure 9). The remaining 42 STPs were not excavated due to surface water (n=25), steep slopes (n=8), previous disturbance such as ditches and development (n=7), buried utilities (n=1), and no access (n=1) (Figure 10a). Two soil profiles were observed in the westbound rest stop area: one specific to the sod field, and the other observed in the wooded area. The soil profile observed in the sod field consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam over 10 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. The typical shovel test profile observed in the wooded areas contained grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam from 0-15 centimeters below surface (cmbs) over 10 cm of pale brown (10 YR 6/3) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 10b).

The eastbound rest stop area is residential with approximately half wooded, and the remainder is maintained yards (Figure 11). There were 160 pre-plotted shovel test locations investigated in the eastbound rest stop area (Figure 12). A total of 127 STPs were negative and 33 STPs not excavated due to previous disturbance such as paved or gravel areas (n=13), ditches and modern refuse piles (n=8), buried utilities (n=4), buildings (n=4), water (n=1), and no access (n=1) (Figure 13). One general soil profile was observed in the eastbound rest stop area. A typical shovel test contained approximately 20 to 30 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam over 30 to 40 cm of light yellowish gray (10 YR 6/4) sand beneath which was 10 to 20 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand.

## ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Historian Sean Stucker, MHP, conducted the architectural survey of the APE on October 10, 2025. Surveyed resources were identified and documented following the guidelines provided in the SHPO *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (South Carolina Department of Archives and History 2022). The survey documented each building, structure, or site in the APE that met the age criterion using a South Carolina State Survey Form. These resources were photographed and evaluated using a smartphone with integrated GIS capabilities and were assessed to determine their NRHP eligibility. The architectural survey documented one newly recorded resource with two associated subresources (Figure 14), but none of the recorded resources are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.



*SHPO Site Numbers 0572–0572.02 – 156 Rooster Lane*

SHPO Site Numbers 0572 and 0572.01 are located on the west side of I-26 and nearly 1,000 ft. down a private gated drive called Rooster Lane, which hindered survey from the ROW (Figure 8). Orangeburg County tax records do not provide a build date for this front-gabled bungalow and carport/storage shed, but aerial imagery shows that they appear between 1974 and 1981, so they are assumed to have been constructed circa 1975. SHPO Site Number 0572.02 is a monitor barn located on the north side of the intersection of Rooster Lane and Whitford Stage Road. Tax records also do not provide a build date for the barn, but it appears in 1958 aerial imagery and may be represented on 1940s topographic maps, so it is assumed to have been built circa 1940 (NETROnline 2025).

SHPO Site Number 0572 faces northwest and has a nearly full-façade front porch and a shed-roof addition on the north elevation. A massive chimney with a shoulder on the right side that is attached to the façade rises through the porch roof, and, within the porch, the entrance is off-center to the right, and a paired window set is in the left corner. The porch is accessed by a set of brick steps with wood balustrades, and the porch roof is supported by wood posts. There is an octagonal bay on the south elevation that opens onto an uncovered deck that spans most of the elevation. The exterior is clad with board and batten siding, and the windows are multi-light sash (material not discernible). The house has a corrugated metal roof, and it sits on a continuous brick foundation (Figure 15).

SHPO Site Number 0572.01 is a laterally gabled frame carport/storage shed with board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. The front slope extends the length of an average car, and the space accommodates two vehicles, while the rear slope extends more than twice as long and covers the interior storage shed area. There is both a doorway and a garage door on the primary (west) elevation and a side-hinged double door on the south elevation. The concrete parking pad extending from the west elevation stretches well beyond the roofline (Figure 16).

SHPO Site Number 0572.02 is a monitor barn with corrugated metal for both exterior and roof cladding. The gabled core is flanked on both sides by shed-roof wings, and there are two fixed windows centered in the upper street-facing elevation, but there are no other visible openings from the ROW. A concrete block pier and a portion of the historic wood structure (sill beam) are visible at the northwest corner, where a section of metal siding is peeled back (Figure 17).

SHPO Site Number 0572 is a circa 1975 bungalow, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this commonplace South Carolina house type. SHPO Site Numbers 0572.01 and 0572.02 are similarly commonplace examples of building types that are found throughout South Carolina (carport/shed and barn). None of the resources were found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, nor do they possess significance for engineering or materials. They are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, these resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### **REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No archaeological sites were identified during this survey. One architectural resource and two sub-resources were documented. NSA recommends these resources as not eligible for the NRHP. Based on these findings, NSA recommends no further archaeological or architectural survey work.

