

Cultural Resources Survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 Project

Charleston County, South Carolina



December 2022

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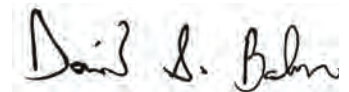
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Atlanta • Charleston • Savannah

Abstract

From December 1, 2020 to March 8, 2021, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 (PCP3) Project in North Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for Stantec in advance of proposed road construction activities. Stantec is providing design and engineering services for the proposed PCP3 Project on behalf of Charleston County. Stantec subcontracted Brockington to provide cultural resources consulting services. This survey provides compliance with federal regulations concerning the management of historic properties (sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected through highway construction as per Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended in 1983 (49 United States Code [USC] 303); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Public Law [PL] 91-190, 42 USC 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended by PL 94-52, July 3, 1975, PL 94-83, August 9, 1975; and PL 97-258, § 4(b), September 13, 1982); and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665; 54 USC 300101 et seq.).

Charleston County proposes to construct an approximately 6.2-kilometer (km) (3.9-mile) four-lane roadway, linking Palmetto Commerce Parkway north of Ashley Phosphate Road to West Aviation Avenue near Remount Road. Specifically, the proposed PCP3 Project footprint covers 68.2 hectares (168.5 acres), extending 6.2 km (3.9 miles) south from Palmetto Commerce Parkway to a point 200 meters (m) (656 feet) south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. The proposed PCP3 Project extends through mixed commercial, industrial, and residential areas of North Charleston. Portions of the PCP3 Project footprint intersect with the Charleston County Aviation Authority's (CCAA) General Aviation facility, the Joint Base Charleston (JBC) Charleston Air Force Base (AFB) campus, the Dominion Energy (Dominion) Electrical Operations Center (EOC), and the Pepperdam Park industrial park. The Norfolk Southern (NS) Railroad corridor parallels the PCP3 Project foot-

print. The proposed project will include improvements along several existing streets, including Palmetto Commerce Parkway, Ashley Phosphate Road, Pepperdam Avenue, East and West Spartan Boulevard, Perimeter Road, Ivey Drive, Midland Park Road, Ward Avenue, Raymond Avenue, Alston Avenue, Azaline Drive, Eagle Drive, West Aviation Avenue, Remount Road, and Air Park Road.

Cultural resources survey of the PCP3 Project included background research, field investigations (archaeological and architectural survey), and laboratory investigations. The current investigation incorporates the findings of a 2014 survey conducted by Brockington on behalf of Charleston County. The Project Area includes the archaeological and architectural areas of potential effect (APEs). The archaeological APE is the same as the PCP3 Project footprint, described above, while the architectural APE extends 91 m (300 feet) outside the archaeological APE and Project footprint. The archaeological and architectural APEs cover 68.2 and 383.4 hectares (168.5 and 947.5 acres), respectively.

Background research indicates that previous investigations have identified two archaeological sites ([Sites] 38CH1022 and 38CH2486) and two historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Numbers [Nos.] 276-1854 and 276-1856) in the Project Area. One previously recorded historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 5089) mapped in the Project Area is no longer extant.

Brockington conducted the archaeological survey in two field sessions: December 1-3, 2020 and January 11-12, 2021. Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the archaeological APE following *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Archaeological survey included shovel testing and surface inspection across undeveloped and previously unsurveyed areas in the archaeological APE and surface inspection of the architectural APE for above-ground cultural landscape features. Approximately 26.44 hectares (65.3 acres) of the archaeological APE was developed, disturbed, or wetlands. No shovel tests were excavated in these areas; instead, these areas were surface inspected.

Previous investigations covered 10.65 hectares (26.3 acres) of the archaeological APE. In 2014, under a previous contract with Charleston County, Brockington investigators covered five areas in the current archaeological APE totaling 12.83 hectares (31.7 acres). In 2021, we surveyed 14 additional areas covering a total of 18.28 hectares (45.2 acres).

During the current investigation, we revisited three previously recorded archaeological resources (Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2486 and Isolate 2014) and identified two new archaeological resources (Site 38CH2647 and Isolate 2021) in the archaeological APE. In addition, we identified one cemetery (Sunset Memorial Gardens [Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388] and seven cultural landscape features (SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03, 8405, and 8406, and 8407) in the architectural APE. Site 38CH2486 is a multicomponent scatter of pre-contact ceramic artifacts and late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth and late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century artifacts located in the northern portion of the archaeological APE. Isolate 2014 consists of one temporally non-diagnostic pre-contact sherd. Isolate 2021 consists of two unidentifiable square nails. Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site Nos. 8405 and 8406 are cultural resources associated with mid-twentieth-century US Army activities on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. SHPO Site No. 8407 is an abandoned railroad line located in the southern portion of the Project Area. Sites 38CH2486 and 38CH2647, Isolates 2014 and 2021, and SHPO Site Nos. 8405, 8407, and 8407 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388) is a cemetery located in the northern portion of the Project Area. While the cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, all cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 are components of the André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement Site (SHPO Site No. 8404), located on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. Documentation of cultural resources on JBC property required Right-of-Entry

(ROE) and Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permits from JBC and the United States Air Force (USAF), which are attached in Appendix A. Site 38CH1022 is a surface/subsurface scatter of post-contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts and pre-contact ceramic artifacts located in the southern portion of the archaeological APE. During the current investigation, we expanded the Site 38CH1022 site boundary from 2,368 square meters (m^2) to 11,540 m^2 (0.59 to 2.85 acres). The major component at Site 38CH1022 is an early-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century subsurface artifact scatter associated with the Woods Plantation settlement and André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement. Minor components include an unknown pre-contact scatter and an artifact scatter associated with a mid-twentieth-century US Army housing complex. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are ditches associated with the former botanical garden. SHPO Site No. 8404 represents the intact remnants of André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, including Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03. SHPO Site No. 8404 covers 3.3 hectares (8.1 acres) of Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are contributing elements of SHPO Site No. 8404. SHPO Site No. 8404 and its contributing elements should be preserved in place. If these cultural resources cannot be preserved in place, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO and other stakeholders regarding a mitigation strategy.

Brockington conducted an intensive architectural survey of the architectural APE on December 16, 2020, February 2-3, 2021, and March 8, 2021. The architectural APE covers approximately 947.5 acres, extending 3.96 miles from Palmetto Commerce Parkway southeast to a point 950 feet south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH (2018) survey practice, the architectural investigations consisted of driving all roads within the architectural APE to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Investigators photographed and recorded buildings, structures, objects, and

districts at least 45 years of age within the architectural APE. Brockington took at least two digital photographs of each resource, including the façade or an oblique with the façade of each resource. The investigators documented and recorded resources via the public ROW. All architectural resources are recorded on the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms (Appendix D).

The architectural APE contains 64 architectural resources, including two previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) and 62 newly recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385-6387, 6389-6406, 8400-8403, and 8408). Previously recorded SHPO Site No. 5089 is no longer extant. Newly recorded architectural resources include portions of four historic residential neighborhoods (SHPO Site Nos. 6385, 6386, 6401, and 8403) and 17 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385.01-6385.04, 6386.01-6386.03, 6401.01-6401.06, and 8403.01-8403.04); two historic apartment complexes (SHPO Site Nos. 6396 and 6402) and 15 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.09 and 6402.01-6402.06); and an additional 24 individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1856.01, 6387, 6389-6395, 6397, 6397.01, 6398, 6398.01, 6399, 6400, 6403-6406, 8400, 8400.01, 8401, 8402, and 8408). We recommend all 64 of these architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. These architectural resources warrant no further management.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

From December 1, 2020 to March 8, 2021, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 (PCP3) Project in North Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for Stantec in advance of proposed road construction activities. Stantec is providing design and engineering services for the proposed PCP3 Project on behalf of Charleston County. Stantec subcontracted Brockington to provide cultural resources consulting services. This survey provides compliance with federal regulations concerning the management of historic properties (sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected through highway construction as per Section 4(f) of the United States (US) Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended in 1983 (49 US Code [USC] 303); the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (Public Law [PL] 91-190, 42 USC 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended by PL 94-52, July 3, 1975, PL 94-83, August 9, 1975; and PL 97-258, § 4(b), September 13, 1982); and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665; 54 USC 300101 et seq.).

1.2 Project Setting

Charleston County proposes to construct an approximately 6.2-kilometer (km) (3.9-mile) four-lane roadway, linking Palmetto Commerce Parkway north of Ashley Phosphate Road to West Aviation Avenue near Remount Road. Specifically, the proposed PCP3 Project footprint covers 68.2 hectares (168.5 acres) extending 6.2 km (3.9 miles) south from Palmetto Commerce Parkway to a point 200 meters (m) (656 feet [ft]) south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. The proposed PCP3 Project extends through mixed commercial, industrial, and residential areas of North Charleston. Portions of the PCP3 Project footprint intersect with the Charleston County Aviation Authority's (CCAA) General Aviation facility, the Joint Base Charleston (JBC) Charleston Air Force Base

(AFB) campus, the Dominion Energy (Dominion) Electrical Operations Center (EOC), and the Pepperdam Park industrial park. The Norfolk Southern (NS) Railroad corridor parallels the PCP3 Project footprint. The proposed project will include improvements along several existing streets, including Palmetto Commerce Parkway, Ashley Phosphate Road, Pepperdam Avenue, East and West Spartan Boulevard, Perimeter Road, Ivey Drive, Midland Park Road, Ward Avenue, Raymond Avenue, Alston Avenue, Azaline Drive, Eagle Drive, West Aviation Avenue, Remount Road, and Air Park Road.

1.3 Purpose and Need

The PCP3 Project was initiated by Charleston County to provide an improved quality of life for citizens through better traffic operations and to support economic development opportunities in the Charleston region. The PCP3 Project would provide the last segment in a new connector parkway from Ladson Road to Aviation Avenue near Interstate (I-) 26 and Joint Base Charleston (JBC). This proposed project would provide the final 6.2-km (3.9-mile) long section of four-lane roadway between Ashley Phosphate Road and West Aviation Avenue near Remount Road. This would facilitate better distribution of traffic in the area north of the I-26/I-526 Interchange and provide a new connection for commuters traveling through the City of North Charleston. The existing sections of Palmetto Commerce Parkway extend 9.2 km (5.7 miles) from Ladson Road to Ashley Phosphate Road. This road was completed in two phases, the first in 2007 and the second in 2011. PCP3's preliminary design process began in late 2013 and continued through 2014. During that process, Brockington began work on the cultural resources survey. After a hiatus, the PCP3 project was restarted in early 2018. This final phase will complete an overall parkway and related improvements resulting in more than 16.1 km (10 miles) of new and improved roadway in an area that is growing with business and transportation needs.

1.4 Cultural Resources Survey Summary

1.4.1 Defining the Project Area and the Areas of Potential Effect

Cultural resources survey of the PCP3 Project included background research, field investigations (archaeological and architectural survey), and laboratory investigations. The current investigation incorporates the findings of a 2014 survey conducted by Brockington on behalf of Charleston County. The Project Area includes the archaeological and architectural areas of potential effect (APEs). The archaeological APE is the same as the PCP3 Project footprint, described above, while the architectural APE extends 91 m (300 ft) outside the archaeological APE and Project footprint. The archaeological and architectural APEs cover 68.2 and 383.4 hectares (168.5 and 947.5 acres), respectively. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on an ESRI (2021b) street map. Figures 1.2a and b shows the location of the PCP3 Project archaeological and architectural APEs and all identified cultural resources on United States Geological Survey ([USGS] 1979a, 1979b) quadrangles.

1.4.2 Background Research

Background research indicates that previous investigations have identified two archaeological sites ([Sites] 38CH1022 and 38CH2486) and two historic architectural resources (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] Site Numbers [Nos.] 276-1854 and 276-1856) in the Project Area. One previously recorded historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 5089) mapped in the Project Area is no longer extant.

1.4.3 Archaeological Survey Results

Brockington conducted the archaeological survey in two field sessions: December 1-3, 2020 and January 11-12, 2021. Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the archaeological APE, following South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Archaeological survey included shovel testing and surface inspection across undeveloped and previously unsurveyed areas in the archaeologi-

cal APE and surface inspection of the architectural APE for above-ground cultural landscape features. Approximately 26.44 hectares (65.3 acres) of the archaeological APE was developed, disturbed, or wetlands. No shovel tests were excavated in these areas; instead, these areas were surface inspected. Previous investigations covered 10.65 hectares (26.3 acres) of the archaeological APE. In 2014, under a previous contract with Charleston County, Brockington investigators covered five areas in the current archaeological APE totaling 12.83 hectares (31.7 acres). In 2021, we surveyed 14 additional areas covering a total of 18.28 hectares (45.2 acres).

During the current investigation, we revisited three previously recorded archaeological resources (Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2486 and Isolate 2014) and identified two new archaeological resources (Site 38CH2647 and Isolate 2021) in the archaeological APE. In addition, we identified one cemetery (Sunset Memorial Gardens [Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388] and seven cultural landscape features (SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03, 8405, and 8406, and 8407 in the architectural APE. Site 38CH2486 is a multicomponent scatter of pre-contact ceramic artifacts and late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth and late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century artifacts located in the northern portion of the archaeological APE. Isolate 2014 consists of one temporally non-diagnostic pre-contact sherd. Isolate 2021 consists of two unidentifiable square nails. Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site Nos. 8405 and 8406 are cultural resources associated with mid-twentieth-century US Army activities on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. SHPO Site No. 8407 is an abandoned railroad line located in the southern portion of the Project Area. Sites 38CH2486 and 38CH2647, Isolates 2014 and 2021, and SHPO Site Nos. 8405, 8407, and 8407 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388) is a cemetery located in the northern portion of the Project Area. While the cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, all cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

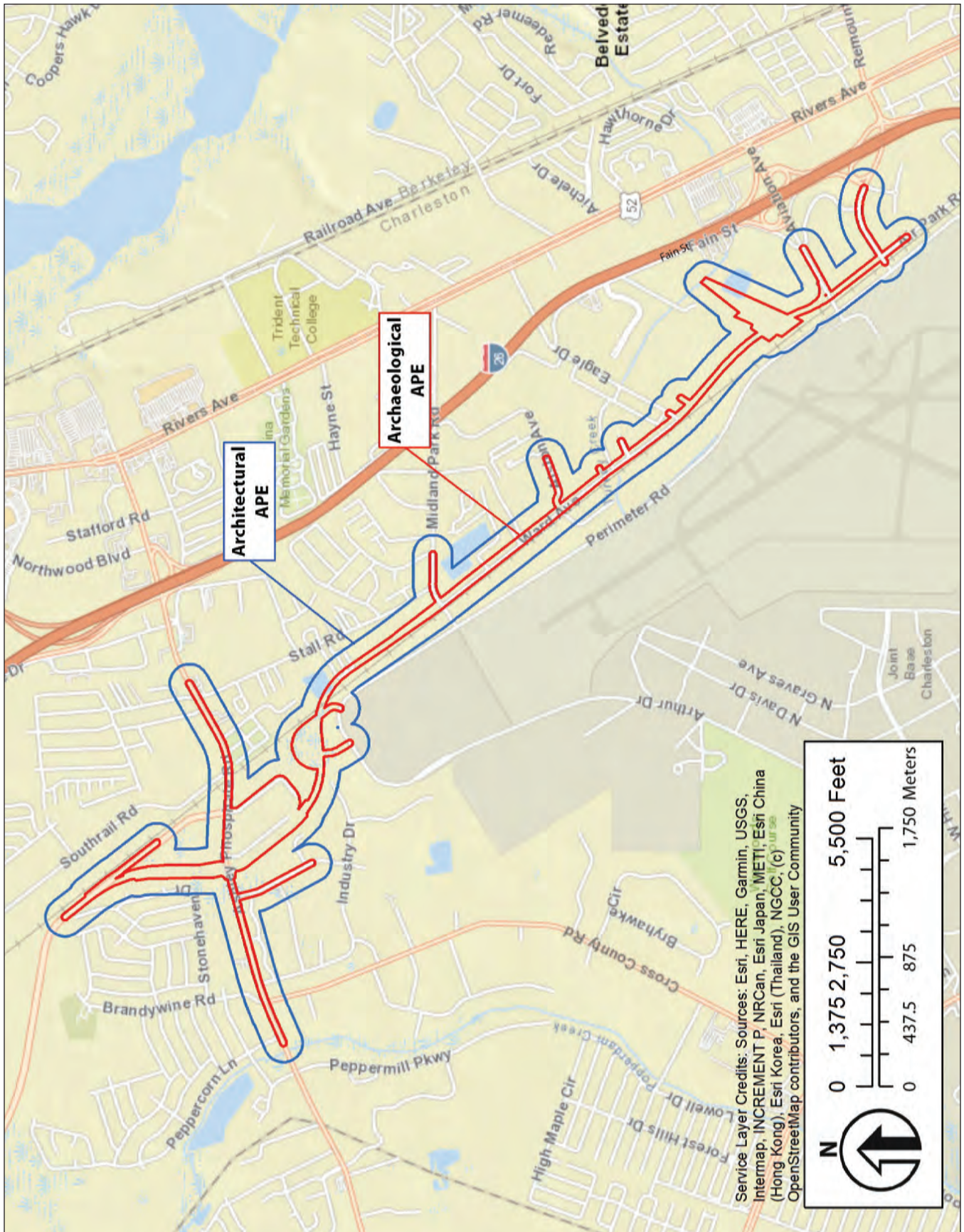
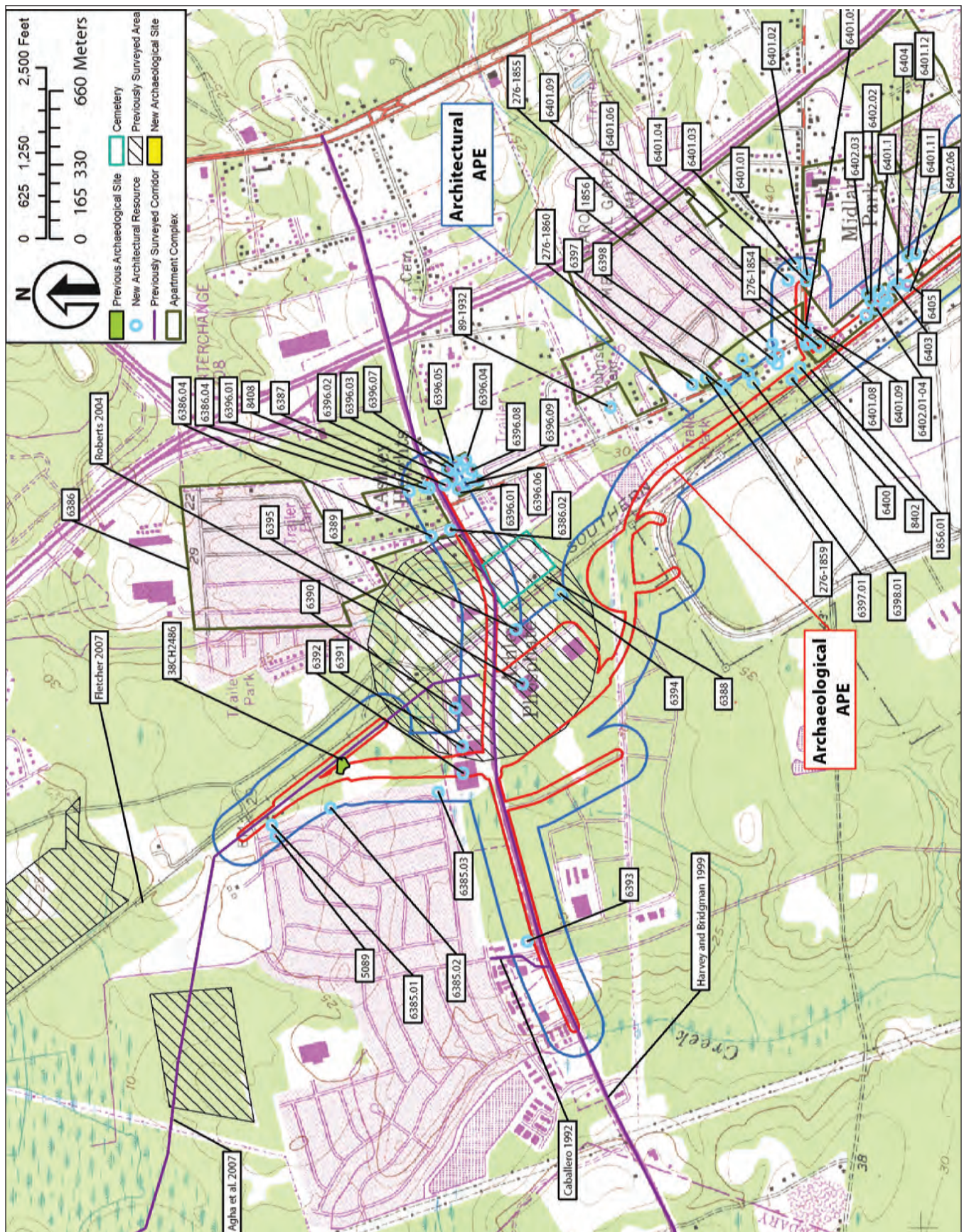
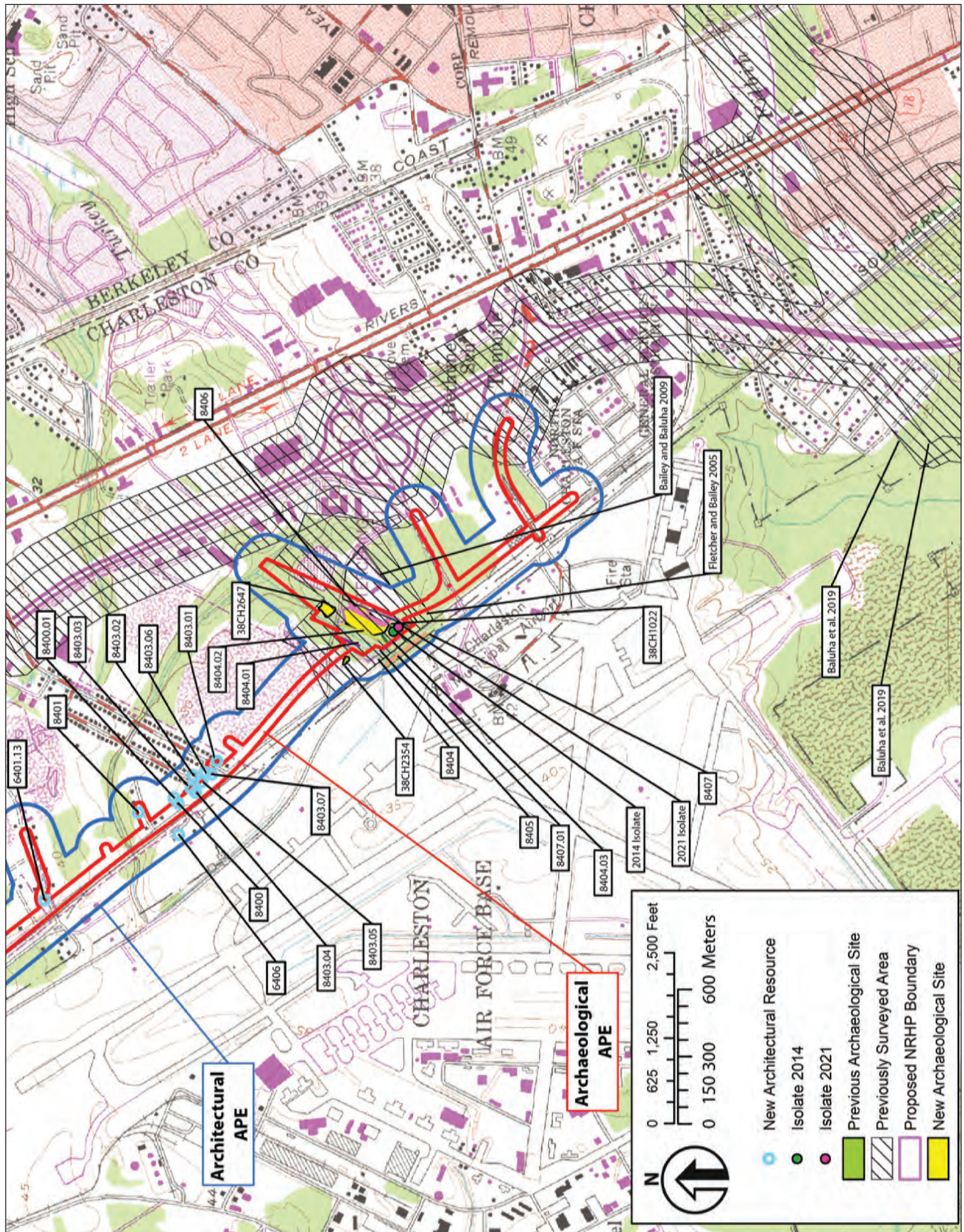


Figure 1.1 The location of the PCP3 Project archaeological and architectural APEs (ESRI 2021b).





Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 are components of the André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement Site (SHPO Site No. 8404), located on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. Documentation of cultural resources on JBC property required Right-of-Entry (ROE) and Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permits from JBC and the United States Air Force (USAF), which are attached in Appendix A. Site 38CH1022 is a surface/subsurface scatter of post-contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts and pre-contact ceramic artifacts located in the southern portion of the archaeological APE. During the current investigation, we expanded the Site 38CH1022 site boundary from 2,368 square meters (m²) to 11,540 m² (0.59 to 2.85 acres). The major component at Site 38CH1022 is an early-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century subsurface artifact scatter associated with the Woods Plantation settlement and the André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement. Minor components include an unknown pre-contact scatter and an artifact scatter associated with a mid-twentieth-century US Army housing complex. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are ditches associated with the former botanical garden. SHPO Site No. 8404 represents the intact remnants of André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, including Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03. SHPO Site No. 8404 covers 3.3 hectares (8.1 acres) of Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are contributing elements of SHPO Site No. 8404. SHPO Site No. 8404 and its contributing elements should be preserved in place. If these cultural resources cannot be preserved in place, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO and other stakeholders regarding a mitigation strategy. A proposed mitigation strategy is presented in Appendix D.

1.4.4 Architectural Survey Results

Brockington conducted an intensive architectural survey of the architectural APE on December 16, 2020, February 2-3, 2021, and March 8, 2021. The

architectural APE covers approximately 383.4 hectares (947.5 acres), extending 6.37 km (3.96 miles) from Palmetto Commerce Parkway southeast to a point 290 m (950 ft) south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDHAH (2018) survey practice, the architectural investigations consisted of driving all roads within the architectural APE to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Investigators photographed and recorded buildings, structures, objects, and districts at least 45 years of age within the architectural APE. Brockington took at least two digital photographs of each resource, including the façade or an oblique with the façade of each resource. The investigators documented and recorded resources via the public ROW. All architectural resources are recorded on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) Forms (Appendix D).

The architectural APE contains 64 architectural resources, including two previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) and 62 newly recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385-6387, 6389-6406, 8400-8403, and 8408). Previously recorded SHPO Site No. 5089 is no longer extant. Newly recorded architectural resources include portions of four historic residential neighborhoods (SHPO Site Nos. 6385, 6386, 6401, and 8403) and 17 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385.01-6385.04, 6386.01-6386.03, 6401.01-6401.06, and 8403.01-8403.04); two historic apartment complexes (SHPO Site Nos. 6396 and 6402) and 15 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.09 and 6402.01-6402.06); and an additional 24 individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1856.01, 6387, 6389-6395, 6397, 6397.01, 6398, 6398.01, 6399, 6400, 6403-6406, 8400, 8400.01, 8401, 8402, and 8408). We recommend all 64 of these architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. These architectural resources warrant no further management.

1.4 Report Outline

This report is organized into seven chapters, the references cited, and five appendices. Chapter 2 describes the survey methodology. Chapter 3 presents the environmental and cultural settings for the project. Chapter 4 summarizes previous cultural resources investigations in the Project Area. Chapter 5 presents the results of the archaeological survey. Chapter 6 presents the results of the architectural surveys. Chapter 7 summarizes the Project. Appendix A provides all permits attained for the Project. Appendices B and C present the 2014 and 2021 artifact catalogs, respectively. Appendix D provides data relevant to Site 38CH1022. Appendix E provides the architectural survey forms.

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objective

The objective of the investigations was to assess the potential for construction of the PCP3 Project to affect significant cultural resources. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, archaeological field investigations, and the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

2.2 Archival Research

Background research for this Project included a review of primary and secondary source materials. Background research began when the Principal Investigator and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist consulted the ArchSite program to determine if previously identified cultural resources are located in the Project vicinity. The Principal Investigator reviewed primary and secondary materials at the South Carolina Room of the Charleston Public Library, the Charleston Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC) Office, and the South Carolina Historical Society (SCHS) in Charleston. The SCHS has a substantial archive related to the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company's operations in the Lowcountry. He also reviewed primary materials at the City of Charleston Archives, which contains a sizable collection of papers concerning the CHS and André Michaux. Online sources such as Ancestry.com, the Library of Congress, and the Charleston County GIS and RMC websites were accessed as well. Secondary sources were also reviewed, including Deleuze (2011), Joyce (1988, 2009), McKinley (2003, 2014), Savage and Savage (1986), Smith (1928a, 1928b, 1988), and Williams et al. (2020). The Principal Investigator also reviewed cultural resource management reports and NRHP nominations for projects conducted in the area. These include projects conducted by Brockington (Agha et al. 2007; Baluha 2019; Baluha and Owens 2019; Baluha et al. 2009, 2019; and Fletcher and Bailey 2005) and other cultural resource management organizations (Fick 1995). Some context and data from these reports are incorporated into Chapters 3 and 4.

2.3 Archaeological Survey

Brockington conducted the archaeological survey in two field sessions: December 1-3, 2020, and January 11-12, 2021. Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the archaeological APE, following *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). The archaeological APE covers 68.2 hectares (168.5 acres), extending 6.2 km south from Palmetto Commerce Parkway to a point 200 m south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. The archaeological APE includes improvements along numerous roads and side streets, including Palmetto Commerce Parkway, Ashley Phosphate Road, Pepperdam Avenue, East and West Spartan Boulevard, Perimeter Road, Ivey Drive, Midland Park Road, Ward Avenue, Raymond Avenue, Alston Avenue, Azaline Drive, Eagle Drive, West Aviation Avenue, Remount Road, and Air Park Road. The archaeological APE includes private commercial, industrial, and residential properties, part of the Dominion EOC, the JBC Charleston AFB campus, and the Pepperdam Park industrial park.

Archaeological survey included shovel testing and surface inspection across undeveloped and previously unsurveyed areas in the archaeological APE. Approximately 26.44 hectares (65.3 acres) of the archaeological APE was developed, disturbed, or wetlands. No shovel tests were excavated in these areas; instead, these areas were surface inspected. Previous investigations covered 10.65 hectares (26.3 acres) of the archaeological APE. In 2014, under a previous contract with Charleston County, Brockington investigators covered five areas in the current archaeological APE totaling 12.83 hectares (31.7 acres). In 2021, we surveyed 14 additional areas covering a total of 18.28 hectares (45.2 acres), as summarized in Table 2.1. Figures 2.1a and 2.1b show the location of the PCP3 archaeological APE, previously surveyed areas, shovel tested areas, and surface inspected areas on ESRI (2021a) aerial imagery.

Across the majority of the 2014 and 2021 survey areas (defined in Table 2.1 and shown in Figures 2.1a and 2.1b) investigators traversed pedestrian transects and shovel tests spaced every 30 m. Along these transects, investigators visually inspected the

Table 2.1 Summary of archaeological survey areas in the Project Area.

Survey Area		Description	Hectares	Total
2014	1	Wooded area between Ashley Phosphate Road and Palmetto Commerce Parkway	4	13
	2	Wooded area between Stanton Court and Ivey Drive, north of South Aviation Avenue	6	
	3	Ward Avenue between Thompson Construction property and Alston Avenue	3	
	4	Southeast of Ward Avenue and Eagle Drive intersection	0	
	5	JBC property near railroad	1	
2021	A	Pepperdam Avenue	2	18
	B	East and West Spartan Boulevard	3	
	C	Wooded area southeast of Spartan Boulevard	1	
	D	Wooded area northwest of Ivey Drive, bisected by railroad	0	
	E	Wooded areas along railroad and Ward Avenue	4	
	F	Lot near Raymond Avenue and Ward Avenue intersection	0	
	G	Midland Park Road	0	
	H	Alston Avenue	1	
	I	Thompson Construction property east of Ward Avenue	0	
	J	North of Azaline Drive	0	
	K	South of Azaline Drive	0	
	L	Southeast of Ward Avenue and Eagle Drive intersection	0	
	M		0	
	N	Dominion and JBC property (Parcels 4750000024 & 4750000025)	6	
Agha et al. (2008)		Palmetto Commerce Parkway		2
Baluha et al. (2019)		Remount Road near west of Vector Avenue		0
Harvey and Bridgman (1999)		Ashley Phosphate Road		8
Developed/disturbed/wetland				26
Total				68

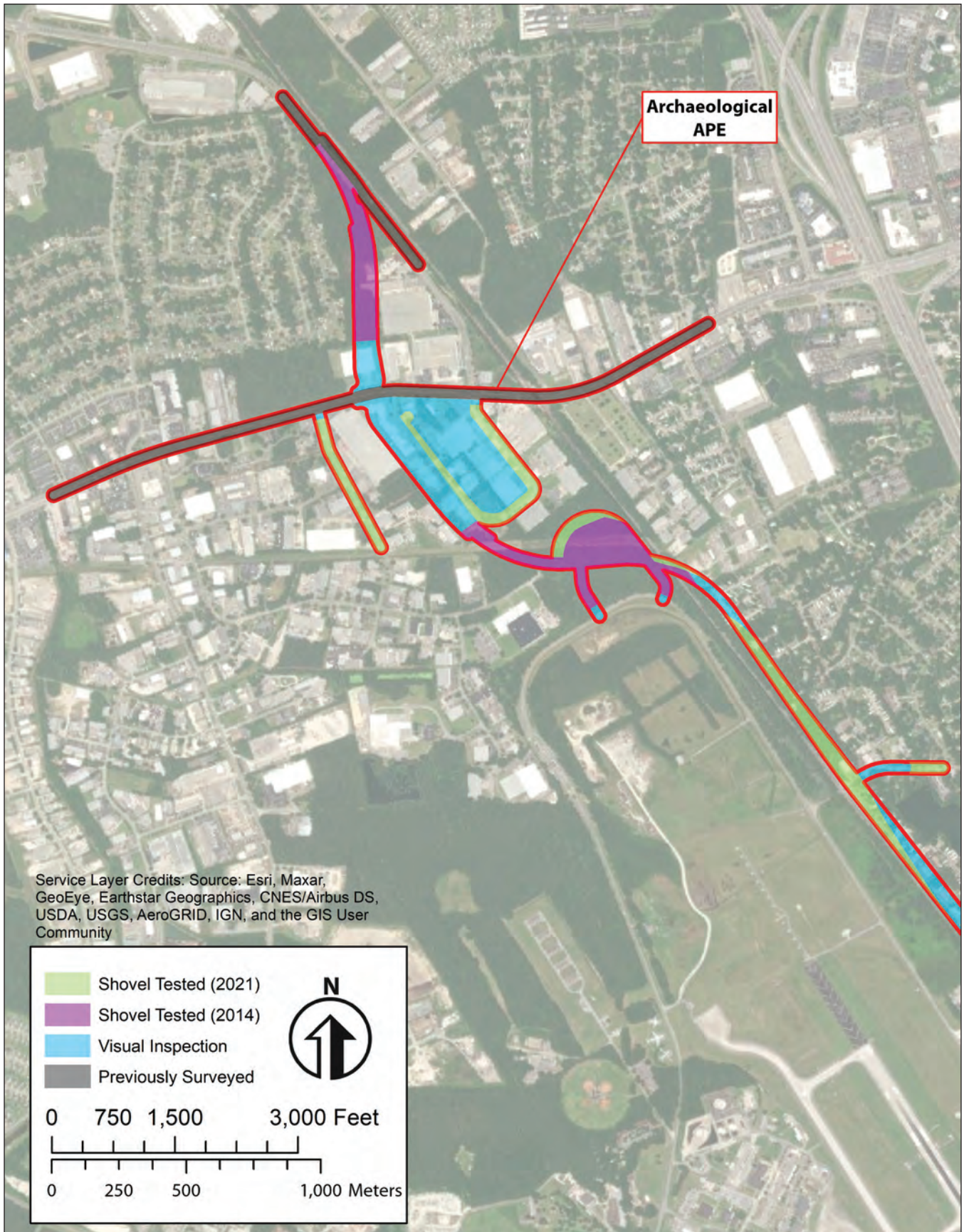


Figure 2.1a The location of the PCP3 Project archaeological APE, previously surveyed areas, areas surveyed in 2014, areas surveyed in 2021, and developed/disturbed or wetland areas (ESRI 2021a).

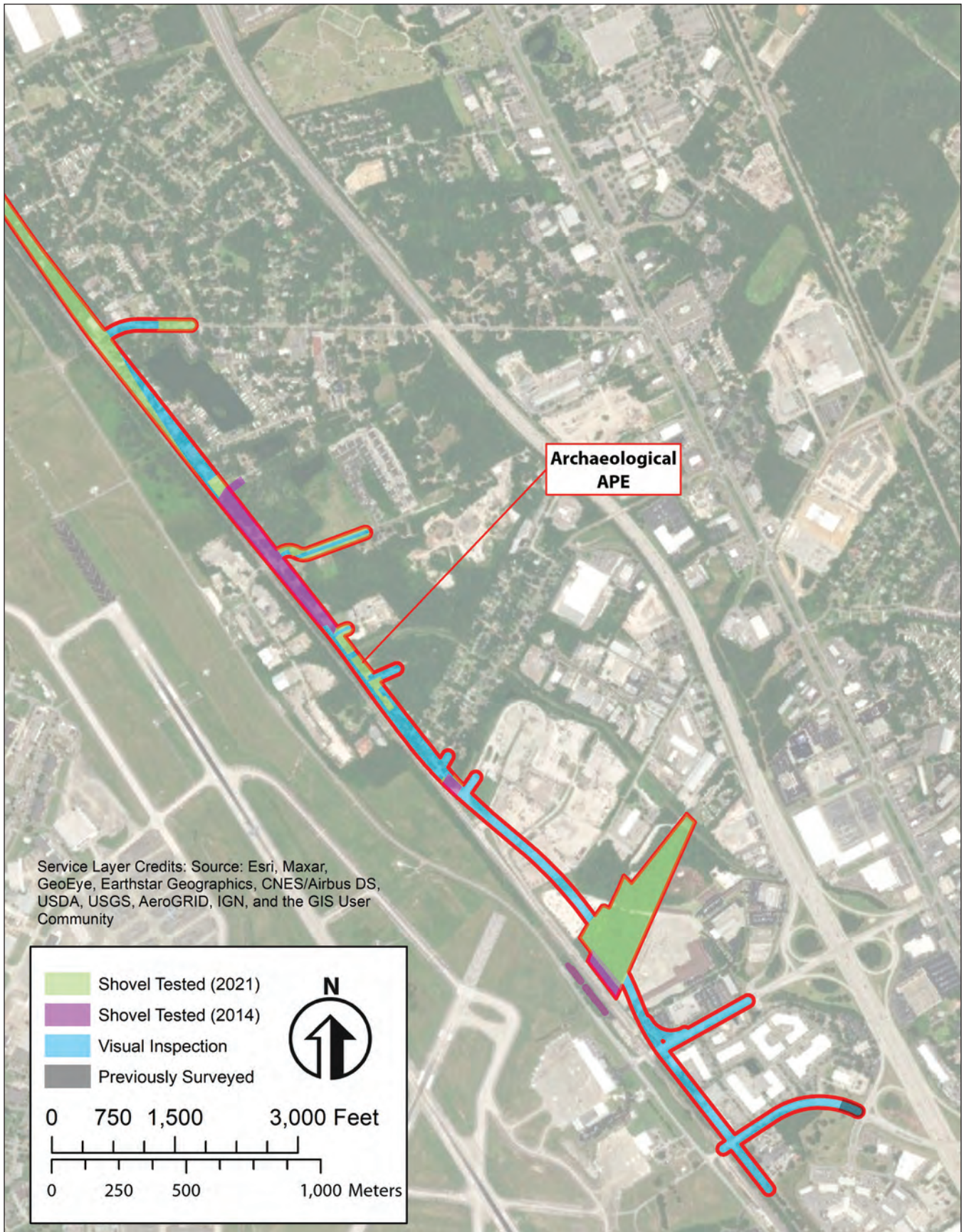


Figure 2.1b The location of the PCP3 Project archaeological APE, previously surveyed areas, areas surveyed in 2014, areas surveyed in 2021, and developed/disturbed or wetland areas (ESRI 2021a).

ground surface, looking primarily for architectural features, artifact scatters, and potential cultural landscape features. Across portions of the Dominion EOC and the JBC Charleston AFB campus in and around archaeological Site 38CH1022, investigators excavated shovel tests at 15-m intervals, as shown in the ARPA permit (Appendix A). Detailed notes and photographs were taken on the presence and condition of the various features.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil (usually 60-80 cm below surface [cmbs]). The fill from these tests was sifted through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Information relating to each shovel test and soil profile was recorded in a field notebook. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion.

Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators excavated additional shovel tests at 15- and 7.5-m intervals around positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests produced no artifacts or until natural features (i.e., edges of developed/highly disturbed areas) were encountered. An archaeological site is a locale that produces three or more contemporary artifacts within a 30-m radius or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are isolated finds.

A map showing the location of each shovel test, extent of surface scatters, and approximate site boundaries was prepared in the field for the site. Investigators used a sub-meter accurate Trimble GeoExplorer 3000 unit to record the locations of some key positive shovel tests. The UTM coordinates obtained from the GPS readings were entered into the ArcView© software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital USGS quadrangle for the Project. Sufficient information was collected to complete a South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site form; this form was submitted to SCIAA at the completion of the fieldwork.

2.4 Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted an intensive architectural survey of the architectural APE on December 16, 2020, February 2-3, 2021, and March 8, 2021. The architectural APE covers approximately 947.5 acres,

extending 3.96 miles from Palmetto Commerce Parkway southeast to a point 950 feet south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. The survey was designed to consider any possible visual effects of the proposed undertaking and to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the architectural APE. In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH (2018) survey practice, the architectural investigations consisted of driving all roads within the architectural APE to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Investigators photographed and recorded buildings, structures, objects, and districts at least 45 years of age within the architectural APE. Brockington took at least two digital photographs of each resource, including the façade or an oblique with the façade of each resource. The investigators documented and recorded resources via public rights-of-ways (ROWs). Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, all units of measure used to describe above-ground features and architectural resources are provided in US customary units.

The principal criterion used by the SCDAH to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significant resources. This could include resources related to the civil rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded (SCDAH 2018:9):

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type;
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history;
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development;
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds;
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields;
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., civil rights movement, Cold War, etc.);

- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history; and
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present.

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2018:10), a resource that has integrity:

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

Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region. While in the field, the Architectural Historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded.

All architectural resources in the architectural APE were recorded on SCSS forms in digital format using the survey database (Microsoft Access 2016™). At least one digital photograph, preferably showing the main and side elevations, was taken of each resource. The location of each architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH for review. Photography for this Project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SCDAH (NPS 2013; SCDAH 2018:31).

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

2.5.1 Laboratory Analysis

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Mount Pleasant laboratory facility, where they were cleaned according to their material

composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Each separate archaeological context from within each site (surface collection, shovel test, test unit, scrape) was assigned a specific provenience number. The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type/class (each of which was assigned a separate catalog number) and analyzed, and quantity and weight were recorded. Certain artifacts tend to decompose over time, resulting in the recovery of fragments whose counts would exaggerate the original amount present; in this case, artifact weight is a more reliable tool for reconstructing past artifact density. Artifacts that were weighed but not counted include biological (wood, charcoal), floral, and faunal artifacts that have not been modified into a tool (i.e., bone comb or handle); building materials (brick, mortar, tabby, slate, building stone); fire-cracked rock; and cultural rocks. All artifact analysis information was entered into a relational database (Microsoft Access 2016™); the computer-generated artifact catalogs appear in Appendices B and C.

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

Post-contact artifact analysis was based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified using published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Post-contact artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer-printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Noël Hume (1969) and the Charleston Museum's type collection. We used the Parks Canada Glossary (Jones and Sullivan 1985) to identify bottle glass and Nelson (1977) to identify nails.

South (1977:95-96) developed a method of classifying post-contact artifacts by function. These include Activity, Architecture, Arms, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Personal, and Tobacco groups. These investigations follow revisions to South's (1977) original patterns made by Garrow (1982:57-66). Dividing post-contact artifacts into such groups allows for inter- and intra-site pattern comparisons, and since this method has been well established for many years and used by numerous archaeologists, it also permits comparison to other sites across the region.

2.5.2 Curation

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

2.6 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

2.6.1 Overview

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

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,

or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

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

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both these steps are discussed in more detail below.

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

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations

in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is associated with a specific significant historic context, one must determine which physical features of the resource reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the antebellum agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses

represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of the South Carolina area during the antebellum period. The slave settlements housed the workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

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

2.6.2 Assessing Historic Mining Landscapes

Phosphate mines, associated tram lines, and other features were assessed for NRHP eligibility as part of a mining landscape using the *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties* (Noble and Spude 1997:13). Mining landscapes that are eligible for the NRHP generally are considered historic districts. We assessed the landscape within the historic context of the phosphate industry in South Carolina as developed by Shuler and Bailey (2004). Finally, we also reviewed previous cultural resource studies in which the evaluation of phosphate mines as historic resources has been considered. Primary examples of such studies include the recent NRHP nomination for the expansion of the ARHD (Felzer et al. 2010) and cultural resource survey and testing at the Long Savannah and HPH tracts (Bailey et al. 2018).

Mining properties may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; Criterion B: association with the lives of significant people; Criterion C: exhibition of characteristics that are distinctive, that are the work of a master or possess a high artistic value, or that represent a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or Criterion D: yielded or may yield important information about the history of phosphate mining in South Carolina (Noble and Spude 1997:15).

After considering each of the four evaluation criteria, we assessed the overall integrity of the mining landscape. A property's integrity is its ability to convey its significance under one or more of the evaluation criteria. Elements of resource integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If a mining resource retains sufficient integrity, an observer should be able to visualize how various elements of the former mines relate to each other and to mining operations.

2.6.3 Assessing Post-World War II Neighborhoods

The Project Area encompasses portions of three post-World War II neighborhoods. The SCDHAH (2013, 2018) summarizes background information on the development trends for these neighborhoods and the characteristics and styles often associated with individual buildings and whole neighborhoods. The SCDHAH (2018) suggests that post-war residences and neighborhoods should be evaluated under NRHP Criteria A, B, or C (see Section 2.7.1). Because of their abundance, individual buildings associated with post-World War II neighborhoods must retain a high degree of integrity. Furthermore, neighborhoods/subdivisions comprising post-war houses should retain integrity as a group or district. Table 2.2 lists the evaluative criteria for post-World War II neighborhoods.

Table 2.2 Evaluative criteria for post-World War II neighborhoods (SCDAH 2018).

Neighborhoods	
1	Repetition of house type or style (many builders re-used similar plans throughout the neighborhood)
2	Community buildings (churches, schools, recreation centers, shopping areas) if part of the original plan/design
3	Majority of residences retain historic materials and design
4	Setting (lot size, building setback, streetscapes, parks, and landscape design)
Individual Residences	
1	Garage or carports originally attached to the building and not enclosed
2	Original windows and front door
3	Original siding/wall materials
4	Original metal porch posts or carport posts
5	Original chimney
6	No large scale additions, especially to the residence's front or side

2.6.4 Graves and Cemeteries

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

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

3.1 Environmental Setting

3.1.1 Introduction

The proposed PCP3 Project covers 68.2 hectares, extending approximately 6.2 km south from Palmetto Commerce Parkway to a point 200 m (660 ft) south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection, connecting parts of North Charleston and Charleston, South Carolina. The proposed Project extends through a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential areas, but the landscape is dominated by the CCAA's General Aviation facility (Parcels 4000000007 and 4720000026), the JBC Charleston AFB campus (Parcels 4000000006 and 4750000024), and the Dominion EOC campus (Parcels 4750000001 and 4750000025). In addition, a portion of the Project Area extends through the Pepperdam Park industrial park. The NS Railroad parallels the Project Area. A Dominion overhead powerline corridor bisects the Project Area near south of Ashley Phosphate Road. Residential neighborhoods include the Ashley Heights, Midland Park, Pepperhill, and Wildwood, along with several small mobile home parks.

The Project Area is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 7.6 m (25 ft) near the Turkey Creek tributary near Site 38CH1022 to 12.2 m (40 ft) above mean sea level (amsl) near Raymond Avenue. Lowland areas in the northern portion of the Project Area drain into the Ashley River, while lowland areas in the southern portion of the Project Area drain into Goose Creek. The following environmental overview provides both regional and local perspectives for the Project Area. Vegetation in undeveloped portions of the Project Area is comprised of subclimax or climax maritime forest, typically with light to moderate understory. Figures 3.1 to 3.3 provide views of the Project setting in December 2020 and January 2021.

3.1.2 Regional Perspective

The PCP3 Project Area extends across the Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh Level IV ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002). According to Griffith et al. (2002), "An ecoregion denotes areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of

environmental resources." Griffith et al. (2002) summarize the Sea Island/Coastal Marsh ecoregion:

The Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh region contains the lowest elevations in South Carolina and is a highly dynamic environment affected by ocean wave, wind, and river action. Quaternary unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay has been laid down as beach, dune, barrier beach, saline marsh, terrace, and nearshore marine deposits. Mostly sandy soils are found on the barrier islands, while organic and clayey soils often occur in the freshwater, brackish, and salt marshes. Maritime forests of live oak, red cedar, slash pine, and cabbage palmetto grow on parts of the sea islands, and various species of cordgrass, saltgrass, and rushes are dominant in the marshes. The island's dunes are dominated by sea oats, which play a primary role in stabilizing the dune. Other dune plants include bayberry, dogfennel, bitter panic grass, broomsedge, wax myrtle, and spanish bayonet.

The island, marsh, and estuary systems form an interrelated ecological web, with processes and functions valuable to humans, but also sensitive to human alterations and pollution. The coastal marshes, tidal creeks, and estuaries are important nursery areas for fish, crabs, shrimp, and other marine species. Charleston Harbor is one of the largest container ship ports on the East Coast, and it also contains one of the largest commercial shrimp fisheries in the state, raising concerns about the health of the estuary, coastal marshes and associated flora and fauna. The Sea Islands region has a long history of human alterations. Native Americans cultivated corn, melons, squash, and beans on some of these islands. During the colonial and antebellum periods in the 1700's and 1800's, a plantation agriculture economy dominated the region, producing rice, indigo, and Sea Island cotton. While parts of this region are now managed as wildlife refuges or estuarine research reserves, the expanding resort economy continues to broadly change land uses, water quality, and the once more isolated Gullah and Sea Island cultures.



Figure 3.1 Typical views of the PCP3 Project Area: wooded area near Palmetto Commerce Parkway, facing west (top); undeveloped tract east of Industry Boulevard, facing northeast (bottom).



Figure 3.2 Typical views of the PCP3 Project Area: East Spartan Boulevard cul de sac, facing east (top) and NS Railroad at Midland Park Road, facing north (bottom).



Figure 3.3 Typical views of the PCP3 Project archaeological survey areas: Alston Avenue, facing west (top) and Ward Avenue, facing north (bottom).

Geologists have identified eight scarps and 12 marine terraces in this physiographic province (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393; Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Miller 1971:59-71). Changes in the sea level throughout time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the Atlantic shorelines of the Pleistocene epoch (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The underlying limestone bedrock dates from the late Cretaceous to early Cenozoic, with orogenic processes causing uplifting and the deposition of clastic materials over bedrock (Platt 1999:26). The scarps represent former shoreline deposits and the marine terraces represent derelict ocean floor deposits as sea levels receded. The Project Area is situated between the Active (sea level) and Betheria (toe elevation 10.7 m [35 ft] amsl) scarps and on the Silver Bluff (3.7-5.2 m [12-17 ft] amsl), Princess Anne (5.2-7.6 m [17-25 ft] amsl), and Pamlico terraces (7.6-10.7 m [25-35 ft] amsl) (Willoughby and Doar 2006). Generally, the area's topography is characterized by low knolls and ridges interspersed between broad inland swamps and tidal creeks, which is typical of the Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002: Zone 75j).

