CHAPTER VI
HOUSING ELEMENT

The Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan will provide information about the types and characteristics of housing in the county and the municipalities. The housing characteristics of a community are closely related to the economy. Housing values reflect income characteristics of the population. Most of the data in this element are taken from the United States Census.

A. NEWBERRY COUNTY

1. Inventory

The 1990 Census reported a total of 14,455 housing units in Newberry County. Table H-1 gives a summary of the characteristics of the housing structures in Newberry County and the municipalities. For a detailed discussion of these characteristics, please see the sections related to the municipalities.

TABLE H-1
SUMMARY OF SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1990
NEWBERRY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES

JURISDICTION	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	MOBILE HOMES/OTHER	STRUCTURES BUILT IN 1939 OR EARLIER
Newberry County	14,455	3,047	2,894
Town of Peak	36	9	18
Town of Pomaria	120	33	30
Town of Prosperity	437	99	118
Town of Silverstreet	97	26	31
Town of Whitmire	840	75	368
Town of Little Mountain	116	13	15
City of Newberry	4,206	398	1,166
Incorporated Area	5,852	653	1,746
Unincorporated Area	8,603	2,394	1,148

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990

It is interesting to note that in 1990, 60% of the total residential structures were located in the unincorporated areas of the county. This number should be compared with the data from the 2000 Census when it is available. The other significant statistic in Table H-1 is that their were more structures built before 1940 within the city limits of the City of Newberry than there were in the unincorporated areas of the county. The median year that residential structures were built in Newberry County was 1967.

Table H-2 gives the number of new housing units approved for construction in Newberry County since 1977.

TABLE H-2
NEW HOUSING UNITS APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
NEWBERRY COUNTY

YEAR	NEW SINGLE FAMILY UNITS	NEW MULTI-FAMILY UNITS	TOTAL NEW HOUSING UNITS
1977	121	0	121
1978	131	134	265
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	96	2	98
1983	155	54	209
1984	145	88	233
1985	138	26	164
1986	129	0	129
1987	136	0	136
1988	89	4	93
1989	108	0	108
1990	113	2	115
1991	92	0	92
1992	98	4	102
1993	93	0	93
1994	116	48	164
1995	85	0	85
Source: Building Permit Survey, 1996 Central Midlands Council of Governments			

According to Table H-2, only 750 housing units were constructed between 1990 and 1996.

Between 1990 and 1998, the number of mobile homes increase by approximately 2,000 units.

Table H-3 indicates that an additional 100 single-family units were constructed in 1997 at an average value of $84,869 per unit.

TABLE H-3
BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY
NEWBERRY COUNTY
Source: Building Permit Survey, 1996 and 1997
Central Midlands Council of Governments

Year	Use	No. of Permits	No. of Units	Total Cost	Average Cost
1996	Singe Family	99	99	$9,571,291	$96,680
1996	Multi-Family	0	0	0	0
1997	Single Family	100	100	$8,486,882	$84,869
1997	Multi-Family	0	0	0	0

As Table H- shows, there were 99 single-family structures constructed in 1996, with an average cost of $96,680. In 1997, there were 100 single-family structures constructed with an average cost of $84,869.

Tables H-4a and b give the number of permits issued in Newberry County by sector.

TABLE H-4a
BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN NEWBERRY COUNTY IN 1996
BY SECTOR

Sector	Use	No. of Permits	No. of Units	Total Cost	Average Cost
14- Whitmire	Single Family	2	2	$161,000	$80,500
15- Chappells	Single Family	9	9	$890,000	$98,889
16- Newberry	Single Family	23	23	$2,461,481	$107,021
17- Pomaria	Single Family	65	65	$6,085,810	$93,212
Source: Building Permit Survey, 1997 Central Midlands Council of Governments					

Sector 14 Census Tract 9503
Sector 15 Census Tract 9504
Sector 16 Census Tract 9502, 9505

Sector 17 Census Tract 9501, 9506

TABLE H-4b
BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN NEWBERRY COUNTY IN 1997
BY SECTOR
Source: Building Permit Survey, 1997
Central Midlands Council of Governments

Sector	Use	No. of Permits	No. of Units	Total Cost	Average Cost
14- Whitmire	Single Family	7	7	$779,120	$111,303
15- Chappells	Single Family	18	18	$1,697,793	$94,322
16- Newberry	Single Family	14	14	$1,134,594	$81,042
17- Pomaria	Single Family	65	65	$5,167,378	$40,230

Sector 14 Census Tract 9503
Sector 15 Census Tract 9504
Sector 16 Census Tract 9502, 9505
Sector 17 Census Tract 9501, 9506

According to the figures in Tables H-4a and Table H-4b , most of the permits were issued in Sector 17 (census tracts 9501 and 9506). This area includes the shore of Lake Murray, so it is likely that most of the permits issued in this Sector were for development along the lake. In 1996, the area with the highest average cost per permit was Sector 16 (census tracts 9502 and 9505) which includes the City of Newberry. In 1997 however, the area with the highest average cost per permit was Sector 14 (census tract 9503).

Table H-5 gives the number of mobile homes by jurisdiction in 1980 and 1990.

TABLE H-5
NUMBER OF MOBILE HOMES IN NEWBERRY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES

JURISDICTION	1980	1990	Actual Change
Newberry County	1,140	2,148	+1,008
Town of Peak	8	5	-3
Town of Pomaria	7	25	+18
Town of Prosperity	15	97	+82
Town of Silverstreet	11	14	+3
Town of Whitmire	60	61	+1
Town of Little Mountain	11	9	-2
City of Newberry	79	229	+150
Incorporated Area	191	440	+249
Unincorporated Area	949	1,708	+759
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census			

As Table 5 shows, the number of mobile homes increased by 249 in the incorporated areas and by 759 in the unincorporated areas. According to the Newberry County Assessor, in 1998, there were 3,695 mobile homes in Newberry County.

2. Needs and Goals

The housing market in Newberry County is driven by the economy of the area. The number and type of jobs available will have direct impact on the number and type of housing units needed. The dramatic increase in the number of manufactured housing units in the county points to this type of housing being the affordable choice for an increasing number of families.

The quality of life amenities that is desirable for a stable residential area should also be considered when discussing housing needs in the county. Indicators such as the quality of schools, recreational activities, public safety, etc. are important for home buyers, especially families with children. These matters are discussed further in the Community Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Based on the analysis of the existing conditions, the following housing needs are indicated:

- Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards.

- A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention.

  As the remainder of this chapter will show, the municipalities are facing a similar problem of an aging housing stock, but the City of Newberry is the only municipality that currently enforces building and housing codes. The best way to meet the needs of the entire county is to create a joint code enforcement program.

Goal for Newberry County: The Housing Element goals for Newberry County are:

- To promote maintenance of existing housing stock in the county;
- Develop a series of land use controls to ensure the efficient and orderly development of residential structures;
- Work with the municipalities to develop a consolidated, county-wide building permitting and inspection department to administer and enforce building and housing codes throughout the county;
- To improve the quality of life amenities need to attract families to Newberry County.

3. Implementation Strategy with Time Frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

B. TOWN OF PEAK

1. INVENTORY

According to Table H-6 there were 36 housing units in 1990. 27 units were single-family detached dwellings, and 9 were classified as mobile home/other.

TABLE H-6
HOUSING UNIT BY TYPE
TOWN OF PEAK, 1990

HOUSING	TOWN OF PEAK		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	27	75	10,302	71
1 Unit, attached	0	0	123	1
2 to 4 Units	0	0	563	4
5 to 9 Units	0	0	221	2
10 or more Units	0	0	199	1
Mobile Home/ Other	9	25	3,047	21
TOTAL	36	100	14,455	100
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census				

Table H-7 gives the occupancy rates of the housing units in the town as compared to those in the county.

TABLE H-7
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS
TOWN OF PEAK, 1990

SELECTED	TOWN OF PEAK			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
CHARACTERISTICS	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE

Vacant Housing Units	0	6	+6	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	8	5	-3	1,140	2,814	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	37	29	-8	8,322	9,376	+1,054
Renter-occupied Units	0	1	+1	2,579	2,938	+359
Source: 1980 and 1990 United States Census						

According to Table H-7, there were six vacant housing units in 1990, up from zero in 1980. The number of occupied mobile homes declined by 3, the number of owner occupied units declined by 8, and the number of renter occupied units increased from zero to one. The decline in owner-occupied units is inverse to the trend found in the county. However, the decline reflects the decline in the population that was discussed in chapter 1.

Table H-8 shows the availability of plumbing and telephones in the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-8
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT PLUMBING AND TELEPHONES
TOWN OF PEAK

	TOWN OF PEAK		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	32	89	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	4	11	246	2
Owner-occupied with Telephone	29	100	8,737	93
Owner-occupied without Telephone	0	0	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	1	100	2,084	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	0	0	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to Table H-8, 11% of the housing units in the town do not have plumbing facilities, compared to only 2% in the county. In contrast, 100% of the renter-occupied units in the town had a telephone, compared to only 71% in the county.

Table H-9 shows the age of the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-9
AGE OF STRUCTURES
TOWN OF PEAK

STRUCTURES BUILT	TOWN OF PEAK		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 to March 1990	9	25	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	3	8	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	4	11	2,002	12
1950 to 1959	2	6	1,624	10
1940 to 1949	0	0	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	18	50	2,894	18
TOTAL	36	100	16,099	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to the information provided in Table H-9, half of the structures in the town were built before 1940. This is compared to only 18% in the county. The median year that the housing structures were built was 1945.

Table H-10 shows the value of the owner-occupied housing in the town.

TABLE H-10
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
TOWN OF PEAK

OWNER-OCCUPIED	TOWN OF PEAK		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	2	10	680	11
$20,000 to $29,999	2	10	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	2	10	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	3	15	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	4	20	585	10
$60,000 to $74,999	3	15	930	16
$75,000 to $99,999	4	20	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	0	0	456	8
$150,000 to $299,999	0	0	110	2
$300,000 or more	0	0	10	1
TOTAL	20	100	5,992	100
MEDIAN VALUE	$52,500		$48,400	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The media value of the owner-occupied housing units in the town was $52,500, compared to a median value of $48,400. However, in the town, there were no units valued at $150,000 or

more.

According to the 1990 Census, there was only 1 rental unit in the town. The unit was available for no cash rent.

2. Needs and Goals

Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards. A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention.
Goal for the Town of Peak: The Housing Element goal for the Town of Peak is to participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection Department with the rest of the county.

3 Implementation Strategies and Time-frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goal are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

C. POMARIA

1. Inventory

Table H-11 shows the housing type available in the Town of Pomaria.

TABLE H-11
HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE
TOWN OF POMARIA

HOUSING	TOWN OF POMARIA		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	82	68	10,302	71
1 Unit, attached	4	3	123	1
2 to 4 Units	1	1	563	4

5 to 9 Units	0	0	221	2
10 or more Units	0	0	199	1
Mobile Home/ Other	33	28	3,047	21
TOTAL	120	100	14,455	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

68% of the housing units were single family detached. Another 28% were classified as mobile home/other. There were only 4 structures available for more than one family, three of which are duplexes.

Table H-12 gives the occupancy status of the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-12
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS
TOWN OF POMARIA

SELECTED	TOWN OF POMARIA			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
CHARACTERISTICS	1980	1990	Actual Change	1980	1990	Actual Change
Vacant housing Units	4	20	+16	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	7	25	+18	1,140	2,814	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	48	79	+31	8,322	9,376	+1,054
Renter-occupied Units	25	21	-5	2,579	2,938	+359
Source: 1990 United States Census						

The number of vacant housing units increased from 4 in 1980 to 20 in 1990. This in a 400% increase compared to a 149% increase in the county. The other significant increase was in occupied homes, which grew from 7 in 1980 to 25 in 1990. The only decrease was in the number of renter-occupied units, which dropped from 25 to 21.

Table H-13 shows the number of units with and without plumbing and telephones.

TABLE H-13
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT PLUMBING AND TELEPHONES
TOWN OF POMARIA

VARIOUS	TOWN OF POMARIA		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
DATA	Number	%	Number	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	111	92	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	9	8	246	2
Owner-occupied with Telephone	70	89	8,737	93
Owner-occupied without Telephone	9	11	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	15	71	2,084	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	6	29	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Nine houses in the town did not have complete plumbing. This is 8% of the housing stock,

compared to only 2% in the county without complete plumbing. 11% of the owner occupied units in the town did not have a telephone, compared to only 7% in the county. 29% of the renter-occupied units in the town and the county were without a telephone.

Table H-14 shows the age of the structures in the town.

TABLE H-14
AGE OF STRUCTURES
TOWN OF POMARIA

STRUCTURES BUILT	TOWN OF POMARIA		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 to March 1990	39	33	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	10	8	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	8	7	2,002	12
1950 to 1959	17	14	1,624	10
1940 to 1949	16	13	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	30	25	2,894	18
TOTAL	120	100	16,099	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Of the 120 residential structures in the town, 30 were built in 1939 or earlier while 32 were built between 1980 and March 1990. The median year that housing structures were built was 1958. The older housing units will need additional attention to maintenance, and some may be

inhabitable.

Table H-15 gives the owner-occupied housing value in the town.

TABLE H-15
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOME VALUE
TOWN OF POMARIA

OWNER-OCCUPIED	TOWN OF POMARIA		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	5	11	680	11
$20,000 to $29,999	4	9	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	7	15	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	4	9	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	7	15	585	10
$60,000 to $69,999	3	6	930	16
$75,000 to $99,999	2	4	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	15	32	456	8
$150,000 to $299,999	0	0	110	2

$300,000 or more	0	0	10	0.17
TOTAL	47	100	5,992	100
MEDIAN VALUE	$55,000		$48,400	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median value of the owner-occupied homes in the town was $55,000, compared to only $48,400 in the county. However, in the town, there were no homes valued at $150,000 or more. 15 homes were valued between $100,000 and $149,000.

Table H-16 gives the gross rent paid for each unit in the town.

TABLE H-16
GROSS RENT PAID PER UNIT
TOWN OF POMARIA

GROSS RENT	TOWN OF POMARIA		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $100	4	21	163	7
$100 to $199	13	68	563	24
$200 to $299	2	11	610	26
$300 to $399	0	0	570	24
$400 to $499	0	0	307	13
$500 to $599	0	0	89	4
$600 to $699	0	0	38	2
$700 to $799	0	0	0	0

TOTAL RENTED UNITS	19	100	2,340	100
NO CASH RENT	1		430`	
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	$153		$276	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median gross rent paid in the town was $153 compared to $276 paid in the county. In the town, the highest rent paid was in the $200-299 range.

2. Needs and Goals

Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards. A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention.

Goal for the Town of Pomaria: The Housing Element goal for the Town of Pomaria is to participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection Department with the rest of the county.

3. Implementation Strategy with Time Frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goal are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

D. TOWN OF PROSPERITY

1. Inventory

The 1990 Census reported 437 housing units in the Town of Prosperity. According to Table H-17, of the 437 units, 288 were single family detached dwelling. Another 99 units were classified as Mobile Home/Other. There were 44 multifamily units in the town.

TABLE H-17
HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

HOUSING	TOWN OF PROSPERITY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	288	65.91	10,302	71.27
1 Unit, attached	6	1.37	123	0.85
2 to 4 Units	27	6.18	563	3.89
5 to 9 Units	17	3.89	221	1.53
10 or more Units	0	0	199	1.38
Mobile Home/ Other	99	22.65	3,047	21.08
TOTAL	437	100	14,455	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Table H-18 gives the occupancy status of the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-18
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

SELECTED	TOWN OF PROSPERITY			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
CHARACTERISTICS	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE
Vacant Housing Units	26	30	+4	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	15	97	+82	1,140	2,814	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	235	312	+77	8,322	9,376	+1,054
Renter-occupied Units	58	95	+37	2,579	2,938	+359

Source: 1980 and 1990 United States Census

While the town experienced an increase in every category in Table H-18, the most notable change was the additional 82 mobile homes moved into the town between 1980 and 1990. Table H-19 shows the number of units with and without complete plumbing and telephones.

TABLE H-19
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT COMPLETE PLUMBING AND TELEPHONES
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

VARIOUS	TOWN OF PROSPERITY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
DATA	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	425	97	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	12	3	246	2

Owner-occupied with Telephone	288	92	8,737	93
Owner-occupied without Telephone	24	8	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	69	73	2,094	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	26	27	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to Table H-19, there were 12 housing units without complete plumbing, 24 owner-occupied units without a telephone and 26 renter occupied units without a telephone.

Table H-20, shows the age of the structures in the town.

TABLE H-20
AGE OF STRUCTURES
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

STRUCTURES BUILT	TOWN OF PROSPERITY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 To March 1990	103	24	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	86	20	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	48	11	2,002	12

1950 to 1959	46	11	1,624	10
1940 to 1949	36	8	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	118	27	2,894	18
TOTAL	437	100	16,099	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Of the 437 units in the town, 118 (27%) were built in 1939 or earlier, while another 103 units (24%) were built between 1980 and March 1990. The median year that housing structures were built was 1964. The older residential structures will require additional maintenance and some could be uninhabitable.

Tables H-21 shows the number of permits issued in 1996 and 1997.

TABLE H-21
PERMITS ISSUED IN 1996 AND 1997
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

Year	Use	No. of Permits	No. of Units	Total Cost	Average Cost
1996	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-
1997	Single Family	4	4	$292,000	$73,000
1997	Multi-Family	0	0	0	0
Source: 1997 Building Permit Survey, CMCOG					

Data for 1996 was not available. In 1997, there were 4 permits issued for single family units for an average value of $73,000. There were no permits issued for multifamily units in 1997.

Table H-22 gives the owner occupied housing value in the town.

TABLE H-22
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

OWNER-OCCUPIED	TOWN OF PROSPERITY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	11	5	680	11
$20,000 to $29,999	9	4	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	33	16	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	35	17	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	31	15	585	10
$60,000 to $74,999	41	20	930	16
$75,000 to $ 99,999	27	13	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	15	7	456	8
$150,000 to $299,999	2	1	110	2
$300,000 or more	0	0	10	0.17
TOTAL	204	100	5,992	100
MEDIAN VALUE	$54,500		$48,400	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median value of the owner-occupied homes in the town was $54,500 compared to $48,400 in the county. No house was valued more than $299,999.

Table H-23 gives the gross rent paid for each unit in the town.

TABLE H-23
GROSS RENT PAID PER UNIT
TOWN OF PROSPERITY

GROSS RENT	TOWN OF PROSPERITY	NEWBERRY COUNTY

	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $100	5	6	163	7
$100 to $199	20	25	563	24
$200 to $299	30	38	610	26
$300 to $399	16	20	570	24
$400 to $499	7	9	307	13
$500 to $599	2	3	89	4
$600 to $699	0	0	38	2
$700 or more	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RENTED UNITS	80	100	2,340	100
NO CASH RENT	15		430	
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	$247		$276	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median gross rent was $247 compared to $276 for the county. The highest rent was between $500 and $599.

2. Needs and Goals

Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards. A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention.

Goal for the Town of Prosperity: The Housing Element goals for the Town of Prosperity are:

- To participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection

Department with the rest of the county, and

- To continue enforcement of zoning regulations to ensure protection of residential development from incompatible uses.

3. Implementation Strategy with Time Frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

E. TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

1. Inventory

According to the 1990 Census, there were 97 housing units in the town of Silverstreet. Table H-24 shows that of the 97 housing units, 71 were single family detached units, and 26 were classified as Mobile Home/Other.

TABLE H-24
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE
TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

HOUSING	TOWN OF SILVERSTREET		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	71	73	10,302	71
1 Unit, attached	0	0	123	1
2 to 4 Units	0	0	563	4
5 to 9 Units	0	0	221	2
10 or more Units	0	0	199	1
Mobile Home/ Other	26	27	3,047	21
TOTAL	97	100	14,455	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Table H-25 shows the occupancy rates of the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-25
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS

TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOWN OF SILVERSTREET			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE
Vacant Housing Units	2	31	+29	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	11	14	+3	1,140	2,814	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	58	61	+3	8,322	9,376	1,054
Renter Occupied Units	12	5	-7	2,579	2,938	+359

Source: 1980 and 1990 United States Census

The number of vacant housing units increased from two in 1980 to 31 in 1990. The number of occupied mobile homes and owner occupied units also increased. The only decrease was in renter occupied units which declined by 7.

Table H-26 shows the availability of complete plumbing facilities and telephones in the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-26
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES AND TELEPHONES
TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

VARIOUS	TOWN OF SILVERSTREET		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
DATA	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	92	95	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	5	5	246	2
Owner-occupied with Telephone	59	97	8737	93
Owner-occupied without Telephone	2	3	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	3	60	2,084	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	2	40	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to Table H-26, there were only 5 housing units without complete plumbing, 2 owner occupied units without a telephone, and 2 renter occupied units without a telephone.

Table H-27 shows the age of the structures in the town.

TABLE H-27
AGE OF STRUCTURES
TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

STRUCTURES BUILT	TOWN OF SILVERSTREET		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 to March 1990	25	26	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	17	18	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	6	6	2,002	12
1950 to 1959	9	9	1,624	10
1940 to 1949	9	9	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	31	32	2,894	18
TOTAL	97	100	16,099	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to Table H-27, of the 97 structures in the town, 31 were built in 1939 or earlier. Another 25 structures were built between 1980 and March 1990.The median year that housing structures were built was 1959. The older structures will need additional attention to maintenance and some may be uninhabitable.

Table H-28 shows the owner occupied housing values in the town.

TABLE H-28
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUES
TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

OWNER-OCCUPIED	TOWN OF SILVERSTREET		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	0	0	680	11
$20,000 to $29,999	0	0	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	3	13	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	4	17	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	2	8	585	10
$60,000 to $69,999	6	25	930	16
$75,000 to $99,999	5	21	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	2	8	456	8
$150,000 to $299,999	2	8	110	2
$300,000 or more	0	0	10	0.17
TOTAL	24	100	5,992	100
MEDIAN VALUE	$67,500		$48.400	
Source:1990 United States Census				

The median value of owner-occupied units in the town was $67,500 compared to $48,400 in the county. There was no home valued more that $299,999.

According to the 1990 Census, there were only 5 units rented in 1990. All five were rented for less than $100 each, with a median rent of $99.

2. Needs and Goals

Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards. A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done

properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention. Goal for the Town of Silverstreet: The Housing Element goal for the Town of Silverstreet is to participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection Department with the rest of the county.

3. Implementation Strategy with Time Frames.

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goal are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

F. TOWN OF WHITMIRE

1. Inventory

According to the 1990 Census, there were 840 housing units in the Town of Whitmire. Table H-29 shows that of the 840 units, 689 were single family detached dwellings. The category with the next highest number was Mobile Home/Other, which had 75 units.

TABLE H-29
HOUSING UNIT BY TYPE
TOWN OF WHITMIRE

HOUSING	TOWN OF WHITMIRE		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	689	82	10,302	71
1 Unit, attached	11	1	123	1
2 to 4 Units	32	4	563	4
5 to 9 Units	27	3	221	2
10 or more Units	6	1	199	1
Mobile Home/ Other	75	9	3,047	21
TOTAL	840	100	14,455	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Table H-30 gives the occupancy rates of the housing units in the town as compared to those in the county.

TABLE H-30
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS
TOWN OF WHITMIRE

SELECTED	TOWN OF WHITMIRE			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
CHARACTERISTICS	1980	1990	% CHANGE	1980	1990	% CHANGE
Vacant Housing Units	54	74	+20	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	60	61	+1	1,140	2,814	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	649	577	-72	8,322	9,376	+1,054
Renter-occupied Units	161	189	+278	2,579	2,938	+359
Source: 1980 and 1990 United States Census						

According to Table H-30, the number of vacant housing units increased by 20 between 1980 and 1990. During the same time period, the number of owner-occupied units decreased by 72 and the number of rental housing units increased by 28.

Table H-31 shows the availability of complete plumbing and telephones in the town.

TABLE H-31
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT
COMPLETE PLUMBING AND TELEPHONES
TOWN OF WHITMIRE

VARIOUS	TOWN OF WHITMIRE		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
DATA	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	829	99	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	11	1	246	2
Owner-occupied with Telephone	544	94	8,737	93
Owner-occupied without Telephone	33	6	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	127	67	2,094	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	62	33	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to Table H-31, there were only 11 housing units without complete plumbing. However, there were 33 owner occupied units and 62 renter occupied units without a telephone.

Table H-32 shows the age of the structures in the town.

TABLE H-32
AGE OF STRUCTURES
TOWN OF WHITMIRE

STRUCTURES BUILT	TOWN OF WHITMIRE		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 TO March 1990	62	7	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	83	8	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	63	8	2,002	12
1950 to 1959	109	13	1,624	10
1940 to 1949	155	18	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	368	44	2,894	18
TOTAL	840	100	16,099	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

According to Table H-32, 44% of the structures in the town were built in or before 1939. Only 62 structures were built between 1980 and March 1990. The median year that housing structures were built was 1943.

Table H-33 gives the owner-occupied housing value in the town.

TABLE H-33
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOME VALUE
TOWN OF WHITMIRE

OWNER-OCCUPIED	TOWN OF WHITMIRE		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	207	43	680	11
$20,000 to $29,999	100	21	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	75	15	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	40	8	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	28	6	585	10
$60,000 to $74,999	22	5	930	16
$75,000 to $99,999	11	2	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	4	1	456	8
$150,000 to$299,999	0	0	110	2
$300,000 or more	0	0	10	0.17
TOTAL	487	100	5,992	100
MEDIAN VALUE	$22,800		$48,400	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median value of the owner-occupied homes in the town was $22,800, compared to $48,400 in the county. Of the 487 homes, 207 (43%) were valued less than $19,999, and only 4 (1%) were valued more than $100,000.

Table H-34 gives the gross rent paid for each unit in the town.

TABLE H-34
GROSS RENT PAID PER UNIT
TOWN OF WHITMIRE

GROSS RENT	TOWN OF WHITMIRE		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $100	8	5	163	7
$100 to $199	35	22	563	24
$200 to $299	71	44	610	26
$300 to $399	34	21	570	24
$400 to $499	11	7	307	13
$500 to 599	2	1	89	4
$600 to $699	0	0	38	2
$700 or more	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RENTED UNITS	161	100	2,340	100
NO CASH RENT	24		430	
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	$252		$276	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median gross rent paid in the town was $252, compared to $276 paid in the county. No units received more than $600 for rent.

2. Needs and Goals

Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards. A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention.

Goal for the Town of Whitmire: The Housing Element goals for the Town of Whitmire are:

- To participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection Department with the rest of the county, and
- To develop land use controls to establish guidelines for the placement and of residential structures.

3. Implementation Strategy with Time Frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

G. TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

1. Inventory

According to the 1990 Census, there were 116 residential structures in the Town of Little Mountain.

TABLE H-35
HOUSING STRUCTURES BY TYPE
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

HOUSING	TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	78	67	10,302	71
1 Unit, attached	0	0	123	1
2 to 4 Units	1	1	563	4
5 to 9 Units	19	16	221	2

10 or more Units	5	4	199	1
Mobile Home/ Other	13	11	3,047	21
TOTAL	116	100	14,455	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Table H-35 shows that of the 116 residential structures, 78 were single family residential.

Table H-36 gives the occupancy status of the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-36
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

SELECTED	TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
CHARACTERISTICS	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE
Vacant Housing Units	18	14	-4	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	11	9	-2	1,140	2,148	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	62	67	+5	8,322	9,376	+1,054
Renter-occupied Units	33	35	+2	2,579	2,938	+359
Source: 1980 and 1990 United States Census						

The number of vacant housing units decreased by four and the number of occupied mobile homes decreased by two. During the same period, the number of owner-occupied units increased by 5 and the number of renter-occupied units increased by two.

Table H-37 shows the number of units with and without complete plumbing and telephones.

TABLE H-37
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT PLUMBING AND TELEPHONES
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

VARIOUS	TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
DATA	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	116	100	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	0	0	246	2
Owner-occupied with Telephone	67	100	8,737	93
Owner-occupied without Telephone	0	0	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	31	89	2,084	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	4	11	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

There were no units without complete plumbing, and there were no owner-occupied units without a telephone. However, there were 4 renter occupied units without a telephone.

Table H-38 shows the age of the structures in the town.

TABLE H-38
AGE OF STRUCTURES
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

STRUCTURES BUILT	TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 TO March 1990	24	21	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	40	34	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	26	22	2,002	12
1950 to 1959	9	8	1,624	10
1940 to 1949	2	2	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	15	13	2,894	18
TOTAL	116	100	16,099	100

Source: 1990 United States Census

Of the 116 structures, 90 were built in or after 1960. Only 15 were built in or before 1939. The median year that housing structures were built was 1972.

Table H-39 gives the owner-occupied housing value in the town.

TABLE H-39
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

OWNER-OCCUPIED	TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	4	7	680	11
$20,000 to $29,999	0	0	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	6	11	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	8	15	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	4	7	585	10
$60,000 to $74,999	14	26	930	16
$75,000 to $99,999	9	17	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	7	13	456	8
$150,000 to $299,999	2	4	110	2
$300,000 or more	0	0	10	0.17
TOTAL	54	100	5,992	100

MEDIAN VALUE	$65,400	$48,400
Source: 1990 United States Census		

The median value of the owner-occupied homes in the town was $65,400 compared to $48,400 in the county. There were no homes valued at $300,00 or more.

Table H-40 gives the gross rent paid for each unit in the town.

TABLE H-40
GROSS RENT PAID PER UNIT
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN

GROSS RENT	TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $100	0	0	163	7
$100 to $199	2	7	563	24
$200 to $299	2	7	610	27
$300 to $399	7	24	570	24
$400 to $499	14	48	307	13
$500 to $599	4	14	89	4
$600 to $699	0	0	38	2
$700 or more	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RENTED UNITS	29	100	2,340	100

NO CASH RENT	6	430
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	$444	$276
Source: 1990 United States Census		

The median gross rent paid in the town was $444, compared to $276 in the county. No unit cost more than $599.

2. Needs and Goals

Building codes must be adopted to insure that new construction meets minimum standards. A systematic housing code enforcement program is needed to insure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished. The code enforcement would prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair. Enforcement would also ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. A code enforcement program is needed for both traditional housing units and manufactured housing. The pre-1975 mobile homes may need special attention.

Goal for the Town of Little Mountain: The Housing Element goal for the Town of Little Mountain is to participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection Department with the rest of the county.

3. Implementation Strategy and Time Frame

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

H. CITY OF NEWBERRY

1. Inventory

According to the 1990 Census, there were 4,206 residential structures in the City of Newberry. Table H-41 shows that of the 4,206 structures, 2,988 were single-family residential units. In addition, there were 775 structures with two or more residential units and there were 398 units classified as mobile home/other.

TABLE H-41
HOUSING UNIT BY TYPE
CITY OF NEWBERRY

HOUSING	CITY OF NEWBERRY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
TYPE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1 Unit, detached	2,988	71	10,302	71
1 Unit, attached	45	1	123	1
2 to 4 Units	454	11	563	4
5 to 9 Units	136	3	221	2
10 or more Units	185	4	199	1
Mobile Home/ Other	398	9	3,047	21
TOTAL	4,206	100	14,455	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Table H-42 gives the occupancy rates of the housing units in the town as compared to those in the county.

TABLE H-42
OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNITS
CITY OF NEWBERRY

SELECTED	CITY OF NEWBERRY			NEWBERRY COUNTY		
CHARACTERISTICS	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE	1980	1990	ACTUAL CHANGE
Vacant Housing Units	207	261	+54	860	2,141	+1,281
Occupied Mobile Homes	79	229	+150	1,140	2,148	+1,674
Owner-occupied Units	2,467	2,431	-36	8,322	9,376	+1,054
Renter-occupied Units	1,277	1,514	+237	2,579	2,938	+359
Source: 1980 and 1990 United States Census						

The number of vacant housing units increased by 54 between 1980 and 1990. Additionally, the number of mobile homes increased by 150 and the number of renter-occupied units increased by 237. The only category that showed a decrease was owner-occupied units, which declined by 36.

Table H-43 shows the availability of complete plumbing and telephones in the housing units in the town.

TABLE H-43
HOUSING UNITS WITH AND WITHOUT PLUMBING AND TELEPHONES
CITY OF NEWBERRY

VARIOUS	CITY OF NEWBERRY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
DATA	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Housing with Complete Plumbing	4,174	99	14,209	98
Housing without Complete Plumbing	32	1	246	2
Owner-occupied with Telephone	2,296	94	8,737	93

Owner-occupied without Telephone	135	6	639	7
Renter-occupied with Telephone	1,005	66	2,084	71
Renter-occupied without Telephone	509	34	854	29
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Only 32 of the housing units in the city did not have complete plumbing. However, there were 135 owner-occupied units and 509 renter-occupied units without a telephone.

Table H-44 shows the age of the structures in the city.

TABLE H-44
AGE OF STRUCTURES
CITY OF NEWBERRY

STRUCTURES BUILT	CITY OF NEWBERRY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
YEAR	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1980 TO March 1990	747	18	4,912	31
1970 to 1979	798	19	3,382	21
1960 to 1969	612	15	2,002	12
1950 to 1959	474	11	1,624	10

1940 to 1949	409	10	1,285	8
1939 or earlier	1,166	28	2,894	18
TOTAL	4,206	100	16,099	100
Source: 1990 United States Census				

Of the 4,206 structures, 1,166 (28%) were built in or before 1939. This accounts for almost half of the structures in Newberry County in this category. The median year that housing structures were built was 1961.

Table H-45 shows the number of units built per year since 1990.

TABLE H-45
NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS CONSTRUCTED
CITY OF NEWBERRY

TAX YEAR	UNITS	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
1990	8	$468,000	$58,500
1991	4	$354,057	$88,514
1992	3	$238,000	$79,333
1993	9	$458,370	$50,930
1994	49	$2,144,261	$43,760
1995	34	$744,995	$21,912
1996	24	$515,059	$21,461
Total	131	$4,922,742	$37,578
Source: City of Newberry			

According to Table H, while the number of units has increased over the last three years, the average cost per unit has declined.

Table H-46 gives the owner-occupied housing value in the city.

TABLE H-46
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE
CITY OF NEWBERRY

OWNER-OCCUPIED	CITY OF NEWBERRY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $19,999	205	10	680	11

$20,000 to $29,999	289	14	693	12
$30,000 to $39,999	309	14	855	14
$40,000 to $49,999	384	18	890	15
$50,000 to $59,999	222	10	585	10
$60,000 to $74,999	283	13	930	16
$75,000 to $99,999	256	12	783	13
$100,000 to $149,999	163	8	456	8
$150,000 to $299,999	23	1	110	2
$300,000 or more	0	0	10	0.17
TOTAL	2,134	100	5,992	100
MEDIAN VALUE	$46,400		$48,400	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median value of the owner-occupied homes in the city was $46,400, compared to $48,400 in the county. There were no homes valued at $300,000 or more.

Table H-47 gives the gross rent for each unit in the city.

TABLE H-47
GROSS RENT PAID PER UNIT
CITY OF NEWBERRY

GROSS RENT	CITY OF NEWBERRY		NEWBERRY COUNTY	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Less than $100	108	8	163	7

$100 to $199	395	28	563	24
$200 to $299	273	19	610	26
$300 to $399	382	27	570	24
$400 to $499	163	12	307	13
$500 to $599	58	4	89	4
$600 to $699	25	2	38	2
$700 or more	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RENTED UNITS	1,404	100	2,340	100
NO CASH RENT	106		430	
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	$278		$276	
Source: 1990 United States Census				

The median gross rent paid in the city was $278 compared to $276 in the county. The highest rent pad in the city and the county was in the $600-699 range.

2. Needs and Goals

The City should continue the enforcement of housing codes to ensure that new construction and renovations are done properly to reduce the potential for future substandard units. Code enforcement would help ensure that existing substandard units are either brought up to codes standards or demolished, and help prevent existing standard housing units from deteriorating to the substandard conditions beyond repair.

The city should also continue the enforcement of zoning and land development regulations to ensure the orderly and efficient development of residential property.

Goal for the City of Newberry: The Housing Element goals for the City of Newberry are:

- To participate in the creation of a consolidated Building Permitting and Inspection Department with the rest of the county, and
- To continue enforcement of zoning and land development regulations.
- Encourage the development of more middle and upper-level income homes to serve the needs of the white collar market resulting from continued industrial development.

3. Implementation Strategy with Time Frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the housing element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

CHAPTER VII
LAND USE ELEMENT

The land use element of the Comprehensive Plan presents a discussion of existing and future land uses in selected portions of Newberry County, as well as all of the municipalities in the county.

A. Newberry County

1 Existing Conditions

The study of the existing land use conditions for Newberry County was limited to the areas around the municipalities, the lake shores of Lake Greenwood and Lake Murray, the US 76 corridor between the Town of Little Mountain and the City of Newberry, and portions of SC 773, 219, 34 and 121. Within this area there is a mixture of rural and urban land uses, including agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public uses, and vacant land. It should be understood that the unincorporated portions of the county outside of the defined study area may need to have land use regulations at some point in the future. Currently this area is a mixture of rural land uses, including agricultural, low-density residential, limited commercial, and limited industrial use.

Residential:

Existing residential land use in the study area is low to medium density single family development. Most of the medium density development is located along both Lake Murray and Lake Greenwood, and along the US 76 corridor between the Town of Little Mountain and the City of Newberry. The remainder of the residential use in the county is characterized by single family dwelling units on large lots. There are very few multi-family units in the unincorporated areas county. One apartment complex is located just outside of the Town of Whitmire. The option most selected for affordable housing are manufactured homes. As Chapter Six discusses, the number of manufactured homes has dramatically increased over the past since 1980. Most are located on individual lots, and more recently in the form of subdivisions. There are several manufactured home subdivisions along Lake Murray and near the City of Newberry.

Commercial:

Unlike a municipality, where there is dense commercial development in a downtown or some other commercial district, Newberry County's commercial development is much less dense. In most cases, the commercial development is limited to stores located at the intersection of major roads. The greatest concentration of commercial development is located along the I-26 interchanges, most notably at the SC 773, 34 and 121 interchanges. The typical commercial developments at these interchanges are vehicle oriented; i.e. gas stations and truck stops. The

commercial development at the interchanges primarily serve those traveling along I-26. This contrasts with the commercial development in the remainder of the county which serves the local residents in the area around the commercial establishment. For example, the small convenience stores located near Lake Murray primarily serve those who live along the lake.

Industrial Land Use:

The map in Chapter Two shows the current industrial sites and potential industrial sites in the county. Most of these sites are located along US 76 between the Town of Little Mountain and the City of Newberry. Several sites are also located along SC 121 near the City of Newberry The only industrial park in the county is located at the SC 219 interchange of I-26.

Public and Semi-public

The public and semi-public uses in the study area include churches, schools, and other community facilities such as water towers, county buildings, and recycling centers. Most of these land uses generally are compatible with the adjacent land uses, creating a minimum of disruption. The only exception would be the Newberry County "green boxes" used for the collection of solid waste. Many times, the boxes will be overfilled, causing trash to spill-out onto the ground. This system of trash collection should be replaced with one that allows for close monitoring of the collection site.

Agricultural

While there is scattered agricultural use in the study area, most of the prime agricultural land is located outside of the study area. According to the County Assessor, as of August 25, 1998, the following property owners own 500 or more acres of land classified as agriculture by the county:

David Sease
TCA International
John Hancock Mutu
Champion International
Fraizier Riley
Eliza Parr
Union Camp Corp.
Holloway Family
David Waldrop
B.M. Blease
Richard Doran
Robert C. Lake III

Shell W. Suber, Jr.
Carlisle Ned. Inc.
Catawba Newsprint
Adam R. Mayer
Alan N. Crosson

Vacant Land

There are a number of large tracts of vacant land in the study area, as well as scattered vacant platted lots. Most of the vacant platted lots are located along the lake shores since this is were most of the neighborhood subdivisions have occurred.

Land Development Constraints

Generally the two biggest constraints to land development are natural features and infrastructures. The study area is cris-crossed with streams and rivers, so there will be areas where topography and floodplain characteristics will constrain development. (Please see Chapter III for a detailed discussion of the watersheds in the County).

An even greater constraint however is the infrastructure, primarily the availability of sewer and water, and the access to roads. (Please see Chapter V for a discussion of the infrastructure in the County).

- **Sewer:** The availability of sanitary sewer is greatly limited in the study area. This is likely to have an impact on industrial development in the study area, particularly along the interchanges. For residential development, there is the option of using septic tanks, but this requires larger lots, resulting in low density development
- **Water:** Water service is much more readily available in the study area, but there is the concern that the existing lines are not large enough to handle industrial demands. This is a particular concern along the interchanges where large industry is likely to locate.
- **Roads:** The study area is well served with a network of local, collector and arterial roads. However, as the large tracts are developed, additional roads will be needed to serve the currently undeveloped areas.

In order to ensure the all new land developments for all types of land uses meet minimum standards for street width, design and construction as well as storm drainage and site design. It would be desirable for the Planning Commission to prepare and the County Council to update the land development regulations.

2. Needs and Goals

The Future Land Use Map is a guide for land use development in the county. It also is a guide which should be used by the Planning Commission and County Council when they are evaluating any proposed changes in the zoning ordinance or zoning district map. To protect the existing development within the study area, and to ensure orderly development in the future, the Planning Commission should prepare and the County Council adopt a zoning ordinance and land development regulations. The land development regulations should apply to the entire unincorporated area of the county. The zoning ordinance can be written to only apply to certain areas of the county, but at least the following areas should be included:

- US 76 corridor from the Newberry/Lexington line to north of the City of Newberry;
- The areas surrounding the City of Newberry, and the Towns of Little Mountain, Prosperity and Silverstreet;
- SC 121 from the City of Newberry to the Town of Silverstreet;
- the interchanges along I-26;
- Property within 500 feet of the shores of Lake Murray and Lake Greenwood;
- All collector roads leading to Lake Murray.

The Land Use Map addresses the following needs and goals.

- The residential characteristic along the lake shores should be preserved;
- Major intersections should be identified for commercial development;
- The interchanges along I-26 should be reserved for commercial and industrial development;
- The US 76 corridor as well as the collector road leading to Lake Murray and Lake Greenwood should be protected.;
- The areas around the City of Newberry, and the Towns of Silverstreet, Prosperity and Little Mountain should be predominately residential; and
- An inventory of all pre- 1976 mobile homes in the town should be made and requirements for their removal or demolition be incorporated into the Zoning Ordinance.

Since four municipalities are included in the proposed area for zoning, they would also need to adopt, or in the cases of the City of Newberry and the Town of Prosperity, re-adopt a zoning ordinance. To facilitate efficiency in implementing the Comprehensive Plan, and to eliminate redundance in staffing, the County and all affected municipalities should develop a joint planning department.

3. Implementation Strategies

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

B. Town of Peak

1. Existing Conditions

The dominate land use in the town is single family residential, some on very large lots. Other uses in the town include commercial, public and semi-public, recreational and vacant. There were no industrial or agricultural uses located in the town.

Residential

Most of the residential property in the town is single family residential. There are very few mobile homes, and no multifamily dwellings.

Commercial

The few commercial establishments are located on River Street across from the railroad tracks. This was the commercial center when the train stopped at the town. The uses now primarily serve the residents in the town.

Public and Semi-public

Public and semi-public uses include churches, a recreation center and government facilities.

Vacant

There are several vacant lots in the town. Most are large lots on the western side of the town, but there are some platted lots along the river. Some along the river may be constrained by flooding.

2. Needs and Goals

Currently the town does not have a zoning ordinance or subdivision regulations, so there is not a need to meet the May, 3, 1999 deadline set by the State Planning Enabling Legislation. Nor is the town experiencing development pressures that require immediate adoption of land use controls. As these pressures grow, however, the Town should work with the County and the other municipalities in the creation of a joint planning department to assist the town in the future needs.

3. Implementation Strategies

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

C. Town of Pomaria

1. Existing Conditions

The dominate land use in the town is single family residential, some on very large lots. Other uses in the town include commercial, public and semi-public, recreational and vacant. There were no industrial or agricultural uses located in the town.

Residential

As was mentioned, most of the residential use is characterized as single family residential. While almost all of the residential lots in the town are larger than most lots in a typical neighborhood, there is still a wide range of lot sizes in the town. There were no multi-family residences in the town, however, there are a couple of lots with more than one mobile home on them.

Commercial

The commercial development is centered at the intersection of Main Street with Holloway Street and US 176. This was the traditional commercial area since it was adjacent to the railroad depot. The commercial uses range from stores to a machine repair shop. The decline of automobile traffic due to I-26, and the discontinuation of the train stop in the town have severely hurt the commercial development in the town.

There is one commercial establishment at the intersection of US 176 and SC 773 which does not negatively impact the surrounding property. There is also a commercial establishment on Rest Street which is surrounded by residential development. It is unclear how the commercial use impacts the residential uses around it.