#### **SIGNATURE:**

Lauren Christian  
Archaeologist

Sean Stucker  
Architectural Historian

**DATE:** 10/29/2025



## REFERENCES CITED

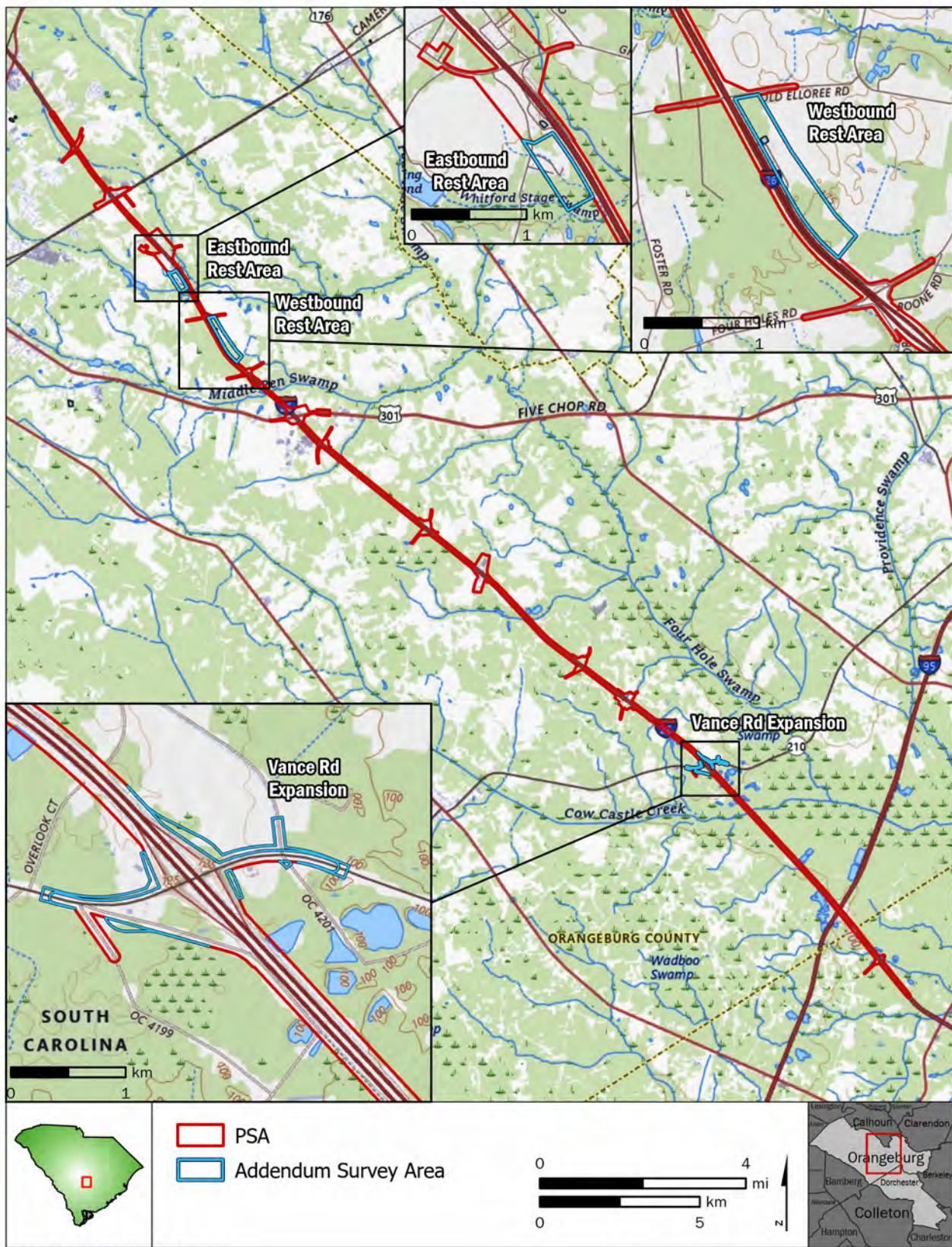
NETROnline. 2025. NETROnline: Historic Aerials. <https://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed October 4, 2025.