All soils in the Project Area formed in Pleistocene epoch marine deposits that date to approximately 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393). Soils are generally poorly drained and have loamy surface layers with clayey subsoils. Soil moisture conditions in the Project Area range from subxeric to aquic (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2017). Table 3.1 lists mapped United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soils in the archaeological APE. The majority (46.1 percent) of the archaeological APE is classified as Urban land-Yauhannah-Yemassee-Ogeechee association. This soil type consists of intact pockets of Ogeechee, Yauhannah, and Yemassee soils interspersed between developed areas. Other prominent soil types include Wadmalaw fine sandy loam (21.4 percent), Yonges loamy fine sand (13.5 percent), and Chipley loamy fine sand (8.9 percent). Pockets of either Yauhannah or Yemassee soils were encountered at 38CH1022, 38CH2486, 38CH2647, and Isolates 2014 and 2021.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey provide climatic data for Charleston County (Miller 1971; NOAA 2021). The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. NOAA's climatic data from 1895 to 2020 indicates that the average daily maximum temperature peaks at 81.0° Fahrenheit (F) in July and nadirs at 48.4°F in January. During this time, the average daily temperature has risen 0.1°F per decade; in 2020, the average daily temperature was 68.0°F, 3.1°F above the mean of 64.9°F for the 1895 to 2020 period (NOAA 2020). Average annual precipitation for Charleston County is about 123 cm, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms (NOAA 2020). Snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Also, the climate is very supportive of agriculture. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the late summer and early fall.

Although maritime forest is now the dominant vegetation zone in the Project Area, as many as four different ecological systems blanketed the area prior to European contact. The number of these systems and diversity within each system provides an indication of the area's former bounty and potential for commodity extraction. Table 3.2 lists these ecological systems.

Prior to European settlement, the Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland and Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods were the primary climax ecological systems of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain. The *Great Savanna*, shown by Sanson (1696) and extending between the Ashley and Edisto rivers, was part of a larger longleaf pine forest savanna that covered approximately 370,368 square km (143,000 square miles) from what is now Texas to Virginia (Frost 2000). Ecologists define savannas as part of a vegetation continuum between grasslands and woodlands, with approximately 25 to 80 percent canopy coverage, sufficient to permit a continuous grass understory (Anderson et al. 1999:1-6). A combination

Table 3.1 USDA soil types mapped in the archaeological APE.

USDA Soil Type		Hectares	Percent
Symbol	Name		
Ch	Charleston loamy fine sand	1	1%
Cm	Chipleigh loamy fine sand	6	9%
HoA	Hockley loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3	4%
HoB	Hockley loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0	1%
St	Stono fine sandy loam	0	0%
UR	Urban land-Yauhannah-Yemassee-Ogeechee association	31	46%
Wa	Wadmalaw fine sandy loam	15	21%
WgB	Wagram loamy fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	3	5%
Yo	Yonges loamy fine sand	9	14%
Total		68	100%

Table 3.2 Ecological systems in the PCP3 Project Area.

System*	Summary
Central Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest	This system encompasses most woody vegetation of Atlantic Coast barrier islands and similar coastal strands, from Virginia Beach to central South Carolina (south approximately to the Cooper River where the true Sea Islands begin). It includes forests and shrublands whose structure and composition are influenced by salt spray, extreme disturbance events, and the distinctive climate of the immediate coast. Many examples of this system will include a component of <i>Quercus virginiana</i> or <i>Morella cerifera</i> . Also included are embedded freshwater depressional wetlands dominated by shrubs or small trees, such as <i>Cornus foemina</i> , <i>Persea palustris</i> , or <i>Salix caroliniana</i> . This system may experience less effects from fire than the equivalent Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest.
Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest	This upland system of the Atlantic Coastal Plain ranges from Delaware south to interior Georgia in a variety of moist but non-wetland sites that are naturally sheltered from frequent fire. Such sites include lower slopes and bluffs along streams and rivers in dissected terrain, mesic flats between drier pine-dominated uplands and floodplains, and local topographic high areas within bottomland terraces or nonriverine wet flats. Soil textures are variable in both texture and pH. The vegetation consists of forests dominated by combinations of trees that include a significant component of mesophytic deciduous hardwood species, such as <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> or <i>Acer barbatum</i> . Its southern limit is generally exclusive of the natural range of <i>Pinus glabra</i> and <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> . Upland and bottomland oaks at the mid range of moisture tolerance are usually also present, particularly <i>Quercus alba</i> , but sometimes also <i>Quercus pagoda</i> , <i>falcata</i> , <i>michauxii</i> , <i>shumardii</i> , or <i>nigra</i> . <i>Pinus taeda</i> is sometimes present, but it is unclear if it is a natural component or has entered only as a result of past cutting. Understories are usually well-developed. Shrub and herb layers may be sparse or moderately dense. Within its range, <i>Sabal minor</i> may be a prominent shrub. Species richness may be fairly high in basic sites but is fairly low otherwise.
Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Salt and Brackish Tidal Marsh	This ecological system encompasses the brackish to saline intertidal marshes of the Atlantic Coast ranging from the vicinity of Morehead City, Carteret County, North Carolina (south of the Embayed Region), south to the vicinity of Marineland or Daytona Beach (Flagler/Volusia counties) in northern Florida. It is dominated by medium to extensive expanses of <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> , flooded twice daily by lunar tides. <i>Juncus roemerianus</i> and other brackish marshes occur on slightly higher marsh, including upstream along tidal creeks, and a variety of small-patch associations occur near the inland edges. Examples of this system may also support inclusions of shrublands dominated by either <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> and/or <i>Borrchia frutescens</i> , as well as forests or woodlands with <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> var. <i>silicicola</i> in the overstory.
Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods	This ecological system of pine-dominated savannas and/or flatwoods ranges from central South Carolina to northeastern Florida, centered near the coast in southeastern Georgia. It was the former matrix system in this region. This general area has been referred to as the Longleaf Pine Wiregrass Savannas region and the Sea Island Flatwoods Ecoregion (75f). Examples of this system and component community associations share the common features of wet, seasonally saturated, mineral soils and historic exposure to frequent low-intensity fire. They occur on a wide range of soil textures, which is an important factor in distinguishing different associations. The vegetation is naturally dominated by <i>Pinus palustris</i> or, on wetter sites, <i>Pinus elliottii</i> or less commonly <i>Pinus serotina</i> . Understory conditions may be dramatically altered by fire frequency and seasonality. In natural condition (with frequent fires, including some growing-season fire), there tends to be a dense ground cover of herbs and low shrubs; grasses can dominate, but there is often a large diversity of other herbs and shrubs.
* http://explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?init=Ecol	

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

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

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

The four ecological systems listed in Table 3.1 include wide varieties of plants observed by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century naturalists such as William Bartram (Bartram 1792) and John Drayton (Drayton 1802). Across the upland zones, predominant tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, southern magnolia, sweetgum, black tupelo, bluejack oak, laurel oak, live oak, post oak, red oak, water oak, turkey oak, and white oak) and conifers (e.g., loblolly pine, longleaf pine, pond pine, slash pine). Dominant lowland tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, black and

swamp tupelo, diamond leaf oak, poplar, red oak, sweetbay and grand magnolia, sweetgum, water oak, white oak) and conifers (e.g., bald and pond cypress, pond pine, and white cedar). Important understory species include American and yaupon holly, varieties of bay, blueberry, huckleberry, saw palmetto, sparkleberry, and wax myrtle. Important grasses and herbs include giant cane, muscadine, pineland threeawn, and varieties of fern, panicgrass, sedge, and switch grass.

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

3.1.3 Holocene Changes in the Environment

Profound changes in climate and dependent biophysical aspects of regional environments have been documented over the last 20,000 years (the time of potential human occupation of the Southeast). Major changes include a general warming trend, melting of the large ice sheets of the Wisconsin glaciation in northern North America, and the associated rise in sea level. This sea level rise was dramatic along the South Carolina coast (Brooks et al. 1989), with an increase of as much as 100 m (330 ft) during the last 20,000 years. At least 10,000 years ago (the first documented presence of human groups in the region), the ocean was located 80-120 km (50-75 miles) east of its present position. Unremarkable Coastal Plain flatwoods probably characterized the Project Area. Sea level rose steadily from that time until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5,000 years, there has been a 400- to 500-year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about two meters (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981). Figure 3.4 summarizes these more recent fluctuations in the region.

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded

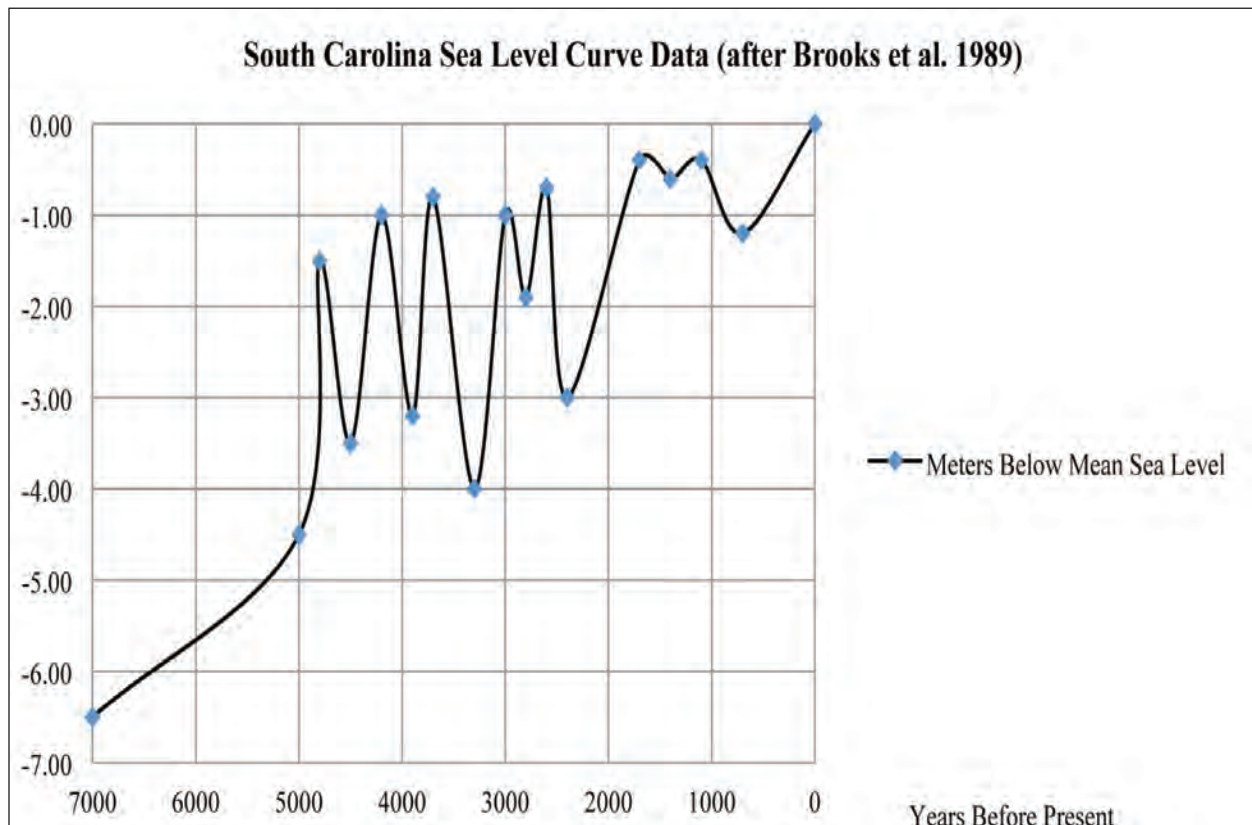


Figure 3.4 South Carolina sea level curve data (after Brooks et al. 1989).

near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries such as the Cooper-Ashley-Wando River mouth. These estuaries became great centers for saltwater and freshwater resources and thus population centers for human groups. Such dramatic changes affected any human groups living in the region. The general warming trend that led to the melting of glacial ice and the rise in sea level greatly affected vegetation communities in the Southeast. During the late Wisconsin glacial period, until about 12,000 years ago, boreal forest dominated by pine and spruce covered most of the Southeast. This forest changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees by 10,000 years ago. The new deciduous forest was dominated by northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder, with oak and hickory beginning to increase in number. With continuation of the general warming and drying trend, the oak and hickory came to dominate, along with southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 5,000 to 7,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general climatic trend in the Southeast has been

toward cooler and moister conditions (Quarterman and Keever 1962). Faunal communities also changed dramatically during this time. Several large mammal species (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, giant sloth) became extinct at the end of the glacial period, approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Pre-contact groups that had focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural history of North America generally is divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers primarily to the Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era refers to the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era refers to the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations

usually were in rapid decline. Within these eras, finer temporal and cultural subdivisions have been defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time.

3.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era

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

The Lithic Stage

It is probable that South Carolina, like other portions of the western hemisphere, witnessed human occupation before the beginning of the Paleoindian period or approximately 12,000 Before Present (BP). Unfortunately, the beginning of human occupation in the western hemisphere is unclear and is highly disputed in the archaeological community (Bever 2006; Dillehay et al. 1999; Fiedel 1999; Goodyear 2013; Suárez 2011). For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived in North America by crossing Beringia near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries prior to 12,000 BP. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Paleoindian period at a number of sites in North and South America. The most notable of these sites are Cactus Hill and Saltville in Virginia (Johnson 1998; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; McDonald 2000), El Abra 2 and Pumbenza in Colombia (Correal 1993; Correal and van der Hammen 1977; Hurt et al. 1977), Lapa Vermelha

and Pedra Furada in Brazil (Guidon and Delibrias 1986; Laming-Emperaire et al. 1975; Meltzer et al. 1994; Prous 1986), Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978; Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1999; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982; Goldberg and Arpin 1999), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Schafer and Hebior in Wisconsin (Overstreet and Stafford 1997; Overstreet et al. 1995), Taima Taima in Venezuela (Ochsenius and Gruhn 1979), and the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in South Carolina (Goodyear 1999, 2000, 2013), among others. All these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Paleoindian deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft, Pedra Furada, and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Paleoindian occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites, but it reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other pre-Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period. Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites at present are too small to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites is necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Paleoindian period and how these early sites reflect the peopling of North America and the New World.

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

Goodyear et al. (1989) review the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina.

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

The Archaic Stage

The Archaic stage represents the adaptation of Southeastern Native Americans to Holocene environments. By 8000 BC, the forests had changed from sub-boreal types common during the Paleoindian period to more modern types. The Archaic stage is divided into three temporal periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Distinctive projectile point types serve as markers for each of these periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence mode throughout the Archaic periods, although incipient use of cultigens probably occurred by the Late Archaic period. Also, the terminal Archaic witnessed the introduction of a new technology, namely, the manufacture and use of pottery.

Early Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene became extinct early in this period, and more typically modern woodland flora and fauna were established. The Ear-

ly Archaic adaptation in the South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain is not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report "at the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone." Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Generally, Early Archaic sites are small, indicating a high degree of mobility.

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

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

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) review the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude, "the

data at hand suggests that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to ‘mid-Holocene environmental conditions’ such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession.” These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Ceramic Late Archaic Period (2500 to 1000 BC).

By the end of the Late Archaic period, two developments occurred that changed human lifeways on the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Sea level rose to within one meter of present levels and the extensive estuaries now present were established (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late Archaic period saw the first documented emphasis on shellfish exploitation. During the Late Archaic, “the first extensive evidence of significant human occupation appears on the coast. Late Archaic coastal sites vary from isolated finds, small camps, and minor middens to large amorphous shell middens” (Russo 2002:E9). It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. In the Project region, this pottery is represented by the fiber-tempered Stallings series and the sand-tempered or untempered Thom’s Creek series. Decorations include punctation, incising, finger pinching, and simple stamping. The ceramic sequence for the central coast of South Carolina is presented in Table 3.3.

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

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

Brockington’s archaeological investigations at 38CH1781, near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) on James Island, supports Russo’s (2004) idea that shell rings represent both villages and ceremonial centers (Baluha et al. 2005). Regardless, these sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least seasonally, by Ceramic Late Archaic peoples.

The Woodland Stage

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

Early Woodland Period (1500 BC to AD 200). In the Early Woodland period, the region was apparently an area of interaction between widespread ceramic decorative and manufacturing traditions. The paddle-stamping tradition dominated the decorative tradition to the south, and fabric impressing

Table 3.3 Ceramic sequence for the central South Carolina coast.

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

and cord marking dominated to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

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

Middle Woodland Period (200 BC to AD 500).

The extreme sea level fluctuations that marked the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods ceased during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland period began as sea level rose

from a significant low stand at 300 BC, and for the majority of the period, the sea level remained within one meter of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement:

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

Survey and testing data from a number of sites in the region clearly indicate that Middle Woodland period sites are the most frequently encountered throughout the region. These sites include small, single-house shell middens, larger shell middens,

and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. The present data from the region suggests seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (e.g., 38GE46 [Espenshade and Brockington 1989]). Subsistence remains indicate that oysters and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

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

Late Woodland Period (AD 500 to 1100). The nature of Late Woodland adaptation in the region is unclear due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components, but Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

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

The Late Woodland represents the most stable Pre-Contact period in terms of sea level change, with sea level for the entire period between 0.4 and 0.6 m (1.3 and 2.0 ft) below the present high marsh surface (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would result in a well-entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, the interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems.

Overall, the Late Woodland is noteworthy for its lack of check-stamped pottery. However, re-

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

The sea level change at this time caused major shifts in settlement and subsistence patterns. The rising sea level and estuary expansion caused an increase in the dispersal of resources such as oyster beds, and thus, a corresponding increase in the dispersal of sites. Semi-permanent shell midden sites continue to be common in this period, although overall site frequency appears to be lower than in the Early Woodland. Instead, there appears to be an increase in short-term occupations along the tidal marshes. Espenshade et al. (1994) state that at many of the sites postdating the Early Woodland period, the intact shell deposits appear to represent short-term activity areas rather than permanent or semi-permanent habitations.

The Mississippian Stage

Approximately 1,000 years ago, Native American cultures in much of the Southeast began a marked shift away from the settlement and subsistence practices common during the Woodland periods. Some settlements became quite large, often incorporating temple mounds or plazas. The use of tropical cultigens (e.g., corn and beans) became more common. Hierarchical societies developed, and technological, decorative, and presumably religious ideas spread throughout the Southeast, supplanting what had been distinct regional traditions in many areas. In coastal South Carolina, the Mississippian stage is divided into two temporal periods, Early and Late. Previous sequences for the region separated Mississippian ceramic types into three periods (Early, Middle, and Late), following sequences developed in other portions of the Southeast. However, a simpler characterization of the technological advancements made from AD 1000 to 1500 appears

more appropriate. During these centuries, the decorative techniques that characterize the Early Mississippian period slowly evolved without the appearance of distinctly new ceramic types until the Late Mississippian.

Early Mississippian Period (AD 1100 to 1400). In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian stage is marked by major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdoms, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in coastal South Carolina. The ethno-historic record, discussed in greater detail below, certainly indicates that seasonal villages and maize horticulture were present in the area, and that significant mound centers were present in the interior Coastal Plain to the north and west (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989; Ferguson 1971, 1975).

Distinct Mississippian ceramic phases are recognized for the region (Anderson 1989; Anderson et al. 1982; Anderson et al. 1996). In coastal South Carolina, the Early Mississippian period is marked by the presence of Jeremy-phase (AD 1100 to 1400) ceramics, including Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, and Mississippian Burnished Plain types. By the end of the Late Woodland period, cord-marked and fabric-impressed decorations are replaced by complicated-stamped decorations. Anderson (1989:115) notes that “characteristically Mississippian complicated stamped ceramics do not appear until at least AD 1100, and probably not until as late as AD 1200, over much of the South Carolina area.” Poplin et al.’s (1993) excavations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644) produced radiocarbon dates around AD 1000 for complicated-stamped ceramics similar to the Savannah series. This represents the earliest date for complicated-stamped wares in the region, and may indicate an earlier appearance of Mississippian types than previously assumed.

Sites of the period in the region include shell middens, sites with apparent multiple- and single-house shell middens, and oyster processing sites (e.g., 38CH644 [Poplin et al. 1993]). Adaptation during this period apparently saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance

on horticulture and storable foodstuffs. Anderson (1989) suggests that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian period; the redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system. Maize was recovered from a feature suggested to date to the Early Mississippian period from 38BK226, near St. Stephen (Anderson et al. 1982:346).

Late Mississippian Period (AD 1400 to 1550). During this period, the regional chiefdoms apparently realigned, shifting away from the Savannah River centers to those located in the Oconee River basin and the Wateree-Congaree basin. As in the Early Mississippian, the Charleston Harbor area apparently lacked any mound centers, although a large Mississippian settlement was present on the Ashley River that may have been a “moundless” ceremonial center (South 2002). Regardless, it appears that the region was well removed from the core of Cofitachequi, the primary chiefdom to the interior (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989). DePratter (1989:150) specifies:

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

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

3.2.2 The Contact Era

The Europeans permanently settled the Carolina coast in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566 to 1587) to the south apparently had limited impact on the Project Area. The French attempt at Port Royal (1562) also had little impact.

The establishment of Charles Town by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread north and south up the coast.

Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984, 1987). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1670 [in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25]).

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

region; this late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973; see also Anderson et al. 1982).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee "tribes" near the Project Area. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670 but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century, they moved south of the Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper and extended to the north as far as the Santee River and into the Bulls Bay area (Orvin 1973:14).

3.2.3 Post-Contact Overview

European colonization into South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area during the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660 and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly

spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from the Port Royal Harbor in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County. In this discussion, US customary units are incorporated rather than metric.

The Lords Proprietors hoped to establish a benevolent, land-based aristocracy in Carolina. They granted large tracts, called baronies, to the aristocracy and smaller grants to commoners. Commoners received land on the basis of headrights, the number of persons they brought into the colony. Each head of household could obtain 60 acres for himself and 50 acres for every woman, child, and slave (Fagg 1970:172). Additionally, the Proprietors offered the aristocracy grants of 12,000 acres. A special barony granted to a Lord Proprietor was called a seigniorship (Smith 1988:1). The end of the Proprietors' ownership in 1719 ended the granting of titles with attached baronies.

Initially, the South Carolina colony's early settlements grew slowly, despite its geographic spread. In 1700, the colony's population numbered approximately 5,000 European and African American inhabitants. The early colonial economy centered on trade with the Native American population, the naval stores industry, and beef and pork production. By the end of the seventeenth century, however, many colonists began to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. Figure 3.5 shows the approximate location of the Project Area on Sanson's (1696) map of South Carolina.

Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, the Native Americans throughout the colony attacked in the Yamasee War of 1715, but did not succeed in dislodging the English (Covington 1968:12). While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed settlement. With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcountry, and with the Yamasee War largely behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730, the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were enslaved Africans. A 1755 magazine, cited by Peter Wood, estimates that South Caro-

lina residents had imported over 32,000 enslaved individuals by 1723 (Wood 1974:151). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with continuing fears of attack from Native Americans, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

The conclusion of the Yamasee War made settlement easier in the Charleston vicinity. Many of the early settlements and plantations in the area had focused on the Ashley, Cooper, and Wando rivers. These waterways provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some, like Rice Hope Plantation near Moncks Corner, are still occupied.

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with the Natives arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to a historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior. . .convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule" (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Early South Carolina settlers also sought certainty through a secure economic base. It was not clear, during South Carolina's first generation or two, what its economic base would be. The plan was for the colony to produce tropical goods that would not grow elsewhere in the British colonies. Neither silk, wine, olives, lemons, nor oranges thrived in the colony, however. As a result, the economic development in the Charleston area initially focused on Indian trade until a more stable economy could

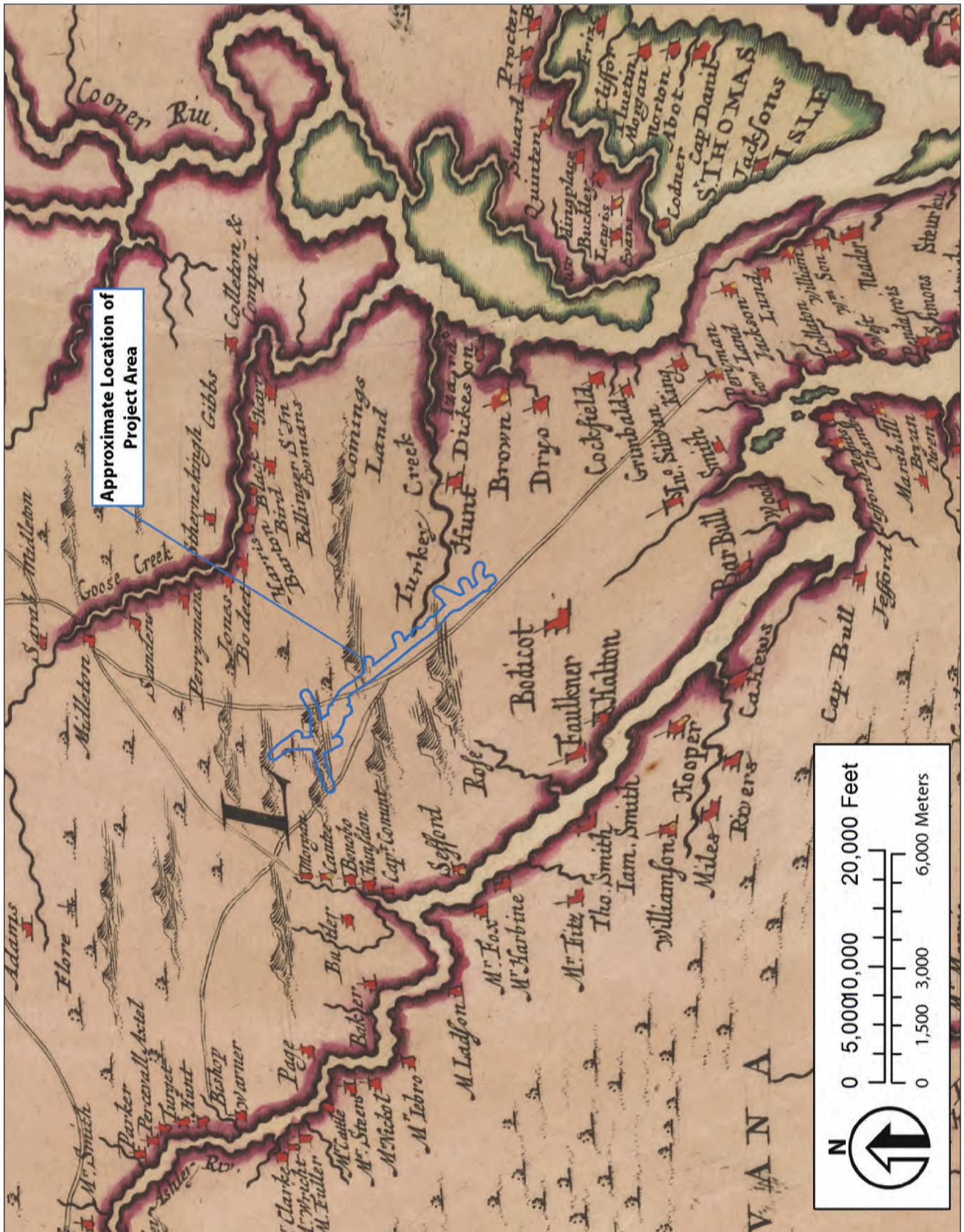


Figure 3.5 The approximate location of the PCP3 Project Area on Sanson's (1696) map of South Carolina.

be established. Trade with Native Americans was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716, conflicts with the Europeans and disease had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population.

Naval stores, including pine tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, fueled the next minor economic boom in South Carolina. European wars in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries made the traditional Continental suppliers of these goods less stable, and Parliament established bounties, or subsidies, on naval stores from the colony in 1704. With this bounty in place, the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand, and the boom was short-lived. Naval stores fell off quickly as a major export from South Carolina in the 1720s when Parliament eliminated the bounty and when the Royal Navy opted to acquire its naval stores from Baltic countries (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:70-71; Weir 1983:143-144).

Produce, including beef, pork, and vegetables, also represented important exports for the South Carolina economy. Barbados and other Caribbean islands were importers of produce, and South Carolina was their principal supplier. Livestock in particular became an important segment of the South Carolina economy. As Weir (1983:142) has noted, however, "Lucrative as cattle raising might be for a few individuals, it never made fortunes for many."

Rice was to provide the fortunes that the early South Carolina settlers sought. As early as 1720, rice accounted for half the colony's profits and remained central to South Carolina's economy through the Civil War. From 113,636 kilograms (kg) (250,525 pounds) in 1699, the colony exported 30,000,000 kg (66,138,678 pounds) in 1770 (McCurry 1995:32). The impact on the landscape was dramatic. By the late eighteenth century, rice cultivation was based on a new technology, which relied on the power of tides to control water levels; by means of levees, dams, and canals, planters were able to inundate their rice crops with fresh water that would kill off the weeds. In order to do this, the landscape was radically altered. Freshwater streams close to tidally influenced rivers such as the Ashley River were ideal for the new rice culture. St. Andrews Parish, which bordered the Ashley River, became wealthy as a result of rice culture. The mansions and plantations

that remain, including Drayton Hall and Middleton Plantation, testify to the level of wealth in the area. Rice was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in 1740 (Pinckney 1976). In the 1740s, Lowcountry residents began to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1974). While rice production was restricted to the river marshes, indigo grew best in well-drained soils. While producing impressive profits in the mid-eighteenth century, indigo cultivation in South Carolina practically ceased to exist after the Revolutionary War. Rice, however, continued to grow as an important crop into the antebellum period.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The present study tract is within St. Andrews Parish, created by the Church Act of 1706. The Church building itself was to serve both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains "the parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston."

The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province.

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. They returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780 and then marched north and east to invade

Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The rebel South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack from this direction. They were besieged and entirely captured in May after offering a weak defense. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the south and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

The Project Area was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War. South Carolina saw little action between the failed British attempt to take Charleston in 1776 and their successful occupation of Charleston in 1780. An important and relevant outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice profitability. As a result, many of the planters in the Charleston area began to supplement their rice plantings with cotton agriculture. Figure 3.6 shows the approximate location of the Project Area on Faden's (1780) map of South Carolina.

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

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, indigo waned quickly as an important crop in the region, while Sea Island planters were beginning their experiments with long staple cotton. Rice continued to be an important crop. It had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the Lowcountry's economy, and with the development of new technologies, rice cultivation increased further. By the late eighteenth century, some planters began to experiment with new technology that relied on the power of tides to raise river levels, which inundated crops with fresh water that would kill off the weeds. A series of elaborate canals, dikes, and

gates kept the salt water out of the fields. In order to do this, the process of radically altering the landscape was expanded as lands along the tidal rivers were drained, canals were built, and fields were surrounded by levies to control their access to the water (Chaplin 1993:227-276). At the same time, this placed a high priority on geography, for only some rivers had tides strong enough to force tidal action up into the freshwater sections of the rivers.

The result was a distinctive landscape that maps from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries capture. Plats of rice plantations from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century show a series of buildings including rice machines, slave cabins, and the main house that seem like minor features in the midst of the pattern of rice canals and dams. Plantations also tended to be spaced widely apart. Figure 3.7 is a portion of Mill's (1825) map of the Charleston District showing the Project Area.

Rice and cotton agriculture continued to drive the economy of St. Andrews Parish during the first half of the nineteenth century. This mode of production continued until the Civil War (1861 to 1865). Emancipation of the enslaved and the dissection and redistribution of some of the plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production. The Civil War also witnessed the construction of several defensive structures along Church Creek and other drainages to the south and east of the Project Area.

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

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems for whites as well as freed African Americans; this fostered a period of experimenta-

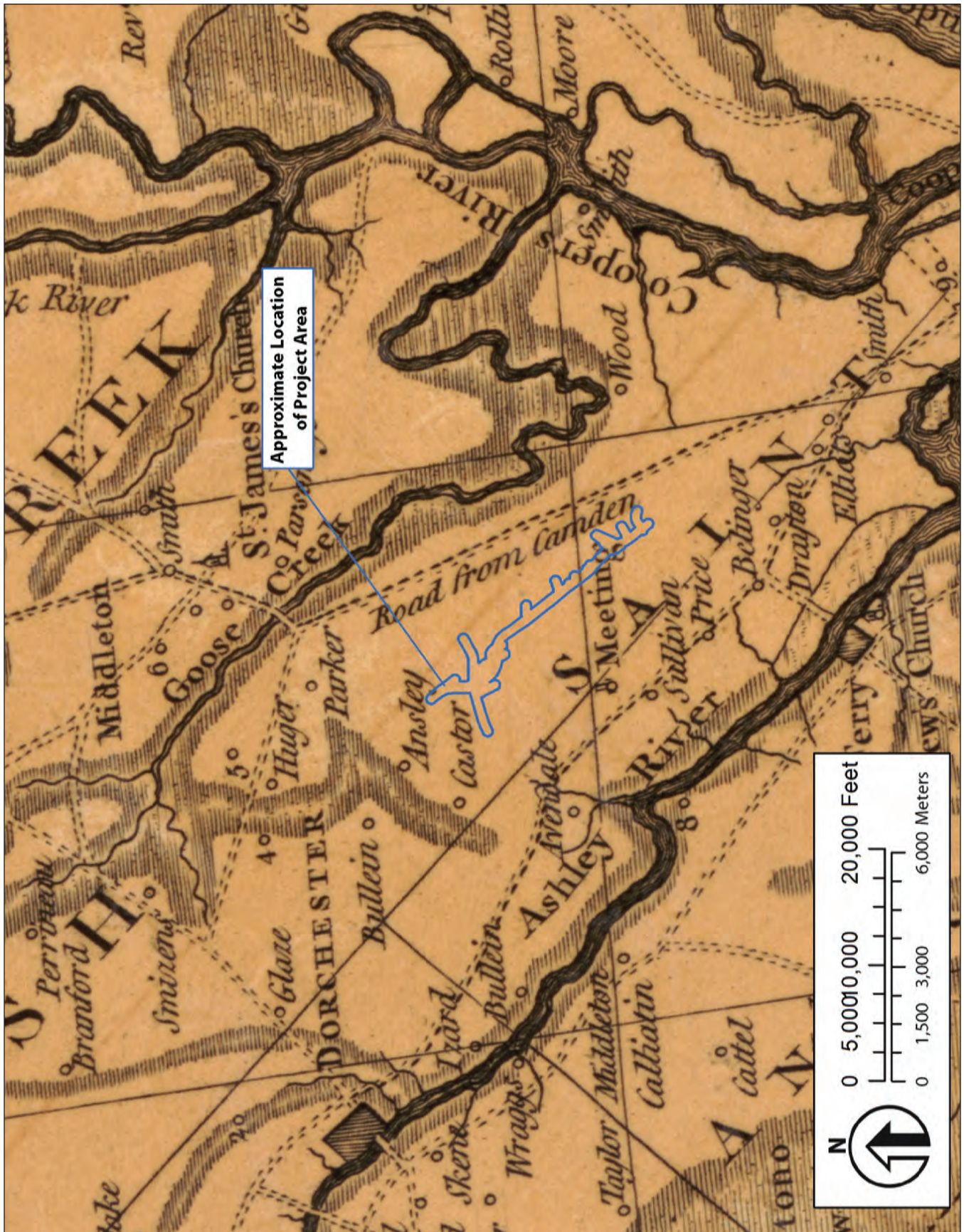


Figure 3.6 The approximate location of the PCP3 Project Area on Faden's (1780) map of South Carolina.

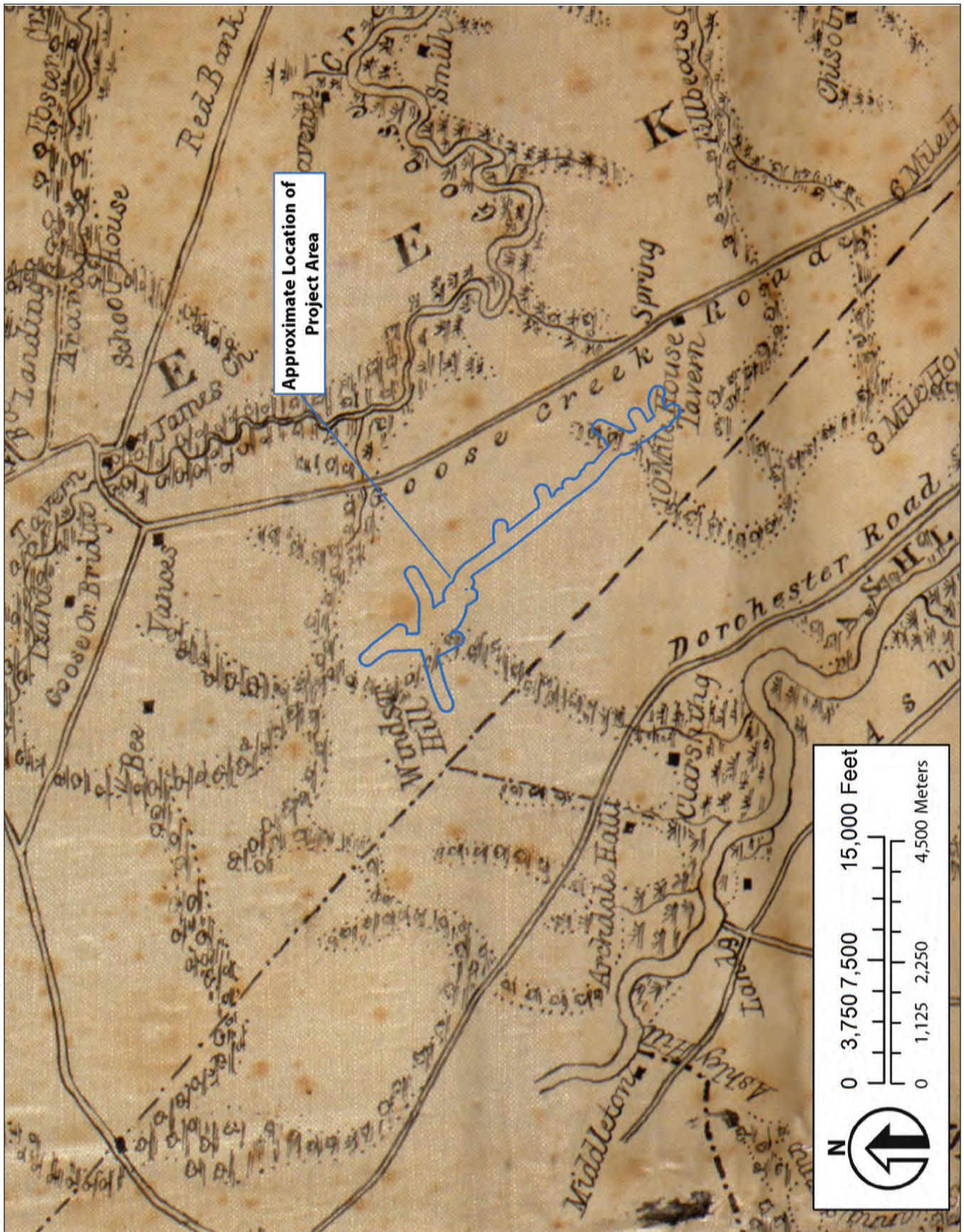


Figure 3.7 The approximate location of the PCP3 Project Area on Mill's (1825) Charleston District map.

tion and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominately white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings.

The advent of phosphate mining in the 1870s benefitted some plantations in the northern part of St. Andrews Parish. It was a short-lived industry, however, and did not produce any changes in the class structure or race relations that developed as a result of the plantation agricultural system in the region. Even though mining created a large demand for wage laborers, the many African Americans who were hired were under the control of white bosses. Also, the company provided housing, medical services, and general stores to the miners, with payment extracted from each workers' wages. Since the usual wage was between \$3.50 and \$7.50 per month, most miners were always in debt to the company (Shick and Doyle 1985:13).

In addition to corn, cotton, and phosphate mining, truck farming was an important element of the postbellum economy in St. Andrews Parish in the early twentieth century. Truck crops accounted for 24 percent of the agricultural value for Charleston County by 1900. The importance of truck farming in Charleston County grew significantly, and in 1930, truck crops represented 79 percent of all crops grown in Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985:49). This level of importance has remained relatively stable through the present. This represented a shift in the use of arable land in the county. Figures 3.8 to 3.10 show the approximate location of the Project Area on the USGS (1919, 1943, and 1959) Ladson quadrangles.

World War II had a profound impact on the entire Charleston area, as it had on so much of the South. The War created an economic boom throughout the nation, which was made more dramatic in the South given the number of military bases that arose. Charleston was a perfect example. The Navy Yard received new destroyers, shipbuilding plants, and other support facilities, while other military activities emerged in the city's surrounding region. Since World War II, the region has continued to possess significant numbers of small farms. Later, the labor demands of the new industries in Charleston brought

new people into the region. Some of the new arrivals settled in the Project Area. The Project Area has witnessed significant development over the last 50 years, as displayed in Figures 3.11 to 3.14. Neighborhoods such as Ashley Heights, Midland Park, Pepperhill, and Wildwood were planned and developed to accommodate these new arrivals. The Charleston area has witnessed a continued influx of new suburban residents into the area and the development of service facilities and industries for these residents.

Plantations in the Project Area

The Project Area stretches across seven major Goose Creek plantations, including Ashley Wood/Jerico, the French Botanical Garden, Fontainbleu, Hayes/Ingleside, Martindale/Brickhouse, Ten Mile House, and White House. All seven of these plantations were landlocked, which suggests they functioned as either inland rice plantations, cowpens, or country estates. Inland swamps in the Project Area were the headwaters of Bluehouse Swamp or Turkey Creek, both tributaries of Goose Creek. Smith (1928a, 1928b, 1988) provides summaries for each of these plantations. Figure 3.15 shows the approximate location of plantations and the Project Area (Smith 1988:107).

The Ashley Wood and Jerico and the White House Plantations. The Ashley Wood and Jerico and the White House Plantations, which are shown as the Goodrich Tract in Figure 3.15, share a common history, with many of the same owners, including the Smith, Williman, Francis, and O'Neil families. Ashley Wood and Jerico Plantation covered approximately 1,180 acres in the southern portion of the Project Area; The White House Plantation covered approximately 453 in the southern portion of the Project Area. Shuler and Hendrix (2002) summarize the history of portions of Ashley Wood and Jerico and The White House plantations. Landgrave Thomas Smith acquired the plantation in 1703, who conveyed a portion of it to his son George in 1716. George Smith built a brick house on the plantation and brought the acreage under cultivation with the help of 52 enslaved workers. In addition to his Ashley River plantation, Smith owned several additional plantations scattered throughout the colony and property in Charles Towne (Edgar and Bailey 1977). After Smith's death, his son-in-law Charles

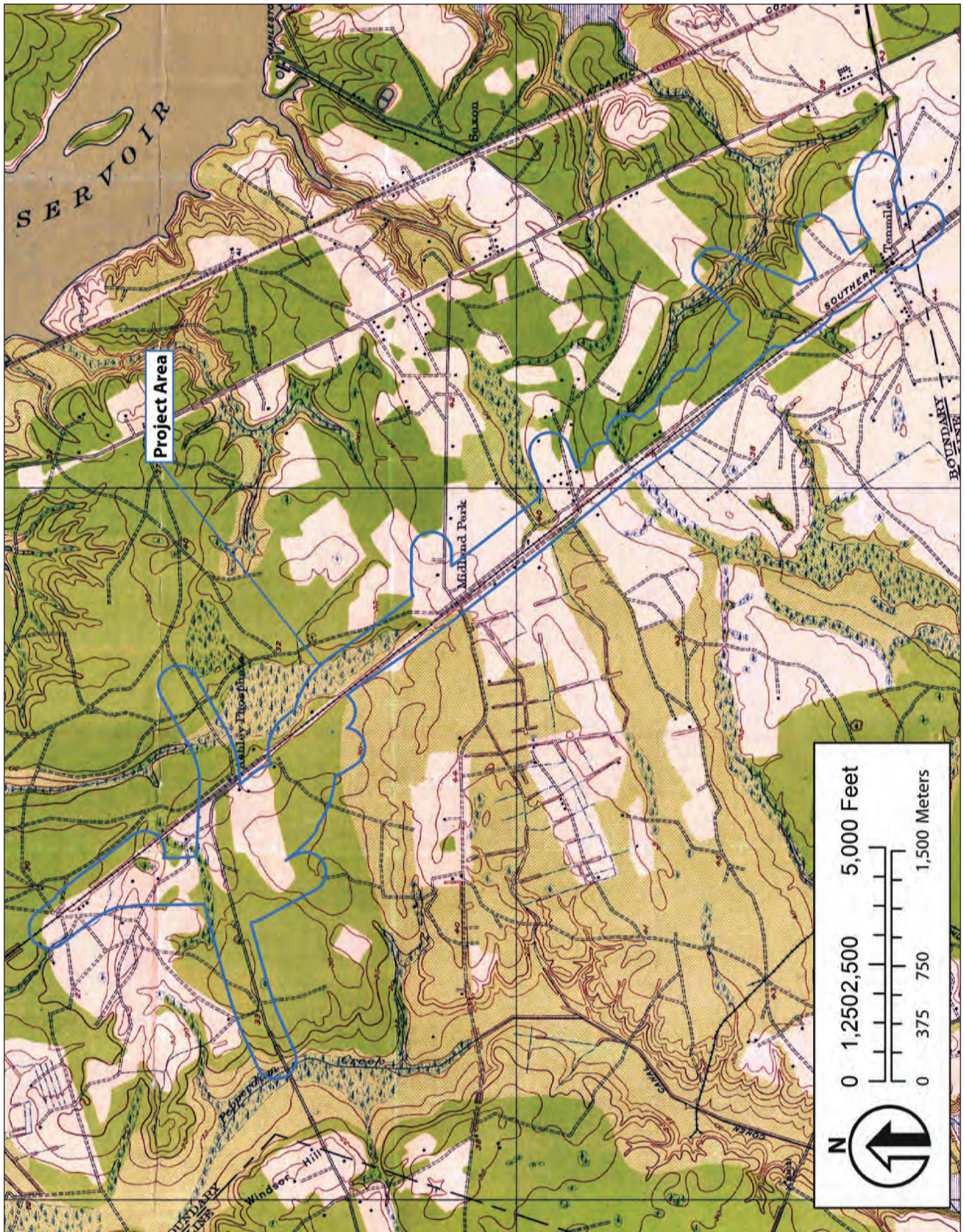


Figure 3.8 The location of the PCP3 Project Area on the USGS (1919) Ladson quadrangle.

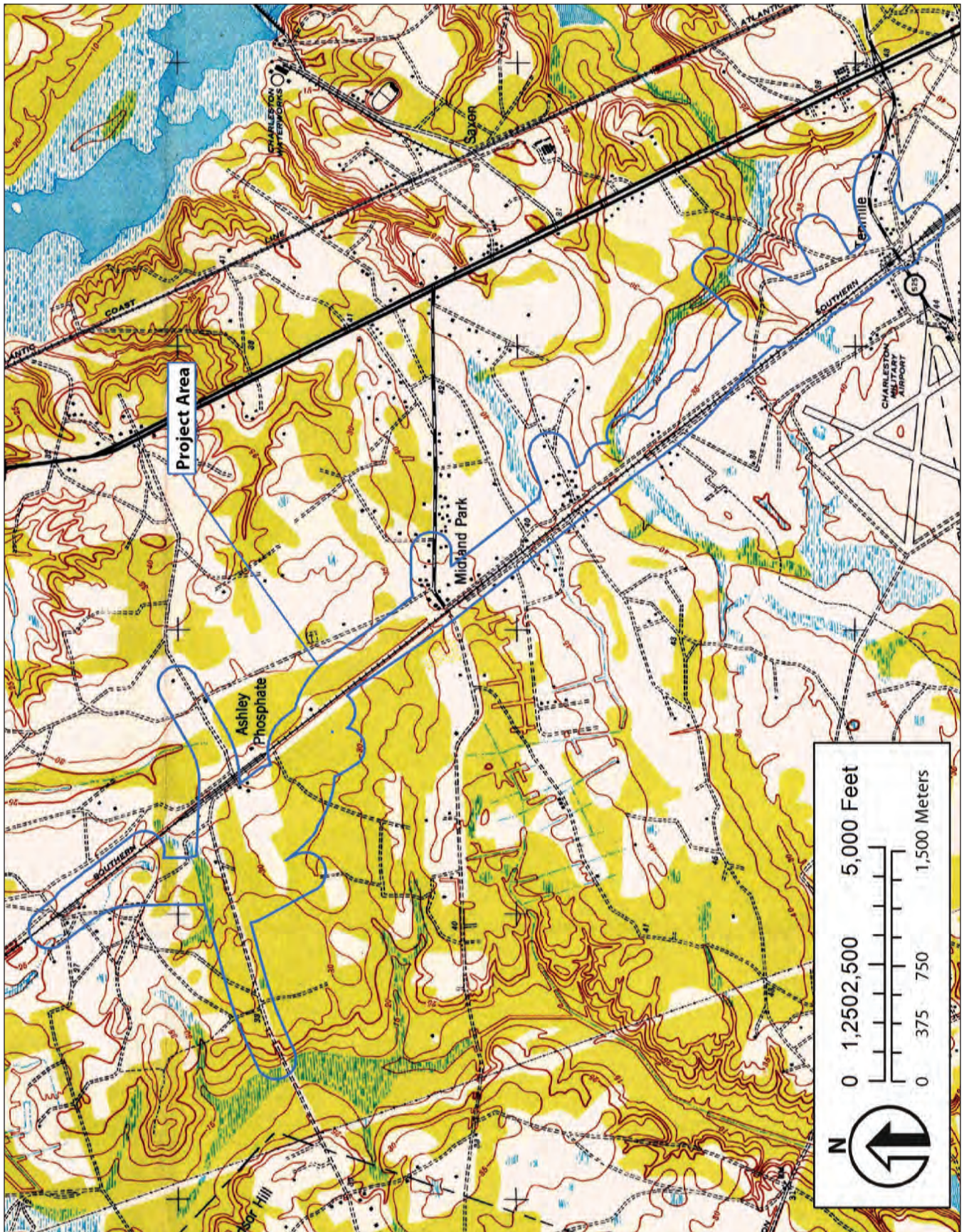


Figure 3.9 The location of the PCP3 Project Area on the USGS (1943) Ladson quadrangle.

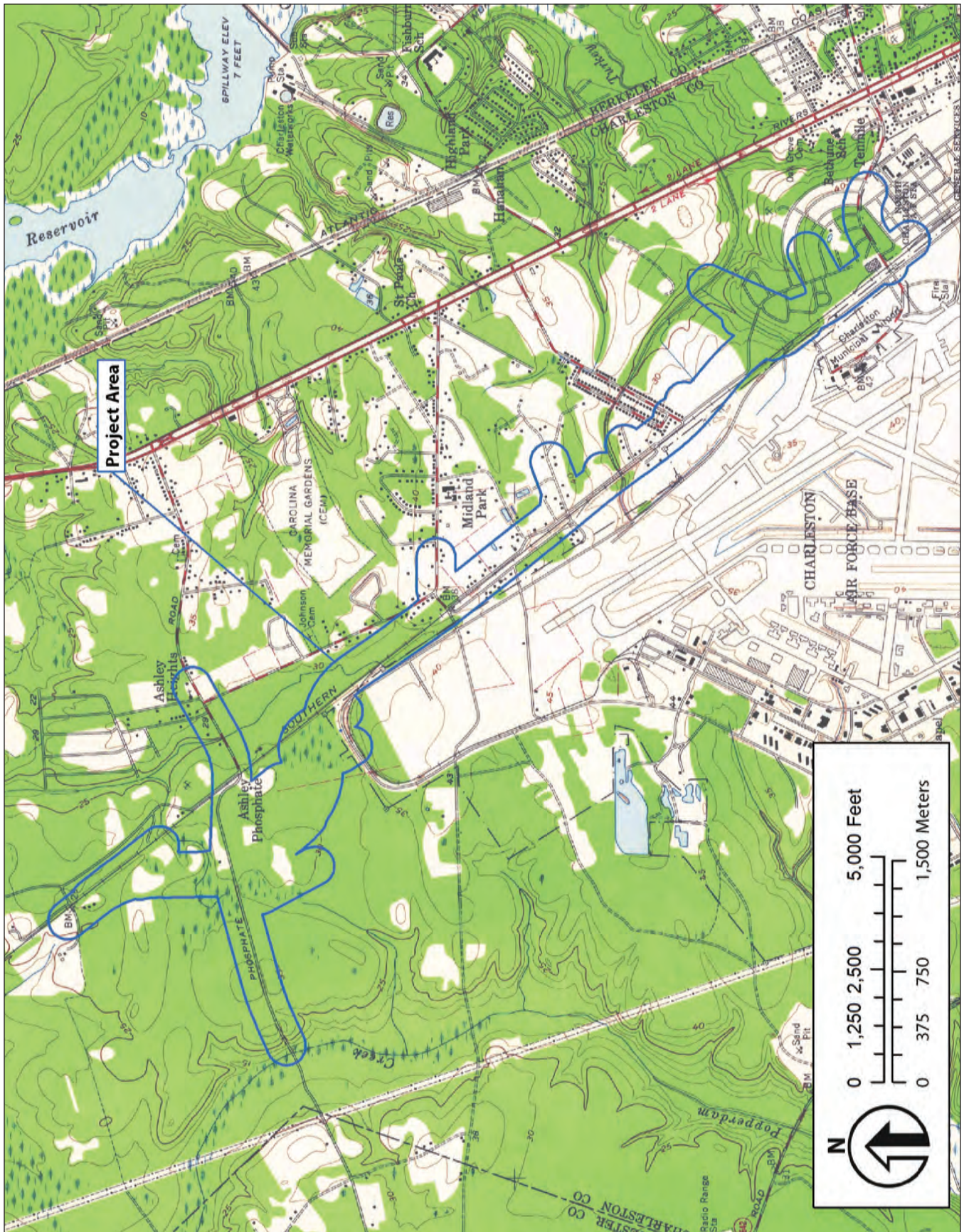


Figure 3.10 The location of the PCP3 Project Area on the USGS (1959) Ladson quadrangle.