Industrial

As was stated earlier, there are no industrial uses in the town.

Public and Semi-Public

The public and semi-public uses in the town include a fire station, town hall, and several churches.

Recreational

There are two recreational areas in the town. At the intersection of US 176 and Main Street, there is a passive park with a picnic table. Additionally, there is a ball field next to a church on Peak Road.

Vacant

Most of the vacant lots in the town are very large. There are only a few vacant platted lots. Most of the vacant platted lots are located in the residential area of Holloway Street, Rest Street and Folk Street.

Land Development Constraints

While there are areas in the town where slope and/or flooding issues may constrain development, the biggest constraint is the lack of sanitary sewer in the town. The need for septic tanks requires larger lots for development

2. Needs and Goals

Currently the town does not have a zoning ordinance or subdivision regulations, so there is not a need to meet the May, 3, 1999 deadline set by the State Planning Enabling Legislation. Nor is the town experiencing development pressures that require immediate adoption of land use controls. As these pressures grow, however, the Town should work with the County and the other municipalities in the creation of a joint planning department to assist the town in the future needs.

3. Implementation Strategies

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

D. Town of Prosperity

1. Existing Conditions

The Town of Prosperity contains a mixture of urban land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public uses, recreational and vacant land.

Residential

Most of the land use in the town is residential, predominately single family. There are two apartment complexes located in the town. One located at the intersection of Pine and Dominick Streets and another located on Main Street, south of town. Most of the mobile homes are located in a mobile home park on Church Street, but there are a couple of lots in the town that also have mobile homes.

Commercial

Most of the commercial development is located on Main Street near the town square. The uses in the area include stores, restaurants, and offices, and are typical for a small downtown. There are only a few commercial establishments beyond the town square area, and they tend to be more intense uses such as repair garages and gas stations. The commercial establishments beyond the Main Street area are mixed with residential uses.

Industrial

The only industrial development is located on Church Street near the town limits.

Public and Semi-public

The public and semi-public uses include the town hall/public safety complex, the sewer treatment facility, and several churches.

Recreation

There are 3 recreational areas in the town, all are located on US 76. They are a ball field, a sports park, and a picnic area.

Vacant

The vacant land in the town is a mixture undeveloped platted lots and large tracts of land. This mixture allows for immediate housing construction while still allowing for future subdivisions.

Land Development Constraints

There are very few natural constraints on development in the town, and currently, there is adequate water and sewer service. The biggest constraint is the current development pattern in the town. Based on the existing land use map and the Town's Zoning Map, much of the area zoned for commercial use is already developed. There is still vacant land for industrial use along Church Street however, the remaining portion of the town is zoned residentially. For a commercial use to locate anywhere but the Main Street area, a rezoning request would have to

be granted.

2. Needs and Goals

The Future Land Use Map is a guide for land use development in the town. It also is a guide which should be used by the Planning Commission and Town Council when they are evaluating any proposed changes in the zoning ordinance or zoning district map.

The Land Use Map addresses the following needs and goals:

- The compact character and aesthetic quality of the core commercial area should be preserved and enhanced.
- The aesthetic appearance of development along US 76 should be protected through curb cut, setback and landscaping provisions incorporated in the Zoning Ordinance;
- An inventory of dilapidated vacant houses and other structures should be conducted and action initiated to insure their demolition if restoration is uneconomical;
- The Zoning Ordinance should be revised to reflect the various densities of existing and future land use and characteristics of use to insure cohesive neighborhoods;
- An inventory of all pre- 1976 mobile homes in the town should be made and requirements for their removal or demolition be incorporated into the Zoning Ordinance;
- The historic characteristic of McNeary Street should be preserved.

The town currently has a zoning ordinance that does not meet the requirements of the 1994 State Planning Enabling Legislation. As a result, the town must revise the ordinance to conform with the Comprehensive Plan and the legislation before May 3, 1999. The Town should also adopt land development regulations to ensure orderly development.

Since the town is included in the proposed area for zoning in the county, it should participate in the joint planning department with the county and the other municipalities to facilitate efficiency in implementing the Comprehensive Plan, and to eliminate redundance in staffing.

3. Implementation Strategies

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

E. Town of Silverstreet

1. Existing Conditions

Much of the town is rural in nature with either undeveloped land, or land associated with an agricultural use. The following land uses are also in the town on a limited basis.

Residential

All of the residential development is single family, and all are located east of the railroad tracks. There are a few mobile homes in the town, some located on Havird Street, with the remainder located on Dewalt Street.

Commercial

There is very limited commercial development. Two commercial establishments are on SC 34 near the intersection with Abrams Street, and one establishment is at the intersection of SC 34 and SC 49.

Industrial

There are no industrial uses in the town.

Public and semi-public

The public and semi-public uses in the town include a fire station, a rescue squad station, and several churches. There is also an old school building located on Lake Street.

Recreation

There is one ballfield located on Lake Street next to the old school building.

Vacant

Within the town, there are several vacant large lots, and small lots. There are several small vacant lots near the Main Street area, as well as several between Deadfall Road and SC 34. Additionally, most of the town west of the railroad tracks is undeveloped.

Land Development Constraints

The Town receives water from the Newberry County Water and Sewer Authority. Wastewater, however, is still treated by septic tanks. While the lack of sanitary sewer is not a constraint on industrial development since industry is more likely to look at sites in the

unincorporated areas of the county, it does impact on residential development. The other constraint is the lack of road access to the undeveloped property west of the railroad tracks. As was mentioned earlier, most of this area of the Town is undeveloped. However, as the development occurs, roads will need to be added to access the property.

2. **Needs and Goals.**

Adopt a zoning ordinance and land development regulations to guide any new development that may occur.

3. **Implementation Strategies**

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

F. **Town of Whitmire**

1. **Existing Conditions**

The Town of Whitmire contains a mixture of urban land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public uses, and vacant land.

Residential

Most of the property in the town is residential. Of the residential uses, most are single family, with some duplexes mixed in, especially along McDonald Street. There are two apartment complexes located on Subertown Road. What is not reflected on the Existing Conditions map, but is prevalent in the town, is the number of mobile homes located on individual lots.

Commercial

Most of the commercial development is located in the area bounded by Main Street, Railroad Avenue, Church Street and Gilliam Avenue. Most of the uses are typical for a small downtown, including stores, offices and restaurants. There are a few commercial establishments along Church Street, west of the railroad tracks. These tend to be more intensive uses such as gas stations, automobile repair, and a self-service car wash. However, these uses are also mixed with residential uses.

Industrial

The one industrial establishment is the mill located on Central Ave. As it is depicted on the existing land use map, the mill also includes the parking lots located on the corner of Central

Avenue and Park Street.

Public and Semi-public

These use include town hall, the fire and rescue stations, churches, the high school, the library, and the community center.

Recreational

There is a ballfield on Union Street across from the high school. There is also a park at the corner of Church and Glenn Street, as well as some recreational facilities associated with the community center.

Vacant

There is very little vacant property in the town. The development of much of the vacant land is constrained by elevation and floodplain concerns along a tributary of Duncan Creek.

Land Development Constraints

As was mentioned earlier, while there are many undeveloped lots in the town, much of the vacant property is constrained by flooding and/or slope characteristics.

2. Needs and Goals

The Future Land Use Map is a guide for land use development in the town. It also is a guide which should be used by the Planning Commission and Town Council when they are evaluating any proposed changes in the zoning ordinance or zoning district map. To protect the existing development within the town, and to ensure orderly development in the future, the Planning Commission should prepare and the Town Council adopted a zoning ordinance and land development regulations.

The Land Use Map addresses the following needs and goals:

- The compact character an aesthetic quality of the core commercial area should be preserved and enhanced;
- The historic characteristics and aesthetic appearance of Church Street from Watson Street to Gilliam Street should be preserved;
- An inventory of dilapidated vacant houses should and other structures should be conducted and action initiated to insure their demolition if restoration is uneconomical;
- The Zoning Ordinance adopted should reflect the various densities of existing and future land use and characteristics of use to ensure cohesive neighborhoods;

- An inventory of all pre-1976 mobile homes in the town should be made an requirements for their removal or demolition be incorporated into the Zoning Ordinance

Since the town is included in the proposed area for zoning in the county, it should participate in the joint planning department with the county and the other municipalities to facilitate efficiency in implementing the Comprehensive Plan, and to eliminate redundance in staffing.

3. Implementation Strategies

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

F. Town of Little Mountain

1. Existing Conditions

The Town of Little Mountain contains a mixture of urban land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public uses, recreational and vacant land.

Residential

The predominate land use in the town is residential. For the most part, the residential use is low and medium single family residential. There is an apartment complex at the intersection of Reunion Drive and Mountain Springs Trail. Additionally, there are several manufactured homes in the town.

Commercial

The commercial uses are located south of the railroad tracks along Main Street, Pomaria Street, South Boundary Street and Depot Street. The uses range from offices to a gas station. There is also a commercial establishment at the intersection of Main Street and Mountain Drive, and at the intersection of Main Street and Tabor Road.

Industrial

The industrial development, while not manufacturing, is too intense to be considered commercial. This industrial use is located north of the railroad tracks along Boundary Street and North Mills Street. It is adjacent to both residential uses and the Town's fire station.

Public and Semi-Public

The public and semi-public uses include Town Hall, the fire station, the elementary school, and several churches.

Recreational

The Town maintains a park located and the intersection of Ranch Drive and Mill Road, across from the elementary school.

Vacant

There are several vacant lots in the town. Much of the vacant land is located north of the railroad tracks since most of the development to the north has not expanded beyond Pomaria Street and Church Street.

Land Development Constraints

The Town receives water from the Newberry County Water and Sewer Authority. Wastewater, however, is still treated by septic tanks. While the lack of sanitary sewer is not a constraint on industrial development since industry is more likely to look at sites in the unincorporated areas of the county, it does impact on residential development. The other constraint is the lack of road access to the undeveloped property north of the railroad tracks. As was mentioned earlier, most of this area of the Town is undeveloped. However, as the development occurs, roads will need to be added to access the property.

2. Needs and Goals

The Future Land Use Map is a guide for land use development in the town. It also is a guide which should be used by the Planning Commission and Town Council when they are evaluating any proposed changes in the zoning ordinance or zoning district map. To protect the existing development within the study area, and to ensure orderly development in the future, the Planning Commission should prepare and the Town Council adopted a zoning ordinance and land development regulations.

The Land Use Map addresses the following needs and goals;

- The compact character of the core commercial area should be preserved;
- The aesthetic appearance of development along Pomaria Street north of the railroad tracks must be protected through the zoning ordinance;
- As market demand dictates, development of high quality low density and medium

density residential uses in the town should be encouraged;

- An inventory of dilapidated vacant housing and other structures should be conducted and action initiated to insure their demolition if restoration is uneconomical;
- The zoning ordinance should be written to reflect various densities of existing and future land use and characteristics of use to insure cohesive neighborhoods;
- An inventory of all pre-1976 mobile homes in the town should be made a requirements for their removal or demolition be incorporated into the zoning ordinance;

Since the town is included in the proposed area for zoning in the county, it should participate in the joint planning department with the county and the other municipalities to facilitate efficiency in implementing the Comprehensive Plan, and to eliminate redundance in staffing.

3. Implementation Strategies and time frame

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

H. City of Newberry

1. Existing Conditions

The City of Newberry has continued to be a predominantly residential city with commercial and some industrial uses interspersed throughout.

Residential

For the most part residential usage is low to medium density, though there does exist high density as well. The majority of the low-density residential use is within close proximity to the city's center, as well as a small area on S.C. Hwy. 219 near the high school. High-density residential use is situated in the northwestern area from College street to the 121 By-Pass, and in the southeastern portion of the city, south of the railroad. Medium-density use is interspersed throughout. There does exists more room for residential expansion, so this should not be a problem in the foreseeable future.

Commercial

Commercial areas, including the core, general, and neighborhood uses, are for the most part located along important roadways in the City of Newberry. General commercial or strip commercial exists along Wilson Road up to Main Street and beyond. The core commercial area, commonly referred to as the central business district, is located in the downtown area of the city, and is bounded by the railroad to the west, Harrington/Martin Street to the north,

Boundary Street to the south and Calhoun Street to the east. The Core Commercial area is the location for a recently adopted Master Plan for downtown redevelopment. The master plan identified streetscaping improvements, and land use redevelopment in the downtown area. Neighborhood and general commercial areas are situated throughout the city, with neighborhood commercial usage constituting the smallest percentage.

Office use, that which includes buildings or rooms for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service, industry or government, does not constitute a great percentage of the overall land usage of the city, and is interspersed throughout. The Office Commercial zoning district is located on three areas of the Zoning Map: at the intersection of Harper and Hunt Streets; at the intersection of Evans Street and Medical Park Drive, and along Wise Street near Wilson Road.

Industrial

Industrial use comprises a small percentage of land use within the city limits, though there is a greater amount situated along the fringes of the city. In terms of zoning, basic and limited industrial uses are zoned within areas south of the city's center.

Public and Semi-public

As with office use, public use, including nonprofit, religious or public uses such as church, school, hospital or government building, does not provide a great percentage of a land-usage for the city. Again these uses are situated through out Newberry, including the City Hall on College Street,

Newberry College near the intersection of Fair and College Street, and the Newberry County Vocational School, located on S.C. Hwy. 219 near the high school.

Recreation

There are several parks in the City. Please see Chapters III and VI for a detailed discussion of the recreational facilities in the City.

Land Development Constraints

Assuming that vacant land can be purchased at a reasonable price when a market for additional land development occurs, topography and flooding of the land will be the primary constraints on land development. These constraints are of particular concern along Scott's Creek and Scott's Creek Tributary. To address these concerns, the recently approved master plan for the City identified the land adjacent to Scott's Creek for recreational uses.

Public water and sewer are available or can be extended to serve the vacant tracts of land in all sectors of the City. Therefore, the availability of utilities is not considered a constraint to

development.

In order to ensure the all new land developments for all types of land uses meet minimum standards for street width, design and construction as well as storm drainage and site design, it would be desirable for the Planning Commission to prepare and the City Council to update the land development regulations prior to May 3, 1999.

2. Needs and Goals

The Future Land Use Map is a guide for land use development in the town. It also is a guide which should be used by the Planning Commission and City Council when they are evaluating any proposed changes in the zoning ordinance or zoning district map.

The Land Use Map addresses the following needs and goals:

- The compact character and aesthetic quality of the core commercial area should continue to be preserved and enhanced;
- The aesthetic appearance of development along US 76 should be enhanced through curb cut, setback signage and landscaping provisions incorporated in the Zoning Ordinance;
- An inventory of dilapidated vacant houses and other structures should be conducted and action initiated to insure their demolition if restoration is uneconomical;
- The Zoning Ordinance should be revised to reflect the various densities of existing and future land use and characteristics of use to insure cohesive neighborhoods;
- An inventory of all pre- 1976 mobile homes in the town should be made and requirements for their removal or demolition be incorporated into the Zoning Ordinance;
- The historic characteristics of the historic districts identified in the Cultural Resources element should be protected;
- As market demand dictates, development of high quality low density and medium density residential uses in the city should be encouraged;
- Implement the Master Plan for downtown redevelopment as adopted by the city.

The city currently has a zoning ordinance that does not meet the requirements of the 1994 State Planning Enabling Legislation. As a result, the city must revise the ordinance to conform with the Comprehensive Plan and the legislation before May 3, 1999. The zoning ordinance should incorporate, as desired by the city, planned development districts, overlay districts, and any other technique allowed in the 1994 State Planning Enabling Legislation to accommodate innovative design, as well as to accommodate special needs of existing development. The city should also revise the land development regulations to ensure orderly development.

Since the city is included in the proposed area for zoning in the county, it should participate in the joint planning department with the county and the other municipalities to facilitate efficiency in implementing the Comprehensive Plan, and to eliminate redundance in staffing.

3. Implementation Strategies and time frames

Implementation strategies and time frames for achieving the land use element goals are included in Chapter Eight of this Comprehensive Plan.

EXISTING LAND USE TOWN OF PEAK

EXISTING LAND USE TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

EXISTING LAND USE TOWN OF WHITMIRE

EXISTING LAND USE CITY OF NEWBERRY

EXISTING LAND USE LAKE GREENWOOD AREA

EXISTING LAND USE LAKE MURRAY AREA

EXISTING LAND USE REMAINDER

FUTURE LAND USE TOWN OF SILVERSTREET

FUTURE LAND USE TOWN OF WHITMIRE

FUTURE LAND USE CITY OF NEWBERRY

FUTURE LAND USE LAKE GREENWOOD AREA

FUTURE LAND USE LAKE MURRAY AREA

FUTURE LAND USE REMAINDER

CHAPTER VIII
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The Newberry County Comprehensive Plan is written to include not only the county, but the City of Newberry and the Towns of Peak, Prosperity, Pomaria, Silverstreet, Little Mountain and Whitmire. The Plan included the seven basic elements of a comprehensive plan required by the South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994:

1. Population
2. Economic Development
3. Natural Resources
4. Historic and Cultural Resources
5. Community Facilities
6. Housing
7. Land Use

Each of these elements includes a discussion of an inventory of existing conditions, needs and goals. This chapter will present strategies to implement the proposals included in each element which can be directly or indirectly impacted by the County or Municipal ordinances, policies or leadership.

The seven comprehensive plan elements are often interdependent. Action by one element affects other elements. For example, successful economic development which increased the number and wage levels of jobs in the area will result in immigration and need for new housing construction of all types. Likewise, increasing the educational level of the adult population will make the labor force adaptable for training by new employers and thus result in higher wages. Elimination of dilapidated housing units makes a neighborhood more desirable and gives property owners more incentive to maintain and upgrade housing which increases property values, thereby increasing the tax base. These are just a few examples of how implementation of one project impacts on others.

Implementation of many of the needs and goals to enhance the future of the county is outside of the control of the County Council, Municipal Councils, or agencies of the jurisdictions. For example, raising the educational level of the adult population will be dependent on teenage pregnancy prevention and dropout reduction programs of the School District plus the level of support and concern of the business community and people of the entire county. Population growth in the County and Municipalities will be largely dependent on the continuing growth of the economy of the area, State and nation.

This chapter deals with the implementation strategies for needs and goals which are under the control of the County or Municipal governments or can be influenced by the leadership and persuasion provided by the County or Municipalities.

IMPLEMENTATION
NEEDS AND GOALS

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

NEED: ADOPT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

GOAL: LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

DISCUSSION:

Adoption of the Comprehensive Plan is a prerequisite for zoning, land development regulations and other implementation measures. It provides the foundation for actions to move the county and municipalities into the future. This plan should be adopted by the County Council and the several municipal councils.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: ALL

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The planning commission recommends the Comprehensive Plan to County Council and the Municipal Councils. The jurisdictions must hold a public hearing and adopt the plan as ordinance.

TIMETABLE:

- The planning commission should recommend the adoption of the plan in November, 1998.
- The municipalities should adopt the plan by February, 1999.
- The county should adopt the plan by March, 1999.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Newberry County Joint Planning Commission
- Newberry County Council
- Municipal Councils

COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

NEED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

GOAL: COMPLY WITH THE STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRING BUILDING CODE ENFORCEMENT BY THE COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES, AND CREATE A MECHANISM PROVIDING PLANNING FUNCTIONS FOR THE COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES

DISCUSSION:

The General Assembly has required that all counties and municipalities either provide or contract for building code enforcement as an extension of the jurisdiction's police powers. Currently, only the City of Newberry and the Town of Prosperity have adopted building codes. And the city is the only municipality large enough to support a full-time code enforcement program, while the Town of Prosperity has considered a part-time code enforcement program. The county and other municipalities would have to adopt building codes and make arrangements to provide the enforcement. Since many of the smaller jurisdictions can not afford to provide the service, a consolidated program among the county and municipalities would be the most efficient and economical way to provide service to all of the jurisdictions in the county.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Housing, Land Use, Economic, Community Facilities

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The county and municipalities would need to enter into a cooperative agreement to provide consolidated service throughout the county, and all of the jurisdictions would have to adopt identical building codes. The planning commission should recommend the budget and staffing for a joint department to serve the entire county.

TIMETABLE:

- The planning commission makes budget and staffing recommendation to County Council by January, 1999.
- The planning commission makes a recommendation to adopt building codes to county and municipalities by March, 1999.
- Secure candidates for the Director of Planning and Code Enforcement in April, 1999.
- A Director of Planning and Code Enforcement is hired by May, 1999.
- Municipalities adopt building codes in June, 1999.

- The County adopts building codes in July, 1999.
- Staff for the Department of Planning and Code Enforcement is hired in July, 1999.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- County Council
- Municipal Councils

WATER AND SEWER

NEED: ADEQUATE WATER AND SEWER SERVICE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

GOAL: ESTABLISH A METHOD FOR COORDINATED WATER AND SEWER SERVICE IN THE US 76 AND I-26 CORRIDOR

DISCUSSION:

The I-26 Corridor Study conducted by Wilbur Smith identified water and sewer upgrades needed at the interchanges. Currently the division of service areas among the various providers and financial capacity of the providers preclude orderly expansion. Continued economic development will be determined by the county's ability to provide water and sewer of sufficient capacity to supply proposed land uses. This will require a method for cooperative contractual relationship with financial capacity.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Community Facilities, Economic, Housing, Land Use

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

If a vehicle is not in place to establish a cooperative agreement, then the Planning Commission should spearhead the creation of a task force with representatives from Newberry County, the City of Newberry, Newberry County Water and Sewer Authority, economic development groups, and the legislative delegation. The task force will be charged with developing a feasible program with a detailed action plan to bring water and sewer to the US 76 and I-26 corridor through a cooperative contractual relationship. The plan should contain a financial component to implement the expansion in a systematic fashion.

TIMETABLE:

- Establish a task force by April, 1999.
- Task forces complete its study by November, 1999.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- Mayors and Councils
- County Council
- Newberry County Water and Sewer Authority
- Legislative Delegation
- Economic Groups

TRANSPORTATION

NEED: IMPROVE TRAFFIC CARRYING CAPACITY

GOAL: IMPLEMENT RURAL TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN

DISCUSSION:

Central Midlands Council of Governments is coordinating the funding for rural transportation projects (those areas outside of Metropolitan Planning Area). A committee comprised of representatives of rural communities developed a priority ranking of transportation projects. This list will be reviewed every two years, allowing an opportunity to add projects to the list as circumstances warrant. Since funds are limited, most of the projects on the list are considered long term. To supplement these projects, the jurisdictions should consider requiring developers to perform a traffic impact study which identifies congestion problems caused by their developments. If congestion problems are identified, the developer would be required to install mitigating measures to alleviate the problems.

In addition to the traffic carrying capacity of the corridors in the county, the appearance of these corridors is critical to the economy of the county. Especially US 76 which serves as the "front door" to the City of Newberry and the Towns of Prosperity and Little Mountain. The corridors that run between US 76 and I-26 are also areas that need attention since they carry the traveling public from the interstate to the towns. The county and municipalities should either revise or adopt zoning ordinances that require larger setbacks, restrict curb cuts to facilitate greater traffic carrying capacity, and require landscaping along the street frontage.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Community Facilities, Economic and Land

Use

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The jurisdictions should participate in the rural transportation improvement plan each time the priority list is reviewed. Additionally, the jurisdiction should adopt an ordinance requiring a traffic impact study.

To improve the appearance of the major corridors, the county and those municipalities along the corridors should revise or adopt zoning ordinances to address beautification and congestion measures.

TIMETABLE:

• County and Municipalities participate in the Rural Transportation Improvement Plan	Continuing every 2 years
• County and Municipalities Adopt Transportation Improvement Study	July 1999
• County and Municipalities revise or adopt zoning ordinances	September 1999

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- County Council
- Municipal Councils
- Central Midlands Council of Governments

AESTHETICS

NEED: IMPROVE THE AESTHETICS OF THE COUNTY

GOAL: ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY

DISCUSSION:

Newberry County's location between two metropolitan areas makes it an attractive alternative for people who want to live in a rural area, but still have access to urban amenities. Steps should be taken to preserve and enhance the rural "quality of life" that people find so attractive in the county. One example would be to encourage the creation of estate lots in the Peak/Pomaria/Little Mountain area that would accommodate equestrian activities. Other possibilities would be to encourage conservation

subdivisions which preserve natural features of the rural areas, or for each of the towns to develop an unique identity.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Land Use, Natural Resources, Housing

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The Planning Commission should develop zoning ordinances and land development regulations for the jurisdictions in the county which preserve and enhance the rural qualities of the county. Once revised, the jurisdictions should adopt these ordinances.

TIMETABLE:

- The planning commission reviews a draft zoning ordinance and land development regulations for the City of Newberry and Town of Prosperity in December, 1998.
- The planning commission recommends a zoning ordinance and land development regulations to the City of Newberry and the Town of Prosperity in January, 1999.
- The planning commission reviews a draft of a zoning ordinance and Land Development Regulations for Newberry County and the Town of Little Mountain in March, 1999.
- The City of Newberry and the Town of Prosperity adopt the zoning ordinance and land development regulations in April, 1999.
- The Towns of Peak, Pomaria, Silverstreet and Whitmire should enter into a contract for the development of a zoning ordinance and land development regulations by June,1999. A subsequent schedule for adoption should also be develop which will result in adoption by January, 2000.
- Newberry County adopts the zoning ordinance and land development regulations in July, 1999.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- County Council
- Municipal Councils

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

NEED: RECOGNIZE THAT MANUFACTURED HOUSING IS THE PREFERRED FORM OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN THE COUNTY

GOAL: INTEGRATE MANUFACTURED HOUSING INTO THE FABRIC OF THE COUNTY

DISCUSSION:

As the information in the Housing Element shows, manufactured housing is the fastest growing unit of housing in the county. Because of its popularity, the county and municipalities should take steps to ensure that manufactured housing is an asset to the community. One way to do this is to incorporate regulations into zoning ordinances that establish standards for location of manufactured homes, permanent foundation walls, underpinning and tiedowns.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Housing, Population, and Land Use

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

Incorporate regulations in the zoning ordinances of the county and municipalities which would regulate the placement of manufactured homes. Adopt ordinances regulating maintenance of manufactured homes based on the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development standards regarding manufactured homes.

TIMETABLE:

- The planning commission reviews a draft zoning ordinance and land development regulations for the City of Newberry and Town of Prosperity in December, 1998.
- The planning commission recommends a zoning ordinance and land development regulations to the City of Newberry and the Town of Prosperity in January, 1999
- The planning commission reviews a draft of a zoning ordinance and Land Development Regulations for Newberry County and the Town of Little Mountain in March, 1999.
- The City of Newberry and the Town of Prosperity adopts the zoning ordinance and land development regulations in April, 1999.
- The Towns of Peak, Pomaria, Silverstreet and Whitmire should enter into a contract for the development of a zoning ordinance and land development regulations by June,1999. A subsequent schedule for adoption should also be developed which will result in adoption by January, 2000.
- Newberry County adopts the zoning ordinance and land development regulations in July, 1999.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- County Council
- Municipal Councils

WEB PAGE

NEED: TO PROMOTE THE ASSETS IN NEWBERRY COUNTY

GOAL: DEVELOP A MEANS TO EFFECTIVELY ADVERTISE THE CULTURAL, HISTORIC AND ECONOMIC ASSETS IN THE COUNTY

DISCUSSION:

The Cultural, Natural Resources and Economic Elements of the plan identify many features in the county and municipalities that should be promoted. One very inexpensive but effective way to promote the assets of the county and municipalities is through an internet web site. Many jurisdictions throughout the United States have web sites that not only provide information about the community, but also serve as a means for the local government to provide services such as ordinances, agendas, minutes and forms.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Economic, Cultural Resources, Natural Resources

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The Planning Commission should appoint a task force to work with Central Midlands Council of Governments in the development of a web site that serves the county and municipalities. Since the City of Newberry already has a web site, the city should make arrangements to be participants in the joint web site.

TIMETABLE:

- The task force should be created by June, 1999.
- A web site should be developed by December, 1999.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- Interested Cultural, Environmental and Economic Groups
- County and Municipalities
- Central Midlands Council of Governments

RECREATION

NEED: COUNTY-WIDE RECREATION PROGRAM

GOAL: ENHANCE THE RECREATION ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE TO THE RESIDENTS

DISCUSSION:

Recreation is one amenity that has been neglected in Newberry County. The only jurisdictions offering organized recreational activities are the Town of Whitmire and the City of Newberry. Non-residents of the City of Newberry can participate in its programs at an additional cost. The Newberry County Recreation Commission recently reorganized, but to date, no programs have been developed. A consolidated recreation program that serves the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county would add to the overall quality of life in the county.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Population, Natural Resources, and Community Facilities

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The planning commission should appoint a task force with representatives of all jurisdictions to formulate the creation of a consolidated recreation program and identify desired activities. Organizational, contractual and funding should be elements of a county-wide recreation program.

TIMETABLE:

- The task force should be created by July, 1999.
- The plan created by the task force should be implemented by July, 2000.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- Newberry County
- Municipalities

LIBRARY

NEED: TO PROVIDE LIBRARY SERVICE TO AREAS OF THE COUNTY THAT HAVE LIMITED ACCESS TO THE COUNTY LIBRARY

GOAL: TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OPPORTUNITY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY

DISCUSSION:

The Community Facilities Element identified only two branches of the Newberry County Library: one in the City of Newberry, and one in the Town of Whitmire. To compound the inaccessibility of the library, a bookmobile service is not offered to distant areas of the county. This limits access to the library to only those who are able to travel to the City of Newberry or the Town of Whitmire. With a bookmobile service, school children not old enough to drive, and the elderly who can not drive would also have access to library material. These are just two segments of the populations that would benefit from having a bookmobile service.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: Population, and Community Facility

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The planning commission should request that the Newberry County Library Board determine the feasibility of implementing a bookmobile service.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

Planning Commission
Newberry County Library Board

TIMETABLE:

The Planning Commission should make the request by May, 1999.

Implemented if and when determined feasible.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

NEED: ANTICIPATE AND PLAN FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

GOAL: A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM AND BUDGET

DISCUSSION:

Rehabilitation, expansion and major maintenance to county and municipal facilities such as a town hall, recreation plan implementation, fire station relocation, sewer system upgrades and other items to implement the Comprehensive Plan and meet other county and municipal needs can be accomplished in a more systematic manner if all anticipated projects during the next 10 years are included in a prioritized list adopted by County Council and all municipal councils. The Capital Improvements Program should include costs and source of funds for those projects to be undertaken in

the next 3 years. Projects for the first year should be incorporated into the annual budget and the Capital Improvements Program extended for 1 year. This approach reduces the number of surprises that can produce a crisis.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS IMPACTED: ALL

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION:

The planning commission should schedule meetings with the administrators, department heads, financial directors and council members from each jurisdiction to develop a Capital Improvements Program.

TIMETABLE:

- Develop the Capital Improvements Program for county and municipalities by August, 1999.
- Adoption by county and municipalities by September, 1999.
- Update annually

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

- Planning Commission
- County Council
- Municipal Councils

CONCLUSION

By creating the Newberry County Joint Planning Commission, the county and municipalities have taken a unique step to utilize opportunities to enhance the county and municipalities as a good place to live, work and invest in new high quality developments. The preparation and adoption of this Comprehensive Plan to serve as a guide for future growth and development of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county is one step in the exercise of this responsibility.

The geographic location of the county along I-26, between two growing metropolitan areas makes future growth and development in the county possible. The proximity to the Columbia Metropolitan Area, Greenville/Spartanburg Metropolitan Area, and Lake Murray and Lake Greenwood is a major asset. This location means that, if properly promoted, the county can provide an attractive residential and recreational area adjacent to these larger urban areas.

The Newberry County Joint Planning Commission is responsible for the continuing monitoring of this Comprehensive Plan. As required by State Law, the Planning Commission must reevaluate the Elements of the Comprehensive Plan at least every five years and prepare a comprehensive revision of the entire Comprehensive Plan every ten years. As soon as the 2000 census data is available, the Population, Economic and Housing Elements should be updated.

The Planning Commission has responsibility to continuously monitor implementation of this Comprehensive Plan and to make recommendations for action and modifications when needed.

V2.5.2-38

Sec. 2.5 Ref 49

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

The School District of Newberry County
Newberry, South Carolina

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

An extensive renovation of the Newberry Opera House built in 1882 was completed in 1998. During the 1998-99 inaugural season, the Opera House hosted many different attractions including Broadway shows, dance companies, country music stars, operas and many cultural events. A new 78-room hotel located near the Opera House, The Hampton Inn, opened in March of 2002. The Opera House continues to host community events, festivals, and shows and the Opera House Foundation states that the 2004-2005 season was a success marking four consecutive seasons that the facility has performed at a high level.

Newberry College provides a liberal arts education to about 750 students, in an environment sponsored by the Lutheran church. Some of its courses are provided to college-bound Newberry School District students. Newberry College has a fully accredited Education Department. Piedmont Technical College, based in Greenwood, offers degree courses and community-interest classes in a satellite center at the old National Guard Armory. Piedmont Tech has dual-credit programs with the Newberry County Career Center.

Newberry County is growing, showing a 13.9 percent increase in households between 1990 and 2000. The county also continues to have one of the highest per capita percentages of senior citizens among South Carolina counties. Services for senior citizens are provided through the Newberry County Council on Aging and the Dave C. Waldrop Senior Citizens Center. Two nursing homes serve Newberry. One of the facilities has an Alzheimer's unit and an assisted living center called Springfield Place, which recently expanded to add additional apartment units and homes.

The Newberry County Memorial Hospital, a 102-bed facility with 24-hour emergency room physician coverage, has completed the renovations that began in FY 2000. The $13.425 million expansion project has a fully operational, larger, more efficient emergency room and a new radiology center with added diagnostic capabilities including a new MRI system. Other improvements include a new administrative office area, engineering upgrades and upgraded and additional medical equipment. A third floor renovation was completed in November 2003 and the New Beginnings birthing Center renovations began in July 2003 and is now occupied and in use. In addition, at the NCMH visiting physician's suite, you can receive specialty care from many physicians in the surrounding areas.

Many of the counties' retirees are teachers, and they have a local association. Volunteers from the senior citizens and retirees' population assist with mentoring and Lunch Pals programs in many schools. Law enforcement officers regularly visit the schools for lunch, to provide a link between the community and the students. The officers work in conjunction with six School Resource Officers, employed by the Newberry County Sheriff's Office. Business personnel and student athletes from Newberry College also serve as Lunch Pals.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

In May of 2005, the Board of Trustees approved a list of approximately $77,500,000 in capital needs, the result of a prioritization process of more than $122,000,000 in overall capital needs identified in an independent study completed in December of 2004. After careful study of funding alternatives, the Board authorized the formation of Newberry Investing in Children's Education, a non-profit corporation which will assist the District in the formulation of an Installment Purchase plan, whereby the District will lease the applicable buildings to the Corporation for the purpose of capital improvements, and purchase them back utilizing General Obligation debt over a 25- or 26-year period. This will allow the District to leverage its constitutional debt limit to complete the capital needs within a five-year construction cycle vice the more piecemeal approach of "pay as you go."As of June 30, 2005, Newberry Investing in Children's Education has been incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina, and legal documents for a Base Lease Agreement and the issuance of Installment Purcase Revenue Bonds are being finalized for a Fall 2005 closing.

The School District of Newberry County seeks to provide opportunities for successful lifelong learning through the implementation of a comprehensive plan to acquire and integrate technology, access and utilize information effectively, extend the learning environment for all and prepare productive citizens for our community and a global society. To be able to fully accomplish this goal, The District has in place a plan of action that addresses essential issues. This plan is designed to be a guide that can lead The School District of Newberry County into the next millennium and beyond.

This comprehensive technology plan addresses several major objectives:

- Access to technology.
- The integration of technology throughout the district.
- Training for all users of technology.
- Networking the technology throughout the district.
- The management of all technology within the district.
- The personnel needed to maintain, support, and integrate technology.

Through the use of E-rate funds, all district and school file servers are being cyclically upgraded to top-of-the-line equipment. Media retrieval systems have been installed in four schools along with Voice-over-IP telephone systems. Two-way, interactive distance learning is available in all district high schools and one-way distance learning is available at all district schools. Additional video conference equipment has been added to Newberry Middle School for communication with NASA. Newberry Elementary School was named the LG/Zenith showcase school for the southeast. All classrooms are equipped with at least one computer. Approximately 70% of the district classrooms have two or more. In addition, 85% of the district computer labs have been upgraded with newer equipment. The district network is continually being upgraded to accommodate the additional speed/bandwidth we need and our network operating system has been upgraded to the latest offering from Novell.

During the 2004-2005 school year continued progress was made in the technology arena. Through the use of district and grant funding additional wireless laptop carts were added at Mid-Carolina Middle, Gallman, and Prosperity Rikard. Additional computer labs were also added at Mid-Carolina High and Middle. Smart Boards were added to classrooms at Newberry Middle and all school administrative computers were replaced with new computers. The former administrative computers were distributed out to classrooms and brought most classroom computer counts to two or more computers. The total district computer count as of 06/30/05 was 2400.

There were many educational accomplishments during the 2004-05 school year. Scholarships offered to District seniors totaled approximately $2.4 million. Once again, The School District has added another Red Carpet School. Gallman Elementary School received this award for 2004-05 to add to our list of honorees in this category. Boundary Street Elementary received this award for 2003-04, Pomaria/Garmany Elementary School for 2002-2003, and Whitmire Elementary received the award for 2001-2002. Awarded by The State Department of Education beginning in 2002, this award honors schools for their family-friendly and inviting atmosphere.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Internal Control

The administration of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable

nas Cooper Library
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and social,
10994
CEG-548

Sec 2.5 Ref 50

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Economic and Social

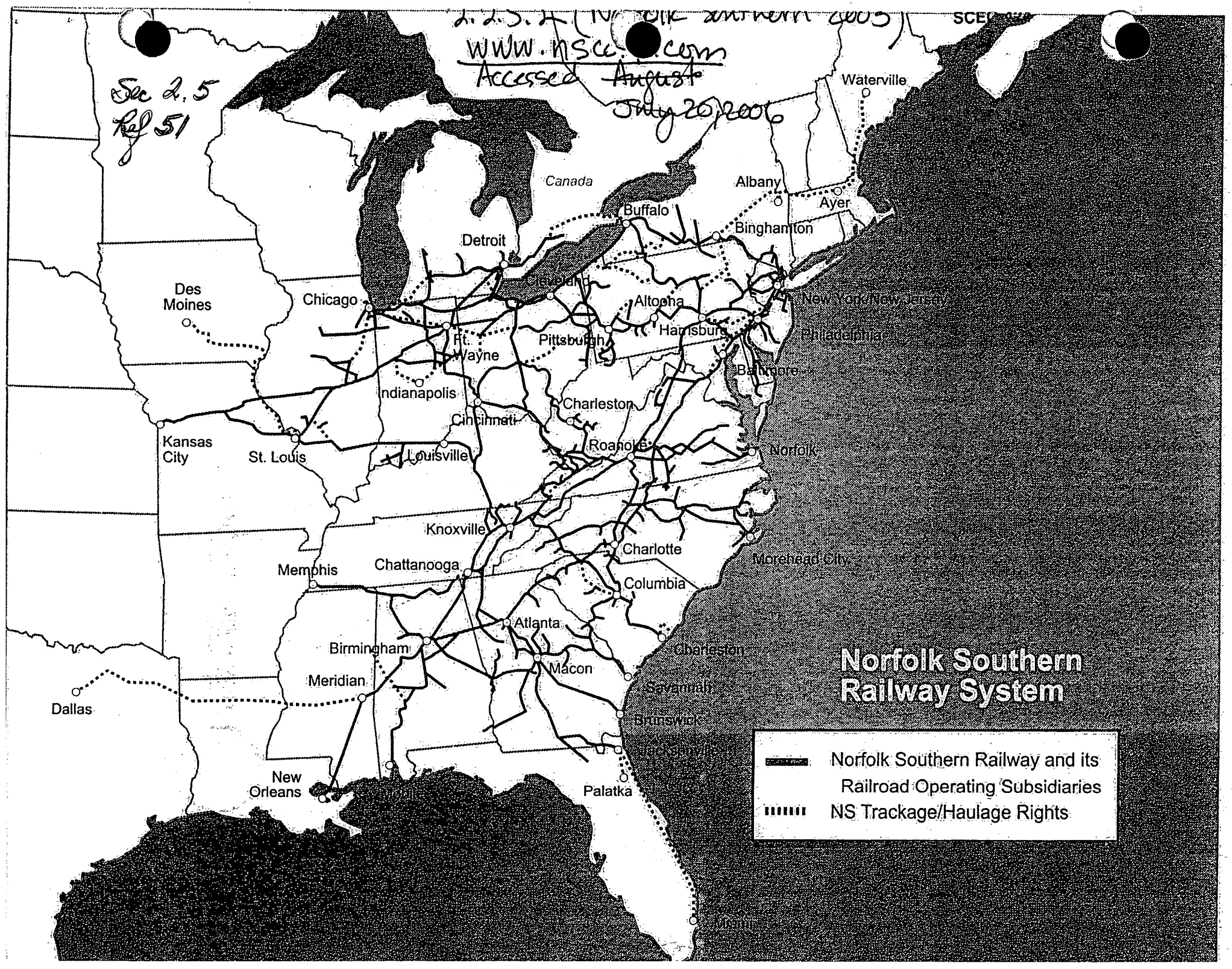
By
S. W. NICHOLSON, A. M. FAUCETTE
and R. W. BAXTER

A LABORATORY STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
SOCIAL SCIENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

APRIL 1924

2.2.5.2 (Norfolk Southern 2005)
www.nsc.com
Accessed ~~August~~ July 20, 2006

Sec 2.5
Ref 51



Sec 2.5 Ref 52

General Pearson Cemetery Boundary Delineation,

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station,

Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, South Carolina

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

General Pearson Cemetery Boundary Delineation,

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station,

Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Tetra Tech Nus, Inc.• 900 Trail Ridge Road • Aiken, South Carolina 29803

Report prepared by:

New South Associates, Inc. • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Natalie P. Adams – Principal Investigator

Johannes H. N. Loubser – Archaeologist and Author

March 8, 2006 • Draft Report
New South Associates Technical Report #1340

Abstract

On March 1 and 2, 2006, Dr. Loubser and Diana Valk from New South Associates conducted a surface inspection and systematic probing of an abandoned cemetery associated with the grave of General John Pearson. The grave of this Revolutionary War veteran and associated cemetery occur on the property of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, within the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station area, near Jenkinsville, South Carolina. Surface inspection and subsurface probing indicate that the abandoned cemetery (headstones, foot stones, and depressions) cover an area of approximately 160 feet from south to north and 100 feet from east to west. An area defined by hardwood trees and ground cover vines, roughly measuring 300 by 300 feet, surrounds the known core of the cemetery. No positive probes were found outside this surrounding area, or buffer zone. Pink flagging tape marks the outer edge of the buffer. To make the proposed outer boundary more visible to construction crews, it is recommended that South Carolina Electric and Gas Company construct a fence along the flagging tape.

Acknowledgements

Tetra Tech Nus, Inc. is thanked for hiring New South to investigate this interesting cemetery. The review of the letter report by Steven Conner from Tetra Tech is appreciated. The help and company of Stephen Summer from Scana Services, Inc. in the field is also appreciated. The staff working at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station is thanked for their friendly help, hospitality, and background information.