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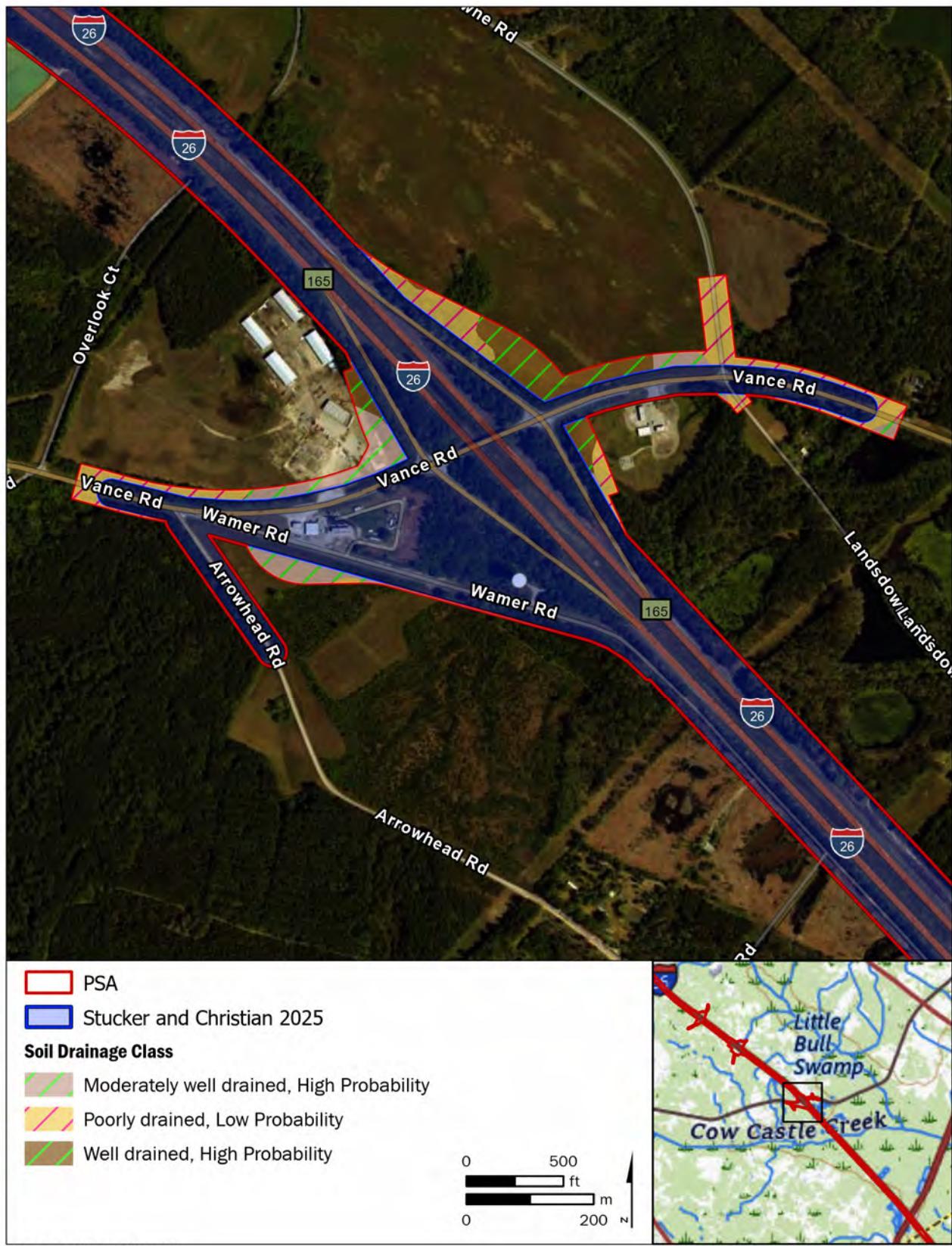


Figure 1.  
Project Location Map



Basemap: USGS National Map (2025)

Figure 2.  
Soils Mapped within the Expanded Vance Road Interchange, 1 of 3



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2023)



Figure 3.  
Soils Mapped within the Westbound Rest Stop Area, 2 of 3



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2023)