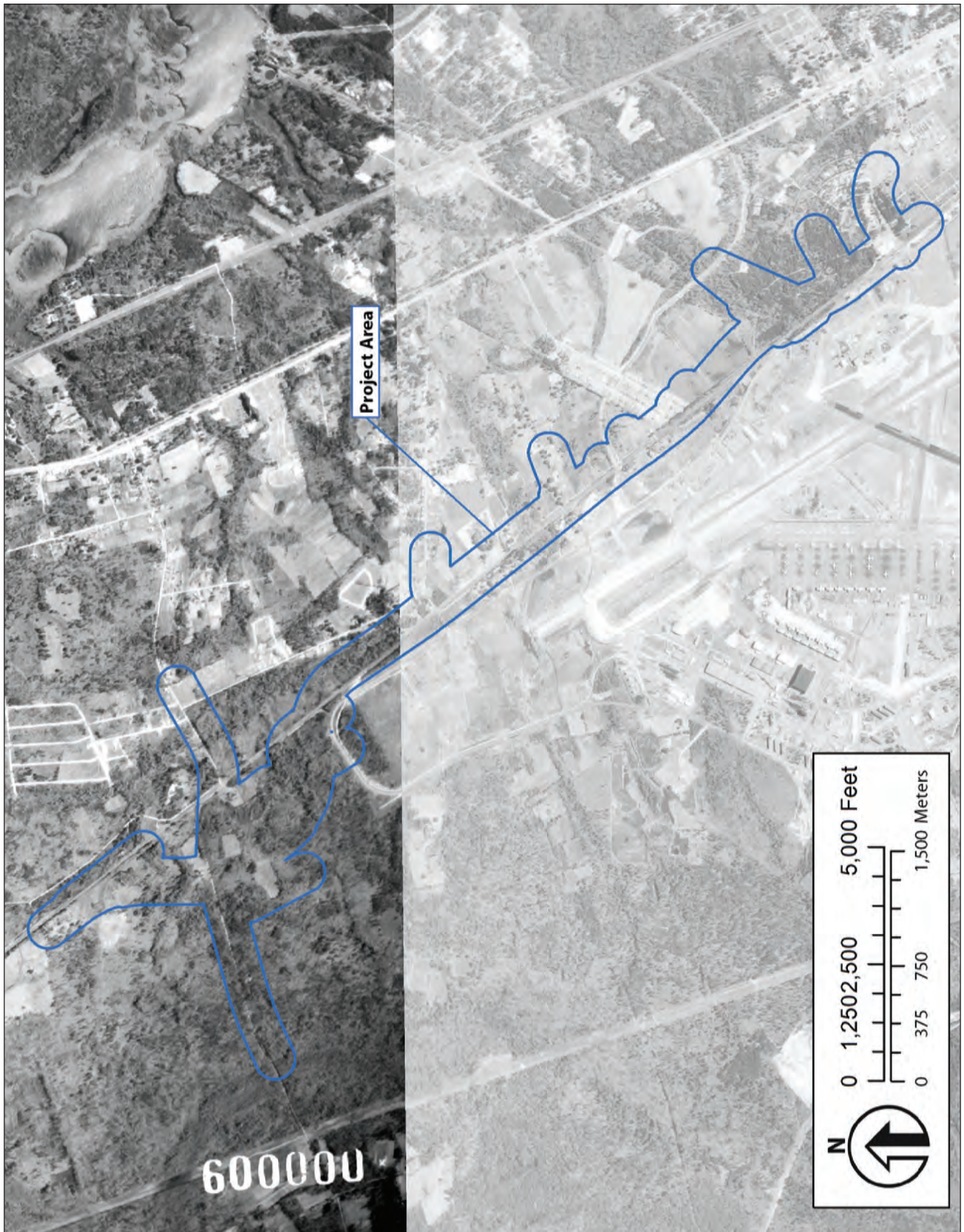


Figure 3.11 The PCP3 Project Area on USGS (1958) aerial imagery.

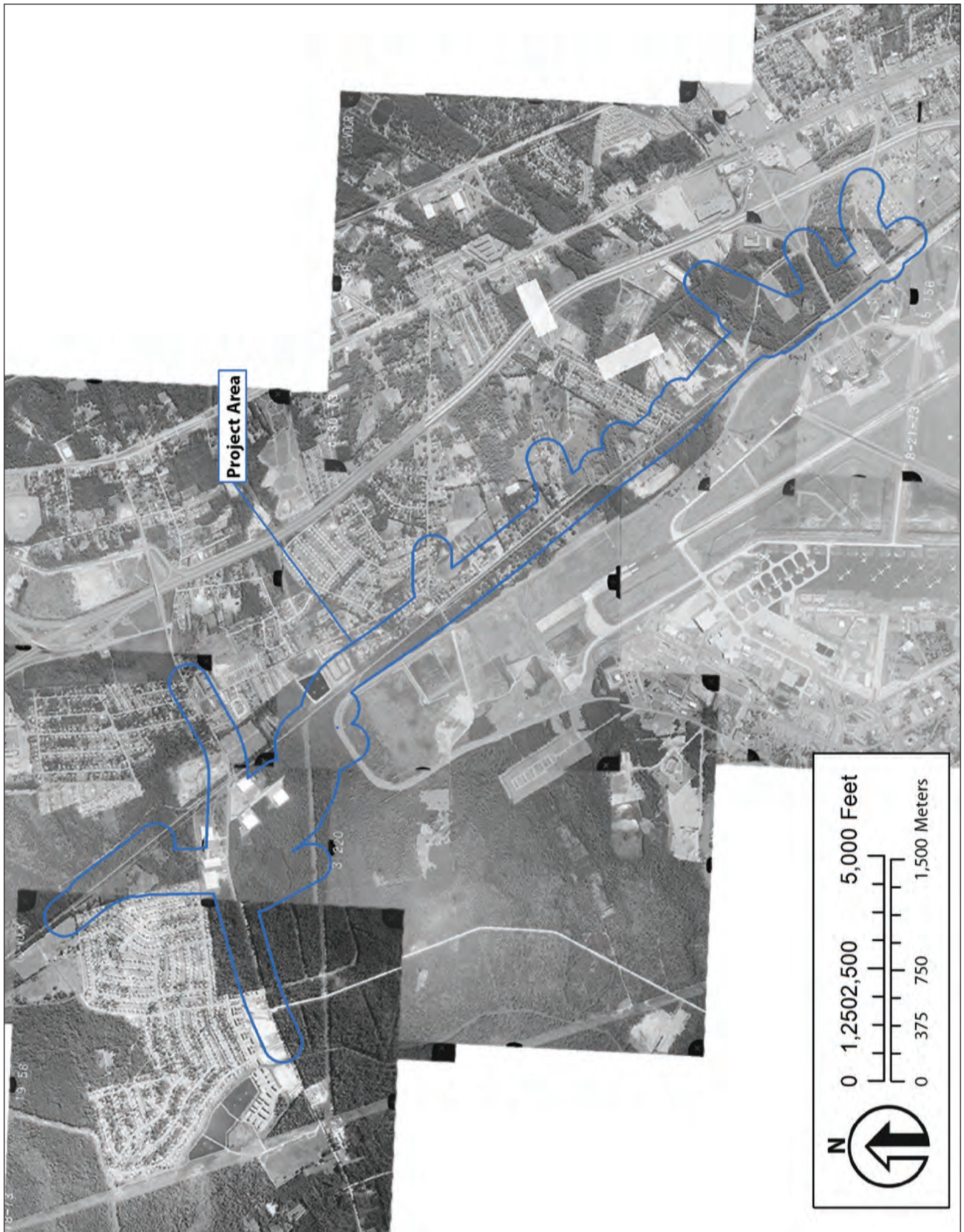


Figure 3.12 The PCP3 Project Area on USGS (1973) aerial imagery.

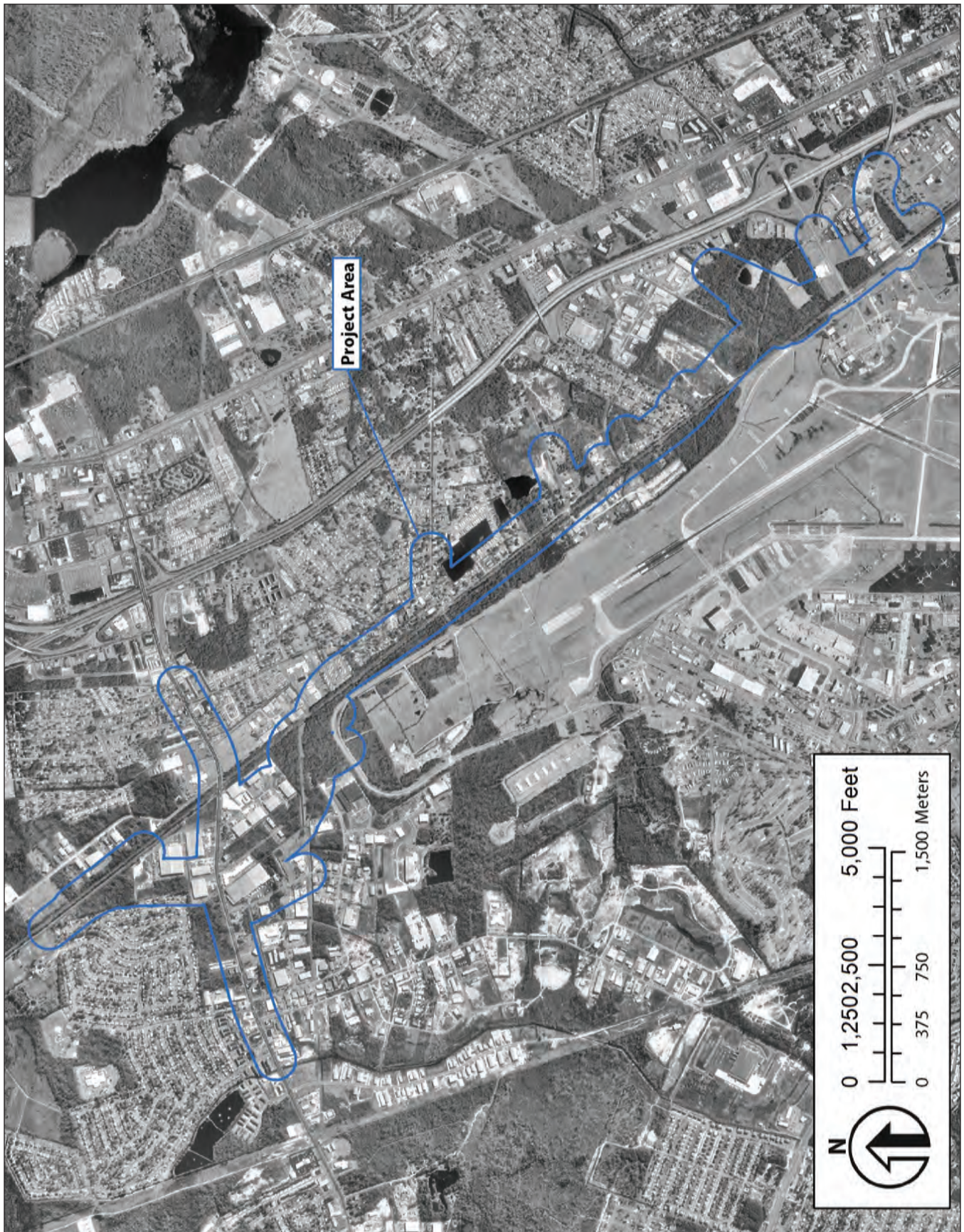
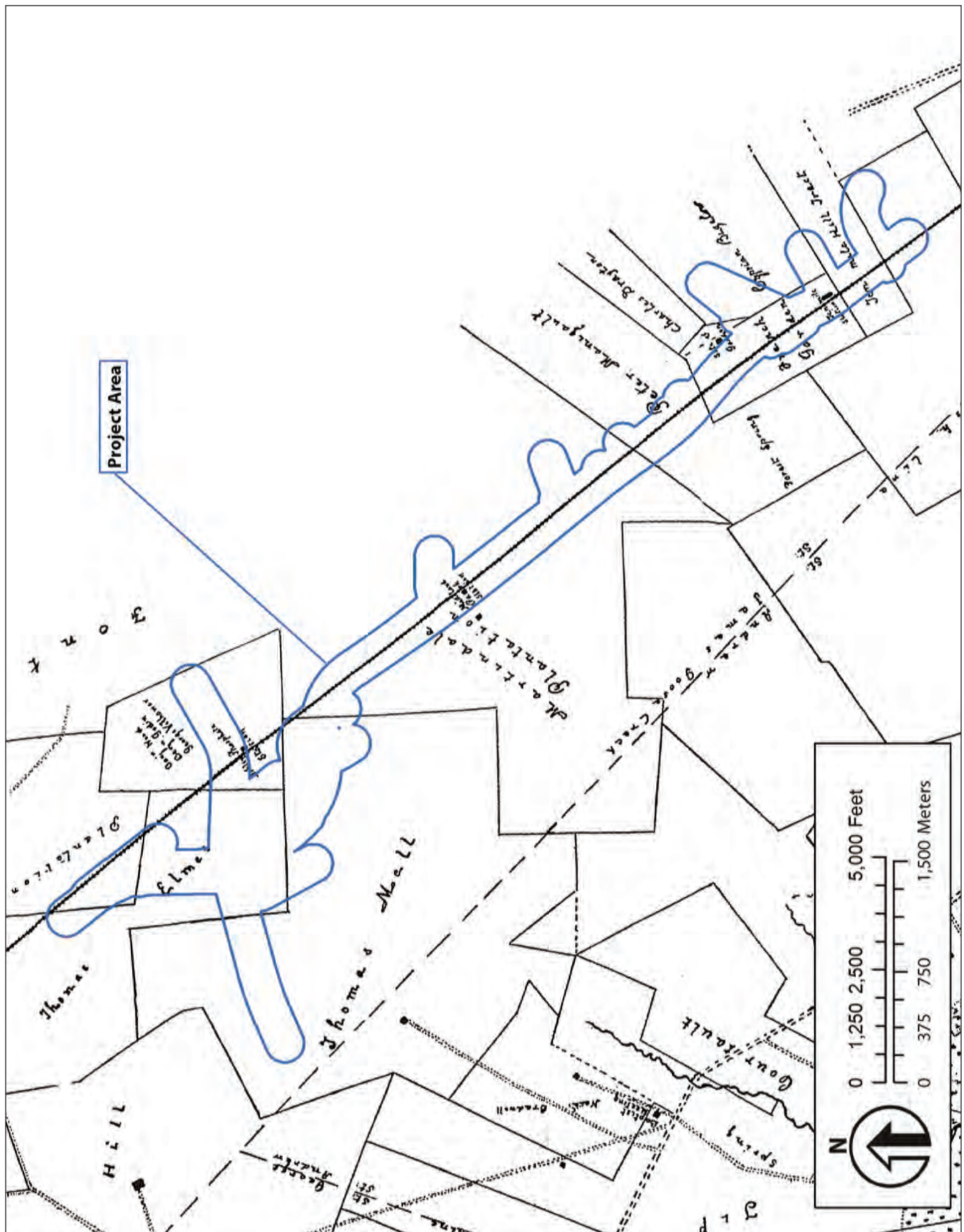


Figure 3.13 The PCP3 Project Area on GoogleEarth (1994) aerial imagery.



Figure 3.14 The PCP3 Project Area on GoogleEarth (2005) aerial imagery.



Faucheraud acquired The White House, including the portion belonging to his sister-in-law Sarah Hill. The September 15, 1752 hurricane that devastated Charles Towne severely impacted the plantation (Fraser 1989:83). Sometime later, Faucheraud posted an advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette*:

To Be Sold

The plantation where on Dr. Charles Hill deceased, lived, about ten miles from Charles Town, the same from Dorchester, and 2 from Ashley Ferry: There is on this plantation Land sufficient to work 50 or 60 Negroes on Corn, Rice, and Indico for One Hundred Years; and there is now a large Indico Field under a good substantial new Fence with 5 sets of Indico vats, and a Lime vat: Two hundred acres of Rice land already cleared, Part of which has been planted; is under a good Dam; a foot of Water will overflow the whole, and its Foundation is a fine black Soil about 6 Inches deep, after which is a soft blue Clay. This Plantation is calculated for Profit, for besides planting, there is at least 12,000 Cords of Wood, a great Part of which is not a Quarter of a Mile from a Landing where a Boat of 160 Barrels may Load at any Tide; Several Hundred Cords of Bark may be stripped in the Season; it is remarkably convenient to Supply the Markets of Charlestown and the Ferry with Provisions of all kinds, being attended not only with Water carriage, but may be easily sent in a cart to either of these places. There is on that Part of the Plantation which fronts the River and the Road, a large two-story Mansion House, with a Barn, and other out-buildings, all of brick; the whole a little out of Repair occasioned by the late Hurricane. From this House you have the agreeable Prospect of the Honorable John Drayton, Esqr's Palace and Gardens, a view of several other Mansion-Houses exclusive of the Ferry. About a Mile and a Half from the House there is a good Overseer's House, a Barn 55 by 20, with a shed, all of Brick: the other out Houses, such as Negro Houses, Kitchen &c. Are of Wood, but lately built. To be short, any Person that loves Profit, mixed with Pleasure, may make it the Garden of the Province at a trifling Expense. Any person inclined to pur-

chase this valuable Plantation, may apply to the subscriber on or before the 1st of February, as it will be continued for sale no longer this Season. Charles Fauchereaud (Faucheraud 1758).

Over the next 100 years, the plantation changed hands several times. In 1760, John Drayton acquired The White House Plantation, adding it to his considerable estate, with its seat at Drayton Hall directly across the Ashley River. In June 1777, Christopher Williman acquired the plantation. Christopher Williman's will devised a portion of the Project Area as the "White House and the Lands adjoining the same" to his daughters Margaret Bethune and Mary Peters (Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] Q9:69, Q10:153). On April 6, 1825, Mary Peters sold the 1,225 acre "Ashley Wood or Jerico" Plantation to Alexander Black, a Charleston businessman (CCDB Q10:153). The deed specified that "the family burial ground, containing one acre of land and the trees thereon as the cemetery for the heirs of Christopher Williman" (CCDB Q10:153). Eleven years later, Black conveyed the tract to Edward Francis, whose executors sold to John and Patrick O'Neil (CCDB S39:45). The O'Neil brothers had several adjoining tracts surveyed in 1840. Payne (1840) describes the property as "the McDonald, the White House, the Jericho + the Ten Mile House, formerly belonging to Christopher Williman, containing Twenty three hundred + fifty-four acres".

The O'Neil brothers held the tract until September 22, 1868 when the tract was sold to Francis S. Holmes and Nathaniel A. Pratt (CCDB H15:250). The purchase of the property represented a new trend for the Ashley River plantations. Beginning in 1867, a short-lived boom in the phosphate industry began with the mining of the Ashley River marl beds. There is some discrepancy in the literature over whether it was Professor Francis Holmes or Dr. Julien Ravenel of Charleston who first saw the phosphatic marl beds of South Carolina as marketable for use as a fertilizer. Nonetheless, it was Professor Holmes, along with Dr. N.A. Pratt of Georgia, who founded the first phosphate mining company. Pratt and Holmes initially were unable to convince local businessmen in Charleston to invest in such a potentially high-risk endeavor during economically troubled times in the state. In 1868, however, they

were able to persuade northern entrepreneurs from Philadelphia to provide them with one million dollars in capital. This investment was used to establish the first phosphate mining operation in the state, the CMMC. Pratt and Holmes quickly purchased most of the available land deposits of phosphate near the Cooper and Ashley Rivers in Charleston. Phosphate deposits were easily obtained from the former rice planters who, heavily in debt, quickly sold or rented their lands. The CMMC accumulated over 10,000 acres of leased land in 1868. Dr. Pratt served as the company chemist, and Professor Holmes, who in 1869 resigned his position with both the Charleston Museum and College of Charleston, served as the company president (Shick and Doyle 1985).

The French Botanical Garden. André Michaux (1746 to 1802) was a French botanist appointed by King Louis XVI and sent to the United States “to explore its territory and to send to France the seeds of trees shrubs and other plants for purposes of their introduction and propagation in that country” (Smith 1928a: 8). In 1786, Michaux established the third botanical garden in the United States on a 111-acre tract outside of Charleston, located partially within the current Project Area (Figure 3.15). Archaeological deposits and cultural landscape features associated with this garden have been identified as archaeological Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404 and 8404.01-8404.03. The two older botanical gardens included John Bartram’s botanical garden in Philadelphia and another garden established by Michaux in New Jersey in 1785. Archaeologists and historians have documented the French Botanical Garden, including (in chronological order) Coker (1911); Smith (1928a: 8-11); Savage and Savage (1986); Joyce (1988, 2009); Fletcher and Bailey (2005); Williams (2011); and Williams et al. (2020), among others. At present, the Friends of André Michaux, a 501(c) 3 nonprofit corporation that is interested in educating the public about the contributions to botany and horticulture of André Michaux, in cooperation with the City of North Charleston, is completing a NRHP nomination for SHPO Site No. 8404.

The 111-acre Michaux property was part of a larger 220-acre tract granted to Robert Wood in March 1717 (Smith 1928: 8). Wood established a

residence on the tract, which may have been standing when Michaux acquired the property. Wood died in 1746, leaving his real estate to his two sons, Elisha and Robert, divided equally (Ancestry 2015). On November 3, 1786, Michaux acquired the 111-acre property from John Besselieu and John Rosemond (CCDB Y5:129-132). These men were probably direct heirs or executors for one or more of the heirs of Robert Woods. John Rosemond sold the remainder of the Woods property to neighbor Christopher Williman (CCDB S5:380-382).

Michaux described the tract as containing 80 acres of forested lands, a house, and a spring near the house (Savage and Savage 1986:55). Apparently, Michaux constructed a new four-room house and made repairs to an existing structure (Savage and Savage 1986:2). On the 111-acre tract, Michaux constructed his four-room house, roads, bridges, animal pens, and an extensive garden. The complex served as his base of operations for his repeated visits to the mountains of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and The Bahamas.

Upon returning from the expeditions, Michaux planted the gathered specimens in his gardens and prepared the specimens for shipment to France. Michaux not only exported over 60,000 trees, seeds, and animal specimens to France, but he was also responsible for introducing several well-known species to North America, including the crape myrtle, camellia, Chinese azalea, mimosa, and ginkgo (Joyce 1988:6). Michaux’s home was recorded as Site 38CH1022 by Joyce (1988).

Michaux remained in the area until 1796 when he returned to France. In an 1802 botanical expedition to Madagascar, Michaux contracted a fever and died (Smith 1928: 10). Consequently, the French government ordered the younger Michaux Francois to return to South Carolina, close the garden, and prepare it for sale. At this time, Francois noted that the value of the complex would probably be rather low due to the “condition of the buildings which were falling to ruin” (Savage and Savage 1986: 204). The land was sold to John Himley in 1802, but Francois stayed on until March 1803 to package and ship the remaining specimens in the garden (Savage and Savage 1986:207).

John Himley transferred ownership of the tract to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. This

organization retained ownership of the tract until 1820 (Joyce 1988:8). At the request of Thomas Shubrick, surveyor John Diamond (1816) made a plat of the tract in 1816. Joyce (1988:9-11) states:

According to the plat map, the garden was triangular in shape and traversed by paths or ditches. Through the center of the garden flowed a small stream. Of particular importance to this investigation are two rectangular structures which may be old and new residences. The maps also give map coordinates and the location of ponds and a tar kiln.

John Carwile took control of the land in 1820. The ownership of the land changed twice before being bought by Charles Lee in 1857 (Smith 1928:11). The tract is referred to as Ten Mile Hill in Gaillard's (1900) plat. This plat shows the tributary of Turkey Creek that still flows through SHPO Site No. 8404, as well as the site of the Ten Mile Hill railroad station to the south on the South Carolina Railroad (now NS Railroad), which bisects the tract. The plat does not show the garden, but it is mentioned as "the Old Botanical Garden of Michaux" in the property description (Gaillard 1900).

Several people throughout the next two centuries made mention of the former house and gardens established by Michaux. In 1928, Dr. Henry A.M. Smith (Smith 1928:10) recalled a visit he had made to the area 40 years before: "Nothing remained of the old dwelling save the broken bricks of the old chimney stack (sic) in a grove of oaks and magnolias said to have been planted by Michaux...". In 1910, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill biologist Dr. W.C. Coker (1911:8-9) visited the site and remarked on the tree grove approximately 1,320 ft north of the railroad tracks:

Near the center of the grove...stood the old house, and its position is still distinctly marked by several piles of broken bricks. Immediately in front of the house are three very old live oaks...a few ft from the west side of the house stands a very fine old specimen of the southern sugar maple... About sixty ft west of the house stand close together, two magnificent old cedars that certainly reach back to Michaux's time if not earlier.

In 1924, members of the Charleston Museum, the Charleston Natural History Society, and the South Carolina Agricultural Society visited the area surrounding the old grove. They noted that the area had been vandalized and several of the large trees had been cut down. The Charleston Museum acquired public funds for a road marker and granite blocks to designate the entrance to the garden (Joyce 1988:12). These markers were removed when the entrance to the air base where they stood was closed.

Sometime prior to 1942, the US Army cleared some "higher ground" in an unknown location in order to build several watch dog kennels (Joyce 1988:12). Beginning in 1943, the Army began construction of a large complex of living quarters and access roads. The development contained a series of roads mostly laid out in a radial fashion. Some of these roads were North Avenue, Flanick Place, Ragsdale Place, and Dargue Circle. This complex appears to have encroached on the Michaux "triangle" house/garden complex. During the current investigation, we identified the remnants of one of these roads as SHPO Site No. 8406. Rapid development due to an increased military presence in the area occurred over the next five years, as illustrated in 1939, 1949, and 1954 aerial imagery (Fletcher and Bailey 2005: Figure 3-5). These aerial photographs show a large complex of radial roads and house sites. The former locations of these residential developments spread across portions of Parcels 4750000024 and 4750000025, including the rectangular tract known as the Ground to Air, Transmit and Receive (GATR) facility (see below), and into the eastern portion of "Michaux's Triangle."

The Garden Club of Charleston erected a large granite marker along the entrance to the air base near Michaux's settlement in 1954 (Joyce 1988:14). The marker was removed when the entrance was closed. Joyce (1988:14) also mentioned that in 1961, "the marker" was placed in front of the airport terminal building, although it is unclear if she is referring to the 1954 granite marker or some other marker.

Joyce (1988:14) noted that a large borrow pit was excavated for fill dirt for the nearby airport runways; the pit was later re-used as a city sewage treatment pond. The USGS (1979b) *Ladson* quadrangles (Figure 1.2) indicates that the borrow pit was excavated sometime between 1958 and 1979 when the map was photo-revised.

By 1961, the City of Charleston owned the land; at this time, they sold a rectangular 5.4-acre parcel to the USAF. A plat from 1961 produced by the Department of the Army shows the facility as the North Charleston Air Force Station Gate Facility (Fletcher and Bailey 2005). On this land, the USAF built a radio transmitter, a receiver station, and a one-story concrete structure. The US Air Force designated this enclosed complex the GATR complex. Apparently, prior to the construction of the GATR complex, the USAF bulldozed the area to the south of the complex, obliterating the US Army housing complex (Bowles 1961). It is unknown if they bulldozed portions of the housing complex located to the north of the GATR rectangle, in the area of Michaux's "triangle." Apparently, Aviation Avenue was constructed by 1961, as it appears on the plat from that year (Fletcher and Bailey 2005). A more detailed history of the GATR facility is provided below.

Ten Mile Hill. Ten Mile Hill Tract was the site of an inn and tavern along the public road to Goose Creek (Figures 3.11, 3.12, and 3.15). Smith (1928: 7-8) provides a brief history of the Ten Mile Hill Tract. The original 342-acre tract was granted in 1717 to Thomas Perriman. A 180-acre portion of this tract devised to Perriman's daughter Elizabeth and upon her death to her cousin Benjamin Perriman. By 1723, the tract was owned by Robert MacKelvin. Subsequent owners included John Kesson, Robert Flud, and Thomas Timms. According to Smith (1928:8), "there seems always to have been a shop or store as well as an inn maintained on the property which was generally called and well known as the Ten Mile Hill. When the railroad was constructed in 1833 from Charleston to Augusta and Columbia a station was located on the railroad about one half mile from the old Inn and the station." The USGS (1919) *Ladson* quadrangle shows the Ten Mile Hill station (Figure 3.12). In the early twentieth century, Ten Mile Hill was part of the larger Goodrich Tract (Figure 3.15).

Fontainbleu Plantation. Fontainbleu Plantation was a large plantation situated west of the Goose Creek Road (now US 52) and north of the French Botanical Garden (Figure 3.15). (Smith 1928b: 71-76) outlines the history of Fontainbleu Plantation. Fontainbleu consisted of no less than eight tracts totaling 2,158

acres acquired by Benjamin Godin between 1707 and 1744. Godin owned Otranto and Yesho, situated to the east on Goose Creek, which constituted a 3,847-acre estate. Additionally, Godin owned 4,832 acres on the Ashepoo River in Colleton County, 1,500 acres on the Combahee River, and 2,864 acres on Wassmassaw Swamp in upper Berkeley County. Godin married Mary Anne Mazyck, the daughter of fellow Huguenot immigrant Isaac Mazyck. In 1748, Benjamin Godin died, survived by his wife Mary, two sons David and Isaac, and nine daughters Elizabeth, Mary Anne, Mary, Frances, Susannah, Judith, Charlotte, Amelia, and Katherine. In his will, Benjamin Godin devised Fontainbleu to his son Isaac, who occupied the plantation until his death in 1777. Isaac devised the plantation to his wife, and she sold the plantation to brother-in-law and South Carolina governor Benjamin Guerard in 1784. Upon his 1789 death, Guerard left no issue, so Fontainbleu devised to his executor Charles Lining. Charles Lining married Mary Blake, the widow of Thomas Rose. Their son Edward Blake Lining retained Fontainbleu until 1827, when he sold it to James Purcell, who later sold it to Charles Schier. Prior to the Civil War, Schier subdivided Fontainbleu and it ceased as a viable plantation. The Fontainbleu Plantation settlement was east of the Project Area.

Martindale Plantation. Martindale Plantation or the Brickhouse Tract covered approximately 462 acres in the central portion of the Project Area (Figure 3.15). Smith (1928b: 82-83) describes Martindale Plantation. Originally part of a 1200-acre grant made to Thomas Barker in 1704, the plantation may have been the site of the original Barker family settlement. Upon her death, the widow Sarah Barker devised her real estate to her son John Parker, who resided at nearby Hayes Plantation. In 1736, John Parker sold a portion of the tract to Benjamin Wood. The 462-acre plantation remained in possession of the Wood family through the Revolution, after which it was acquired by Thomas Ellis. Through several conveyances, Christian Belser acquired the tract and combined it with adjacent lands, known together as the 634-acre Brickhouse and Fieldhour tracts. In 1813, his son Jacob sold the two properties to James Moore, who then sold the property to James Martindale six years later. In 1836, Martindale sold

the 628-acre property to William Sineath. The former Barker settlement was located near the Midland Park Station west of the NS Railroad (USGS 1919).

Hayes/Ingleside Plantation. Hayes/Ingleside Plantation lies in the center of several prominent inland rice plantations along what is today known as Bluehouse Swamp, which is part of headwaters of Goose Creek. Lansdell et al. (2006) and Smith (1988) provide a detailed history of Hayes/Ingleside Plantation. Like the surrounding tracts, Hayes Plantation was an inland rice plantation. The abundance of fresh water, access to good drainage, and small ridges or hills sandwiched between the lowlands created excellent terrain for early inland rice culture. The land making up the central part of Hayes Plantation was a 600-acre tract warranted to John Parker (I) but granted to Thomas Barker in two separate grants between 1700 and 1704 (Smith 1988:282). Barker married John Parker's widow, Sarah, sometime after 1695. Barker passed 1,200 acres of his lands to his wife, who gave 600 acres to her son John Parker (II) in 1716 (Smith 1988:282).

John Parker (II) kept the land for 19 years and added an adjoining tract of 136 acres in 1718 (Smith 1988:283). From his mother he inherited an additional 1,200 acres of adjoining lands that he also attached to Hayes. Also, he acquired 603 acres along the Edisto River in 1733 (Edgar and Bailey 1977:503). On this Edisto tract in 1745, the Commons Assembly vested Jane Parker Grange, widow of John Parker (II), the ferry over the South Edisto River (McCord 1841), and it has been known ever since as Parkers Ferry. John Parker (II) represented St. Bartholomew's Parish in the Commons House from 1723 to 1727 and served as tax commissioner and churchwarden for St. James Goose Creek Parish (Edgar and Bailey 1977:503).

Either John Parker (II) or his son John (III) built the estate house that remained the plantation's centerpiece until its destruction prior to the earthquake of 1886. The house was an all-brick Georgian-style house with two floors, an attic, and a full basement. It sat on a raised earthen terrace just south of a large inland rice reservoir that at one time may have been part of an ornamental garden. Heitzler describes the house (2005:187):

The front door opened directly from the large porch into a spacious parlor, which was adorned with ornamental hand-carved woodwork. Each floor had four rooms that were wainscoted half-way to the ceiling and featured deep, low window seats. The shutters were solid wood and painted white. The cellar was a slightly excavated basement with an entrance under the back porch, and was apparently used as a kitchen pantry.

Smith, who visited the plantation in the 1870s, also noted the beautiful woodwork and added that the house certainly was built by John (III) sometime before the Revolutionary War. He observed that when he visited it as a young man, there were remnants of a garden and manicured grounds (Smith 1988:284-85). The house ruins and garden area are located within the project tract and correspond to Site 38CH1676. Smith also stated that the old mansion burned in a fire several years prior to his writings. We could not determine whether the fire was occasioned by the Charleston earthquake of 1886, which probably would have toppled ruins in any case (Smith 1988:286).

John (II) and his wife Jane had eight children: seven daughters and one son, John (III) (Smith 1988:284). Hayes Plantation passed to John (III) upon the death of his father in 1733. Family tradition has it that John Parker (II) was buried in the family graveyard at Hayes Plantation, as were a number of his descendants. An inventory taken at the time of his death indicates that Parker had 48 enslaved workers, most likely working at Hayes. Additionally, the will indicates that he may have been running cattle and harvesting rice, as both commodities are listed in the inventory. Also, the inventory lists implements necessary for rice production such as carpentry and cooper tools and rice hooks (Charleston County Inventory Books [CCIB] 65:392). He may have also been clearing his Edisto lands, where he inventoried "66 barrels Turpentine at Pon Pon [Edisto]" and "50 barrels of pitch" (CCDB 65:396-397).

John Parker (III) was an infant at the time of his father's death, and he kept the plantation in his family for nearly 67 years. His share of his father's estate included not only Hayes Plantation, but 34 enslaved workers attached thereto (Edgar and Bailey 1977). This John Parker became one of the wealthiest and

most successful planters in colonial South Carolina. He served nearly 15 years in the Commons House, a career that spanned 13 assemblies, including the last royal assemblies and the first two provincial congresses in 1775 and 1776. He was known as a large supporter of the colonial cause over Great Britain and eventually gave more than £100,000 to the US Congress, where he served as a representative of South Carolina from 1786 to 1788 (Edgar and Bailey 1977:504); this was the last congress to act under the Articles of Confederation.

After the Revolution, Parker continued to plant his lands at Hayes, and in 1793, he divided his estate, giving his son John Parker (IV) the bulk of the Hayes plantation, some 932 acres. He gave to his son Thomas the adjoining tract, later called Woodlands (Smith 1988:285). In 1793, John Parker (III) conveyed Hayes to his eldest son, John (IV). John Parker (IV) married Susannah Middleton, and the couple continued to use Hayes as their country estate. Like his forebears, Parker continued to plant rice and maintained a substantial slave community at Hayes. In 1830 the US census listed 50 enslaved workers at Parker's plantation in St. James Goose Creek Parish. Parker died prior to January 22, 1833, when his will was probated. In his will, he conveyed Hayes to his wife, Susannah, and after her death, it was to go to his son John Parker (V).

Additionally, in the early 1830s, John Parker (IV) sold a 200-foot-wide easement across his land to the South Carolina Rail Road Company (CCDB T10:510). The railroad was built and completed through the southwestern part of Hayes Plantation to the Woodstock station by May 1832 (Lansdell et al. 2006:27). The company did not build a station at Hayes; instead, the company adapted the Woodstock plantation house to the north as a stopping-off point for travelers. Today, the Southern Railroad line that passes through the middle of the project tract follows the original line John Parker (IV) sold to the company.

John Parker (V) acquired the plantation in the 1830s, and like his forefathers, he used it as his country estate. During his ownership, he sold a 230-acre portion in the southeast of the plantation to James Sims. This left approximately 702 acres, which he conveyed to his son in his will in 1849 (Smith 1988:285). By 1849, John Parker (V) had ceased commercial rice planting at Hayes and used the plantation largely for

raising livestock and as the family seat. An inventory done in December of that year indicates that the Parkers had 14 enslaved workers at Hayes (CCIB 1844–1850:B:Box 54:19). Most of the enslaved were living at the Edisto lands in St. Bartholomews Parish, working the tidal fields there.

John Parker (V) willed Hayes Plantation, with the stipulations mentioned above, to his son Francis Simmons Parker, who kept it until after the Civil War. The heirs of Francis Parker sold the plantation to Professor Francis S. Holmes in October 1871 (CCDB B16:194). From the original grants until this transfer, the property had been in the Parker family for almost 170 years.

Francis Holmes was a well-known local professor and teacher at the College of Charleston who identified phosphate and marl beds as well as fossil deposits in the Lowcountry before the Civil War (Stephens 1988:7-12, 19-26). He met with Edmund Ruffin during his survey of the Charleston area in 1843 and pointed out marl beds that contained potential phosphate deposits (Stephens 1988:3). He published works on fossils and developed the collections of the Charleston Museum, of which he eventually became curator (Stephens 1988:13-17). During the Civil War, he served the Confederacy as chief of the Mining Bureau in South Carolina and Georgia and was responsible for supplying raw materials for the large munitions work at Augusta, Georgia (Heitzler 2005:187).

After the Civil War, Holmes was instrumental in forming the first phosphate mining company in 1867 with a group of Philadelphia investors. The group organized the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company and began to acquire lands rich in phosphate beds in the Charleston area (Stephens 1988:31). The decision sparked a brief land boom for those lands in Charleston and Colleton districts that contained the rich marl deposits. Eventually the boom spread across the Lowcountry, especially in the Beaufort area when rich deposits were located there.

Holmes did not stay involved with the mining company as an officer for long. In 1871, he resigned as president of the company, though he kept his financial interest in the firm. The company remained one of the most powerful of the phosphate mining firms in South Carolina well into the twentieth century.

When Holmes purchased Hayes, he renamed it Ingleside and began experimenting with rice grow-

ing in the old fields there. H.A.M. Smith visited the plantation in 1875 and observed the house and the fields firsthand (Smith 1988:284). Smith noted that despite the age of the house, it retained the fine craftsmanship of the original builder, especially in the interior paneling and woodwork.

In his later years, Holmes was embroiled in a number of controversies with fellow scientists. He was dismissed as curator of the Charleston Museum in 1869. In the early 1870s, his claim to have discovered the phosphate beds in South Carolina was challenged by another local scientist, St. Julian Ravenel (Stephens 1988:44-45). The debate revolved around who discovered the commercial value of the beds. Also, in later years, Holmes seems to have experienced some social ostracism. He died in October 1882 at the age of 67 after a lengthy illness.

A biographer noted that Holmes was one of only three able Charleston scientists who flourished in the period from 1832 to 1882, and he was the “only scientist in the Old South who fully deserved the title paleontologist” (Stephens 1988:49). Moreover, Stephens continued that Holmes almost “single-handedly developed the most important museum in the South at that time.”

Holmes put Ingleside into a trust, where it remained until the early 1890s, when the Wagener brothers, F.W. and George, acquired it. The two brothers along with business partners A.S.J. Perry and W.H. Hard combined Ingleside with neighboring Woodstock Plantation and formed the Ingleside Mining and Manufacturing Company. The company’s primary business was to “purchase, dig, mine, and utilize marl [and] to manufacture the same” (Mitchell and Smith Collection 1839–1925:152-10-15:File 459).

Ingleside Mining and Manufacturing Company organized in June 1891, and on July 31, 1891, the Wagener brothers conveyed the land to the company (CCDB B32:160). The company held the land for many years and built a “marl works” on the old plantation. The works were located along the rail line in the highland in the west-central part of the land. A small-gauge rail tram linked the works with the rail siding at Woodstock Station farther to the north. The works are located in the project tract adjacent to the Southern Railroad and are marked today by borrow pits. In addition, the owners apparently were renting out lands to local farmers, as a number of small hous-

es appear scattered across the terrain accompanied by adjoining cleared fields. Most likely, these farmers were planting cotton and may have earned extra cash by working in the marl works or at the Woodstock manufacturing facility just to the north.

During the Ingleside Mining and Manufacturing Company ownership, the City of Charleston constructed the Goose Creek Reservoir. To allow for better drainage into the reservoir, the city built a large drain down Bluehouse Swamp that would increase the flow of water into the reservoir. In building the drain, the engineers followed the old rice field drain that traversed the adjoining plantations, including Ingleside. They followed the large drain that enters the tract on the western side of the rail line tracks and then extends to the west into the Woodlands Plantation, then owned by Thomas Frost (see Figure 2.9). The remains of the former rice field drain that was enlarged by the city can be seen on the project tract. This canal reveals an example of the public attempt to use old drainage systems for new public purposes.

Mining at Ingleside probably ceased in the 1920s. Between 1927 and 1938, the land was owned by a series of banks that most likely foreclosed on loans (CCDB G35:544, H40:668, M34:145, N34:294). In 1938, Citizens and Southern National Bank sold the land to Charles A. Jones (CCDB E44:311). In 1944, Jones contracted with Leigh Banana Company to purchase timber off the tract (CCDB E44:311).

Overview of the Phosphate Industry

For many years prior to the Civil War, local residents and geologists were intensively engaged in discussion about the potential for the phosphate marl rock along several of South Carolina’s rivers to be processed into rich fertilizer. Southern cotton expansion had exhausted soils throughout the region, and extracting an acceptable return on the land relied upon increased use of fertilizers, much of which was nutrient-rich guano imported from Latin America. As early as the 1820s, geologist, writer, and Southern radical Edmund Ruffin was experimenting with the use of phosphate-rich marl to improve soil conditions (McKinley 2014:21). In the 1840s, Ruffin, known as the “prophet of marl,” surveyed South Carolina looking for easy-to-mine marl rock that was rich enough in phosphate materials to be of use (McKinley

2014:21; Mathew 1992). However, the report of his findings languished until after the Civil War.

In the years immediately following the Civil War, four Charlestonians set the foundations for the phosphate industry in South Carolina. Francis Simmons Holmes, Nathaniel A. Pratt, Charles U. Shepard, and St. Julian Ravenel established the industry in the Lowcountry through experimentation and later by corporate organization. In September 1867, Pratt and Holmes along with northern investors, George T. Lewis and Frederick Klett of Philadelphia, formed the CMMC (McKinley 2014:43). McKinley (2014:43-44) says of this firm that “combining expertise and local knowledge with ample funding, the new mining company held substantial advantages over later entrants into the industry” and gave CMMC the ability in time to “dominate if not monopolize” the Lowcountry land mining.

As part of their expanding operations, Pratt and Holmes used their personal contacts with local planters and bought or leased tracts along the Ashley River from cash-strapped owners. They expanded a narrow-gauge rail line focusing first on river marl but quickly shifting to land mining operations. By 1868, the company had purchased or leased some 10,000 acres of prime phosphate mining lands along the Ashley River (Shick and Doyle 1985). On these lands, they conducted mining operations from the late 1860s until the 1920s. The CMMC erected their primary fertilizer processing works at a bend in the Ashley River near the Lambs plantation house (see Figure 3.12). Eventually their holdings along the Ashley River amounted to more than 17,000 acres. Similarly, the Bradley Fertilizer Company operated extensive phosphate mining operations at the Bulow tract to the southwest and the Gregg Company centered its operations in the Watson Hill Tract (Baluha et al. 2006). Although several other companies were formed and mined phosphate by the early 1870s, the CMMC was by far the largest of the companies, holding one-third of the total investment dollars among the mining operations started in the state between 1867 and 1891 (Shick and Doyle 1985:8).

The CMMC expanded land mining operations across these lands, excluding only the westernmost portion, likely due to the cost of drainage in that very wet section of the land. They drove their narrow-gauge railroad down through the tract and

used both hand-mining and later, steam shovel mechanical mining. The latter was particularly destructive on the land. The mining produced a ridged, corduroy appearance that is still reflected in the landscape today (Shuler and Bailey 2004:40). Due to the extreme low, wet nature of the region, large canals were created by the workers to aide in drainage. McKinley (2003:183) summarizes the CMMC’s hand mining phosphate operations:

Mining and hauling eventually became more systematized, especially on land owned by CMMC. In 1882, State Inspector of Phosphates Otto A. Moses described the company’s methodical effort to remove all the rock from a field and transport it efficiently. First, workers laid out a main trunk line with alternating laterals at right angles 600 ft apart. A “line ditch” then split the distance between laterals, and two “sets” of miners began digging at right angles from the laterals. Each man was responsible for a 300 by twelve ft section in which he mined consecutive “pits” measuring twelve by six ft. The result minimized wheelbarrowing, maximized the use of CMMC’s locomotive, and allegedly depleted the field of phosphate rock. Foremen “sharply scrutinized” each full wheelbarrow before the men loaded the rock onto the tram cars. Moses hinted, however, that the lateral system was an ideal that had to be altered to fit the terrain. He noted that in wooded areas “it is difficult to keep the lines straight,” and that in swampy territory or former rice fields, “the single pit system is then used, each pit being banked against the adjoining one.”

Baluha and Owens (2019) identified a portion of the CMMC’s phosphate mine near the CHS campus as SHPO Site No. 7916. Across some portions of SHPO Site No. 7916, the CMMC’s systematic approach is evident, with secondary tramlines connecting with the primary tramline approximately every 300 ft. These secondary tramlines curve west to meet the primary tramline, presumably to allow for longer rail cars or longer trains of cars.

The hand operations that dominated extraction until about 1900 required a large labor force. Freedmen made up much of the force and by the 1880s, mining camps had replaced former slave quarters

on the plantations. Owners also contracted with counties for the use of convict labor and even tried to entice Southern European immigrants to work the phosphate fields (Shuler and Bailey 2004:29-40). Mining camps were usually located on small hills in the wet mining region. Several such mining camps have been recorded as archaeological sites or cultural landscape features (e.g., 38CH2120, 38CH2509-Loci 3 and 4, 38CH2512, and Ashley River Historic District (ARHD) Resources 21g-21i). While miners took advantage of living in the owner-run camps for temporary residences, the camps represent another example of how “the strongly institutionalized class system of the Old South retained its paternalistic hold on African Americans” throughout the Phosphate Era (Shuler and Bailey 2004:42).

CMMC’s land mining took two essential forms. If a deposit was at least 30 cm (12 inches) thick, it was profitable to hand dig to seven ft down to get it. One author explains the process of extracting the phosphate (Shuler and Bailey 2004:29-30):

Mines were laid out in fields 600 by 800 ft. A platform was constructed in the center of the field. A tram line was constructed through the field and beside the platform where the rock was piled. Workers began digging a trench along the side of the area to be mined. Then, working away from the trench, the overburden was removed with picks and shovels and placed behind them exposing the phosphate deposit in front. The workers placed the rock into tram cars which were hauled by mules.

To move the heavy material from the fields to a washing and grinding center, the companies employed narrow gauge tram cars or rail cars. Early on, the cars were drawn by mules or horses, but by the 1880s, most tram cars were drawn by small steam engines. The Project Area contains remnants of at least two main tram lines and small subsidiary lines.

By the 1880s, factory owners built worker villages near the mines that included housing stock, general stores, and medical facilities (Shick and Doyle 1985:17). These villages quickly took on the look of an organized industrial version of the plantation-era slave settlements, but they helped solve some labor problems. The villages were usually permanent, year-around settlements in which the workers paid

to live near the mines, and the companies provided most basic essentials including housing and medical care. Commissaries were open for the men to purchase desired goods from private merchants and credit was extended to the mine workers. However, indebtedness tied the men to the mines for long periods of time (Shuler and Bailey 2004:36). However, at \$2.00 per day, freedmen workers in the phosphate mines were the highest paid laborers in the state of South Carolina during Reconstruction (Haskell n.d.). Wiswall’s (1919) map does not reveal the location of the worker’s village, but most likely, it would have been either near the Lambs processing facility or to the south near the company office.

In the late 1870s and early 1880s, innovation in the form of steam shovels came to the phosphate industry in South Carolina. Additionally, an increasingly competitive market initiated financial crises that produced consolidation as many smaller companies were bought out or forced out of business. In 1897, when the Virginia Carolina Company bought a controlling interest in CMMC, they became the largest phosphate firm in the state. They continued to use the CMMC name, but ownership by then was vested in the controlling company. About the same time, an adversarial political environment in South Carolina, along with higher grade phosphates in Florida and Tennessee, caused a serious decline in the industry. Very little commercial phosphate was mined after the early 1920s and none after 1938.

Steam shovels increased productivity by cutting down mining costs since the machines could excavate the same amount of phosphate as dozens of men could in a day, and their tractor treads allowed them to traverse wetlands. The machines generally strip mined the land in a series of long berms and canals. Though hand labor did not completely disappear, steam shovel use grew dominant by the end of the phosphate era in the early 1920s, as phosphate deposits near the surface were depleted and only deeper deposits were available.

Current Research of the Phosphate Industry in South Carolina

Since Shick and Doyle (1985) published a history of South Carolina’s phosphate industry, archaeologists and historians have devoted more attention to this aspect of South Carolina’s history. In 2003, McKin-

ley (2003) completed a dissertation on South Carolina's phosphate industry, focusing on the CMMC's operations. As part of a mitigation project, Shuler and Bailey (2004) published another summary of the industry. During cultural resources survey of the Campbell Tract in Charleston County, Trinkley (2006) prepared a similar context. The ARHD expansion nomination shows the importance of the phosphate industry not only along the Ashley River but across the South Carolina Lowcountry (Felzer et al. 2010). In 2014, McKinley (2014) published his dissertation, providing the general public with a detailed account of the phosphate industry. Since 2014, Brockington has conducted seven projects that record and evaluate phosphate mining landscapes, including the Boeing Campus Expansion Project (Fletcher et al. 2014), the East Edisto Gas Main project (Baluha and Owens 2017), the Glenn McConnell Parkway Widening Project (Baluha 2019), the Long Savannah/HPH Project (Bailey et al. 2019), the I-526 West Corridor Improvements Project (Baluha et al. 2019), and the Airport Connector Road Project (Baluha and Owens 2019). Together these studies provide a detailed archaeological and historical context for the phosphate industry.

Seven previous investigations document portions of the CMMC's phosphate mining operations (Bailey et al. 2019; Baluha 2019; Baluha and Owens 2017; Baluha et al. 2019; Baluha and Owens 2019; Felzer et al. 2010; and Fick 1992). Wiswall's (1919) map of the CMMC's operations displays these mines.

In 1992, Preservation Consultants, Inc., documented SHPO Site No. 257-0362 as the remnants of one of the CMMC's mechanically-excavated phosphate mines on Runnymede Plantation (Fick 1992). Later, Felzer et al. (2010) included SHPO Site No. 257-0362 as part of ARHD Resource 21j. According to Felzer et al. (2010:43), "there are 996 acres of hand-mined land and 720 acres of dredge-mined land located throughout this section of the property [Runnymede Plantation]." These mines are visible on aerial imagery and are directly associated with a network of phosphate mining roads and tramlines (ARHD Resources 21l-n) and several phosphate mining camps (ARHD Resource 21f-j).