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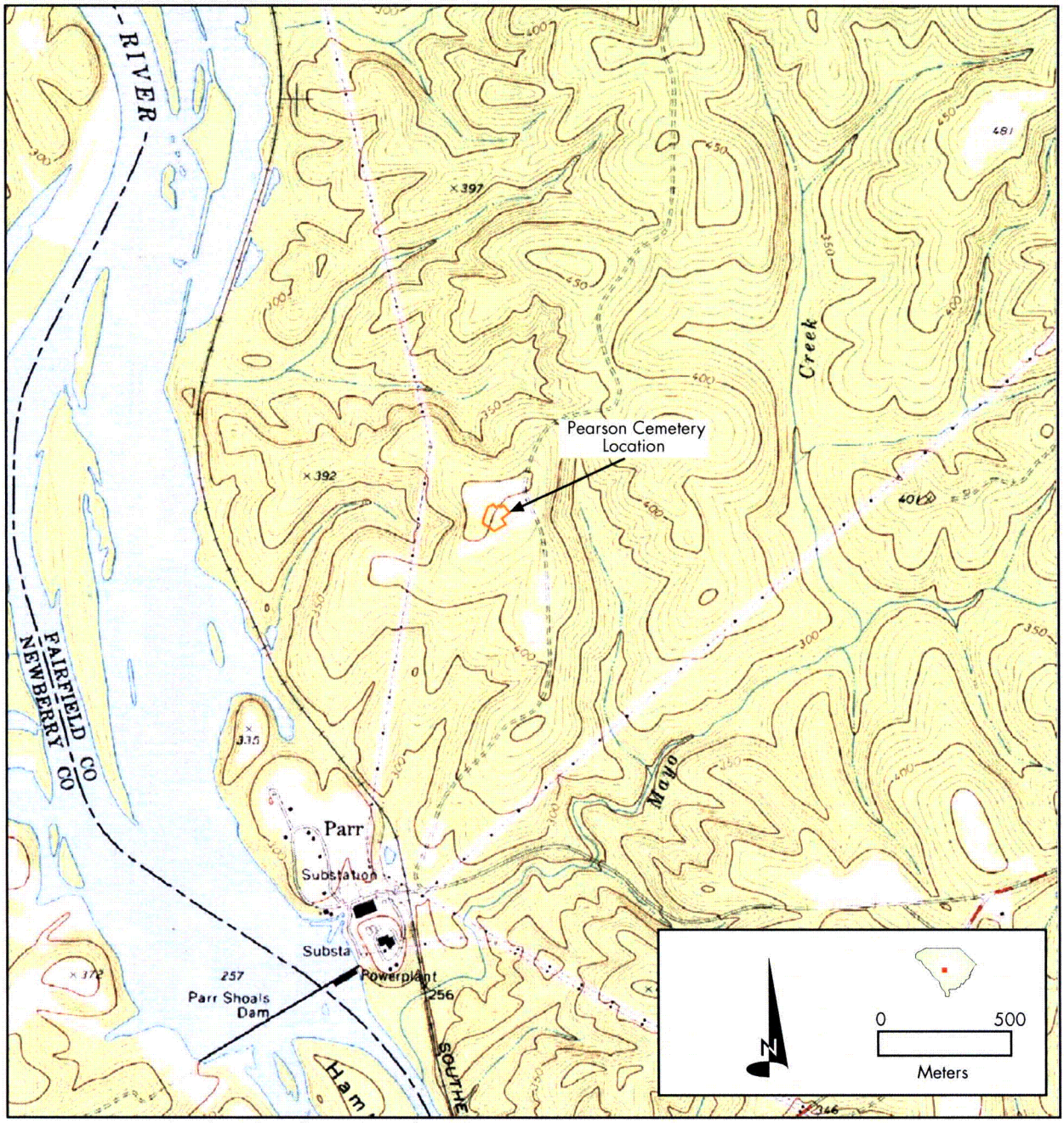
I. Background

The grave of General John Pearson, a Revolutionary War veteran, occurs on the property of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, within the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station area, near Jenkinsville, South Carolina (Figure 1). Pearson's grave and its associated cemetery is approximately 1.5miles southwest of the current nuclear power station. In 1934, the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a granite monument to General Pearson, although it is not a registered site. There are other graves nearby the monument, but the extent of the cemetery was not known considering that many of the tombstones are weathered, not inscribed, or even absent. Bearing in mind that the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company is proposing major construction in the vicinity of the cemetery, it was thought prudent that an archaeological subcontractor delineate the cemetery and propose protective measures.

On March 1 and 2, 2006, Dr. Loubser and Diana Valk from New South Associates conducted a surface inspection of the abandoned cemetery followed by a systematic survey probe of the surrounding pine stand. Within the cemetery the trees are open hardwoods (Figure 2), particularly black walnut trees, with ground cover consisting mainly of vinca vine, possible cinquefoils, and moss. Pockets of daffodils grow among some of the tombstones and grave shaft depressions. Near the edges of the relatively open hardwood area are red cedar trees. Brier vines also grow in the area, particularly close to where the hardwoods abut the surrounding pines. Planted pines grow north, east, and south of the open area with hardwoods. According to an undated newspaper clipping from an unidentified newspaper a certain James McKemie in May of 1970 found "field growth about knee high to waist high with lots of blackberry bushes" around the Pearson monument (http: // freepages. genealogy. rootsweb. com/ ~ mckemie / pearson / index. html). The dense growth of blackberries suggests that field clearing and ground disturbance activities must have occurred not long before McKemie's 1970 visit.

Figure 1
Location of Pearson Cemetery



Source: USGS Quadrangle, Jenkinsville, South Carolina

Figure 2
General View of Cemetery, Facing Southeast

II. Surface Reconnaissance

Remnants of at least nine push piles (i.e., heaps of soil accumulated through mechanical means, such as a bull dozer or backhoe) are visible on the slopes north, east, and south of the cemetery. Shallow depressions and the generally undulating ground surface together with some erosion gullies are further testimony of former ground disturbance. Within the area investigated, the land slopes down from west to east. The remains of an old road are still visible west and south of the cemetery (Figure 3). On the flat ridge top west of the cemetery are the remains of two collapsed well shafts, bricks, and white ware fragments. Considered together, these features and artifacts suggest that an old home place once occurred on the level landform above and west of the cemetery.

During an initial walkover of the area a concentration of fieldstones/grave markers were noted in the shallow upper reaches of a valley to the east and down slope from the General Pearson's monument. Shallow cigar-shaped depressions that were observed under the ground leaf cover suggest the presence of unmarked graves within the hardwood area. Judging from the orientation of the headstones and depressions, the graves are aligned generally from west to east (at an angle of roughly 60° east of magnetic north), with the headstones on the western end of the graves. Weathered fieldstones are mostly granite, although some quartzite examples are also present. Positively identified graves occurred in at least four roughly parallel rows that are oriented in a generally south to north fashion.

In 1934 the Richard Winn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected the monument for General Pearson (presumably on top of his grave). Constructed from granite blocks and mortar, the monument is about five feet wide; two feet thick; eight feet tall; perpendicular about five feet from ground on four sides, then tapers about three feet to top from sides; tapers about one foot to top from front and back. A bronze plate on back reads: "Revolutionary Soldier 1775-1783."

Legible dates are carved into three of the headstones: 1819 for the 76-year old General John Pearson, 1839 for the two-year old Jesse Smith, and 1878 for the 35-year old John Curry. The inscriptions on the Pearson and Smith headstones face east, whereas that on the Curry headstone faces west. Weathered inscriptions occur on the west facing surfaces of at least two the roughly hewn headstones farther down slope. Due to the weathered nature of these roughly engraved surfaces, no dates could be discerned on the smaller headstones. Of all the headstones, only the Pearson, Smith, and Curry ones appeared to have been done by skilled masons. Whereas the Pearson and Smith (the carved words on his headstone identifies Smith as the son of J. Pearson) headstones are neighbors, the Curry headstone appears to be associated with a separate concentration of graves farther

to the south (Figure 3). At least 32 graves were mapped, although unmarked depressions in the ground surface suggest that the count is probably higher.

III. Archaeological Investigation and Results

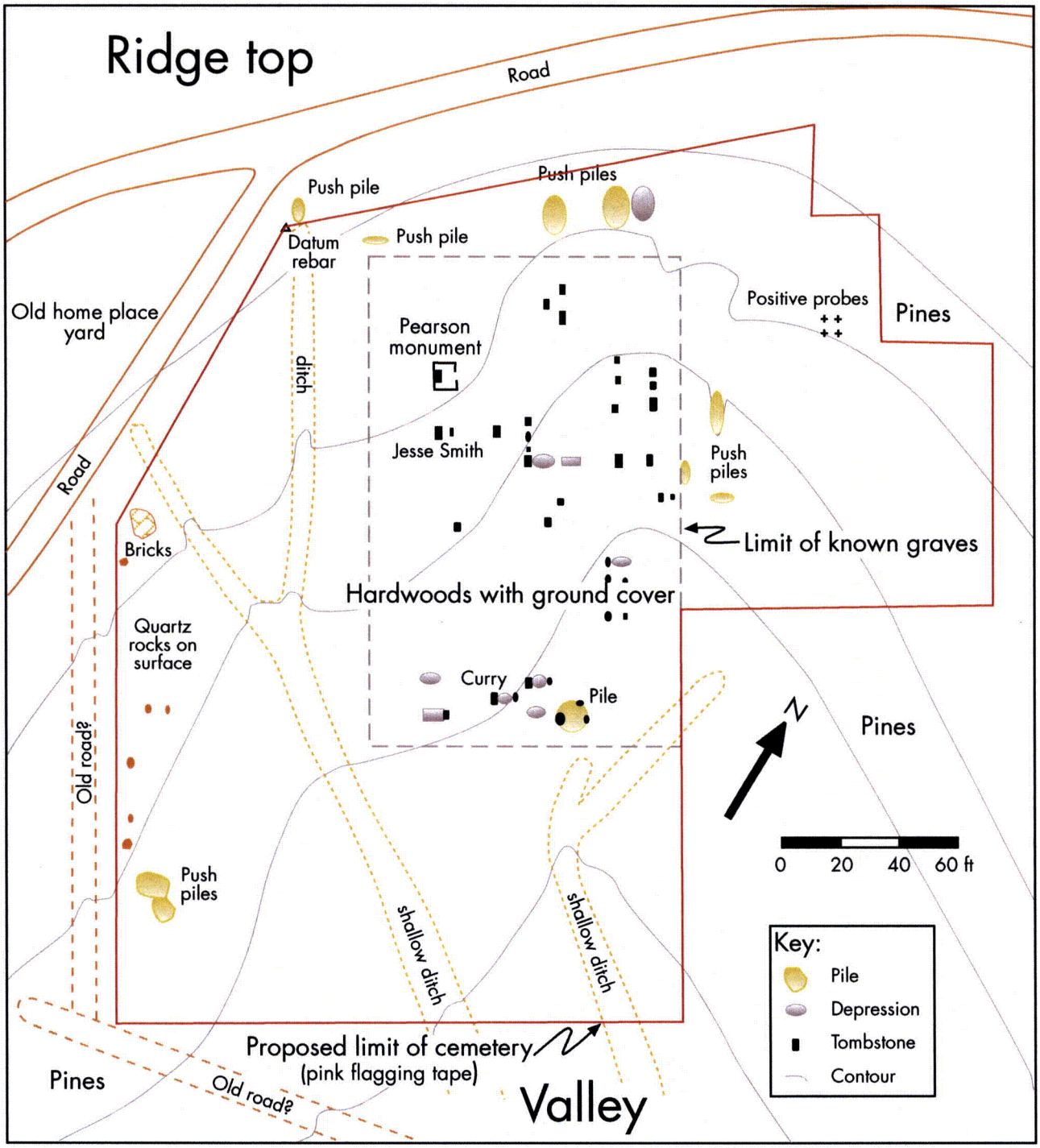
A two-foot interval grid was laid out along the edges of the hardwood growth and vine-covered ground surface, using tapes as base lines. The grid facilitated mapping and systematic probing. An acceptable and minimally invasive technique of determining a cemetery boundary was adopted through systematic testing with a steel probe. A steel-tipped probe was inserted every two feet along transects spaced two feet apart. Instead of locating every grave shaft within the hardwood and vine-covered area, emphasis was placed on locating unmarked graves that could occur within the surrounding pines.

Mapping of visible headstones, footstones, and depressions show that the core of the known cemetery measures 160 feet from south to north and 100 feet from west to east (Figure 3). Shallow ditches seem to run parallel to the western and eastern boundaries of the known cemetery. A line of small quartz rocks occur near a line of red cedar trees and an old road bed west of the cemetery. These rocks were probably associated with a fence that might once have occurred in this area (this interpretation is supported by negative probes in the area).

To ascertain the depth of a known grave shaft within the site soils, deposited between a headstone and associated footstone within the known cemetery was test probed. This positive probe (i.e., a probe that encounters soft/disturbed soil, such as within a grave shaft or a tree tip-up) exceeded three feet in depth, whereas probes of undisturbed soil (i.e., negative probes) were on average two feet deep. As can be seen on the attached sketch map, a concentration of positive probes outside the known cemetery occurred within the pine stand to the northeast.

It is recommended that a registered surveyor re-locate and map this concentration of positive probes that were marked with pink pin-flags. Isolated positive probes found scattered elsewhere beyond the limits of the cemetery were most likely the remains of old tree tip-ups. Probes among the quartz rocks along the western roadbed were all negative. However, to err on the side of caution and to allow for a buffer zone around the known cemetery core, pink flagging delineating the outer most cemetery boundary followed the transition between the hardwood with ground cover area and the surrounding pines. As can be seen on the sketch map, this boundary is defined by straight lines and is roughly rectangular in shape (measuring not more than 300 x 300 feet). It could be that this area was initially cleared for a cemetery but was never completely filled in.

Figure 3
Sketch Map of Pearson Cemetery



V. Summary and Recommendations

According to surface inspection and subsurface probing, definite traces of the abandoned cemetery (headstones, foot stones, and depressions) cover an area of approximately 160 feet from south to north and 100 feet from east to west. In some areas, hardwood trees, ground disturbance, and ground covering vines extend for another 100 feet or so beyond the limits of the known cemetery. It is not certain if the ground cover and a concentration of positive probes outside the known cemetery core represent graves.

No positive probes were found west or north of the roads, on top of the landform. Based on these negative probes outside the known core, it is recommended that construction activities beyond the outermost buffer will have no detrimental effect on the cemetery. Including the buffer zone, the cemetery is most likely not more than 300 by 300 feet in size.

Based on the archaeological results, no further investigative work is needed at the site if it can be avoided. A buffer zone, as currently demarcated by the pink flagging tape, should be sufficient to protect the graves. It is recommended that a registered surveyor maps the metal rebars that mark the corners of the buffer boundary. To make the proposed boundary more visible to construction crews, it is recommended that South Carolina Electric and Gas Company construct a fence along the lines of flagging tape.

Sec 2.5 Ref 53

Archaeological Survey of Planned Improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Fairfield County, South Carolina

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

A WOMAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

Archaeological Survey of Planned Improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Fairfield County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

TETRA TECH NUS, Inc.• 900 Trail Ridge Road • Aiken, SC 29803

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 1534 Leesburg Road • Columbia, SC 29209

Natalie P. Adams - Principal Investigator

Stacey Young - Field Director and Author

June 11, 2007

New South Associates Technical Report # 1394

ABSTRACT

An archaeological survey of approximately 428 acres in the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station was conducted by New South Associates from July 31 to August 15, 2006. The 428 acres consisted of areas to be impacted by currently planned improvements at the nuclear station. An additional 17 acres was added to the survey area after the initial start up of the project.

As a result of the survey seven new sites and six isolated finds were recorded. In addition, the Pearson Cemetery was assessed for its National Register eligibility. Due to the high degree of disturbance in the project area from past logging and construction activities, severe erosion, low density of artifacts recovered, and small amount of intact deposits, all seven of the archaeological sites located during the survey lack archaeological integrity and are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. The Pearson cemetery contains the grave of General John Pearson, who is considered to be important due to his military and political service to nation and state. Also, the grave and monument is the only substantial intact link to General Pearson. Therefore, the grave of Pearson and the associated DAR monument are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The cemetery as a whole is recommended as potentially eligible since it may contain important associations from a community's history. Additional research into who is buried at the cemetery is needed in order to definitively determine eligibility.

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I. INTRODUCTION

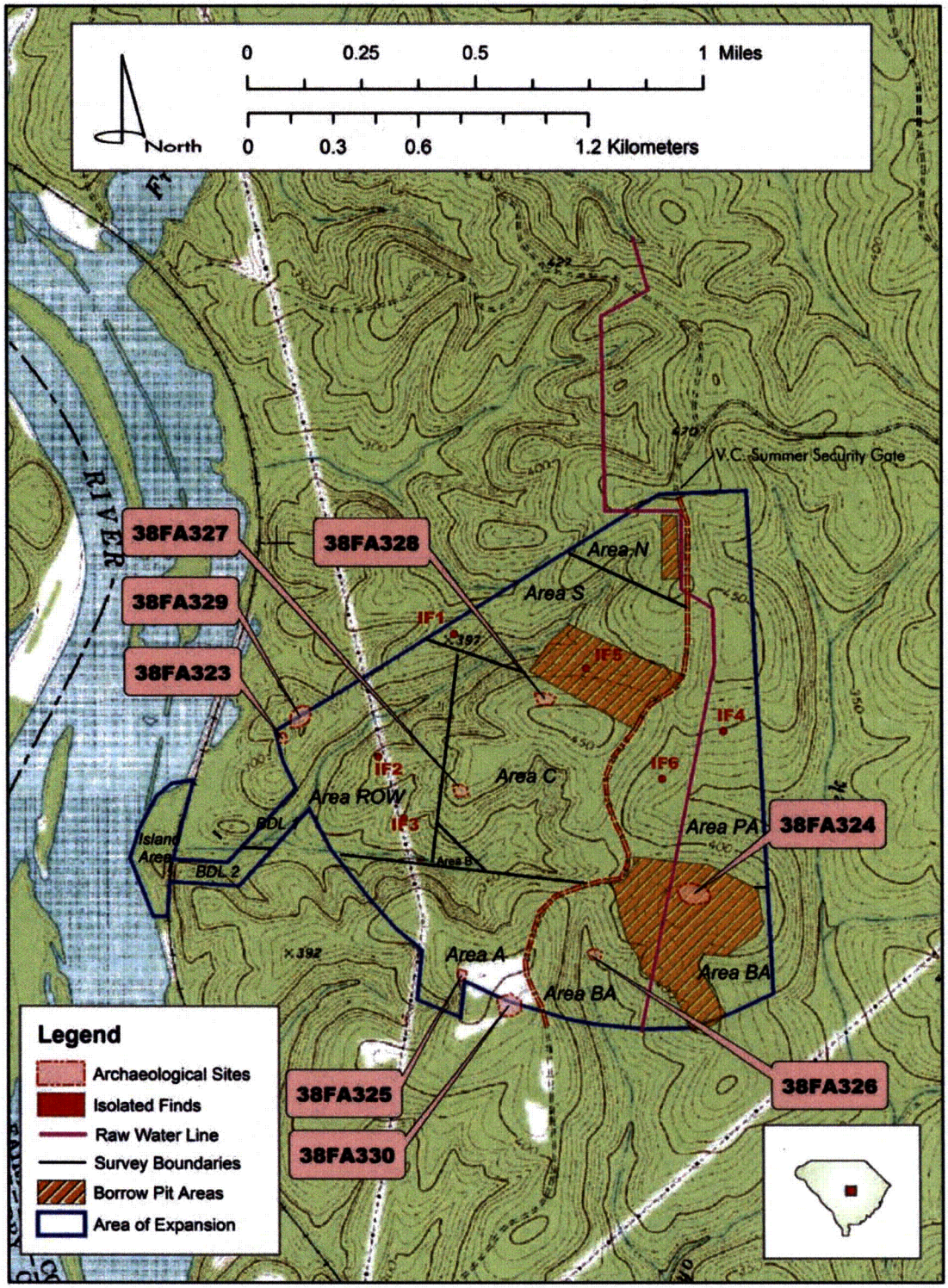
Between July 31st and August 15th, 2006, New South Associates conducted an archaeological survey of 428 acres planned for improvements within the area of V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. The project area is located east of the Broad River near Jenkinsville, South Carolina. A total of approximately 515 acres will be impacted by the improvements, however, after reviewing maps provided by SCANA Corporation, approximately 87 acres consist of hilltops that, in the past, were cut off and used for fill dirt. These areas were severely damaged and were not included in the acreage surveyed. The area surveyed includes a one-half mile plus 750 feet radius, minus two large areas that will be not be impacted and the borrow pit areas. A small area to the south of this one-half mile plus 750 feet area was also included (Figure 1). Two additional areas (BD-1/BD-2 and the Raw Water Intake Line) were added after the initial start up of the survey. A majority of this area was included within the beginning survey acreage; however, approximately 17 unsurveyed acres were added. These areas will be impacted by the planned construction of a blowdown line that will release discharge from a sump location into the Broad River. The planned path of the blowdown line will follow an existing transmission line right-of-way and 15 meters on either side of the right-of-way, as well as an island area adjacent to the Broad River. The island includes an area of approximately 150 meters east to west by 300 meters north to south. The addition also includes a less than one-mile stretch along a roadway within the vicinity of the nuclear plant. This area will be impacted by the construction of a raw water intake line.

An intensive archaeological survey of approximately 288 acres and a reconnaissance survey of 140 acres consisting of steep slopes greater than 15 percent and drainage or wetlands was conducted. The objective of the project was to identify all archaeological sites within the areas of planned improvement and assess them for their National Register eligibility.

The project consisted of background research, archaeological field survey, and assessment of all archaeological sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research was designed to identify previously recorded archaeological or historical sites within or adjacent to the project area, and to identify areas that may potentially contain unrecorded sites. The field survey consisted of reconnaissance and intensive survey. A pedestrian survey was conducted over the project area at 30 or 60-meter intervals, depending on ground conditions. When microlandforms were observed or encountered shovel tests 30-centimeters in diameter were excavated. Shovel testing intervals were determined by the size and shape of the landform, 30, 15, and 10-meter intervals were used.

Stacey Young served as Field Director on this project. She was assisted in the field by Michael McCaffery, Henry Mintz, and Neal Engel. The fieldwork was conducted between July 31st and August 15th, 2006. Seven archaeological sites (38FA323, 38FA324, 38FA325, 38FA326, 38FA327, 38FA328, and 38FA329) and six isolated finds were identified during this survey. No sites are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Site 33FA330, a cemetery associated with General Pearson was previously recorded by New South Associates (Loubser 2006) although no National Register determination was made at that time. The goal of the earlier work at the Pearson cemetery was to delineate its boundaries in order to protect it

Figure 1.
Study Area With Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds and Thirteen Designated Survey Areas



USGS Quadrangle *Jenkinsville, SC*

from planned clearing activities. This report is divided into six chapters. Chapter 2 presents an environmental overview; Chapter 3 presents the cultural background of the area; Chapter 4 discusses methodology; Chapter 5 presents the results; and Chapter 6 provides conclusions and recommendations. Appendix A is an inventory of artifacts collected during the survey. Appendix B presents the results of the Pearson cemetery boundary delineation conducted in an earlier study (Loubser 2006).

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in what is geologically defined as the South Carolina Piedmont. The South Carolina Piedmont slopes gradually eastward from the foot of the mountains to the Fall Line, which marks the inner boundary of the coastal plain. The typical topography is a series of gently rolling areas interrupted by steeper valleys of larger creeks. There are relatively few sharp breaks in the topography of the lower Piedmont except along major river valleys. Numerous small streams that drain into these rivers interweave these ridges and valleys (Barry 1980:57). This description characterizes the project area, which has an elevation between about 350 and 450 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The project area lies within the Carolina slate belt. The Carolina slate belt contains argillite and phyllite rocks that formed over 450 million years ago. These rocks reflect a slight-to medium-grade metamorphism and were formed from assorted parent sediments including volcanic ash and offshore mud. Argillites are clay-rich rocks, metamorphosed to a very low level, and phyllites are intermediate metamorphic rocks, between slate and mica schist. The Carolina slate belt contains many shallow granite plutons in a diagonal line across the Piedmont. The largest of these is Forty Acre Rock in Lancaster County. Within the Winnsboro area a fine-grained quartz mononite is found. This material is frequently used as a building stone and often exposed on the surface. There is a large inactive quarry south of Winnsboro, Rion Quarry. Another large granitic outcrop occurs in northwestern Chester County (Murphy 1995:55-59).

Only within the last few decades have local soils received proper attention after years of poor management and exploitative land use. Continuous row cropping removed the nutrients and resulted in severe erosion during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the 1930s, the South Carolina Piedmont was one of the most severely eroded areas in the United States, with large tracts rendered unsuitable for cultivation (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:40). Trimble (1974) states that 200 years of agriculture have had a profound effect on the Piedmont. Trimble suggests that over a foot of soil has been lost in much of the area over the past hundred years. In 1934, Lowry found most of the Piedmont area to be characterized by moderate sheet erosion and occasional gullies, although a few areas were found to have severe sheet erosion (Lowry 1934).

Piedmont soils are dominantly Ultisols, but there are scattered occurrences of Alfisols. Both have clayey subsoils, but Alfisols are brownish to reddish in color and normally have higher concentrations of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and other minerals. The Piedmont topography provides for good surface drainage, but internal soil drainage is poor because the Ultisols and Alfisols have a compact and clayey texture. Therefore, rainfall does not readily percolate through the soil and runoff potential is considerable, creating a high risk of erosion. The Alfisols are especially predominant in Fairfield County and are considered adequate for field crops in some areas. Most of the Piedmont, however, is now devoted to pasture or forest (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:41).

Fairfield County is dissected by a large number of small streams and large rivers namely the Broad River to the west and the Catawba-Wateree River to the east. The streams associated with these rivers would have been important to prehistoric occupants as a source of water and game. For historic occupants, in addition to these uses, local water would have been an important source of power to turn mills.

The climate of the Piedmont is temperate. The summers are long and hot and winters are short and mild. Weather in the fall, winter, and spring is controlled largely by the west to east movement of fronts, cyclones, and air masses. Air mass exchanges are infrequent in the summer, and maritime tropical air persists in the area for extended periods. Rainfall is ample with 46 to 47 inches of rain annually (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

During the prehistoric period there were climatic changes that affected the types of vegetation that would have been present in the project area (see Anderson and O'Steen 1992 for more detail). This vegetational sequence is summarized here.

At the time of initial human occupation, between around 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., the spruce/pine boreal forests of the Full Glacial period were giving way to northern hardwoods (oak, hickory, beech, birch, and elm) in the region north of Columbia (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985, 1987). Temperatures were becoming warmer in summer and colder in winter, and there was an increase in precipitation (Watts 1980). As a result, local vegetation changed from a patchy boreal forest/parkland to a more homogeneous, mesic oak-hickory forest. This transition was complete by around 9,000 B.P. (Anderson and O'Steen 1992:3).

The patchy forest structure would have been ideally suited for logistically organized collector adaptations (after Binford 1980). As part of this adaptation, groups radiated out from central base camps, staying at short-term camps only to collect resources. Even though base camps were moved, this only happened when local resources were exhausted (Anderson and O'Steen 1992:5). In the mid-Holocene, the oak-dominated forests contained an appreciable element of pine, although pine never replaced the oak forests as it did in the sand hills and coastal plain. Overall, a pattern of relative vegetational stability characterized the mid-Holocene Piedmont (Sassaman and Anderson 1994).

Today, the Piedmont forests generally belong to the Oak-Hickory formation (Braun 1950). However, a high degree of habitat diversity in relation to water and soil composition has led to the recognition of several general community types. The most characteristic association is the white oak, black oak, red oak association. Associated species vary from hickory, loblolly and shortleaf pine, black gum to sweet gum. Understory vegetation consists of saplings, as well as flowering dogwoods and sourwoods.

River tributaries, and small streams subject to occasional flooding, are dominated by beech, ash, hickories, and birch, with willow oaks, redbud, hophornbeam, and musclewood as understory. There is often a narrow band along the water's edge that consists of willows and alders. Where alluvial soils have been deposited, the vegetation is similar to floodplains of the coastal plain, though not as extensive. Dominants are sweet gum, water oak, and white ash with various pines occasionally intermixed. Tulip poplars may dominate in slightly drier areas. Understory and smaller trees are red maple, box elder, papaw, and spicebush (Barry 1980: 57-61).

III. THE CULTURAL CONTEXT

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Provided below is a brief prehistoric culture chronology applicable to the project area (Table 1). Each of the periods listed in the table below is discussed in greater detail in the section that follows.

Table 1. Culture Chronology

Period	Date	Cultural Complex
Paleoindian	12,000-10,000 B.P.	Clovis, Dalton, Suwannee/Simpson
Early Archaic	10,000-8,000 B.P.	Palmer, Kirk, Taylor
Middle Archaic	8,000-5,000 B.P.	Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford
Late Archaic	5,500-3,000 B.P.	Savannah River, Otarre Stallings, Thoms Creek
Early Woodland	3,000-2,450 B.P.	Dunlap, Swannanoa, Badin, Swannanoa Stemmed, Badin and Yadkin Triangular
Middle Woodland	2,450-1,450 B.P.	Cartersville, Pigeon, Deptford, Connestee
Late Woodland	1,450-800 B.P.	Napier, Deptford
Mississippian	A.D. 1100-1640	Pee Dee, Pisgah

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.) is archaeologically expressed by the presence of fluted and unfluted lanceolate projectile points, such as Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Goodyear 1982). The Clovis occupation in the Southeast is believed to span from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. In the 500 years that followed, the Clovis points were replaced by smaller fluted points and unfluted lanceolates, such as the Simpson and Suwanee types. The last phase to represent Paleoindian occupation is the Dalton horizon, dating to 10,500 to 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982). Most of the reported Paleoindian sites consist of surficial finds of lanceolate points, with very few having any well-preserved contexts.

The traditional view of Paleoindian settlement posits a highly mobile strategy affiliated with the exploitation of megafauna, a view that persists into some current models of settlement. However, Anderson (1989a) has proposed that Paleoindian colonists found key areas and used them as "staging areas" for subsequent population expansion. While evidence for the exploitation of Pleistocene megafauna in South Carolina has

been documented (Goodyear et al. 1989), it is unclear just how dependent Paleoindians were on these resources. Many researchers believe that subsistence choices in the Dalton phase included a variety of plant and animal foods. In fact, some believe that the appearance of the Dalton point signifies a change from hunting Pleistocene megafauna to Holocene species, primarily deer (Morse 1973; Goodyear 1982). Although the Dalton point signifies change, a reliance on sophisticated lithic technology persists into the Dalton phase. Throughout the Paleoindian period the use of high quality cryptocrystalline raw material suggests mobility and specialized resource scheduling (Goodyear 1979). The prevalence of this technology indicates that technological solutions to resource procurement and processing were key adaptive strategies of Paleoindians. The main sources of data for interpreting Paleoindian lifeways are changes in tool forms, in the intersite composition of tool kits, and in the geographic range of raw materials since lithic artifacts are the only data set present (Sassaman et al. 1990). Attempts are being made to model late Paleoindian site formation using regional and local data on climate, hydrology, and sedimentology (Brooks and Brooks 1988; Goodyear 1989).

The possible existence of a pre-Paleoindian (or pre-Clovis) horizon in the New World has been a hotly debated topic for some time. Literature reviews of the archeological evidence in both hemispheres provide little support for the validity of such a horizon (Dincauze 1984; Lynch 1990; Meltzer 1989). The uneasy consensus among North American archeologists is that the initial human colonization of the continent started not long before 13,000 B.P., and was accomplished by Paleoindian populations manufacturing fluted projectile points of the Clovis style (see Anderson 1990; Haynes 1980, 1987; Haynes et al. 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988).

One problem in accepting this particular model, however, is presented by the Meadowcroft Rockshelter excavations (Adovasio et al. 1977, 1981, 1985). Here, an Upper Paleolithic assemblage seemingly without fluted projectile points, certainly an excellent candidate for a pre-Clovis assemblage on technological grounds, has been repeatedly dated to at least 14,000 to 14,500 B.P. Criticisms of these findings have primarily been directed toward possible particulate contamination of the dated carbon samples (Dincauze 1981; Haynes 1980; Mead 1980, Tankersley et al. 1987), but deposit mixing has also been raised as an issue (Kelly 1987). The original excavators (Adovasio et al. 1990) have met these criticisms with excruciatingly detailed rebuttal and reanalysis, and the persuasive force of these further analyses cannot be easily dismissed. There is a very real possibility that Paleoindian groups in North America developed in place out of an Upper Paleolithic population like that is hypothesized to have inhabited Meadowcroft Rockshelter. On the other hand, it is certainly possible that these remains represent an episode of failed migration with little or no relation to the later Clovis "radiation" (Meltzer 1989). Meltzer (1989:484) succinctly summarizes the current state of the problem: "there is no compelling evidence to accept a pre-Clovis occupation, there is no compelling reason to deny one either."

Albert Goodyear of the University of South Carolina has reported a pre-Clovis assemblage at the Topper site located along the middle Savannah River Valley near Aiken, South Carolina. Radiocarbon dates of more than 50,000 BP were obtained from a possible hearth area. If the dates are correct and are associated with human occupation, then the site provides evidence which destroys the previously held belief that humans first inhabited this portion of North America around 13,000 BP. Excavations below a Clovis layer, through a red paleosol zone, exposed white Pleistocene alluvial sands, which are believed to be the normal pre-Clovis zone for Topper. This was excavated down to the Pleistocene terrace. Within this layer, small flakes, some with bend break fractures, were recovered. These are believed to be pre-Clovis chert processing piles. In one area of the site six chert artifacts (small blades, endscraper, and sidescrapers) were found around a large boulder, which had been used as an anvil.

Of considerable interest was the recovery of charcoal from the pre-Clovis layer. There was an area of abundant charcoal in a shallow depression, from which a chert flake was recovered and it is believed that this represents a hearth. Two radiocarbon samples were submitted, which resulted in dates of 50,300 RC yr. BP and 51,700 RC yr. BP (USC Times, November 11, 2004). This work could have great implications for understanding the origin and migration of the human species.

ARCHAIC PERIOD

Early Archaic

The Early Archaic period (9,900 to 8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental warming (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). As opposed to the forms present during the Paleoindian period, Early Archaic points are notched. Sites during this period are defined by the presence of Taylor side-notched points, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Coe 1964; Chapman 1985; Michie 1997; Goodyear et al. 1979). These point types are much more abundant than the previously discussed Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population was in place by the tenth millennium B.P.

Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Claggett and Cable (1982) propose that changes in technology from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic reflect changes in settlement organization in response to post-Pleistocene warming. They argue that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous throughout the Early Archaic. The settlement strategy emphasized residential mobility rather than logistic mobility, which would be manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology. Supporting data for this model were later corroborated by Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983), who examined Early Archaic assemblages from various areas of the South Atlantic Slope.

Using data from the Wallace Reservoir of Piedmont Georgia, O'Steen (1983) provides a contrasting argument for relatively sedentary settlement organization. She predicts that a fairly large local population of several hundred people lived in the Oconee River Basin. In addition, she predicts territorial boundaries and some mechanism of lithic exchange. She argues that the temperate, ecologically diverse environment that existed in the Early Holocene supported a system in which base camps were positioned in areas of greatest resource density and diversity.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) provide the most comprehensive settlement model, which combines elements of these previous models with considerations of interregional integration and population dynamics. They point to four limiting factors: seasonal and spatial structure of food resources; mating requirements; information exchange; and demographic structure. These factors are postulated to produce a settlement system in which small bands engaged in a mixed forager-collector strategy of watershed-wide seasonal mobility. In brief, the settlement organization is hypothesized to have been characterized by the use of a logistically provisioned seasonal base camp or camps during the winter, and a series of short-term foraging camps throughout the rest of the year. Annual movement is inferred to have been towards the coast during the early spring, back into the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont during the later spring, summer, and early fall, with a return to the winter base camp in late fall. The return to the winter base camp may have incorporated side trips to other drainages, for aggregation events by groups from two or more different drainages. Fall Line river terraces are posited as aggregation loci since the dramatic visual character and ecological richness of this macro-ecotone would facilitate population rendezvous (Anderson and Hanson

1988). It was in these locations that rocks and shoals first appeared in the river channels proceeding inland from the coast, and where the resources of both the Coastal Plain and Piedmont were readily available. The occurrence of major Early Archaic assemblages in Fall Line sites, has long suggested to local archaeologists that these areas saw use in special activities of some kind (Anderson 1992:36).

The Taylor Site (38LX1) is hypothesized to represent one of these Fall Line aggregation sites. As Anderson and Hanson (1988) point out, not only does the site have an impressive assemblage of Early Archaic materials, but also there are a number of other sites in the Fall Line area with similar assemblages such as the Manning and Thom's Creek sites.

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) found numerous Early Archaic Palmer sites on ridgetops dividing large watersheds. Although most artifacts were made from the local quartz, there were also artifacts made from meta-volcanics, Coastal Plain chert, and Ridge and Valley chert. The diversity of raw material provided information regarding their "mobility patterns and regions of interactions" (Goodyear et al. 1979: 198).

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic period (8,000-5,000 B.P.) is characterized by stemmed points, including Kirk Stemmed, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and the lanceolate Guilford. Typically, the Morrow Mountain and Guilford types are better represented in the South Carolina record. Sassaman (1983) suggests that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford proposed that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. He believed that differences in environmental structure could be traced to large-scale climatic factors and further noted that a collector system could arise under any condition that limited the ability of hunter-gatherers to relocate residences. During his work in the Haw River area of North Carolina, Cable (1992) argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging. Sassaman's (1983) "Adaptive Flexibility" model suggests that this homogeneity allowed for a high degree of social flexibility, enabling them to pick up and move when needed. This mobility did not allow them to transport much material, and this alleviated the need for elaborate or specialized tools to procure and process resources at locations far from camp.

It has been noted, however, that there is a high degree of variability in site size and density, which is believed to reflect functional differences, duration of habitation, or possibly group size. For instance, Anderson (1979:236) found that Middle Archaic components were located in the floodplain and upland locations. However, the greater diversity of floodplain assemblages suggested to him that habitation took place along the water's edge and that upland knolls were used for hunting and butchering tasks. Typically though, upland site assemblages had limited diversity and density, matching the Middle Archaic pattern of short-term extractive activities.

During their work on the Laurens-Anderson bypass, Goodyear et al. (1979) found that the Middle Archaic was the most commonly represented time period. Like the Early Archaic, sites were found on ridges separating watersheds. However, the nearly complete reliance on local quartz separates the Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases sharply from the earlier Palmer phase. Goodyear et al. (1979:207) suggest that the large number of Middle Archaic sites dispersed through the inter-riverine areas and the abundant

nature of chipped quartz remains on these sites indicate frequent movement and activity throughout the Piedmont of South Carolina.

Survey associated with a mining project in Fairfield County in an inter-riverine area found that the location was most intensively used during the Middle Archaic period. Testing at one of those sites recovered evidence for intact subsurface deposits (Elliott and O'Steen 1987; Elliott 1987). The Middle Archaic component was compared with information from the Windy Ridge lithic site in Fairfield County (House and Wogaman 1978) and Doerschuck (Coe 1964), and was found to fall between House and Wogaman's definitions for a base camp and for an extractive camp (Elliott 1987).

Work by Price (1991) in the Enoree Ranger District on a plowed upland lithic scatter found evidence for discrete activity areas. There was evidence for some limited biface manufacture and tool use during the Morrow Mountain phase. This implied to Price that hunting camps, quarry or procurement sites, and base camps, are not always distinguishable.

House and Ballenger (1976) found the heaviest occupation of their I-77 survey area to be during the Archaic period. The study area was located on a divide between the Broad and Catawba Rivers. Numerous upland lithic scatters were found during the survey.

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic period (5,000-3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed projectile point characterizes the period, as well as the technological development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5,000-3,100 B.P.) and the later sand tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000-2,900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities, and have a great deal of chronological overlap. The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponds with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4,500 B.P.). However, shellfish procurement and pottery use did not occur above the Fall Line until after 3,700 B.P.– and fresh-water shell midden sites are only found in the Savannah River Valley. Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools (heating stones, and later, bowls), which explains the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman 1993). No fiber tempered pottery has been found northwest of Columbia (Benson 1992).

During the Laurens-Anderson study, Goodyear et al. (1979) found that the inter-riverine picture of the Late Archaic contrasted sharply with river-oriented sites. Riverine sites were diverse and included ground stone tools, net sinkers, atlatl weights, and chipped stone drills. Upland sites had an assemblage that consisted almost entirely of chipped stone bifaces and debitage.

WOODLAND PERIOD

Early Woodland

The Early Woodland period (3,000-2,450 B.P.) is characterized by Dunlap and Swannanoa ceramics in the vicinity of the Enoree Ranger District (see Adams 1999). The Dunlap series is characterized by a medium to coarse sand paste, fabric impressions, and vessels with a simple jar or cup form. Swannanoa

ceramics have a heavy crushed quartz temper and are characterized by cord marked or fabric impressed conoidal jars and simple bowls. They are also occasionally simple stamped, check stamped, and smoothed plain (Keel 1976: 230). Early Woodland projectile points consist of Savannah River Stemmed and Swannanoa Stemmed. The more Piedmont-oriented Badin pottery has also been found in the Newberry, Union, and Chester County areas. Associated projectile points consist of medium to large triangular points known as Badin and Yadkin (Coe 1964).

In the upper Piedmont area, Goodyear et al. (1979) found extensive Early Woodland use of the inter-riverine zone. Two sites contained dense remains and were located on the south face of slopes adjacent to springs. They believed that the sites reflected a fall-winter occupation with subsistence activities oriented toward gathering nuts and hunting deer. If the sites represent seasonal base camps, then they would represent a strong break with previous Archaic systems and their settlement strategies for exploiting inter-riverine biotic resources (Goodyear et al. 1979: 230).

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland period (2,450-1,450 B.P.) in the upstate is characterized by Pigeon and Cartersville potteries. Pigeon is quartz tempered with check stamped, simple stamped, and brushed surfaces. The Cartersville type has sand or grit paste with a cord marked surface, although simple stamping and check stamping do occur. The Cartersville series is thought to be closely related to the Deptford series found closer to the coast, and some Deptford wares have been found in this area of the state. Anderson and Schuldenrein (1985: 720) suggest that Cartersville continued well into the Late Woodland period. Typical projectile points found with these potteries are the Pigeon side-notched and corner-notched types. Goodyear et al. (1979) and Wood and Gresham (1982) have found Cartersville components in the area, but very little is known about the nature of Middle Woodland occupations.

Connestee pottery is also present during this period, beginning in the second half of the Middle Woodland period. Keel (1976) puts its temporal range between about 1,900 and 1,400 B.P. Connestee is a thin-walled sand-tempered ware (Trinkley 1990). The Connestee ceramic type is primarily brushed, simple stamped, and cord marked (Keel 1976: 222). Mr. Tommy Charles of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology examined a Connestee phase site in the Greenville County foothills, on a rise within the floodplain of the Pacolet River. After stripping off the plowzone, numerous post holes, pit features, and pot busts were identified. Of interest was a steatite pipe that was recovered, containing charred remains in the bowl in context with Connestee pottery. Radiocarbon dating of this material yielded a date of around A.D. 480, which places it near the end of the Middle Woodland period and in the middle of the Connestee phase (Mr. Tommy Charles, personal communication, February 1999).

Late Woodland

The Late Woodland period (1,450-800 B.P.) is defined by the presence of Napier pottery, although little is known about Late Woodland occupation in this area of the state. The Napier series is a fine sand tempered ware with fine complicated stamped designs (Trinkley 1980; 1990). The Late Woodland period is also defined by the decline in the more coastal-oriented stamped Deptford wares (Trinkley 1990).

Although Cartersville may extend into the Late Woodland period, archaeological surveys in the Piedmont have not found an appreciable amount of this ceramic type. Although the dearth of Late Woodland ceramics may be due to the fact that there has been relatively little work in the Piedmont, it may be that

Native American population areas and distributions may have time depth not presently recognized (see Trinkley 1980:24). Projectile points are typically small and triangular.

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

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period (A.D. 1100 to 1640) is characterized by a sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1989b; 1994). The presence of Pee Dee pottery is characteristic of Mississippian sites. Pottery decorations include complicated stamping, usually in conjunction with reed punctation and/or nodes, pellets, or narrow rim strips below the vessel lip.

During a survey of Parr Reservoir in Fairfield County, the Blair Mound site was examined and found to contain early to middle Mississippian features, including structures and burials (Teague 1979). Also nearby is the McCollum Mound site further up the Broad River, which was examined by Ryan (1971). Both Ryan and Teague reported finding both Pee Dee and Pisgah-like ceramics. In addition, Ryan (1971) found some Savannah phase ceramics.

The Blair and McCollum mounds have been known for many years, yet despite widespread knowledge of these sites they have never been included in any models of Mississippian society in South Carolina. Previous researchers have noted that pottery found at these sites shows a strong resemblance to that of the surrounding Pisgah, Irene, Savannah, and Pee Dee series, which raises questions regarding their cultural affiliation and chronological placement. Recently, Green and Bates (2003) have suggested that Blair and McCollum represent the two main centers of a heretofore unrecognized simple chiefdom.

One large and interesting site dating to the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods is the Tyger Village Site (Elliott 1984). The site contains a mussel shell midden, numerous sherds, as well as small triangular projectile points. Work by Elliott (1984) revealed basin shaped pits and postholes outlining a rectangular house. He suggests that the site's ceramics are related to the types found at the Guernsey Site on the Wateree River. The site is situated on a low, broad rise within the floodplain of the Tyger River.

DePratter and Judge (1986) have defined four ceramic phases in the Wateree Valley. The first is Belmont Neck (ca. A.D. 1100-1175), characterized by complicated stamping with predominantly notched rims. The second is Pee Dee (ca. A.D. 1175-1450), characterized by a row of punctates or punctated rosettes applied just below the rim. Third is Mulberry (ca. A.D. 1450-1600), characterized by segmented or punctated appliqué strips and, in some vessels, a series of vertical ticks on the shoulders. The fourth and final phase is Wateree (ca. A.D. 1600-1680), characterized by thick vessel walls, poorly executed stamping, and wide appliqué rim strips (DePratter and Judge 1986). Both Stuart (1975) and South (1973) have also noted changes in rim forms in central South Carolina.