Figure 4.  
Soils Mapped within the Eastbound Rest Stop Area, 3 of 3

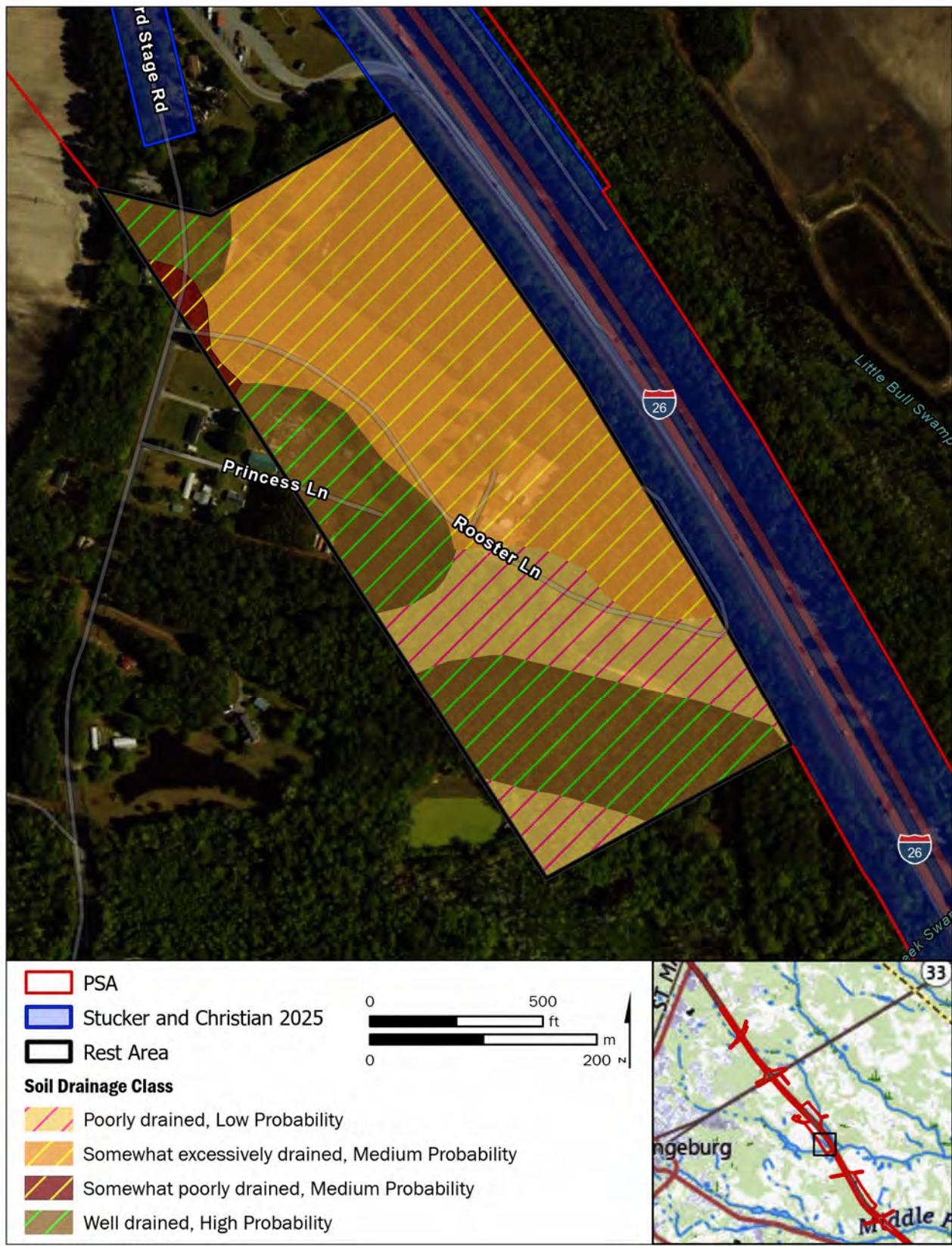




Figure 5.  
Examples of Current Vegetation in the Expanded PSA



A. Agricultural Fields in Westbound Rest Stop Area, Looking Southwest



B. Mixed Hardwood Wooded Areas in Eastbound Rest Stop Areas, Looking Southeast



Figure 6.  
Current Conditions Around the Vance Road Interchange



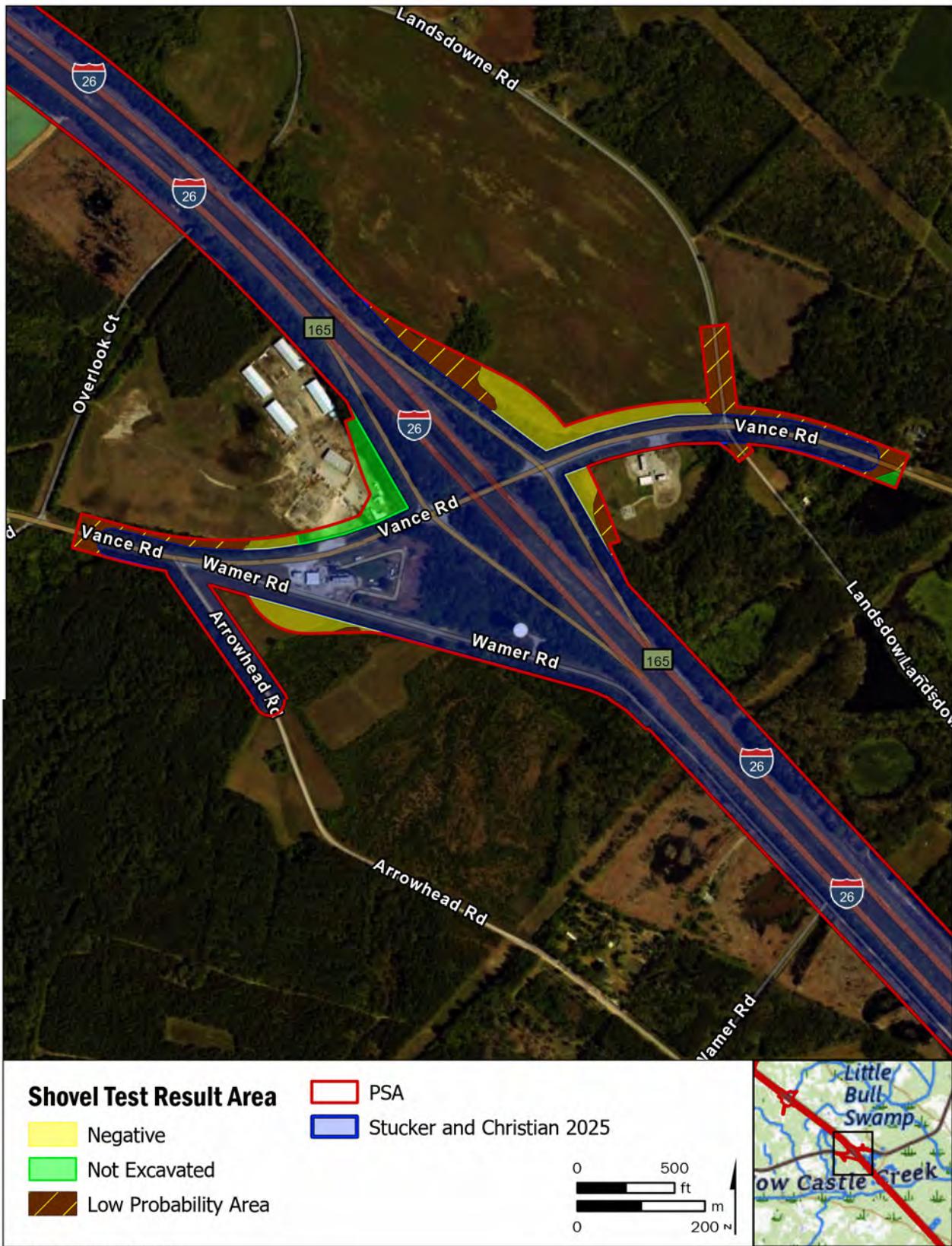
A. Fallow Agricultural Field Currently Overgrown with Tall Goldenrod, Looking Northwest



B. Large Paved Lot of Building Supply Yard, Looking Northeast



Figure 7.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map - Vance Road Interchange



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2023)



Figure 8.  
Current Conditions of the Westbound Rest Stop Area



A. Dense Wooded Area in Southern Portion of Westbound Rest Stop Area, Looking Southeast



B. Sod Field in Northeastern Portion of Westbound Rest Stop Area, Looking Northwest



Figure 9.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map - Westbound Rest Stop Area