Baluha and Owens (2017) and Bailey et al. (2019) document two cultural resources associated with the CMMC's phosphate mining activities west

of the Ashley River. These include 38CH1505 and SHPO Site No. 7804. Site 38CH1505 includes two loci. Locus 1 is 3.1-acre artifact scatter located in the southern portion of the site, with artifacts indicative of an unknown pre-contact occupation, an eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century occupation, and a mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupation. Locus 1 may contain architectural features associated with both an eighteenth-century plantation settlement and a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century tenant house or phosphate mining settlement. Locus 2 covers 46.2 acres and includes a series of ditches, embankments, and pits that formed part of the CMMC's Rose Mine, a hand-excavated phosphate mine dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Site 38CH1505 was recommended eligible for the NRHP, with Locus 1 contributing to this recommendation based on NRHP Criterion D (Bailey et al. 2019:66-68; Baluha and Owens 2017:202). However, 38CH1505-Locus 2 does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole because "the mining areas within 38CH1505-Locus 2 provide a limited sample of the different elements of the actual process of strip mining raw phosphate" and lack integrity (Bailey et al. 2019:68).

SHPO Site No. 7804 is a 2,317-acre complex of several archaeological sites and landscape features associated with the former CMMC's mining operations west of the Ashley River (Bailey et al. 2019; Baluha and Owens 2017). SHPO Site No. 7804 includes 11 elements ARHD Resources 21f (38CH2120), 21g, 21h, 21i, 21j (includes SHPO Site No. 257-0362, 38CH2509-Locus 1, and 38CH2510), 21l, 21m, 21n (includes 38CH2509-Loci 2 and 5), 38CH2509-Loci 3 and 4, and 38CH2512. According to Baluha and Owens (2017:181-182), SHPO Site No. 7804 contains numerous elements that contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the ARHD. The combination of these associated resources creates a larger resource (a mining complex) that represents a nearly intact mining landscape associated with a significant historic event (phosphate mining) in the South Carolina Lowcountry.

Using the criteria established by Noble and Spude (1997) for mining landscapes, SHPO Site No. 7804 is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D. Both the complex and a number of its individual elements contribute to the NRHP eligibility

of the ARHD. The portion of the district within the ARHD contains high levels of integrity as to location, design, setting, feeling, and association with the history of phosphate mining in South Carolina. SHPO Site No. 7804 contains significant information that contributes to the broad pattern of history with respect to the phosphate mining industry (Criterion A). Cultural landscape features associated with the phosphate mining industries that are apparent on aerial and LiDAR maps provide excellent illustrations of the changes in methods of mining technology over time (Criterion C). Several of SHPO Site No. 7804's elements are the archaeological remnants of former phosphate mining camps. Additional investigation of these elements can provide additional information regarding past lifeways at these phosphate camps (Criterion D). Thus, the CMMC mining complex (SHPO Site No. 7804) was determined eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource and as a contributing element of the ARHD.

During the Glenn McConnell Parkway Widening Project, Baluha (2019) identified SHPO Site No. 7965, the remnants of the CMMC's Springfield Mine. SHPO Site No. 7965 covers 425 acres near the intersection of Bees Ferry Road and Glenn McConnell Parkway west of the Ashley River in Charleston County. SHPO Site No. 7965 includes eight components: hand-excavated mines, mechanically-excavated mines, Roads C-F, and the remnants of two possible phosphate camps at 38CH979 and 38CH2231. Unlike other CMMC mines identified by Bailey et al. (2018) at 38CH2084 or Baluha and Owens (2017) in the Ashley River Historic District, the mining elements in SHPO Site No. 7965 provide a limited sample of the different elements of the actual process of strip-mining raw phosphate. This mining area is isolated and truncated from the rest of the CMMC's operations. Therefore, SHPO Site No. 7965 was determined not eligible for the NRHP as a mining landscape because it lacked integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

As part of the Airport Connector Road and I-526 West Corridor Improvements Projects, Brockington documented SHPO Site No. 7916, a 3,230-acre area that includes the remnants of the CMMC's phosphate mining operation east of the Ashley River (Baluha et al. 2019; Baluha and Owens 2019). SHPO Site No. 7916 includes 10 individual

elements, including ARHD Resource 24/38CH2079, 38CH441, 38CH1206, 38CH2468, and SHPO Site Nos. 7916.01-7916.06. SHPO Site No. 7916 is not eligible for the NRHP.

The Charleston Municipal Airport and The Boeing Company

Early in the 1910s and more rapidly after the end of World War I in 1918, the American fascination with flying quickly expanded. By the mid-1920s, nearly every major American city had a municipal airfield, and Charles Lindbergh's epic trans-Atlantic flight in 1927 brought even more attention to the growing aviation industry. By the end of the decade, a national passenger system between larger cities was developing. In 1928, Charleston Mayor Thomas F. Stoney convinced the city council to close a small airfield on James Island and lease a larger tract owned by CMMC near Ten Mile Hill, north of Charleston, to develop a larger municipal airport. That November, the city leased 782 acres of the land and the next year created a Board of Governors for the new Charleston Municipal Airport (City of Charleston: Council Meeting Minutes, November 13, 1928 and October 8, 1929). The official opening was August 10, 1929 and coincided with the opening of the new Cooper River Bridge linking Charleston and Mount Pleasant.

By 1930, the City had installed refueling and hanger facilities at the airport, and despite the deepening national depression, it was seeing a steady stream of "Tri-motor Twelve passenger planes" landing and taking off at the sod field (City of Charleston 1929:2). The year 1931 was an eventful year for air transportation in Charleston. That year, the city contracted with Dixie Air Transport, Inc., to manage the new airport facilities and entertained the first north-south flight operations from Eastern Air Transport (later Eastern Airlines). In March 1931, the Charleston Airport Corporation floated enough bonds to buy 438 acres of the leased land from CMMC, and in December turned on the lights at the field (City of Charleston: Council Meeting Minutes, January 27, 1931; 1947:1-2). In 1934, Delta Airlines established service to Charleston and the sod field was asphalted. That same year, the Charleston Airport Corporation that had purchased the field using \$60,000 in bonds conveyed the airport to the City (City of Charleston 1947:2).

During World War II, the airport came under control of the US Army Air Corps and became Charleston Army Air Base. During these years, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) acquired additional lands, expanded two runways, and built dozens of hangars, shops, buildings, barracks and other air-related facilities at a cost of \$7,000,000 (City of Charleston 1947:2-3). Only two years after the war ended in 1947, the city obtained the bulk of the expanded field from the USACE and began construction of a new terminal on the eastern end of the field near Rivers Avenue. The new terminal was completed in 1947 at a cost of \$500,000.00. In 1953, the US Air Force (USAF), who kept part of the airfield open as the Charleston Army Air Base, converted the military portion of the airfield into the Charleston Air Force Base.

As jets replaced propeller-driven airplanes and the field was expanded to accommodate them, the city acquired more lands around the airport. In 1977, as part of his progressive approach to improving Charleston, Mayor Joseph Riley advanced the idea of developing a more modern terminal on the west side of the airport. In 1970, the state authorized the Charleston County Aviation Authority to manage all the public airports in Charleston County, and in 1979, the authority took control of the Charleston Municipal Airport. In that same year, they began expansion of the now CHS. The city was poised for growth, especially with post-war tourism and with companies like Alumax and Robert Bosch located in the metropolitan area. The plan took six years to fulfill, but in April 1985, the county opened an entirely new airport terminal complex and parking area (CHS n.d.). As part of the Project, a new entrance to the airport (International Boulevard) was also created. Michaux Parkway from Dorchester Road added an additional entry point to the complex.

The entrance partly followed the old CMMC tram road from the Lambs factory. Residential development by that time had grown around the base in all directions. The Project Area was formed from the remaining wetlands and phosphate mines that had forested over. In 2004, two companies, Vought Aircraft Industries and Global Alenia LLC, formed a joint venture and began construction of a large facility north of the Project Area to build parts supporting Boeing's 787 Dreamliner program

(The Boeing Corporation n.d.). Between June 2008 and July 2009, Boeing acquired the two companies and created Boeing Charleston (later Boeing South Carolina), breaking ground in November 2009 for a new 27.5-acre final assembly and delivery line addition to the company facility near the Charleston Airport. In 2010, the company also designated the South Carolina facility as its choice for supplying interior parts to the final assembly line from a facility constructed in Palmetto Commerce Park in Ladson, and in 2013, it announced that it would construct an IT Center of Excellence and an Engineering Design Center at the Charleston facility (The Boeing Corporation n.d.). In 2012, the first Dreamliner came off the assembly line in Charleston. In December 2013, Boeing submitted a permit application to the USACE and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control to further expand production and manufacturing capabilities at its campus adjacent to the CHS over the next 30 years.

History of the GATR Complex, 1948 to 1980

Seeing little need for excess land after the end of World War II, Congress established the War Assets Administration (WAA) to dispose of unneeded military sites in 1946. In October 1948, the WAA sold a tract of land east of the NS Railroad line near the Charleston Army Airfield to the City of Charleston (CCDB Y49:100). The land had been a storage area and personnel living quarters for the Army Air Corps at the airfield. In addition to acquiring the land, the city also acquired all the maintenance equipment for upkeep of the former airfield. The list of equipment is extensive and included tractors, mechanical sweepers, tar distributors, air-conditioning units, beds, firefighting equipment, hand tools, chairs, and even linens and sheets for the beds (CCDB Y49:100).

The Army Air Corps, known as the USAF after 1947, never completely left Charleston. In 1954, the USAF's 792nd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, based at the airbase, activated its first AN/FPS-7 mobile radar station on what is now the site of Dominion's EOC. The radar site was known as an M-113/Z113 site or the GATR complex. This and subsequent radar units complimented the 444th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron activated by the Air Defense Command at Charleston Air Force Base (AFB) that year (Winkler 1997:153). Four years later,

the USAF added the AN/FPS-20A search radar. It differed from the previous unit in that it was a fixed station instead of being a mobile radar station. All of these units were part of the USAF's GATR unit.

In 1961, the USAF upgraded its radar unit at North Charleston to the AN/FPS-66 and AN/FPS-26 height-finder radar, both fixed-position GATR units. At the same time, the USAF acquired a 5.35-acre strip of land inside the current project tract to erect a permanent building to house the internal electrical equipment for the units (CCDB Y49:1001). The USAF was planning to integrate the Charleston AFB GATR unit into its new Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE), the nation's first automated control system for tracking and intercepting enemy bomber aircraft. The SAGE system relied on radar sites like the one in North Charleston to relay information to a command center to aid in coordination of air response (USAF 1964; Winkler 1997:89, 153).

The USACE graded the GATR site and built a 3,101-square-foot, rectangular, single-story, concrete-block building to house the operator's equipment. According to a newspaper article, a local contractor, Adams Construction Company, built the structure. The Michaux monument located on the land was removed and placed in the Charleston Airport Terminal Building.

A former member of the 792nd Radar Squadron gave a brief description of the North Charleston GATR unit in a 2009 blog (Mount Laguna Air Force Station 2009):

I was stationed at a similar site in South Carolina, then called the 792nd Radar Squadron. It was in North Charleston, right next to I-26. The GATR site was a couple of miles away, alone next to a swamp until a Holiday Inn went in nearby. We had the same equipment mentioned by another GATR vet. Some of the gear we had was made by Wurlitzer, of juke-box fame. The access road to the GATR site was a favorite trysting spot and we used to go out and run them off. I remember walking the perimeter during the Six Day War in 1967, carrying an unloaded M-16. [I] felt like I had a target stenciled on my shirt.

The unit stayed operational until 1980, when the USAF built a height-finding tower at Jodborg, about

22 miles northwest of Charleston, and closed the Z-113 GATR site. The site was used by the base for storage for many years.

Between 1980 and 2006, the 437th Base Security Force took over the GATR site for use in its Major Command Fitness Challenge Competition Training. It used the fenced-in perimeter as a physical fitness training center until 2006. Also, the area on the west side of the GATR tract was used by the 437th as its security guard-dog graveyard. Baluha et al. (2009) documented the dog cemetery. The Charleston AFB contains a canine unit for base security and protection. The dogs are housed and trained in a separate area. Since 2001, several of the security dogs have seen service in Afghanistan and Iraq and are greatly beloved by the personnel. When the dogs died, the 437th buried its former canine comrades on the west side along the fence inside the training area (Baluha et al. 2009). In 2010, Dominion (formerly SCE&G) began construction of its electrical operations center.

The remainder of the land around the GATR site has remained forested since the city acquired the land in 1948. Remains of the roads, drainage ditches, foundation structures, and other debris from the military base are located north and northeast of the GATR area. A large borrow pit lies northeast of the GATR area, excavated for fill for the construction of the CHS and Charleston AFB runways.

4.0 Previous Investigations

4.1 Introduction

We examined the state archaeological site files at SCIAA and the NRHP listings on Archsite for previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and previous investigations within 0.8 km of the proposed PCP3 Project. These efforts identified 15 cultural resource investigations, nine archaeological sites, four cemeteries, and 20 architectural resources. *Figure 4.1* shows the location of all previous investigations and previously identified cultural resources within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project (USGS 1979a, 1979b).

4.2 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Near the PCP3 Project

Sixteen cultural resource investigations have occurred within 0.8 km of the Project. These include Trinkley (1983), Caballero (1992), Fick (1995), Harvey and Bridgman (1999), Roberts (2004), Fletcher and Bailey (2005), Bland (2006), Bean (2007), Agha et al. (2007), Fletcher and Philips (2007), Baluha et al. (2009), Bailey (2010), Fletcher et al. (2014), Baluha et al. (2019), and Kittrell et al. (2021). Previous investigations identified several archaeological sites and architectural resources within 0.8 km of the project (see *Figure 1.2*). Previous cultural resource investigations are summarized below.

4.2.1 Trinkley (1983)

In 1983, the SCDOT conducted an archaeological survey of the Ashley Phosphate Road Woodlands borrow pit (Trinkley 1983). Trinkley (1983) recorded no archaeological sites within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project.

4.2.2 Caballero (1992)

In 1992, the SCDOT conducted an archaeological survey prior to the proposed widening of Cross County Road. Caballero (1992) identified no cultural resources during the survey.

4.2.3 Fick (1995)

In 1995, Preservation Consultants, Inc. conducted a historical and architectural survey of North Charleston (Fick 1995). Fick (1995) identified five

historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 089-1932, 276-1854, 276-1855, 276-1859, and 276-1860) within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project. All five of these historic resources are not eligible for the NRHP. Three of these historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854, 276-1856, and 276-1859) are in the architectural APE and discussed in Chapter 6.

4.2.4 Harvey and Bridgman (1999)

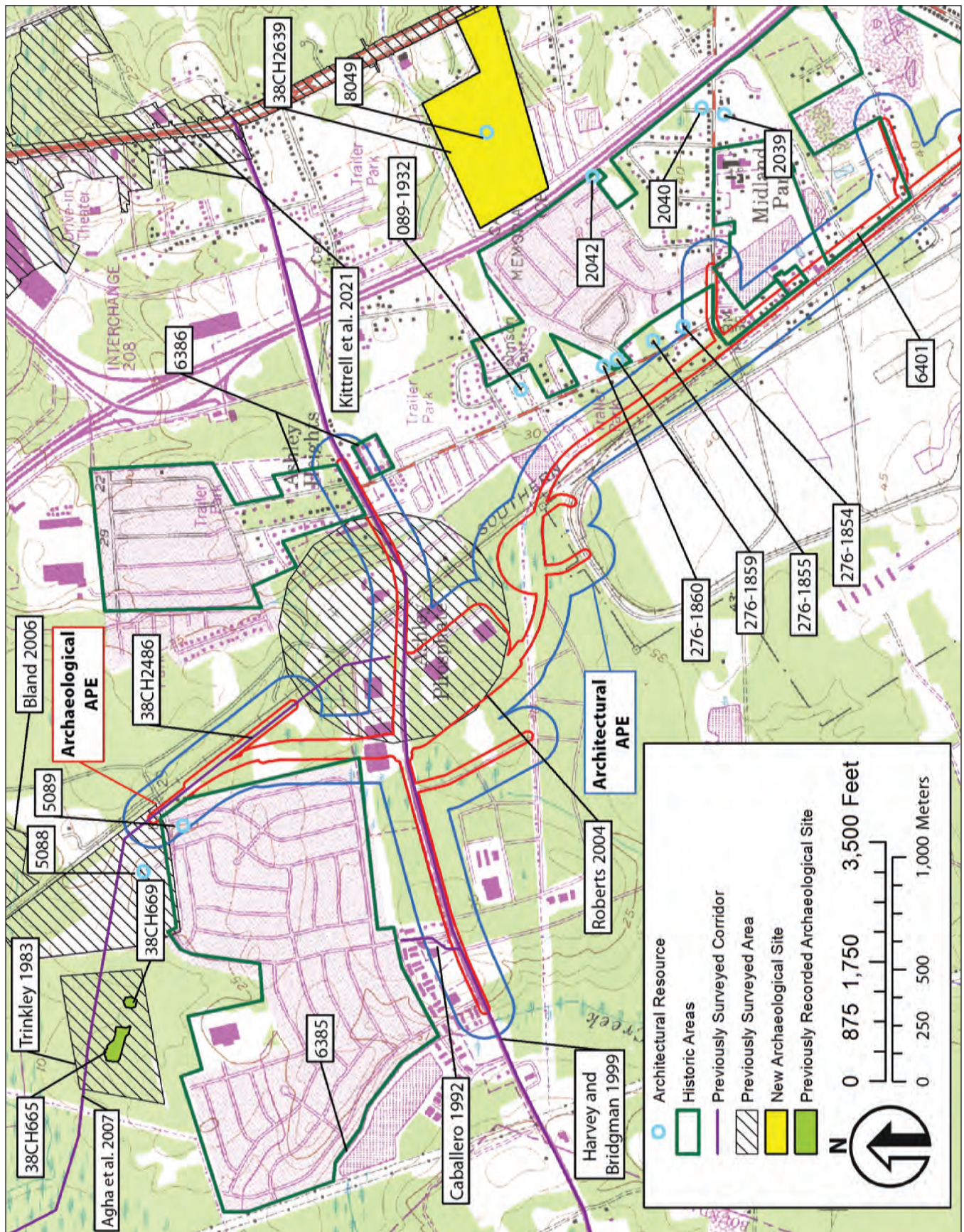
In 1999, Brockington conducted a cultural resources inventory of the 7.1-km area of proposed Ashley Phosphate Road Improvements corridor in Charleston and Dorchester counties. Investigators surveyed approximately 30 m to either side of the existing centerline, which covers the current 60-m-wide archaeological APE along Ashley Phosphate Road. Harvey and Bridgman (1999) recorded no cultural resources within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project.

4.2.5 (Roberts 2004)

In 2004, the SCDOT completed an addendum to the cultural resources inventory of the proposed Ashley Phosphate Road Improvements Corridor. Roberts (2004) identified no cultural resources during this survey.

4.2.6 Fletcher and Bailey (2005)

In 2005, Brockington conducted a cultural resources assessment of the West Aviation Tract (Fletcher and Bailey 2005). The tract was bounded to the west by the NS Railroad. The study largely focused on site 38CH1022, the eighteenth-century settlement of Andre Michaux that contained a number of elements, including the main house and Michaux's gardens, contained within the Michaux "triangle" house/garden complex. Site 38CH1022 was originally recorded by Joyce (1988) and was recommended eligible for the NRHP. Fletcher and Bailey (2005:17) concluded that "In addition to the archaeological remnants of the Michaux settlement recorded by Joyce (1988), we believe there is potential for subsurface features associated with the Michaux garden triangle to be present in the portion of the tract that is bordered to the north by the creek, to the east by the dirt road and the limits of the triangle, to the south by the GATR facility, and to the west by the



railroad and the limits of the project tract.” A portion of Fletcher and Bailey’s (2005) proposed preservation area (concurrent upon by the SHPO) extends to and across the NS Railroad.

4.2.7 Bland (2006)

Bland (2006) conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Colony North Parcel. Bland (2006) recorded no cultural resources within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project.

4.2.8 Bean (2007)

Wilbur Smith Associates (now part of STV, Inc.) conducted a historic properties survey for the proposed widening of I-26 in Charleston County (Bean 2007). Bean (2007) recorded three historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 2039, 2040, and 2042) in the Midland Park area within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project. None of these are in the architectural APE.

4.2.9 Agha et al. (2007)

In 2007, Brockington conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed Palmetto Commerce Parkway Extension Project (Agha et al. 2007). Investigators identified no archaeological resources and two historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 5088 and 5089) within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project. SHPO Site No. 5088 is a barn constructed in 1952. SHPO Site No. 5089 was a circa 1950s house that was destroyed prior to construction of Palmetto Commerce Parkway. SHPO Site Nos. 5088 and 5089 were determined not eligible for the NRHP. Before its destruction, SHPO Site No. 5089 was located in the current architectural APE (see Chapter 6).

4.2.10 Fletcher and Philips (2007)

In August 2007, Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of the 16.2-hectare Dasinger Tract (Fletcher and Philips 2007). Investigators identified one isolated find (Isolate 1) during the survey of the Dasinger Tract. Fletcher and Philips (2007) documented several modern structures in the Dasinger Tract’s APE, as well as SHPO Site No. 5088 (see above).

4.2.11 Baluha et al. (2009)

In 2009, Brockington conducted an archaeological survey of the 3.59-hectare SCE&G EOC tract, now owned by Dominion (Baluha et al. 2009). The

majority of the tract had already been developed, so their investigations were focused on a smaller wedge-shaped APE east of the NS Railroad and north of Aviation Avenue. During these investigations, Baluha et al. (2009) encountered no evidence of 38CH1022 on Dominion property but did identify components of the former GATR facility, including a dog cemetery.

4.2.12 Bailey (2010)

In 2010, Brockington conducted archaeological investigations on a late discovery of cultural material (38CH2354) at Dominion’s EOC. The tract is part of land originally owned by Andre Michaux, and later owned by the US Army, the City of Charleston, and the USAF. Prior to the construction of their GATR complex in the 1960s, the USAF bulldozed a former US Army housing complex. The wide variety of mid-twentieth-century US Army-related materials, including building materials, drink bottles, and medical waste, composed the debris that constitutes archaeological Site 38CH2354. Bailey (2010) recommended Site 38CH2354 not eligible for the NRHP. The site was destroyed by the development of Dominion’s EOC.

4.2.13 Fletcher et al. (2014)

In 2014, Brockington conducted a cultural resources assessment of the parcels of land that together comprised proposed expansion areas for Boeing’s South Carolina facility in central Charleston County (Fletcher et al. 2014). The immediate project area was heavily impacted by phosphate strip mining between approximately 1880 and 1920. This study focused specifically on identifying features associated with the phosphate mining industry and assessing those features with respect to their eligibility for the NRHP. The parcels that made up the project tract contained remnants of hand mining, steam shovel mining, and several tram lines that together formed a mining landscape. While this landscape does provide illustrations of changes in methods of phosphate mining technology over time, the integrity of this landscape, specifically with respect to its setting, association, and feeling, has been compromised by extensive commercial and residential development, which has fragmented the landscape. Fletcher et al. (2014) recommended the former phosphate mines

within the project tract (Site 38CH2468) not eligible for the NRHP, which the SHPO concurred on.

4.2.14 Ogden and Brummitt (2016)

In 2016, S&ME, Inc., conducted the historic and archaeological properties survey of the 10.5-hetare Armstrong Tract on behalf of the Charleston County Commission of Public Works (Ogden and Brummitt 2016). No cultural resources were identified.

4.2.15 Baluha et al. (2019)

From August 22 to September 2, 2016 and September 13-15, 2017, Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of the I-526 Corridor Improvements Project in Charleston County, South Carolina (Baluha et al. 2019). The cultural resources survey of the I-526 Corridor Improvements Project included background research, terrestrial archaeological survey, underwater archaeological survey, and architectural survey. During the terrestrial archaeological survey, Brockington archaeologists identified one new archaeological site (38CH2523) and revisited one previously identified archaeological site (38CH17). Baluha et al. (2019) identified eight post-World War II neighborhoods/subdivisions (Charleston Farms, Cameron Terrace, Oak Park, Liberty Park, Highland Terrace, Russelldale, Camps, and Wando Woods), including 32 new individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 7806-7837) associated with these neighborhoods, revisited 12 previously identified historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276 1662.01, 276 1662.07, 276 1662.09, 276 1864.00, 276 1864.01, 276 1865, 276 1866, 276 1868, 276 1936, and 276 1937), and identified two cultural landscape features (SHPO Site Nos. 7916 and 7940) in the I-526 architectural APE. During the underwater archaeological survey, Tidewater Atlantic Research identified two anomalies (Anomalies 006-1 and 010-1). Baluha et al. (2019) recommended all these resources except SHPO Site No. 7806 (Bethune Elementary) not eligible for the NRHP. The northern portions of the Highland Terrace (SHPO Site No. 7809) and Liberty Park (SHPO Site No. 7810) are within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project.

4.2.16 Kittrell et al. (2021)

In 2020 and 2021, Brockington conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed Low-

country Rapid Transit Project, a 19-km proposed bus line extending from downtown Charleston to the Ladson Fairgrounds.

4.3 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

Previous investigations have identified a total of 28 cultural resources within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project Area, including nine archaeological sites (Sites 38CH0665, 38CH0666, 38CH0667, 38CH0669, 38CH0673, 38CH0674, 38CH1022, 38CH2354, 38CH2486); four cemeteries (SHPO Site No. 089-1932, Site 38CH1507, Site 38CH2639/SHPO Site No. 8049, and Site 38CH2642/SHPO Site No. 8050.01); and 20 architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854, 276-1855, 276-1856, 276-1857, 276-1858, 276-1859, 276-1860, 276-1861, 276-1863, 276-1863, 2039, 2040, 2042, 5088, 5089, 7806, 7809, 7810, 7810.02, and 8050). Tables 4.1 to 4.3 list the archaeological sites, cemeteries, and architectural resources, respectively. Two archaeological sites (38CH1022 and 38CH2486) are in the archaeological APE and are discussed in Chapter 5. Four architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) are in the architectural APE. Although SHPO Site No. 5089 is mapped inside the architectural APE, it is no longer extant. SHPO Site Nos. 276-1857 and 2039 and SHPO Site Nos. 276-1863 and 2040, respectively, appear to be the same buildings.

Table 4.1 Previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project Area.

Site	NRHP Status	Site Type(s)	Component(s)	Reference(s)
38CH0665	Not eligible	Artifact scatter	18th-20th centuries	Trinkley (1983)
38CH0666	Not eligible	Artifact scatter	18th-20th centuries	Trinkley (1983); James (2016)
38CH0667	Not eligible	Artifact scatter	19th century	Trinkley (1983)
38CH0669	Not eligible	Artifact scatter	19th century	Trinkley (1983)
38CH0673	Eligible	Artifact scatter	18th-20th centuries	Trinkley (1983); James (2016)
38CH0674	Eligible	Artifact scatter	18th-20th centuries	Trinkley (1983); James (2016)
38CH1022	Eligible	Wood/Michaux settlement associated with Michaux Botanical Garden; 20th century US Army housing complex	18th-19th centuries; 20th century	Joyce (1988, 2009); see Chapter 5
38CH2354	Not eligible	Artifact scatter	20th century	Bailey (2010)
38CH2486	Not eligible	Artifact scatter	Early Woodland; 20th century	See Chapter 5
Bold indicates site in archaeological APE.				

Table 4.2 Previously recorded cemeteries within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project Area.

Site	SHPO Site No.	Name	Address	Date	NRHP Status	Reference
	089-1932	Johnson Cemetery	7136 Stall Road	ca. 1862	Not eligible	Fick (1995)
38CH1507		Unknown cemetery	End of Dunlap Street near I-26	ca. 1831	Not eligible	Butler (1994)
38CH2639	8049	Carolina Memorial Gardens	7113 Rivers Avenue	1955	Not eligible	Kittrell et al. (2021)
38CH2642	8050	Oak Grove Baptist Church Cemetery	5885 Rivers Avenue	ca. 1902	Not eligible	Kittrell et al. (2021)

Table 4.3 Previously recorded architectural resources within 0.8 km of the PCP3 Project Area.

SHPO Site No.	Name	Address	Date	NRHP Status	Reference
276-1854	House	6926 Stall Road	1969	Not Eligible	Fick (1995)
276-1855	House	6950 Stall Road	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
276-1856	Iglesias de Jesucristo Palabra Miel	6925 Stall Road	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
276-1857a	House	2329 Midland Park Road	c. 1930	Not eligible	Fick 1995
2039a				Not eligible	Bean 2007
276-1858	Midland Park Graded School	2415 Midland Park Road	1936	Not eligible	Fick 1995
276-1859	House	7000 Stall Road	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
276-1860	House	7004 Stall Road	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
276-1861	House	2532 Midland Park Road	c. 1935	Not eligible	
276-1863	House	2328 Midland Park Road	c. 1945	Not eligible	
276-1863b	House	2324 Midland Park Road	c. 1930	Not eligible	
2040b				Not eligible	
2042	House	7054 Orvin Road	c. 1930	Not eligible	Agha et al. (2007)
5088	Barn	7720 Chippendale Road	1952	Not Eligible	
5089	House (no longer extant)	7703 Midwood Drive	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
7806	Bethune Elementary	5841 Rivers Avenue	1952	Eligible	Baluha et al. (2019)
7809	Highland Terrace neighborhood	Northwest of I-26 and I-526 interchange	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
7810	Liberty Park neighborhood	Northeast of I-26 and I-526 Interchange	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
7810	Liberty Park Residence	2419 Richardson Drive	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	
8050	Oak Grove Baptist Church	5885 Rivers Avenue	1914-1925; 1962	Not Eligible	Kittrell et al. (2021)
ª SHPO Site Nos. 276-1857 and 2039 appear to be the same building.					
ªSHPO Site Nos. 276-1863 and 2040 appear to be the same building.					
Bold indicates historic resources in architectural APE.					

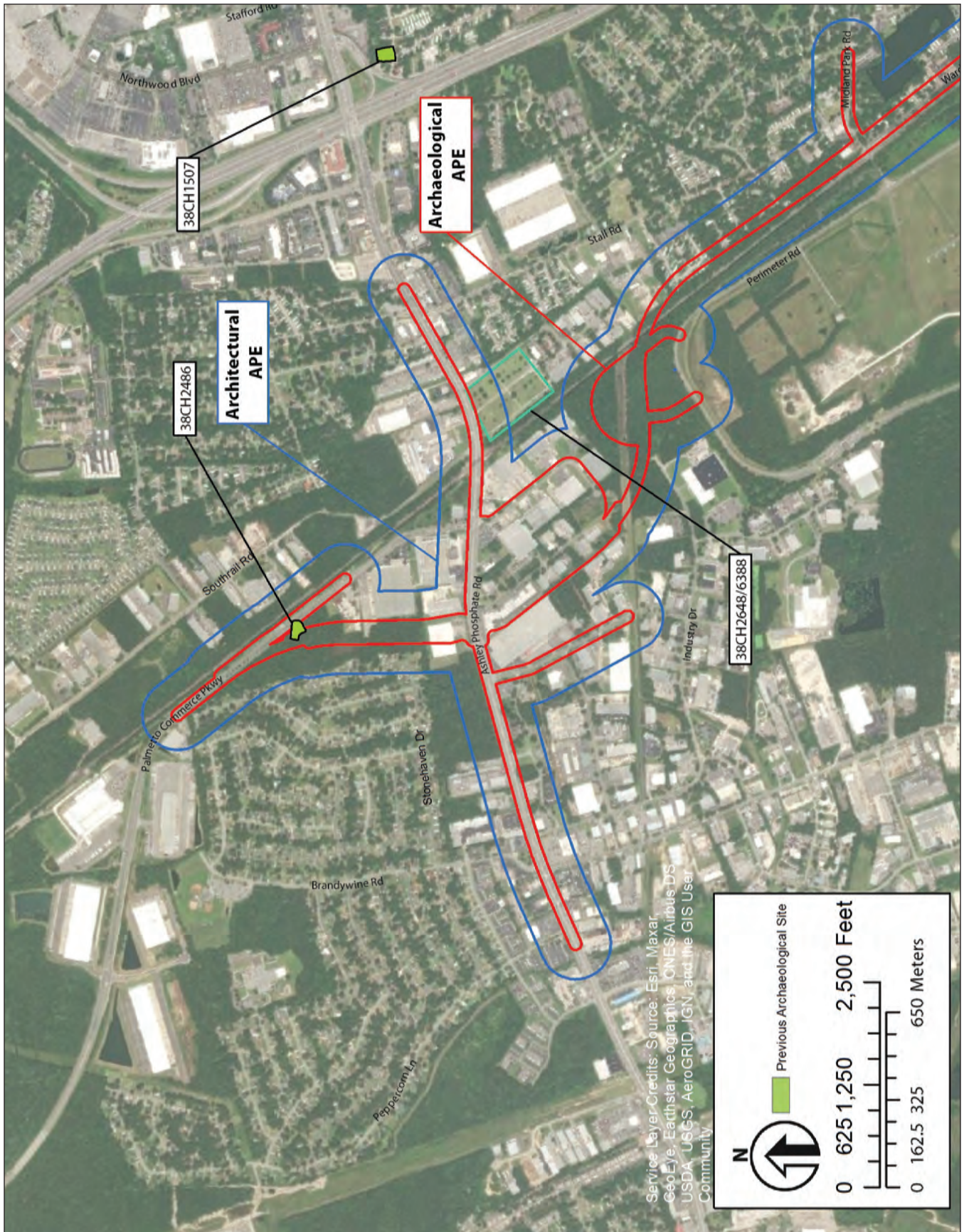
5.0 Results of the Archaeological Survey

5.1 Introduction

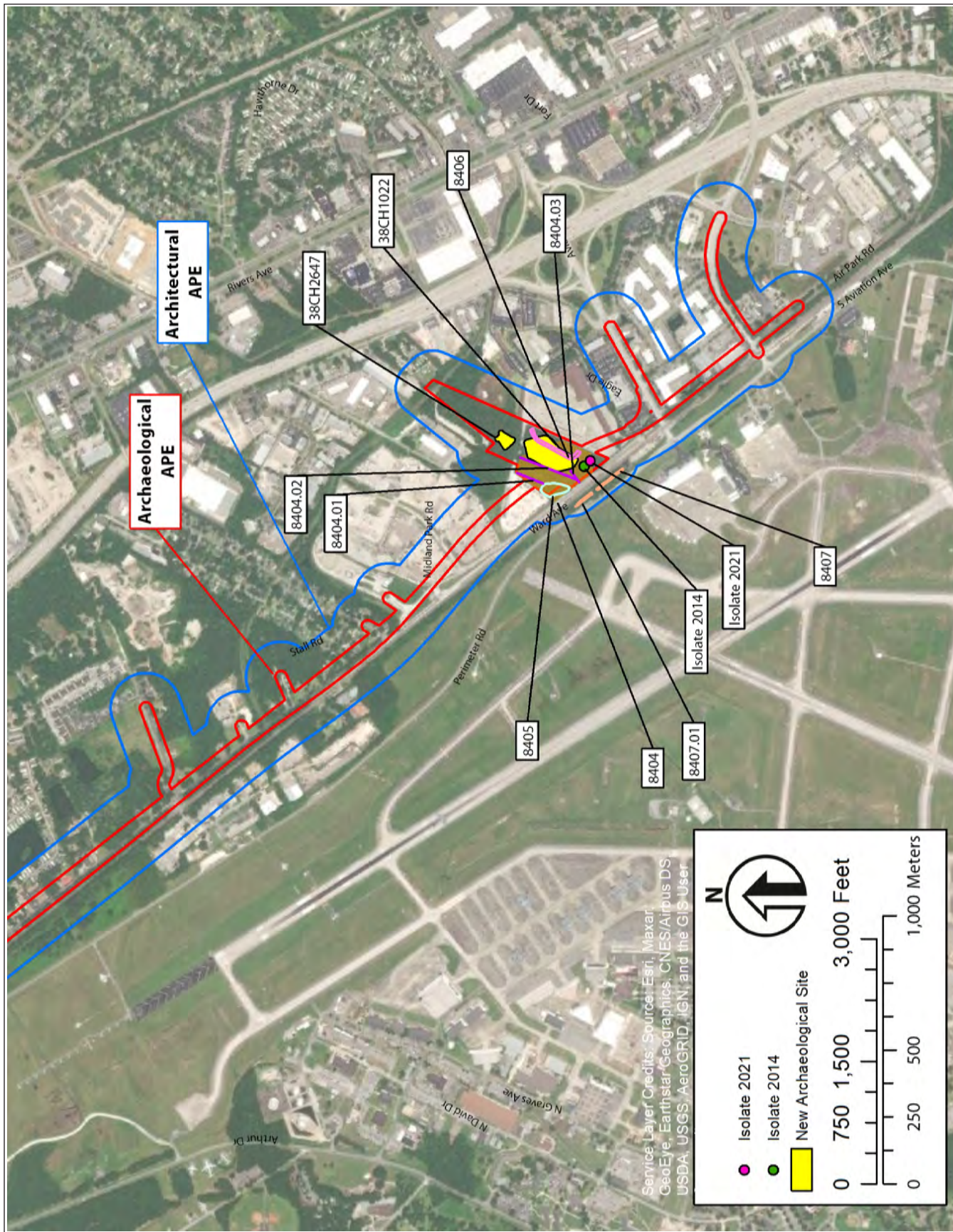
Brockington conducted the archaeological survey in two field sessions: December 1-3, 2020 and January 11-12, 2021. Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the archaeological APE, following South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (COSCAPA et al. 2013). The archaeological APE covers 68.20 hectares (168.5 acres), extending 6.2 km south from Palmetto Commerce Parkway to a point 200 m south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. Archaeological survey identified three archaeological sites (Sites 38CH1022, 38CH2486, 38CH2647), two isolated artifact finds (Isolates 2014 and 2021), and six cultural landscape features (SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8405, 8406, 8406.01, 8407). Table 5.1 lists these 11 cultural resources. Figures 5.1a and 5.1b show the location of the archaeological APE and these 11 cultural resources on ESRI (2021a) aerial imagery. In the remainder of Chapter 5, we describe each cultural resource and provide NRHP assessments and management recommendations. Units of measurement used to describe archaeological resources are metric following COSCAPA et al. (2013) guidelines, but they are in metric and US customary units for above-ground features, following SCDAH (2018) guidelines.

Table 5.1 Archaeological resources and cultural landscape features in the Project Area.

Site No.	SHPO Site No.	Component(s)	Description	NRHP Status
38CH1022		Unknown Pre-Contact	ceramic scatter	Eligible
		Early to mid-eighteenth century	plantation settlement	
		Late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century	Botanical garden and settlement	
		Mid-twentieth century	US Army housing complex	
38CH2486		Early Woodland	ceramic scatter	Not eligible
		Early twentieth century	domestic site	
38CH2647		Early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century	domestic site	Not eligible
		Mid-twentieth century	US Army housing complex	
Isolate 2014		Unknown Pre-Contact	ceramic scatter	Not eligible
Isolate 2021		Unknown Post-Contact	architectural scatter	Not eligible
38CH2648	6388	Mid-twentieth century	Sunset Memorial Gardens Cemetery	Not eligible
	8404	Late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century	Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement NRHP Property	Eligible
	8404		Ditch associated with Micahux's Botanical Garden	Eligible
	8404			Eligible
	8404			Eligible
	8405	Late nineteenth century	Unknown hand-excavated phosphate mine	Not eligible
	8406	Mid-twentieth century	US Army housing complex road and facing ditches	Not eligible
	8407	Nineteenth century	Railroad bed	Not eligible



Figures 5.1a Location of archaeological resources and cultural landscape features in the northern Project Area (ESRI 2021a).



Figures 5.1b Location of archaeological resources and cultural landscape features in the southern Project Area (ESRI 2021a).

5.2 Site 38CH2486

Cultural Affiliation – *Early Woodland; early to middle twentieth century*

Site Type – *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter; homesite*

Soil Type – *Hockley loamy fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes*

Elevation – *7.60 m amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Unnamed creek*

Site Dimensions – *35 m n/s by 50 m e/w*

Present Vegetation – *Climax maritime forest, with dense understory and heavy ground cover*

NRHP/Management Recommendations – *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38CH2486 consists of surface and subsurface scatter of twentieth-century artifacts and architectural remnants, as well as a light subsurface scatter of Early Woodland ceramic artifacts. The site measures approximately 35-by-50 m, oriented to True North (TN), and is located approximately 20 m to the west of Palmetto Commerce Parkway (see Figure 5.1). The site area is wooded with mature hardwoods with a moderate understory of small hardwoods and vines. The site area is fairly flat; the land drops down to the north towards a lower hydric area. Observed cultural features include two 40-by-40-cm brick piers, a 3.0-m diameter pile of plaster and sheetrock and a 1.8-m diameter circular depression or well in the northern portion of the site, and a 2.4-m diameter circular depression or well in the western portion of the site. Figure 5.2 presents a plan of Site 38CH2486. Figures 5.3 and 5.4 provide views of Site 38CH2486.

Brockington investigators excavated 31 shovel tests at 15-m intervals in and around Site 38CH2486; eight of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of grayish-brown loamy sand at 0-25 cmbs, over yellowish-brown sand at 25-60 cmbs, underlain by a yellowish-red clayey loam subsoil at 60-75+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

We recovered 38 artifacts from eight positive shovel tests at Site 38CH2486, as listed in Table 5.2 (for a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix B). Pre-contact artifacts (n=2) include one Refuge Dentate sherd and one unidentifiable plain sherd. The pre-contact artifacts date to the Early Woodland period and likely represent the scant remnants of a camp site. There are no known modern-day

wetlands/drainages very close to the site, though wetlands associated with an unnamed creek are located approximately 300 m to the south. Additional former wetlands now obscured by modern neighborhoods may have once been located to the west of the site. The inhabitants of Site 38CH2486 likely utilized the resources present in these nearby wetlands. Also, the inhabitants of the site may have come to the area to collect upland resources such as nuts (hickories) and/or to hunt game such as deer that came to eat the nuts and acorns.

Post-contact materials (n=36) include two porcelain sherds, one pearlware sherd, four whiteware sherds, 18 bottle glass fragments, two window glass fragments, five unidentifiable square nails, one plastic button, and one 12 gauge brass shotgun shell cartridge, as well as 350 grams of brick fragments and 3.1 grams of unidentifiable iron fragments (see Table 5.2).

Artifacts recovered from Site 38CH2486 indicate two distinct occupations during the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries and the early to mid-twentieth century. Site 38CH2486 is located on lands formerly belonging to either the Thomas Elmes or the Hayes Plantations (Figure 3.15). The pearlware sherd is an isolated artifact find associated with one of these two plantations.

No structures are currently present in the site area. While the USGS (1959, 1979b) *Ladson* quadrangles show no structures in the vicinity of Site 38CH2486, the USGS (1919, 1943) *Ladson* quadrangles do. Additionally, the USGS (1958) aerial shows what appears to be the razed remnants of a structure in the vicinity of Site 38CH2486. In the photograph, the area surrounding the house/ruins was cleared of vegetation, with a wooded area located to the south. One of the brick piers appears to have been toppled, suggesting there has been some post-occupational disturbance in the site area, likely due to the razing that occurred sometime between 1945 and 1958. The bricks appear to be fairly old (not extruded with three-holes), but are of varying colors, suggesting that they have been taken from one or more earlier structures. It is unclear if the stack of plaster/drywall is associated with the early-mid-twentieth-century occupation of the house. The recovered artifacts are consistent with an early to mid-twentieth-century occupation, though some modern dumping has taken place in the site area, as well.

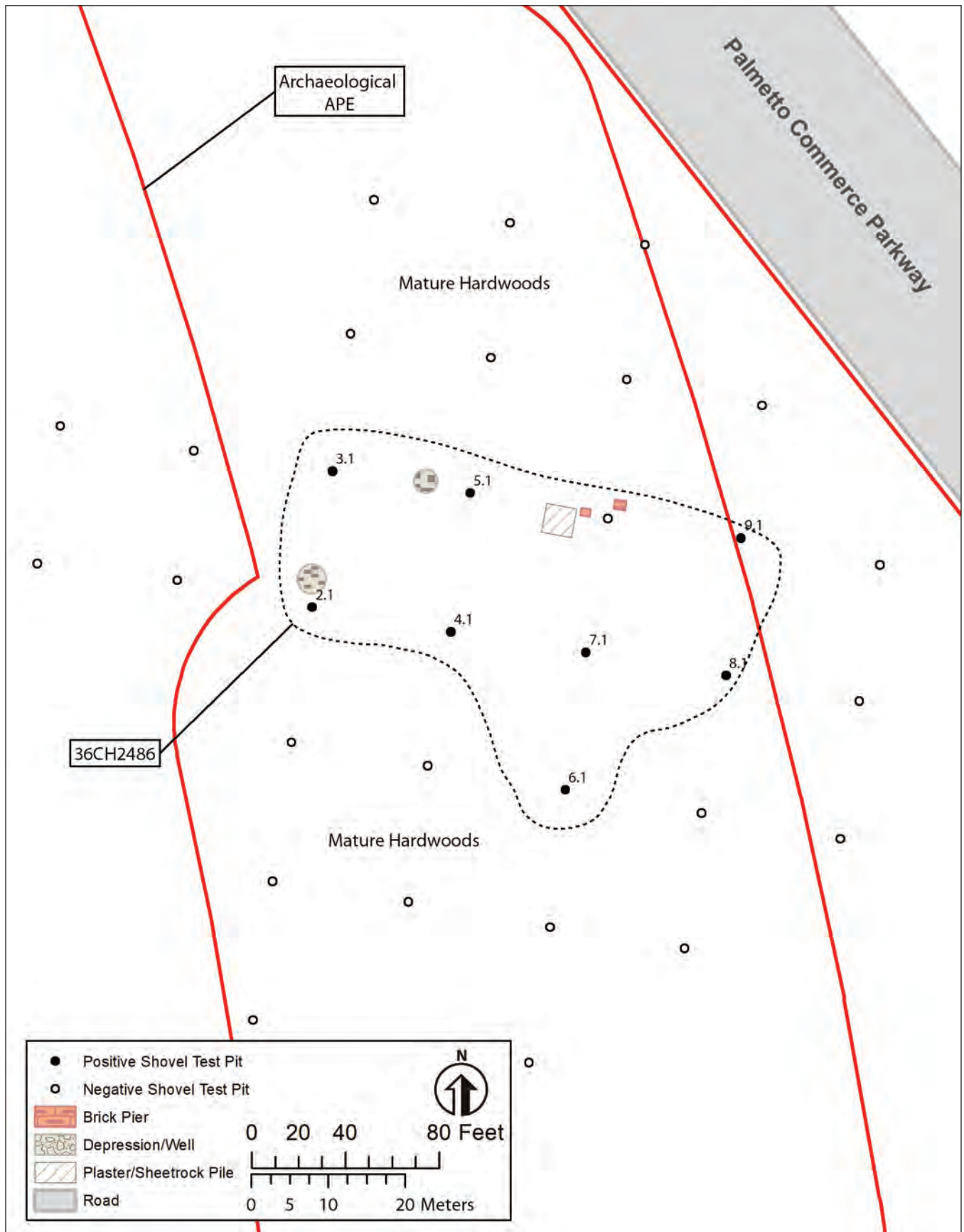


Figure 5.2 Plan of Site 38CH2486.



Figure 5.3 Views of Site 38CH2486: dense vegetation in 2021 facing west (top) and western brick pier in 2014 facing west (top).



Figure 5.4 Views of Site 38CH2486: plaster and sheetrock pile facing west (top) and northern well facing northwest (bottom).

Table 5.2 Artifacts recovered from Site 38CH2486.

Era	Artifact Class/Description		Count	Weight (grams)
Pre-Contact	Ceramic	Refuge (Dentate) sherd	1	9
		Plain sherd	1	6
Subtotal			2	14
Post-Contact	Architecture	Aqua window glass	2	3
		Brick fragment		320
		Unidentifiable square nail	5	21
	Arms	Brass shotgun shell cartridge	1	6
	Clothing	Plastic button	1	2
	Kitchen	Aqua bottle glass fragment	2	10
		Brown bottle glass fragment	1	3
		Clorless bottle glass fragment	10	26
		Colorless jar lip	2	2
		Pearlware (undecorated) sherd	1	14
		Porcelain (undecorated) sherd	2	3
		Solarized amethyst bottle glass fragment	5	30
		Whiteware (annular) sherd	1	12
		Whiteware (transfer printed) sherd	1	1
		Whiteware (undecorated)	2	8
		Miscellaneous	Unidentified iron fragment	
Subtotal			36	464
Total			38	479

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38CH2486 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The area has been disturbed by the apparent razing/destruction of the house that once stood in the site area. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of Site 38CH2486 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Early Woodland, twentieth century) and the presumed function (camp for procuring resources; homesite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38CH2486 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2486 warrants no further management consideration.

5.3 Cultural Resources Associated with André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement (Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404 and 8404.01-8404.03)

5.3.1 Introduction

Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404 and 8404.01-8404.03 are components of the former botanical garden and settlement owned by renowned French botanist André Michaux, portions of which are located on Dominion and JBC property (Parcels 4750000025 and 4750000024, respectively). A brief history of Michaux's activities in the US is provided in Chapter 3; Joyce (1988), Savage and Savage (1986), and Williams et al. (2020) provide detailed histories. Site 38CH1022 consists of a subsurface scatter of artifacts associated with a former plantation settlement and a mid-twentieth-century US Army housing complex. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 are ditches associated with the former Michaux botanical garden. SHPO Site No. 8404 is the proposed NRHP boundary for the botanical garden and settlement, including within its boundary Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03. Other nearby cultural resources include the remnants of a late-nineteenth-century, hand-excavated phosphate mine (SHPO Site No. 8405), two cultural resources associated with the former US Army housing complex (Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site No. 8406), two isolated artifact finds

(Isolates 2014 and 2021), and the remnants of a nineteenth-century railroad berm (SHPO Site No. 8407). Figure 5.5 provides a plan of all the cultural resources identified near JBC Parcel 4750000024 and Dominion Parcel 4750000025. Figure 5.6 presents a plan of Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2647 and Isolates 2014 and 2021. Figure 5.7 shows the location of Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03 on Diamond's (1816) plat of the French Botanical Garden tract, also known as André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement. Individual descriptions, NRHP assessments, and management recommendations are provided below.

5.3.2 Previous Investigations at or near André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement

Retired College of Charleston professor Dr. Dee Dee Joyce (1988) identified Site 38CH1022 as the André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement site. Joyce (1988) conducted archaeological testing over three days between March 19 and April 16, 1988 and led a volunteer crew of 35 students. Prior to the fieldwork, Dr. Joyce conducted background research and with the help of a professional surveyor, georeferenced the garden (commonly known as the "Michaux Triangle") and settlement, as shown in Figure 5.7 and Appendix D. The 1988 field investigations included the excavation of 22 test or excavation units at Site 38CH1022. All of these test units "were placed west of an old road and ditch built in the 1940s to service the officer's quarters and west of a large concrete foundation" (Joyce 1988:21). During the current investigation, we recorded the road as SHPO Site No. 8406 and identified the concrete foundation. These investigations recovered numerous artifacts associated with an early eighteenth to early nineteenth century occupation and a later mid-twentieth-century occupation. Several features were encountered, including remnants of post molds, at least one brick and mortar pier, and an ash pit. Based on the 1988 excavations, Joyce (1988) defined the current site boundary of Site 38CH1022 shown on ArchSite and recommended the site eligible for the NRHP.