Pisgah phase pottery, which is common in the Appalachian summit area, is tempered with fine to coarse sand. Its surface treatments consist of complicated stamping, check stamping, and plain (Dickens 1970; Holden 1966). Pisgah-like ceramics have been found at several sites in the area, including Blair and McCollum mounds (Ryan 1971; Teague 1979).

CONTACT PERIOD

The town and chiefdom of Cofitachequi is located on the Wateree River near the present town of Camden. Hernando DeSoto visited this chiefdom in 1540, and he may have been preceded by members of the 1526 Ayllon expedition (Swanton 1922:31). Juan Pardo and his forces visited the town in 1566. Two years later, Pardo established a small fort there, which was overrun by local Indians that same year. There was another small Spanish expedition that traveled through the area in 1627-1628, and the only Indian place name mentioned is Cofitachequi (DePratter 1989).

In 1670, Henry Woodward trekked from newly established Charleston to Cofitachequi in an effort to seek peace with the chiefs he encountered on the way. Woodward referred to the Cofitachequi chief as "emperor" and there were reported to be 1000 bowmen at his disposal. Woodward convinced the emperor to visit Charles Town, which he did in September of that year. He again visited the English settlement two years later (Cheves 1897:194, 201, 388). Only one other reference to Cofitachequi has been found that postdates 1672. That reference, which dates to 1681, only mentions the town in passing (DePratter 1989). When John Lawton passed through the Cofitachequi area in the early 1700s, he made no mention of the place. At that time, the local occupants consisted of a new group of people known as the Congarees (Lefler 1967:34).

The Congarees took part in the disastrous Yamassee War of 1715, after which over half of them were captured and sent to the West Indies as slaves (Swanton 1946:93). The others retreated westward and were subsumed under the Catawba Nation, then situated along the Catawba River and its tributaries near present day Rock Hill. Ferguson (1989) and Garrow and Wheaton (1989) have described pottery associated with the historic Catawba. Typically, it is thin, well-made, and highly burnished.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Spanish and French explorers arrived in South Carolina in the sixteenth century and found the area inhabited by many small groups of Native Americans. Although the first European settlements failed, in 1670 an English settlement on the coast near present day Charleston was established. After South Carolina was established in 1670 with the founding of Charleston, the area was organized and delineated into more manageable territorial units. In 1686, the Proprietors sectioned the new province into four counties. The project area was included in Craven County, which remained basically Indian land until 1755 (Camp 1960: 1).

In 1729 the only evidence of European presence in Fairfield County was a trading path that ran beside the Wateree-Catawba River and connected to the Catawba Indian settlement in present day York County (McMaster 1946, Nicholson et al. 1924). According to McMaster (1946), the area between the Broad River and Wateree-Catawba River was considered Catawba territory although there were no settlements in the region. Cherokee Indians were located west of the Broad River, which was originally called Eswaw Huppeedaw or Line River, indicating the river as a territorial boundary. The Cherokees and Catawbas likely used the region as a hunting ground and were part time agriculturalists. The oldest deed books of the Piedmont counties contain numerous references to "old Indian fields." One North Carolina grant to John

Hitchcock in 1753 for land on Sugar Creek of Fairforest (in Union County) includes a notation that the tract contained "some large Indian Cabbins" (Mabrey 1981). Since the area was reportedly used as a hunting ground, these cabins may represent some type of temporary seasonal or special purpose occupation. However, the presence of old fields suggests something more permanent since it implies agriculture. Alternatively, these old fields may simply be areas that were cleared to attract certain types of game.

It is difficult to tell who the first permanent settlers in Fairfield County were and when they arrived, although, it appears the earliest settlement by Europeans was in the early 1740's. Most of these settlements took place along the Broad River and other rivers and near present day Winnsboro (McMaster 1946). It is likely that the early settlers along the rivers had to compete with Cherokee and Catawba hunting in the area.

In 1772, the boundary between North and South Carolina was established and the area of Fairfield County was included in South Carolina. At this time Fairfield County was sparsely populated and there were likely only two-hundred or so settlements scattered throughout the county (McMaster 1946). As mentioned above, land was being granted as early as the 1740s, but it is unclear how many owners actually occupied their property. Fairfield County was formed in 1785 as part of the Camden District (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:9). This continued until 1868 when the constitution changed the districts to counties (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

In upland South Carolina, the American Revolution resembled a civil war. Many piedmont settlers sided with Britain because low country planters– who favored the Patriot cause– had consistently refused to give them adequate representation in the colony's government. After failure to convince some of the most prominent upcountry Loyalists to change sides, Colonel Richard Richardson and his men raided a Loyalist camp at the Great Cane Break on Reedy River after the skirmish at Fort Ninety Six. As a result, the Patriots captured 136 Loyalists (Mabrey 1981).

After the British captured Charleston in 1780, the scene of conflict shifted from the coast to the upcountry. The first major victory for the Patriots was the Battle of Musgrove's' Mill on the Enoree River in August of 1780. The Patriots were further encouraged in October by the victory at Kings Mountain. It was in that month that General Lord Cornwallis moved his headquarters to the town of Winnsboro. The Battle of Fish Dam Ford (November 9, 1780) on the Broad River in Chester County was a victory for General Thomas Sumter, and was quickly followed by the Battle of Blackstock on the Tyger River (November 25). Other skirmishes in the surrounding area culminated in the Battle of Cowpens (January 1781), where the Patriots under General Morgan decisively defeated the British cavalry commander, Banastre Tarleton. After the British disaster at Cowpens, Cornwallis spent the remainder of the year trying to find and defeat Generals Greene and Morgan. He moved into North Carolina, then into Virginia. From then until the British withdrew from Charleston at the end of 1782, guerrilla warfare raged all over northwestern South Carolina (Mabrey 1981: 320).

The slave population was rather low in this portion of South Carolina, and it was only after about 1850 that they began to outnumber the white residents. The increase in slave population indicated the movement of the plantation economy into the interior of the state. This increase also corresponded with the planting of cotton, as the backcountry began producing almost half of the state's crop (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 88-100).

The midlands area saw a great deal of action during the Civil War. Although considered by many to be safe, the Union attacked the city of Columbia in 1865. To deceive Confederate forces, Sherman's army

was divided into two prongs – one that headed for Charleston and one that deceptively appeared to be heading for Augusta. Once Sherman's army entered South Carolina, refugees from Georgia and the Low Country flooded into Columbia. Although, it did not appear that Sherman's troops were headed for the capital, citizens were convinced that the city would be burned. However, only three days before the Union Army march into Columbia, Major Goodwyn "officially announced that on the basis of statements from the highest military authority, he could assure the inhabitants that Columbia was safe" (Lucas 1976:39). It was not until Union guns could be heard that authorities began the evacuation of Columbia. On February 15, 1865, a skirmish was fought between Sherman's Army and the Confederate forces defending Columbia at earthworks erected by the Confederates in the vicinity of where Old State Road intersects Congaree Creek. Anderson (1974) provides a history surrounding these earthworks and the skirmish fought there.

On February 16, 1865, the two prongs of Sherman's army met on the west bank of the Congaree River, across from the town of Columbia. There Sherman met with his wing commanders Slocum and Howard. Slocum was ordered to proceed up the Saluda about thirteen miles to Zion Church, where he was to cross and move on to Winnsboro. He was to destroy all railroads and bridges along the way. This maneuver was designed to cut off General Beauregard's evacuation, while Howard's task was the capturing of Columbia (Lucas 1976:72). Plate 76 of the *Atlas of the Official Records of the Civil War* shows General Sherman's crossing the Broad River at or very near Parr and heading towards Blackstock and eventually to Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Since the Union forces found the Congaree to be swifter and wider than they had previously thought, Howard's men went up the Saluda to the bridge near the Saluda Factory. Finding it destroyed, they crossed the Saluda using a pontoon bridge that they constructed. Overwhelming Union pressure forced the Confederates to retreat. Since the Broad River bridge had also been destroyed, another pontoon bridge was ordered to be constructed. After considerable difficulty, a ferry line was constructed. After crossing the river they encountered considerable resistance. However, with reinforcements they were able to displace the Confederates and take Columbia (Lucas 1976:73–75).

During the occupation, the city was burned at what was determined to be the hands of both Union and Confederate troops (Lucas 1976). Included were several houses in the surrounding county including General Wade Hampton's, Brigadier General W.H. Wallace's, and a Mrs. Stark's house (Wallace 1951:551). Perhaps one of the more interesting accounts of the siege and occupation of Columbia is Emma LeConte's diary that describes the events from the eyes of a 17-year-old girl. For Emma, the term "Yankee" was synonymous with everything that was "mean, despicable, and abhorrent" (LeConte 1865). It provides an interesting perspective on the impact the siege and occupation had on the citizens of Columbia.

On February 18th, 1865, the day after Federals under Sherman occupied Columbia, General Frank Blair ordered units to destroy the railroad tracks north of the city. Portions of General M.C. Butler's Confederate Cavalry Division fought a rear guard action, with Blair at nearby Killian's Mill, and then withdrew towards Winnsboro (SC Historical Marker 40-127). On February 20th, 1865 Federal troops under the command of General John W. Guery encamped north of Killian along what is now Farrow Road, on their way to Winnsboro. Upon reaching Winnsboro, between 20 and 30 buildings were destroyed in the town including homes, stores, and public edifices (Barrett 1956: 17).

For a decade after the end of the Civil War, the entire state suffered severe problems due to adjusting to a new economic order, including the collapse of the Confederate government, military occupation, the freeing of slaves, the effect of four years of naval blockade on needed resources, neglect of the land during the

war, loss of one quarter of those men who served in the war, and deterioration on the modes of production and transportation (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 105-106).

After the war, South Carolina and most other Southern states were reorganized by Reconstruction. The Black Codes that followed Reconstruction created a low wage system under which former black slaves worked in a modified form of slavery. In the upstate, cotton again became an important cash crop in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The arrival of the boll weevil in the 1920s severely affected cotton farmers, causing them to either abandon farming altogether or diversify their crops in order to survive. This disaster was followed by the Great Depression, which affected all areas of the state. By this time, most upstate agricultural lands were in poor condition. Much of the topsoil had washed away and continued erosion offset the benefits provided by fertilizers

More than 150 years of poor management, exploitative land use, and continuous row cropping, had depleted the soil and caused severe erosion throughout the South Carolina Piedmont. By the 1930s, this area was one of the most severely eroded in the United States. It is estimated that from the beginning of the "King Cotton Era" in the early 1800s, through the 1930s, many areas lost almost 10 inches of topsoil, and in some large areas more than 12 inches (Kovacik and Winberry: 1987:40).

In 1933 a CCC camp called Camp Pearson was established at Parr. The camp's number was S.C. P-66, which was a part of Company 441. An account of the camp was written in a newsletter by James McCutchen (n.d.). He noted that the camp was under the command of Captain W.L. Blanton. The superintendent of forestry there was Mr. J.T. McAlister. The article notes that one of the first tasks there was to bring in gravel to cover the camp and the roads because "if it had not been for this rock the whole company would have had to live in red sticky mud and clay during the past winter. Had it not been for all this work it would have been impossible for a motor propelled vehicle of any kind to go to and from camp". The camp was primarily created as a soil erosion camp. It is unknown how long the camp was active. However, it does not appear on a 1938 county highway map.

By the mid-twentieth century, the region had a notable drop in both population and cotton acreage. One of the reasons for this decline was the demise of tenancy. Many tenants had migrated north or were pushed off the land under the New Deal crop-reduction program. There was also an overall decline in the cotton economy. In partial compensation, manufacturing soon became an important source of employment (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 194).

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES AND STRUCTURES

No archaeological sites or historic structures determined eligible for or listed on the NRHP were located within the boundaries of the project area. Figure 2 shows the locations of previously recorded sites in the vicinity of V.C. Summer.

Previous work in the area of V.C. Summer Nuclear Station was performed in 1972 by George A. Teague. The purpose of the survey was to assess approximately 12,000 acres that would be inundated or disturbed by the Parr Hydroelectric Project (Teague 1979). The acreage included:

Approximately 2,500 acres, which would be inundated by the raising of the existing Parr Dam. This consisted primarily of the first and second terraces of the Broad River for a distance of about 12 miles upstream from Parr Dam, as well as, the mouths of Cannons, Frees, Hellers, and Terrible Creek.

Approximately 6,800 acres, which would be inundated by the construction of a dam on Frees Creek, thus forming Monticello Reservoir.

Approximately 2,500 acres, which would be rendered inaccessible by the construction and operation of the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility and V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1.

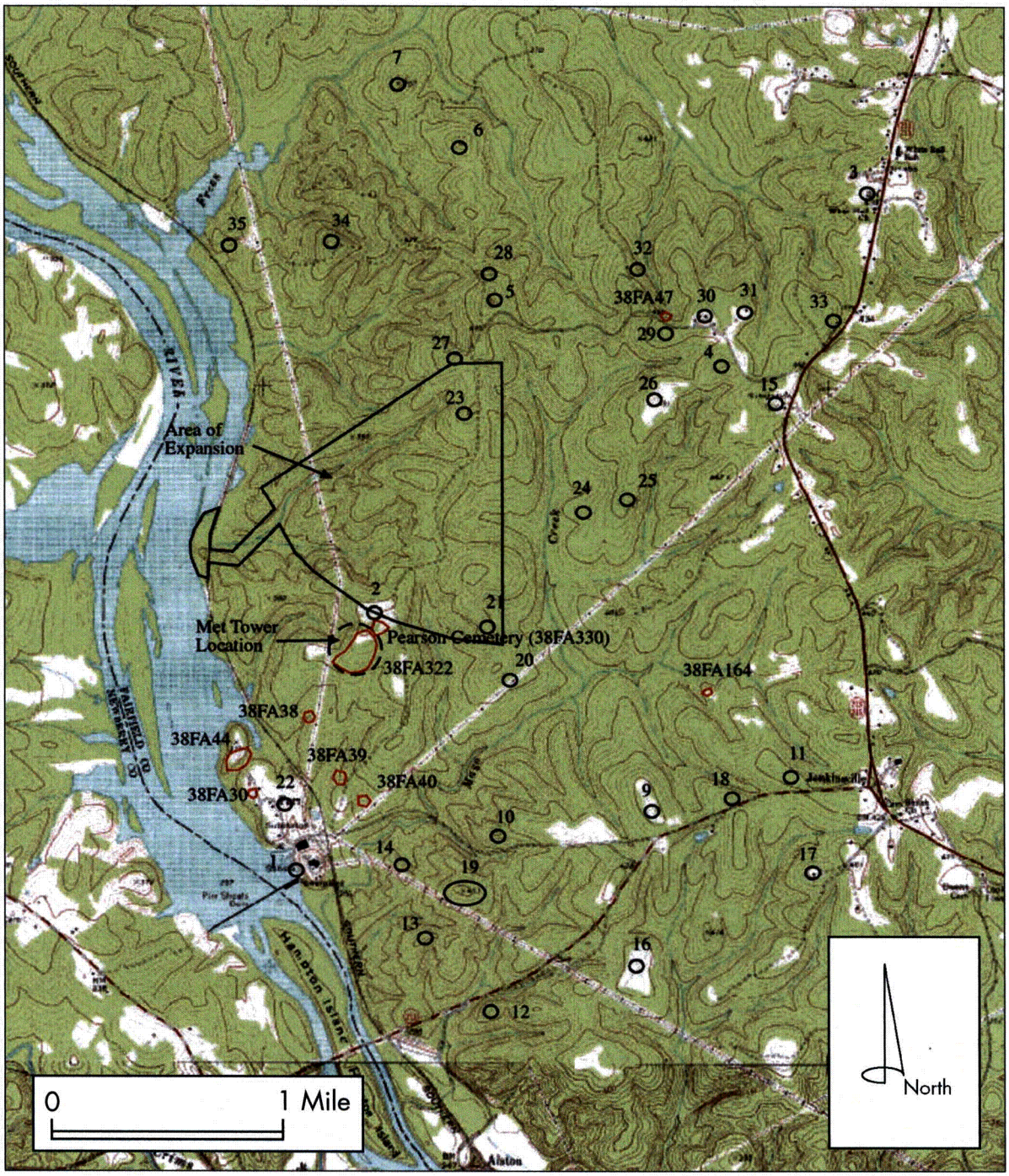
Survey methods used by Teague did not involve complete coverage of the proposed impact area. A five percent sample of the area was chosen using a non-stratified statistically random technique. This method was believed sufficient to adequately outline settlement distribution of the area. Teague (1979) identified six sites on South Carolina Electric and Gas Company property near V.C. Summer; 38FA30, 38FA38, 38FA39, 38FA40, 38FA44, and 38FA47. None of the sites were assessed for their National Register eligibility, although Teague did comment on their lack of integrity. Site 38FA30 was previously identified, but not relocated by Teague. None of the sites are located within the current project area.

The sites within the South Carolina Electric and Gas property found during in the 1972 survey were located on hilly uplands or ridges. Teague notes that the areas were disturbed by sources such as plowing, erosion, and transmission line right-of-ways, and red clay exposed on the surface (Teague 1979: 14-15). A majority of the artifacts recovered were on the surface and consisted of quartzite flakes and lithics diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period. No prehistoric pottery was recovered. No historic sites were recorded during the survey. Teague's research in the area focused on the excavation of McMeekin Rock Shelter (38FA41) and Blair Mound (38FA48), both located north of V.C. Summer Nuclear Station.

In 1984, Michael Trinkley identified 38FA164 as part of a highway survey for a proposed extension of SC Hwy 213. The site consisted of a lithic scatter and single historic artifact in a 50 by 75 foot area. It was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

In 2006, New South Associates delineated the boundaries of a known cemetery within proposed construction boundaries at the request of South Carolina Electric and Gas. The cemetery (38FA330) contains the remains of General John Pearson, a Revolutionary War veteran and state politician. During the survey, at least 32 graves were identified, although surface inspection revealed that the cemetery encompasses a 90 meter by 90 meter area. At that time, the cemetery was delineated but no evaluation of National Register eligibility was made (Loubser 2006). Two collapsed well shafts, bricks, and whiteware fragments were observed on a flat ridgetop west of the cemetery. Historic maps (Mills 1825) show

Figure 2.
Map Showing the Locations of Settlements on Historic Maps of the Area as Well as Previously Identified Sites Near V.C. Summer Nuclear Station.



USGS Quadrangle *Jenkinsville, SC*

Table 2.. Table of Houses and Features Shown on Historic Maps as Illustrated in Figure 2.

Number	Name	Map Date
1	Somer's Mill	1820
2	Gen'l Pearson	1820
2	Major Parr	1876
2	house	1911
3	Col'd Church	1876
3	Whitehall AME	1908
4	O Neal's	1876
5	N. Holly	1876
6	M. Martin	1876
7	Martin	1876
8	E. Stanton	1876
8	J.M. Martin	1908
9	Elkins	1876
10	Baden's	1876
11	unnamed	1876
11	Colored School	1908
12	Fowler	1876
12	house	1911
13	unnamed	1876
13	house	1911
14	Mayo	1876
14	house	1911
15	Episcopal Ch	1908
15	house	1911
16	Mayo	1908
16	house	1911
17	house	1911
18	house	1911
19	cluster of houses	1911
20	house	1911
21	house	1911
22	Parr	1911
22	Parr	1908
23	house	1911
24	house	1911
25	house	1911
26	house	1911
27	house	1911
28	house	1911
29	house	1911
30	house	1911
31	house	1911
32	house	1911
33	house	1911
34	house	1911
35	house	1911

Pearson's residence in the area (see Figure 2). Investigations were recently conducted for a proposed Meteorological Tower in the vicinity. The Pearson house site (38FA322) was identified by R.S. Webb and Associates and determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The site measures 305 by 190 meters and contained early nineteenth to mid twentieth century artifacts, as well as a prehistoric scatter dating as early as the Middle Archaic Period.

Discussions with staff at the Fairfield County Museum indicated that there are two known, but unrecorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. However, none of these exist within the project area. The first is a prehistoric site located on Hampton Island, which has been visited several times by local amateur archaeologist John Allison. The second is a potential historic ferry crossing known as Hughey's or Scherer's Ferry. Its tentative location is just north of Free's Creek (Ms. Pelham Lyles, personal communication 2006). Historic maps from the mid eighteenth to early twentieth century were examined for historic occupations near V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. A number of house sites and one mill were found in the area. In addition, research into CCC Camp Pearson (P-66) determined that it was located at Parr immediately adjacent to a 1914 steam plant. Photographs of the camp in a CCC newsletter show it in that location (Al Hester, personal communication 2006) although a precise location could not be found on any maps. Figure 2 shows the location of resources that appear on the historic maps reviewed for this project. Note that locations of buildings shown on historic maps are generalized based on historic map features that appear on modern maps. Table 2 is the key for these resources.

IV. METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The goal of the background research was to identify all previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources within the area of planned improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. The state site files housed at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined, as well as National Register and standing structure files at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Other facilities consulted include the Fairfield County Museum and Fairfield County Archives. Museum director Pelham Lyles talked to amateur local historians and archaeologists about potentially important sites at and in the vicinity of V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. The results of the background research are presented in the previous chapter. Maps examined during the background research are listed below:

1773 Cook's Map of South Carolina

1820 Fairfield District, South Carolina by John Allen Tharp. In *Mills' Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825

1865 Plate 76 of the Atlas of the Official Records of the Civil War

1876 Elkin Map of Fairfield County, South Carolina

1908 Hudgins Map of Fairfield County, South Carolina

1911 Fairfield County Soil Survey

1938 Fairfield County Highway Map

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Archaeological fieldwork for this survey included reconnaissance and intensive survey. Initial reconnaissance and review of topographic maps revealed that the area consists of alternating hilltops and ridges with a large amount of slopes greater than15 percent. The area also has been severely impacted by erosion. The project area was divided into thirteen survey areas for field survey purposes. These areas are identified in Figure 1.

Pedestrian survey was conducted over the project area at 30-meter intervals. When microlandforms were observed or encountered between transects, judgmental shovel tests were excavated. Areas with slopes of greater than 15 percent, and wetlands and drainageways were visually inspected for surface features and artifacts. Subsurface testing was not performed unless features or artifacts were observed. Areas that demonstrated a high degree of ground disturbance from erosion, past logging, or construction activities were surveyed in this manner as well. In areas very highly eroded or very highly disturbed, and when subsoil was visible on the surface, the pedestrian survey was extended to 60-meter interval visual inspection. Photographs documenting the disturbance were taken. Surface collections were made in areas where artifacts were observed on the surface. Judgmental shovel tests were then placed to determine the horizontal

and vertical extent of the site. Artifacts surface collected were systematically recorded in accordance with the 30-meter interval testing system.

All shovel tests measured approximately 30-centimeters in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil or up to 80 centimeters below surface. All shovel tests were screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. When positive shovel tests were encountered during subsurface testing, radial shovel tests were excavated in the four cardinal directions at 10 or 15-meter intervals until two negative tests were encountered to determine site boundaries. In some instances natural features like gullies, wetlands, creeks, and slopes were used as site boundaries.

Tests yielding cultural materials were assigned a discrete number, and locations documented on project field maps. UTM coordinates of the location were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS unit. Artifacts were bagged by shovel test or area number.

An archaeological site is defined as two or more artifacts of the same component in a single shovel test, two shovel tests that each produce at least one artifact from the same component, or a surface collection with five artifacts from the same component within a 30-meter radius. Historic period sites were also identified by above ground remains or landscape features. An isolated find is defined as no more than two artifacts found within a 30-meter radius. Site field numbers were assigned and information sufficient for completing a South Carolina Archaeological Site Form was gathered for each site.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory facilities of New South Associates, Inc., where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Analysis included cleaning, identifying, analyzing, cataloging, and preparing artifacts for curation. A curatorial facility will be identified in the near future. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type, and assigned a catalog number.

Prehistoric lithics were analyzed by raw material type and stage of reduction (e.g., primary, secondary, interior, thinning and shatter). These artifacts were cataloged according to criteria developed by New South Associates based on techno-functional and raw material type. The focus of the laboratory analysis was to determine the occupational span, likely function, and degree of artifact preservation at each site under study. The assignment of artifacts to cultural periods is based here on the typological criteria established by Justice (1987) and Keel (1976).

Historic artifacts were cataloged using a database developed by New South Associates for 4th Dimension Software. Historic remains were identified using sources such as South (1977) and Brown (1983) for ceramics, Nelson (1976) for nails, Jones and Sullivan (1985) for bottle glass, and other sources for various other artifact categories.

CURATION

New South Associates is providing temporary storage for all records and artifacts. Once a final curatorial facility is chosen, New South will transfer the collection to that facility. The artifact collection is bagged and labeled and accompanied by a catalog to conform to federally acceptable standards.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

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

A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or

B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D. The National Park Service (NPS 1995:21) defines two requirements for archaeological sites to be eligible under Criterion D: the site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and the information must be considered important. Furthermore, the site must have "been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved, data" (National Park Service [NPS] 1995:46).

Four points must be addressed in order to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site.

Degree of Integrity. Does the site contain intact remains, allowing for component (cultural and functional) separation and analysis, or is it highly mixed and disturbed?

Degree of Preservation. Does the site contain preserved cultural deposits, features, floral materials, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains suited to in depth research and or absolute dating?

Uniqueness. Is the information contained in the site redundant to that available from other, similar sites, or do such remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns or regional importance?

Relevance to Current and Future Research. In consideration of current research themes and directions, could the excavation of the site fulfill basic research needs? Would preservation of the site provide valuable data for future studies? While this aspect is partially the sum of aspects listed above, it also recognizes that a site may be able to contribute to ongoing research regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

Glassow (1977) considers integrity, clarity, and artifact diversity crucial to determining whether an archaeological site contains important information. Archaeological sites must possess artifacts in or near their original depositional location that can be employed to determine the past use of the locale and the approximate date of its past use. Integrity of location requires artifacts, artifact clusters, middens, or features in sufficient numbers to assess their horizontal and vertical distributions across the site. These must occur within intact soil deposits, each representing specific human activity at the site. The presence of artifacts and features that can be employed to make these interpretations is essential to recommending a site eligible for the NRHP.

Butler (1987) believes that a site must be able to contribute to current "theoretical and substantive knowledge" of archaeology in the site's regional setting. The research potential of a site can be determined by demonstrating that it has temporally diagnostic artifacts, intact features, artifact clusters in activity areas, or preserved organic material. These data should be capable of addressing important research questions by testing hypotheses, supporting current scientific interpretations, or reconstructing cultural chronologies through the use of appropriate analytical methods.

V. RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Phase I survey, seven archaeological sites and six isolated finds were identified and assessed for their National Register eligibility. An eighth, previously recorded resource, the Pearson Cemetery (38FA330) falls partially within the study area and is also assessed for eligibility. The sites and isolated finds are summarized in Tables 3 and 4. Sites 38FA323 through 38FA329 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The isolated finds are also recommended as ineligible. Site 38FA330, the Pearson cemetery, is recommended as potentially eligible, while the grave of General Pearson and the associated Daughters of the American Revolution monument are recommended as eligible. This will be further explained later in this chapter. Prior to a discussion of the results, field conditions within the project area are discussed.

Table 3. Summary of Sites Identified

Site #	Time Period	Site Type	Size	Eligibility
38FA323	Unknown Prehistoric/ Early to Late Nineteenth Century	Prehistoric Scatter/ House Site	5m x 30m	NE
38FA324	Unknown Prehistoric/ Early to Late Nineteenth Century	Prehistoric Scatter/ House Site	90m x90m	NE
38FA325	Unknown Prehistoric/ Mid Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century	Isolated Prehistoric Find/Historic Scatter	15m x 15m	NE
38FA326	Unknown Historic	Unidentified Historic Structure	10m x 20m	NE
38FA327	Late Archaic-Woodland/ Early Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Scatter/ Historic Scatter	30m x 45m	NE
38FA328	Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century	House Site	15m x 15m	NE
38FA329	Late Archaic-Early Woodland	Lithic Scatter	90m x 90m	NE
38FA330	Early to Late Nineteenth Century	Cemetery	100m x 100m	PE: cemetery E: Pearson grave and monument

Key: NE = Not Eligible; PE = Potentially Eligible; E = Eligible

Table 4. Isolated Finds Recorded During the Survey.

IF #	Area	Contents
1	C	1 Early Woodland Small Savannah River Stemmed projectile point/knife (PPK), 1 crystal quartz biface, 1 quartz flake
2	ROW	1 olive green bottle glass base with kick up, 1 strap iron metal
3	ROW	2 crushed stone undecorated prehistoric sherds
4	PA	1 mostly complete chalcedony PPK
5	S	1 quartzite unfinished PPK, 1 quartz shatter fragment
6	PA	1 quartz shatter fragment, 1 unidentified sherd

FIELD CONDITIONS

Thirteen general survey areas within the area of planned improvement were established by the Field Director for ease of survey (see Figure 1). Field conditions and summary of results are presented here. Discussions of sites and isolated finds are presented later in this chapter.

AREA A

Area A is located in the southern portion of the project area west of Parr Road. It is bounded to the north by a railroad track that runs west to east through most of the area. Along the eastern portion of Area A the railroad track curves slightly and begins running south to north. Area PC lies to the immediate south, and Areas A and PC are separated by a logging road. A transmission line right-of-way passes through the western portion of the area and a wetland area is in the northwest corner on the east side of the right-of-way. Most of the area alternates between downslope and upslope, crossing few ridge tops. General vegetation in the area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods. Soils are classified as Pacolet well-drained sandy loams, Wilkes well drained sandy loam, and Hiwassee well drained sandy clay loam. A typical soil profile revealed 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown loamy clay to depths of 15 centimeters followed by 2.5YR 4/8 red clay. Areas along the railroad track consist of sideslopes. Surface visibility is good throughout most of the survey area, however, areas along the right-of -way have been impacted by erosion and red silty clays are visible on the surface as well as erosional gullies. A total of ninety-nine shovel tests was excavated in the area and none yielded artifacts. No archaeological sites or isolated finds were encountered.

AREA B

Area B is located in the center portion of the project area west of Parr Road. It is bounded to the south by a railroad track that runs west to east through most of the area. Area A is to the south and Area C to the north. A transmission line right-of-way borders the western portion of Area B. Area B consists of mostly side slopes and a wetland area. General vegetation in the area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods. Soils in the area are classified as Pacolet well-drained sandy loams and Hiwassee well drained sandy clay loam. A typical soil profile consisted of 10 centimeters of dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty sand followed by dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand. Red (2.5YR 4/6) clay subsoil was encountered at 20 centimeters below surface. Surface visibility is good throughout the area. A total of eighteen shovel tests was excavated at 30-meter intervals throughout the area and none yielded artifacts. No sites or isolated finds were encountered.

AREA BA

Area BA is located in the south portion of the project area east of Parr Road. A borrow pit serves as the northern boundary and a transmission line right-of-way borders the area to the east. Vegetation consists of dense young pine mixed with briars. Soils are classified as Pacolet well-drained sandy loams. The ground is highly disturbed from logging and planting activities. Terrace rows approximately three to five centimeters in height are present throughout the area and red clay is visible on the surface. The majority of the area was surveyed at 60-meter intervals until it was determined that the area was mostly slope and very heavily disturbed. Approximately 240 meters east of Parr Road in Area BA a wetland area was encountered. This area was not impacted by the logging and planting activities and vegetation was mostly hardwoods with few pine trees. A pile of stones was observed on the surface east of the wetland area. A total of twenty-nine shovel tests was excavated in the area and four yielded archaeological remains. One site (38FA326) was located in the area.

AREA BD-1

Area BD-1 is located in the northwest portion of the project area near Broad River. The area is very sloping and visibility is good. Soils in the area are classified as Pacolet well drained sandy loams with slopes commonly at 15 to 25 percent. Area BD-1 is to the west of the north to south transmission line right-of-ways and follows the transmission line right-of-way that runs southwest to northeast through the area. The area surveyed includes approximately 15-meters on the north and south sides of the right-of-way. A wetland area serves as the southwest border of the area. The right-of-way was cleared in the past and now grasses and briars grow in some areas, but mostly red clay and erosional gullies are visible on the surface. There is a logging road approximately 45 meters parallel to the transmission line, which impacted some of the survey area. A logging deck is located on the northeast end of the road on a leveled ridgetop. The area was highly disturbed from logging activities. Due to the high degree of disturbance and percentage of slope the area was pedestrian surveyed and shovel tests were dug in areas that appeared intact or were not on the slopes. A total of 20 shovel tests was excavated and two yielded archaeological remains. Two sites (38FA329 and 38FA323) were located.

AREA BD-2

Area BD-2 is located in the northwest portion of the project area near Broad River. The area is very sloping and visibility is good. Soils in the area are classified as Pacolet well drained sandy loams with slopes commonly at 15 to 25 percent. Area BD-2 is to the west of the north to south transmission line right-of-ways and follows the transmission line right-of-way that runs southwest to northeast through the area. The area surveyed includes approximately 30-meters on the north and south sides of the right-of-way. A wetland area serves as the northeast border of the area and Area BD-1 is opposite the wetland area. Similar to BD-1, the right-of-way was cleared in the past and now grasses and briars grow in some areas, but mostly red clay and erosional gullies are visible on the surface. A railroad track serves as the western boundary. There is a ridgetop in the western most part of this area that was destroyed when a ditch was dug for drainage from the transmission line right-of-way. Due to the high degree of disturbance and degree of slopes the area was pedestrian surveyed and shovel tests were dug in areas that appeared intact or were not on the slopes. Judgmental shovel tests were excavated on the destroyed ridgetop. No archaeological deposits were recovered. A ceramic electrical insulator was observed on the surface near the transmission lines. The insulator was not collected. No archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded in the area.

AREA C

Area C is located near the center of the project area west of Parr Road. A railroad track running west to east bounds the south portion of most of the project area, however, the track curves to the north along the eastern edge of the area. A drainage of the Broad River is present adjacent to the railroad track along the southern boundary. A large borrow pit area serves as a northern boundary for Area C, and a transmission line right-of-way borders the western edge. A logging or construction road is present adjacent to the right-of-way. The area consists mostly of downslopes and upslopes crossing few ridge tops. Areas along the railroad track consist of sideslopes. Surface visibility is good throughout most of the survey area, however, areas along the right-of-way have been impacted by erosion and red silty clays are visible on the surface as well as erosional gullies. Vegetation consists of mixed pines and hardwoods. A typical shovel test contained 10 centimeters of 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy clay followed by 10R 4/8 red clay subsoil. A granite rock outcrop was located in the northeast corner of the project area on a ridgetop just west of the railroad track. No cultural modifications of the rocks were observed and no archaeological

deposits were recovered in the vicinity of the outcrop. A total of thirty-nine shovel tests was excavated in Area C and none yielded artifacts. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were visible on the surface of the logging road along the western edge of Area C. A controlled surface collection was made along the road and just inside of the right-of-way. One site (38FA327) was located in Area C.

ISLAND AREA

The Island Area is located adjacent to Broad River in the western most part of the project area. A railroad track serves as the eastern boundary. There are large concretions and gravel on the surface in the area and a majority of the area is covered with briars. A few cedar and pine trees are present. The soils are classified as Pacolet well-drained sandy loam and Toccoa well-drained sandy loam. Shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals northeast to southwest over the landform. Ten shovel tests were excavated and no cultural remains were recovered. Shovel tests revealed between 5 to 10-centimeters of 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown or 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty rubble over a white concretion layer. It appears this area was impacted by the construction of the railroad tracks to the east. No archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded in the area.

AREA N

Area N is located in the northwest portion of the project area west of Parr Road. The survey area is bounded to the north by a borrow pit and transmission line right-of-way, and to the south by a roadway. Area S is south of this roadway. The transmission line right-of-way serves as the western edge of the project area. Vegetation in the area consists of mostly pine and few scattered hardwoods. Soils in the area are classified as Pacolet well-drained sandy loams. There are moderate up and down slopes. The eastern area is very highly eroded likely due to activities relating to the borrow pit. The area is mainly on an upward slope and erosional gullies are present with red silty clay visible on the surface. The western most area is less disturbed and contains mixed pines, hardwoods, and cedar trees. Surface visibility is good throughout the area. A total of thirty-five shovel tests was excavated in the area and none were positive. Shovel tests typically revealed red (2.5YR 4/8) clay close to the surface. No sites or isolated finds were located in Area N.

AREA PA

Area PA is located in the northeast portion of the project area east of Parr Road. The survey area is bounded to the north by the current nuclear station boundaries and to the east by a transmission line right-of-way. To the south of the survey area is a borrow pit area with dense young pine trees. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed pine and hardwoods. Soils in the area are classified as Hiwassee well-drained sandy clay loam and Mecklenburg well-drained sandy clay loam. A general shovel test profile revealed 5YR 4/4 reddish brown silty clay between zero and 10 centimeters followed by red clay subsoil. There are moderate up and down slopes. The area is highly disturbed by erosion. Between Transects 13, 14, and 15 a radioactive waste storage building is present and portions of this area have been disturbed by activities associated with construction and use of the facility. There is a railroad track running north to south near the west end of the area, and a wetland area runs along the southwest edge of the area. Surface visibility is good throughout the area. A total of one hundred and two shovel tests was excavated in the area and none yielded cultural material. One historic and prehistoric scatter site (38FA324) and two isolated finds were located.

AREA PC

Area PC is located in the southern portion of the project area west of Parr Road. It is bounded to the north by an access road that leads to a transmission line right-of-way. Area PC is bounded to the west by the transmission line right-of-way. General Pearson's monument and associated cemetery (38FA330) are located to the southeast along the border of Area PC. A total of forty-six shovel tests was excavated at 30-meter intervals in the area and three yielded artifacts. Five artifacts were recovered in the three shovel tests. A majority of the area was recently logged and two roads were cut through the area for logging access. Vegetation consists of mostly pine. Surface visibility was good, however, in some areas the ground was severely disturbed. A typical soil profile revealed approximately 5-10 centimeters of 10YR 4/4 reddish brown silty clay over 2.5YR 4/6 red clay subsoil. Artifacts were observed on the surface within the area. Those artifacts located in the pathway of or nearby transects were collected and bagged. One site (38FA325) was recorded and the Pearson Cemetery (38FA330) also occurs in this area.

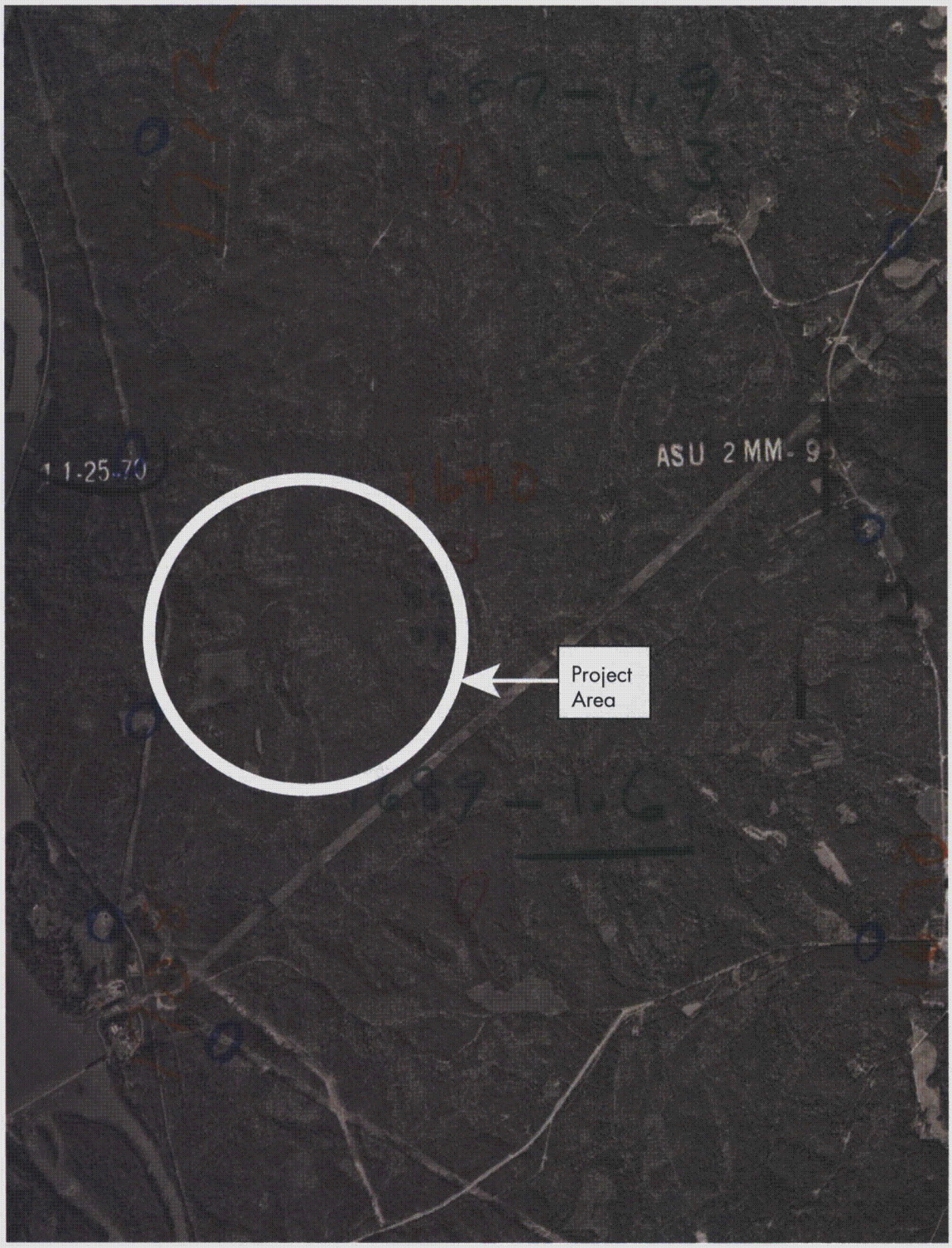
RAW WATER INTAKE LINE AREA

The Raw Water Intake Line Area is located within the immediate vicinity of the nuclear station. The area to be affected by the planned improvements extends along a paved roadway that runs around the western edge of the plant and its associated structures. The Raw Water Line Area extends north into the Monticello Reservoir and south into Area S and Area PA. The area surrounding the nuclear station was leveled during construction of the facilities. The area west of the road is down slope and large boulders are present from plant construction activities. Grasses and briars were present west of the roadway. Aerial maps from 1970, prior to the construction of the nuclear station, and USGS topographic quadrangle maps, document the alterations in the landscape (Figure 3). A pedestrian survey of the area was conducted and no archaeological remains were visible on the surface. The entire area was severely impacted by the constuction of the plant.

AREA ROW

Area ROW is located in the northwest portion of the project area west of Parr Road and west of the transmission line right-of-way. It is bounded to the south by a railroad track that runs west to east through the area. To the north is a transmission line right-of-way that runs east to west. A logging road runs alongside this right-of-way. Area ROW consists of mostly up and down slopes crossing ridges near the beginning and middle of the survey area. The ridges were disturbed by the construction of transmission lines and red silty clay is visible on the surface. The removal of trees from the right-of-way resulted in severe erosion within the existing corridor. General vegetation in the area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods. Soils in the area are classified as Pacolet well drained sandy loams, Hiwassee well drained sandy clay loam, and Wilkes well drained sandy loam. A typical shovel test soil profile shows 2.5YR 4/6 red clay subsoil close to the surface. Surface visibility is good throughout the area. Eighty-seven shovel tests were excavated in the area and none yielded artifacts. Three isolated finds were located during the survey.

Figure 3.
1970 Aerial Photographs Showing V. C. Summer Nuclear Station Vicinity and Project Area Prior to Nuclear Station Construction.



AREA S

Area S is located in the northwest portion of the project area west of Parr Road. The survey area is bounded to the north by a roadway which leads to a transmission line right-of-way, and to the south by a borrow pit area. The transmission line right-of-way serves as the western edge of the survey area.