Figure 10.  
Current Conditions of the Westbound Rest Stop Area



A. Example of Not Excavated Area Due to Deep Drainage Ditches with Surface Water, Looking Northwest



B. Example Soil Profile of STPs in Westbound Rest Stop Area, Looking Southeast



Figure 11.  
Examples of Conditions in the Eastbound Rest Stop Area

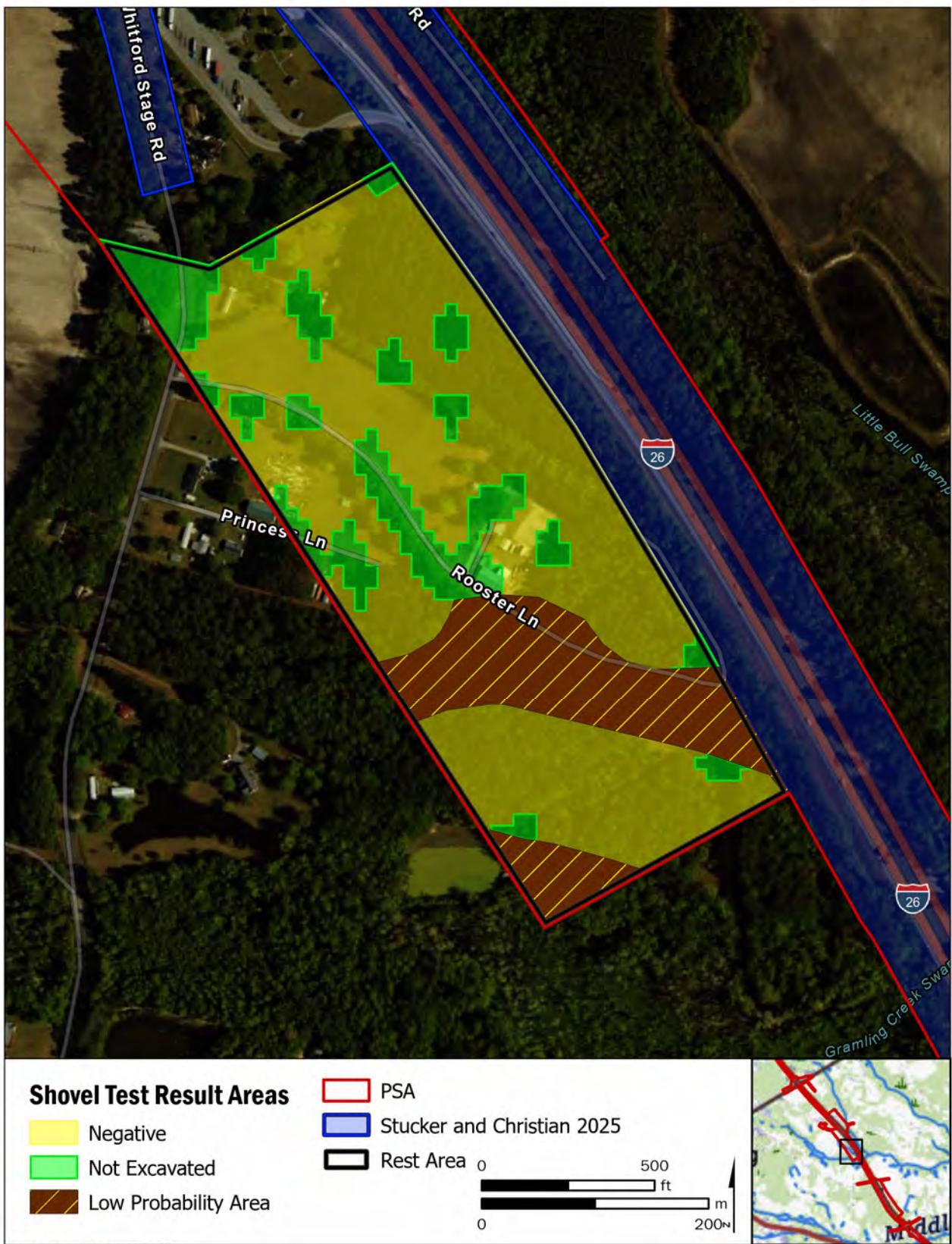


A. Maintained Grass Lawns, Looking Southeast



B. Planted Pine in North Portion of Eastbound Rest Stop Area, Looking Southeast

Figure 12.  
Archaeology Survey Results Map - Eastbound Rest Stop Area



Basemap: USDA NAIP (2023)