Chris Judge, former archaeologist for the South Carolina Heritage Trust Program of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, noted in correspondence that, in a 1990 ranking, the André Michaux site was ranked number 81 on the list

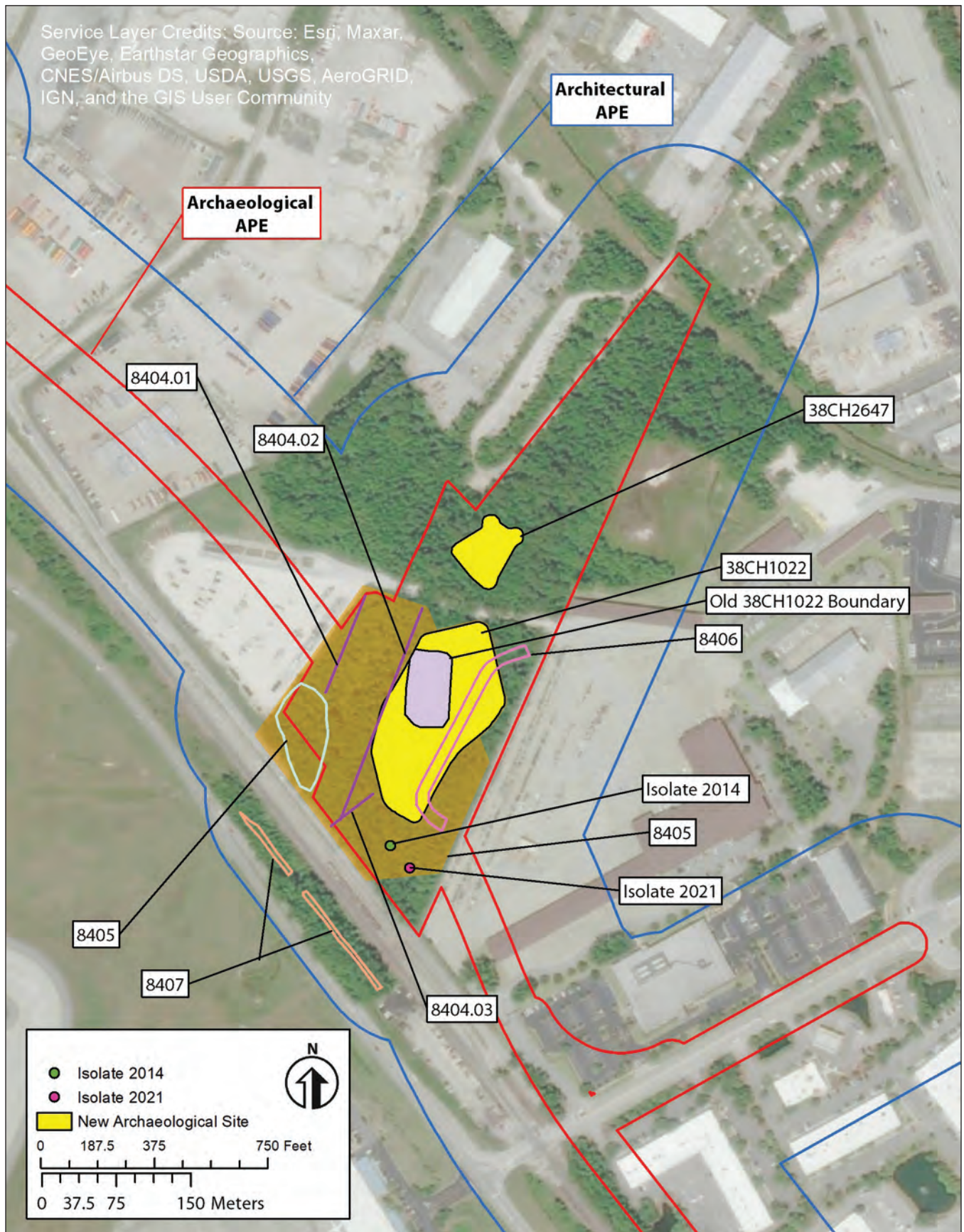


Figure 5.5 The location of Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2647, Isolates 2014 and 2021, and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03, 8405, 8406, and 8407 (ESRI 2021a).

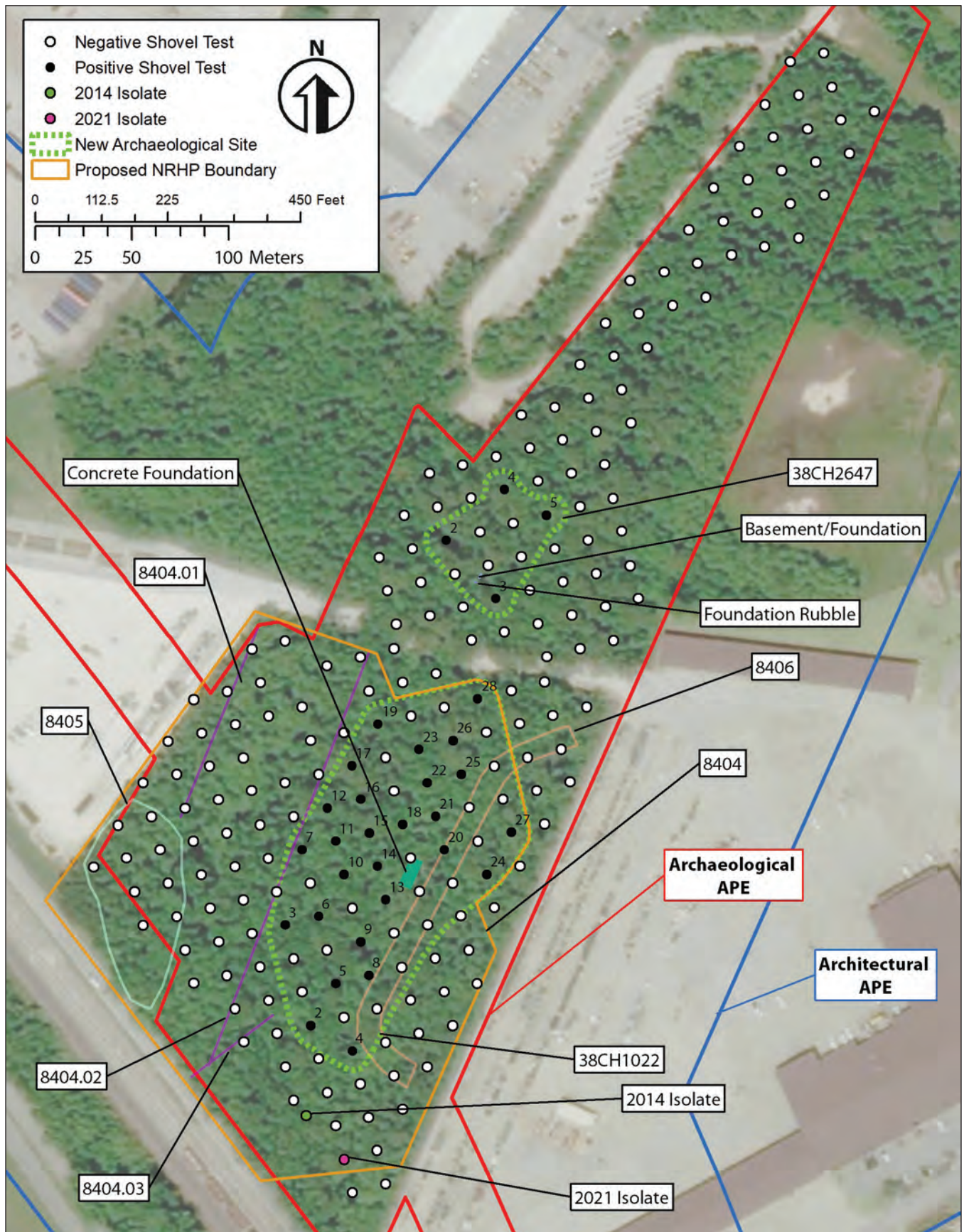


Figure 5.6 Plan showing Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2647 and Isolates 2014 and 2021.

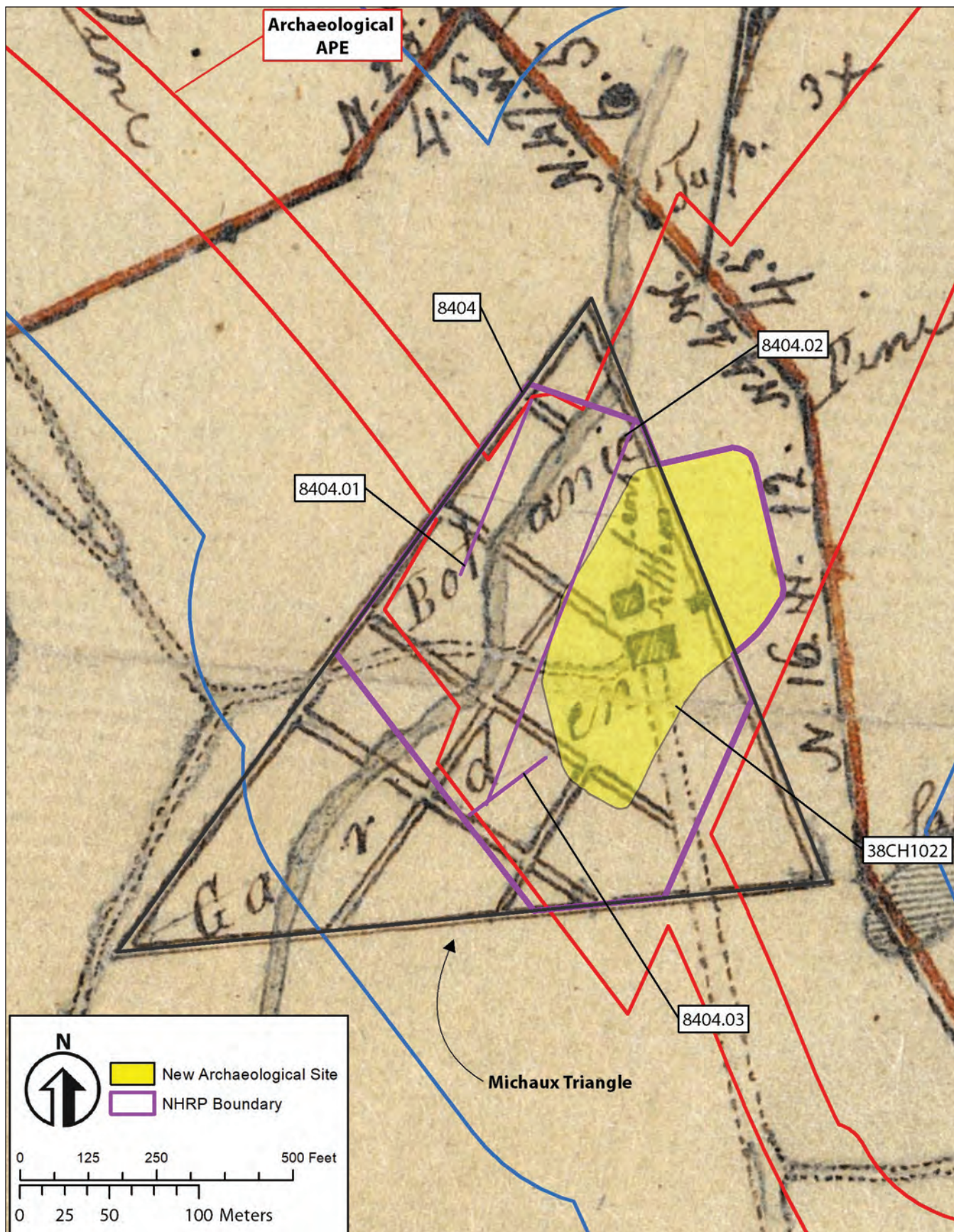


Figure 5.7 The location of Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 on Diamond's (1816) plat of the French Botanical Garden.

of 100 critically significant sites of South Carolina (Judge 1996). Judge (1996) noted that the botanical gardens were the third of their kind established in the US, and the second-oldest gardens with intact archaeological features. Judge (1996) concluded by saying that the South Carolina Heritage Trust Program would like to have the site preserved in place.

In 2005, Brockington conducted a cultural resources assessment of the West Aviation Tract (Fletcher and Bailey 2005). The tract was bound to the west by the NS Railroad. The study largely focused on Site 38CH1022, the eighteenth-century settlement of André Michaux that contained a number of elements including the main house and Michaux's gardens, contained within the "Michaux Triangle" house/garden complex. Fletcher and Bailey (2005:17) concluded that, "In addition to the archaeological remnants of the Michaux settlement recorded by Joyce (1988), we believe there is potential for subsurface features associated with the Michaux garden triangle to be present in the portion of the tract that is bordered to the north by the creek, to the east by the dirt road and the limits of the triangle, to the south by the GATR facility, and to the west by the railroad and the limits of the project tract." The proposed preservation area (concurred upon by the SHPO) extended to the frontage road to the east of the NS Railroad.

In 2009, Brockington conducted an archaeological survey of the 8.86-acre Dominion (formerly SCE&G) EOC tract (Baluha et al. 2009). These investigations were located to the southeast of the currently investigated area. The majority of the tract had already been developed, so their investigations were focused on a smaller wedge-shaped APE. Investigations revealed no evidence of Site 38CH1022 on the Dominion EOC tract. Baluha et al. (2009) identified a dog cemetery on the tract, associated with the Charleston AFB.

Joyce (2009) returned to Site 38CH1022 in April 2009 and performed additional archaeological testing. As in Joyce's (1988) prior investigations, work was concentrated in areas of the suspected Michaux settlement. Investigators excavated 29, 20-by-20-inch units in high probability areas and in areas that were not tested in 1988 (Appendix D). Units were excavated in two levels to determine if twentieth-century artifacts in the upper level were

mixed with eighteenth-century artifacts in the lower level. The test units revealed a large number of pre-1830 artifacts and intact cultural features (Joyce 2009:22). According to Joyce (2009:22), the primary goal of locating intact structural remains of the (earlier) Woods and/or Michaux houses was not attained, but the presence of eighteenth-century bricks and mortar in one test unit indicated that a brick structure may have once been located in the vicinity. In the concluding pages of the report, Joyce (2009:23) mentions great advances that had recently been made in garden archaeology, which may be a consideration if the current project adversely affects the "Michaux Triangle" house/garden complex.

In 2010, Brockington conducted archaeological investigations on a late discovery of cultural material (Site 38CH2354) in the northern portion of Dominion's EOC. The tract, which was within land owned by André Michaux, was owned by the US Army, the City of Charleston, and the USAF in the twentieth century. Prior to the construction of their GATR complex in the 1960s, the USAF bulldozed a former US Army housing complex. The wide variety of mid-twentieth-century US Army-related materials, including building materials, drink bottles, and medical waste, composed the debris that constitutes Site 38CH2354. We identified two other cultural resources associated with the former housing complex, including Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site No. 8406. Bailey (2010) recommended Site 38CH2354 not eligible for the NRHP. These investigations and Site 38CH2354 are located to the northwest of the APE.

5.3.3 Site 38CH1022

Cultural Affiliation –early eighteenth to early nineteenth century; twentieth century

Site Type – homesite and gardens; military housing/use

Mapped USDA Soil Type –Udorthents soils

Actual Soil Type – loamy fine sand

Elevation – 10.67 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Turkey Creek

Site Dimensions – 165 m north/south by 115 m east/west

Present Vegetation – Climax maritime forest, with moderate understory and heavy ground cover

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Eligible/

Adverse effect as currently designed

Site 38CH1022 is a surface/subsurface scatter of post-contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts and pre-contact ceramic artifacts located in the southern portion of the archaeological APE (Figures 5.1b, 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7). The original site boundary for Site 38CH1022 measured approximately 68-by-39-m and covered 2,368 m². During the current investigation, 15-m interval shovel testing near Site 38CH1022 expanded the site boundary to an area measuring approximately 165-by-115-m, covering 11,540 m². The site overlooks a tributary of Turkey Creek to the northwest and is flanked by two intersecting ditches (SHPO Site Nos. 8404.02 and 8404.03) that are associated with the former botanical garden. Vegetation across Site 38CH1022 consists of maritime forest with a dense understory. At Site 38CH1022, Brockington investigators observed four non-native species that may be related to the former botanical garden, including Carolina cherry laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*), and thorny olive (*Elaeagnus pungens*). Remnants of a mid-twentieth-century US Army housing complex are evident in or near Site 38CH1022, including a 9.3-by-3.1-m concrete foundation, an abandoned asphalt road with flanking ditches (SHPO Site No. 8406), and a diffuse scatter of mid-twentieth-century refuse. In addition, Site 38CH1022 is associated with another site (Site 38CH2647) located 30 m north of Site 38CH1022 on the opposite side of a Dominion service road. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-m intervals and the JBC and Dominion northern and eastern property lines define the

site boundary. Figures 5.8 to 5.10 provide views of Site 38CH1022.

Investigators excavated 104 shovel tests at 15-m intervals in and around Site 38CH1022; 27 of these shovel tests produced artifacts. The USDA has erroneously mapped soils near Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2647 as Urban Land or fill (Miller 1971). Most shovel tests excavated at Site 38CH1022 encountered loamy fine sands, with a typical profile consisting of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand O/A horizon 0-25 cmbs, a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand E horizon 25-50 cmbs, and a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam Bt1 horizon 50-80 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered 0-80 cmbs. One shovel test encountered an intact post mold and heart of pine post remnant. Figure 5.11 provides views of representative shovel tests at Site 38CH1022. Push piles were evident along the eastern edge of the site near SHPO Site No. 8406.

Investigators recovered a total of 142 artifacts from 27 positive shovel tests. Table 5.3 lists the artifacts recovered from Site 38CH1022 during the current investigation (for a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix C). Artifacts include one pre-contact artifact and 141 post-contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifact is a residual sherd, which cannot be associated with a definitive pre-contact occupation. In Table 5.2, we organized post-contact artifacts by function (Garrow 1982:57-66; South 1977:95-96). Post-contact functional groups include Activities (n=4), Architecture (n=43), Arms (n=1), Kitchen (n=86), and Tobacco (n=5). In addition, we recovered one calcined bone fragment, 9.8 grams of asphalt shingle, 372.9 grams of brick, 9.1 grams of coal, and 14.3 grams of unidentifiable iron.

The plantation served as the primary residence of Roberts Woods and his family from 1717 until his death in 1746, and the property remained in the family until it was sold to Michaux in 1786 (Smith 1928a). André and his son Francois retained possession of the property through 1803, when it was sold to friend John Himely. Soon thereafter, Himely sold the property to the South Carolina Agricultural Society, who retained it until 1820 (Savage and Savage 1986).

Twenty temporally diagnostic ceramic artifacts indicate an approximate date range of 1745 to 1820. In addition, artifacts such as colonoware and wrought nails are typically associated with eighteenth-century



Figure 5.8 Views of Site 38CH1022: northern portion of the site facing south (top) and the southern portion of the site facing north (bottom).



Figure 5.9 Views of Site 38CH1022: central portion of the site showing Joyce (2009) excavation datum and concrete foundation looking southwest (top) and thorny olive tree near concrete foundation (bottom).



Figure 5.10 Views of Site 38CH1022: heart of pine post mold recorded from shovel test (top) and US Army refuse looking north (bottom).

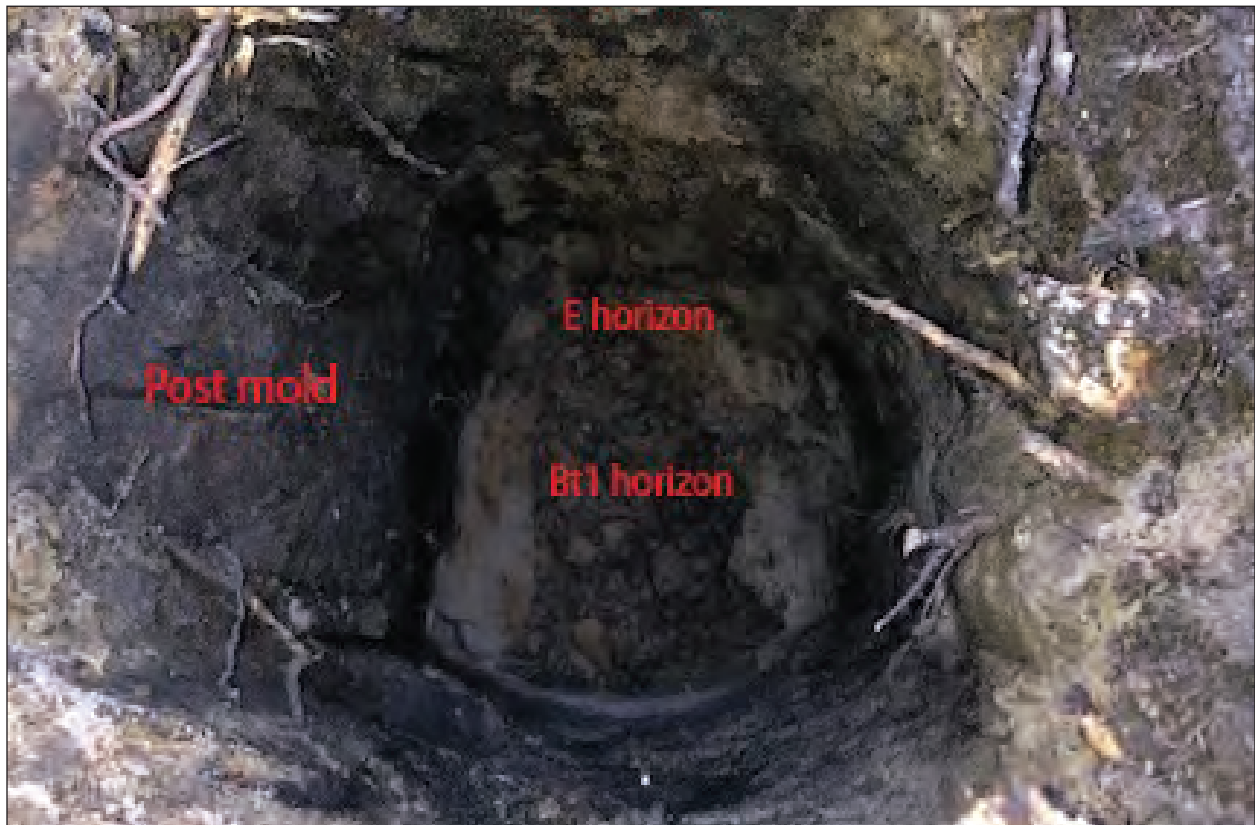


Figure 5.11 View of Shovel Test 13.1 with intact post mold (top) and Shovel Test 17.1 showing undisturbed soil profile (bottom).

Table 5.3 Artifacts recovered from Site 38CH1022 during the current investigation.

Era	Artifact Class/Description		Count	Weight (grams)
Post-Contact	Activites	terracotta, unglazed flower pot fragment	1	2
		terracotta, unglazed tile fragment	3	12
		iron hook	1	71
	Architecture	brick fragment		373
		square/cut nail	19	83
		unidentifiable nail	7	28
		window glass fragment	15	13
		wood post fragment	1	1,155
		wrought nail	1	4
	Arms	gun flint	1	6
	Fauna	bone, calcined	1	1
	Kitchen	Staffordshire (indeterminate decoration) sherd	1	0
		Staffordshire (undecorated) sherd	3	4
		Coarse earthenware (undecorated) sherd	1	10
		Colonoware sherd	29	73
		Creamware (undecorated) sherd	7	19
		Pearlware (transfer printed) sherd	2	3
		Pearlware (undecorated) sherd	1	2
		Redware sherd	3	3
		Jackfield (undecorated) sherd	1	1
		Westerwald sherd	1	1
		Stoneware (white salt glazed) sherd	6	6
		Stoneware (undecorated brown salt glazed) sherd	3	61
		Delft (hand painted) sherd	1	1
		Whiteware (hand painted) sherd	1	3
		Whiteware (transfer printed) sherd	1	1
		Whiteware (undecorated) sjerd	1	2
		Aqua glass container fragment	1	0
		Colorless glass container fragment	2	2
		Colorless tableglass fragment	1	2
		Olive green glass bottle fragment	19	41
		Teal glass container body	1	1
	Miscellaneous	Iron unidentifiable fragment		14
		Asphalt shingle fragment		10
		Coal		9
	Tobacco	Ball clay pipe bowl fragment	2	1
		Ball clay pipe stem fragment	3	4
Pre-Contact	Ceramic	Residual sherd	1	2
Total			142	2,021

occupations. However, the presence of artifacts such as pressed tableware and whiteware indicates an early nineteenth century or later occupation.

Diamond's (1816) plat shows three buildings east of the botanical garden. Primary sources indicate that Michaux restored the Woods house and built a new four-room residence, servant quarters, and a granary (*City Gazette* 1792; Savage and Savage 1986: 107). In addition, there were likely other outbuildings (i.e., barn, kitchen/laundry, smokehouse, etc.). The recovery of architectural materials like brick, nails, and the heart of pine post fragment indicates multiple structures across the site. Shovel Test 13 encountered a subsurface post-mold and the remnants of a heart-of-pine post, indicating a post-in-earth structure stood nearby. Although we encountered no evidence of the brick piles reported by Coker (1911) and Smith (1928a) during their site visits in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, architectural materials are concentrated in the north-central portion of Site 38CH022. Not surprisingly, this is also where most of the European-made (such as creamware, Delft, pearlware, Staffordshire, and white salt glazed stoneware) ceramics are concentrated too.

At Site 38CH1022, 10 shovel tests produced a total of 29 colonoware sherds, which are commonly associated with enslaved African activities. These colonoware-producing shovel tests are spread uniformly across Site 38CH1022. In his 1746 will, Robert Woods bequeathed his nine slaves to his wife Sarah (Ancestry.com 2015). Michaux retained a small enslaved African workforce to assist with the daily maintenance of his botanical garden and settlement and on his travels (c.f., *City Gazette* 1792; Smith 1928a: 9; Williams et al. 2020: 38). On his initial excursion from Charleston to Savannah in 1787, Michaux traveled with his son Francois, Scottish "nurseryman" John Fraser, and an unnamed enslaved African (Williams et al. 2020: 38). During a visit to Charleston, the French Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt (1799: 589) observed that "two negroes took care of his garden and kept it very clear of weeds." Often, Michaux left his son to care for the garden while he journeyed across the US (Smith 1928a: 9).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Site 38CH1022 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH1022 is eligible for the NRHP

under Criteria A, B, and D. The major component at Site 38CH1022 is associated with French botanist Andre Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, which operated from 1786 to 1803 and is the third oldest botanical garden in the US. Site 38CH1022 contains archaeological deposits associated with the settlement associated with this garden. While staying in Charleston, Michaux lived on site and erected at least two buildings during his tenure. Numerous subsurface cultural features have been identified at Site 38CH1022, including several by Joyce (1988, 2009) and one during the current investigation. It is clear additional archaeological investigations at Site 38CH1022 would generate additional information important on perhaps an international level, with important avenues of research including archaeological palynology, remote sensing, terracing, and the possible creolization of African and European gardening techniques, among other potential avenues of research (Miller and Gleason 1994 [see Appendix D]). Site 38CH1022 should be preserved in place. If Site 38CH1022 cannot be preserved, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO and other stakeholders regarding a mitigation strategy. A proposed mitigation strategy is presented in Appendix D.

5.3.4 SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03

SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 are ditches that may be associated with Michaux's former botanical garden (Figures 5.1a, 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7). Diamond's (1816) plat displayed in Figure 5.7 shows the botanical garden boundary or "Michaux's Triangle" and several internal, interconnecting ditches or embankments. The alignment and configuration of SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03 suggests these features are related to the botanical garden. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 consist of approximately 0.9-m (3.0 ft) wide, upslope embankments and 0.9-m (3.0 ft) wide, downslope, facing ditches. Each embankment stands approximately 0-0.9 m (3.0 ft) above ground surface, while the ditches are approximately 0.3 to 0.5 m (1.0 to 1.6 ft) deep. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01 and 8404.02 are parallel to each other but on opposite sides of the creek. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.02 and 8404.03 intersect south of Site 38CH1022. SHPO Site No. 8404.01 extends 88 m (290 ft) at 19° (Azimuth TN) along the western edge

of SHPO Site No. 8404 on Dominion property. The southern portion of SHPO Site No. 8404.01 may have been truncated by SHPO Site No. 8405, a late-nineteenth-century, hand-excavated phosphate mine. SHPO Site No. 8404.02 extends 188 m (620 ft) at 19° (Azimuth TN) north from SHPO Site No. 8404.03 to the Dominion access road. SHPO Site No. 8404.02 parallels the southeastern bank of the creek and skirts the western boundary of Site 38CH1022. SHPO Site No. 8404.03 extends 44 m (145 ft) 54° (Azimuth TN) from the southern edge of the JBC property northeast toward Site 38CH1022. Figure 5.12 presents views of SHPO Site Nos 8404.01 and 8404.03. Figure 5.13 provides views of SHPO Site No. 8404.03.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D. These cultural landscape features may be elements of French botanist André Michaux's botanical garden, which operated from 1786 to 1802 and was the third botanical garden established in the US. Diamond's (1816) plat shows several interconnected linear features inside the botanical garden, or "Michaux's Triangle." SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 appear to be remnants of some of these linear features. Therefore, SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A (for the association with the third oldest botanical garden in the US) and C (for its association with André Michaux). Furthermore, additional archaeological investigation of SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 may indicate how these cultural landscape features were designed and constructed and if any subsurface cultural features related to the botanical garden are present. Therefore, SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (research potential). SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03 should be preserved in place. If these cultural resources cannot be preserved in place, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO and other stakeholders regarding a mitigation strategy. A proposed mitigation strategy is presented in Appendix D.



Figure 5.12 Northern end of SHPO Site No. 8404.01 facing south (top) and SHPO Site No. 8404.03 facing northeast (bottom).



Figure 5.13 Northern (top) and southern (bottom) ends of SHPO Site No. 8404.02 facing southwest and northeast, respectively.

5.3.5 SHPO Site 8404

SHPO Site 8404 represents the intact remnants of André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, including Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 (Figures 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7). SHPO Site No. 8404 measures 310-by-335 m (1,017-by-1,095 ft), oriented to TN, and covers 3.3 hectares (8.1 acres), spanning portions of Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024). Vegetation across SHPO Site No. 8404 consists of climax maritime forest, with a moderate understory and heavy groundcover. As mentioned above, Brockington investigators observed four non-native or atypical species that may be related to the former botanical garden, including Carolina cherry laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*), and thorny olive (*Elaeagnus pungens*). A tributary of Turkey Creek drains to the northeast through SHPO Site No. 8404. Figure 5.14 provides views of SHPO Site No. 8404.

The boundary for SHPO Site No. 8404 is based on the historic layout of Michaux's Botanical Garden, mapped by Joyce (1988) and shown in Figure 5.7. Originally, the botanical garden covered approximately 4.7 hectares (11.7 acres). Diamond (1816) shows a series of interconnected berms, dams, and roads spanning the garden with two buildings flanking the northeastern edge of the garden (Figure 5.7). SHPO Site Nos 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 may be remnants of the garden features, while Site 38CH1022 is the remnants of the settlement. Presumably, subsurface, unidentified features exist across portions of SHPO Site Nos. 8404. The mid-nineteenth-century construction of the Charleston & Hamburg Railroad (now the NS Railroad) cut off the southwestern 1.26-hectare (3.12-acre) portion of the botanical garden from the main part of the garden and the settlement. However, this isolated portion of the garden was still relatively intact in 1939, as displayed in a 1939 aerial photograph of the area (Fletcher and Bailey 2005: Figure 3). The USGS (1919) *Ladson* quadrangle shows a road cutting off the 0.12-hectare (0.29-acre) northern portion of the Botanical Garden. Dominion's EOC service road follows the same route as this old road. In 1943, the US Army developed the Charleston Army Airfield and an adjacent housing complex. Development of Charleston Army Airfield destroyed the southwest-

ern portion of the botanical garden, as displayed in 1949 and 1954 aerial imagery (Fletcher and Bailey 2005: Figures 4 and 5). In addition, the US Army housing complex encroached on the eastern portion of the botanical garden. The encroachments included an access road represented by SHPO Site No. 8406, a building represented by the concrete foundation identified at Site 38CH1022, and another building represented by Site 38CH2647. In 1961, the USAF constructed the GATR complex, which destroyed a 0.34-hectare (0.83-acre) portion of the botanical garden. During the current investigation, we expanded the site boundary for Site 38CH1022 from 2,368 m² to 11,540 m². Using Joyce's (1988) projected boundary for Michaux's Triangle or the botanical garden, subtracting the portions of the botanical garden destroyed by railroad, US Army, and USAF development and adding the new boundary for Site 38CH1022 helped defined the 3.3-hectare (8.1-acre) boundary for SHPO Site No. 8404.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8404 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). At present, the Friends of André Michaux, a 501(c) 3 nonprofit corporation that is interested in educating the public about the contributions to botany and horticulture of André Michaux, in cooperation with the City of North Charleston, is completing a NRHP nomination for SHPO Site No. 8404. The 3.3-hectare (8.1-acre) boundary for SHPO Site No. 8404 should be considered the boundary for the NRHP property. SHPO Site No. 8404 is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D. The major component at SHPO Site No. 8404 is associated with French botanist André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, which operated from 1786 to 1802 and was the third botanical garden established in the US. SHPO Site No. 8404 contains archaeological deposits (Site 38CH1022) and cultural landscape features (SHPO Site No. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03) associated with the botanical garden and settlement. Because SHPO Site No. 8404 is largely intact, there is a high likelihood that additional features are present that have not been identified to date. It is clear that additional archaeological and botanical investigations at SHPO Site No. 8404 would generate additional information important on perhaps an international level, with important avenues of research including archaeological pal-



Figure 5.14 Views of SHPO Site No. 8404: northern portion looking south (top) and western portion along the creek looking east (bottom).

nology, remote sensing, terracing, and the possible creolization of African and European gardening techniques (Miller and Gleason 1994 [see Appendix D]). SHPO Site No. 8404 should be preserved in place. If SHPO Site No. 8404 cannot be preserved in place, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO and other stakeholders regarding a mitigation strategy. A proposed mitigation strategy is presented in Appendix D.

5.4 Isolates 2014 and 2021

5.4.1 Isolate 2014

In 2014, Brockington investigators identified Isolate 2014 while excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals parallel to the NS Railroad corridor on JBC property (Figures 5.1b and 5.5). Isolate 2014 is a pre-contact plain body sherd, with fine/medium sand temper, recovered from a single shovel test 0-40 cmbs. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals define Isolate 2021's boundaries. Isolate 2014 cannot be attributed to a specific pre-contact component. Isolate 2014 is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.4.2 Isolate 2021

During the current investigation, Brockington investigators identified Isolate 2021 while excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals across JBC property (Figures 5.1b, 5.5, and 5.6). Isolate 2021 consists of two post-contact square nails recovered from a single shovel test 0-30 cm bs. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals define Isolate 2021's boundaries. Isolate 2021 is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.5 Cultural Resources Associated with the US Army Housing Complex (Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site Nos. 8405 and 8406)

5.5.1 Introduction

Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site Nos. 8405 and 8406 are cultural resources associated with mid-twentieth-century US Army activities on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 (Figures 5.1b, 5.5, and 5.6). Descriptions and NRHP assessments for these three cultural resources are provided below.

5.5.2 Site 38CH2647

Cultural Affiliation – Eighteenth to nineteenth century; mid-twentieth century

Site Type – Surface/subsurface domestic scatter

Soil Type – Urban land

Actual Soil Type – loamy fine sand

Elevation – 10.67 m amsl

Nearest Water Source – Turkey Creek

Site Dimensions – 63 m north/south by 61 m east/west

Present Vegetation – Climax maritime forest, with moderate understory and heavy ground cover

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/no further management

Site 38CH2647 is a subsurface scatter of post-contact ceramic and metal artifacts, located in the northern portion of JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the archaeological APE (Figure 5.1b). The site measures approximately 63-by-61-m, covering 2,080 m². Site 38CH2647 is associated with Site 38CH1022, located 30 m to the south, and SHPO Site No. 8406, located 56 m to the south, both on the opposite side of a Dominion access road (Figures 5.5 and 5.6). The site overlooks Turkey Creek to the northwest. Vegetation across Site 38CH2647 consists of climax maritime forest, with a moderate understory and heavy ground cover. Despite the heavy ground cover, we identified what appears to be a brick-and-mortar foundation and a nearby mound of architectural materials in the south-central portion of the site. Two consecutive negative shovel tests at 15-m intervals and the Dominion access road define the site boundary. Figure 5.15 provides views of Site 38CH2647.

Brockington investigators excavated a total of 33 shovel tests at 15-m intervals in and around Site 38CH2647; four of these tests produced artifacts. The USDA has erroneously mapped soils near Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2647 as Urban Land or fill (Miller 1971). Most shovel tests excavated at Site 38CH2647 encountered loamy fine sands, with a typical profile consisting of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand O/A horizon 0-25 cmbs, a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand E horizon 25-50 cmbs, and a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam Bt1 horizon 50-80 cmbs (Figure 5.11 [bottom]). Artifacts were recovered 0-45 cmbs.



Figure 5.15 General view of Site 38CH2647 facing north (top) and an overview of the brick-and-mortar foundation and mound of architectural materials looking east (bottom).

In the south-central portion of Site 38CH2647, we observed a 2.0-by-1.0-m brick-and-mortar foundation and an approximately 1.5-m diameter mound of architectural materials (Figure 5.6). The foundation may be the remnants of a basement or root cellar. The mound of architectural materials includes broken concrete slabs and brick. In addition, we observed several steel beer cans that date from ca. 1935 to 1970 on the ground surface south of the foundation.

The four positive shovel tests at Site 38CH2647 produced six artifacts and 10.4 grams of unidentifiable iron (for a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix C). Artifacts include one light green molded glass container fragment, one commercial-grade annular porcelain sherd, two whiteware sherds, one square/cut nail, and one wrought nail.

These artifacts indicate at least two distinct occupations at Site 38CH2647. The nails are probably related to an early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century occupation. However, Diamond's (1816) plat does not show any buildings in the vicinity of Site 38CH2647 (Figure 5.7). The light green container glass, porcelain, and whiteware are probably related to the mid-twentieth-century US Army occupation. Beginning in 1943, the US Army began construction of a housing complex, including living quarters, a sewer system, and access roads. Two roads near the northern portion of the US Army housing complex and one building are shown near Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2647; what is now the Dominion service road that bisects JBC Parcel 4750000024 is also shown (Joyce 1988: Figure 3). Aerials from 1949 and 1954 show the road network and a building near Site 38CH2647 (Fletcher and Bailey 2005: Figures 4 and 5). It is likely the foundation observed at Site 38CH2647 is the remnants of this building. The USGS (1959) *Ladson* quadrangle shows some of these roads but no buildings (Figure 3.10). Apparently, when the USAF acquired the property, it bulldozed the housing complex (Bowles 1961).

We assessed Site 38CH2647 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). Site 38CH2647 does not meet the standards for evaluation under Criteria A-D. Site 38CH2647 is a multi-component scatter of post-contact artifacts that includes the remnants of a mid-twentieth-century house foundation. The mid-twentieth-century component,

which includes the remnants of a house foundation and light artifact scatter, have truncated the earlier early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century occupation. Additional archaeological investigations at Site 38CH2647 would not generate additional information beyond the periods of use (early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century; mid-twentieth century) and functions (outbuilding, US Army house). Therefore, we recommend Site 38CH2647 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2647 warrants no further management consideration.

5.5.3 SHPO Site No. 8405

SHPO Site No. 8405 is the remnants of a borrow pit located on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 in the southern portion of the Project Area (Figures 5.1b and 5.5). Figure 5.16 provides views of SHPO Site No. 8405. SHPO Site No. 8405 measures 90-by-44 m (295-by-144 ft), oriented to TN. SHPO Site No. 8405 covers approximately 2,584 m² (0.64 acres). The boundary for SHPO Site No. 8405 was determined by reviewing LiDAR data and confirmed in the field. SHPO Site No. 8405 consists of a series of depression and berms. The depressions are approximately 1.0-m (3.3-ft) deep and the berms stand 0.5 to 1.0-m (1.6 to 3.3-ft) above ground surface.

Aerial imagery from 1949 and 1954 shows a mined area northwest of the US Army housing complex (Fletcher and Bailey 2005: Figures 3 and 4). This mined area is just south of a mid-twentieth refuse dump identified by Bailey (2010) as Site 38CH2354. On the 1949 and 1954 aerial maps, the mined area measures approximately 150-by-60 m (490-by-200 ft), extending between Turkey Creek to the south, the NS Railroad to the west, and a dirt road to the north and south. USGS (1958, 1973) aerial imagery shows this area as overgrown (Figure 3.11). In 2010, the northern portion of the mined area was developed as part of Dominion's EOC.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8405 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 8405 does not meet the standards for evaluation under Criteria A-D. The integrity of SHPO Site No. 8405 is poor because it has lost a considerable amount of feeling, association, and setting. This mining area is fragmented and isolated, cut off by modern development including Charleston AFB, the NS Railroad, and the Dominion Electric Operations Center. These encroachments greatly reduce the setting and feeling of this landscape. Furthermore, it is unlikely additional research on SHPO Site No. 8405 will improve our understanding beyond its period of use and function. Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site NO. 8405 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.16 Views of SHPO Site No. 8405: northern berm looking south into a depression (top) and depression looking west (bottom).

5.5.4 SHPO Site No. 8406

SHPO Site No. 8406 includes the remnants of an asphalt road and flanking ditches associated with a mid-twentieth-century US Army housing complex, located in the southern portion of JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area (Figures 5.1b, 5.5, and 5.6). Figure 5.17 provides views of SHPO Site No. 8406. SHPO Site No. 8406 extends 192 m (626 ft) through the eastern portion of JBC Parcel 4750000024 (Figures 5.5 and 5.6). SHPO Site No. 8406 includes the remnants of a 6.1-m (20-ft) wide asphalt road (now overgrown with vegetation and covered with leaf litter), flanked by 1.5-m (5-ft) wide ditches. The road surface is raised slightly above ground surface and the ditches are approximately 0.5-m (1.6-ft) deep. SHPO Site No. 8406 extends through the eastern portion of Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site No. 8404. SHPO Site No. 8406 is associated with a concrete foundation and diffuse refuse scatter observed at Site 38CH1022.

Beginning in 1943, the US Army began construction of a housing complex, including living quarters, a sewer system, and access roads. SHPO Site No. 8406 is the northwestern segment of a road shown on a plan of the housing complex (Joyce 1988: Figure 3) and on 1949 and 1954 aerials (Fletcher and Bailey 2005: Figures 4 and 5). The USGS (1959) *Ladson* quadrangle shows this road too (Figure 3.10). The remainder of the housing complex, including all buildings and roads, were destroyed in the early 1960s by the development of the USAF's GATR complex (Bowles 1961).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8406 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). SHPO Site No. 8406 does not meet the standards for evaluation under Criteria A-D. The road and flanking ditches represented by SHPO Site No. 8406 lack integrity because they are overgrown with vegetation and have been truncated by later development. SHPO Site No. 8406 is part of a road network that connected a former US Army housing complex that functioned for approximately 20 years; complexes like this are common at JBC and at military bases in the US. There is nothing exceptional about the design and configuration of SHPO Site No. 8406. Furthermore, it is unlikely additional research on SHPO Site No. 8406 will improve our understanding beyond its period of

use and function. Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site NO. 8406 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.



Figure 5.17 Views of SHPO Site No. 8406: the overgrown roadway, facing south (top) and one of the flanking ditches, looking west (bottom).

5.6 Abandoned Railroad Segment (SHPO Site No. 8407)

We identified an abandoned railroad line (SHPO Site No. 8186) associated with the original route of the Charleston & Hamburg Railroad in the southern portion of the Project Area (Figures 5.1b and 5.5). Figure 5.18 provides views of SHPO Site No. 8407. Chartered in 1827, the Charleston & Hamburg Railroad was the first railroad in the US and the first to offer regularly scheduled passenger train service by 1830. When its 219-km (136-mile) line to Hamburg, South Carolina was completed in October 1833, it was the longest continuous line of railroad in the world (Wayt 2016). SHPO Site No. 8407 is oriented parallel to the current NS Railroad and stands approximately 1.0 to 1.5 m (3.3 to 5.0 ft) above ground surface. SHPO Site No. 8407 averages about 3.1 m (10 ft) wide, with the top approximately 2.5 m (8.0 ft) wide with tapered or eroded sides. The top of SHPO Site No. 8407 is flat. While the railroad bed is still in situ, no cross ties or rail lines were evident. SHPO Site No. 8407 is overgrown with vegetation and bisected by a tributary of Turkey Creek. The northern portion of SHPO Site No. 8407 is 66 m (200 ft) long, while the southern portion is 105 m (240 ft) long. The southern end of SHPO Site No. 8407 is truncated by modern development, while the northern portion ends at a graded area associated with the Charleston AFB. While no detailed historic maps or plats show SHPO Site No. 8407, its alignment (parallel to the current NS Railroad) and physical characteristics (3.1-m (10-ft) width and flat top) suggest it functioned as a raised railroad bed above the surrounding wetlands. Presumably, this alignment or segment of the former railroad was abandoned in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century when the current alignment was already in use (USGS 1919 [Figure 3.8]).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8407 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). SHPO Site No. 8407 is a segment of the former Charleston & Hamburg Railroad, later part of the NS Railway system, dating from ca. 1833 to 2000. SHPO Site No. 8407 includes only the old railroad berm and is disconnected from the rest of the rail system. The berm is overgrown with vegetation and bisected by a creek. Therefore, SHPO Site No. 8407 lacks integrity. Because

this resource lacks integrity, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D, and warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 5.18 Views of SHPO Site No. 8407: northern end facing south (top) and southern end facing north (bottom).

5.7 Sunset Memorial Gardens Cemetery (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388)

Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388) is a 3.9-hectare (9.7-acre) cemetery located at 2915 Ashley Phosphate Road in North Charleston (Charleston County Parcels 4780100001 and 4780100002), partially within the archaeological and architectural APEs along Ashley Phosphate Road (Figure 5.1a). Figure 5.19 provides a plan of Sunset Memorial Gardens. Figures 5.20 and 5.21 provides views of the cemetery. The cemetery measures 248-by-172-m, with the long axis of the cemetery oriented to 322° Azimuth or parallel to the NS Railroad corridor, which is adjacent to the cemetery's western boundary. The main entrance is from Ashley Phosphate Road, with a side entrance to the east on Spa Road. The cemetery is accessed along three paved roads, including a 225-m (736-ft) boulevard that extends southeast from Ashley Phosphate Road through the center of the cemetery (Figure 5.20 [top]), a 149-m (486-ft) secondary road that extends southwest from Spa Road, and a 460-m (1,508-ft) perimeter road that connects the other two roads with Spa Road. These three roads divide the cemetery into four burial plots. Statues are centered in each burial plot. A monument is located in the center of the cemetery at the intersection of two roads (Figure 5.21 [top]). Vegetation across the cemetery consists of landscaped grass with scattered hardwoods (Figure 5.20 [bottom]).

Sunset Memorial Gardens includes at least 5,109 graves, dating from 1890 to the present (FindAGrave 2021). However, the cemetery was not organized until ca. 1958, when Sunset Memorial Gardens, Inc., purchased the property from Fassitt Hearne Langley (Sanders 1956). It is likely the cemetery started burying individual on its grounds in 1959, the year five individuals were buried there. The 15 oldest graves, dating from 1890 to 1956, appear to be either memorials or to have been relocated to this cemetery from other burial grounds. The former Johnson Chapel, which is shown on Sanders' (1956) plat and the USGS (1980) *Ladson* quadrangle, is included within the site boundary. The function of Johnson Chapel is unknown, but it is probably related to Johnson Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 089-1932), located at 7136 Stall Road (approximately 710 m

[2,340 ft] to the southeast). There are no headstones. Most graves are marked by metal plaques and concrete urns and are oriented parallel to the long axis of the cemetery (Figure 5.21 [bottom]).

We evaluated Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388) for NRHP eligibility using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR Part 60.4 and as outlined by Potter and Boland (1992). To be considered eligible, a cemetery must be old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and it must retain its identity ("integrity") as a historic cemetery. Sunset Memorial Gardens is in its original location and retains its integrity of setting and association. Additionally, a cemetery must display distinctive or characteristic design values in its layout, landscaping, grave markers, and monuments, art, sculpture, or architecture; or contain graves associated with individuals of "transcendent" historical importance; or be of "great age" in relation to its geographical or cultural context; or be associated with important historical events such as a Civil War battle or settlement by an ethnic, cultural, or racial group and if other historic properties associated with the group are rare or nonexistent; or have the potential to contribute significant information associated with past events (Potter and Boland 1992).

Sunset Memorial Gardens was evaluated under Criterion A in the area of significant historical events. Sunset Memorial Gardens is a large, commercial cemetery that extends across a 48.7-acre campus. It cannot be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history, and there are no known associations with a pattern of events or historic trends that made significant contributions to the development of North Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina, or the nation. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion A. Sunset Memorial Gardens has no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. Undoubtedly, those interred at the cemetery were important to their families, but none are known to have regional, state, or national importance. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion B. Sunset Memorial Gardens was evaluated under Criterion



Figure 5.19 Plan of Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388).



Figure 5.20 Views of Sunset Memorial Gardens: entrance road looking northwest toward Ashley Phosphate Road (top) and typical cemetery plot and vegetation looking northeast (bottom).



Figure 5.21 Views of Sunset Memorial Gardens: monument in cemetery center facing northeast (top) and the Fannie and John Nesbitt grave marker (bottom).

C in the area of architecture. Almost 16,000 graves are present at the cemetery in 48 burial plots and three mausoleums, which are unremarkable in design. Therefore, Sunset Memorial Gardens does not convey significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Under Criterion D, a historic cemetery may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Significance under this criterion is based on the cemetery's potential to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups. Sunset Memorial Gardens is a large, commercial cemetery. Because of its age (ca. 1950 to the present) and size, it does not provide a unique opportunity to gain information about the history of the region.

We recommend Sunset Memorial Gardens not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. However, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600). Proposed PCP3 Project activities along Ashley Phosphate Road near Sunset Memorial Gardens will remain in the current ROW. Therefore, the PCP3 Project will have no effect on Sunset Memorial Gardens.

5.8 Summary

These investigations identified three archaeological sites (Sites 38CH1022, 38CH2486, and 38CH2647), two isolated artifact finds (Isolates 2014 and 2021), one cemetery (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388), and six cultural landscape features (SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8405, 8406, 8406.01, 8407) in the Project Area. Site 38CH2486 is a multicomponent scatter of pre-contact ceramic artifacts and late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century artifacts located in the northern portion of the archaeological APE. Isolate 2014 consists of one temporally non-diagnostic pre-contact sherd. Isolate 2021 consists of two unidentifiable square nails. Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site Nos. 8405 and 8406 are cultural resources associated with mid-twentieth-century US Army activities on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. SHPO Site No. 8407 is an abandoned railroad line located in the southern portion of the Project Area. Site 38CH2486 and 38CH2647, Isolates 2014 and 2021, and SHPO Site Nos. 8405, 8407, and 8407 are recommended not eligible for

the NRHP and require no additional management. Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388) is a cemetery located in the northern portion of the Project Area. While the cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, all cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600). Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 are components of the André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement Site (SHPO Site No. 8404), located on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. These five cultural resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 should be preserved in place. If Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02 cannot be preserved in place, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO regarding a mitigation strategy.

6.0 Architectural Survey Results

6.1 Introduction

Brockington conducted an architectural survey of the architectural APE on December 16, 2020, February 2-3, 2021, and March 8, 2021. In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH (2018) survey practice, the architectural investigations consisted of driving all roads within the architectural APE to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Investigators photographed and recorded buildings, structures, objects, and districts at least 45 years of age within the architectural APE. Brockington took at least two digital photographs of each resource, including the façade or an oblique with the façade of each resource. The investigators documented and recorded resources via the public ROW. All architectural resources are recorded on the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms (Appendix E). Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, all units of measure used to describe above-ground features and architectural resources are provided in US customary units.

The architectural APE contains 64 architectural resources, including two previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) and 62 newly recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385-6387, 6389-6406, 8400-8403, and 8408). Previously recorded SHPO Site No. 5089 is no longer extant. Newly recorded architectural resources include portions of four historic residential neighborhoods (SHPO Site Nos. 6385, 6386, 6401, and 8403) and 17 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385.01-6385.04, 6386.01-6386.03, 6401.01-6401.06, and 8403.01-8403.04); two historic apartment complexes (SHPO Site Nos. 6396 and 6402) and 15 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.09 and 6402.01-6402.06); and an additional 24 individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1856.01, 6387, 6389-6395, 6397, 6397.01, 6398, 6398.01, 6399, 6400, 6403-6406, 8400, 8400.01, 8401, 8402, and 8408). We recommend all 64 of these architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. These architectural resources warrant no further management. Figures 6.1a and 6.1b display the locations of all architectural resources in the architectural APE on ESRI (2021a) aerial imagery.

Table 6.1 lists all the architectural resources in the APE. The resources identified in the architectural survey are discussed below, generally organized north to south. Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms are attached as Appendix D.