Vegetation in the area consists of mostly pine and few hardwoods. Soils in the area are classified as Pacolet well drained sandy loams. There are moderate up and down slopes. The southern portion of the area is disturbed from activities in the borrow pit area. The western most area is less disturbed and consists of moderately dense hardwoods and cedar trees. Suface visibility is good throughout the area. Sixty-two shovel tests were excavated in the area and two were positive. One historic house site (38FA328) and one isolated find were located.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

38FA323

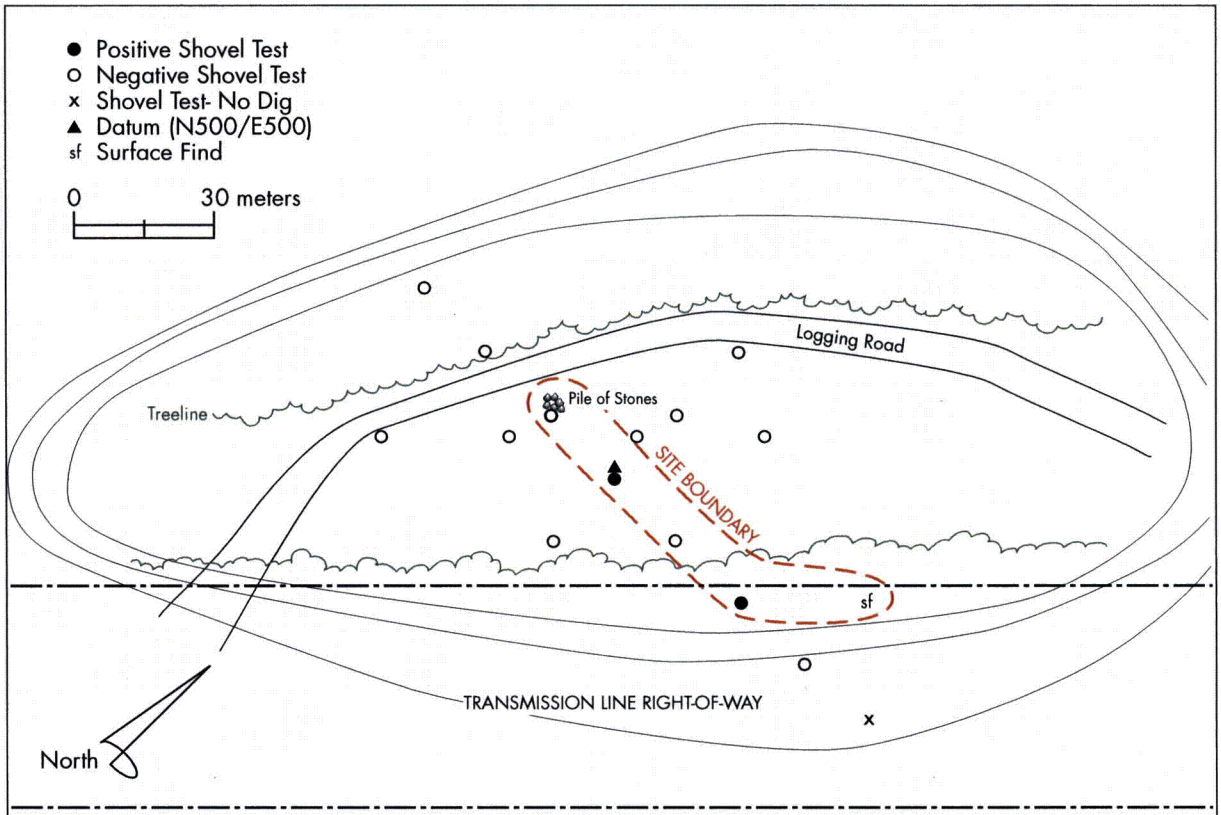
Site 38FA323 is an early to late nineteenth century historic house site and lithic scatter located on a ridge east of Broad River. The ridge is bisected by a logging road and transmission line right-of-way. The site is at an elevation of 350 feet AMSL and is situated in Area BD-1. Based on surface indications and positive shovel tests, the site measures 5 meters by 30 meters. The site was discovered when a pile of approximately 20 stones was observed on the surface. The stones appear aligned in a circular manner and are likely the remains of a chimney. Most of the stones are quarried granite, however, brick, quartz, and a fieldstone are present (Figure 4). Shovel tests were excavated at 15 meter intervals in all four cardinal directions around the stones, and a judgmental shovel test was excavated near the stones. Two tests were positive with artifacts. A cut nail, unidentified metal fragment, and a decorated historic ceramic were recovered. The ceramic was recovered from shovel test N500E530, in the transmission line corridor. The shovel test revealed red (2.5YR 4/8) clay throughout. Artifacts were recovered between zero and five centimeters. Approximately 30 meters to the east, historic ceramics and glass were recovered on the surface. Red clay and erosional gullies are visible along the transmission corridor.

Prehistoric lithics account for five of the artifacts recovered from the surface collection. The haft and base of an unidentified quartz chipped stone tool, a Ridge and Valley chert biface fragment, a quartz core rejuvenation flake, a fragment of quartz shatter, and an unmodified sandstone fragment were identified. Thirty-three historic artifacts are accounted for, mostly kitchen related artifacts. Thirteen ceramics were identified including one blue handpainted pearlware fragment (1780-1830), 10 ironstone/whiteware fragments (1820+), and two stoneware fragments. Bottle glass accounted for nine of the artifacts and included, seven olive green, one bottle fragment with a pontil mark, and an unidentified fragment. A wrought nail, L-head nail, and a cut nail were recovered.

It is likely the stones represent the remains of structure that was located on the ridge. Based on the number of artifacts that are kitchen related, it is likely the structure was a house. However, since only three nails and no other architectural remains were recovered and no other structural remains were encountered it is not possible to definitely determine the function of the structure.

Due to the high degree of disturbance in the area and lack of intact archaeological deposits recovered, 38FA323 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 4.
38FA323, Site Plan



38FA324

38FA324 is an early 19th to mid 20th century historic scatter and prehistoric scatter located on a level area of a ridge adjacent to a wetland in Area PA. The scatter was located at the end of Transect 25 where artifacts were observed on the surface, and along the roadway. There is a drilling well area located in the western portion of the site and the area has been cleared of vegetation. A logging road is located in the southeast corner and leads into the area. Push piles with cut trees align the edge of the area. Granite stones which likely served as foundation stones for a structure are located in a pushpile in the eastern area of the site (Figure 5). A borrow pit is located to the south and dense young pine trees cover the surface. The ground in this area appears disturbed from tree planting activities. The site measures an estimated 90 meters by 90 meters. Red clay is visible on the surface where artifacts were collected.

Prehistoric lithics accounted for 36 of the artifacts. A single quartz graver, 24 unidentified quartz flake fragments, two quartz core rejuvenating flakes, two quartz thinning flakes, and seven fragments of quartz shatter were recovered. It is likely the area was used as a short term hunting camp or lithic workshop.

Historic artifacts accounted for 82 of the artifacts. A majority of these artifacts were kitchen related. Thirty-six artifacts were identified as plain ironstone/whiteware fragments (1820+), 16 blue handpainted pearlware (1780-1820), 16 plain pearlware (1780-1830), two underglazed green edgeware (1780-1880), and five underglaze blue edgeware (1780-1880). The absence of creamware suggests an initial occupation in the nineteenth century. A total of five bottle glass fragments are identified, three olive green, one clear, and one Pepsi Cola. A brass button and a glass ornamental item were also among the artifacts identified. Faunal remains were also collected and include a fragment of a pig pubic sympheses and four unidentified vertebrae fragments. It is likely that these remains are associated with the historic scatter and probably represent remains associated with an early to late nineteenth century structure that was in the area.

No artifacts were recovered from shovel tests in the area and no standing structures were located. It appears that the site has been damaged by erosion, logging, and drilling activities. Due to significant disturbance and lack of intact archaeological deposits, this site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA325

Site 38FA325 is a mid nineteenth to early twentieth century historic scatter and prehistoric isolated find located on a westward sloping ridge in Area PC. The site was discovered when a cut nail was encountered within a shovel test. The initial positive shovel test was labeled as datum, N500E500. Radial shovel tests were then excavated at 15-meter intervals in each cardinal direction until two negative tests were encountered. Cut tree piles and sloping landform restricted or relocated some shovel tests (Figure 6).

Shovel test N500E515 yielded a prehistoric pottery sherd. Radial shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals to the north and south of this shovel test since it was located in the center of the landform. Radial shovel test N485E515 yielded a small brick fragment, a cut nail, and a possible polished stone between 0 and 30 centimeters in 10YR 4/4 reddish brown silty soil. An unidentified chipped stone or otherwise culturally modified object was also recovered below 30 centimeters in 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown silty loam. No other archaeological deposits were recovered within the tests and no structural remains were located on the surface. In all positive shovel tests, artifacts were found in the top zero to 30 centimeters of reddish brown silty loam. These soils were followed by red clay subsoil.

Figure 5.
38FA324, Site Plan

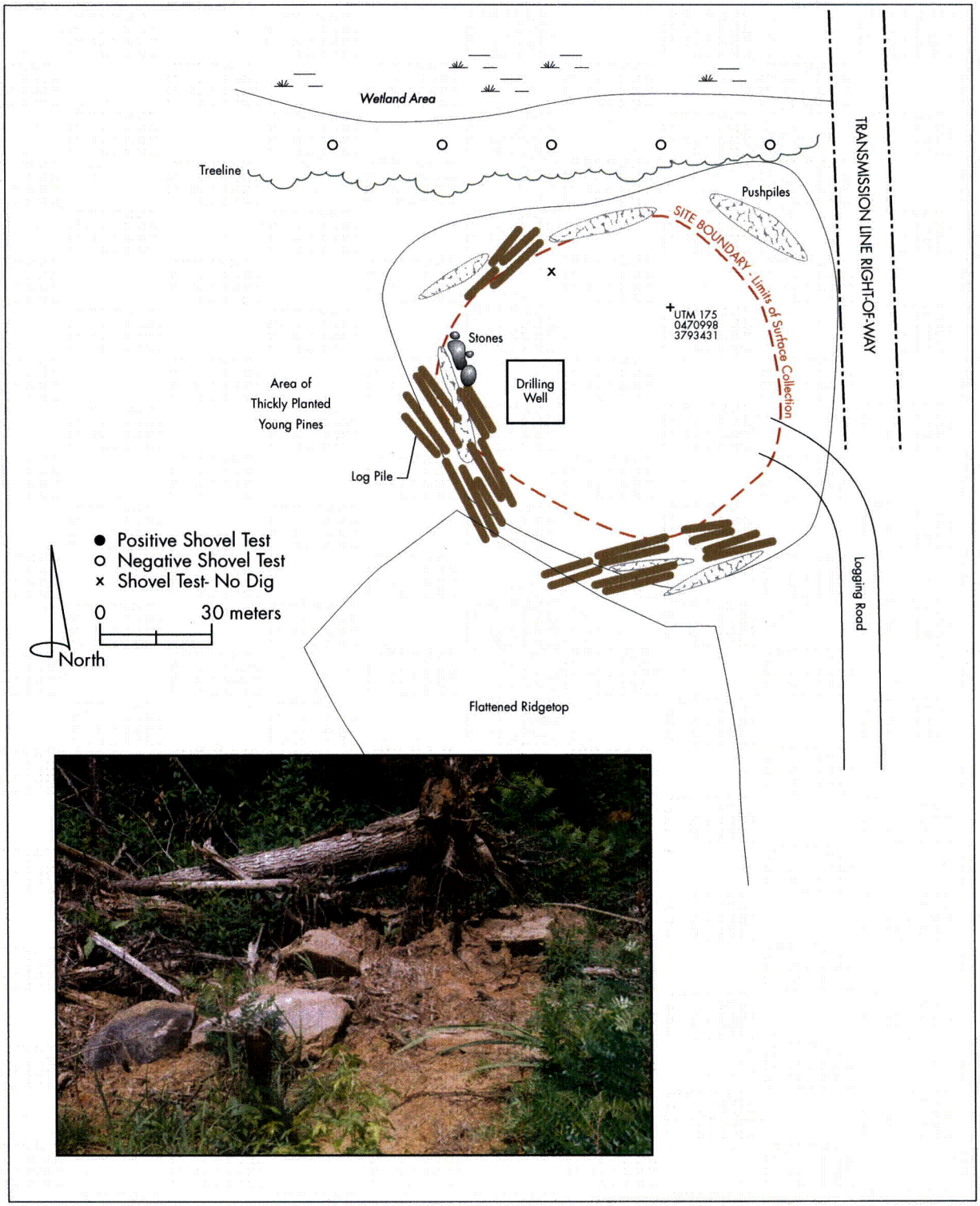
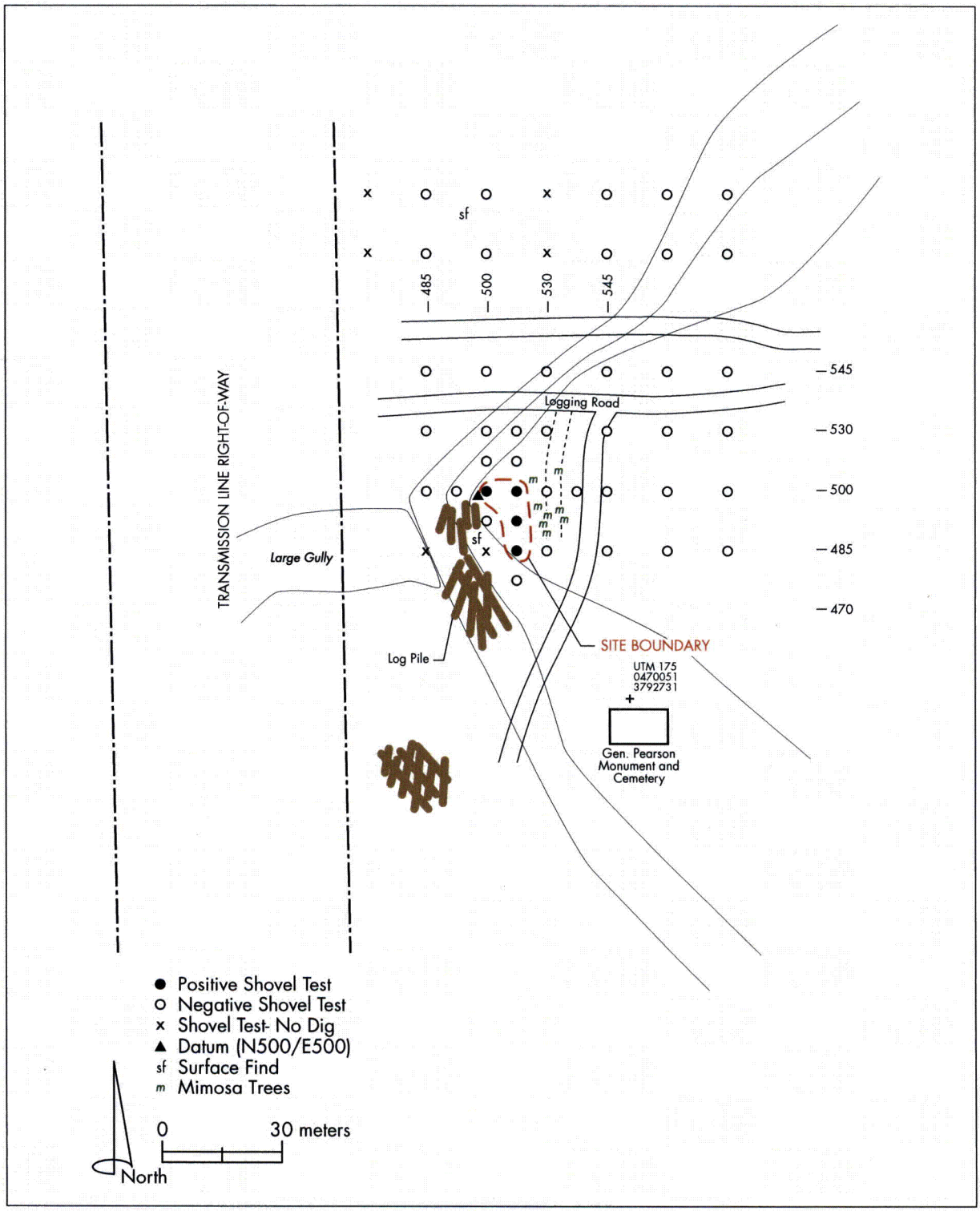


Figure 6.
38FA325, Site Plan



Nine artifacts were recovered at 38FA325. Historic artifacts accounted for six artifacts. Two cut nails, a blue spongeware (1840-1870), and three aqua colored refined earthenware fragments were recovered. These artifacts suggest a mid nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. Late nineteenth century historic maps show the area being occupied by Major Parr (earlier General John Pearson) and it is likely these artifacts are associated with the occupation of nearby 38FA322 (Bloom 2006). A smoothed stone and a noviculite fragment were also recovered. These items appear unmodified although it is unclear if they are cultural. A single prehistoric crushed quartz temper pottery sherd was recovered. Its type could not be determined.

The site is at an elevation of about 435 feet AMSL. The soils are classified as Hiwassee well-drained sandy clay loam with slopes of two to twenty-five percent. Vegetation in this area consists primarily of pines, although some young mimosa trees and briars are present. The site measures approximately 15 meters by 15 meters and extends to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters below surface (Figure 5). Unfortunately, the site was greatly impacted from logging activities and erosion in the area. In addition two roads were pushed through the area. Cut tree piles are scattered throughout the site and appear pushed to their current location. The western half of the site is eroded to clay subsoil.

Because of the high degree of disturbance, eroded conditions, and low amount of intact artifact deposits recovered, as well as the lack of structural remains present, 38FA325 is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

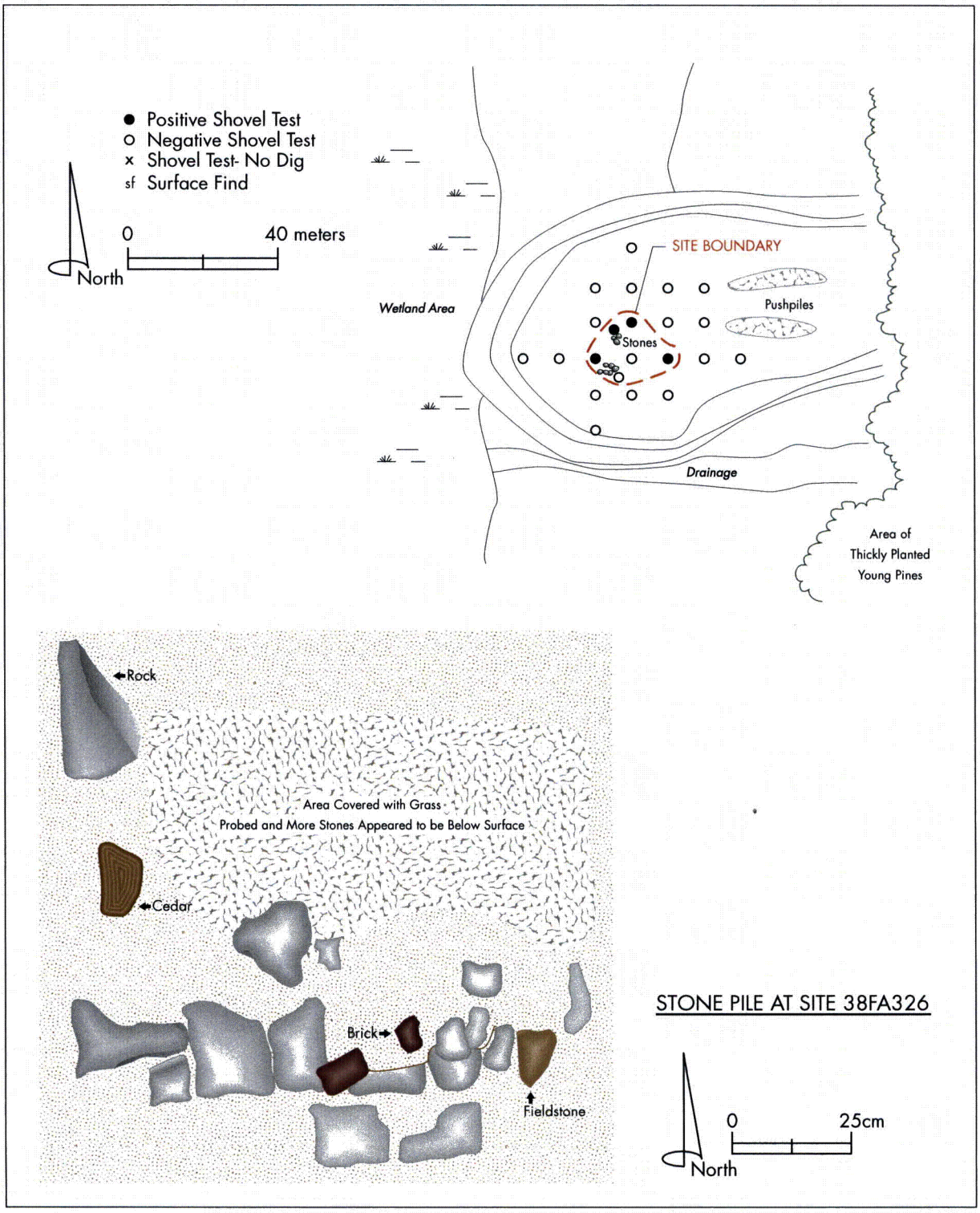
38FA326

Site 38FA326 is the remains of an unidentified structure located on a westward sloping finger ridge near a drainage of Mayo Creek. The site was discovered when several stones were observed on the surface (Figure 7). Shovel tests were excavated on a 10-meter interval grid across the landform. A total of twenty-one shovel tests were excavated in the area and four yielded cultural material. Bottle glass was the only artifact type recovered from the shovel tests, and include two olive green, a clear, and an amber fragment. Artifacts were recovered between zero and ten centimeters below surface. Shovel tests revealed five centimeters of 2.5 YR 4/6 red clay followed by 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silt to a depth of ten centimeters, followed by 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown silt, followed by 2.5YR 4/6 red clay subsoil.

The site is at an elevation of about 345 feet AMSL. The soils are classified as Pacolet well-drained sandy loams with slopes commonly at 15 to 25 percent. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed hardwoods and pines. The area to the east of the site is young pine. The site measures 10 meters by 20 meters and is positioned near the center of a westward sloping ridge. There is a drainage that runs east to west south of the ridge into a wetland area. The top of the ridge was destroyed by logging and drilling activities.

No nails or other architectural remains were recovered during the survey and no other structural remains were observed on the surface. No structures are visible on historic maps of the area and only four small bottle glass fragments were recovered during the survey. Due to the location of the stones, on a sloping ridge, it is likely that these stones are the remains of an outbuilding, rather than a domestic building.

Figure 7.
38FA326, Site Plan



However, due to the lack of archaeological remains recovered a definite function can not be determined. It is unlikely that further investigation at site 38FA326 will provide additional information about lifeways in the region. No further work is recommended and the site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA327

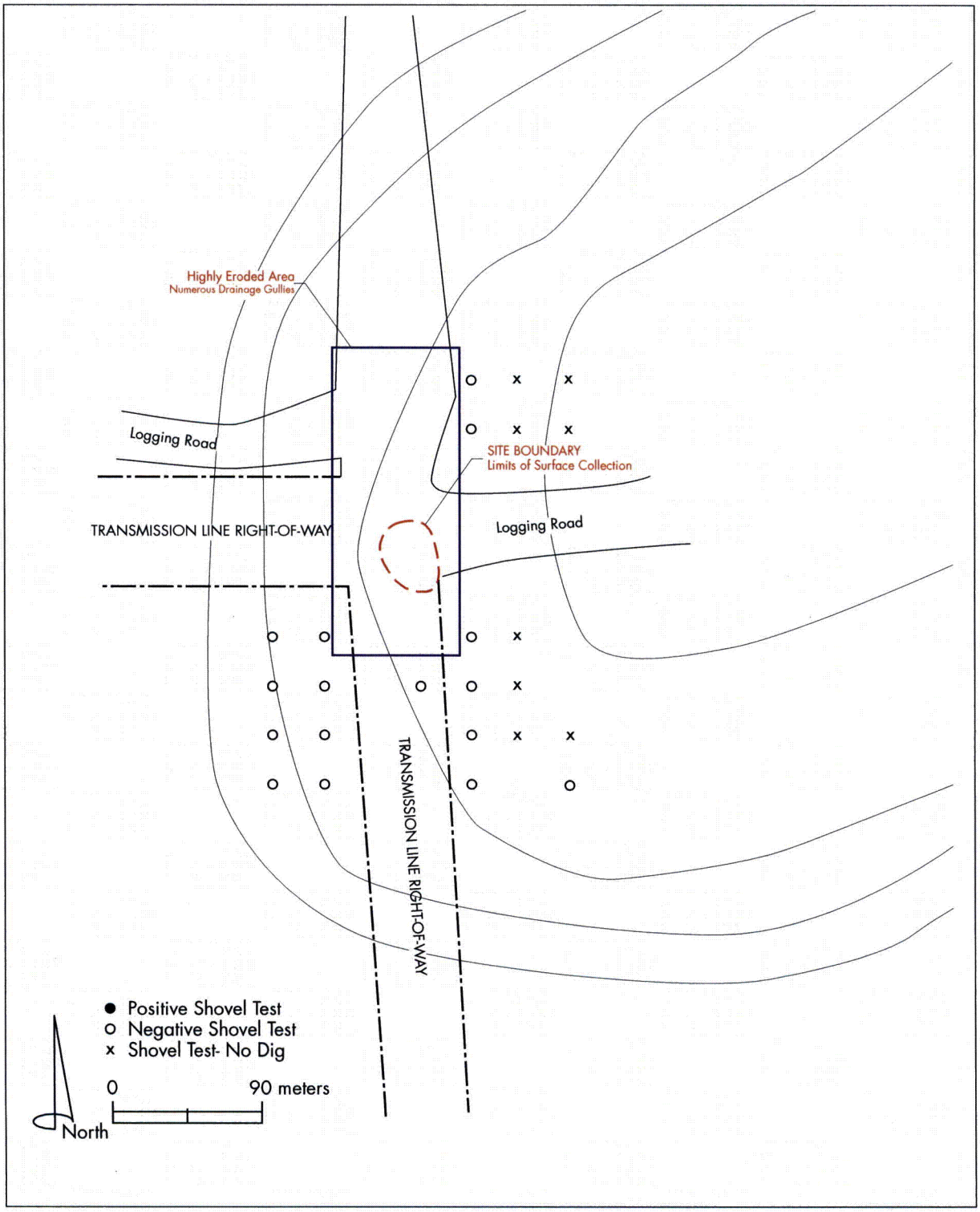
38FA327 is a late historic scatter and prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridgetoe near a drainage of Broad River in Area C. The scatter was discovered when historic artifacts were observed on the surface in the roadway at the end of transect 15. A controlled surface collection and walkover survey was made in all four cardinal directions extending off of the original transect. Additional historic artifacts and prehistoric artifacts were collected (Figure 8).

Forty-four historic and prehistoric artifacts were identified. The historic artifacts collected include decorated ceramics and container glass. Thirty-six historic artifacts were identified and all were kitchen related. Bottle glass accounted for 24 of the artifacts and were a variety of colors; eleven amethyst, two milk glass, one olive green, three clear, three light green, three amber, and one aqua. The remaining twelve artifacts were identified as ceramics and include eight white ironstone (1813-1900) fragments, two alkaline glazed stoneware, and two vitreous porcelain (1851-1915) fragments. These artifacts represent a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. A possible polishing stone was also identified. Prehistoric lithic debitage and a quartz projectile point classified as Late Archaic-Early Woodland Spike_accounted for seven of the artifacts recovered. The debitage included a single reddish quartzite flake, a secondary quartzite flake, and four quartz flakes.

Results of the walkover survey indicate the ridge was severely impacted by the roadway and the transmission line right-of-way. Since all of the trees were removed from the area along the right-of-way, erosion has severely impacted this landform. Red silty clays are visible on the surface as well as erosional gullies. Shovel tests excavated inside the tree line where soils were less impacted by erosion and construction activities contained 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown silty clay from depths of zero to five centimeters. Red clay subsoil was encountered below five centimeters. No intact archaeological deposits were recovered.

The site is at an elevation of about 410 feet AMSL. The soils are classified as well drained Pacolet sandy loam. The vegetation in the immediate area of the site was removed and red silty clay is exposed on the surface. Tall grasses and briars are present in the right-of-way. Vegetation in the nearby area consists of pines and hardwoods. The site measures approximately 30 meters by 45 meters (see Figure 8). Unfortunately, no intact archaeological deposits were recovered and walkover survey and shovel testing were unable to locate the original location of the site. It appears as though the site has been greatly impacted from the construction of the roadway and erosion in the area and it is unclear how far soils existing in the current roadway were pushed or washed into the area by erosion and construction activities. The artifact scatters were possibly redeposited from another location. The historic artifacts reflect remains associated with a late nineteenth century to early twentieth century house site.. Due to the high degree of disturbance and eroded conditions and the lack of intact deposits recovered, site 38FA327 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 8.
38FA327, Site Plan



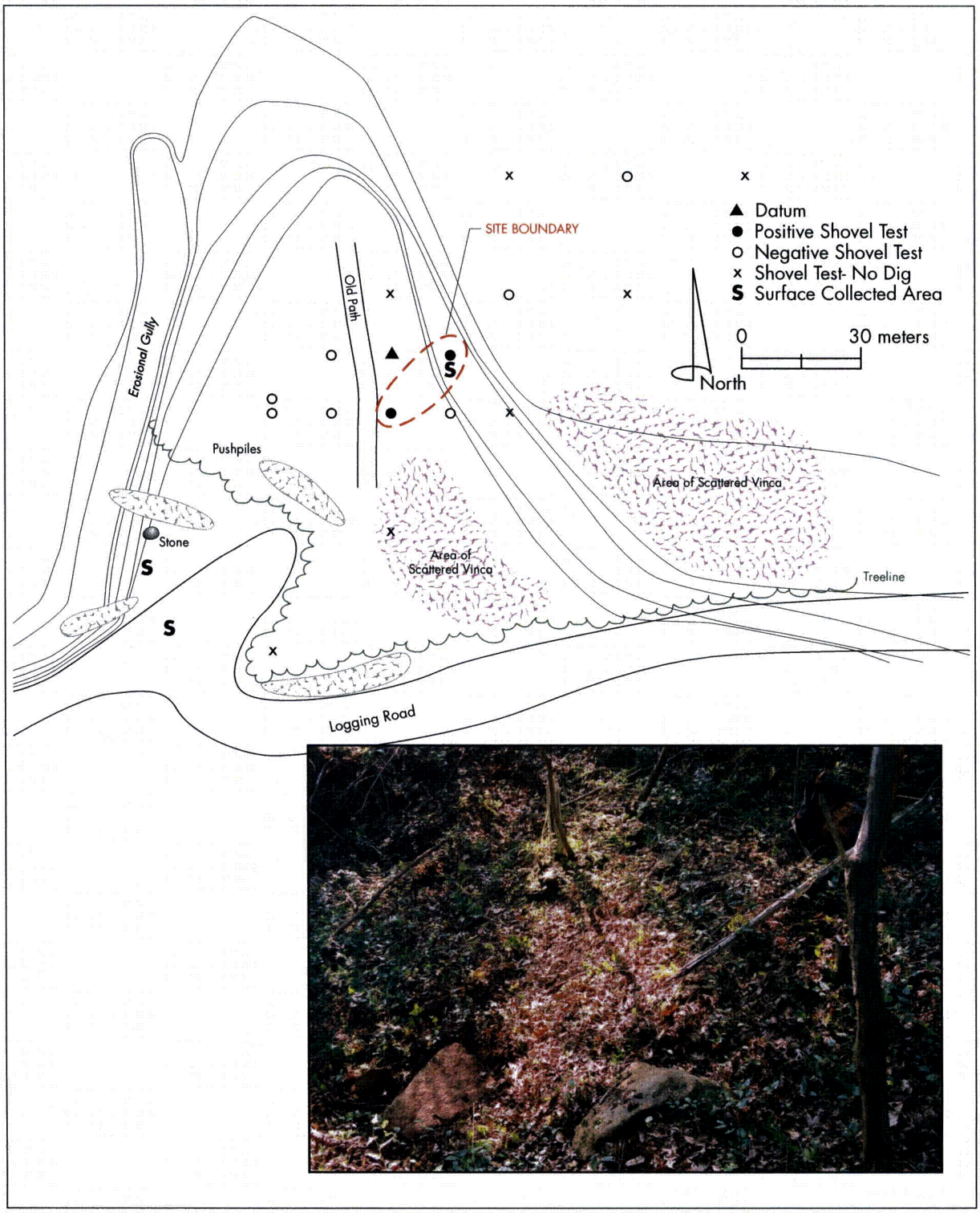
38FA328

38FA328 is the remains of a late nineteenth to twentieth century house site located on the side of a ridge at an elevation of 410 feet AMSL. The site measures 15 meters by 15 meters. The site was located when vinca groundcover was observed on the surface trailing along the gentle slope of the ridge. A walkover survey was conducted in the area and a rectangular granite stone, machine made bricks with mortar, and pull tab cans were observed on the surface. These items were noted but not collected. A datum was established and labeled N500E500 near the center of the landform and shovel test were excavated in all four cardinal directions at 15-meter intervals to determine the location of the site. Artifacts were recovered from shovel test N500E515, which was excavated near the granite stone. Wire nails, barbed wire, and a can top were recovered from the shovel test. A whiteware plate fragment and one cut nail were collected from the surface beside this shovel test. Vinca was cleared from the stone and quarry scars were observed on the surface of the stone (Figure 9). A small clear glass fragment was recovered from shovel test N485E500.

A total of eighteen artifacts were identified. A majority of the artifacts were kitchen related which included bottle glass and ceramics. A total of five bottle glass fragments were identified; one amethyst, one olive green, one green, one amber, and one melted. Ceramics accounted for eight of the artifacts, one relief ironstone fragment (1813-1970), one salt glazed/alkaline glazed stoneware, and six redware fragments from the same vessel with a white glazed exterior and brown interior and 'TAIWAN' stamped on the base. Architectural remains were also identified and include a cut nail, and two fragments of a wire nail. A portion of barbed wire and a beer or soda pull tab can were also collected.

A typical shovel test profile revealed 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay to 10 centimeters followed by 10R 4/6 red clay subsoil. An old path was observed running south to north down the ridge to the west of N485E500. No other shovel tests were positive for archaeological remains. There is a logging road and borrow pit area to the south of the site location. This is the area where the ridge top was located, red clay is visible on the surface and young pine are growing in an area south of the logging road. Historic artifacts were collected from the surface along the road between Transects 10 and 12. It appears that the site was located on the ridge and destroyed when the area was used as a borrow pit. The archaeological remains recovered were likely pushed down the ridge during these activities. Due to the high degree of disturbance and lack of intact archaeological deposits recovered this site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 9.
38FA328, Site Plan



38FA329

Site 38FA329 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a leveled ridge east of Broad River. The site was discovered when a large projectile point was observed on the surface. The site is at an elevation of 350 feet AMSL. A walkover of the general area was conducted and a surface collection was made.

A total of ten prehistoric artifacts were collected and are mostly quartz debitage. A diabase projectile point classified as Late Archaic - Early Woodland Savannah River Stemmed, three quartz biface fragments, a core rejuvenation flake, three quartz unidentified flake fragments, and a single fragment of quartz shatter were identified. A fragment of limestone was also collected although it is highly eroded and it is unclear if the fragment was culturally modified.

It appears the area was used as a logging deck and the site was likely destroyed at this time. Trees were cleared from the area and red clay is visible on the surface (Figure 10). A logging road runs east to west and north to south through the area. The entire area was disturbed and red clay is visible on the surface, no shovel tests were excavated within the area. Shovel tests excavated approximately 30 meters to the west yielded no prehistoric deposits. The estimated site boundaries where artifacts were recovered are 90 meters by 90 meters. Based on the number and type of artifacts recovered it is likely the site functioned as a short term lithic reduction area associated with hunting activities. Due to the high degree of disturbance and lack of intact archaeological deposits the site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA330

Site 38FA330, the General Pearson cemetery, is an early to late nineteenth century cemetery located on a gentle ridge side slope. During Loubser's (2006) delineation of the cemetery he found at least 32 graves, although unmarked depressions in the ground surface suggested that the count is probably higher. The graves are aligned generally east to west at an angle of roughly 60° east of magnetic north, with the headstones on the western end of the graves. Most of the marked graves are marked with weathered granite field stones, although some quartzite examples were also found. Positively identified graves occurred in at least four roughly parallel rows. It is estimated that the cemetery is 100 by 100 meters in size, incorporating a buffer zone (Figures 11 and 12). The site is situated at an elevation of 450 feet. Loubser's (2006) delineation report is presented in Appendix B.

In 1934 the Richard Winn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a monument for General John Pearson. Constructed from granite blocks and mortar, the monument is about five feet wide; two feet thick; eight feet tall; perpendicular about five feet from ground on four sides, then tapers about three feet to top from sides; tapers about one foot from top to front and back. A bronze plate on the back reads: "Revolutionary Soldier 1775-1783".

Legible dates are carved into three headstones: 1819 for the 76-year old General John Pearson, 1839 for the two-year old Jesse Smith (son of J. Pearson), and 1878 for the 35-year old John Curry. Weathered inscriptions occur on two roughly hewn headstones further down slope, but were illegible.

Figure 10.
38FA329, Site Plan

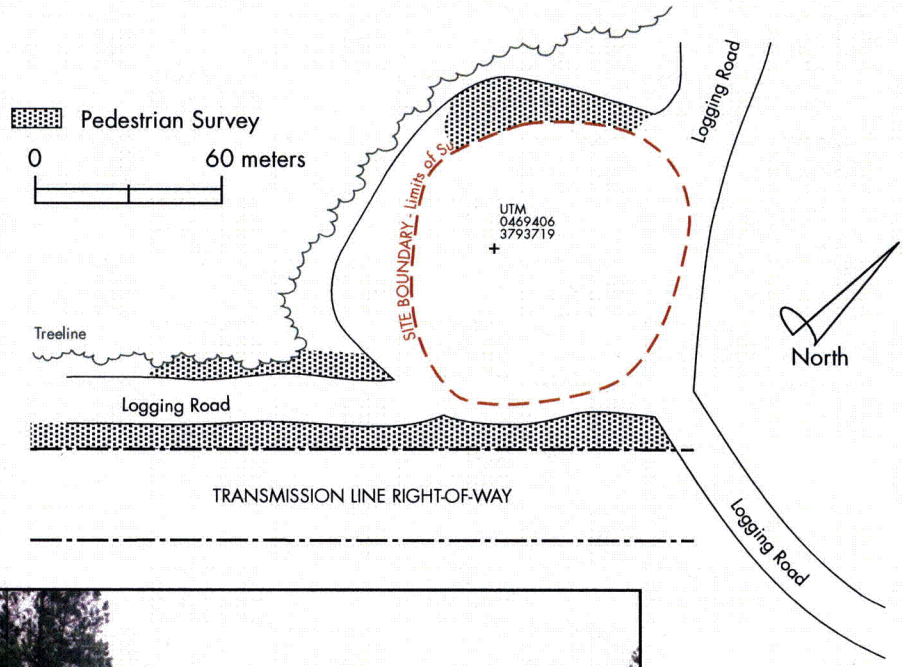


Figure 11.
Sketch Map of Pearson Cemetery

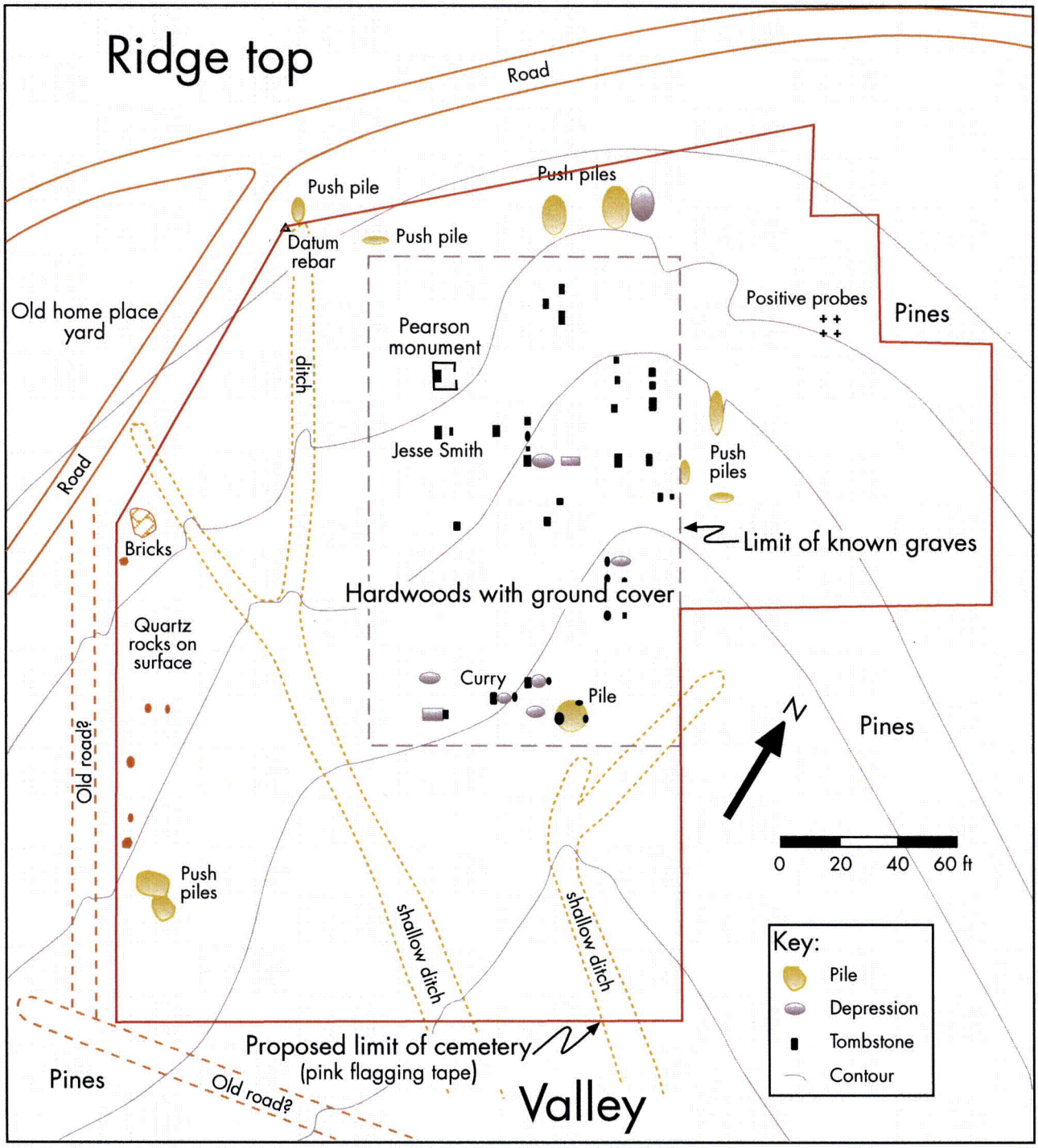


Figure 12.
General View of Cemetery, Facing Southeast (DAR monument on the right side of photo)

The grave of General John Pearson and the associated DAR monument are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Under Criteria Consideration C in National Register Bulletin 41: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places,* "A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life" (NR Bulletin 41: 16). These historical figures can be of local, state, or national significance. At his death Pearson was a Brigadier General in the 8th brigade South Carolina militia. During the American Revolution, he served as a major under Thomas Sumter. After the war, he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives and later the Senate. The grave and DAR marker are the only known extant/intact sites or buildings associated with his life and, therefore qualify for listing in the NRHP.

The cemetery as a whole is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Without knowing who is buried in the cemetery and their association or relationship with General Pearson, as well as the time period covered, it is currently difficult to determine if it is eligible under Criteria Consideration D which states that " a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" (NR Bulletin 41: 16). Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery that possesses important historic associations from a community's early period of settlement, or which reflects important aspects of community history could qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional historical research may assist in determining who is buried at the cemetery and their relationship to Pearson.

Several South Carolina Codes protect historic cemeteries (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Remove to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-6000, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards). A 1989 amendment to Section 16-17-600 made the destruction or desecration of human remains a felony punishable by a maximum fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for not less than 1 year and up to 10 years. The cemetery should be protected from damage during construction. Some sort of permanent marking or fencing could help deter any accidental damage during construction or any other future ground moving activities.

ISOLATED FINDS

Isolated finds are discussed below. According to past guidance from the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, determinations of eligibility for isolated finds are generally not offered. They are typically considered to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, in exceptional situations (such as a single Clovis point from a buried context) they can be recommended as eligible. Typically, eligibility recommendations are not made unless an exceptional situation exists. Regardless, all of the isolated finds were found in surface contexts that were eroded and/or disturbed and they are all recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

IF1

Isolated Find 1 is a surface collection encountered in Area C on the graded slope of a roadway approximately 60-meters to the north of the east to west right-of-way. The roadway was pushed through the area for logging and/or drilling activities. There is a ridgetop to the south of the roadway, which was leveled, and red clay is visible on the surface. A total of three prehistoric artifacts were recovered and include a rhyolite projectile point classified as an Early Woodland Small Savannah River Stemmed, a crystal quartz biface, and a quartz flake. The PPK was recovered on the side of a graded slope. The two quartz lithics were recovered among the disturbance when a more intensive walkover of the area was conducted. It appears from the surface survey that the ridge was completely destroyed by the roadway and construction of the transmission line right-of-way. No shovel tests were excavated in area where red clay was visible on the surface. Shovel tests on Transect 13 were excavated and no artifacts were recovered. The area to the north of the roadway is outside of the area of potential effect, it is mostly downslope and was impacted by the roadway.