Figure 13.  
Examples of Ground Disturbance in the Eastbound Rest Stop Area



A. Large Artificial Retention Pond dug by Landowner in Southern Portion of Eastbound Rest Stop Area, Looking Southwest



B. Large Push Pile from Grading Access Roads, Looking West



Figure 14.  
Historic Resources Survey Results Map - Eastbound Rest Area

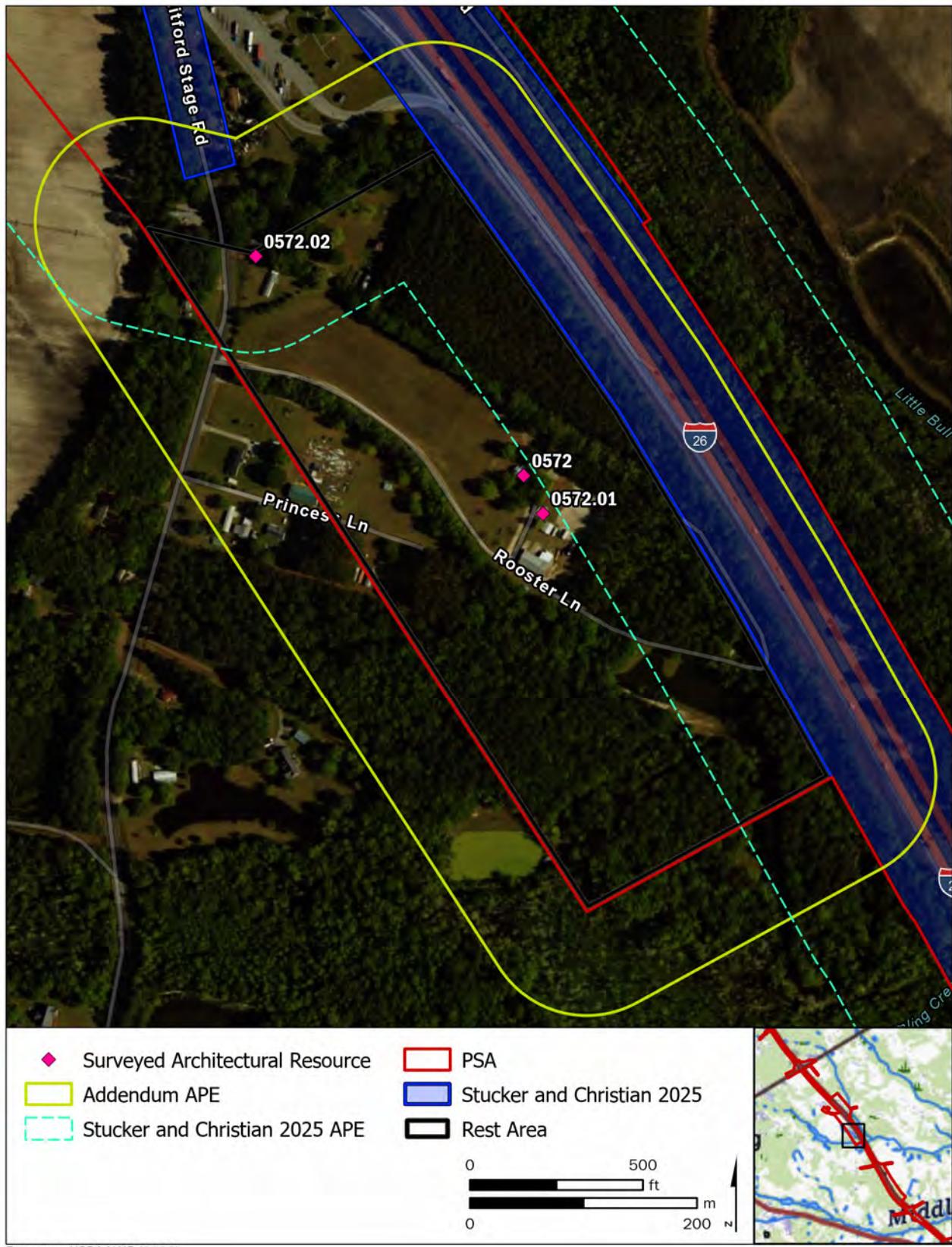


Figure 15.  
SHPO Site Number 0572 - Bungalow



A. Right Oblique, Looking Northeast



B. Rear Oblique, Looking North

Figure 16.  
SHPO Site Number 0572.01 - Carport/Storage Shed



A. Right Oblique, Facing Northeast



B. South Elevation, Facing North

Figure 17.  
SHPO Site Number 0572.02 – Monitor Barn



A. Left Oblique, Facing Southeast



B. Right Oblique, Facing Northeast