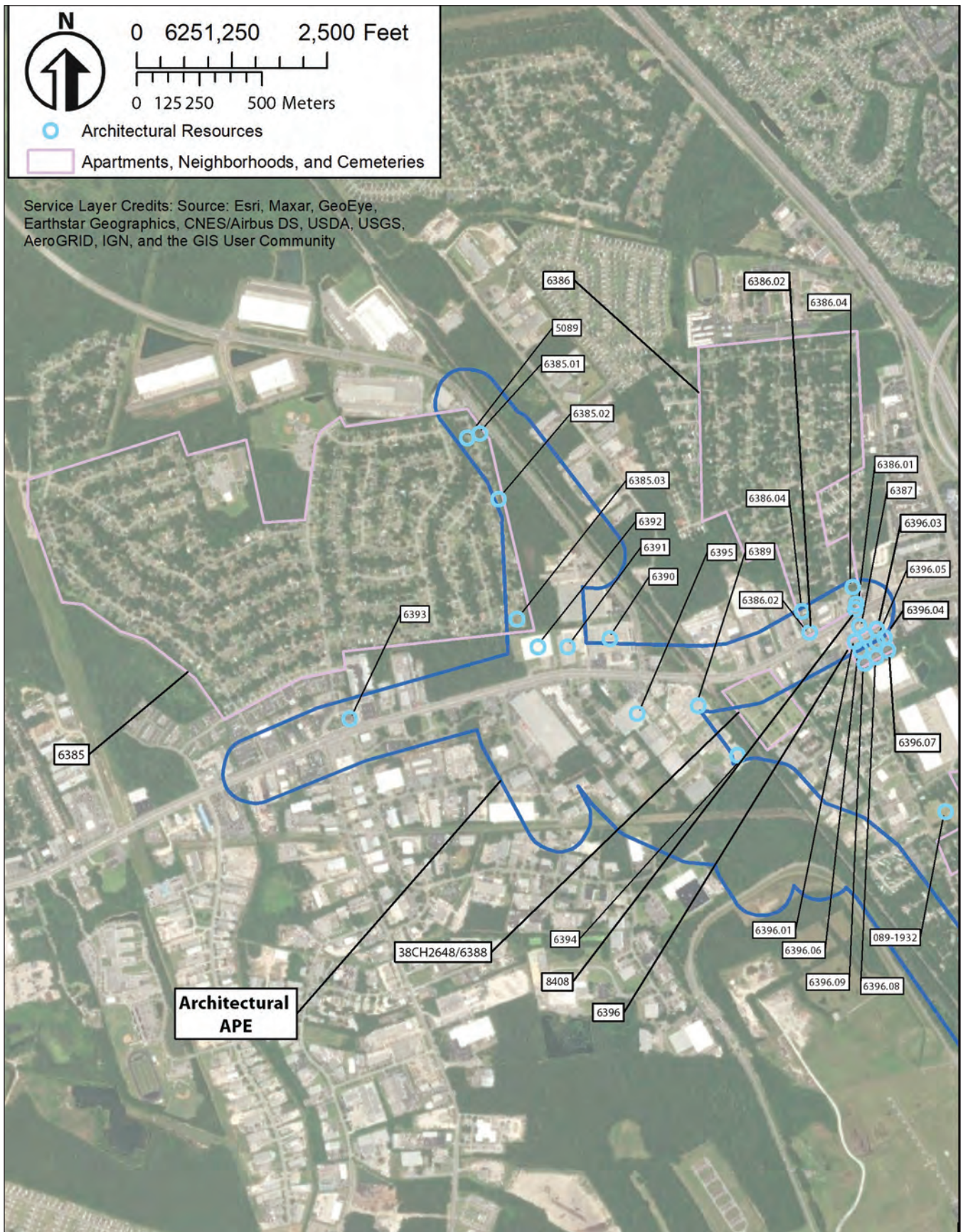


Figure 6.1a Location of all architectural resources in the architectural APE on ESRI (2021) aerial imagery.

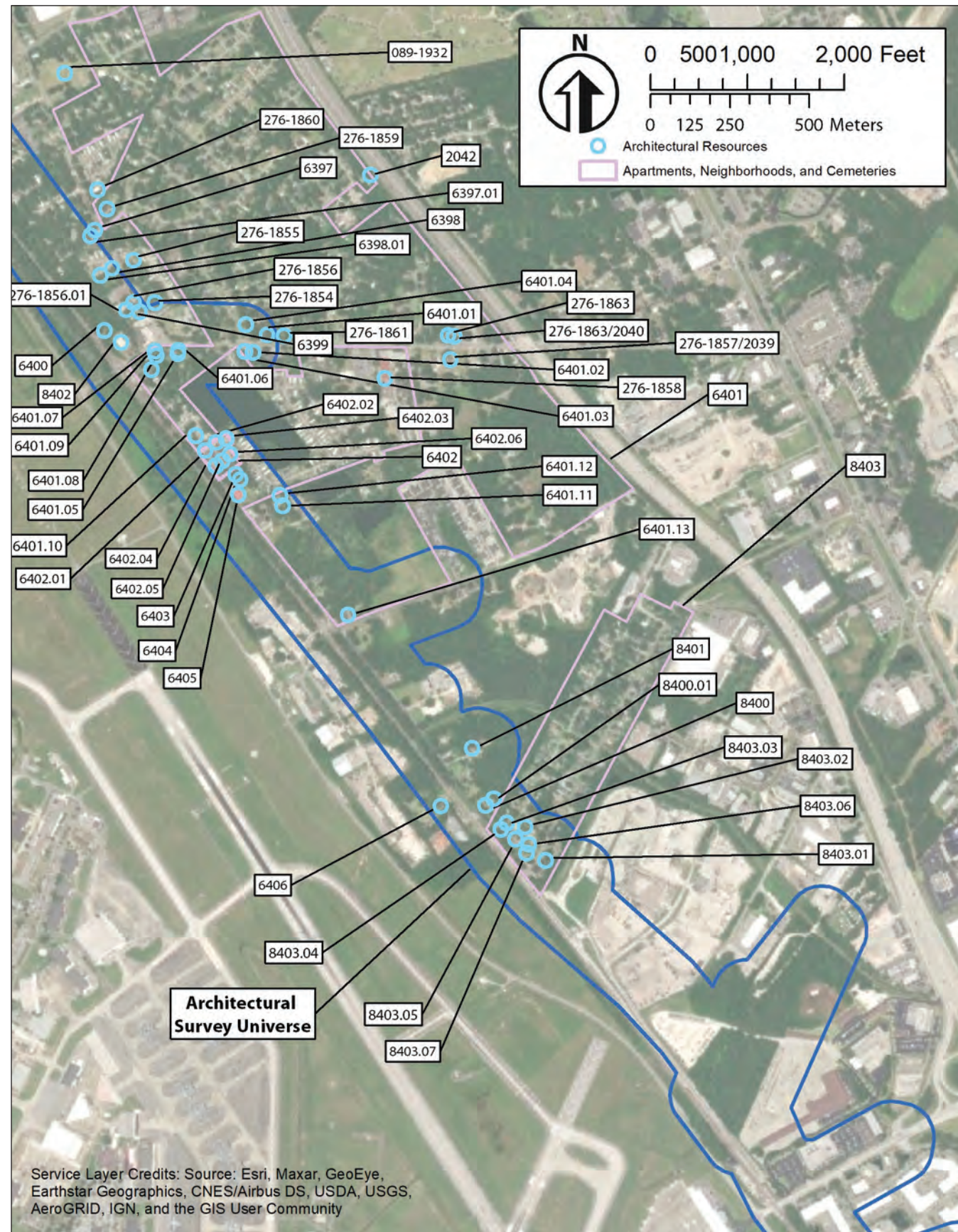


Figure 6.1a Location of all architectural resources in the architectural APE on ESRI (2021) aerial imagery.

Table 6.1 Architectural resources in the PCP3 Project architectural APE.

SHPO Site No.	Architectural Resource Type	Address	Parcel	Date(s)	NRHP Status
276-1854	House	6926 Stall Road	4781300003	ca. 1969	Not eligible
276-1856	House	6925 Stall Road	4781300029	ca. 1935	Not eligible
1856	Detached garage			1970	Not eligible
5089	House (no longer extant)	7712 Midwood Drive	n/a	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
6385	Pepperhill Neighborhood		Multiple	ca. 1971	Not Eligible
6385	House	7703 Midwood Drive	3951100171	1971	Not Eligible
6385	House	7658 Stonehaven Drive	3951100201	1972	Not eligible
6385	House	3195 Stonehaven Drive	3951500151	1972	Not eligible
6385	House	7606 Stonehaven Drive	3951500153	1972	Not Eligible
6386	Ashley Heights Neighborhood		Multiple	ca. 1962	Not eligible
6386	House	2790 Ashley Phosphate Road	4841400089	ca. 1965	Not eligible
6386	House	7409 Rock Street	4841400087	ca. 1965	Not eligible
6386	House	2612 Warm Ave	4841400006	1962	Not eligible
6387	Commercial building	2665 Ashley Phosphate Road	4780200003	ca. 1969	Not Eligible
6389	Commercial building	2935 Ashley Phosphate Road	3951600007	ca. 1969	Not eligible
6390	Commercial building	3034 Ashley Phosphate Road	3951600002	ca. 1968	Not eligible
6391	Commercial building	3074 Ashley Phosphate Road	3951600003	ca. 1969	Not eligible
6392	Commercial building	3120 Ashley Phosphate Road	3951600004	ca. 1969	Not eligible
6393	Commercial building	3298 Ashley Phosphate Road	3951400166	ca. 1970	Not eligible
6394	Commercial building	7371 Spartan Boulevard	3951600012	ca. 1972	Not eligible
6395	Commercial building	7421 Spartan Boulevard	3951600009	ca. 1970	Not eligible
6396	Driftwood Apartments			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Building A (gable roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Building D (gable roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Unknown building (gable roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Building (hipped roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Office (hipped roof)		4780200035	ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Building B (hipped roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Building C (gable roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Unknown building (gable roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6396	Building H (gable roof)			ca. 1972	Not eligible
6397	House	6985 Stall Road	4781300019	1950	Not eligible
6397	Detached garage			1950	Not eligible
6398	House	6959 Stall Road	4781300022	1945	Not eligible
6398	Detached garage			1975	Not eligible
6399	House	6923 Stall Road	4781300030	1950	Not eligible
6400	Church	2696 Ashley Phosphate	4841400003	ca. 1956	Not eligible
6401	Midland Park Neighborhood		Multiple	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
6401	House	2600 Midland Park Road	4781500126	1945	Not eligible
6401	House	6921 Orvin	4781500114	1960	Not eligible
6401	House	6925 South Kenwood	4781400149	1968	Not eligible
6401	House	6926 South Kenwood	4781400002	1963	Not eligible
6401	Duplex	6904/6906 South Kenwood Drive	4781400001	1965	Not eligible
6401	House	6700 Ward Avenue	4750200033	1950	Not eligible
6402	Willow Lake Apartments	6834-38 Ward Avenue	4750100020, 4750100022	ca. 1971	Not eligible
6402	Apartment building (hipped roof)			ca. 1971	Not eligible
6402	Apartment building (hipped roof)	6838 Ward Avenue	4750100022	ca. 1971	Not eligible
6402	Apartment building (hipped roof)			ca. 1971	Not eligible
6402	Apartment building (gabled roof)	6834 Ward Avenue	4750100020	ca. 1971	Not eligible
6402	Apartment building (gabled roof)			ca. 1971	Not eligible
6403	House	6816 Ward Avenue	4750100019	ca. 1958	Not eligible
6404	House	6810 Ward Avenue	4750100018	1962	Not eligible
6405	Commercial building	6808 Ward Avenue	4750100017	ca. 1968	Not eligible
6406	House	6803 Ward Avenue	4030400005	1950	Not eligible
8400	House	6500 Ward Avenue	4750500159	1945	Not eligible
8400	Outbuilding			1965	Not eligible
8401	House	2526 Azaline Road	4750500151	1950	Not eligible
8402	Commercial building	2720 Midland Park Road	4781300033	ca. 1973	Not eligible
8403	Wildwood Neighborhood		Multiple	ca. 1955	Not eligible
8403	House	2435 Eagle Drive	4750500107	1955	Not eligible
8403	House	2429 Falcon Road	4750500047	1956	Not eligible
8403	House			1956	Not eligible
8403	Detached garage	2430 Falcon Road	4750500040	1975	Not eligible
8408	House	2616 Ashley Phosphate Road	4841400002	ca. 1965	Not eligible

6.2 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources in the Architectural APE

6.2.1 SHPO Site No. 5089, near 7703 Midwood Drive (approximate location)

SHPO Site No. 5089 was originally recorded by Brockington (Agha et al. 2007). Agha et al. (2007) described SHPO Site No. 5089 as a ca. 1950s gable-front-and-wing dwelling. The dwelling was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is no longer extant.

6.2.2 SHPO Site No. 1854, 6926 Stall Road

SHPO Site No. 1854 was originally recorded by Fick (1995) as a ca. 1935 single family dwelling. The dwelling at today's 6926 Stall Road (Charleston County Parcel 4781300003) is a one-and-one-half-story lateral gable, frame house constructed ca. 1969. The dwelling rests on a stucco-covered masonry foundation and the roof is clad in asphalt shingle. The house is clad in synthetic siding and there are replacement non-historic, vinyl, double-hung sash windows throughout and a replacement front door.

The entry-only porch has a shed roof that is an extension of the roof and is supported by two wood posts. Figure 6.2 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1854. The dwelling at 6926 Stall Road was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Fick 1995).



Figure 6.2 SHPO Site No. 1854, facing southeast.

6.2.3 SHPO Site Nos. 1856 and 1856.01, 6925 Stall Road

SHPO Site No. 1856 was originally recorded by Fick (1995) as a ca. 1935 single family dwelling. The building at 6925 Stall Road (Charleston County Parcel 4781300029), which currently functions as Iglesias de Jesucristo Palabra Miel, is a heavily altered one-story frame dwelling with a modified lateral gable roof. The building has been significantly altered, and the original roof, building materials, and fenestration pattern are not discernable. Figure 6.3 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 1856 and 1856.01.

SHPO Site No. 1856.01 is the detached garage at the rear of the property. The associated detached garage was not recorded when the resource was originally recorded in 1995. SHPO Site No. 1856.01 is a one-story wood-frame garage building clad in weatherboard siding with a front-to-end gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The building has undergone several exterior modifications including new windows and doors. Its current use is unknown.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 276-1856 and 1856.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). SHPO Site No. 276-1856, the church at 6925 Stall Road, was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Fick 1995). SHPO Site No. 1856.01, the detached garage at 6925 Stall Road, retains integrity of location and design, but lacks integrity of materials, setting, and workmanship. The structure features new windows and doors, and is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because of these changes. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we recommend SHPO Site No. 1856.01 not eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). SHPO Site No. 1856.01 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.3 SHPO Site Nos. 1856, facing west (top) and 1856.01, facing southwest (bottom).

6.3 Newly Recorded Architectural Resources

6.3.1 SHPO Site No. 6385, Pepperhill Neighborhood

Pepperhill (SHPO Site No. 6385) is an approximately 300-acre neighborhood north of Ashley Phosphate Road between Palmetto Commerce Parkway on the north and east and the Dorchester, Charleston County line on the west (see Figure 6.1). The architectural APE for this project includes approximately 8.0 acres along the eastern edge of Pepperhill. Stonehaven Drive is the main east/west artery, while Peppercorn Lane and Brandywine Road are the primary north/south arteries providing access to the winding neighborhood via Ashley Phosphate Road. Today, the neighborhood contains some commercial and multi-family developments along the south and single-family dwellings within the originally planned streets. Pepperhill Elementary was constructed within the neighborhood by the early 1980s. The neighborhood grew with a northern portion developed in the early 1980s, but otherwise, Pepperhill maintains its original configuration.

Ervin Homes of Charleston, Inc. obtained the land by 1965 and developed the neighborhood (Jennings 1965). Sixteen plats of Pepperhill show lots laid out between 1965 and 1972 (Jennings 1965, 1966, 1967a, 1967b, 1967c, 1968a, 1968b, 1969a, 1969b, 1970, 1971a, 1971b, 1971c, 1971d, 1972a, 1972b). According to aerial imagery and Charleston County GIS property assessor data, houses within Pepperhill were built between 1968 and 1973. The neighborhood is made up of Transitional Ranch houses, Ranch houses, some with attached carports, and split-level homes. Like other planned neighborhoods of the time in North Charleston, Pepperhill was designed to provide housing for the growing number of military and civilian employees working at the Navy Yard, Army Ordnance Depot, and the Charleston Airforce Base.

Brockington surveyed four architectural resources within the architectural APE portion of Pepperhill. SHPO Site Nos. 6385.01-.04 are shown in Figures 6.4-6.5. Figure 6.6 shows a plat of Pepperhill. Figure 6.7 provides recent streetscape images of Pepperhill.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Pepperhill neighborhood (SHPO Site No. 6385) with respect to

Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.3). The architectural APE includes approximately 8.0 acres of the approximately 300-acre Pepperhill neighborhood. Pepperhill is an example of a common post-World War II neighborhood in North Charleston that developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. At present, the neighborhood maintains its original configuration. However, houses in the neighborhood have had a high-level of material changes including replacement windows and doors, enclosed car ports, and visible additions. Brockington recommends Pepperhill neighborhood and all associated architectural resources in the architectural APE not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management.



Figure 6.4 SHPO Site No. 6385.01 (7703 Midwood Drive), facing west, is an example of a Transitional Ranch (top) and SHPO Site No. 6385.02 (7658 Stonehaven Drive), facing east, is a Ranch (bottom) in Pepperhill.



Figure 6.5 SHPO Site No. 6385.03 (3195 Stonehaven Drive), facing southeast, is a Ranch (top) and SHPO Site No. 6385.04 (7606 Stonehaven Drive), facing east, is a split-level (bottom) in Pepperhill.

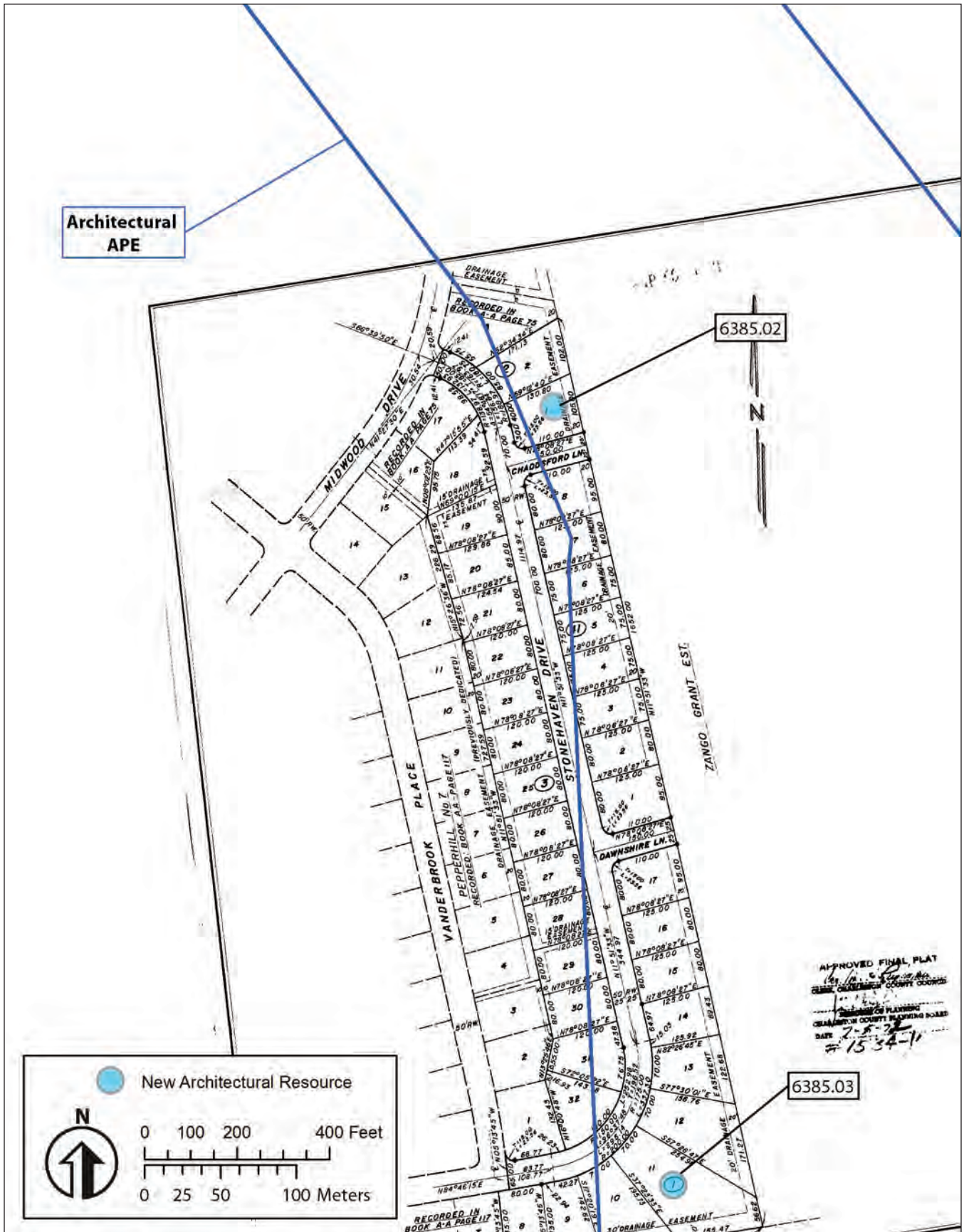


Figure 6.6 Plat of Pepperhill (Jennings 1970).



Figure 6.7 Streetscape images of Pepperhill: Stonehaven from Brandywine, facing east (top); Kings Grant from Stonehaven, facing north (bottom).

6.3.2 SHPO Site No. 6386, Ashley Heights Neighborhood

Ashley Heights (SHPO Site No. 6386) is an approximately 80-acre neighborhood that extends north from Ashley Phosphate Road between I-26 and Southrail Road. The architectural APE for this project includes approximately 3.4 acres of Ashley Heights at Ashley Phosphate Road along the southern boundary of the neighborhood. The neighborhood extends north from Ashley Phosphate Road to North Oakridge Circle, generally encompassing both sides of Rock Street, Tedder Street, and all the area between East Oakridge Circle and Winchester Street. Rock and Tedder streets are the primary north/south arteries serving the Ashley Heights neighborhood. Five additional streets oriented north/south interconnect the neighborhood.

Plats of the Ashley Heights subdivision show lots laid out between 1956 and 1957 (Sanders 1956, 1957a, 1957b). Howell and Stall, Inc. developed the Ashley Heights subdivision that originally only encompassed the west side of Tedder Street. Aerial imagery from 1958 to 1973 shows the development of Ashley Heights, with streets beginning to be laid out by 1958 and complete by 1973 (USGS 1958, 1973). Most houses within Ashley Heights were built between 1957 and 1963. The neighborhood is made up of bungalows, Minimal Traditional houses, and Transitional Ranch houses, some with attached carports. Like other planned neighborhoods of the time in North Charleston, Ashley Heights was designed to provide housing for the growing numbers of military and civilian employees working at the Navy Yard, Army Ordnance Depot, and the Charleston Airforce Base. At present, Ashley Heights maintains its original configuration.

Brockington surveyed three architectural resources within the architectural APE portion of Ashley Heights. 2790 Ashley Phosphate Road (SHPO Site No. 6386.01) is a one-story, masonry dwelling clad in brick with a hipped roof, and 7409 Rock Street (SHPO Site No. 6386.02) is a one-story wood-frame dwelling clad in brick veneer with a lateral gable roof and enclosed car port. SHPO Site Nos. 6386.01-.03 are shown in Figures 6.8-6.9. Figure 6.10 presents the Sanders (1956) plat of a portion of Ashley Heights subdivision. Figure 6.11 provides recent streetscape images of Ashley Heights.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of the Ashley Heights neighborhood (SHPO Site No. 6386) with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.3). The architectural APE includes approximately 3.4 acres of the approximately 80-acre Ashley Heights neighborhood. Ashley Heights is an example of the common post-World War II neighborhood in North Charleston. At present, the neighborhood maintains its current configuration. However, Ashley Heights has witnessed a high-level of material change to its resources including replacement windows and doors, enclosed car ports, visible additions, and numerous vacant lots. Brockington recommends the Ashley Heights neighborhood and all associated architectural resources in the architectural APE not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management.



Figure 6.8 SHPO Site No. 6386.01 (2790 Ashley Phosphate Road), facing northwest (top), and SHPO Site No. 6386.02 (7409 Rock Street), facing west (bottom), are examples of dwellings in the architectural APE in Ashley Heights.



Figure 6.9 SHPO Site No. 6386.03 (2612 Warm Avenue), facing south (top) and facing southwest (bottom), is an example of a bungalow in the architectural APE in Ashley Heights neighborhood.

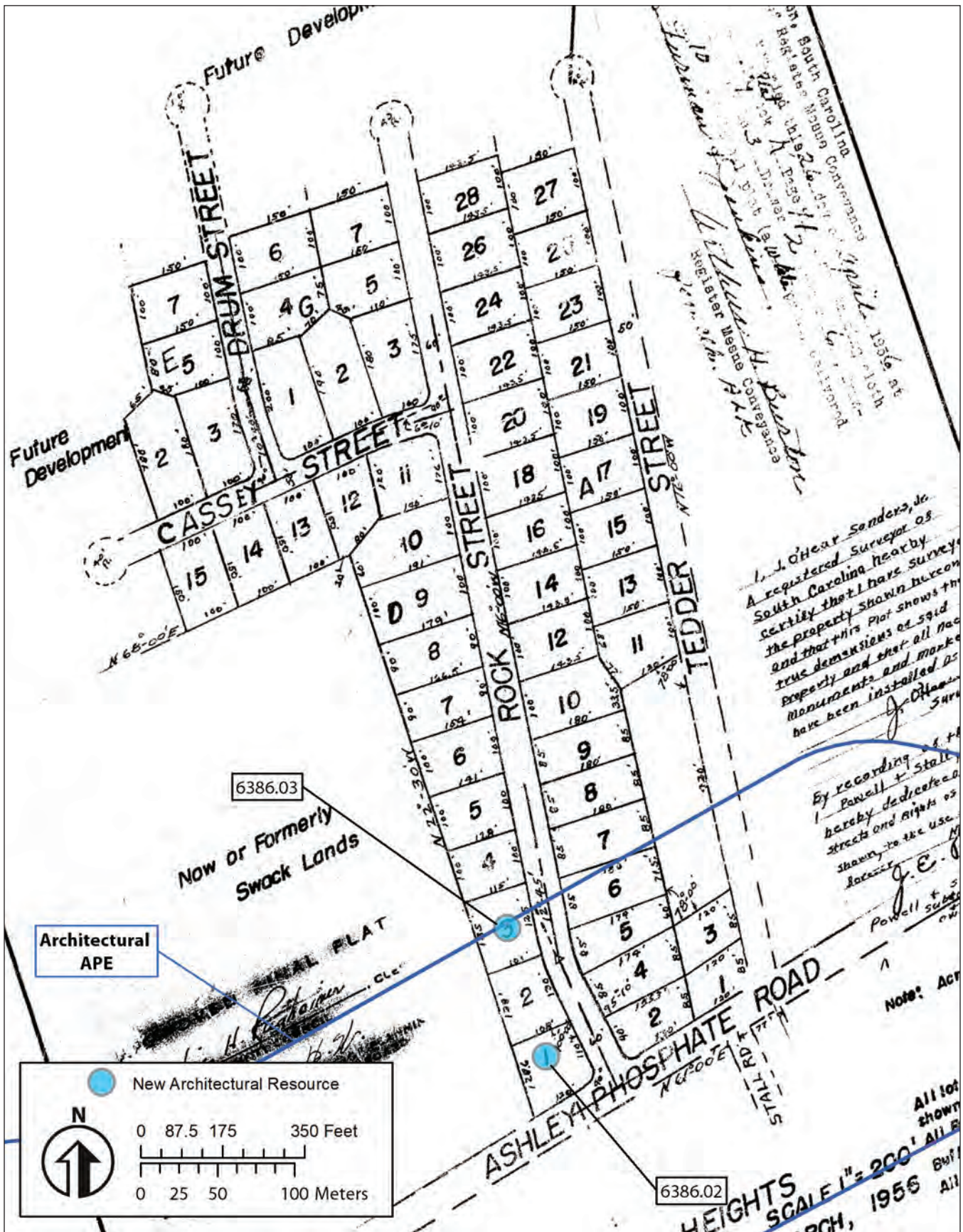


Figure 6.10 Plat of Ashley Heights subdivision (Sanders 1956).



Figure 6.11 Streetscape images of Ashley Heights neighborhood: Lady Street, facing north (top); Selma, facing north (bottom).

6.3.3 SHPO Site No. 8408, 2616 Ashley Phosphate Road

2616 Ashley Phosphate (Charleston County Parcel 4841400002) is a one-story, masonry dwelling clad in brick with a lateral gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The building dates to ca. 1965. The foundation is slab construction. The façade features an off-center front gabled porch with decorative iron porch supports and an iron balustrade. Windows consist of two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows, a picture window, and replacement windows. The front entry door is a replacement non-historic door. The eastern half of the façade has a non-historic entry and non-historic windows. Figure 6.12 provides views of SHPO Site Nos. 8408 and 6400, respectively.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8408 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 2616 Ashley Phosphate retains integrity of location, but it lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and setting. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because it is not a significant representative example of a type, period, or method of construction. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 2616 Ashley Phosphate is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.4 SHPO Site No. 6400, Ashley Heights Pentecostal Church, 2696 Ashley Phosphate

2696 Ashley Phosphate (Charleston County Parcel 4841400003) is a one-story, T-shaped church building oriented north to south with a front-to-end gable roof fronting Ashley Phosphate Road (Figures 6.1 and 6.12 [bottom]). The building's rear one-story lateral gable roof at the northern end of the building was a historic addition. The church was constructed ca. 1956. The exterior is clad in brick and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation is likely concrete slab construction. The façade, or south elevation, features a central projecting gable roof porch supported by four rounded columns. Although the building is partially mothballed, the fenestration pat-

tern is discernable. There is a central entry with room for a set of double doors, flanked by a single window on either side. The building features brick windowsills and metal two-over-two, double-hung sash windows throughout. The signage at the front is for Iglesias Principe De Paz Casa De Adoracion, although the current function of the building is unknown.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6400 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The church at 2696 Ashley Phosphate retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship but it is not a representative example of a type, period, or method of construction. The resource's setting was significantly altered with the widening of Ashley Phosphate Road in the early 2000s. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because it lacks distinctive architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 2696 Ashley Phosphate is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.12 SHPO Site No. 8408 (2616 Ashley Phosphate), facing north (top), and SHPO Site No. 6400 (2696 Ashley Phosphate), facing northeast.

6.3.5 SHPO Site No. 6387, 2665 Ashley Phosphate Road

2665 Ashley Phosphate Road (Charleston County Parcel 4780200003) is a one-story, flat-roofed, masonry commercial building constructed ca. 1969. The rectangular shaped building with Googie façade is oriented north to south with its façade, or north elevation, fronting Ashley Phosphate Road. The building is constructed of concrete block and the foundation is likely concrete slab construction. The façade is clad in synthetic siding and glass with a winged and cantilevered roof and a central entry with double glass doors. A non-historic single glass entry door and four windows are on the east elevation; three of these windows are metal casement with no windowsill and one appears to be double-hung sash with masonry windowsill. Three double-hung sash windows with masonry windowsills are on the west elevation. Windows have metal burglar bars on them. The building is surrounded by parking area and bollards. Figure 6.13 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6387.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6387 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 2665 Ashley Phosphate Road retains integrity of location and design, but lacks integrity of materials, setting, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of non-original building materials including non-historic doors and windows. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 2665 Ashley Phosphate Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.13 SHPO Site No. 6387, facing south.

6.3.6 SHPO Site No. 6389, 2935 Ashley Phosphate Road

2935 Ashley Phosphate Road (Charleston County Parcel 3951600007) is a one-story prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped gable metal roof. The 56,000 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1969. The foundation is likely concrete slab construction. The façade, or the north elevation, includes a main entrance with plate glass windows and entry door, two separate single metal entry doors, three loading docks, and a passenger pick up bay. A few metal windows are also on this elevation. The east elevation is adjacent to a railroad. Figure 6.14 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6389.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6389 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 2935 Ashley Phosphate Road retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of non-original building materials, including the plate glass entry, and because of mass production of

prefabricated metal commercial buildings. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 2935 Ashley Phosphate Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.14 SHPO Site No. 6389, facing southeast.

6.3.7 SHPO Site No. 6390, 3034 Ashley Phosphate Road

3034 Ashley Phosphate Road (Charleston County Parcel 3951600002) is a one-story, prefabricated metal building with a flat roof. The 135,000 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1968. The foundation is likely concrete slab construction. The façade, or the south elevation, includes several entrances, numerous loading docks, three garage bays, and a separate metal building at the western side of this elevation. Cantilevered roofs cover the garage bays, entrances, and loading docks. The west elevation is devoid of windows or doors and only features vents. Figure 6.15 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6390.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6390 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 3034 Ashley Phosphate Road retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of the fact that it is not a representative example

of a type, period, or method of construction and lacks distinct architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 3034 Ashley Phosphate Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.15 SHPO Site No. 6390, facing northwest.

6.3.8 SHPO Site No. 6391, 3074 Ashley Phosphate Road

3074 Ashley Phosphate Road (Charleston County Parcel 3951600003) is a one-story, prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped gable metal roof. The 47,2500 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1969. The foundation is likely concrete slab construction. The façade, or the south elevation, includes several fixed pane windows, a single metal entry door with cantilevered roof, and a cantilevered canopy. The east elevation features numerous loading docks, several operable windows, and a metal entry door. Figure 6.16 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6391.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6391 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 3074 Ashley Phosphate Road retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of the mass production of prefabricated metal commercial buildings. Archival research did not identify

the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 3074 Ashley Phosphate Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.16 SHPO Site No. 6391, facing northwest.

6.3.9 SHPO Site NO. 6392, 3120 Ashley Phosphate Road

3120 Ashley Phosphate Road (Charleston County Parcel 3951600004) is a one-story, prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped lateral gable roof clad in metal. The 76,800 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1969. The foundation is likely concrete slab construction. The façade, or the south elevation, includes a bank of loading docks covered with a cantilevered canopy, a main entrance also covered with a cantilevered canopy, and numerous fixed pane windows and operable windows. Figure 6.17 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6392.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6392 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 3120 Ashley Phosphate Road retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of the mass production of prefabricated metal commercial buildings. Archival research did not identify

the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 3120 Ashley Phosphate Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.17 SHPO Site No. 6392, facing northwest.

6.3.10 SHPO Site No. 6393, 3298 Ashley Phosphate Road

3298 Ashley Phosphate Road (Charleston County Parcel 3951400166) is a one-story commercial building constructed ca. 1970. The exterior is clad in brick, the foundation is likely concrete slab construction, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingle. There are two portions of the building both with a lateral gable roof. The easternmost has brick infilled bay openings and is devoid of windows or doors. The westernmost portion has a front gabled roof, plate glass windows, a single entry door, and a non-historic canopy. Figure 6.18 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6393.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6393 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 3298 Ashley Phosphate Road retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of significant exterior modifications, non-historic building materials, and a lack of distinct architectur-

al characteristics. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 3298 Ashley Phosphate Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.18 SHPO Site No. 6393, facing north.

6.3.11 SHPO Site No. 6394, 7371 East Spartan Boulevard

7371 E. Spartan Boulevard (Charleston County Parcel 3951600012) is a one-story, prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped lateral gable roof clad in metal and concrete slab foundation. The 48,400 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1972. The façade, or northeast elevation, includes loading docks covered with cantilevered canopies on the north and south of the elevation, fixed pane windows, two single entry metal doors, and a main entrance with glass door and fabric canopy. Both side elevations feature two garage bays and at least one metal entry door. Figure 6.19 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6394.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6394 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 7371 E. Spartan Boulevard retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of the mass production of prefabricated metal commercial buildings.

Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 7371 E. Spartan Boulevard is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.19 SHPO Site No. 6394, facing west.

6.3.12 SHPO Site No. 6395, 7421 East Spartan Boulevard

7421 E. Spartan Boulevard (Charleston County Parcel 3951600009) is a one-story, prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped lateral gable roof clad in metal. The building has a concrete slab foundation. The approximate 48,000 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1970. The façade, or the northeast elevation, includes a bank of loading docks covered with a cantilevered canopy, garage bays, fixed pane windows, and a main entrance on the northern quarter of the building. This main entrance features a new façade with cantilevered canopy covering the windows and entry. The northwest elevation features multiple garage bays with overhead doors. Figure 6.20 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6395.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6395 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 7421 E. Spartan Boulevard retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP

under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of the mass production of prefabricated metal commercial buildings. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 7421 E. Spartan Boulevard is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.20 SHPO Site No. 6395, facing south.

6.3.13 SHPO Site No. 6396, Driftwood Apartments, 7360 Stall Road

7360 Stall Road (Charleston County Parcel 4780200035), known today as Driftwood Apartments, is an apartment complex constructed ca. 1972 on a 3.44-acre lot near the Ashley Phosphate Road and Stall Road intersection (Figure 6.1). The complex includes seven two-story, linear, multi-unit buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.04 and 6396.06-6396.08), one office building (SHPO Site No. 6396.05), and a one-story utility shed (SHPO Site No. 6396.09). Six buildings feature lateral gable roofs, clad in asphalt shingle, brick and synthetic siding exteriors, concrete slab foundations, and paired, two-over-two, double-hung sash, metal windows. Two buildings feature hipped roofs, clad in asphalt shingle, brick and stucco exteriors, concrete slab foundations, and two-over-two, double-hung sash, metal windows. Shared front walkways provide access to each unit. Figure 6.21 provides views of SHPO Site No. 6396.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6396 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The apartment complex at 7360 Stall Road retains integrity of location, setting, and design, but is not a representative example of a type, period, or method of construction. Brockington recommends that the complex and individual buildings are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of a lack of distinct architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the buildings and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). Driftwood Apartments (SHPO Site No. 6396) and its associated buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.09) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.21 SHPO Site No. 6396, facing east (top) and facing northeast (bottom).

6.3.14 SHPO Site Nos. 6397 and 6397.01, 6985 Stall Road

6985 Stall Road (Charleston County Parcel 4781300019) is split-level frame house constructed in 1950. The irregular core of the house is covered by a cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The house has a one-story, lateral gable wing on the north end, and a two-story front facing gable wing on the south end. The building is sheathed in a brick veneer. The primary entry is on the north wing with a replacement door. The front gabled porch has two Doric column supports and a decorative V pattern within the gable end. The porch also has decorative verge board details and dentil molding. The house has non-historic replacement windows and garage doors. The house has a living space on the upper story with a two-port garage on the bottom story.

SHPO Site No. 6397.01 is the associated detached garage also constructed in 1950. The one-story, wood-frame garage has a front-to-end gable roof, clad in asphalt shingle, and features exposed rafter ends. The garage is clad in asbestos siding and has an original overhead garage door. Figure 6.22 provides views of SHPO Site Nos. 6397 and 6397.01.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6397 and 6397.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The dwelling (SHPO Site No. 6397) and outbuilding (SHPO Site No. 6397.01) at 6985 Stall Road retain integrity of location, setting, and design, but lack integrity of materials, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that these resources are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes of building materials. Archival research did not identify any significant people, historical events, or series of events associated with the property; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). The buildings at 6985 Stall Road (SHPO Site Nos. 6397 and 6397.01) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.22 SHPO Site No. 6397, facing southwest (top), and 6397.01, facing west (bottom).

6.3.15 SHPO Site Nos. 6398 and 6398.01, 6959 Stall Road

6959 Stall Road (Charleston County Parcel 4781300022) is a one-story, wood-frame bungalow constructed in 1945. The rectangular core is covered by a front-to-end gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. There is a large historic hip roof addition on the north elevation with a brick chimney on the north exterior. The main entry is just north of the gable center, with the north slope of the porch roof in line with the north slope of the primary roof. The gable roof porch has square wood porch supports, a simple decorative railing design, and gable end returns. The historic shiplap siding still shows within the gable end of the porch roof, while the rest of the house has replacement synthetic siding. The house has replacement eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The exterior chimney and foundation veneer are of modern brick. The house has a rear addition.

SHPO Site No. 6398.01, the associated detached garage at the rear of the house, was constructed in 1975. The one-story garage is situated north to south with multiple garage bays, overhead doors, a single entry door, and non-historic windows on the east elevation. The garage has a lateral gable roof which is clad in asphalt shingle. The building is clad in concrete block and synthetic siding. Figure 6.23 provides views of SHPO Site No. 6398 and 6398.01.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6398 and 6398.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The dwelling and detached garage at 6959 Stall Road retain integrity of location and setting, but lack integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Archival research did not identify the property and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). SHPO Site Nos. 6397 and 6397.01 are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes in the building materials and significant exterior modifications to the original footprint. The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). SHPO Site Nos. 6398 and 6398.01 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.23 SHPO Site No. 6398, facing southwest (top), and 6398.01, facing southwest (bottom).

6.3.16 SHPO Site No. 6399, 6923 Stall Road

6923 Stall Road (Charleston County Parcel 4781300030) is a masonry house constructed in 1950. The rectangular house is constructed of concrete block and has a lateral gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The façade, or east elevation, features a front facing gable projection just north of the center with a picture window, a simple shed roof entry porch with a historic wood door with fixed lights, and a screened door. Windows are all aluminum-frame, double-hung windows, with one-over-one and two-over-two lights. Windowsills are brick. Figure 6.24 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6399.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6399 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The dwelling at 6923 Stall Road retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, but lacks integrity of setting as the surrounding area has changed. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of a lack of distinct architectural characteristics and because it is not representative of a type, period, or method of construction. Archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events, therefore we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 6923 Stall Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.17 SHPO Site No. 8402, 2720 Midland Park Road

2720 Midland Park Road (Charleston County Parcel 4781300033) is a one-story, prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped front-to-end gable roof, clad in metal, and an obscured foundation. The approximate 7,000 square foot commercial/industrial building dates to ca. 1973. The façade, or southeast elevation, includes a loading dock, a single entry metal door, fixed pane glass windows, and a recessed main entrance with a metal door on the southwest elevation near the facade. The façade may have been altered as it is clad in different material than the rest of the building. The western elevation is adjacent to the railroad. Figure 6.25 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 8402.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8402 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section

2.6.1). The commercial/industrial building at 2720 Midland Park Road retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes in the building materials and because of the mass production of prefabricated metal commercial buildings. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 2720 Midland Park Road is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.24 SHPO Site No. 6399, facing southwest.



Figure 6.25 SHPO Site No. 8402, facing north.

6.3.17 SHPO Site No. 6401, Midland Park Neighborhood

Midland Park (SHPO Site No. 6401) is an approximately 150-acre neighborhood that extends north from Midland Park Road, between I-26 and South Aviation Avenue (Figure 6.1). The architectural APE for this project covers approximately five acres of the western portion of the sprawling Midland Park neighborhood. The neighborhood encompasses Midland Park Road on the south and is bound by Fassitt Road to the north, I-26 to the east, and Stall Road to the west. Stall and Midland Park roads are the primary arteries serving the neighborhood. South Kenwood Drive, Orvin Street, and Raymond Avenue run throughout the neighborhood interconnecting several subdivisions (including Midland Park, Midland Park Terrace, and Midland Park Station).

Plats of the Midland Park subdivision show streets and lots laid out between 1949 and 1956 (e.g., Sanders 1949, 1955b, Matheny 1956). Aerial imagery from 1957 to 1973 shows the development of Midland Park, with houses along Stall Road, Midland Park Road, and Raymond Avenue built by 1957 and fully complete by 1971. The neighborhood is made up of wood-frame bungalows, Minimal Traditional

homes, Transitional Ranch houses, and hipped roof duplexes. Like other planned neighborhoods of the time in North Charleston, Midland Park was designed to provide housing for the growing numbers of military and civilian employees working at the Navy Yard, Army Ordnance Depot, and the Charleston Airforce Base. At present, Midland Park maintains its original configuration.

Previous investigations have identified nine individual architectural resources within the mapped boundary of the Midland Park neighborhood (Figure 6.1). Table 6.2 lists these eight previously recorded resources. It appears SHPO Site Nos. 276-1857 and 2039 and SHPO Site Nos. 276-1863 and 2040, respectively, represent the same buildings.

Brockington identified representative architectural resources in the architectural APE portion of Midland Park neighborhood. Figures 6.26-28 show resources. Figure 6.29 presents Sanders' (1955b) plat of a portion of the Hertz Tract at Midland Park Station, a subdivision of Midland Park. Figure 6.30 provides streetscape images of Midland Park.

Table 6.2 Previously recorded architectural resources associated with SHPO Site No. 6401.

SHPO Site No.	Resource	Address	Parcel	Date	Reference	NRHP Status
276-1857a	House	2329 Midland Park Road	4750200001	c. 1930	Fick 1995	Not eligible
2039a					Bean 2007	Not eligible
276-1858	Midland Park Graded School	2415 Midland Park Road	4750100054	1936	Fick 1995	Not eligible
276-1859	House	7000 Stall Road	4780600059	c. 1935		Not eligible
276-1861	House	2532 Midland Park Road	4781500052	c. 1935		Not eligible
276-1863	House	2328 Midland Park Road	4781500124	c. 1945		Not eligible
276-1863b	House	2324 Midland Park Road	4781500123	c. 1930		Not eligible
2040b					Not eligible	
2042	House	7054 Orvin Road	4781500060	c. 1930	Bean 2007	Not eligible
a SHPO Site Nos. 276-1857 and 2039 appear to be the same building.						
b SHPO Site Nos. 276-1863 and 2040 appear to be the same building.						



Figure 6.26 SHPO Site No. 6401.01 (2600 Midland Park Road), facing north (top), and SHPO Site No. 6401.06 (6700 Ward Avenue), facing east (bottom), are representative bungalows in the architectural APE of Midland Park neighborhood.



Figure 6.27 SHPO Site No. 6401.05 (6904/6906 South Kenwood Drive), facing northeast (top), is an example of a duplex in the neighborhood; 6401.04 (6926 South Kenwood Drive), facing northeast (bottom), is an example of a Transitional Ranch in the neighborhood.



Figure 6.28 SHPO Site No. 6401.02 (6921 Orvin Street), facing west (top), and 6401.03 (6925 South Kenwood Drive), facing southwest (bottom), are examples of Minimal Traditional homes in the neighborhood.



Figure 6.30 Streetscape images of Midland Park neighborhood: Midland Park Road, looking east (top) and looking west (bottom).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Midland Park neighborhood (SHPO Site No. 6401) with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.3). The architectural APE includes approximately five acres of the approximately 150-acre Midland Park neighborhood. The Midland Park neighborhood is an example of the common post-World War II neighborhood in North Charleston. The Midland Park neighborhood has witnessed a high-level of material changes to its resources, including replacement windows and doors, unsympathetic additions, infill, mobile home parks, and vacant lots. Therefore, we recommend the Midland Park neighborhood and all associated architectural resources in the architectural APE not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management.

under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). SHPO Site No. 6402 and its associated buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 6402.01-6402.06) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.18 SHPO Site No. 6402, Apartment Complex, 6834-6838 Ward Avenue

Known as Willow Lake Apartments, 6834 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4750100020) and 6838 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4750100022) is an apartment complex constructed ca. 1970 on an approximately 1.66-acre lot. The complex includes six two-story, linear, multi-unit buildings. Three buildings feature lateral gable roofs, clad in asphalt shingle, brick and synthetic siding exteriors, concrete slab foundations, and two-over-two, double-hung sash, metal windows. Shared front walkways provide access to each unit. Three buildings feature hipped roofs, clad in asphalt shingle, brick and synthetic siding exteriors, concrete slab foundations, and two-over-two, double-hung sash, metal windows. Shared front walkways provide access to each unit. Figure 6.31 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6402.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6402 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The apartment complex at 6834-6838 Ward Avenue retains integrity of location, setting, and design, but is not a representative example of a type, period, or method of construction. SHPO Site No. 6402 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of a lack of distinctive architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the buildings and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing



Figure 6.31 SHPO Site No. 6402, 6838 Ward Avenue buildings, facing north (top), and 6834 Ward Avenue buildings, facing southeast (bottom).

6.3.19 SHPO Site No. 6403, 6816 Ward Avenue

6816 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4750100019) is a one-story, wood-frame bungalow constructed ca. 1958 situated approximately 150 ft from Ward Avenue. The rectangular house clad in synthetic siding has a front-to-end gable roof clad in sheet metal. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey. An enclosed porch with a shed roof is on the south elevation. The façade, or southwest elevation, features an entry to the main house and an entry to the enclosed porch. The windows are obscured by screens, but they appear to be double-hung wood sash windows; they are paired on the façade and flank the central entry. Figure 6.32 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6403.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6403 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). The dwelling at 6816 Ward Avenue retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes in the building materials, significant exte-

rior modifications, and a lack of distinct architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 6816 Ward Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.32 SHPO Site No. 6403, facing east.

6.3.20 SHPO Site No. 6404, 6810 Ward Avenue

6810 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4750100018) is a one-story frame dwelling constructed in 1962. The rectangular house is clad in synthetic siding, has a lateral gable roof clad in asphalt shingle, and the foundation was not visible at the time of survey. The dwelling has a mixture of two-over-two, one-over-one double-hung sash windows and a picture window on the façade. The entry door appears to be a non-historic metal door. Figure 6.33 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6404.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6404 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 6810 Ward Avenue retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes in the building materials, exterior modifications, and a lack of distinct architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend

it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 6810 Ward Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.33 6810 Ward Avenue (SHPO Site No. 6404), facing northeast.

6.3.21 SHPO Site No. 6405, 6808 Ward Avenue

6808 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4750100017) is a one-story L-shaped commercial building constructed ca. 1968. There are two distinct portions of this building: a rectangular building with shed roof that is situated parallel to Ward Avenue and a rear gabled roof building at the northern portion. The building that fronts Ward Avenue is clad in concrete block, brick, and synthetic siding, with a shed roof that slopes to the east. The façade, or west elevation, includes two garage bays with overhead doors and a recessed altered entry. The attached rear gabled roof building is clad in brick with a roof clad in standing seam metal. The current use of the building is unknown. Figure 6.34 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6405.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6405 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 6808 Ward Avenue retains integrity of location, but lacks integrity of materials, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because

of significant exterior modifications, non-historic building materials, and a lack of distinct architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 6808 Ward Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.34 6808 Ward Avenue (SHPO Site No. 6405), facing east.

6.3.22 SHPO Site No. 6406, 6803 Ward Avenue

6803 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4030400005) is a one-story, wood-frame bungalow constructed in 1950. The rectangular dwelling is clad in synthetic weatherboard siding and has a front-to-end gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The building rests on a brick pier foundation. There are gable additions on the north elevation towards the front and rear. The façade features an almost full façade, front gable porch with square wood supports, a turned balustrade, and concrete block pier foundation. The house has replacement four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung sash windows (some are paired) and a replacement door. Figure 6.35 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 6406.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 6406 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 6803 Ward Avenue retains integrity of location, design, and setting, but lacks integrity of materials and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes in the building materials. Archival research did not identify

the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 6803 Ward Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.35 6803 Ward Avenue (SHPO Site No. 6406), facing northwest.

6.3.23 SHPO Site Nos. 8400 and 8400.01, 6500 Ward Avenue

6500 Ward Avenue (Charleston County Parcel 4750500159) is a one-story, wood-frame bungalow constructed in 1945. The square-shaped dwelling has a front-to-end gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation with stuccoed masonry infill and is sheathed in asbestos siding. The façade features a front facing gabled projection on the north end, an enclosed front porch, and a central screen door entrance that provides access to the house through the enclosed front porch. The enclosed porch features aluminum-frame windows and a metal awning. Most of the windows are aluminum replacement two-over-two double-hung sash. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

A historic detached garage (SHPO Site No. 8400.01), constructed in 1965, is just northeast of the house. The outbuilding is clad in weather-board siding and has a gabled roof clad in metal sheeting. Figure 6.36 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 8400 and 8400.01.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8400 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 6500 Ward Avenue retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of changes in the building materials. Archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 6500 Ward Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.36 6500 Ward Avenue (SHPO Site No. 8400), facing northeast (top), and 8400.01, facing north (bottom).

6.3.24 SHPO Site No. 8401, 2526 Azaline Road

2526 Azaline Drive (Charleston County Parcel 4750500151) is a one-story, wood-frame house constructed in 1950. The dwelling is clad in synthetic siding and has a front-to-end gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The foundation includes concrete block, but it is generally obscured by vegetation. The façade, or east elevation, features a front gabled enclosed porch that is attached to the south portion of the façade and a double-hung sash window with a window air conditioning unit installed in it. The primary entrance is through the porch. A possibly historic gabled addition with non-historic windows is on the south elevation. The dwelling is currently in a state of disrepair and appears vacant. Figure 6.37 provides a view of SHPO Site No. 8401.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8401 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.1). 2526 Azaline Drive retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) because of significant

exterior modifications, non-historic building materials, and a lack of distinct architectural characteristics. Archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). 2526 Azaline Drive is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.37 2526 Azaline Road (SHPO Site No. 8401) southeast oblique, facing west.

6.3.25 SHPO Site No. 8403, Wildwood Neighborhood

Wildwood (SHPO Site No. 8403) is an approximately 37-acre linear neighborhood that extends northeast from Ward Avenue to just west of I-26, situated between Aviation Avenue and Midland Park Road. The architectural APE for this project covers the southern eight acres of Wildwood. The neighborhood extends between Ward Avenue and Wren Street, encompassing both sides of Falcon Road and Eagle Drive. Falcon Road and Eagle Drive are the primary arteries serving the Wildwood Neighborhood. A plat of Wildwood shows lots laid out in 1955 (Sanders 1955a). According to aerial imagery and Charleston County GIS data, the houses within Wildwood were built 1955 to 1956. J.J. Owens and Company developed Wildwood. Like other planned neighborhoods of the time in North Charleston, Wildwood was designed to provide housing for the growing number of military and civilian employees working at the Navy Yard, Army Ordnance Depot, and the Charleston Airforce Base. At present, Wildwood maintains its original configuration.