IF2

Isolated Find 2 is a surface collection encountered in Area ROW on Transect 11 at Shovel Test 7 in the transmission line right-of-way. Artifacts collected include an olive green bottle base with a push up and a strap iron metal object. Severe erosion was observed in the area and red clay was visible on the surface. No shovel tests were placed in the right-of-way, however, shovel tests were excavated inside the tree line approximately 30 meters to the west where erosion appeared less severe. No archaeological deposits were recovered from shovel tests and no structural remains were observed.

IF3

Isolated Find 3 is a prehistoric and historic surface collection gathered on Transect 4 at Shovel Test 6 in Area ROW in the transmission line right-of-way. Two crushed quartz tempered prehistoric pottery sherds and three historic artifacts (a horseshoe and two white ironstone fragments that mend together). Three institutional ironstone insulator fragments were also collected. These are not considered artifacts since they are related to the transmission line. Erosion was severe in the area, red clay was exposed on the surface and erosional gullies were present. Shovel tests were excavated in areas that appeared to be undisturbed by erosion. No intact archaeological deposits were recovered and no structural remains were observed in the area.

IF4

Isolated Find 4 is a single prehistoric lithic recovered in Area PA on the surface in a valley at the end of Transect 19 near Shovel Test 12. The artifact was identified as a mostly complete chalcedony chipped stone tool. Although the type was not identified due to the missing distal end and portion of the base, the projectile point could possibly be classified as a Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain or Bascom point. No shovel tests were excavated in the immediate area due to severe erosional disturbance and red clay visible on the surface, however, shovel tests were excavated in somewhat intact areas surrounding the find and no archaeological deposits were recovered.

IF5

Isolated Find 5 is a prehistoric surface scatter collected on the edge of a roadway in Area S near the end of Transects 9S, 10S and 11S. An unfinished quartzite chipped stone tool and a quartz biface fragment were recovered. The area is very heavily disturbed from the construction of the roadway and various other access roads in the area, and red clay and push piles are visible. Judgmental shovel tests were placed on the remains of a small landform to the south of the road where the artifacts were recovered. Red clay (10R 4/6) was encountered close to the surface. A walkover survey was conducted in the area and judgmental shovel tests were placed along the roadway in areas which appeared less disturbed. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests and no other remains were observed on the surface. It is unclear if these items were lost or discarded, or if they were dislocated during construction of the roads.

IF6

Isolated Find 6 is a single quartz shatter fragment and undecorated prehistoric pottery sherd located in a pushpile on the side of a slope in Area PA. Vegetation in the area consists of hardwoods and pine. The ground appears heavily disturbed and ruts and pushpiles are present, likely from logging in the area. The site was located when a quartz flake was observed on a pushpile. Upon closer observation of the pushpile, an undecorated pottery sherd was collected. A datum was established at the location of the find, approximately 15 meters south of Transect 21 Shovel Test 9, and shovel tests were placed in all four cardinal directions at 7.5 meter intervals within the immediate vicinity of the surface find. Red clay was visible on the surface surrounding the area and no archaeological deposits were recovered. Shovel tests were excavated in the pushpile as well and no artifacts were recovered. The area is sloping and severely eroded and it is unclear from where the deposits originated. Shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals throughout the area and no other artifacts were recovered or observed.

V. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the archaeological survey of areas of planned improvements within V.C. Summer Nuclear Station, seven archaeological sites (38FA323, 38FA324, 38FA325, 38FA326, 38FA327, 38FA328, and 38FA329) were recorded. Six isolated finds were also identified during the survey. One previously delineated cemetery (38FA330) related to General John Pearson was also assessed for its National Register eligibility. All of the archaeological sites and isolated finds are recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP. They are all either highly disturbed or exist only as deposits on an eroded surface. The Pearson Cemetery (38FA330) as a whole is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The actual grave site and DAR marker commemorating General Pearson is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The cemetery is recommended as potentially eligible under Criteria Consideration D in National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places since it may possess important historic associations from a community's early period of settlement, or which reflects important aspects of community history. The grave of General John Pearson and the associated DAR monument are recommended as eligible under Criteria Consideration C under these same guidelines. Under this criterion "a birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life" (NR Bulletin 41: 16). These historical figures can be of local, state, or national significance. At his death Pearson was a Brigadier General in the 8th brigade South Carolina militia. During the American Revolution, he served as a major under Thomas Sumter. After the war, he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives and later the Senate. The grave and DAR marker are the only known extant/intact sites or buildings associated with his life and, therefore qualify for listing in the NRHP.

Several South Carolina Codes protect historic cemeteries (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Remove to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-6000, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards). A 1989 amendment to Section 16-17-600 made the destruction or desecration of human remains a felony punishable by a maximum fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for not less than 1 year and up to 10 years.

The General Pearson Cemetery Boundary Delineation report by Johannes Loubser (2006) is presented as Appendix B. This report discusses how the cemetery was delineated and provides recommendations for a surrounding buffer. The cemetery buffer boundaries have been surveyed by SCE&G. It is recommended that the cemetery boundaries be clearly marked prior to any construction in order to avoid damage to any graves. Permanent marking or fencing should help prevent damage during construction or during any other future ground moving activities.

No additional work is recommended for the archaeological sites and isolated finds.

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APPENDIX A. ARTIFACT CATALOG

Specimen Catalog

County: Fairfield
State: South Carolina
Year: 2006

Project #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Complete Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Horizonal Location	Field Date	Field Notes	Qty	Weight (g)	Artifact Description/Notes
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-1	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	10	Ridge and Valley Chert Chert Biface - Stage 3 Fragment
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-2	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	1.4	Quartz Projectile Point/Knife Fragment Haft L 0.8, Hw 0.9, base width 1.8, only Haft and Base present
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-3	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	17.8	Quartz Core Complete Rejuvenation Flake
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-4	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	17.5	Quartz Shatter Fragment
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-5	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	4.02	Pearlware Blue Handpainted
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-6	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	2.65	Fragment Cut Common Nail
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-7	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	4	282.4	Unidentified Metal Object possibly part of cast iron pot
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-8	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	2	26.46	Unidentified Domestic Stoneware
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-9	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	8	45.2	Plain Ironstone
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-10	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	23.39	Unidentifiable Glass
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-11	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	4.53	Fragment L-head Nail
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-12	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	7	73.43	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-13	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	2.3	Plain Ironstone
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-14	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	In erosional disturb in ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	39.34	Blowpipe Pontil Bottle Glass

Specimen Catalog

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Project #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Complete Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Horizonal Location	Field Date	Field Notes	Qty	Weight (g)	Artifact Description/Notes
3058	38FA323	24	1	38FA323-1-15	TR 2 ST 5	Surface		8/14/06	ROW near TR 2 ST 5 possible hearth	1	7.2	Sandstone Unmodified Stone Fragment - (Discarded)
3058	38FA323	25	2	38FA323-2-1			N500 E500	8/15/06		2	5.09	Unidentiable Wrought Nail
3058	38FA323	25	2	38FA323-2-2			N500 E500	8/15/06		4	10.86	Non-cultural Stone (Discarded)
3058	38FA323	26	3	38FA323-3-1			N500 E530	8/15/06	In ROW erosional disturb	1	1.51	Plain Ironstone
3058	38FA323	26	3	38FA323-3-2			N500 E530	8/15/06	In ROW erosional disturb	1	2.34	Non-cultural Stone (Discarded)
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-1	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	2.7	domestic pig pig; pubic sympheses
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-2	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	4	0.4	unidentified vertebrate unidentified vertebrate
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-3	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	7.2	Quartz Awl/Graver Complete
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-4	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	2	3.4	Quartz Core Complete Rejuvenation Flake
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-5	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	7	15.1	Quartz Shatter Complete
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-6	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	2	0.8	Quartz Thinning Flake Complete
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-7	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	24	18.9	Quartz Flake - Fragment Fragment Unidentified
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-8	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	36	64.91	Plain Ironstone
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-9	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	16	15.5	Plain Pearlware
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-10	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	9.36	Glass Decorative/Ornamental Item
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-11	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	5	2.32	Underglaze Blue EdgeWare
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-12	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	2	2.18	Underglaze Green EdgeWare
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-13	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	3	34.34	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-14	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	6.79	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass embossed with "...OLA" Not enough present to date
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-15	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	11.88	Pepsi-Cola not enough present to date
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-16	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	16	16.35	Plain Pearlware Blue Hand Painted

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3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-17	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	1.41	Other Brass Button
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-18	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	2.48	Cut Nail Fragment
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-19	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	2	3.34	Unidentified Melted/Corroded Glass
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-20	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	2	1.44	Whiteware; Polychrome Handpainted
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-21	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	26	Gneiss Unmodified Stone Fragment - (Discarded)
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-22	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	18.3	Sandstone Unmodified Stone Fragment - (Discarded)
3058	38FA324	13	1	38FA324-1-23	TR 25 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	Cleared drilling area near TR 25 ST 12	1	15	Quartz Unmodified Stone Fragment - (Discarded)
3058	38FA325	14	1	38FA325-1-1	TR 2 ST 9	Surface		7/31/06	In road 5m W of TR 2 ST 9	3	13.93	Colored Refined Earthenware (Yellow, Pink, etc.) Aqua
3058	38FA325	5	2	38FA325-2-1	TR D ST 9	Surface		8/3/06	Near Pearson Cemetery	1	2.24	Sponged Ware on White Body
3058	38FA325	3	3	38FA325-3-1		0-30 cm	N485 E515	8/3/06	Near Pearson Cemetery	1	5.5	Quartz Unmodified Stone Natural Smoothed, unidentified sedimentary
3058	38FA325	4	3	38FA325-3-2		0-30 cm	N485 E515	8/3/06	Near Pearson Cemetery	1	7.4	Novaculite Quartz Unmodified Stone
3058	38FA325	3	3	38FA325-3-3		0-30 cm	N485 E515	8/3/06	Near Pearson Cemetery	1	3.66	Fragment Cut Common Nail
3058	38FA325	3	3	38FA325-3-4		0-30 cm	N485 E515	8/3/06	Near Pearson Cemetery	1	139.7	Quartzite Unmodified Stone Natural - (Discarded)
3058	38FA325	1	4	38FA325-4-1	TR C ST 9			8/2/06	Near Pearson Cemetery	1	5.6	Fragment Cut Common Nail
3058	38FA326		1	38FA326-1-0		No General Surface Collection						
3058	38FA326	17	2	38FA326-2-1	TR 2 ST 5			8/9/06	12m at 290 degrees from TR 2 ST 5 (judgment #1)	1	0.49	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass
3058	38FA326	18	2	38FA326-2-2	TR 2 ST 5			8/9/06	Near Small Rock Scatter 5mS TR2 ST5 (judgemental #2)	1	5.3	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass - Missing
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-1	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	1	9.3	Quartz Projectile Point/Knife Complete 2600-2000 late arch wland spike L 4.4 blw 2 thck 1.1 hl .6 hw 1.7 base w 1.6

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3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-2	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	1	34.2	Quartzite Flake-Secondary Complete
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-3	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	1	15.8	Quartz Flake-Secondary Complete
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-4	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	1	3.2	Quartzite Flake - Fragment Fragment Unidentified Red Quartzite
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-5	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	3	2.6	Quartz Flake - Fragment Fragment Unidentified
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-6	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	3	8.89	Clear Bottle Glass some of it is stained very orange.
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-7	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	3	20.52	Light Green Bottle Glass
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-8	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	2	4.48	Amber Bottle Glass
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-9	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	1	2.31	Aqua Bottle Glass
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-10	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	2	6.87	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-11	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	8	26.42	Plain Ironstone
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-12	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	2	22.12	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-13	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	11	74.8	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-14	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	2	3.59	Unidentified Porcelain
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-15	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	1	107.2	Other Stone possibly polishing stone
3058	38FA327	22	1	38FA327-1-16	TR 15 ST 20	Surface		8/9/06	TR 15 ST 20 in highly eroded ROW (Area C)	2	41.1	Quartz Unmodified Stone Complete - (Discarded)
3058	38FA328	10	1	38FA328-1-1		Surface		8/4/06	Along disturbed road borrow pit area (Area S)	6	60.15	Unidentified Redware White Glazed Exterior, brown interior, TAIWAN stamped on base fragment, one vessel
3058	38FA328	10	1	38FA328-1-2		Surface		8/4/06	Along disturbed road borrow pit area (Area S)	2	29.95	Green Bottle Glass one base frag with kick up base
3058	38FA328	10	1	38FA328-1-3		Surface		8/4/06	Along disturbed road borrow pit area (Area S)	1	11.26	Salt Glazed/Alkaline Glazed Stoneware
3058	38FA328	10	1	38FA328-1-4		Surface		8/4/06	Along disturbed road borrow pit area (Area S)	1	4.8	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass

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3058	38FA328	10	1	38FA328-1-5		Surface		8/4/06	Along disturbed road borrow pit area (Area S)	2	6.2	Whiteware; Plain with Light Green Glaze
3058	38FA328	10	1	38FA328-1-6		Surface		8/4/06	Along disturbed road borrow pit area (Area S)	1	3.1	Whiteware; Plain
3058	38FA328	15	2	38FA328-2-1		Surface	N500 E515	8/4/06	Area S	1	7.06	Fragment Cut Common Nail
3058	38FA328	15	2	38FA328-2-2		Surface	N500 E515	8/4/06	Area S	1	42.76	Relief Ironstone
3058	38FA328	8	3	38FA328-3-1	TR 12S ST 11	Surface		8/3/06	Near TR 12S ST 11 disturbed road (Area S)	1	25.98	Olive Green Machine Made Spirit
3058	38FA328	8	3	38FA328-3-2	TR 12S ST 11	Surface		8/3/06	Near TR 12S ST 11 disturbed road (Area S)	1	6.86	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass rim/ lip fragment
3058	38FA328	16	4	38FA328-4-1		0-35 cm	N500 E515	8/4/06	Area S	1	14.22	Beer/Soda Pull Tab Please Don't Litter "Dispose of Properly"
3058	38FA328	16	4	38FA328-4-2		0-35 cm	N500 E515	8/4/06	Area S	2	1.81	Fragment Wire Common Nail
3058	38FA328	16	4	38FA328-4-3		0-35 cm	N500 E515	8/4/06	Area S	1	15.13	Barbed Wire
3058	38FA328	9	5	38FA328-5-1			N485 E500	8/4/06	Area S	1	2.37	Unidentifiable Glass Melted
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-1		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	2	21.8	Quartz Biface - Stage 2 Fragment
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-2		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	1	13.3	Quartz Biface - Stage 3 Fragment
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-3		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	1	48.2	Diabase Projectile Point/Knife Fragment - Proximal & Medial 5000-2000 Mid Arc Wland Sav River Stem L 6.5 blw 4.6 thck 1.2 hl 1.8 hw 3.4 bw 3
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-4		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	1	46.6	Quartz Core Complete Rejuvenation Flake
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-5		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	1	21.4	Quartz Shatter Fragment
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-6		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	3	5.2	Quartz Flake - Fragment Fragment Unidentified
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-7		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	1	18.8	Quartz Unmodified Stone Complete - (Discarded)
3058	38FA329	23	1	38FA329-1-8		Surface		8/14/06	Disturbed logging deck area (Blowdown Line 1 Area)	1	13.5	Limestone Unmodified Stone Complete - (Discarded)

Specimen Catalog

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Year: 2006

Project #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Complete Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Horizonal Location	Field Date	Field Notes	Qty	Weight (g)	Artifact Description/Notes
3058	38FA00-IF-1	20	1	38FA00-IF-1-1-1		Surface		8/11/06	On graded slope beside road on small powerline	1	9.9	Crystal Quartz Quartz Biface - Stage 3 Complete
3058	38FA00-IF-1	20	1	38FA00-IF-1-1-2		Surface		8/11/06	On graded slope beside road on small powerline	1	17.8	Porphyritic Rhyolite Projectile Point/Knife Fragment - Distal & Medial Sm Savannah River L 4.9 blw 3 thck 1 hw 2.7 hl 1, along Atl coast
3058	38FA00-IF-1	20	1	38FA00-IF-1-1-3		Surface		8/11/06	On graded slope beside road on small powerline	1	1.2	Quartz Flake-Secondary Complete
3058	38FA00-IF-2	19	1	38FA00-IF-2-1-1	TR 11 ST 8	Surface		8/10/06	TR 11 ST 8 in erosional disturb in ROW	1	205.4	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass kick up base fragment
3058	38FA00-IF-2	19	1	38FA00-IF-2-1-2	TR 11 ST 8	Surface		8/10/06	TR 11 ST 8 in erosional disturb in ROW	1	25.55	Strap Iron/Metal
3058	38FA00-IF-3	21	1	38FA00-IF-3-1-1	TR 4 ST 6	Surface		8/10/06	TR 4 ST 6 in erosional disturb in ROW	3	24.41	Institutional Ironstone possibly insulator frags, but may be a vessel
3058	38FA00-IF-3	21	1	38FA00-IF-3-1-2	TR 4 ST 6	Surface		8/10/06	TR 4 ST 6 in erosional disturb in ROW	1	146.8	Horseshoe with nails, very corroded
3058	38FA00-IF-3	21	1	38FA00-IF-3-1-3	TR 4 ST 6	Surface		8/10/06	TR 4 ST 6 in erosional disturb in ROW	2	11.52	Plain Ironstone
3058	38FA00-IF-3	21	1	38FA00-IF-3-1-4	TR 4 ST 6	Surface		8/10/06	TR 4 ST 6 in erosional disturb in ROW	2	10.5	Plain Body Sherd Crushed Stone Temper
3058	38FA00-IF-4	11	1	38FA00-IF-4-1-1	TR 19 ST 12	Surface		8/8/06	In erosional disturb near end	1	21.9	Chalcedony Projectile Point/Knife Fragment - Proximal & Medial L=6.1 blW=2.9 thck=1, Morrow Mtn or Bascom Point
3058	38FA00-IF-5	6	1	38FA00-IF-5-1-1	TR 9S/10S ST 4	Surface		8/3/06	Near TR 9S and 10S, ST4 in road disturbance (Area S)	1	23.9	Quartzite Projectile Point/Knife unfinished L=5.8 blW=2.9 thck=1.1 is excurvated bl w/ acute dist. end biconvex cross sect.
3058	38FA00-IF-5	7	2	38FA00-IF-5-2-1	TR 11S	Surface Find 2		8/3/06	Near TR 11S (Surface Find 2 Area S)	1	8.7	Quartz Biface - Undefined Fragment
3058	38FA00-IF-6	12	1	38FA00-IF-6-1-1	TR 21 ST 9	Surface		8/8/06	Push pile near TR 21 ST 9	1	25.8	Quartz Shatter Complete
3058	38FA00-IF-6	12	1	38FA00-IF-6-1-2	TR 21 ST 9	Surface		8/8/06	Push pile near TR 21 ST 9	1	15.2	Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand

APPENDIX B. GENERAL PEARSON CEMETERY DELINEATION REPORT

General Pearson Cemetery Boundary Delineation,

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station,

Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, South Carolina

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

General Pearson Cemetery Boundary Delineation,

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station,

Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Tetra Tech Nus, Inc.• 900 Trail Ridge Road • Aiken, South Carolina 29803

Report prepared by:

New South Associates, Inc. • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Natalie P. Adams – Principal Investigator

Johannes H. N. Loubser – Archaeologist and Author

March 8, 2006 • Draft Report
New South Associates Technical Report #1340

Abstract

On March 1 and 2, 2006, Dr. Loubser and Diana Valk from New South Associates conducted a surface inspection and systematic probing of an abandoned cemetery associated with the grave of General John Pearson. The grave of this Revolutionary War veteran and associated cemetery occur on the property of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, within the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station area, near Jenkinsville, South Carolina. Surface inspection and subsurface probing indicate that the abandoned cemetery (headstones, foot stones, and depressions) cover an area of approximately 160 feet from south to north and 100 feet from east to west. An area defined by hardwood trees and ground cover vines, roughly measuring 300 by 300 feet, surrounds the known core of the cemetery. No positive probes were found outside this surrounding area, or buffer zone. Pink flagging tape marks the outer edge of the buffer. To make the proposed outer boundary more visible to construction crews, it is recommended that South Carolina Electric and Gas Company construct a fence along the flagging tape.

Acknowledgements

Tetra Tech Nus, Inc. is thanked for hiring New South to investigate this interesting cemetery. The review of the letter report by Steven Conner from Tetra Tech is appreciated. The help and company of Stephen Summer from Scana Services, Inc. in the field is also appreciated. The staff working at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station is thanked for their friendly help, hospitality, and background information.

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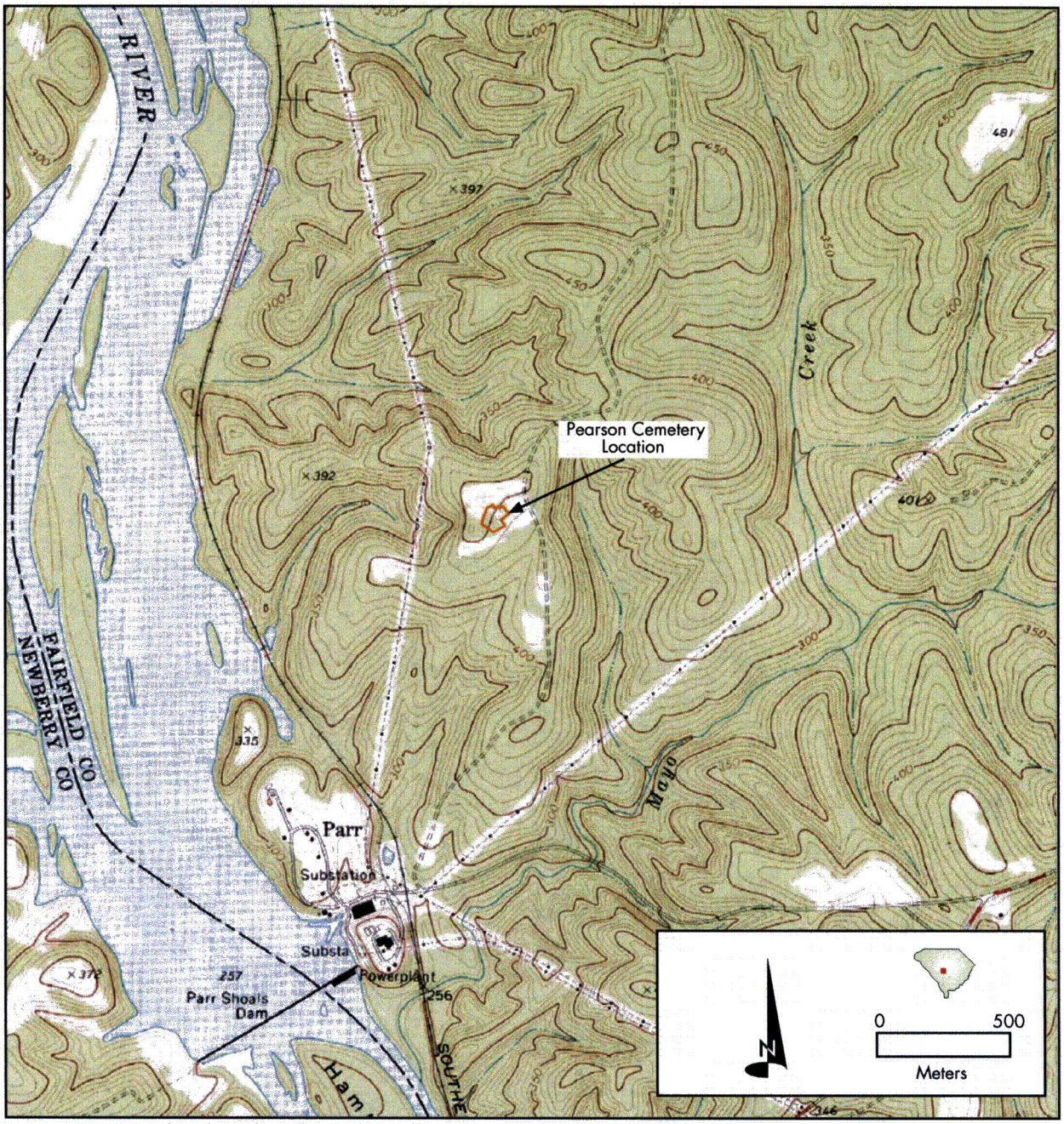
I. Background

The grave of General John Pearson, a Revolutionary War veteran, occurs on the property of South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, within the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station area, near Jenkinsville, South Carolina (Figure 1). Pearson's grave and its associated cemetery is approximately 1.5miles southwest of the current nuclear power station. In 1934, the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a granite monument to General Pearson, although it is not a registered site. There are other graves nearby the monument, but the extent of the cemetery was not known considering that many of the tombstones are weathered, not inscribed, or even absent. Bearing in mind that the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company is proposing major construction in the vicinity of the cemetery, it was thought prudent that an archaeological subcontractor delineate the cemetery and propose protective measures.

On March 1 and 2, 2006, Dr. Loubser and Diana Valk from New South Associates conducted a surface inspection of the abandoned cemetery followed by a systematic survey probe of the surrounding pine stand. Within the cemetery the trees are open hardwoods (Figure 2), particularly black walnut trees, with ground cover consisting mainly of vinca vine, possible cinquefoils, and moss. Pockets of daffodils grow among some of the tombstones and grave shaft depressions. Near the edges of the relatively open hardwood area are red cedar trees. Brier vines also grow in the area, particularly close to where the hardwoods abut the surrounding pines. Planted pines grow north, east, and south of the open area with hardwoods. According to an undated newspaper clipping from an unidentified newspaper a certain James McKemie in May of 1970 found "field growth about knee high to waist high with lots of blackberry bushes" around the Pearson monument (http: // freepages. genealogy. rootsweb. com/ ~ mckemie / pearson / index. html). The dense growth of blackberries suggests that field clearing and ground disturbance activities must have occurred not long before McKemie's 1970 visit.

Figure 1
Location of Pearson Cemetery



Source: USGS Quadrangle, Jenkinsville, South Carolina

Figure 2
General View of Cemetery, Facing Southeast

II. Surface Reconnaissance

Remnants of at least nine push piles (i.e., heaps of soil accumulated through mechanical means, such as a bull dozer or backhoe) are visible on the slopes north, east, and south of the cemetery. Shallow depressions and the generally undulating ground surface together with some erosion gullies are further testimony of former ground disturbance. Within the area investigated, the land slopes down from west to east. The remains of an old road are still visible west and south of the cemetery (Figure 3). On the flat ridge top west of the cemetery are the remains of two collapsed well shafts, bricks, and white ware fragments. Considered together, these features and artifacts suggest that an old home place once occurred on the level landform above and west of the cemetery.

During an initial walkover of the area a concentration of fieldstones/grave markers were noted in the shallow upper reaches of a valley to the east and down slope from the General Pearson's monument. Shallow cigar-shaped depressions that were observed under the ground leaf cover suggest the presence of unmarked graves within the hardwood area. Judging from the orientation of the headstones and depressions, the graves are aligned generally from west to east (at an angle of roughly 60° east of magnetic north), with the headstones on the western end of the graves. Weathered fieldstones are mostly granite, although some quartzite examples are also present. Positively identified graves occurred in at least four roughly parallel rows that are oriented in a generally south to north fashion.

In 1934 the Richard Winn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected the monument for General Pearson (presumably on top of his grave). Constructed from granite blocks and mortar, the monument is about five feet wide; two feet thick; eight feet tall; perpendicular about five feet from ground on four sides, then tapers about three feet to top from sides; tapers about one foot to top from front and back. A bronze plate on back reads: "Revolutionary Soldier 1775-1783."

Legible dates are carved into three of the headstones: 1819 for the 76-year old General John Pearson, 1839 for the two-year old Jesse Smith, and 1878 for the 35-year old John Curry. The inscriptions on the Pearson and Smith headstones face east, whereas that on the Curry headstone faces west. Weathered inscriptions occur on the west facing surfaces of at least two the roughly hewn headstones farther down slope. Due to the weathered nature of these roughly engraved surfaces, no dates could be discerned on the smaller headstones. Of all the headstones, only the Pearson, Smith, and Curry ones appeared to have been done by skilled masons. Whereas the Pearson and Smith (the carved words on his headstone identifies Smith as the son of J. Pearson) headstones are neighbors, the Curry headstone appears to be associated with a separate concentration of graves farther

to the south (Figure 3). At least 32 graves were mapped, although unmarked depressions in the ground surface suggest that the count is probably higher.

III. Archaeological Investigation and Results

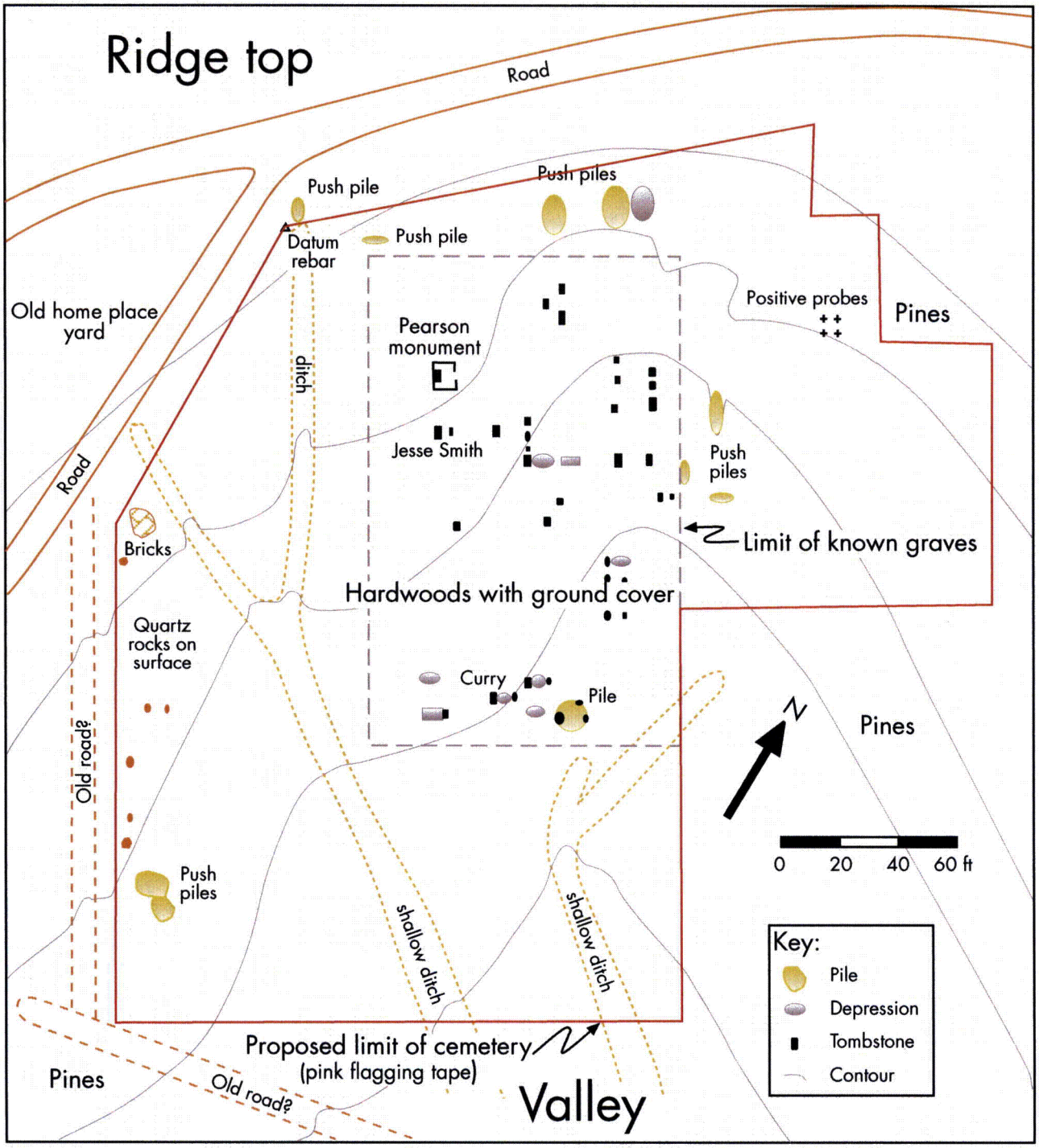
A two-foot interval grid was laid out along the edges of the hardwood growth and vine-covered ground surface, using tapes as base lines. The grid facilitated mapping and systematic probing. An acceptable and minimally invasive technique of determining a cemetery boundary was adopted through systematic testing with a steel probe. A steel-tipped probe was inserted every two feet along transects spaced two feet apart. Instead of locating every grave shaft within the hardwood and vine-covered area, emphasis was placed on locating unmarked graves that could occur within the surrounding pines.

Mapping of visible headstones, footstones, and depressions show that the core of the known cemetery measures 160 feet from south to north and 100 feet from west to east (Figure 3). Shallow ditches seem to run parallel to the western and eastern boundaries of the known cemetery. A line of small quartz rocks occur near a line of red cedar trees and an old road bed west of the cemetery. These rocks were probably associated with a fence that might once have occurred in this area (this interpretation is supported by negative probes in the area).

To ascertain the depth of a known grave shaft within the site soils, deposited between a headstone and associated footstone within the known cemetery was test probed. This positive probe (i.e., a probe that encounters soft/disturbed soil, such as within a grave shaft or a tree tip-up) exceeded three feet in depth, whereas probes of undisturbed soil (i.e., negative probes) were on average two feet deep. As can be seen on the attached sketch map, a concentration of positive probes outside the known cemetery occurred within the pine stand to the northeast.

It is recommended that a registered surveyor re-locate and map this concentration of positive probes that were marked with pink pin-flags. Isolated positive probes found scattered elsewhere beyond the limits of the cemetery were most likely the remains of old tree tip-ups. Probes among the quartz rocks along the western roadbed were all negative. However, to err on the side of caution and to allow for a buffer zone around the known cemetery core, pink flagging delineating the outer most cemetery boundary followed the transition between the hardwood with ground cover area and the surrounding pines. As can be seen on the sketch map, this boundary is defined by straight lines and is roughly rectangular in shape (measuring not more than 300 x 300 feet). It could be that this area was initially cleared for a cemetery but was never completely filled in.

Figure 3
Sketch Map of Pearson Cemetery



V. Summary and Recommendations

According to surface inspection and subsurface probing, definite traces of the abandoned cemetery (headstones, foot stones, and depressions) cover an area of approximately 160 feet from south to north and 100 feet from east to west. In some areas, hardwood trees, ground disturbance, and ground covering vines extend for another 100 feet or so beyond the limits of the known cemetery. It is not certain if the ground cover and a concentration of positive probes outside the known cemetery core represent graves.

No positive probes were found west or north of the roads, on top of the landform. Based on these negative probes outside the known core, it is recommended that construction activities beyond the outermost buffer will have no detrimental effect on the cemetery. Including the buffer zone, the cemetery is most likely not more than 300 by 300 feet in size.

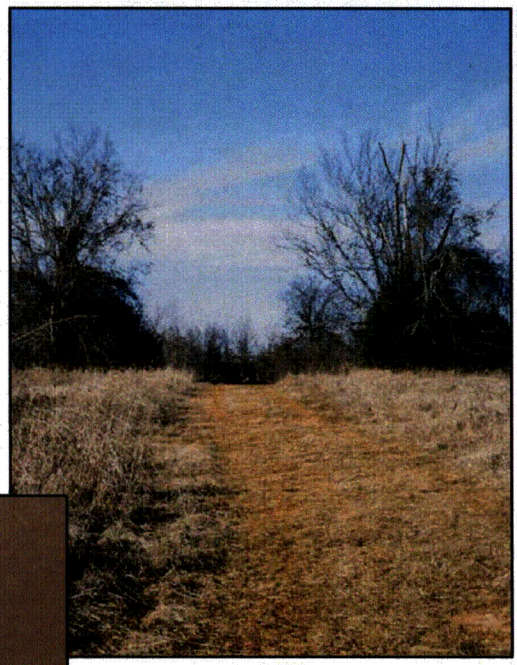
Based on the archaeological results, no further investigative work is needed at the site if it can be avoided. A buffer zone, as currently demarcated by the pink flagging tape, should be sufficient to protect the graves. It is recommended that a registered surveyor maps the metal rebars that mark the corners of the buffer boundary. To make the proposed boundary more visible to construction crews, it is recommended that South Carolina Electric and Gas Company construct a fence along the lines of flagging tape.

Sec 2.5 Ref 54

An Addendum to the Archaeological Survey of

Planned Improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Fairfield County, South Carolina



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

An Addendum to the Archaeological Survey of Planned Improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Fairfield County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.• 900 Trail Ridge Road • Aiken, SC 29803

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, GA 30083

Natalie P. Adams - Principal Investigator

Diana Valk - Archaeologist and Author

June 11, 2007

New South Associates Technical Report # 1466

ABSTRACT

Between January 29 and February 22, 2007 New South Associates conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 1,311 acres in the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. The 1,311 acres consisted of areas to be impacted by currently planned improvements at the nuclear station, in addition to areas previously surveyed by New South Associates (Young 2006).

As a result of the survey 19 new sites, one previously recorded site, and 24 isolated finds were recorded. Many of the sites were in highly disturbed areas and therefore had no intact archaeological deposits. Other sites contained few artifacts and held no research potential. All of the sites are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. One site, 38FA349 (a historic tree carving) is recommended for preservation due to its association with important events in the history of Parr.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Between January 29th and February 22nd, 2007, New South Associates conducted an archaeological survey of 1,311 acres planned for improvements within the area of V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. This survey is an addendum to the survey conducted by New South during the summer of 2006 (Young 2006). The project area is located east of the Broad River near Jenkinsville, South Carolina. The survey area is shown in Figure 1.

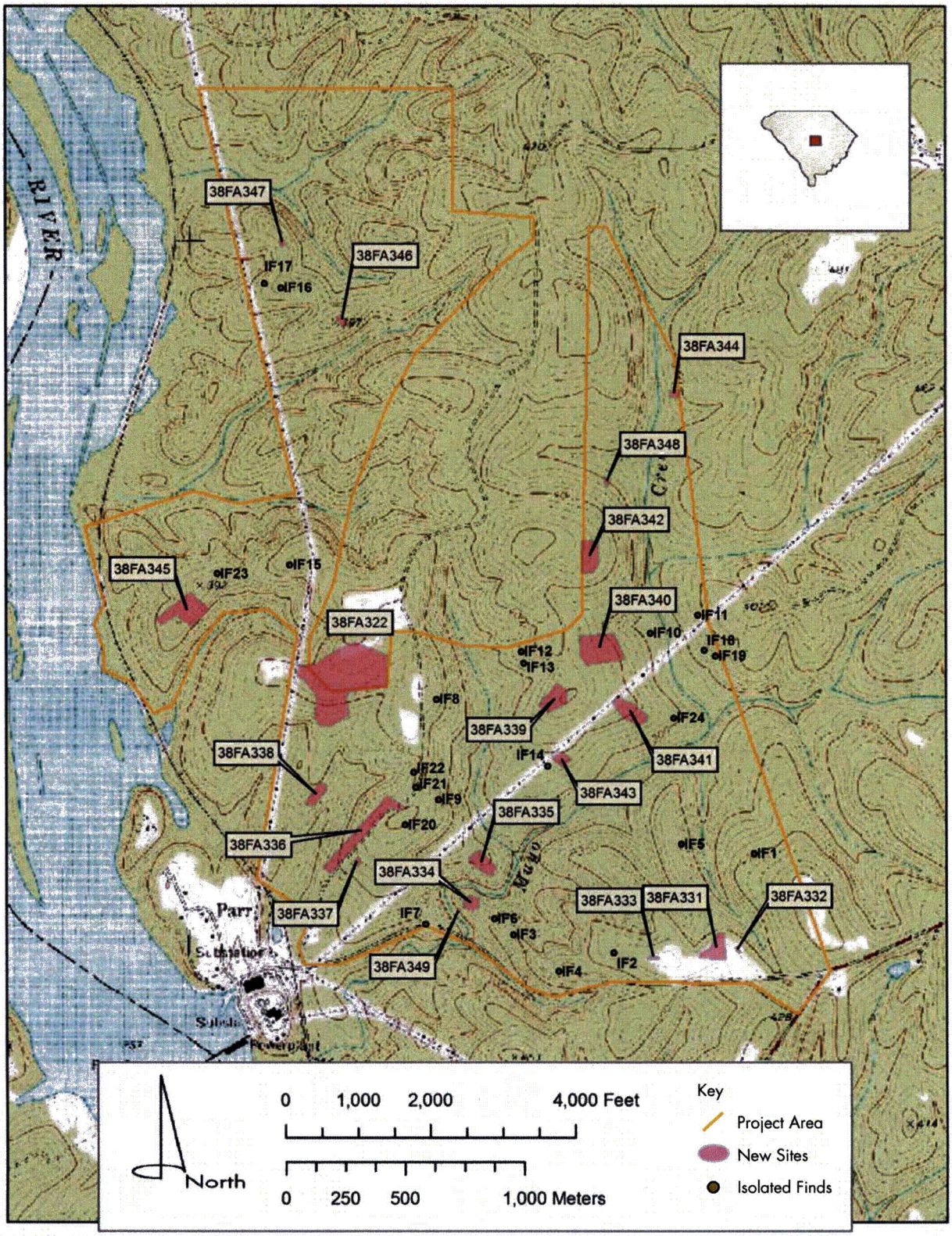
An intensive archaeological survey was carried out in parts of the project area that were well drained and had slopes of less than 15 percent. In wetlands, steeply sloped areas, or highly disturbed areas, a reconnaissance survey was conducted. The objective of the project was to identify archaeological sites within the areas of planned improvement and to assess them for their National Register eligibility.

The project consisted of an archaeological field survey and assessment of archaeological sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research was conducted during the 2006 survey and was designed to identify previously recorded archaeological or historical sites within or adjacent to the project area and to identify areas that may potentially contain unrecorded sites.

Diana Valk served as Field Director on this project. Nate Mountjoy, Ricah Marquez, Jessie Cottrell, Caitlin Smith, and Matt Lackett assisted her in the field. Natalie Adams served as Principal Investigator. Nineteen archaeological sites (38FA331, 38FA332, 38FA333, 38FA334, 38FA335, 38FA336, 38FA337, 38FA338, 38FA339, 38FA340, 38FA341, 38FA342, 28FA343, 38FA344, 38FA345, 38FA346, 38FA347, 38FA348, and 38FA349), one previously recorded site (38FA322), and 24 isolated finds were identified during this survey. All sites are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. This report is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 consists of this introduction, Chapter 2 discusses methodology, Chapter 3 presents the results, and Chapter 4 provides conclusions and recommendations. Appendix A is an inventory of artifacts collected during the survey.

Figure 1.

Map Showing Project Area, Newly Recorded Sites, 38FA322, and Isolated Finds



Source: USGS Quadrangle, Jenkinsville, SC.

II. METHODOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Archaeological fieldwork for this survey included reconnaissance and intensive survey. Initial reconnaissance and review of topographic maps revealed that the area consists of alternating hilltops and ridges with a large amount of slopes greater than15 percent. The area also has been severely impacted by erosion and logging. Many areas had been recently logged and bedded for new trees. The bedding typically creates a disturbance to a depth of about 18 inches or 45 centimeters.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted on landforms with slopes less than 15 percent. Transects were walked along the landforms and shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals. Each transect was given a distinct number and shovel tests within transects were numbered consecutively. Areas with slopes of greater than 15 percent, wetlands, and drainage ways were visually inspected for surface features and artifacts. Subsurface testing in these areas was not performed unless features or artifacts were observed. Areas that demonstrated a high degree of obvious ground disturbance from erosion, past logging, or construction activities were surveyed in this manner as well. Photographs documenting the disturbance were taken.

All shovel tests measured approximately 30-centimeters in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil or up to 80 centimeters below surface. All shovel tests were screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. When positive shovel tests were encountered during subsurface testing, radial shovel tests were excavated at 10 or 15-meter intervals until two negative tests were encountered to determine site boundaries. In some instances natural features like gullies, wetlands, creeks, and slopes were used as site boundaries. In highly disturbed locations, collections were made in areas where artifacts were observed on the surface of exposed red clay subsoils. Many landforms containing sites had been recently chisel plowed typically to a depth of approximately 16 inches (or about 45 centimeters). Judgmental shovel tests were then placed to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the sites in these areas.

Positive shovel tests were documented on project field maps and their UTM coordinates were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS Unit. Artifacts were bagged by shovel test. In highly disturbed areas surface artifacts were bagged by site or isolated find number.

An archaeological site is defined as three or more artifacts of the same component in a single shovel test, two shovel tests that each produce at least one artifact from the same component, or a surface collection with three artifacts from the same component within a 30-meter radius. Historic period sites were also identified by above ground remains or landscape features. An isolated find is defined as no more than two artifacts found within a 30-meter radius. Site field numbers were assigned and information sufficient for completing a South Carolina Archaeological Site Form was gathered for each site. The

field methods outlined in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Research* were followed.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory facilities of New South Associates, Inc., where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Analysis included cleaning, identifying, analyzing, cataloging, and preparing artifacts for curation. A curatorial facility will be identified in the near future. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type, and assigned a catalog number. The focus of the laboratory analysis was to determine the occupational span, likely function, and degree of artifact preservation at each site under study.

Prehistoric lithics were analyzed by raw material type and stage of reduction (e.g., primary, secondary, interior, thinning and shatter). These artifacts were cataloged according to criteria developed by New South Associates based on techno-functional and raw material type. The assignment of artifacts to cultural periods is based here on the typological criteria established by Justice (1987) and Keel (1976).

Historic artifacts were cataloged using a database developed by New South Associates for 4th Dimension Software. Historic remains were identified using sources such as South (1977) and Brown (1983) for ceramics, Nelson (1968) for nails, Jones and Sullivan (1985) for bottle glass, and other sources for various other artifact categories.

CURATION

New South Associates is providing temporary storage for all records and artifacts. The artifacts and associated field notes will be curated with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The artifact collection is bagged and labeled and accompanied by a catalog to conform to federally acceptable standards.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

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

A) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or

B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

D) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D. The National Park Service (NPS 1995:21) defines two requirements for archaeological sites to be eligible under Criterion D: the site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and the information must be considered important. Furthermore, the site must have "been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved, data" (National Park Service [NPS] 1995:46).

Four points must be addressed in order to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site.

Degree of Integrity. Does the site contain intact remains, allowing for component (cultural and functional) separation and analysis, or is it highly mixed and disturbed?

Degree of Preservation. Does the site contain preserved cultural deposits, features, floral materials, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains suited to in-depth research and or absolute dating?

Uniqueness. Is the information contained in the site redundant to that available from other, similar sites, or do such remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns or regional importance?

Relevance to Current and Future Research. In consideration of current research themes and directions, could the excavation of the site fulfill basic research needs? Would preservation of the site provide valuable data for future studies? While this aspect is partially the sum of aspects listed above, it also recognizes that a site may be able to contribute to ongoing research regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

Glassow (1977) considers integrity, clarity, and artifact diversity crucial to determining whether an archaeological site contains important information. Archaeological sites must possess artifacts in or near their original depositional location that can be employed to determine the past use of the locale and the approximate date of its past use. Integrity of location requires artifacts; artifact clusters, middens, or features in sufficient numbers to assess their horizontal and vertical distributions across the site. These must occur within intact soil deposits, each representing specific human activity at the site. The presence of artifacts and features that can be employed to make these interpretations is essential to recommending a site eligible for the NRHP.

Butler (1987) believes that a site must be able to contribute to current "theoretical and substantive knowledge" of archaeology in the site's regional setting. The research potential of a site can be determined by demonstrating that it has temporally diagnostic artifacts, intact features, artifact clusters in activity areas, or preserved organic material. These data should be capable of addressing important research questions by testing hypotheses, supporting current scientific interpretations, or reconstructing cultural chronologies through the use of appropriate analytical methods.

III. RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Phase I survey, 19 new archaeological sites, one previously recorded site, and 24 isolated finds were identified and assessed for their National Register eligibility. The previously recorded site, 38FA322, was encountered in the survey, and its boundaries were expanded. The sites and isolated finds are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Summary of New and Previously Recorded Sites Identified

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Size (m)	Eligibility
38FA322	Middle Archaic to Mississippian / Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter / Historic Artifact Scatter	375 x 375	NE
38FA331	Nineteenth – Twentieth Century / Late Archaic	Historic House Site / Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	135 x 105	NE
38FA332	Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Historic Artifact Scatter	30 x 15	NE
38FA333	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	45 x 10	NE
38FA334	Late Archaic to Middle Woodland / Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter / Historic Isolate	70 x 70	NE
38FA335	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	120 x 60	NE
38FA336	Middle Archaic / Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter / Historic House Site	420 x 90	NE
38FA337	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric Sherd Scatter	30 x 30	NE
38FA338	Middle Archaic / 17th – 18th Century	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter / Historic Isolate	120 x 45	NE
38FA339	Middle Archaic / Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter / Historic Artifact Scatter	135m x 90m	NE

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Size (m)	Eligibility
38FA340	Late Paleoindian – Late Archaic / Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter / Historic Isolate	180 x 130	NE
38FA341	Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Historic House Site	160 x 80	NE
38FA342	Late Paleoindian – Early Archaic / Twentieth Century	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter / Historic Isolate	140 x 70+*	NE
38FA343	Early – Middle Archaic	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	60 x 55	NE
38FA344	Early Woodland	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	30 x 40 *	NE
38FA345	Early – Middle Archaic	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	195 x 105	NE
38FA346	Unknown Prehistoric	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	55 x 30	NE
38FA347	Nineteenth – Twentieth Century	Historic House Site	30 x 20	NE
38FA348	Unknown Historic	Historic Stone Piles	32 x 26	NE
38FA349	Twentieth Century	Historic Tree Carving	10 x 10	NE

Key: NE = Not Eligible; PE = Potentially Eligible; E = Eligible

*Parts of site fell outside of project area and therefore full boundaries were not determined.

Table 2: Summary of Isolated Finds

IF #	Level	Description
1	Surface	2 Sherdlets (Unknown Prehistoric)
2	Surface	1 Complete Quartz Uniface (Unknown Prehistoric), 1 Plain Ironstone Fragment (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)
3	Surface	2 Plain Whiteware Fragments (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)
4	Surface	1 Coastal Plain Chert Biface Thinning Flake – Proximal and Medial Fragment (Unknown Prehistoric)
5	Surface	1 Bolt and Nut Rusted Together (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)

IF #	Level	Description
6	Surface	1 Quartz Projectile Point Medial Fragment (Unknown Prehistoric)
7	30-50cmbs	1 Deptford Plain Body Sherd (Early/Middle Woodland)
8	Surface	1 Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic Fragment (Unknown Historic)
9	0-10cmbs	1 Complete Quartz Biface – Stage 1, 1 Quartz Biface Thinning Flake (Unknown Prehistoric)
10	Surface	1 Plain Whiteware Cup Fragment (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)
11	Surface	1 Quartz Interior Flake (Unknown Prehistoric)
12	Surface	1 Quartzite Biface – Stage 1 Fragment (Unknown Prehistoric)
13	Surface	1 Quartz Projectile Point Fragment – Distal and Medial (Unknown Prehistoric)
14	10cmbs	1 Deptford Plain Body Sherd (Early/Middle Woodland)
15	Surface	1 Horseshoe Fragment (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)
16	10cmbs	1 Complete Quartz Biface Thinning Flake (Unknown Prehistoric)
17	Surface	1 Quartz Projectile Point Distal Fragment (Unknown Prehistoric)
18	0-20cmbs	1 Plain Whiteware Fragment (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)
19	0-10cmbs	1 Quartz Biface Thinning Flake (Unknown Prehistoric)
20	0-15cmbs	1 Quartz Interior Flake and 1 Quartz Biface Fragment – Distal and Medial (Unknown Prehistoric)
21	0-5cmbs	2 Quartz Shatter (Unknown Prehistoric)
22	0-10cmbs	1 Piece of Coal and 1 Horseshoe (Nineteenth – Twentieth Century)
23	0-10cmbs	1 Biface Thinning Flake (Unknown Prehistoric)
24	Surface	2 Quartz Interior Flakes (Unknown Prehistoric)

NEW SITES

38FA331

38FA331 is a historic house site and a Late Archaic lithic scatter. It is located in a field in the southeastern corner of the project area. The site area is accessible via a dirt road that intersects Parr Road approximately 365 meters from the intersection of Parr Road and Highway 213. There is an open field in this area that appears to be used as a wildlife food plot. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing, the site measures 135 meters north-south by 105 meters east-west (Figures 2 and 3). The site elevation is 406 feet AMSL. The soil in the site area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent.

The site was first discovered when a prehistoric projectile point was observed on the dirt road leading away from Parr Road. Upon further inspection it was found that numerous historic artifacts and several prehistoric lithics littered the dirt road. Located directly off the road to the west were a demolished Twentieth century outbuilding and a relatively modern trash pile. Transects 30 meters apart were walked in a south-north direction across the landform where 38FA331 was located. Shovel tests were excavated every 30 meters. Surface visibility generally varied from 50 to 100 percent throughout the open portion of the site. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 15 meters between shovel tests when surface visibility became poor to further examine the site. Positive shovel tests exhibited a soil profile of approximately 10 centimeters of dark reddish brown sandy loam (5YR 3/4) atop dusky red clay (10R 3/4). In total, 16 shovel tests were excavated in order to delineate 38FA331. Historic glass and ceramics were located in four of these tests. Historic artifacts were also located on the surface of two additional tests, but excavation of these two tests did not yield positive results.

In total, 115 artifacts were collected primarily from the ground surface. Three of the artifacts were prehistoric lithics. Among the prehistoric lithics was a Savannah River projectile point made of Banded Rhyolite (Late Archaic). The prehistoric artifacts were only found on the surface of the dirt road.

The remaining 112 artifacts consisted of Nineteenth and Twentieth century housewares. The majority of these housewares were glass and ceramic fragments including one fragment of polychrome painted whiteware (1830-1900+), one amethyst pharmaceutical bottle base (1880-1917), six ironstone fragments (1842 to present), and 21 plain whiteware fragments (1830 to present). In addition to the glass and ceramic fragments, one handmade brick, 30 clay pigeon fragments, one wrought iron strap hinge, one nut, and one wrench were collected. A complete list of the artifacts can found in Appendix A.

Figure 2.

Map of Sites 38FA331 and 38FA332

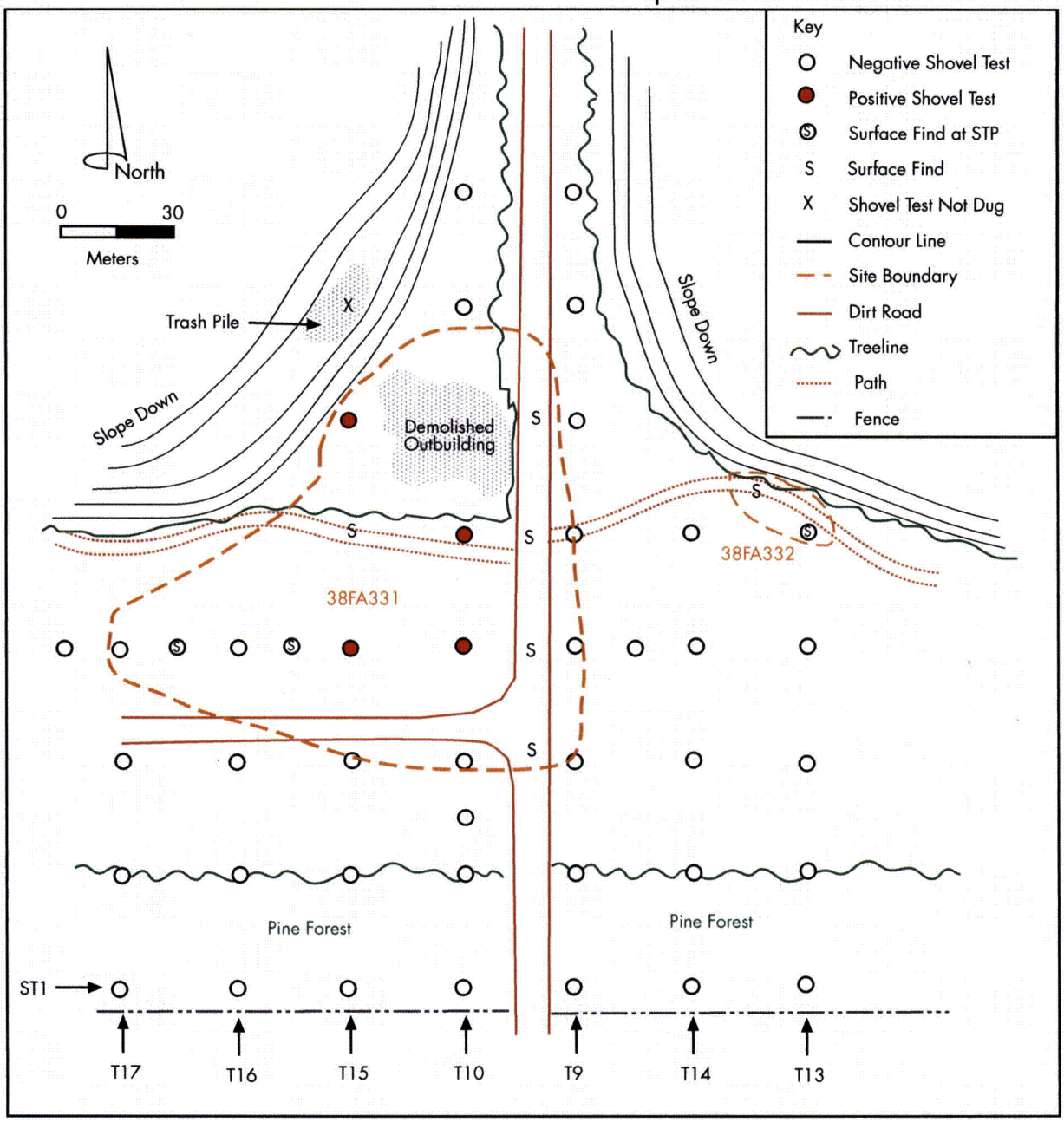


Figure 3.

Photographs of 38FA331 and 38FA332

A. Demolished Structure at 38FA331

B. 38FA331, View North

C. 38FA332, View South

The bulk of the site's artifacts were collected from the surface of the dirt road. It appears that these artifacts may be associated with a house that was demolished and hauled off. Due to the high degree of disturbance in the area including erosion and cultivation and the lack of intact archaeological deposits, the potential for the site to address significant research questions regarding the late nineteenth to early twentieth-century or the prehistoric occupation of the area does not exist. Therefore, 38FA331 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA332

38FA332 is a small historic artifact scatter located in a field in the southeast corner of the project area. Surface visibility averaged 50 to 100 percent. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing, 38FA332 measures 30 meters by 15 meters. It is located approximately 60 meters east of 38FA331 along a small dirt path that runs across the northern edge of the field (Figures 2 and 3). The site is oriented in a northwest/southeast direction. It is located at an elevation of 407 feet AMSL. The soil in the site area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. The area is accessible via a dirt road that intersects Parr Road approximately 365 meters from the intersection of Parr Road and Highway 213.

The site was first observed while completing Transects 13 and 14. Historic ceramics were observed on the ground surface in a plowed up dirt path. Surface inspection was carried out in areas that were disturbed. Where the ground was relatively undisturbed, shovel testing took place. In total, three shovel tests were excavated. All three tests were negative and exhibited a soil profile of 0-10 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.

In total, eight artifacts were collected. All of these artifacts were collected from the surface. The artifacts located included: one plain ironstone fragment (1842 to present), one amethyst color bottle glass (1880-1917), one olive green spirit glass bottle, and five plain whiteware fragments (1830 to present). Because of its close proximity to 38FA331, the artifacts that make up 38FA332 probably came from the same settlement complex associated with 38FA331.

All of the artifacts collected from 38FA332 are common historic housewares located in a disturbed setting. Due to the high degree of disturbance in the area and lack of intact archaeological deposits recovered, the site contains no research potential. Therefore, 38FA332 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA333

38FA333 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter. The site is located in a small dirt road that runs east-west across a field in the southeast corner of the project area. To the east is an area that has been graded. Surface visibility was 50 to 100 percent. Based on surface inspection, the site measures 45 meters by 10 meters (Figure 4). It is located 413 feet AMSL. The soil in the site area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. Grassland is located to the south of the site and a pine stand is located

to the north. Modern trailers set up by hunters are located in a clearing just northeast of the site. The site is approximately 120 meters north of Parr Road and can be accessed via a dirt road that branches off Parr Road approximately 600 meters from the intersection of Parr Road and Highway 213.

The site was first encountered when lithic flakes were observed on the surface of the dirt road. Red clay was visible on the road surface and in the land immediately surrounding the road. Red clay was visible on the surface in the pine stand, so shovel tests were not excavated in this area. Two shovel tests were excavated south of the site in the field. These tests were negative and had soil profiles of 0 – 15 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silty loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.

In total, 20 artifacts were collected and all of these artifacts were located on the road surface. The artifacts consist of one quartz biface thinning flake, 13 agate-like chert flakes, one coastal plain chert flake, four pieces of agate-like chert shatter, and one gastropod shell of unknown origin. An age could not be determined for the site because none of the artifacts were diagnostic. Based on the types and number of artifacts located, 38FA333 could have been a short-term lithic reduction area.

38FA333 has been severely impacted by construction of the dirt road, clear cutting, and erosion. All the artifacts from 38FA333 were clearly in a disturbed setting and no intact archaeological deposits were located. Due to the high degree of disturbance and the lack of intact archaeological deposits, 38FA333 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

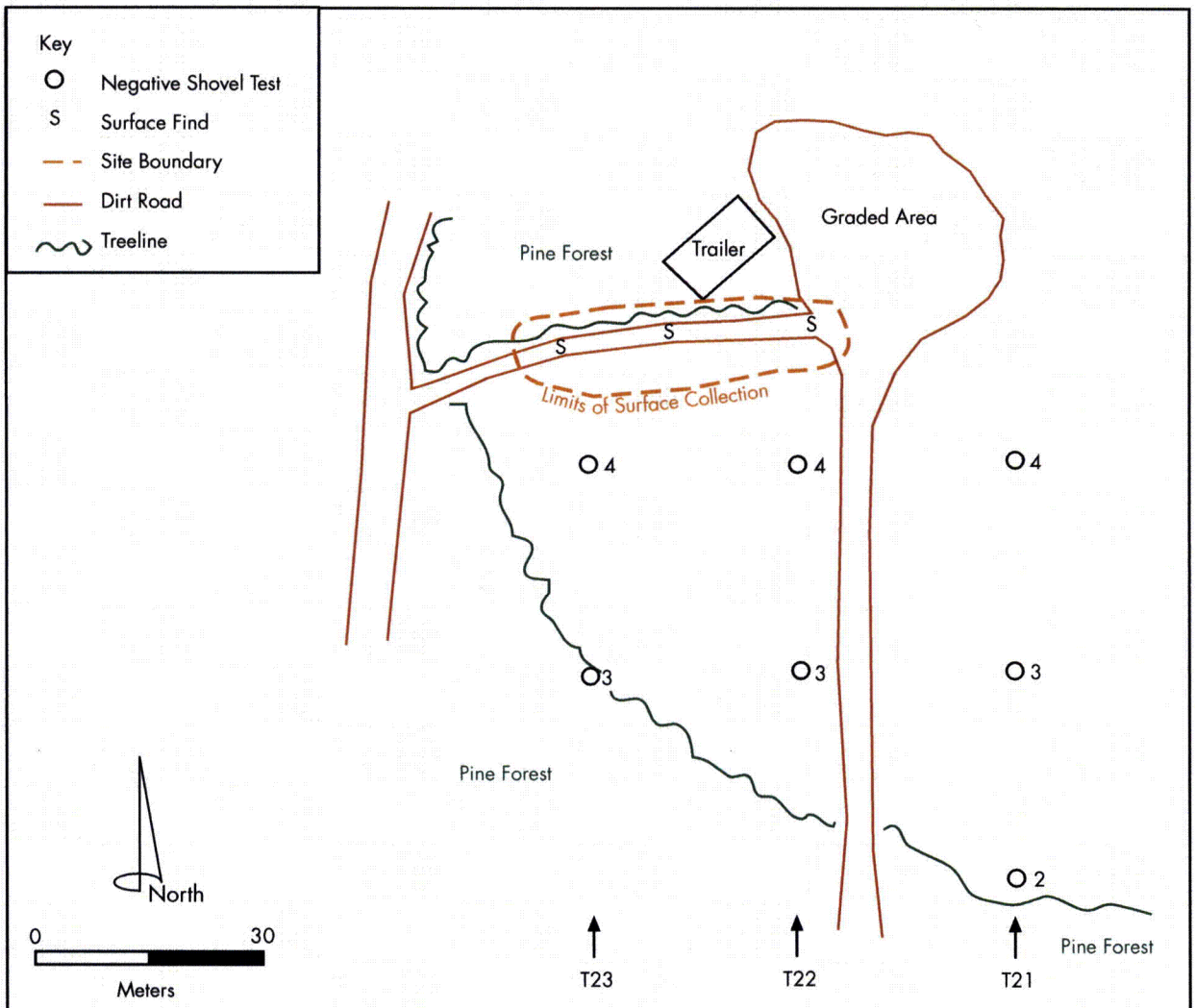
38FA334

38FA334 is a dense Late Archaic to Middle Woodland artifact scatter and a historic isolate. It is located on a terrace above the Mayo Creek at an elevation of 260 feet AMSL. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing the site is roughly circular and has a diameter of 70 meters (Figure 5). The soil in the area is classified as Wilkes sandy loam with slopes of 15 to 40 percent. Undisturbed woodland is located along Mayo Creek to the north and west of the site, but logging has heavily disturbed the land containing the site and southeast of the site. The site is located approximately 120 meters north of Parr Road on a terrace 50 meters east of a bend in the Mayo Creek. The site can by accessed via a dirt access road that branches off of Parr Road approximately 730 meters from the intersection of Parr Road and Highway 213. The site is located at the end of the dirt road directly to the west. 38FA349, a historic tree carving, is approximately 50 meters west of the site next to the Mayo Creek.

The site was first detected when prehistoric lithics were observed on the ground surface in an area that had been cleared for logging. Because the soil was not completely eroded and disturbed, as it was in many logged areas, it was thought that the shovel tests might reveal intact archaeological deposits. A shovel test was placed in the center of the site. Shovel tests were then excavated at 15-meter intervals in the four cardinal directions; when positive shovel tests were encountered additional bounding shovel tests were excavated.

Figure 4.

Map and Photograph of 38FA333



38FA333, View West.

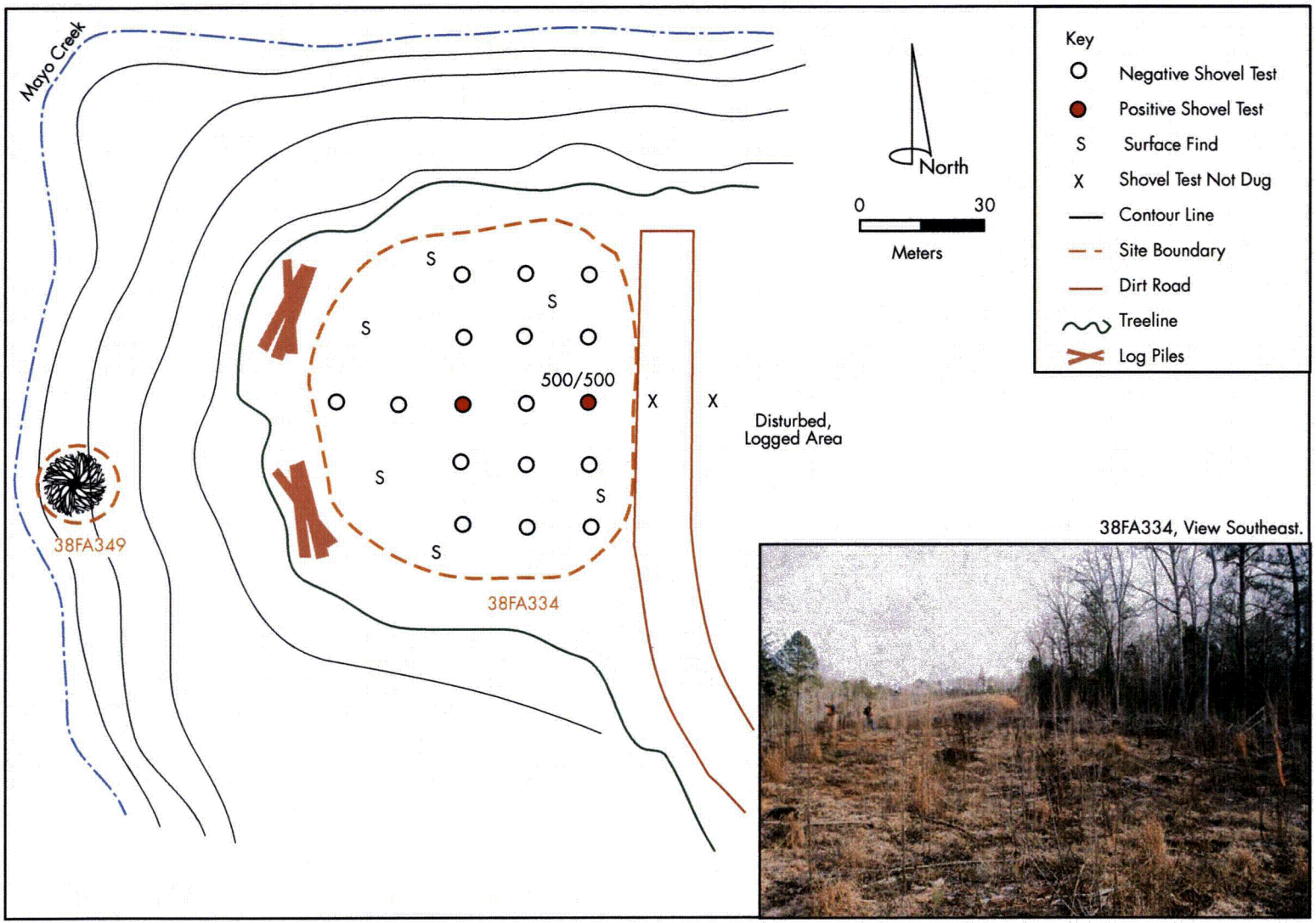


Figure 5.

Map and Photograph of 38FA334

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated. Two of these tests were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Shovel tests within 38FA334 exhibited a soil profile of 0 – 30 centimeters of brown sandy loam (7.5YR 3/4) atop dusky red clay (10R 3/4).

In total, 137 artifacts were collected (Figure 6). Other than two pieces of clear glass, all artifacts were prehistoric. All but three of the artifacts were located on the surface of the site. The surface artifacts included 10 quartz biface fragments, one quartzite core, three quartz unifaces, one rhyolite Savannah River projectile point fragment (Late Archaic – Early Woodland), and one quartz Woodland Triangular point. The remaining surface artifacts were flakes and shatter of various materials. Three artifacts were found subsurface. These artifacts were one quartz interior flake, one plain prehistoric body sherd of an undetermined type, and one residual sherdlet. All three of these artifacts were located 10 - 30 cmbs. A complete list of the artifacts collected at 38FA334 can found in Appendix A.

38FA334 contains a high density of lithic artifacts and also a small amount of pottery sherds. The lithics located indicate this area was used for tool manufacturing (one core, two primary flakes, 12 secondary flakes, and 23 tertiary flakes). Some tool refurbishing probably also occurred. The site is located in close proximity to water and is elevated above the floodplain. The presence of ceramics and a wide range of lithic types suggest that 38FA334 could have been a Late Archaic- Middle Woodland base camp.

Although 38FA334 has a high artifact density and the presence of some pottery and diagnostic lithics, it appears that the area has been disturbed in such a way that few artifacts lie below the surface. Therefore, further investigation of this site is unlikely uncover any evidence of intact features or significant addition subsurface deposits. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits and sparsity of subsurface remains, 38FA334 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

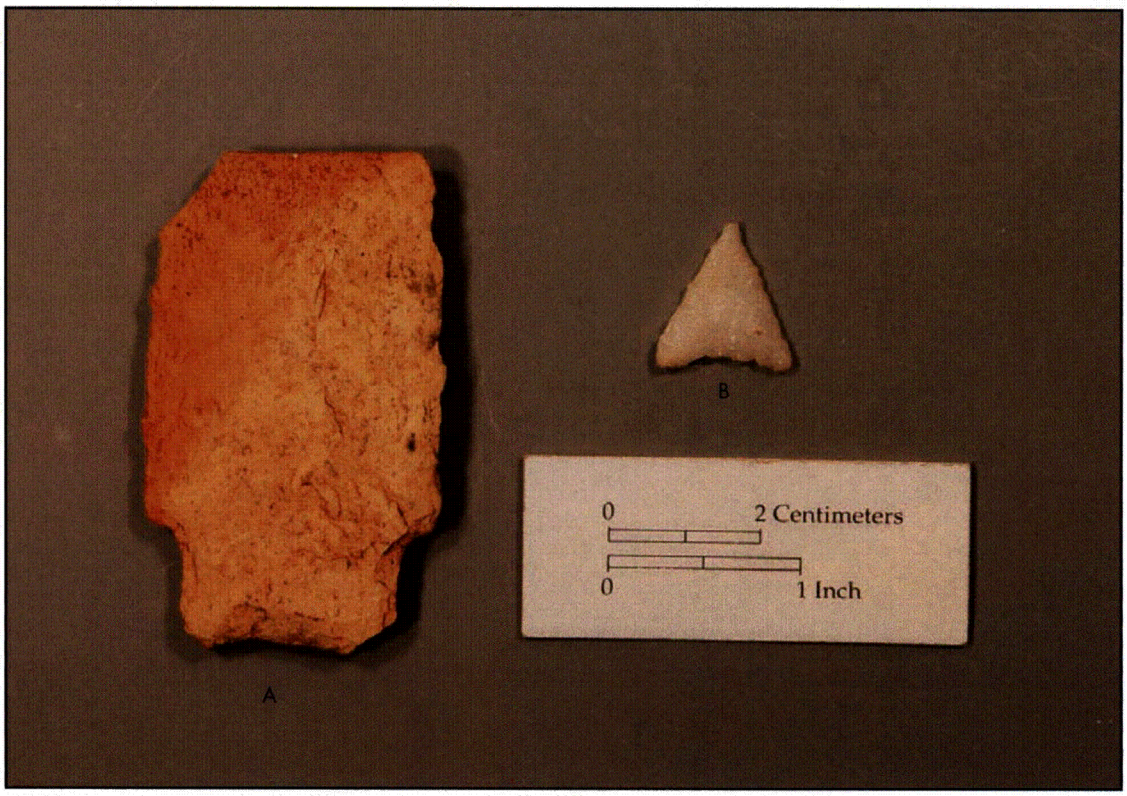
38FA335

38FA335 is a sparse prehistoric artifact scatter located on the top of a ridge 120 meters west of Mayo Creek at an elevation of 310 feet AMSL. Little to no vegetation exists on the ridge due to relatively recent logging and surface visibility ranged from 75 to 90 percent. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing the site measures 120 meters by 60 meters and is oriented in a northwest/southeast direction (Figure 7). The soil in the area is classified as Pacolet sandy loam with slopes of 10 to 25 percent. A set of transmission lines that run from the southwest to the northeast are located just northwest of the site. Parr Road intersects these transmission lines 730 meters southwest of the site.

The site was first discovered during a surface inspection of the ridge. Lithic artifacts were visible on the soil surface. Logging had heavily disturbed some areas of the ridge and large brush piles obscured some of the ground surface. Shovel tests were placed on top of the ridge in areas where the ground surface was not as severely disturbed. Nine shovel tests were excavated and one of these shovel tests was positive. The soil profiles in 38FA335 exhibited 0 – 8 centimeters of black (5YR 2.5/1) sandy loam over 9 – 15 centimeters of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.

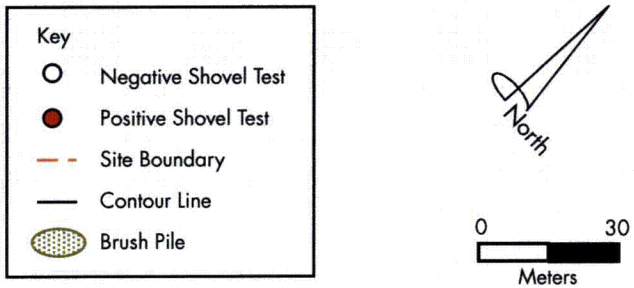
Figure 6.

38FA334 Artifacts



A. Rhyolite Savannah River Projectile Point
B. Quartz Woodland Triangular Projectile Point

38FA335, View Southeast.



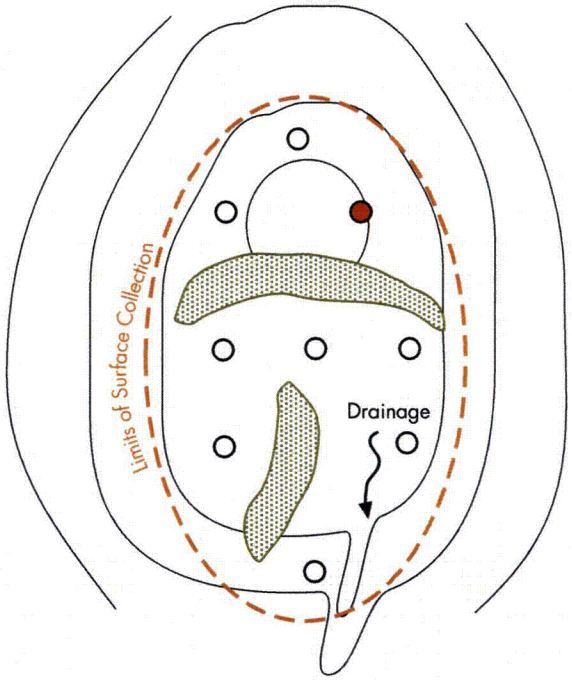


Figure 7.

Map and Photograph of 38FA335

In total, 12 artifacts were collected. Three of these artifacts are sherds and the remaining nine are lithics. The sherds collected included two eroded undiagnostic body sherds with a coarse sand temper and one residual sherdlet. The lithic artifacts collected are one quartz biface fragment, two quartz cores, one quartz interior flake, two eroded unidentifiable projectile point fragments, two pieces of quartz shatter, and one banded rhyolite secondary flake. All artifacts were found on the surface except for the banded rhyolite secondary flake, which was located 0 – 15 cmbs.

The lithic artifacts located indicate that both tool manufacturing and tool refurbishing took place at this site. The low density of artifacts at the site could indicate that it was a short-term camp or extraction site.

The artifacts at 38FA335 are undiagnostic and in a disturbed context. The area has been highly impacted by logging and erosion. Due to the low density of artifacts, the lack of intact archaeological deposits, and the high amount of disturbance 38FA335 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA336

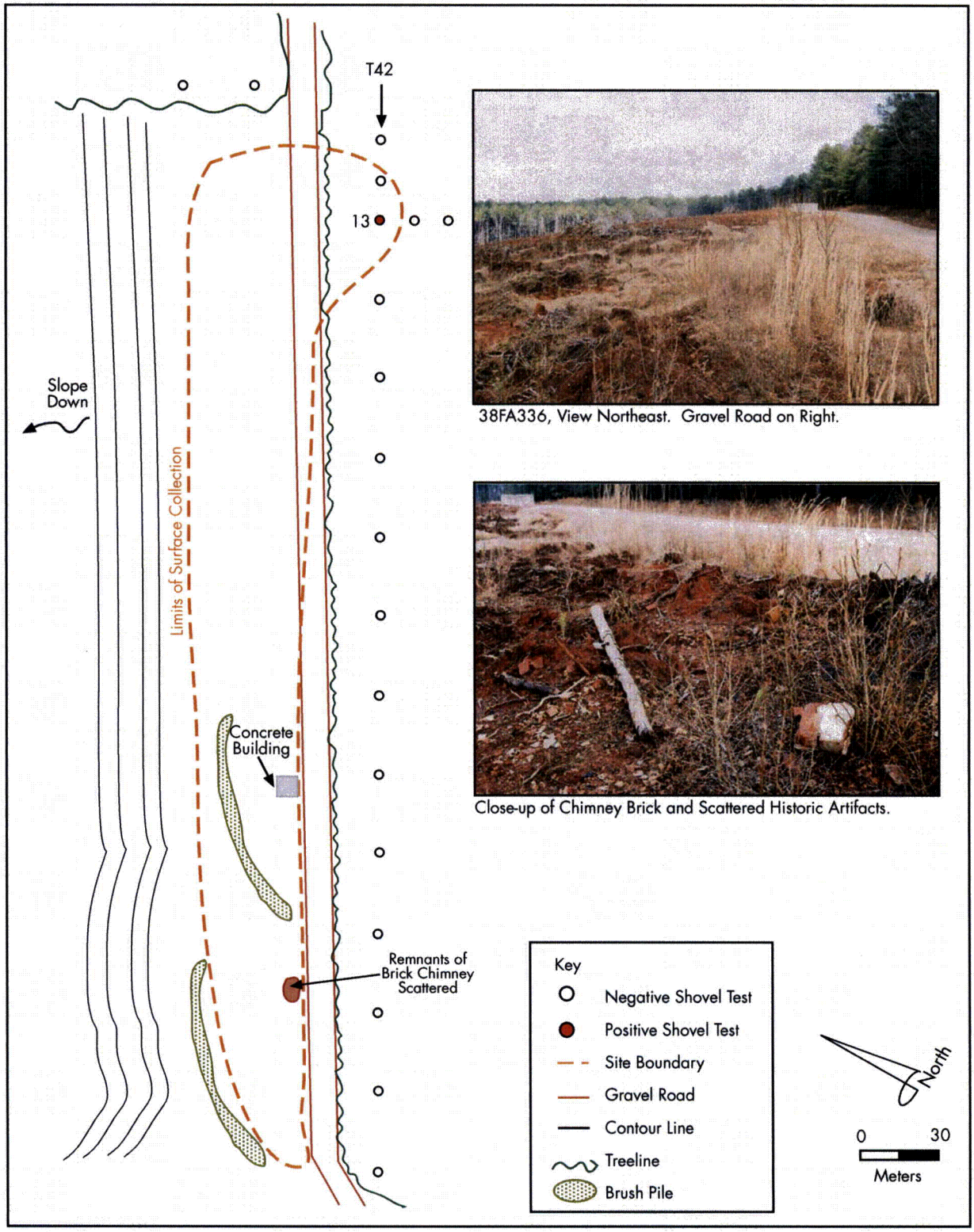
38FA336 is an expansive Middle Archaic artifact scatter and historic house site. The site is located on a ridge that runs alongside the gravel access road for the V.C. Summer Plant. This ridge has been recently plowed to depths of approximately 45 cms. The site is approximately 365 meters from Parr Road, just west of the gravel road.

Surface visibility across the site is 75 to 100 percent. The soils were highly disturbed and the site contained a number of brush/push piles. Based on shovel testing and surface inspection, the site extends 90 meters northwest and 420 meters northeast along the ridgetop (Figure 8). It is located 360 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of two to six percent. One positive shovel test was located on the east side of the gravel road and therefore the northeast end of the site extends 30 meters into the woods on the east side of the gravel road.

The site was discovered when the remains of a displaced brick chimney were observed just west of the gravel road. There was also a small concrete block storage building on the site. Surface inspection of the logged ridge revealed both historic artifacts and prehistoric lithics. The historic artifacts were found concentrated on the south side of the site, but the prehistoric lithics were distributed over the entire site area. Shovel testing was conducted on the eastern side of the road to see if 38FA336 extended further to the east. Seventeen shovel tests were placed adjacent to the road. One shovel test was positive. The soil profiles for the shovel tests exhibited 0 – 10 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam over 11 – 20 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. Shovel probes and surface examination within the clearcut area revealed no topsoil and this area was not shovel tested.

Figure 8.

Map and Photographs of 38FA336



38FA336, View Northeast. Gravel Road on Right.

Close-up of Chimney Brick and Scattered Historic Artifacts.

In total, 113 artifacts were collected from 38FA336 (Figure 9). Of the artifacts collected 50 were prehistoric lithics. No prehistoric ceramics were found. The prehistoric artifacts include one quartz biface Stage 1 fragment, one quartzite hammerstone, three quartz cores, one complete quartz biface Stage 3, 27 interior flakes, and one complete quartz Morrow Mountain II projectile point (Middle Archaic). Due to the number and types of lithics located, this area appears to have been a Middle Archaic lithic tool production area and camp.

Of the artifacts collected, 63 were historic. The historic artifacts consisted of quite a few bottles and ceramics that point to a late-Nineteenth/early Twentieth Century occupation. These artifacts include one cobalt blue Ingrams Shaving Cream bottle (1892+), one cobalt blue Milk of Magnesia bottle (1906+), one aqua paneled Castoria//Chas H. Fletchers bottle (1905-1917), one hob skirted Coke bottle (1915+), one rectangular base fragment of amethyst colored bottle glass (1880-1917), one fragment of Chinese porcelain, and 14 fragments of plain whiteware (1830 to present). A full list of prehistoric and historic artifacts collected can be found in Appendix A.

38FA336 has a high density of artifacts, but these artifacts are in a highly disturbed context. Logging, erosion, root raking and perhaps construction of the gravel road have heavily disturbed the site. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits, 38FA336 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

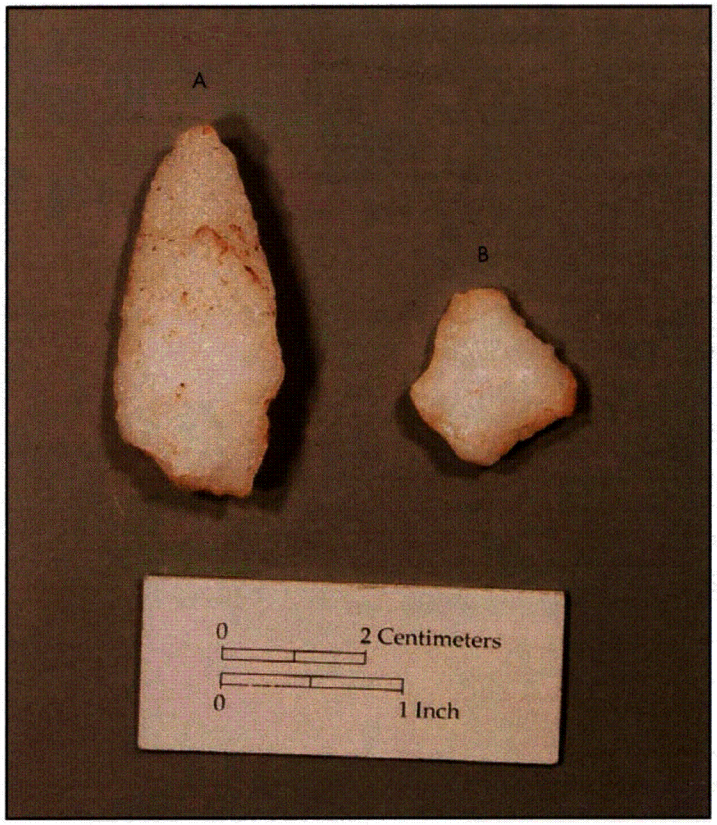
38FA337

38FA337 is an isolated concentration of Early to Middle Woodland pottery sherds. The circular site is 30 meters in diameter and located in a wooded area 45 meters southeast of the gravel access road for the V.C. Summer Plant (Figure 10). It is 370 feet AMSL. There was no surface visibility at the site. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of two to six percent. The site is approximately 485 meters north of Parr Road.

38FA337 was discovered while conducting shovel tests along Transect 43. Within Shovel Test 5, eight body sherds of Deptford Plain pottery (Woodland period) were found between five and 15 cmbs. Eight shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in order to test the boundaries of the site, but all eight shovel tests were negative. The shovel tests exhibited a soil profile of 0 – 15 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam over 16 – 20 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. It appears that these sherds might come from the same vessel, but because the sherd edges are eroded it is not possible to know for sure. 38FA336 is located approximately 60 meters southwest of 38FA337.

38FA337 is an isolated Early to Middle Woodland deposit found in one shovel test. The lack of positive tests surrounding 38FA337 and the shallowness of the artifact bearing soils indicates that further excavation of the area will probably not yield significant information. Due to the sparse and isolated nature of artifacts, as well as their shallow deposition, the site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

A. "Castoria//Chas. H. Fletcher" Pharmaceutical Bottle (1905-1917); B. Milk of Magnesia Bottle (1906+)



A. Quartz Morrow Mountain II Projectile Point
B. Quartz Biface - Stage 3

Figure 9.

38FA336 Artifacts

38FA337, View Southwest.