The houses in Wildwood are Minimal Traditional single-family dwellings. The Wildwood resources are one-story, wood-frame dwellings predominantly clad in wood shingle or synthetic siding, with lateral gable roofs clad in asphalt shingle. Though current materials and details differ from house to house, it is likely that the buildings were all constructed using the same floor plan and a few material choices, such as wood shingle exteriors. The Wildwood resources all have wide overhanging eaves across the front façade. Another feature common among the resources is a set of stairs leading to a roofless stoop at the entry bay. Many of the houses retain original two-over-two double-hung windows, some are paired, or in ribbons of three.

The dwellings identified as representative examples in the architectural APE of Wildwood are Minimal Traditional cottages constructed in 1955 and 1956 and one garage (Charleston County GIS data). The resources are shown in Figures 6.38-39. Figure 6.40 presents Sanders' (1955a) plat of a portion of Wildwood. Figure 6.41 provides recent streetscape images of Wildwood.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of Wildwood neighborhood (SHPO Site No. 8403) with respect to

Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.3). The architectural APE includes approximately eight acres of the approximately 37-acre Wildwood neighborhood. Wildwood is an example of a common post-World War II neighborhood in North Charleston. At present, the neighborhood maintains its current configuration. However, Wildwood has witnessed a high-level of material change to its resources including replacement windows and doors, replacement exterior cladding, visible additions, and some change to fenestration patterns. Therefore, we recommend the Wildwood neighborhood and all associated architectural resources in the architectural APE not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management.



Figure 6.38 SHPO Site No. 8403.01 (2435 Eagle Drive), facing southeast (top), and SHPO Site No. 8403.02 (2429 Falcon Road), facing southeast (bottom), representative of houses in Wildwood.



Figure 6.39 SHPO Site No. 8403.03 (2430 Falcon Road), facing northwest (top), and SHPO Site No. 8403.04 (2430 Falcon Road detached garage), facing west in Wildwood.

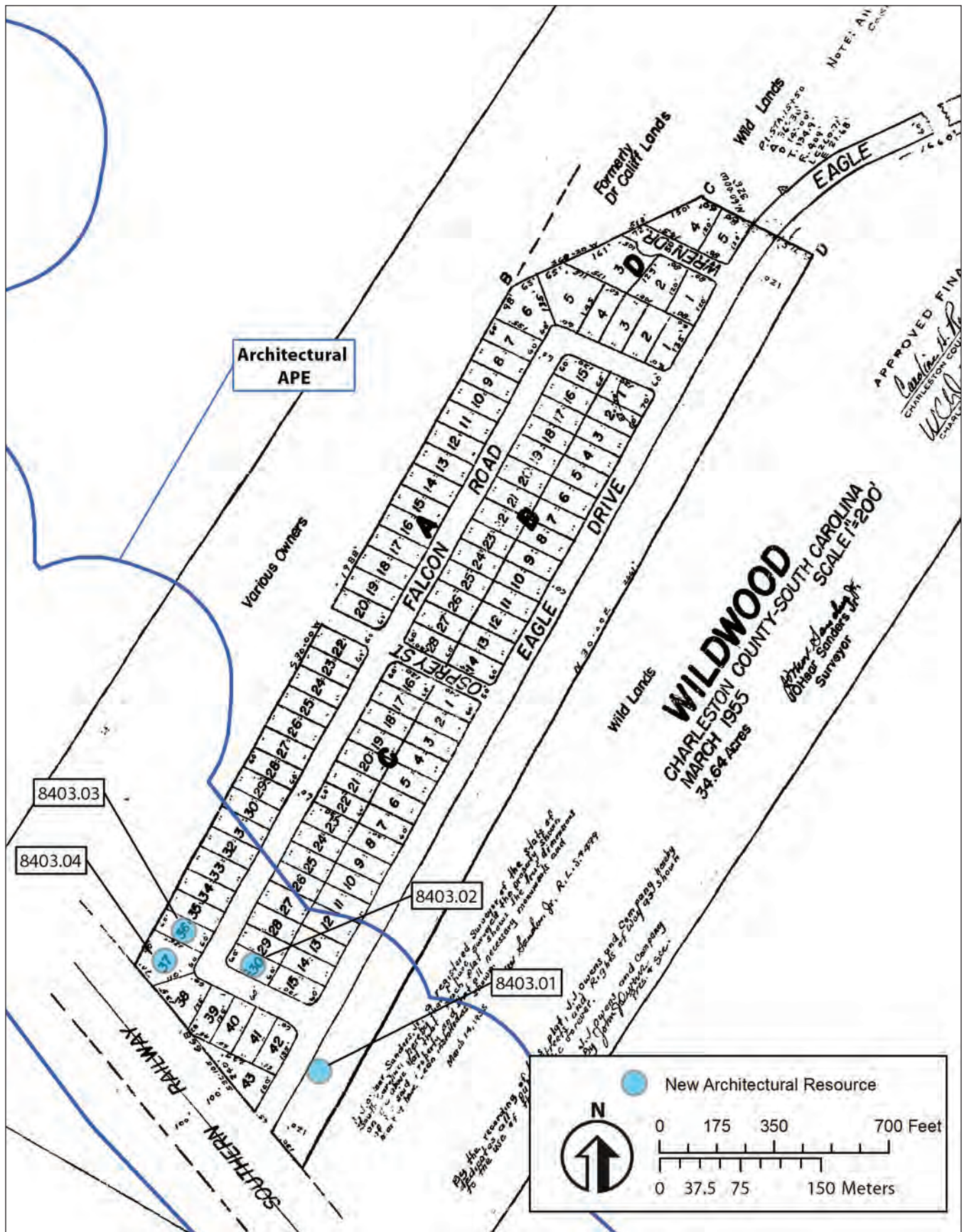


Figure 6.40 Plat of Wildwood (Sanders 1955).



Figure 6.41 Streetscape images of Wildwood: Falcon Road, facing northeast (top); Eagle Drive from Osprey, facing southwest (bottom).

6.4 Summary

Brockington conducted an intensive architectural survey of the architectural APE on December 16, 2020, February 2-3, 2021, and March 8, 2021. The architectural APE covers approximately 947.5 acres, extending 3.96 miles from Palmetto Commerce Parkway southeast to a point 950 ft south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection (Figure 6.1). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAAH (2018) survey practice, the architectural investigations consisted of driving all roads within the architectural APE to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Investigators photographed and recorded buildings, structures, objects, and districts at least 45 years of age within the architectural APE. Brockington took at least two digital photographs of each resource, including the façade or an oblique with the façade of each resource. The investigators documented and recorded resources via the public ROW. All architectural resources are recorded on the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms (Appendix D).

The architectural APE contains 64 architectural resources, including two previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) and 62 newly recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385-6387, 6389-6406, 8400-8403, and 8408). Previously recorded SHPO Site No. 5089 is no longer extant. Newly recorded architectural resources include portions of four historic residential neighborhoods (SHPO Site Nos. 6385, 6386, 6401, and 8403) and 17 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385.01-6385.04, 6386.01-6386.03, 6401.01-6401.06, and 8403.01-8403.04); two historic apartment complexes (SHPO Site Nos. 6396 and 6402) and 15 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.09 and 6402.01-6402.06); and an additional 24 individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1856.01, 6387, 6389-6395, 6397, 6397.01, 6398, 6398.01, 6399, 6400, 6403-6406, 8400, 8400.01, 8401, 8402, and 8408). We recommend all 64 of these architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. These architectural resources warrant no further management.

7.0 Project Summary

7.1 Project Description and Setting

7.1.1 Project Description

From December 1, 2020 to March 8, 2021, Brockington conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the PCP3 Project in North Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for Stantec in advance of proposed road construction activities. Stantec is providing design and engineering services for the proposed PCP3 Project on behalf of Charleston County. Stantec subcontracted Brockington to provide cultural resources consulting services. This survey provides compliance with federal regulations concerning the management of historic properties (sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects listed on or eligible for the NRHP) that may be affected through highway construction as per Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended in 1983 (49 USC 303); the NEPA of 1969, as amended (PL 91-190, 42 USC 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended by PL 94-52, July 3, 1975, PL 94-83, August 9, 1975; and PL 97-258, § 4(b), September 13, 1982); and the NHPA of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665; 54 USC 300101 et seq.).

7.1.2 Project Setting

Charleston County proposes to construct an approximately 6.2-km (3.9-mile) four-lane roadway, linking Palmetto Commerce Parkway north of Ashley Phosphate Road to West Aviation Avenue near Remount Road. Specifically, the proposed PCP3 Project footprint covers 68.2 hectares (168.5 acres), extending 6.2 km (3.9 miles) south from Palmetto Commerce Parkway to a point 200 m (656 feet) south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. The proposed PCP3 Project extends through mixed commercial, industrial, and residential areas of North Charleston. Portions of the PCP3 Project footprint intersect with the CCAA's General Aviation facility, the JBC Charleston AFB campus, the Dominion EOC, and the Pepperdam Park industrial park. The NS Railroad corridor parallels the PCP3 Project footprint. The proposed project will include improvements along several existing streets, including Palmetto Commerce Parkway, Ashley Phosphate Road, Pepperdam Avenue, East and West Spartan

Boulevard, Perimeter Road, Ivey Drive, Midland Park Road, Ward Avenue, Raymond Avenue, Alston Avenue, Azaline Drive, Eagle Drive, West Aviation Avenue, Remount Road, and Air Park Road.

7.2 Cultural Resources Survey Results

7.2.1 Project Area and Areas of Potential Effect

Cultural resources survey of the PCP3 Project included background research, field investigations (archaeological and architectural survey), and laboratory investigations. The current investigation incorporates the findings of a 2014 survey conducted by Brockington on behalf of Charleston County. The Project Area includes the archaeological and architectural APEs. The archaeological APE is the same as the PCP3 Project footprint, described above, while the architectural APE extends 91 m (300 ft) outside the archaeological APE and Project footprint. The archaeological and architectural APEs cover 68.2 and 383.4 hectares (168.5 and 947.5 acres), respectively.

7.2.2 Background Research

Background research indicates that previous investigations have identified two archaeological sites (Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2486) and two historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) in the Project Area. One previously recorded historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 5089) mapped in the Project Area is no longer extant.

7.2.3 Archaeological Survey Results

Brockington conducted the archaeological survey in two field sessions: December 1-3, 2020 and January 11-12, 2021. Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the archaeological APE, following South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Archaeological survey included shovel testing and surface inspection across undeveloped and previously unsurveyed areas in the archaeological APE and surface inspection of the architectural APE for above-ground cultural landscape features. Approximately 26.44 hectares (65.3 acres) of the archaeological APE was developed, disturbed, or

wetlands. No shovel tests were excavated in these areas; instead, these areas were surface inspected. Previous investigations covered 10.65 hectares (26.3 acres) of the archaeological APE. In 2014, under a previous contract with Charleston County, Brockington investigators covered five areas in the current archaeological APE totaling 12.83 hectares (31.7 acres). In 2021, we surveyed 14 additional areas covering a total of 18.28 hectares (45.2 acres).

During the current investigation, we revisited three previously recorded archaeological resources (Sites 38CH1022 and 38CH2486 and Isolate 2014) and identified two new archaeological resources (Site 38CH2647 and Isolate 2021) in the archaeological APE. In addition, we identified one cemetery (Sunset Memorial Gardens [Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388]) and seven cultural landscape features (SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, 8404.03, 8405, and 8406, and 8407) in the architectural APE. Site 38CH2486 is a multicomponent scatter of pre-contact ceramic artifacts and late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century artifacts located in the northern portion of the archaeological APE. Isolate 2014 consists of one temporally non-diagnostic pre-contact sherd. Isolate 2021 consists of two unidentifiable square nails. Site 38CH2647 and SHPO Site Nos. 8405 and 8406 are cultural resources associated with mid-twentieth-century US Army activities on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. SHPO Site No. 8407 is an abandoned railroad line located in the southern portion of the Project Area. Site 38CH2486 and 38CH2647, Isolates 2014 and 2021, and SHPO Site Nos. 8405, 8407, and 8407 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management. Sunset Memorial Gardens (Site 38CH2648/SHPO Site No. 6388) is a cemetery located in the northern portion of the Project Area. While the cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, all cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03 are components of the André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement Site (SHPO Site No. 8404), located on Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024 in the southern portion of the Project Area. Documentation of cultural re-

sources on JBC property required ROE and ARPA permits from JBC and the USAF, which are attached in Appendix A. Site 38CH1022 is a surface/subsurface scatter of post-contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts and pre-contact ceramic artifacts located in the southern portion of the archaeological APE. During the current investigation, we expanded the Site 38CH1022 site boundary from 2,368 m² to 11,540 m² (0.59 to 2.85 acres). The major component at Site 38CH1022 is an early-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century subsurface artifact scatter associated with the Woods Plantation settlement and André Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement. Minor components include an unknown pre-contact scatter and an artifact scatter associated with a mid-twentieth-century US Army housing complex. SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are ditches associated with the former botanical garden. SHPO Site 8404 represents the intact remnants of André Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, including Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03. SHPO Site No. 8404 covers 3.3 hectares (8.1 acres) of Dominion Parcel 4750000025 and JBC Parcel 4750000024. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404, 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01, 8404.02, and 8404.03 are contributing elements of SHPO Site No. 8404. SHPO Site No. 8404 and its contributing elements should be preserved in place. If these cultural resources cannot be preserved in place, then Charleston County should consult with the SHPO and other stakeholders regarding a mitigation strategy.

7.2.4 Architectural Survey Results

Brockington conducted an intensive architectural survey of the architectural APE on December 16, 2020, February 2-3, 2021, and March 8, 2021. The architectural APE covers approximately 947.5 acres, extending 3.96 miles from Palmetto Commerce Parkway southeast to a point 950 ft south of the Air Park Road and Remount Road intersection. In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAAH (2018) survey practice, the architectural investigations consisted of driving all roads within the architectural APE to identify any potential historic architectural resources. Investigators photographed

and recorded buildings, structures, objects, and districts at least 45 years of age within the architectural APE. Brockington took at least two digital photographs of each resource, including the façade or an oblique with the façade of each resource. The investigators documented and recorded resources via the public ROW. All architectural resources are recorded on the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms (Appendix D).

The architectural APE contains 64 architectural resources, including two previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 276-1854 and 276-1856) and 62 newly recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385-6387, 6389-6406, 8400-8403, and 8408). Previously recorded SHPO Site No. 5089 is no longer extant. Newly recorded architectural resources include portions of four historic residential neighborhoods (SHPO Site Nos. 6385, 6386, 6401, and 8403) and 17 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6385.01-6385.04, 6386.01-6386.03, 6401.01-6401.06, and 8403.01-8403.04); two historic apartment complexes (SHPO Site Nos. 6396 and 6402) and 15 associated individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 6396.01-6396.09 and 6402.01-6402.06); and an additional 24 individual architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1856.01, 6387, 6389-6395, 6397, 6397.01, 6398, 6398.01, 6399, 6400, 6403-6406, 8400, 8400.01, 8401, 8402, and 8408). We recommend all 64 of these architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. These architectural resources warrant no further management.

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Appendix A

Project Permits

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

RIGHT OF ENTRY

To

CHARLESTON COUNTY

To USE PROPERTY LOCATED

ON

JOINT BASE CHARLESTON

PREAMBLE

THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE hereby grants to **Charleston County**, for a period of **six months**, beginning on **the 628 ABW/CC signature date**, but revocable at the will of the Secretary of the Air Force, a Right of Entry to allow entry of Grantee, its officers, employees, agents, and invitees upon that certain property at Joint Base Charleston, as described on **Exhibit A** and shown on **Exhibit B**, both attached hereto and made a part of this Right of Entry at Michaux Gardens. This Right of Entry is to be used only for the purpose of **archaeological surveying**. The Air Force and the Grantee may be referred to as "Parties" or separately as a "Party."

THIS RIGHT OF ENTRY is granted subject to the following conditions:

1. The exercise of the privileges hereby granted shall be without cost or expense to the Government, under the general supervision and subject to the approval of the Installation Commander, or his designated representative, and such reasonable rules and regulations as the Commander may prescribe from time to time.
2. This Right of Entry shall be exercised only at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice to the Commander's representative on site, currently Alfred Walker, Real Property Officer (RPO). Prior to entering the property, the Grantee will notify the Commander's representative by telephone at (843)-963-1452. One or more of Grantee's employees, agents, or representatives shall accompany Grantee's invitees while they are on the property.

3. Any property of the Government damaged or destroyed by the Grantee, its officers, employees, agents, or invitees incident to the exercise of the privileges herein granted shall be promptly repaired or replaced by the Grantee to the satisfaction of the Director, or in lieu of such repair or replacement, the Grantee shall, if so required by the Director, pay to the Government money in an amount sufficient to compensate for the loss sustained by the Government by reason of such damage to or destruction of Government property.

4. The Government shall not be responsible for damages to property or injuries to persons which may arise from or be incident to the exercise of the privileges granted under this Right of Entry, or for damages to the property of the Grantee or for damages to the property or injuries to the person of the Grantee's officers, employees, agents, or others who may be on the property at their invitation or the invitation of any one of them, arising from governmental activities on the property.

a. The Grantee agrees to assume all risks of loss or damage to property and injury or death to persons by reason of the exercise of the privileges granted herein and expressly waives all claims against the Government for any such loss, damage, personal injury or death occurring as a consequence of the conduct of activities under this Right of Entry. The Grantee further agrees, to the extent permitted by State law, to indemnify, save, hold harmless, and defend the Government against all suits, fines, claims, or actions of any sort resulting from, related to, or arising out of any activities conducted under or pursuant to this Right of Entry. This provision shall survive the expiration or termination or revocation of this Right of Entry.

b. The Grantee shall carry adequate liability and indemnity insurance to protect the Government against claims for bodily injury or death and for damage to property resulting from the activities of the Grantee under this Right of Entry. The insurer shall have no right of subrogation against the Government. The Grantee shall furnish the Government a letter of assurance relating to the adequacy of its liability and indemnity insurance coverage.

5. No alterations or construction will be done under the privileges of this Right of Entry.

6. The routes of ingress and egress for the Grantee, its officers, employees, and agents, shall be under the supervision of the Air Force caretaker representative to ensure compliance with established security procedures.

7. The Grantee will comply with the provisions of all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations.

8. The Grantee will be solely responsible for compliance with all applicable environmental laws or other legal requirements in conjunction with its exercise of the privileges granted under this Right of Entry, including any taxes, fees, permits, fines, penalties, or other requirements or costs associated with any environmental compliance or violations related to its operations. The Grantee shall promptly take all steps necessary to clean up, abate, remove, or remediate any contamination for which it is responsible, including proper notification to regulatory authorities, and will promptly notify the Commander of any such events.

9. The Grantee shall comply with the Joint Base Charleston spill prevention control and countermeasure plan, and hazardous materials/wastes plan.

10. All tools, equipment, and other property taken upon or placed upon the property by the Grantee shall remain the property of the Grantee and will be removed by the Grantee upon expiration of this Right of Entry in accordance with Paragraph 12 below. The Grantee shall be solely responsible for securing its tools, equipment, and other personal property on the property.

11. This Right of Entry may be relinquished by the Grantee on two (2) business days' written notice to the Commander.

12. On or before the date of expiration of this Right of Entry, or its revocation, or its relinquishment by the Grantee, the Grantee shall, within such reasonable time as the Secretary of the Air Force may designate, remove all its personal property therefrom. If the Grantee shall fail or neglect to remove its property, then at the option of the Secretary of the Air Force, such property shall either become the property of the Government without compensation therefor, or the Secretary of the Air Force may cause the property to be removed at the expense of the Grantee, and no claim for damages against the Government or its officers or agents shall be created by or made on account of such removal and restoration.

13. No written communication under this Right of Entry shall be of any effect unless it is signed by the duly authorized representative of the Party giving such communication and delivered to the appropriate Party recipient as shown below.

a. Written communications to the Grantee shall be delivered by hand or by regular mail addressed:

4045 Bridge View Dr. Ste. C204
N. Charleston, SC 29405

b. Written communications to the Government shall be delivered by hand or by regular mail addressed:

210 W. Stewart Ave.
JB Charleston, SC 29404

14. Nothing in this Right of Entry shall be deemed to release the Government from any liability it may have for cleanup, abatement, removal, or remediation of existing environmental problems under any applicable Federal or State environmental laws or regulations or to obligate the Grantee to undertake such actions or make the Grantee liable therefor under this Right of Entry.

15. The Grantee has inspected and knows the condition of the property. It is understood that the Air Force is granting this Right of Entry without any representation or obligation on the part of the Government to make any alterations, repairs, or improvements to the property.

16. The Grantee will reimburse the Government for any utilities and services the Government provides to the Grantee during the existence of this Right of Entry. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees that the Government is under no obligation to furnish any utilities or services.

17. The Grantee shall not remove or disturb, or cause or permit to be removed or disturbed, any historical, archeological, architectural, or other cultural artifacts, relics, vestiges, remains, or objects of antiquity. In the event such items are discovered on the property, the Grantee shall immediately notify the Commander and protect the site and the material from further disturbance until the Director gives written approval to proceed.

18. The Grantee shall not discriminate against any person because of race, color, age, sex, religion, handicap, or national origin in the conduct of its activities hereunder.

19. This Right of Entry is effective only insofar as the rights of the Government in the property involved is concerned, and the Grantee shall obtain such permission as may be necessary on account of any other existing rights.

20. The Government may authorize use of the property by others, subject to all of the terms and conditions of this Right of Entry. The Grantee may not authorize use of the property by others. Use of the property by others shall not relieve the Grantee of any of its obligations hereunder.

21. This Right of Entry may only be extended, modified, or amended by mutual agreement of the Parties in writing and signed by a duly authorized representative of each of the respective Parties hereto.

22. This Right of Entry may not be transferred or assigned except as expressly provided otherwise herein.

This Right of Entry is not subject to Title 10 U.S.C. § 2662.

(Remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand by direction of the Secretary of the Air Force this 23 day of September, 2020.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
by the Secretary of the Air Force

GREENE.MARC.E.1 Digitally signed by
BY: 046843092 GREENE.MARC.E.1046843092
Date: 2020.09.23 08:06:48 -0400
MARC E. GREENE, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 628th Air Base Wing

10th This Right of Entry, together with all its terms and conditions, is hereby accepted this
day of October, 2020.



Richard Turner, P.E.
Charleston County
Deputy Director of Public Works

Exhibit A

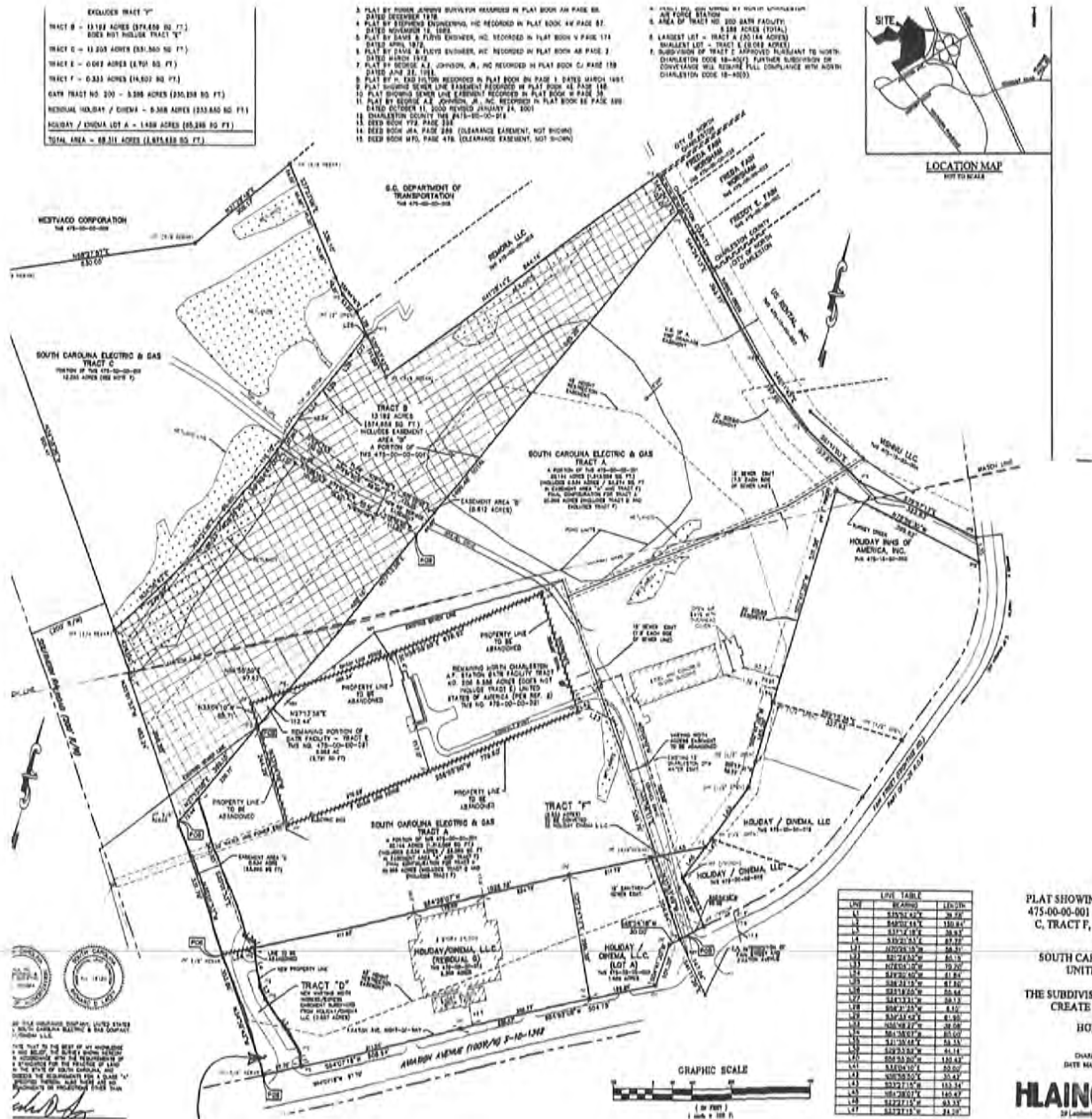
All that certain piece, parcel, or lot of land, lying and being in the City of North Charleston, Charleston County, State of South Carolina, known as "Tract B", containing 13.192 acres, as shown on a drawing by HLA Inc. titled, "PLAT SHOWING THE SUBDIVISION OF TMS NO. 475-00-00-001 INTO TRACT A, TRACT B, TRACT C, TRACT F, AND A 65' SERVICE EASEMENT ACROSS TRACT B PROPERTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SUBDIVISION OF TMS NO. 475-00-00-012 TO CREATE TRACT D AND RESIDUAL G PROPERTY OF HOLIDAY CINEMA, L.L.C.", dated May 23, 2007, recorded October 15, 2007 in Book EL at pages 109 and 110, and having the following metes and bounds.

Commencing from a IPF 5/8" REBAR at the northeast intersection of Aviation Avenue (S-10-1342) and Southern Railroad, thence running along the eastern right-of-way of Southern Railroad and the lands of Holiday / Cinema, LLC in a direction of N34°59'43"W for a distance of 303.86' to an IPF 5/8" REBAR, thence continuing the eastern right-of-way of Southern Railroad in a direction of N35°01'53"W for a distance of 331.78' to an IPF 5/8" REBAR, this being the point of beginning for "Tract B", thence continuing along the eastern right-of-way of Southern Railroad and the lands of South Carolina Electric & Gas (Tract B on said plat) in a direction of N35°01'53"W for a distance of 483.24' to an IPF 3/4" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of South Carolina Electric & Gas (Tract C on said plat) in a direction of N34°56'42"E for a distance of 279.37' to an IPS 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and continuing along the lands of South Carolina Electric & Gas in a direction of N24°11'16"E for a distance of 86.33' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N26°26'55"E for a distance of 95.25' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N29°53'52"E for a distance of 44.14' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N24°47'00"E for a distance of 116.10' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N21°24'52"E for a distance of 80.15' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N29°20'40"E for a distance of 61.84' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N26°32'15"E for a distance of 67.60' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N25°19'55"E for a distance of 55.44' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N24°13'21"E for a distance of 59.13' to a CALCULATED POINT, thence continuing in a direction of N58°31'25"E for a distance of 6.10' to an IPS 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of Remora LLC in a direction of S39°33'42"E for a distance of 111.08' to an IPF 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of Remora LLC in a direction of N41°28'14"E for a distance of 844.14' to an IPS 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of Freda Fain Worsham in a direction of S44°24'13"E for a distance of 103.01' to an IPS 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of South Carolina Electric & Gas in a direction S27°13'58"W for a total distance of 1499.48' to an IPS 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of United States of America in a direction of S56°55'50"W for a distance of 97.67' to an IPF 5/8" REBAR, thence continuing in a direction of

S33°04'10"E for a distance of 55.71' to an IPS 5/8" REBAR, thence turning and running along the lands of South Carolina Electric & Gas in a direction of S27°13'58"W for a distance of 302.15' to an IPF 5/8" REBAR, the point of beginning, and containing 13.192 acres, more or less.

(Remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Exhibit B



No.: **JBC 19-001**

United States Department of Defense
PERMIT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

To conduct archeological work on US Air Force lands under the authority of:

X The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) and its regulations (32 CFR 229).

1. Permit issued to Brockington and Assoc.	2. Under application dated
3. Address 498 Wando Park Boulevard, Suite 700 Mt. Pleasant SC 29464	4. Telephone number(s) 843 881-3128, ext 16 843 200-8757, Cell
	5. E-mail address(es) davidbaluha@brockington.org
6. Name of Permit Administrator Keith Thompson Telephone number(s): 843 794-7335 843 640-4058 Email address(es): keith.thompson.2@us.af.mil	7. Name of Principal Investigator(s) David Baluha Telephone number(s): 843 881-3128, ext 16 843 200-8757, Cell Email address: davidbaluha@brockington.org
8. Name of Field Director(s) authorized to carry out field projects Same as Block 7	
Telephone number(s): Email address(es):	
9. Activity authorized - Charleston County is proposing to construct the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 (PCP3) project, a portion of which could extend through Joint Base Charleston Parcel 4750000024 if approved. This parcel contains the location of the Andre Michaux Botanical Gardens, state registered historic site 38CH1022. This investigation is in support of effects assessment on a historic property under the stewardship of a federal agency pursuant to 54USC306108 and 36 CFR800. Below is a summary of proposed work. Additionally, a detailed scope of proposed work and a map showing the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is attached. <u>Surface Inspection</u> The first task will be surface inspection of all lands inside the Michaux Triangle and the adjacent parcel. If any cultural features (e.g., brick scatters, earthen berms, timbers) are identified they will be noted, photographed, and flagged in the field. This task will take the Principal Investigator one day and can be conducted concurrently with the other tasks. <u>Subsurface Investigations</u> Subsurface investigations will include the hand excavation of (one-foot diameter) shovel tests and (two-by-two foot) column samples. Each shovel test and column sample will be excavated into sterile subsoil (probably 1.5-2.5 feet below the ground surface). Unless kept for laboratory processing, all fill from the shovel tests and column samples will be screened through ¼ inch wire mesh screens in an attempt to recover artifacts. All shovel tests and column samples will be backfilled upon completion. A total of 168 shovel tests at 50-foot intervals across the southern half of Parcel 4750000024 will be excavated. Additionally, three column samples will be	

excavated and samples collected for archaeobotanical, geoarchaeological, and palynological testing. In 2014, Brockington archaeologists excavated a total of 18 shovel tests at 50-foot intervals in the southern portion of Parcel 4750000024. These shovel tests will be incorporated into the current investigation. A subcontractor may be hired to process these samples and provide a report. This task will take a crew of four three days to complete.

Mapping

The location of all shovel tests and column samples will be plotted in GIS and uploaded onto a sub-meter accurate GPS. Select locations will be marked at the beginning of the field investigations for reference. All surface inspection finds, remote sensing anomalies, and positive shovel tests and column samples will be flagged in the field and mapping with the GPS. A detailed plan of these investigations will be kept in the field and presented in the report. This task will take the Principal Investigator one day to complete.

Any archaeological survey submitted to JBCHS will follow the specifications for archaeological survey and GIS mapping and curation, etc. as defined in the JBCHS ICRMP. At a minimum, the GIS data resulting from the survey will be submitted in the format of the most current SDSFIE standard data set.

Laboratory Investigations

Artifacts and soil samples from Joint Base Charleston property will be taken to Mount Pleasant, South Carolina laboratory. Recovered artifacts will be washed, identified, and packaged in accordance with standards established by the SC State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The soil samples will be prepared for delivery to archaeobotanical, geoarchaeological, or palynological subconsultant.

All materials would be owned by the federal government and would be returned or delivered to curation facility at the conclusion of this project.

A written report must be submitted to the installation commander within 45 days of the conclusion of each field season stating the designated areas investigated and a brief summary of the findings. This is required to preclude re-investigation of the same area in the future. The following information shall be included in the report:

- Identification of the specific permit(s) under which all work was performed.
- A description of field methods, the intensity of the inspection method, and the surface conditions at the site(s), together with the names of individuals employed in actual field work and the commencement and termination dates of field work.
- Statement of what work had been accomplished under the permit.
- The significance of the identified archaeological resources, if any, and their potential for contributing data concerning archaeological problems of the project area, including descriptions and maps showing their relationship to the permitted area. Sites which may warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places will be so identified.
- A completed Site Inventory Form, in the format for the appropriate State, for each site found, as well as appropriate maps indicating the location of each site.
- A catalog and evaluation of all objects collected.

Report will be coordinated with SHPO and tribes for concurrence, as appropriate.

10. On lands described as follows

Property located off of the end of Runway 21 across S. Aviation Avenue and the railroad tracks.

11. During the duration of the project From 11/01/19 To 12/28/19

12. Name and address of the curatorial facility in which collections, records, data, photographs, and other documents resulting from work under this permit shall be deposited for permanent preservation on behalf of the United States Government.

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA)
1321 Pendleton Street

Columbia SC 29208	
13. Permittee is required to observe the listed standard permit conditions and the special permit conditions attached.	
14. Signature and title of approving official: WAYNE C. KINSEL, Lt Col, USAF	15. Date

16. Standard Permit Conditions

- a. This permit is subject to all applicable provisions of 36 CFR 800, 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10, and applicable departmental and policies and procedures, which are made a part hereof.
- b. The permittee and this permit are subject to all other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to the public lands and resources.
- c. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and shall not affect the ability of the Air Force to use, lease or permit the use of lands subject to this permit for any purpose.
- d. This permit may not be assigned or transferred.
- e. This permit may be suspended or terminated for breach of any condition or for management purposes at the discretion of the approving official, upon written notice.
- f. This permit is issued for the term specified in 11 above.
- g. Archeological project design, literature review, development of the regional historic context framework, site evaluation, and recommendations for subsequent investigations must be developed with direct involvement of an archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation; fieldwork must be overseen by an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation.
- h. Permittee shall immediately request that the approving official (14. above) make a modification to accommodate any change in an essential condition of the permit, including individuals named and the nature, location, purpose, and time of authorized work, and shall without delay notify the approving official of any other changes affecting the permit or regarding information submitted as part of the application for the permit. Failure to do so may result in permit suspension or revocation.
- i. Permittee may request permit extension, in writing, at any time prior to expiration of the term of the permit, specifying a limited, definite amount of time required to complete permitted work.
- j. Any correspondence about this permit or work conducted under its authority must cite the permit number. Any publication of results of work conducted under the authority of this permit must cite the approving installation and the permit number. JB Chas would like to review all draft publications before final version is published.
- k. Permittee shall submit a copy of any published journal article and any published or unpublished report, paper, and manuscript resulting from the permitted work (apart from those required in items o. and p., below), to the approving official and the appropriate official of the approved curatorial facility (item 12 above). Additionally, copies of all reports, correspondence etc. must be provided to the permit administrator listed in Block 6 of the permit.
- l. Prior to beginning any fieldwork under the authority of this permit, the permittee, following the affected bureau's policies and procedures, shall contact the field office manager responsible for administering the lands involved to obtain further instructions. POC is listed in Block 6 above.
- m. Permittee may request a review, in writing to the official concerned, of any disputed decision regarding inclusion of specific terms and conditions or the modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit, setting out reasons for believing that the decision should be reconsidered.
- n. Permittee shall not be released from requirements of this permit until all outstanding obligations have been satisfied, whether or not the term of the permit has expired. Permittee may be subject to civil penalties for violation of any term or condition of this permit.
- o. Permittee shall submit a clean, edited draft final report to the agency official for review to insure conformance with standards, guidelines, regulations, and all stipulations of the permit. The schedule for submitting the draft shall be determined by the agency official.

16. Standard Permit Conditions (continued)

- p. Permittee shall submit a final report to the approving official not later than 180 days after completion of fieldwork. If the size or nature of fieldwork merits, the approving official may authorize a longer timeframe for the submission of the final report as specified in Special Permit Condition q.
- q. The permittee agrees to keep the specific location of sensitive resources confidential. Sensitive resources include threatened species, endangered species, and rare species, archeological sites, caves, fossil sites, minerals, commercially valuable resources, and sacred ceremonial sites.
- r. Permittee shall deposit all artifacts, samples and collections, as applicable, and original or clear copies of all records, data, photographs, and other documents, resulting from work conducted under this permit, with the curatorial facility named in item 12, above, not later than 90 days after the date the final report is submitted to the approving official. Not later than 180 days after the final report is submitted, permittee shall provide the approving official with a catalog and evaluation of all materials deposited with the curatorial facility, including the facility's accession and/or catalog numbers.
- s. Permittee shall provide the approving official with a confirmation that artifacts and samples collected under this permit were deposited with the approved curatorial facility, signed by an authorized curatorial facility official, stating the date materials were deposited, and the type, number and condition of the collected museum objects deposited at the facility.
- t. Permittee shall not disclose archaeological site locational information, collected under the authority of this permit, to any other entity, public or private, at any time, except with the specific approval of the Federal permitting agency. The permittee shall not publish, in printed format, on the internet, on film, or through other methods, without the approving official's prior permission, any locational or other identifying archeological site information that could compromise the Government's protection and management of archeological sites.
- u. For excavations, permittee shall consult the OSHA excavation standards which are contained in 29 CFR §1926.650, §1926.651 and §1926.652. For questions regarding these standards contact the local area OSHA office, OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA, or the OSHA website at <http://www.osha.gov>.
- v. Special Permit Conditions attached to this permit are made a part hereof.

17. Special Permit Conditions

- a. Permittee shall allow the approving official and or their representatives, full access to the work area specified in this permit at any time the permittee is in the field, for purposes of examining the work area and any recovered materials and related records.
- b. Permittee shall cease work upon discovering any human remains and shall immediately notify the approving official. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until the authorized official has given permission.
- c. Permittee shall backfill all subsurface test exposures and excavation units as soon as possible after recording the results before progressing to next test area, and shall restore them as closely as reasonable to the original contour.
- d. Permittee shall not use mechanized equipment unless authorized by the agency official or a designee in additional specific conditions associated with this permit.
- e. Permittee shall take precautions to protect livestock, wildlife, the public, or other users of Air Force lands from accidental injury in any excavation unit.
- f. Permittee shall not conduct any flint knapping or lithic replication experiments at any archeological site, aboriginal quarry source, or non-site location that might be mistaken for an archeological site as a result of such experiments.
- g. Permittee shall perform the fieldwork authorized in this permit in a way that does not impede or interfere with other legitimate uses of Air Force lands, except when the authorized officer specifically provides otherwise.
- h. Permittee shall restrict vehicular activity to existing roads and trails unless the authorized officer provides otherwise.
- i. Permittee shall keep disturbance to the minimum area consistent with the nature and purpose of the fieldwork.
- j. Permittee shall not cut or otherwise damage living trees unless the authorized officer gives permission.
- k. Permittee shall take precautions at all times to prevent wildfire. Permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused by the permittee's negligence. Permittee may not burn debris without the authorized officer's specific permission.
- l. Permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent or minimize scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed.
- m. Permittee shall not disturb resource management facilities within the permit area, such as fences, reservoirs, and other improvements, without the authorized officer's approval. Where disturbance is necessary, permittee shall return the facility to its prior condition, as determined by the authorized officer.
- n. Permittee shall remove temporary stakes and/or flagging, which the permittee has installed, upon completion of fieldwork.
- o. Permittee shall clean all camp and work areas before leaving the permit area. Permittee shall take precautions to prevent littering or pollution on public lands, waterways, and adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.
- p. Permittee shall submit the preliminary report within 60 days of completion of any episode of fieldwork.
- q. Permittee shall submit the final report within 180 days after completion of fieldwork..
- r. Permittee shall submit progress reports every month over the duration of the project.
- s. Permittee shall submit appropriate completed Site Recordation forms to the authorized officer along with the final report. These records shall not be bound and shall be separate from the fieldwork reports.
- t. Reports must meet professional standards and the format required by the Air Force.
- u. If the permittee suspects on the basis of odor, soil staining, or the presence of abandoned containers that an area may be contaminated with environmentally hazardous materials, the permittee shall stay clear of that area to avoid potentially harmful exposure. Within one day of the discovery, the permittee shall report the location and nature of the suspected contamination to the authorized officer.
- v. Permittee should recommend determinations of eligibility or non-eligibility for parts of the property after completion of the background research and shovel testing. These would be "preliminary" recommendations in the completion-of-fieldwork letter to Joint Base Charleston. Fully justified recommendations should be in a section of the draft report, which Joint Base Charleston would send to SHPO for review and concurrence.
- w. GIS map overlays of research area is hereby incorporated as requirements to be completed by permittee. Maps should be in a format compatible with the JB Chas GIS system. Requirements can be obtained from JB Chas Geobase office at 843-963-1403.

From: [THOMPSON, KEITH M JR GS-11 USAF AMC 628 CES/CEIE](#)
To: [David Baluha](#)
Cc: [Sizemore, Marcus](#); [LARIMER, TERRENCE C GS-12 USAF AMC 628 CES/CEIE](#); [LEWIS, BARRY K GS-13 USAF AMC 628 CES/CEIE](#)
Subject: RE: SIGNATURE REQUESTED: RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR JB CHARLESTON - PCP3 PROJECT
Date: Monday, November 16, 2020 1:41:49 PM

Dave,

Per your e-mail request below, please consider this e-mail as an extension of the original ARPA permit that was issued to you for investigation activities at the Michaux Gardens site. This extension will expire on 2-28-21.

If I can be of any further assistance, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Thanks,
Keith

Keith M. Thompson, Jr.
Conservation Program Manager
Joint Base Charleston

Desk: (843) 794-7335

From: David Baluha <DaveBaluha@brockingtoncrm.com>
Sent: Friday, November 6, 2020 12:40 PM
To: THOMPSON, KEITH M JR GS-11 USAF AMC 628 CES/CEIE <keith.thompson.2@us.af.mil>
Cc: Sizemore, Marcus <Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] FW: SIGNATURE REQUESTED: RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR JB CHARLESTON - PCP3 PROJECT

Keith,

I hope you are doing well and staying healthy and safe. Marcus Sizemore from Stantec forwarded me the signed Right of Entry Permit ([ROE] see attached) to conduct archaeological survey on the Michaux Parcel at JBC. We will need to extend the ARPA permit from Monday (11/9) through February (2/28/2021) or the end of the ROE permit (I believe 6 months) just in case any more delays happen. Please provide the ARPA permit extension at your earliest convenience. Let me know if you need more information from us.

Sincerely,

Dave

From: Sizemore, Marcus <Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com>

Sent: Friday, November 6, 2020 10:11 AM

To: David Baluha <DaveBaluha@brockingtoncrm.com>

Subject: RE: SIGNATURE REQUESTED: RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR JB CHARLESTON - PCP3 PROJECT

Dave, attached is the ROE signed approval. What sort of timeframe are we looking at for the ARPA?

Marcus Sizemore PWS

Project Manager/Senior Environmental Scientist

Direct: 843-740-6354

Mobile: 843-718-9755

Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com

Stantec

4969 Centre Pointe Drive Suite 200

North Charleston SC 29418-6952



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Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: David Baluha <DaveBaluha@brockingtoncrm.com>

Sent: Wednesday, October 21, 2020 10:05 AM

To: Sizemore, Marcus <Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com>

Cc: Simmons, Jeff <Jeff.Simmons@stantec.com>; Fisher, Jim <Jim.Fisher@stantec.com>

Subject: RE: SIGNATURE REQUESTED: RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR JB CHARLESTON - PCP3 PROJECT

Marcus,

Keith Thompson said they won't reissue the ARPA permit until we get a signed ROE permit. It should only be a mere formality once that happens. We shouldn't need more than the six months already allotted.

Do you have contact information for Dominion Energy, in case we need permission to access their adjacent property?

It would be great to get shape files for the preferred alignment outside JBC property. We will try to do all the work at once.

Thanks,

Dave

From: Sizemore, Marcus <Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com>

Sent: Wednesday, October 21, 2020 6:51 AM

To: David Baluha <DaveBaluha@brockingtoncrm.com>

Cc: Simmons, Jeff <Jeff.Simmons@stantec.com>; Fisher, Jim <Jim.Fisher@stantec.com>

Subject: FW: SIGNATURE REQUESTED: RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR JB CHARLESTON - PCP3 PROJECT

Dave,

We're waiting for a signature from Charleston County and then this should be processed fairly soon. Have you heard anything from JBC on the status of the ARPA permit? This ROE is good for six months from the date of issuance, which I believe is the longest they'll issue. However, if you guys need more time please let me know and we'll work on getting it extended well before its expiration. The only item I noticed in here was they want you guys to be escorted during field work. However, the property is accessible and if it's anything like our previous visit, the JBC representative will likely not stick around the entire time.

I will pass along the signed version once we've received it. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Marcus Sizemore PWS

Project Manager/Senior Environmental Scientist

Direct: 843-740-6354

Mobile: 843-718-9755

Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com

Stantec

4969 Centre Pointe Drive Suite 200

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From: REDING, ROMNEY D GS-09 USAF AMC 628 CES/CEIAP <romney.reding.1@us.af.mil>

Sent: Tuesday, October 20, 2020 4:11 PM

To: Richard L. Turner <rturner@charlestoncounty.org>

Cc: Sizemore, Marcus <Marcus.Sizemore@stantec.com>; THOMPSON, KEITH M JR GS-11 USAF AMC 628 CES/CEIE <keith.thompson.2@us.af.mil>

Subject: SIGNATURE REQUESTED: RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR JB CHARLESTON - PCP3 PROJECT

Mr. Turner,

Your signature is requested on the attached right of entry license for the Michaux Tract archaeological survey applicable to the PCP3 Project. Once you have reviewed and signed the document, you may scan and email back to me, but the original inked copy must be returned to our office. If you have any questions, you may contact me at (843)963-3917 or Alfred Walker at (843)963-1452.

v/r,

Mrs. Romney Reding, DAFC

Realty Specialist

628th CES/CEIAP

210 W. Stewart Ave., Bldg. 721

JB Charleston, SC 29404

Comm: (843)963-3917

DSN: 673-3917

Appendix B

2014 Artifact Catalogs

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

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Site Number	Page Number
38CH2486	1 - 2
Isolate 2014	2

Site Number: 38CH2486

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
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SITE NUMBER: 38CH2486

Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E470, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	2.2	Porcelain, Flatware Body				
2	1	4.2	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Embossed Bottle Body				'C.' 'Y' Possibly Dispensory Bottle
3	2	3.6	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	4.7	Whiteware, Holloware Base				
2	1	1	Whiteware, Red Underglaze Transfer Printed Holloware Body				
3	1	0.5	Porcelain, Holloware Body				
4	2	2.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
5	2	11.2	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
6	1	6.4	Brass Shotgun Shell Cartridge				'No WINCHESTER 12 REPETER'
Provenience Number:	4 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E485, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	15	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	3	13.6	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	7.1	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
4	2	3.1	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
5	1	6.1	Unidentifiable Square Nail				

Site Number: 38CH2486

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number:	5 . 1	Shovel Test , N500, E485, 25-60 cmbs, * 300g Brick DIF					
1	1	300	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Field, Not Counted
2	1	14.1	Pearlware, Holloware Base				Partial Makers Mark
3	1	1.5	Colorless Glass Jar Lip				
4	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1.5	Colorless Glass Etched Bottle Body				'a' 'P' 'H'
6	1	3.2	Aqua Glass Bottle Body				
7	1	2.8	Brown Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:	6 . 1	Shovel Test , N470, E500, 20-60 cmbs					
1	1	2.1	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
2	1	7	Colorless Glass Painted Bottle Body				'Col'
3	1	8.9	Dentate Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Refuge		
Provenience Number:	7 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	5	Brick, Fragment				Discarded in Lab, Not Counted
2	1	12.1	Whiteware, Pink Annular Holloware				
3	1	3.4	Whiteware, Holloware Rim				
4	1	7.6	Colorless Glass Container Body				
5	4	6.4	Colorless Glass Bottle Body				
6	1	1.3	Aqua Window Glass Fragment				
7	1	0.9	Colorless Glass Jar Lip				
8	1	1.8	Plastic Button Body				
Provenience Number:	8 . 1	Shovel Test , N485, E515, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	12.4	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Body				
Provenience Number:	9 . 1	Shovel Test , N500, E515, 25-60 cmbs					
1	1	5.5	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 2014						
Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Transect 2, Shovel Test 10, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	2.7	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				

Appendix C

2021 Artifact Catalogs

Artifact Catalog

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

Table of Contents

38CH1022	1-5
5243-1	5-6
Isolate 5243-2	6

Site Number: 38CH1022							
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
SITE NUMBER: 38CH1022							
Provenience Number:	2.	1	Shovel Test , N3640951.33073425, E590578.765263883, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	6.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number:	3.	1	Shovel Test , N3640994.62487705, E590567.192970919, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	1.4	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
Provenience Number:	4.	1	Shovel Test , N3640940.45927967, E590596.929554376, 0-60 cmbs				
1	3	12.3	Terracotta, Unglazed Tile Fragment				
Provenience Number:	5.	1	Shovel Test , N3640969.49059885, E590589.35310692, 0-60 cmbs				
1	0	2	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
Provenience Number:	6.	1	Shovel Test , N3640998.43822194, E590581.777469503, 0-60 cmbs				
1	1	1.1	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Staffordshire				
Provenience Number:	7.	1	Shovel Test , N3641027.2193056, E590574.287422691, 0-50 cmbs				
1	1	21.5	Colonoware, Black Filmed Bowl Rim				
Provenience Number:	8.	1	Shovel Test , N3640973.21882559, E590603.770376868, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	1.5	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38CH1022

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	9. 1	Shovel Test , N3640987.73560237, E590600.108168612, 0-40 cmbs					
1	1	4.8	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	0.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	3.7	Unidentifiable Nail				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	10. 1	Shovel Test , N3641016.60032068, E590592.617292712, 0-35 cmbs					
1	1	2.3	Terracotta, Unglazed Flower Pot Body				
2	0	25	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
3	1	5.9	Gun Flint				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	11. 1	Shovel Test , N3641031.03187843, E590588.787857432, 0-40 cmbs					
1	0	26.4	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
2	1	2.4	Creamware, Undecorated ' Body			1762 - 1820	
3	1	2	Buffware, Undecorated Base, Staffordshire				
4	1	1.4	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
5	1	2.8	Colonoware, Burnished Body				
6	2	2.5	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
7	2	1.2	Window Glass Fragment				
8	1	3.2	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	12. 1	Shovel Test , N3641045.29772867, E590585.127994127, 0-45 cmbs					
1	1	0.5	Tin Glazed, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Body, Delft			1618 - 1802	
2	1	0.2	Buffware, Indeterminate Decoration Body, Staffordshire				
3	1	0.6	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body, Jackfield			1745 - 1790	
4	2	8.6	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
5	1	2.4	Whiteware, Undecorated Base			c1820+	Burned
6	1	1.2	Redware, Undecorated Black Glazed Body				
7	2	1.7	Redware, Unglazed Body				
8	1	0.3	Stoneware, Molded White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Body			1740 - 1775	
9	1	32.9	Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glazed Gray-Bodied Loop Handle Fragment				
10	1	0.8	Stoneware, Cobalt Blue Gray-Bodied Body, Westerwald			1590 - 1775	
11	2	6.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
12	5	3.7	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
13	1	0.6	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
14	1	1.2	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
15	6	6.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				

Site Number: 38CH1022

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
16	2	0.8	Window Glass Fragment				
17	2	8.4	Unidentifiable Nail				
18	1	1.3	Bone, Calcined				Calcined
19	0	59.3	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	13.	1	Shovel Test , N3641005.97981359, E590610.77917677, 0-60 cmbs				
1	1	1.7	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				
2	1	11.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	1155	Wood Post Fragment				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	14.	1	Shovel Test , N3641020.32930854, E590607.118505099, 0-40 cmbs				
1	2	1.7	Stoneware, Undecorated White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Body			1720 - 1790	
2	2	10.3	Square/Cut Nail				
3	0	1.4	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	15.	1	Shovel Test , N3641034.67801207, E590603.373830649, 0-30 cmbs				
1	0	17.1	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	16.	1	Shovel Test , N3641049.1931552, E590599.543617592, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	2.4	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
2	1	10.1	Coarse Earthenware, Undecorated Red-Bodied Body				Glazed Hole Present
3	1	11.5	Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
4	1	1.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	17.	1	Shovel Test , N3641063.70750656, E590595.629402618, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	0.1	Pearlware, Undecorated Fragment			1779 - 1840	
2	0	12.7	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	18.	1	Shovel Test , N3641038.4906255, E590617.874244422, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	0.8	Buffware, Undecorated Body, Staffordshire				
2	1	0.3	Creamware, Undecorated Rim			1762 - 1820	
3	2	2.7	Pearlware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body			1787 - 1840	
4	1	1.8	Pearlware, Undecorated Body			1779 - 1840	
5	1	1.4	Colonoware, Burnished Rim				
6	1	2.6	Colonoware, Burnished Body				
7	4	4.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
8	1	2.4	Colorless Pressed Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Body			1825-	
9	1	10.6	Olive Green Glass Bottle Base				

Site Number: 38CH1022

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
10	3	3.9	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
11	1	0.1	Aqua Glass Container Body				
12	1	70.5	Iron Hook				
13	1	3.8	Wrought Nail				
14	9	35.2	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	19. 1	Shovel Test , N3641081.78897658, E590606.805943142, 0-40 cmbs					
1	3	4.4	Stoneware, Undecorated White Salt Glazed White-Bodied Body			1720 - 1790	
2	1	0.4	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
3	1	1.1	Window Glass Fragment				
4	4	28.4	Square/Cut Nail				
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	20. 1	Shovel Test , N3641027.78734507, E590636.120898855, 0-40 cmbs					
1	2	4.9	Colonoware, Burnished Body				
2	2	3.1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	1	0.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
4	5	3.4	Window Glass Fragment				
5	0	50	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	21. 1	Shovel Test , N3641042.21809955, E590632.20739048, 0-50 cmbs					
1	1	1	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	2.8	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Hand Painted Rim			c1820+	
3	1	8	Colonoware, Undecorated Body				
4	4	4.5	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body				
5	1	1.3	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body				
6	1	0.3	Colorless Glass Container Body				
7	2	1.2	Window Glass Fragment				
8	3	5.5	Square/Cut Nail				
9	0	4.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Discarded
10	0	9.8	Asphalt Shingle Fragment				Discarded
11	0	9.1	Coal				Discarded
12	0	50	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
<hr/>							
Provenience Number:	22. 1	Shovel Test , N3641056.65037829, E590628.461918205, 0-35 cmbs					
1	2	2.5	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
2	1	1.6	Residual Sherd				

Site Number: 38CH1022

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	23.	1	Shovel Test , N3641071.08263722, E590624.716456273, 0-30 cmbs				
1	0	2.9	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
2	2	4	Window Glass Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	24.	1	Shovel Test , N3641017.33647731, E590654.533313842, 0-80 cmbs				
1	1	2.7	Colonoware, Undecorated Rim				Discarded
2	1	1	Colonoware, Residual Sherd				
3	1	16.2	Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glazed Buff-Bodied Body				
4	1	0.9	Teal Glass Container Body				
5	1	1.1	Window Glass Fragment				
6	0	5.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
7	0	106	Brick Fragment,				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	25.	1	Shovel Test , N3641060.46533785, E590643.214328679, 0-45 cmbs				
1	1	1.9	Creamware, Undecorated Body			1762 - 1820	
2	1	0.5	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Rim			c1820+	
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	26.	1	Shovel Test , N3641075.06404468, E590639.383296907, 0-50 cmbs				
1	3	9.3	Unidentifiable Nail				Discarded
2	0	4.9	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	27.	1	Shovel Test , N3641035.57992499, E590665.120176642, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	0.3	Kaolin, Pipe Bowl Fragment				
<i>Provenience Number:</i>	28.	1	Shovel Test , N3641093.22452852, E590650.054902771, 0-30 cmbs				
1	0	20.1	Brick Fragment,				Discarded

SITE NUMBER: 38CH2647

Provenience Number:		2. 1	Shovel Test , N3641161.49558683, E590635.732323164, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	5	Square/Cut Nail				
Provenience Number:		3. 1	Shovel Test , N3641136.52603037, E590657.554692011, 0-45 cmbs				
1	1	13.3	Porcelain, Red Annular Bowl Rim, Commercial				
2	1	1.5	Light Green Molded Glass Container Body				
Provenience Number:		4. 1	Shovel Test , N3641183.71938317, E590660.901715465, 0-40 cmbs				
1	1	11.4	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Body				
2	1	7.7	Whiteware, Polychrome Trailed Slipped Rim				

Site Number: 5243-1							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	0	10.4	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number: 5. 1 Shovel Test , N3641172.76550201, E590679.150461775, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	2.1	Wrought Nail				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2021							
Provenience Number: 2. 1 Shovel Test , N3640892, E590594, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	7.9	Square/Cut Nail				

Appendix D

Data Relevant to Site 38CH1022.

Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 Archaeological Mitigation of the Michaux Settlement (Site 38CH1022) and Botanical Garden (SHPO Site No. 8404)

Outline of Tasks

Key Brockington Personnel:

- David Baluha (Project Archaeologist, Historian, Co-Principal Investigator)
- Eric Poplin (Laboratory Director, Co-Principal Investigator)
- Jeff Sherard (Analytical Specialist/Laboratory Supervisor)
- Leigh Koszarsky (Archaeologist/GIS Specialist)

Potential Subcontractors:

- Michaux Expert (Dee Dee Joyce)
- Botanist (Unknown)
- Archaeobotanist (University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology)
- Drone Operator and Geoarchaeologist (Geoarch Solutions, LLC [Howard Cyr, MSc])
- Palynologist (PaleoResearch Institute [Linda Scott Cummings, Ph.D.])
- Zooarchaeologist (Bruce Manzano, MA)
- Backhoe Operator (DEW Services)

Potential Equipment:

- Mini Excavator (provided by DEW Services)
- Brush Mower and Chainsaw
- GPR
- Magnetometer, Gradiometer, Drone, and Coring Device (provided by Geoarch Solutions, LLC)
- RTK GPS and Data Collector

Joint Base Charleston Permit Preparation and Submittal

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Permit (Brockington)
- Right-of-Entry Permit (Charleston County/Stantec)

Treatment Plan (due 40 days from Notice to Proceed [NTP]):

- Development of a detailed data recovery plan for the mitigation of site (2 weeks from NTP)
- SHPO Approval (within 30 days of submission or 40 days from NTP)

Field Investigations (due 70 days from NTP):

Entire Area (SHPO Site No. 8404)

- Botanical Survey
 - Identify, flag, and map all plants that may be associated with botanical garden across all of SHPO Site No. 8404
 - Create GIS layer showing all plants associated with botanical garden
- GIS Preparation
 - Creation of Site Grid
 - Upload onto ArcGIS Online/GPS
- Site Preparation (4 people, 2 days)
 - Clear ground vegetation not associated with botanical garden
 - Clear twentieth century refuse associated with US Army activities
 - Layout site grid
- Remote sensing (2.2 acres)
 - GPR (Brockington: 2 people, 5 days)
 - Magnetometer/Gradiometer (Geoarch Solutions & Brockington: 2 people, 5 days)
 - Metal Detecting (Brockington: 2 people, 5 days)

Settlement Area (Brockington)

- Selective Shovel Testing (no greater than 12-5-foot [3.8-meter] (2 people, 3 days)
- Hand excavation 430 square feet (40 square meters) (4 people, 10 days)
- Mechanical Excavations (4,000 square feet [370 square meters]) (2 people, 5 days)
- Feature Excavations (150 features) (4 people, 10 days)
- Geoarchaeological Investigations and Sample Collections (Geoarch Solutions & Brockington)

Botanical Garden (SHPO Site No. 8404)

- Archaeobotanical/Palynological
 - Column Samples (x4) (2 people, 1 day) [concurrent with shovel testing]
- Geoarchaeological Investigations (Geoarch Solutions & Brockington)
 - Mechanical Trenching (x4 =360 square feet) (2 people, 10 days)
 - Geoarchaeological Profiles
 - Samples
- Landscape Archaeology
 - Mechanical Excavations (4,000 square feet []) (2 people, 5 days)

Laboratory Investigations (due 310 days from NTP)

- In-house Tasks (due 270 days from NTP)
 - Analyze materials collected by Joyce (1988, 2009)
 - Washing and Cataloging new artifacts
 - Special Analyses:
 - Ceramic MNV
 - Bottle MNV
- Subcontractor Tasks (completed 240 days from end of fieldwork and 310 days from NTP)
 - Botanical Research (Unknown)
 - Archaeobotanical Research (UNC RLA)
 - Geoarch Solutions LLC (Geoarchaeological analyses, chemical soil analyses)
 - Paleoarch Consultants (Pollen and phytolith analyses)
 - Zooarchaeological Analyses (Bruce Manzano)

Report Preparation

- Management Summary (due 10 days after fieldwork or 80 days from NTP)
- Draft Report (due 365 days from NTP)
- Report Appendices (due 310 days from NTP)
 - Archaeobotanical Report
 - Geoarchaeological Report
 - Pollen/Phytolith Analysis Report
 - Zooarchaeological Report
 - Ceramic and Bottle MNVs
- Final Report (due 30 days after receipt of agency comments)

Public Information

- Professional Paper/Poster Presentation and/or Symposium on Michaux and Garden Archaeology (SAA, SHA, or SEAC)

Curation (after final report accepted)

- All artifacts will be prepared and stored at a facility approved by the current property owners that meets standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 (Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections: Final Rule).
- Preparation of Artifacts, Notes, and Photographs (Estimate of 50 boxes)
- Shipment to approved curatorial facility

1. N 90°00'00" W - 109.62'
2. S 00°00'00" E - 46.22'
3. N 90°00'00" W - 60.00'
4. N 00°00'00" E - 60.00'

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET JUNE 23, 1988

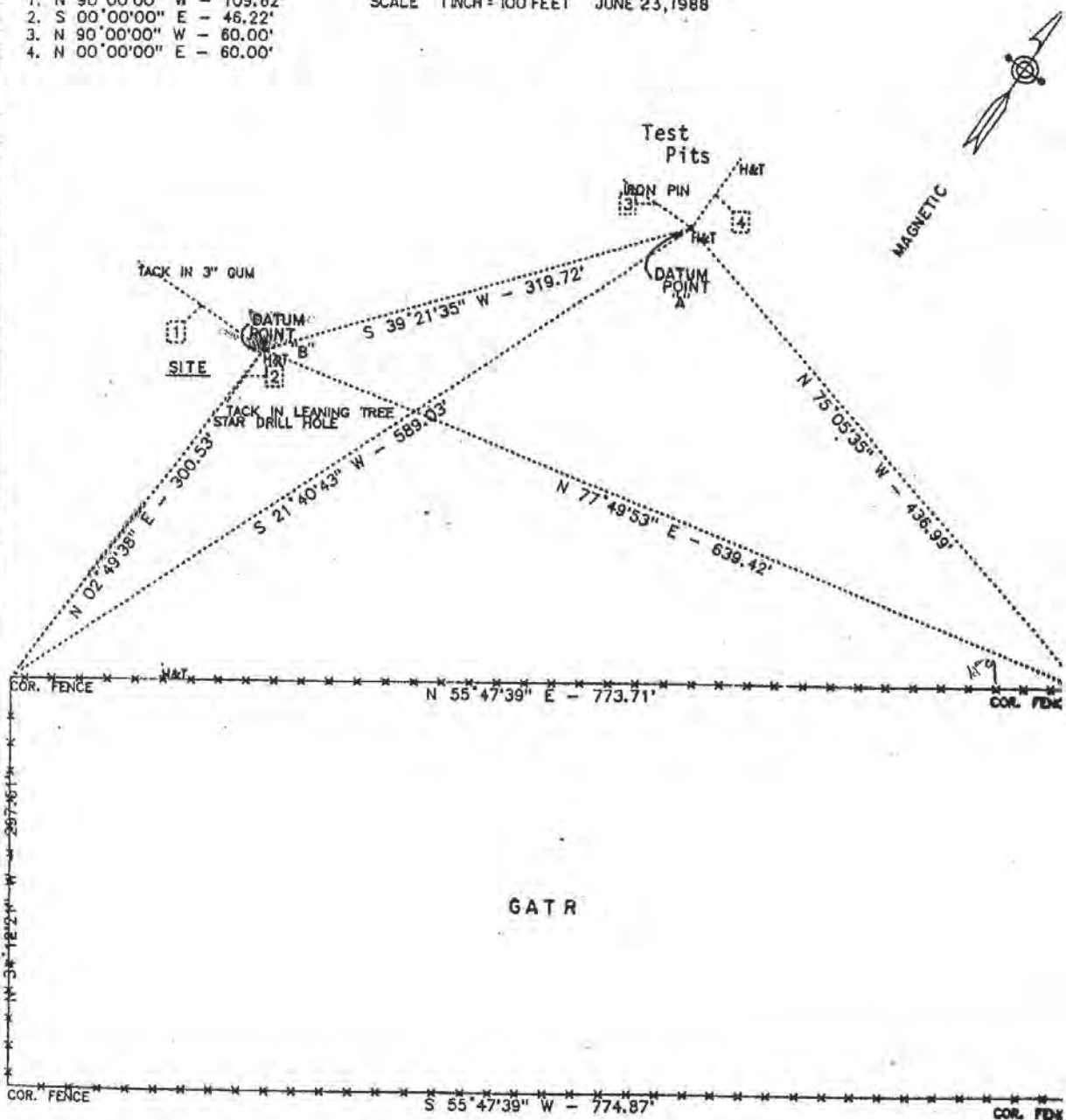
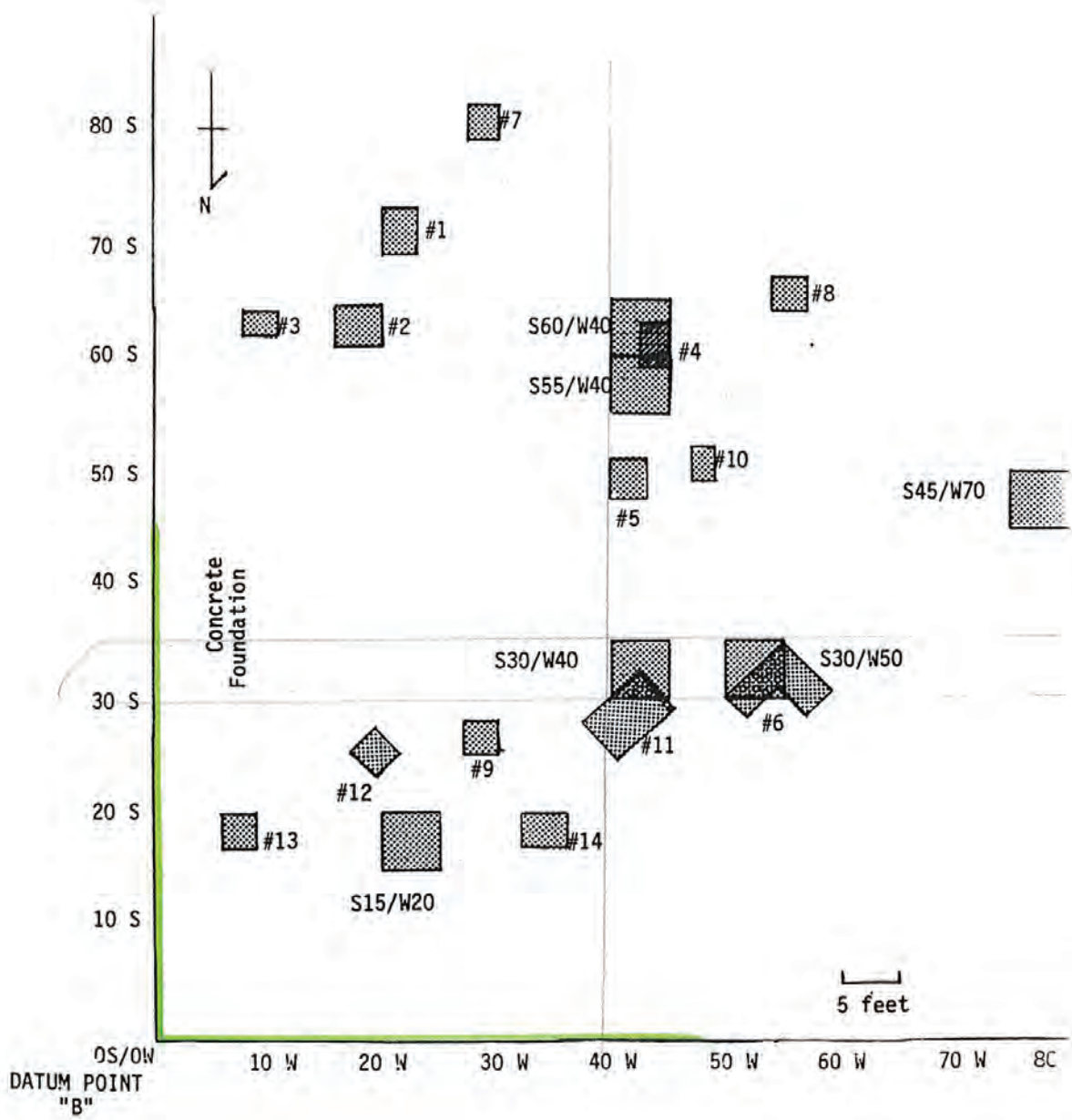
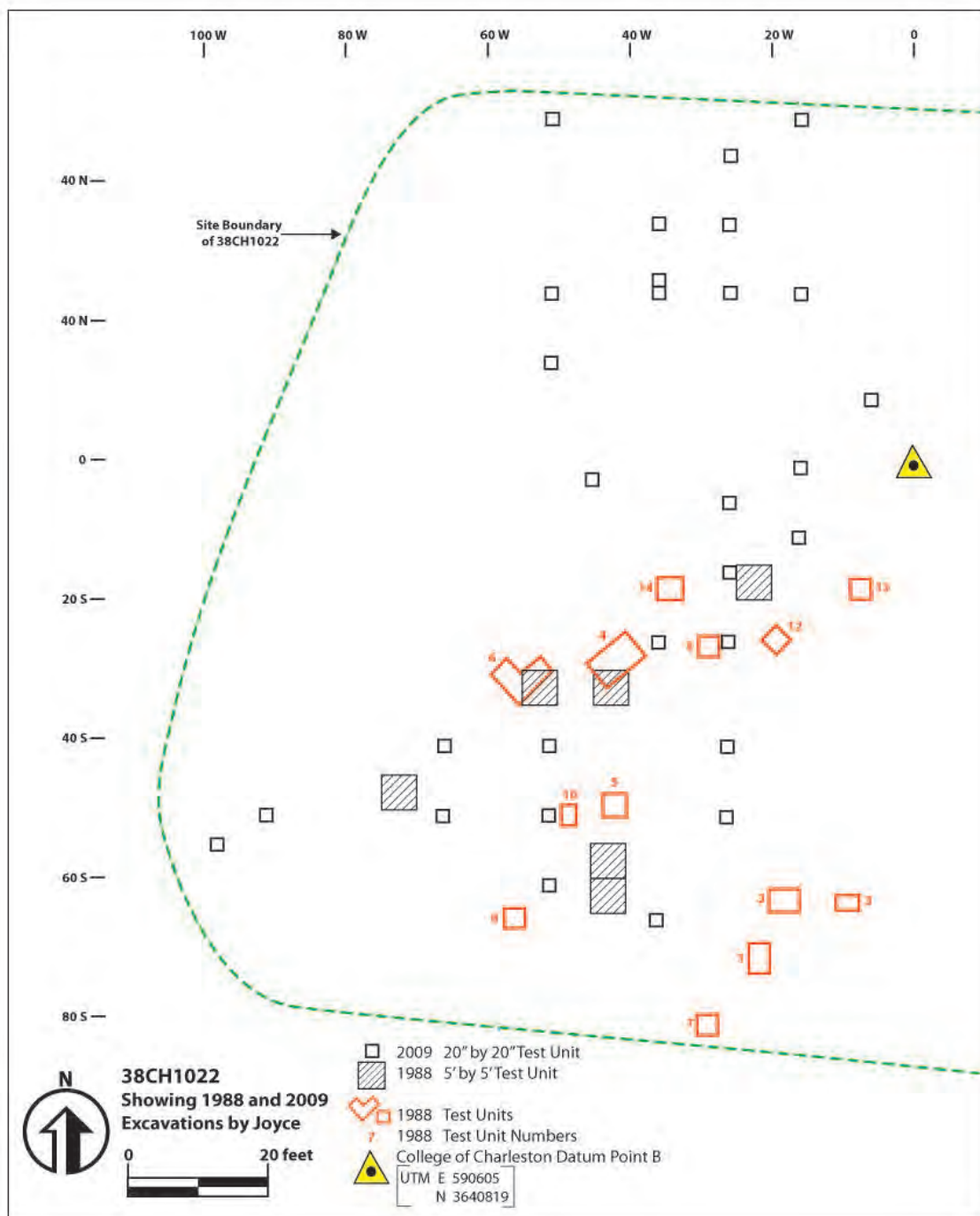


Figure 4. Datum points and coordinates

Figure 5. Test pits and excavation units







12.1:1
Delft



11.1:3
Staffordshire



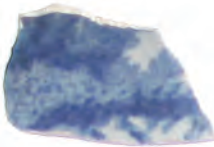
12.1:3
Jackfield



25.1:1
Creamware



12.1:8
White Salt Glazed
Stoneware



18.1:3
Pearlware



21.1:2
Whiteware



25.1:2
Whiteware



12.1:10
Westerwald



12.1:9
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware



24.1:3



7.1:1
Colonoware Bowl

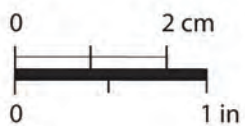


11.1:5



18.1:5

Colonoware



Appendix E

Architectural Survey Forms

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6926 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: stuccoed masonry

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 1/2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: The entry-only porch has a shed roof that is an extension of the roof and is supported by two wood posts.

Alterations (include date(s), if known: replacement non-historic, vinyl, double-hung sash windows throughout and a replacement front door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: previously recorded- possibly same house

Source of Information: Fick City of North Charleston Architectural Survey 1995

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01854001
View 01 Facing Southeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 01854002
View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 1856

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☒

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781300029

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name: Iglesias de Jesucristo Palabra Miel

Address/Location: 6925 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Religion

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1935

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Other

Roof Shape (if Other): modified lateral gable

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known) heavily altered one-story frame dwelling with a modified lateral gable roof. The building has been significantly altered and the original roof, building materials, and fenestration pattern are not discernable.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: previously recorded

Source of Information: Fick City of North Charleston Architectural Survey 1995

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01856001
View 01 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 02: 01856002
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 1856.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☒

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781300029

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Detached garage

Common Name: Iglesias de Jesucristo Palabra Miel

Address/Location: 6925 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1970

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Foundation: stuccoed masonry

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Description/Significant Features:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Alterations (include date(s), if known) The building has undergone several exterior modifications including non-historic windows, doors, garage door, and fenestration pattern.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: previously recorded

Source of Information: Fick City of North Charleston Architectural Survey 1995

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 01856003

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02: 01856004

View 02 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6385

Revisit: ☐

Status Site No.

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: _____

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Pepperhill Neighborhood

Common Name:

Address/Location: N of Ashley Phosphate Rd, btwn Chars/Dorchester Co line on W and Palmetto Commerce Pky on N and E.

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1968-1973

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 300-acre neighborhood N of Ashley Phosphate Rd. Bounded by Palmetto Commerce Pkwy to N and E, and the Dorchester/Charleston Co. line on the W; lots laid out between 1965-1971; houses built btwn 1968-1973. Transitional Ranch houses, Ranches, split-levels.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Ervin Homes of Charleston, Inc. developed.

Source of Information: Plat of Pepperhill (Jennings 1965)

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06385010
View 01 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 02: 06385011
View 02 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 03: 06385012
View 03 Facing East
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 7703 Midwood Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other): brick veneer

Foundation: brick

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known enclosed carport

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Pepperhill Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06385001

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02: 06385002

View 02 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 7658 Stonehaven Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1972

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Cross gable

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Ranch with lateral gable roof and projecting front gable.

Alterations (include date(s), if known metal awning over entry; replacement windows and door; carport addition.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Pepperhill Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06385003

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02: 06385004

View 02 Facing Southeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3195 Stonehaven Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1972

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Ranch with small front gable projection in roof, off center but near entrance.

Alterations (include date(s), if known non-historic windows and door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Pepperhill Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06385005
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02: 06385006
View 02 Facing South
Digital Photo ID 03: 06385007
View 03 Facing East
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 7606 Stonehaven Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1972

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other): and end to front gable

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: split-level clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding.

Alterations (include date(s), if known replacement windows and door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Pepperhill Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06385008
View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 06385009
View 02 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6386

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.:

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Ashley Heights Neighborhood

Common Name:

Address/Location:

north from Ashley Phosphate Road between I-26 and Southrail Road.

City:

North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County:

Charleston

Ownership:

Private

Category:

District

Historical Use:

Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use:

Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:

1957-1963

Construction (if Other)

Construction:

Frame

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Foundation (if Other):

Foundation:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Stories (if Other):

Stories:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Description/Significant Features:

80-acre neighborhood that extends north from Ashley Phosphate Road between I-26 and Southrail Road; lots laid out between 1956 and 1957; houses built between 1957 and 1963; bungalows, Minimal Traditional houses, and Transitional Ranches.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

many dwellings within neighborhood have replacement windows and doors, enclosed car ports, visible additions, and numerous vacant lots.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Howell and Stall, Inc. developed the Ashley Heights subdivision.

Source of Information: Ashley Heights Plats (Sanders 1956, 1957).

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06386008
View 01 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 02: 06386009
View 02 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 03: 06386010
View 03 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6386.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4841400089

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2790 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965

Construction: Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: brick clad dwelling with hipped roof and hipped projection on western portion of façade.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) replacment windows; non-historic wood ramp and porch entry; door to exterior on east elev.; non-original oversized exhaust vent in roof.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Ashley Heights Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06386001
View 01 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 02: 06386002
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6386.02

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4841400087

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 7409 Rock Street

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: lateral gable Transitional Ranch with carport (now enclosed) on S elevation. Front gabled porch is supported by square wood posts. Some 2/2 DHS windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) some replacement windows; enclosed carport.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Ashley Heights Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06386003

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02: 06386004

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03: 06386005

View 03 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2612 Warm Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1962

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): concrete block

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Full facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: bungalow with almost full façade gabled front porch. Porch has metal awning, solid balustrade, and is screened. Main access is via porch. Awnings on windows obscure windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Ashley Heights Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06386006

View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02: 06386007

View 02 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6387

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200003

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2665 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969

Construction: Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): concrete block

Foundation: concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Flat

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: commercial block with Googie façade, which is clad in synthetic siding and glass with a winged and cantilevered roof and a central entry with double glass doors. Windows are mix of metal casement w/ no sills and DHS w/ masonry sills (all w/ burgler bars).

Alterations (include date(s), if known non-historic single glass entry door and four windows are on the east elevation.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06387001

View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02: 06387002

View 02 Facing Southeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6388

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780100002, 4780100017

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Sunset Memorial Gardens

Common Name: Sunset Memorial Gardens

Address/Location: 2915 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Site

Historical Use: Funeralary

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Funeralary

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: ca. 1950s

Construction: Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: approx. 10 acres and includes a mausoleum and office at the rear of the property; grounds are divided into 4 quads by linear paved drives with granite curbs. Burials date to c1976 and are generally designated by plaques on the ground. RR on W, Spa Rd on E

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06388001	Digital Photo ID 06: 06388006
View 01 Facing North	View 06 Facing East
Digital Photo ID 02: 06388002	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northwest	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03: 06388003	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03 Facing Southeast	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04: 06388004	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04 Facing Southeast	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05: 06388005	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05 Facing Northwest	View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6389

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 3951600007

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2935 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): metal

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped gable metal roof; apprx 56,000 sq. ft.; N elev includes a main entrance with plate glass windows and entry door, 2 separate single metal entry door, 3 loading docks, and 1 passenger pu bay.

Alterations (include date(s), if known non-original building materials including the plate glass entry.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06389001
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 06389002
View 02 Facing South
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6390

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 3951600002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3034 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1968

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): metal

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Flat

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 135,000 sq. ft. prefabricated metal bldg; south elev includes several entrances, numerous loading docks, 3 garage bays w/ cantilevered canopies, and a separate windowless metal building at the western side of this elev.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06390001
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 06390002
View 02 Facing East
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6391

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 3951600003

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3074 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): metal

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 47,2500 sq ft prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped gable roof; south elevation, includes several fixed pane windows, a single metal entry door with cantilevered roof, and a cantilevered canopy.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06391001

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02: 06391002

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6392

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 3951600004

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3120 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1969

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: square

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): metal

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 76,800 square foot prefabricated metal bldg; south elevation, includes a bank of loading docks covered with a cantilevered canopy, a main entrance also covered with a cantilevered canopy, numerous fixed pane windows and numerous operable windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06392001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06392002

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6393

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 3951400166

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 3298 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1970

Construction: Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: 2 portions of the building both with a lateral gable roof. The eastern has brick infilled bay openings and is devoid of windows or doors; western portion has a front gabled roof, plate glass windows, a single entry door, and a non-historic canopy.

Alterations (include date(s), if known: may have had open bays on eastern portion, now infilled. Possible service station no longer used as such.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06393001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06393002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location:

7371 Spartan Boulevard

City:

North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County:

Charleston

Ownership:

Private

Category:

Building

Historical Use:

Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use:

Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:

c. 1972

Construction:

Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

other

Exterior Walls (if Other):

metal

Foundation:

slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

prefabricated metal bldg w/ a very low sloped lateral gable roof; appox. 48,400 sq ft. Façade (NE elev) includes loading docks covered with cantilevered canopies on N and S, fixed pane windows, 2 single entry metal doors, and a main entrance.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06394001
View 01 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 02: 06394002
View 02 Facing South
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6395

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 3951600009

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 7421 Spartan Boulevard

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1970

Construction: Steel

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: other

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: Not visible

Stories: 1 story

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other): metal

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: prefabricated metal bldg w/ low sloped lateral gable roof; approx 48,000 sq ft; northeast elevation, includes a bank of loading docks covered with a cantilevered canopy, garage bays, fixed pane windows, and a main entrance on the northern quarter.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) main entrance features a new façade with cantilevered canopy covering the windows and entry and sythetic stucco-like cladding.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06395001
View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02: 06395002
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width: Full facade

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other): and synthetic siding

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other): and hipped

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: on 3.44 acres. 82 units

Source of Information: Charleston Co. GIS data; apartment website

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01:

View 01

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building A

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396003
View 01 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.02

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building D

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396004
View 01 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.03

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396001

View 01

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.04

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396001

View 01

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.05

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Office

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396005

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06396006

View 02 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.06

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building B

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396001

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02: 06396002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.07

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building C

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396007
View 01 Facing East
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.08

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396001

View 01

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6396.09

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4780200035

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Driftwood Apartments Building H

Address/Location: 7360 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1972

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Materials: composition shingle

Stories: 2 stories

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: complex includes 8, 2-story, linear, multi-unit bldg and a 1-story utility shed/office bldg. 6 are lateral gable bldgs w/ brick and synthetic siding exteriors; 2 are hipped roof bldgs w/ a full façade walkway along front elev.; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06396001

View 01

Digital Photo ID 02:

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6985 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab and slab

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: split-level, frame house that has a one-story, lateral gable wing on the north end, and a two-story front facing gable wing on the south end.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) The house has non-historic replacement windows and garage doors.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06397001
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 06397002
View 02 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Detached garage

Common Name:

Address/Location:

6985 Stall Road

City:

North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County:

Charleston

Ownership:

Private

Category:

Building

Historical Use:

Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use:

Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:

1950

Construction:

Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

The one-story, wood frame garage has a front to end gable roof, clad in asphalt shingle, and features exposed rafter ends. The garage is clad in asbestos siding and has an original overhead garage door.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06397003
View 01 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 02: 06401013
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6398

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781300022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6959 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1945

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: historic shiplap siding still shows within the gable end of the porch roof; rest of the house has replacement synthetic siding. The house has some 8/8 and 6/6 double hung sash windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Siding; hipped roof addition; porch alterations; modern exterior chimney on hipped addition.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06398001
View 01 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 02: 06398002
View 02 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6398.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781300022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Detached garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6959 Stall Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1975

Construction: Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other): concrete block

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: multiple garage bays, overhead doors, a single entry door, and non-historic windows on the east elevation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06398003
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 06401013
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

House

Common Name:

Address/Location:

6923 Stall Road

City:

North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County:

Charleston

Ownership:

Private

Category:

Building

Historical Use:

Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use:

Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:

1950

Construction:

Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

other

Exterior Walls (if Other):

concrete block

Foundation:

concrete block

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

east elevation features a front facing gable projection just north of center with a picture window, a simple shed roof entry porch with a historic wood door with fixed lights and a screened door; windowsills are brick; windows are aluminium DHS.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06399001

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02: 06399002

View 02 Facing Southw

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6400

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4841400003

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Church

Common Name: Iglesias Principe De Paz Casa De Adoracion

Address/Location: 2696 Ashley Phosphate

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Religion

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1956

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: slab construction

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Shape: Pedimented gable

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: T-shaped brick clad church building fronting Ashely Phosphate Road.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) The building’s rear one-story lateral gable roof T at the northern end of the building, was an historic addition.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06400001
View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 06400002
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6401

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.:

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Midland Park Neighborhood

Common Name:

Address/Location: Midland Park Road on the south, and is bound by Fassitt Road to the north, I-26 to the east, and Stall Road to the west

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950s-1971

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape:

Exterior Walls:

Foundation:

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape:

Roof Materials:

Stories:

Porch Width:

Porch Shape:

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

150-acre neighborhood that extends north from Midland Park Road, between 1-26 and South Aviation Avenue. Streets and lots laid out between 1949 and 1956; houses built ca. 1950s-1971; Minimal Traditional, Transitional Ranches, bungalows, duplexes.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401013
View 01 Facing East
Digital Photo ID 02: 06401014
View 02 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2600 Midland Park Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1945

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other): weatherboard

Foundation: brick pier with fill

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Cross gable

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Full facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: large gable projection on façade; hipped porch on façade is partially enclosed.

Alterations (include date(s), if known non-original siding, replacement windows.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Midland Park Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06401002

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6921 Orvin Street

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1960

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known) large gabled porch addition on S elev.; non-original siding; replacment windows.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Midland Park Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401003

View 01 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 02: 06401004

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6401.03

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781400149

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6925 South Kenwood Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1968

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: clad in sythetic siding on side elevations and brick on façade with brick sills. 6/6 DHS windows. Shed roof porch on façade extends from upper roof slope and is supported by 2 decorative iron supports.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Midland Park Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401005
View 01 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 02: 06401006
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6401.04

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781400002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6926 South Kenwood Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1963

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Transitional Ranch with attached carport; central Interior brick chimney; large gabled projection on face with engaged porch/entry.

Alterations (include date(s), if known aluminum awnings over windows on façade.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Midland Park Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401007
View 01 Facing Southwest

Digital Photo ID 02: 06401008
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6401.05

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781400001

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Duplex

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6904/6906 South Kenwood Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1965

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Shed

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: duplex with symmetrical fenestration pattern on both sides at façade. 6/6 DHS windows. Entry door w/ screen accessible via porch stoop with shed porch and decorative iron supports.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Midland Park Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401009
View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 06401010
View 02 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6700 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: brick pier with fill

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 1/2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Full facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Hip

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: central entry flanked by paired windows; 1-story full width porch has square wood supports, balustrade and a concrete block foundation; paired 6/6 DHS windows and vent in gable end.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) there is a gabled addition on the north elev.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Midland Park Neighborhood

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06401011

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02: 06401012

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100020, 4750100022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6834-6838 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402004
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6838 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information: Charleston County GIS data

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06402002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 06402003

View 03 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402.02

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6838 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06402002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 06402003

View 03 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402.03

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100022

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6838 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Hip

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06402002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 06402003

View 03 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402.04

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100020

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6834 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06402002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 06402003

View 03 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402.05

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100020

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6834 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06402002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 06402003

View 03 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6402.06

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750100020

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Apartment complex

Common Name: Willow Lake Apartments

Address/Location: 6834 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1971

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 2 stories

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: apartment complex constructed c. 1971 on approximately 1.66 acres. The bldgs within complex are 3, 2-story, linear, multi-unit buildings with lateral gable roofs and 3 w/ hipped roofs; clad in brick veneer and synthetic siding; 2/2 DHS metal windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: This apartment complex contains 6834 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100020) with 3 bldgs and 6838 Ward Avenue (Parcel ID 4750100022) with 3 bldgs.

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06402001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 06402002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03: 06402003

View 03 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6816 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1958

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Raised seam metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: windows obscured by screens and awnings but appear to be double hung wood sash windows; they are paired on the façade and flank the central entry.

Alterations (include date(s), if known: An enclosed porch with shed roof on the south elevation, possibly historic addtion; awnings on windows.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06403001

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02: 06403002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6404

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4720900092

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6810 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1962

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: windows are a mixture of two-over-two, one-over-one double hung sash windows and a picture window on the façade.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) The entry door appears to be a non-historic metal door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06404001
View 01 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 06404002
View 02 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location:

6808 Ward Avenue

City:

North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County:

Charleston

Ownership:

Private

Category:

Building

Historical Use:

Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use:

Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:

c. 1968

Construction:

Frame

Construction (if Other)

Historic Core Shape:

rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

brick, concrete block

Foundation:

slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

shed

Roof Materials:

Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other)

Stories:

1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other)

Description/Significant Features:

two distinct portions of this building: a rectangular building clad in multiple materials with shed roof that is situated parallel to Ward Avenue, and a rear brick clad bldg with gabled roof clad metal. The rear buiding is situated at the N.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) modifications to fenestration pattern and buildng materials.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06405001

View 01 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 02: 06405002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 6406

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4720900067

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6803 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: brick pier

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Full facade

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: bungalow fronting RR tracks (approx. 90ft awa), w/ almost full façade gabled porch.

Alterations (include date(s), if known replacement siding, windows, and doors. Possibly historic gabled addition on N elev.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 06406001
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 06406002
View 02 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 8400

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750500159

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6500 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1945

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: square

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: asbestos shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: brick pier with fill

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Other

Porch Width (if Other): not discernable

Porch Shape: Engaged

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: façade features front facing gabled projection on the north end, a (now enclosed) engaged porch, and a central screen door entrance that provides access to the house through the enclosed front porch. Exterior brick chimney on S.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08400001

View 01 Facing North

Digital Photo ID 02: 08400002

View 02 Facing Northeast

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 8400.01

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750500159

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Detached garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 6500 Ward Avenue

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1965

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Raised seam metal

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08400003
View 01 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2526 Azaline Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1950

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Other

Porch Width (if Other): attached to S end of façade

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: The façade, or east elevation, features a front gabled enclosed porch that is attached to the south portion of the façade and a single double hung sash window on the main house with a window air conditioning unit. There is an interior brick chimney.

Alterations (include date(s), if known: A possibly historic gabled addition with non-historic windows is on the south elevation; altered fenestration pattern; non-historic siding.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08401001
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 08401002
View 02 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 8402

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4781300033

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Commercial building

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2720 Midland Park Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Commercial

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Commercial

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1973

Construction: Steel

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: other

Exterior Walls (if Other): metal

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: approximate 7,000 square foot prefabricated metal building with a very low sloped front to end gable roof, clad in metal, and an obscured foundation.

Alterations (include date(s), if known): The façade may have been altered as it is clad in different material than the rest of the building.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08402001
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 08402002
View 02 Facing North
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 8403

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.:

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Wildwood Neighborhood

Common Name:

Address/Location: northeast from Ward Avenue to just west of I-26, encompassing Falcon Rd and Eagle Dr.

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: District

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1955-1956

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: approx.37-acre linear subdivision that extends northeast from Ward Avenue to just west of I-26, encompassing Falcon Road and Eagle Drive; lots laid out in 1955; houses built 1955-1956. Wood frame Minimal Traditional single family dwellings.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) materials changes and window and door replacements evident throughout neighborhood. Some have added detached garages or sheds at rear.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: J.J. Owens and Company developed Wildwood.

Source of Information: Plat of Wildwood (Sanders 1955)

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08403009
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 08403010
View 02 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 03: 08403011
View 03 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2435 Eagle Drive

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1955

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: synthetic siding

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Minimal Traditional dwelling; façade features wide overhanging eave and set of brick stairs that lead to a roofless stoop at the entry bay.

Alterations (include date(s), if known replacement windows and door with additional storm door and windows.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Wildwood subdivision

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08403001
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02: 08403002
View 02 Facing South
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 8403.02

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750500047

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2429 Falcon Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1956

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: wood shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: raised basement

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Minimal Traditional dwelling; façade features wide overhanging eave and set of brick stairs that lead to a roofless stoop at the entry bay.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) addition of faux shutters; replacement windows and entry door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Wildwood subdivision

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08403003
View 01 Facing Southeast
Digital Photo ID 02: 08403004
View 02 Facing South
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2430 Falcon Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1956

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: wood shingle

Exterior Walls (if Other): synthetic siding

Foundation: other

Foundation (if Other): raised slab with brick veneer

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Minimal Traditional dwelling; façade features wide overhanging eave and set of brick stairs that lead to a roofless stoop at the entry bay. 2/2 DHS windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known): replacement front door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Wildwood subdivision

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08403005
View 01 Facing Northwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 08403007
View 02 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

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

U / 8403.04

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4750500040

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Detached garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2430 Falcon Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Domestic

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1975

Construction: Frame

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: weatherboard

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: not visible

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Not visible

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Wildwood subdivision

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08403007
View 01 Facing West
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell
Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

French Botanical Garden

Common Name:

Michaux Botanical Garden and Settlement Site

Address/Location:

Dominion Electrical Operations Center Parcel 4750000025 and Joint Base Charleston Parcel 4750000024

City:

North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County:

Charleston

Ownership:

Federal

Category:

District

Historical Use:

Other

Historical Use (if Other):

Botanical Garden and Settlement

Current Use:

Landscape

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:

1786

Construction:

Other

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site 8404 represents the intact remnants of Andre Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement, including Site 38CH1022 and SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03. SHPO Site No. 8404 measures 1,017-by-1,095 ft, oriented to TN, and covers 8.1 acres.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Ca. 1943 US Army housing complex, including concrete foundation at Site 38CH1022 and part of an abandoned road (SHPO Site No. 8406).

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Andre Michaux

Historical Information

Historical Information: Boundary determined by the georeferenced extent of "Michaux's Triangle" or botanical garden shown on Diamond's (1816) plat, excluding disturbances to south, north, and east.

Source of Information: Diamond (1816) Plat of French Botanical Garden; Joyce (1988, 2009) reports on archaeological investigations at Site 38CH1022; Savage and Savage (1986) biography of Andre and Francois Michaux; Williams et al. (2020) edited collection of Michaux's work.

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08404001
View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02: 08404002
View 02 Facing East

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha
Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Michaux Botanical Garden Ditch

Address/Location: Dominion Electrical Operations Center Parcel 4750000025

City: North Charleston Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Corporate Category: Site

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Landscape Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1786

Construction: Other Construction (if Other) Cultural landscape feature

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: One of 3 ditches associated with Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement (SHPO Site No. 8404). Ditch extends Includes 3-ft wide upslope embankment and 3-ft wide downslope facing ditch. It extends 290 ft at 19 degrees parallel to creek.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Diamond (1816) plat shows a series of embankments and/or ditches crossing through Michaux's botanical garden. SPHO Site No. 8404.01 is likely the remnants of one of them.

Source of Information: Diamond (1816) plat of French Botanical Garden.

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08404003
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha
Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Michaux Botanical Garden Ditch

Address/Location: Joint Base Charleston Parcel 4750000024

City: North Charleston Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Federal Category: Site

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Landscape Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1786

Construction: Other Construction (if Other) Cultural landscape feature

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: One of 3 ditches associated with Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement (SHPO Site No. 8404). Ditch extends Includes 3-ft wide upslope embankment and 3-ft wide downslope facing ditch. It extends 620 ft at 19 degrees parallel to creek.

Alterations (include date(s), if known

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Andre Michaux

Historical Information

Historical Information: Diamond (1816) plat shows a series of embankments and/or ditches crossing through Michaux's botanical garden. SPHO Site No. 8404.02 is likely the remnants of one of them.

Source of Information: Diamond (1816) plat of French Botanical Garden.

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08404004
View 01 Facing Southwest
Digital Photo ID 02: 08404005
View 02 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha
Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Michaux Botanical Garden Ditch

Address/Location: Joint Base Charleston Parcel 4750000024

City: North Charleston Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Federal Category: Site

Historical Use: Agriculture/Subsistence Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Landscape Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1786

Construction: Other Construction (if Other) Cultural landscape feature

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: One of 3 ditches associated with Michaux's Botanical Garden and Settlement (SHPO Site No. 8404). Ditch extends Includes 3-ft wide upslope embankment and 3-ft wide downslope facing ditch. It extends 145 ft at 54 degrees from 8404.02.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s): Andre Michaux

Historical Information

Historical Information: Diamond (1816) plat shows a series of embankments and/or ditches crossing through Michaux's botanical garden. SPHO Site No. 8404.03 is likely the remnants of one of them.

Source of Information: Diamond (1816) plat of French Botanical Garden.

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08404006
View 01 Facing Northeast
Digital Photo ID 02:
View 02
Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03
Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04
Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

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

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha
Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Former US Army Borrow Pit

Address/Location: Dominion Electrical Operations Center Parcel 4750000025

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Corporate

Category: Site

Historical Use: Defense

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Landscape

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: ca. 1833

Construction: Other

Construction (if Other) Borrow pit

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Berms and pits form remnants of 0.64-acre borrow pit associated with US Army activities, c. 1943-1960.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Northern portion destroyed by construction of Dominion Electric Operations Center, c. 2010.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: 1949 and 1954 aerial imagery show borrowed area in vicinity of site.

Source of Information: USGS (1949, 1954) aerial imagery available at USC Cooper Library

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08405001
View 01 Facing South

Digital Photo ID 02: 08405002
View 02 Facing West

Digital Photo ID 03:
View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:
View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:
View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:
View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:
View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:
View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:
View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:
View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha
Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Former US Army housing complex road

Address/Location: Joint Base Charleston Parcel 4750000024

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Federal

Category: Site

Historical Use: Transportation

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Landscape

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1943

Construction: Other

Construction (if Other) Roadbed

Historic Core Shape:

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls:

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation:

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape:

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials:

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories:

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width:

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape:

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Remnants of an asphalt road and flanking ditches assoc. w/ US Army housing complex; is 626 ft long and 30-ft wide, with 20 ft wide roadbed and 5-ft wide ditches.

Alterations (include date(s), if known) Rest of road network was destroyed in the early 1960s by US Air Force.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Last remaining road that formed part of road network in US Army housing complex, c. 1943-1960. USGS (1959) Ladson quadrangle shows road, as well as 1949, 1954, and 1958 aeriels. Housing complex was razed by US Air Force prior to construction of GATR.

Source of Information: USGS (1949, 1954) aerial imagery available at USC Cooper Library; Joyce (1988) report of Site 38CH1022; Baluha et al. (2009) report on Dominon Electrical Operations Center; Fletcher and Bailey (2005) report on West Aviation Tract.

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08406001	Digital Photo ID 06:
View 01 Facing Northwest	View 06
Digital Photo ID 02: 08406002	Digital Photo ID 07:
View 02 Facing Northeast	View 07
Digital Photo ID 03:	Digital Photo ID 08:
View 03	View 08
Digital Photo ID 04:	Digital Photo ID 09:
View 04	View 09
Digital Photo ID 05:	Digital Photo ID 10:
View 05	View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha
Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: Charleston & Hamburg Railroad abandoned railroad bed

Address/Location: Norfolk Southern right-of-way, northwest of Aviation Avenue terminus at South Aviation Avenue.

City: North Charleston Vicinity of ☐ County: Charleston

Ownership: Corporate Category: Site

Historical Use: Transportation Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Landscape Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1833

Construction: Other Construction (if Other) Earthen railroad bed

Historic Core Shape: Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form: Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features: Runs parallel to current NS RR; stands approx. 3.3-5 ft high, 10 ft wide, with eroded sides; the top of berm is flat; no cross ties or rail lines were evident; overgrown with vegetation; bisected by creek.

Alterations (include date(s), if known)

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information: Abandoned prior to 1919; not shown on any known maps

Source of Information: 1939, 1949, 1954, 1958, 1973 aerial imagery; USGS (1919) Ladson quadrangle

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08407001

View 01 Facing Southeast

Digital Photo ID 02: 08407002

View 02 Facing Northwest

Digital Photo ID 03:

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: David Baluha

Date Recorded: 05/16/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

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

U / 8408

Status Site No.

Revisit: ☐

Quadrangle Name: Ladson

Tax Map No.: 4841400002

Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 2616 Ashley Phosphate Road

City: North Charleston

Vicinity of ☐

County: Charleston

Ownership: Private

Category: Building

Historical Use: Domestic

Historical Use (if Other):

Current Use: Unknown

Current Use (if Other):

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: c. 1965

Construction: Masonry

Construction (if Other):

Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Historic Core Shape (if Other):

Exterior Walls: brick

Exterior Walls (if Other):

Foundation: slab construction

Foundation (if Other):

Commercial Form:

Commercial Form (if Other):

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Roof Shape (if Other):

Roof Materials: Composition shingle

Roof Materials (if Other):

Stories: 1 story

Stories (if Other):

Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full fac

Porch Width (if Other):

Porch Shape: Gable

Porch Shape (if Other):

Description/Significant Features:

Alterations (include date(s), if known modified fenestration pattern on eastern portion of façade.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Digital Photo ID 01: 08408001

View 01

Digital Photo ID 02: 08408001

View 02

Digital Photo ID 03: 08408001

View 03

Digital Photo ID 04:

View 04

Digital Photo ID 05:

View 05

Digital Photo ID 06:

View 06

Digital Photo ID 07:

View 07

Digital Photo ID 08:

View 08

Digital Photo ID 09:

View 09

Digital Photo ID 10:

View 10

Program Management

Recorded by: L Kittrell

Date Recorded: 03/09/2021

Organization: Brockington and Associates

Appendix F

SHPO Correspondence.



December 08, 2022

David Baluha
Principal Investigator
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Boulevard, Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, 29464
DaveBaluha@brockingtoncrm.com

Re: Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3, Cultural Resources Survey, Andre Michaux Site (38CH1022), Draft
North Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 22RL0117

Dear David Baluha:

Thank you for your project submittal which we received on November 30th, regarding the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3, Cultural Resources Survey, Andre Michaux Site (38CH1022), Draft. We have received a copy of the draft report *Cultural Resources Survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 Project, Charleston County, South Carolina* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to Brockington and Associates pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 in anticipation of permitting for the proposed PCP3 project by Stantec whose projected footprint will intersect with Joint Base Charleston (JBC), Charleston Air Force Base (AFB). Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes including those with state recognition, local governments, or the public.

The SHPO concurs with the archaeological survey methodologies utilized in the *Cultural Resources Survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Phase 3 Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Our office concurs with the recommendation that the Michaux Triangle should be preserved in place, encapsulating archaeological landscape 8404 which corresponds with the newly proposed NRHP boundary to include the expanded boundaries of archaeological site 38CH1022 and the four newly identified architectural features (SHPO Site Nos. 8404.01-8404.03, 8405, 8406 and 8407) (as seen in figures 5.6 and 5.7 on pages 80 and 81 respectively in the report). If the road alignment is proposed to go through the new boundary of 38CH1022 or portions of the botanical garden (8404.01, 8404.02 and 8404.03) then the SHPO would request a full Phase III data recovery of 38CH1022 or botanical landscape features 8404.01-8404.03, depending on the alignment of the road, be conducted. The development of a MOA as well as the development of a public interpretation aspect will be required by the applicant though consultation with our office. The SHPO concurs with Brockington's already proposed theoretical data recovery methodology, though the extent would ultimately be dependent on the road alignment and how it

will affect the site. Once a final alignment for the road is presented by Charleston County and Stantec, the SHPO would request the applicant forward the finalized plans to our office. If Phase III excavations occur and due to the significance of the Andre Michaux settlement/gardens, our office would request we are informed of when the excavations will begin as we would like to be present. The SHPO also concurs with the architectural survey methodologies utilized and that all 64 architectural resources are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Our office has no technical comments and accepts the report as final.

To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA.

Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area. Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

Please ensure that all Draft and Final survey deliverables (reports, survey forms and photographs, and GIS shapefiles) are sent to the SHPO at the same time using the same medium (e.g., DVD-RW, thumb drive, or FTP/file sharing site) to assist in project tracking. Files should be sent to rc@scdah.sc.gov. This new email address is only to be used for submitting survey deliverables. Contact your assigned reviewer directly for any questions or concerns.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 22RL0117 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or RLarsen@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Larsen III

Robert P. Larsen III, MSc., RPA
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office