0 15
Meters

Key
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Site Boundary
Gravel Road
Treeline

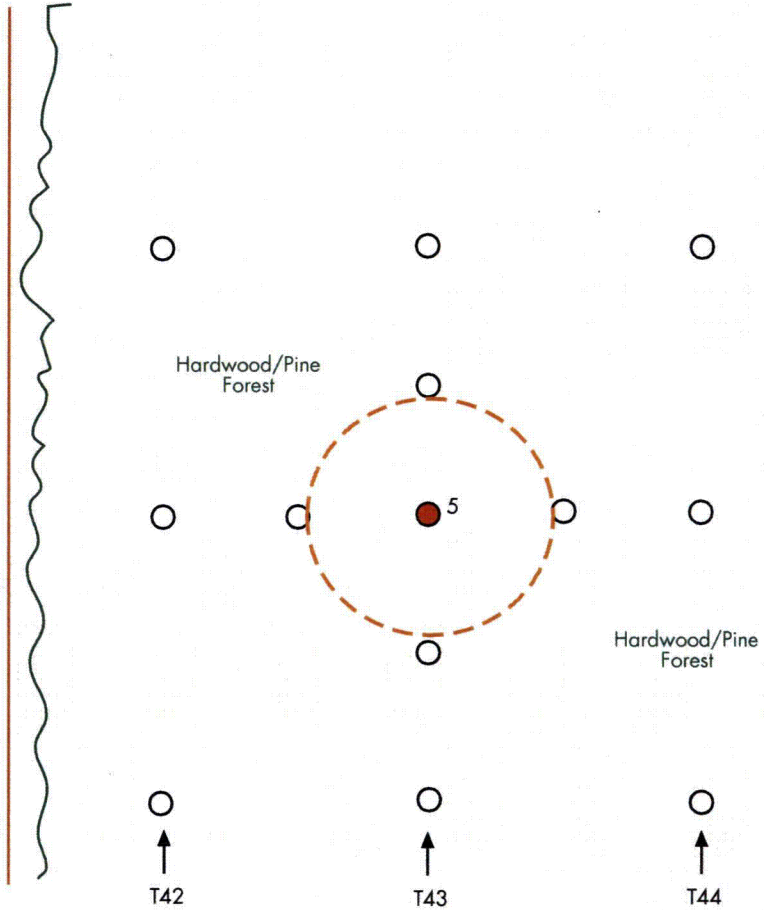


Figure 10.

Map and Photograph of 38FA337

38FA338

38FA338 is a dense Middle Archaic prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic isolate located on a ridge that runs parallel to the gravel access road for the V.C. Summer Plant. This ridge was recently chisel plowed to a depth of about 45 cms. Surface visibility at the site was 95 percent. Based on surface inspection, the site is oval in shape and has dimensions of 120 meters by 45 meters (Figure 11). It is located at an altitude of 340 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. The site is approximately 90 meters east of transmission lines that run north from Parr. Additionally, 38FA338 is approximately 270 meters west of the edge of 38FA336.

38FA338 was encountered while surface inspecting the logged ridge. Prehistoric lithics were scattered over the ground surface. Red clay was visible on the surface and logging furrows were quite deep, so the site boundaries were determined by surface inspection alone. No shovel testing within the severely disturbed site was attempted.

In total, 332 artifacts were collected. All but one of the artifacts was prehistoric and all were located on the surface of the ridge. The historic artifact collected was a fragment of yellow glazed earthenware. The prehistoric artifacts were all lithics and include five quartz stage 1 bifaces, three complete quartz stage 3 bifaces, 146 quartz interior flakes, one complete quartz Guilford projectile point (Middle Archaic),

Two complete quartz Morrow Mountain I projectile points (Middle Archaic), one complete quartz Morrow Mountain II projectile point (Middle Archaic), and one complete rhyolite Morrow Mountain II projectile point (Middle Archaic). A complete list of the artifacts collected at 38FA338 can be found in Appendix A.

The amount and types of artifacts found indicates that 38FA338 was a Middle Archaic camp where lithic production and tool refurbishing took place. Due to the relatively large amount of diagnostic lithics found on the site it appears that this site was used exclusively during the Middle Archaic period. The historic pottery fragment collected could date from Eighteenth to perhaps mid Nineteenth centuries. No other artifacts of this age were located.

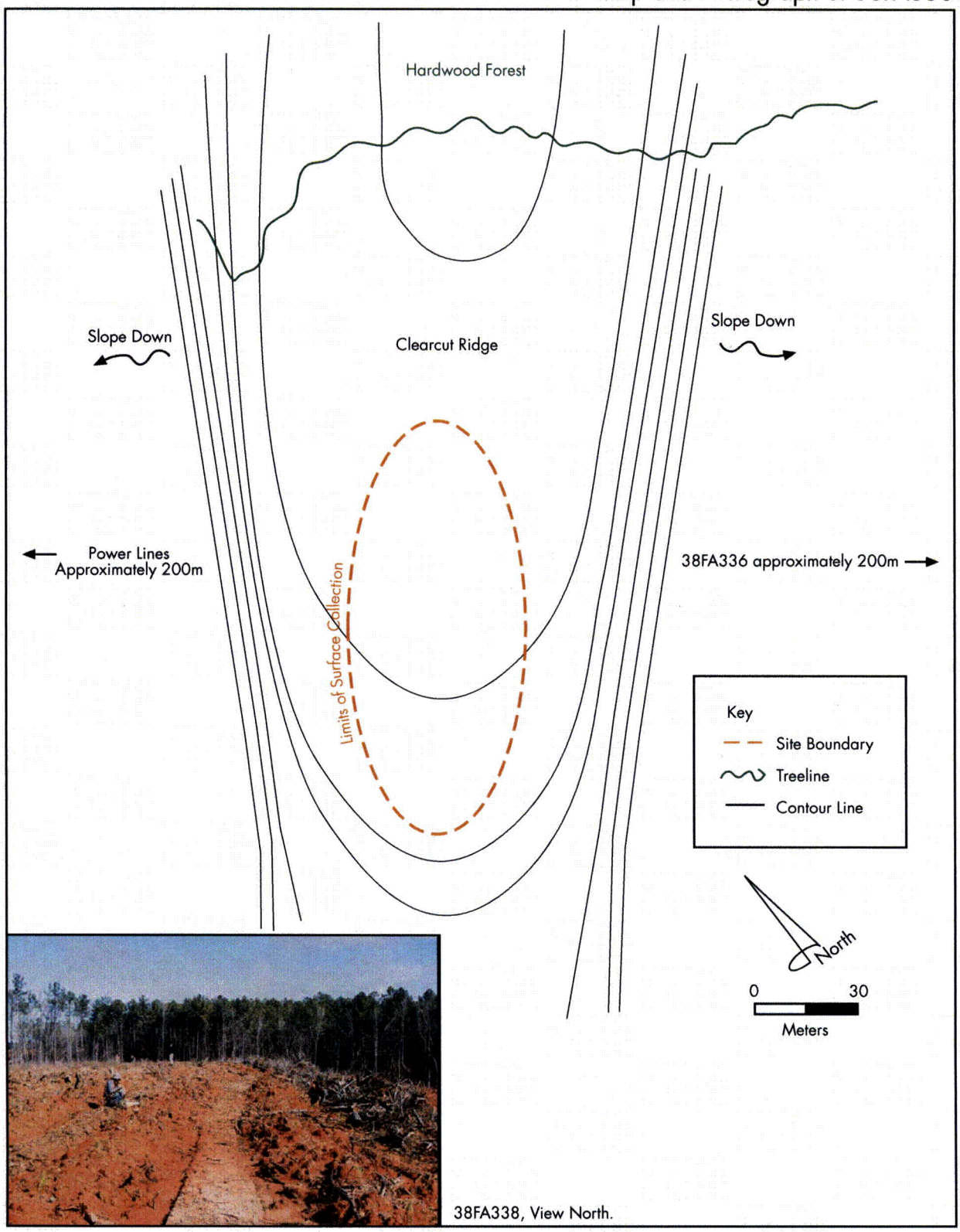
38FA338 has a high density of artifacts, but these artifacts were in a very disturbed context. Erosion and recent logging and root raking has heavily disturbed the site. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits 38FA338 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA339

38FA339 is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter and a historic artifact scatter located on a ridge. A large portion of the ridge has been chisel plowed to a depth of about 45 cms. Surface visibility through most of the site was generally 80 to 95 percent. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing, the site is roughly oval in shape and has dimensions of 135 meters by 90 meters (Figure 12). The site is 400 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with a slope of six to ten percent. The entire site is located on a logged ridge except for the eastern edge, which lies within a planted pine

Figure 11.

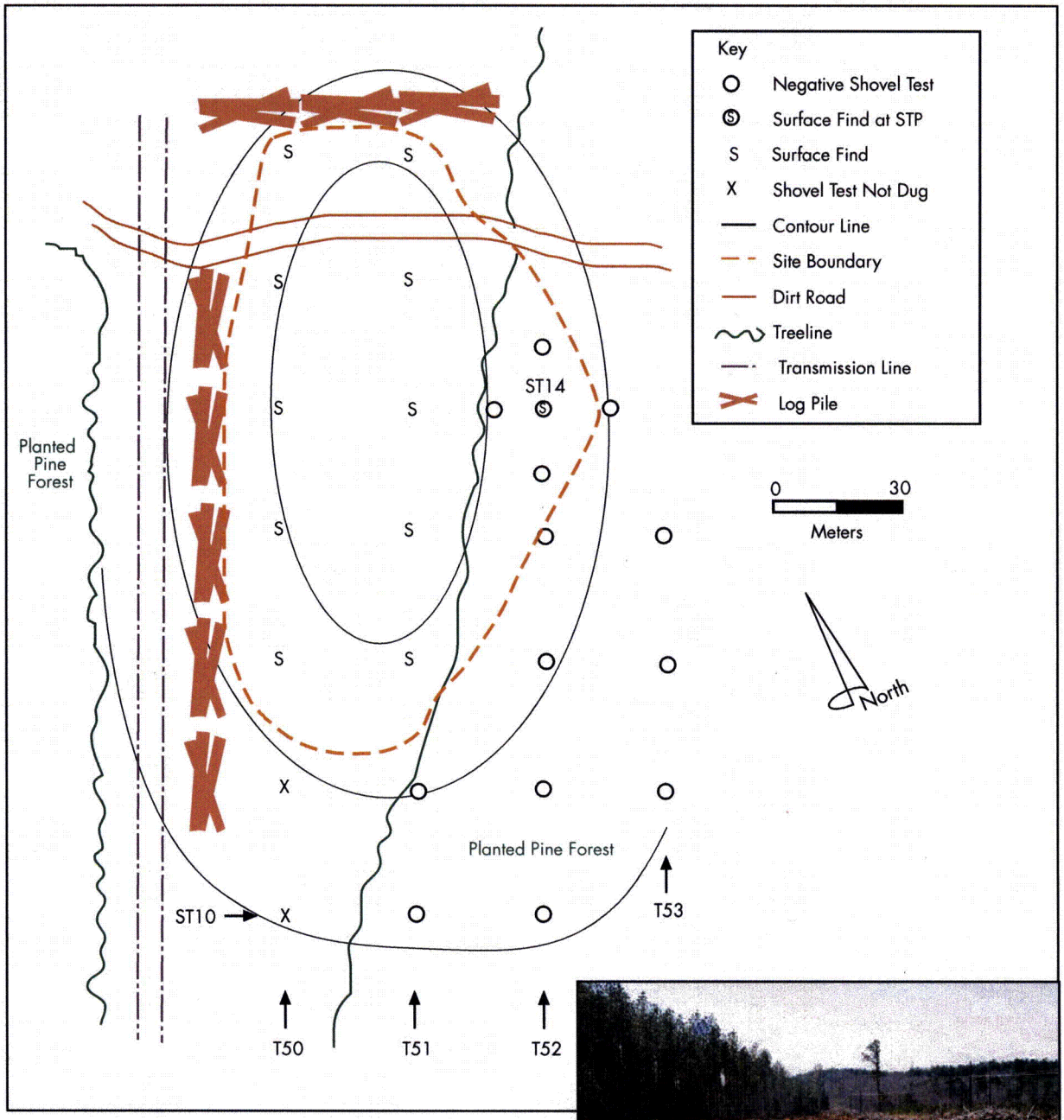
Map and Photograph of 38FA338



38FA338, View North.

Figure 12.

Map and Photograph of 38FA339



38FA339, View Southwest.

forest. The site is located 30 meters east of transmission lines that run northeast from Parr. The site is accessible via a dirt road that runs southeast from the gravel access road for the V.C. Summer Plant.

38FA339 was discovered when a quartz flake was found on the surface near Shovel Test 14, Transect 52. Transects east of 52 were within a pine forest, but the transects west of 52 fell within the logged area. Six shovel tests were excavated east of the logged area in order to test the site boundaries; they were negative. These tests had a soil profile of 0 – 10 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam over 11 – 20 centimeters of mottled brown (7.5YR 3/4) dusky red (10R 3/4) sandy clay loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. Surface inspection to the west of Transect 52 revealed a large lithic scatter. Red clay was visible on the surface and logging furrows were quite deep, so the site boundaries were determined by surface inspection alone. No shovel testing within the severely disturbed portion of the site was attempted.

In total, 68 artifacts were collected and all were gathered from the surface. Three of these artifacts are historic. The historic artifacts are one horseshoe and two fragments of plain whiteware (1830 to present). The remaining artifacts are all prehistoric lithics. These artifacts include one quartz Stage 1 biface, one quartz Stage 2 biface, 17 quartz biface thinning fragments, 21 quartz interior flake fragments, two complete quartz Morrow Mountain I projectile points (Middle Archaic), one quartz Morrow Mountain II projectile point (Middle Archaic) fragment, one rhyolite interior flake fragment, and one complete quartzite hammerstone. A full list of the artifacts collected at 38FA339 can be found in Appendix A.

The amount and types of artifacts found indicates that 38FA339 was a Middle Archaic camp. The historic pottery fragments and the horseshoe could not be dated definitely. Historic maps show houses in the general vicinity during the early twentieth century. It is possible that the historic artifacts collected are related to occupations in the area during that time.

38FA339 contains a moderately high density of prehistoric artifacts, but these artifacts are from a very disturbed context. Erosion, logging, and root raking has heavily damaged the site. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits and the high level of disturbance, 38FA339 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA340

38FA340 is an expansive prehistoric site located on a ridge in the eastern portion of the survey area. This ridge has recently been logged and chisel plowed to a depth of approximately 45 cams. Surface visibility ranged from 75 to 100 percent. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing, the site is oval in shape and has dimensions of 180 meters by 130 meters (Figure 13). The site is oriented northeast – southwest and it is located at an altitude of 376 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Pacolet sandy loam with slopes of 10 – 25 percent. Most of the site is located in an area highly disturbed

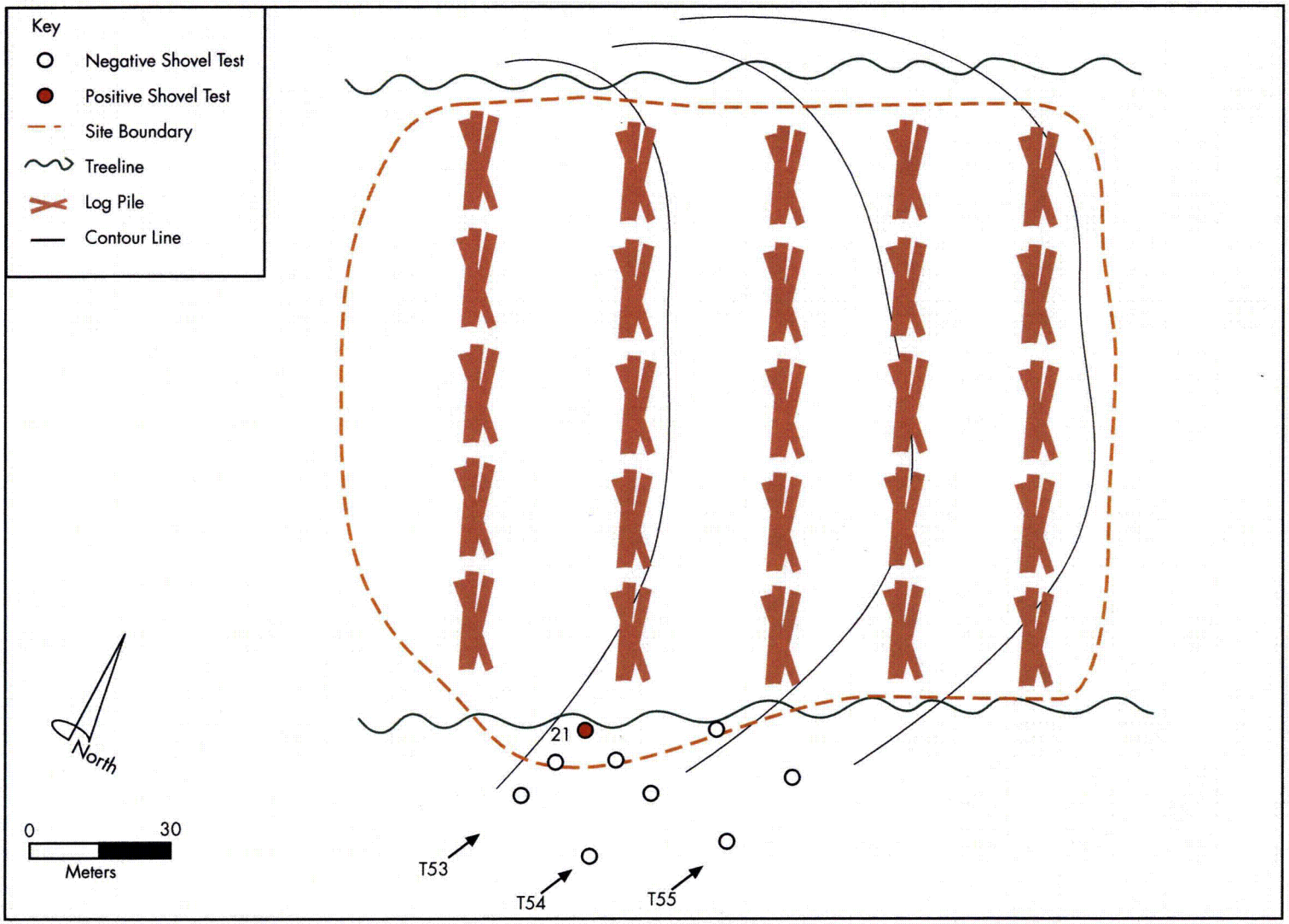


Figure 13.

Map of 38FA340

by recent logging. The southern edge of the site extends slightly into a pine/hardwood forest that flanks the logged area. The site is located east of north-south running transmission lines and is accessible via a dirt road that runs southeast from the main gravel access road for the V.C. Summer Plant.

38FA340 was encountered while digging shovel tests along Transect 53. An eroded body sherd was located in Shovel Test 21 at a depth of 10 cmbs. The shovel test was on the southern edge of a large logged area. The wooded area to the north was somewhat steeply sloping. Upon inspection of the logged area we observed a large amount of prehistoric artifacts on the surface. In addition to Shovel Test 21 from Transect 53, five shovel tests were dug to test the boundaries of 38FA340. All of the additional shovel tests were negative. Soil profiles in the wooded area had approximately 0 – 20 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam over dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. Red clay was visible on the surface of the vast majority of the site and logging furrows were quite deep, so the site boundaries were determined by surface inspection alone. No shovel testing within the severely disturbed portion of the site was attempted.

In total, 176 artifacts were collected (Figure 14). All artifacts were prehistoric except for a railroad spike that was collected from the ground surface. The prehistoric artifacts include 166 lithic artifacts; one eroded body sherd, and eight possible daubs or burned clay fragments. The lithics were made of quartz (n = 141), rhyolite (n = 19), rhyolite tuff (n = 1), and coastal plain chert (n = 1). Quartz lithics included 51 biface thinning flakes, one stage 1 biface fragment, three stage 2 biface, 44 interior flakes, two Elora proximal projectile point fragment, six complete Guildford projectile points (Middle Archaic), one Ledbetter proximal and medial projectile point fragment (Late Archaic), one Morrow Mountain I proximal projectile point fragment (Middle Archaic), one Savannah River proximal projectile point fragment (Late Archaic), and one complete White Springs projectile point (Middle – Late Archaic).

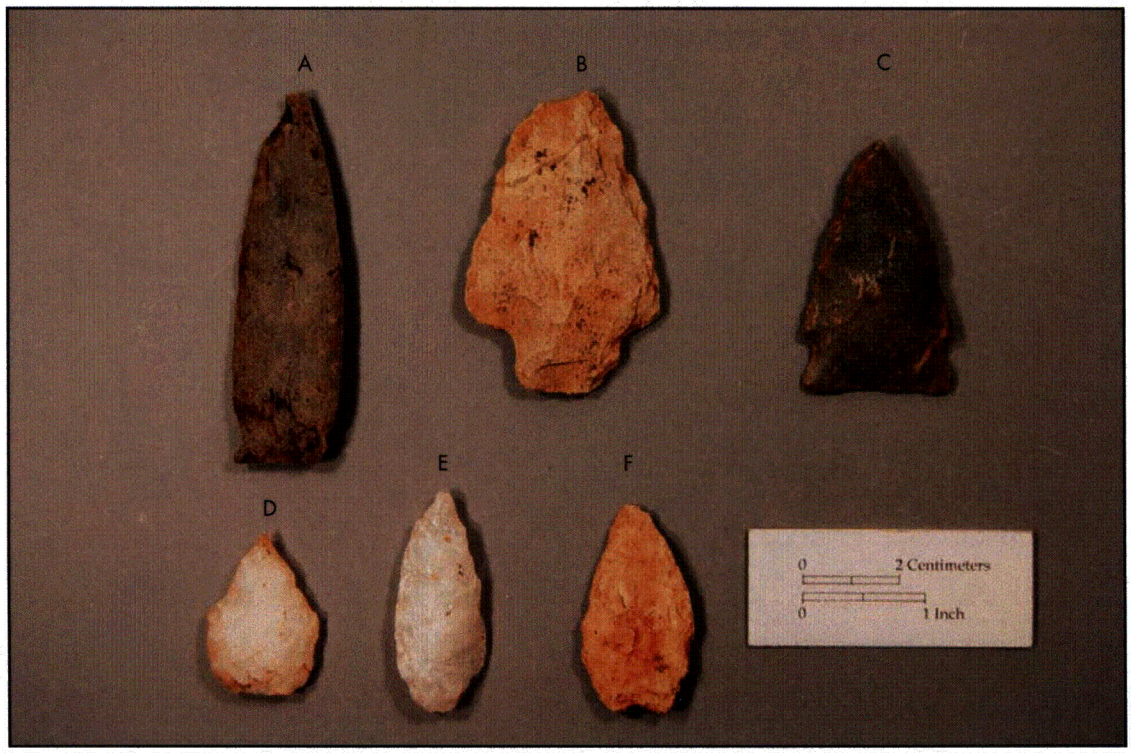
Lithics of other materials include two rhyolite tuff secondary flakes, one complete rhyolite tuff Guilford projectile point (Middle Archaic), one complete rhyolite tuff Savannah River projectile point (Late Archaic), one rhyolite axe, one complete rhyolite Beaver Lake projectile point (Middle – Late Paleoindian), one complete rhyolite Palmer projectile point (Early Archaic), one rhyolite Morrow Mountain I projectile point fragment (Middle Archaic), and one coastal plain chert Kirk Notched projectile point fragment (Early Archaic). A full list of artifacts can be found in Appendix A.

The amounts and types of artifacts found signify that 38FA340 was a camp occupied from, perhaps as early as the latter portion of the Paleoindian period through the Late Archaic. The wide diversity of lithic styles indicates that the camp was in use for a long time. 38FA340 is approximately 120 meters west of the Mayo Creek. Additionally, some of the projectile point styles such as Ledbetter and White Springs are indicative of other regions. Therefore, those living at 38FA340 were probably highly mobile.

Figure 14.

Photograph of 38FA340 and Artifacts Collected

38FA340, View Northwest.



A. Rhyolite Beaver Lake Projectile Point; B. Rhyolite Tuff Savannah River Projectile Point; C. Rhyolite Palmer Notched Projectile Point; D. Quartz White Springs Projectile Point; E. Quartz Guilford Projectile Point; F. Rhyolite Tuff Guilford Projectile Point.

38FA340 contains a high density of artifacts spanning the Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic periods. The artifacts are from a highly disturbed context and erosion, logging, and root raking have damaged the site. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits and the high level of disturbance, 38FA340 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA341

38FA341 is a historic house site located on a ridge where a small dirt road intersects a set of transmission lines that run northeast from Parr. The site is roughly oval in shape and oriented northwest southeast. The site exists in what appears to be a logging station, as well as a portion of the transmission line. Surface visibility was generally from 75 to100 percent where red clay subsoil was exposed. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing the site measures 160 meters by 80 meters (Figures 15 and 16). It is located 350 feet AMSL. The soils in the area are classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. The site is located half within the transmission line corridor and half within a logging station surrounded by planted pine forest. Several large brush/push piles lie within the site. From Parr, the site is approximately 1,700 meters up the northeast running transmission line corridor. The site is approximately 190 meters northwest of Mayo Creek.

The site was first identified when historic ceramics were noticed lying within the dirt road bed. More artifacts were discovered when a surface inspection was carried out in the clearing south of the road. Exploring the area further, we noticed three above ground features: two disarticulated shallow piles of stone/brick rubble and a loose grouping of random fieldstones approximately 60 meters south of the dirt road. These appeared to have been pushed by heavy equipment. Shovel tests were placed following the landform ridge east and circling the edge of the landform. In total, 18 shovel tests were excavated. One of the excavated shovel tests was positive. A piece of whiteware was located 0-2 cmbs in a shovel test just northeast of the clearing. All shovel tests revealed a shallow soil profile with approximately 0 – 5 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam over dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.

In total, 32 artifacts were collected. These artifacts include three alkaline glazed stoneware fragments, one milk glass canning seal fragment (1869+), 17 fragments of plain whiteware (1830-1990), and one fragment of red/green/purple underglaze stippled transfer print pottery (1820-1990). A full list of artifacts can be found in Appendix A.

Five loosely clustered fieldstones were located near some large brush piles between the dirt clearing in the center of the site and the piles of rubble located on the southeastern side of the site. It is unclear what function these fieldstones served, but may be displaced foundation piers (Figure 16). The soil is very eroded and has been graded in the area and shovel tests nearby produced only natural cobbles within red clay. It is probable that these stones are rubble from the historic occupation that once stood at the site because they are in close proximity to the two large piles of rubble located on the site.

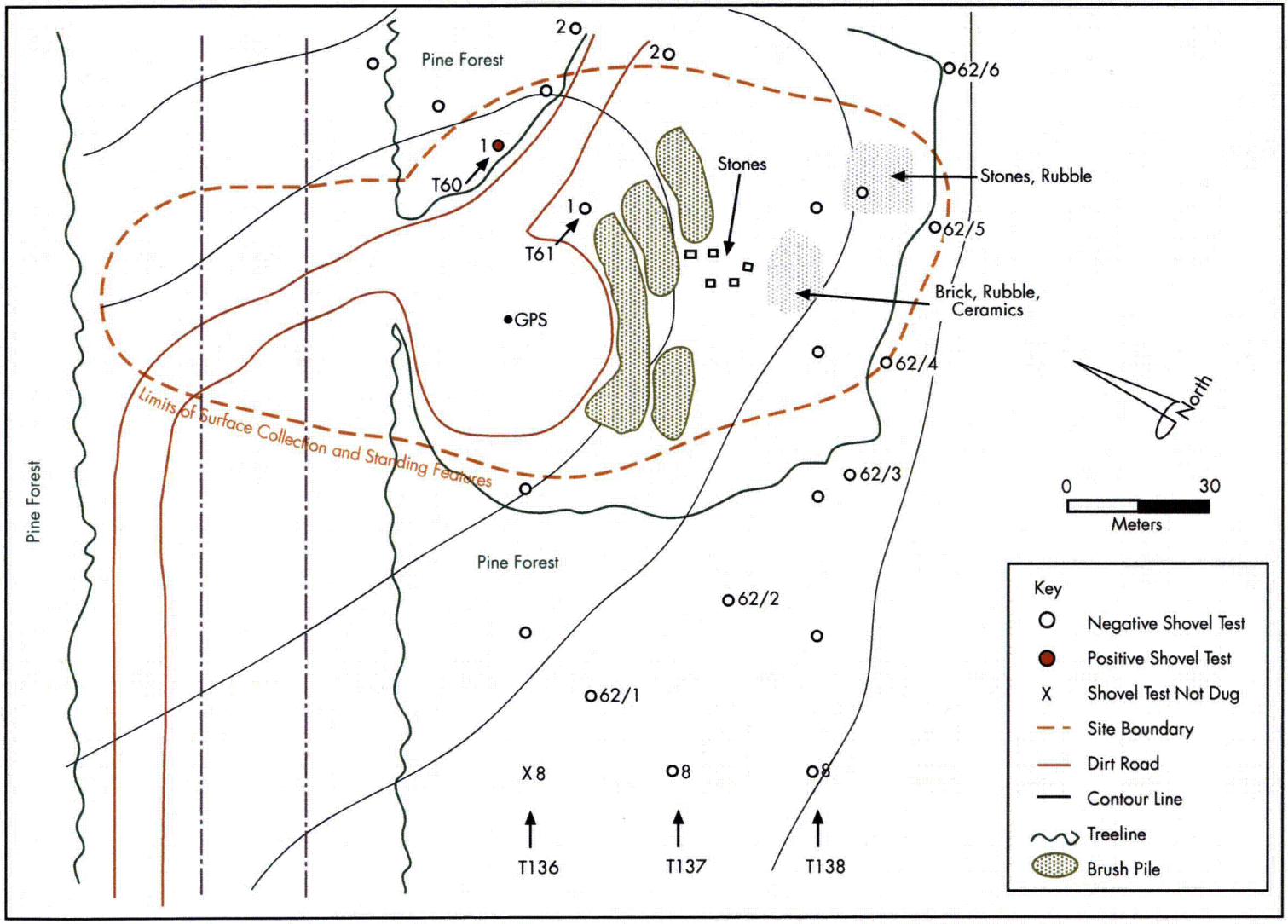
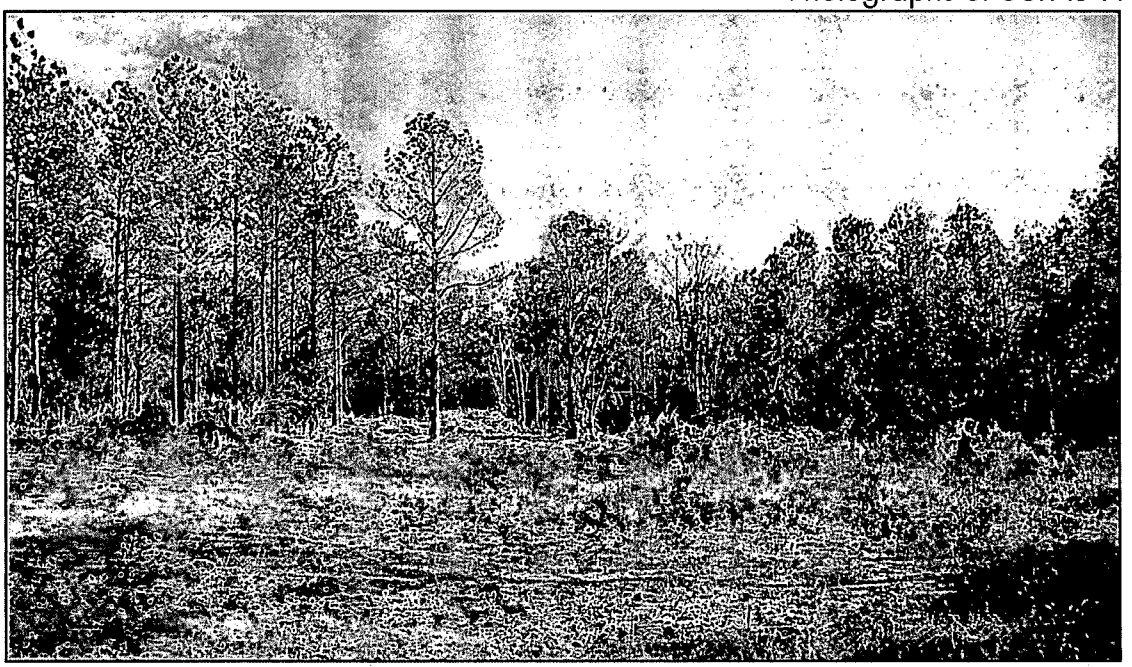


Figure 15.

Map of 38FA341

Figure 16

Photographs of 38FA341



A. Site 38FA341, View East.

B. View of Fieldstones at Site 38FA341, View South.

The amount of rubble at the site indicates that a house with a chimney rather than an outbuilding stood on the spot. Furthermore, a 1911 Fairfield County Soil Survey map shows a house standing in the vicinity of 38FA341.

38FA341 contains a low density of late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic artifacts. The artifacts are from a highly disturbed context and no intact deposits were found. Additionally, large parts of the site have been disturbed by transmission line construction and the possible use of the area as a logging station. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits and the high level of disturbance 38FA341 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

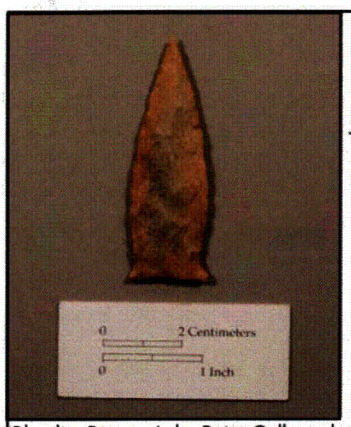
38FA342

38FA342 is a sparse Late Paleo/Early Archaic lithic scatter and a historic isolate located at the crest of a hill along a set of north-south transmission lines. The areas have been clear cut, chisel plowed, and exposed to subsoil and surface visibility is generally 80 to 100 percent. The site measures 140 meters north south and 70+ meters east west as it exists within the study area (Figure 17). The east-west dimensions could not be fully determined because the western boundary of the site falls outside of the project area. The site is located 420 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Pacolet sandy loam with slopes of 10-25 percent. The known portion of the site is located on a logged and chisel plowed hillcrest. A transmission line runs along the western edge of the site. A small dirt road runs below the transmission line. The site is accessible via a dirt road that runs east from the main gravel access road for the V.C. Summer Plant.

The site was first discovered while conducting surface inspection on the crest of the hill. No shovel tests were excavated due to the high level of ground disturbance in the area where logging and root raking exposed the site to sterile red clay. In total, 31 artifacts were collected. A historic fragment of alkaline glazed stoneware was located, but otherwise all artifacts collected were prehistoric lithics. These lithics include five fragments of quartz shatter, two quartz stage one biface fragments, two rhyolite biface thinning flakes, six quartz biface thinning flakes, one crystal quartz interior flake, 13 quartz interior flakes, and one complete rhyolite Beaver Lake projectile point (Middle to Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic). The Beaver Lake projectile point can be seen in Figure 17.

Based on the types and number of artifacts located, 38FA342 could have been a short-term camp. A large Late Paleoindian to Late Archaic site (38FA340) is located approximately 365 meters southeast of 38FA342.

38FA342 has been severely impacted by erosion, logging, and root raking. All the artifacts from 38FA342 were clearly from disturbed contexts and no intact archaeological deposits were found. Due to the high degree of disturbance and the lack of intact archaeological deposits, the portion of 38FA342 within the study area is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP



Rhyolite Beaver Lake Point Collected at 38FA342.

38FA342, View South. 38FA340 in the Distance.

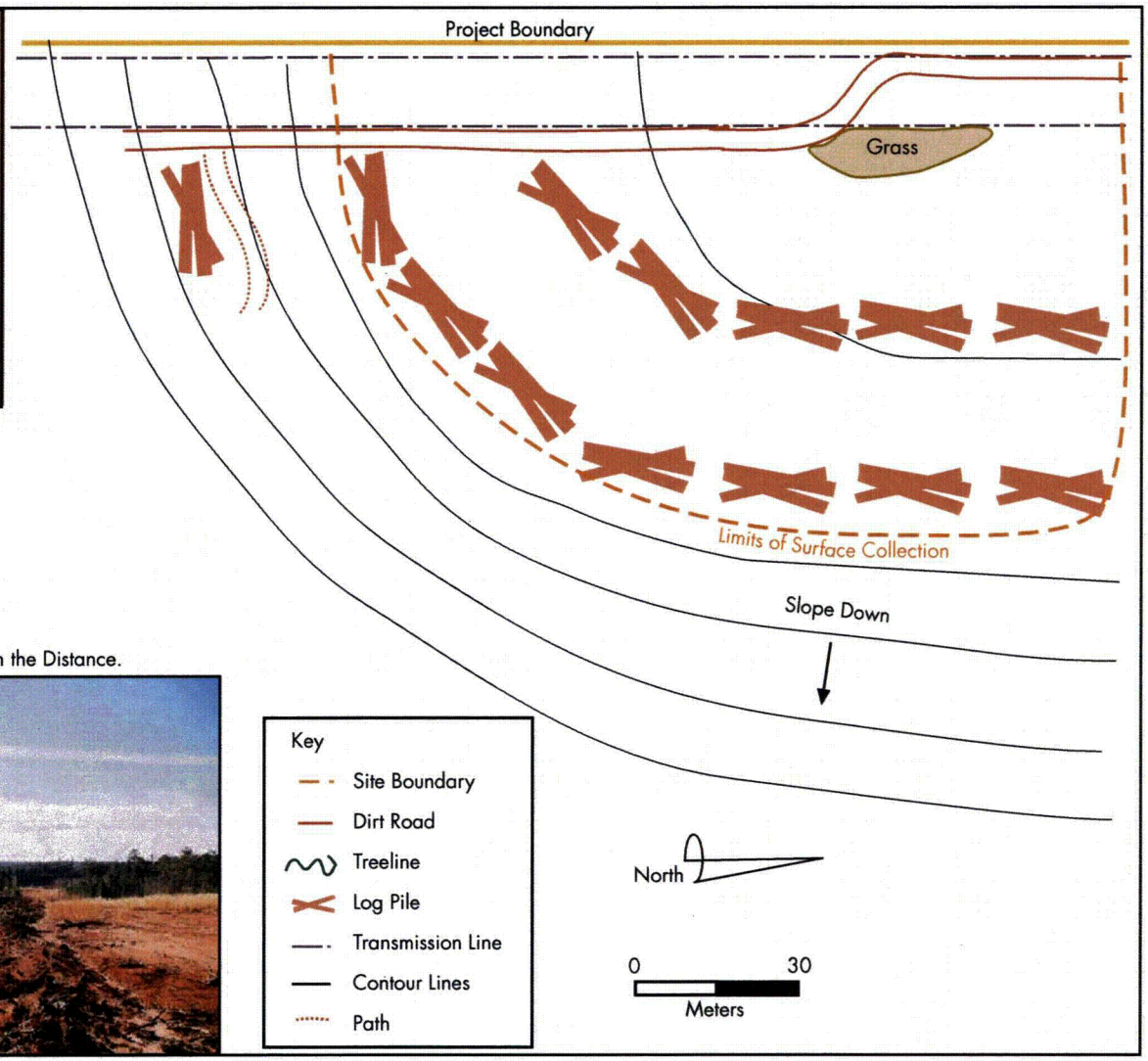


Figure 17.

Map and Photograph of 38FA342

38FA343

38FA343 is a sparse Middle Archaic lithic scatter located in a cleared and graded area next to a set of transmission lines. Surface visibility was approximately 75 percent. Based on surface inspection, the site is roughly circular and has a diameter of approximately 60 meters (Figure 18). The site is located at an altitude of 350 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. A pine forest borders the site to the south and west and a small dirt road runs along the northeastern side of the site. The site is approximately 230 meters north of the Mayo Creek.

The site was initially noted when lithic fragments were identified in a graded area next to the transmission lines. Red clay was exposed on the surface and no shovel tests were placed within this graded area. Shovel tests were placed just within the tree line. These tests contained a soil profile of 0 – 15 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam over top dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. This same dusky red clay was the clay exposed in the graded area. All shovel tests produced negative results.

In total, three artifacts were collected. These artifacts are one quartz biface thinning flake, one complete quartz Morrow Mountain II projectile point (Middle Archaic), and one quartz Morrow Mountain I projectile point fragment (Middle Archaic).

38FA343 contains a low density of artifacts. These artifacts were found on the site's surface and in an area that has been disturbed by clearing and grading. Due to the low density of artifacts, the lack of intact archaeological deposits, and site disturbance, 38FA343 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

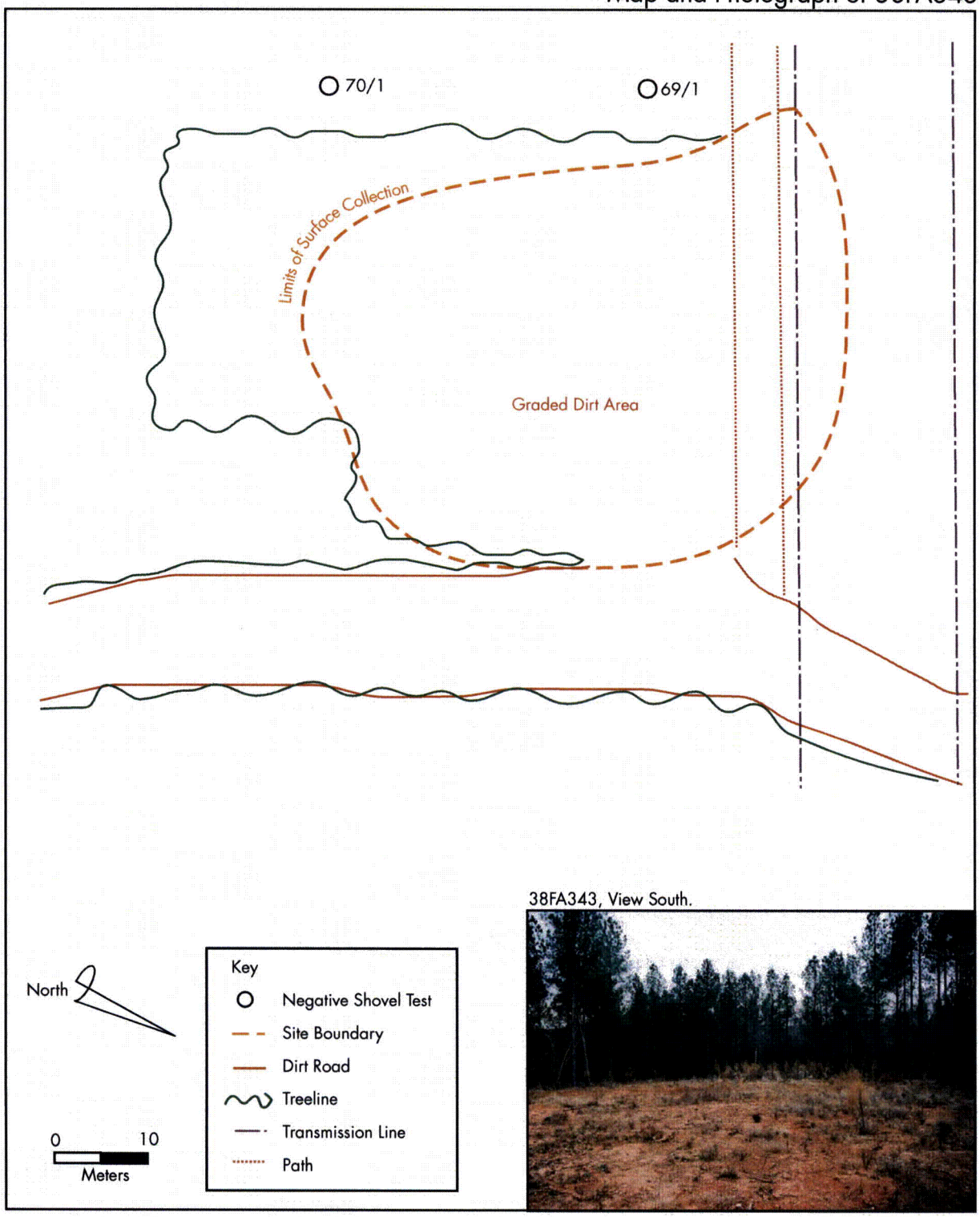
38FA344

38FA344 is a sparse Early/Middle Woodland artifact scatter located in a transmission line corridor on the eastern edge of the survey area. A portion of the site is grassed, but most of the site was found on an exposed sideslope where surface visibility was approximately 90 percent. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing, the site measures 30 meters in a north-south direction and 40+ meters in an east-west direction (Figure 19). It is located at an altitude of 340 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. The eastern boundary could not be fully determined because it lies outside of the project area. A pine/hardwood forest borders the site to the west. A large area of logged land lies outside of the project area to the east of the site. The Mayo Creek is approximately 40 meters west of the site within the pine/hardwood forest.

The site was discovered when four sherds of Early/Middle Woodland Deptford Check Stamped pottery were seen lying on the ground surface within the transmission line corridor (Figure 19). Surface collection was carried out in areas of the corridor where the ground surface was exposed. Shovel tests were excavated in undisturbed areas north and west of the site. The soil profile in the transmission line corridor north of the site was 0 – 15

Figure 18.

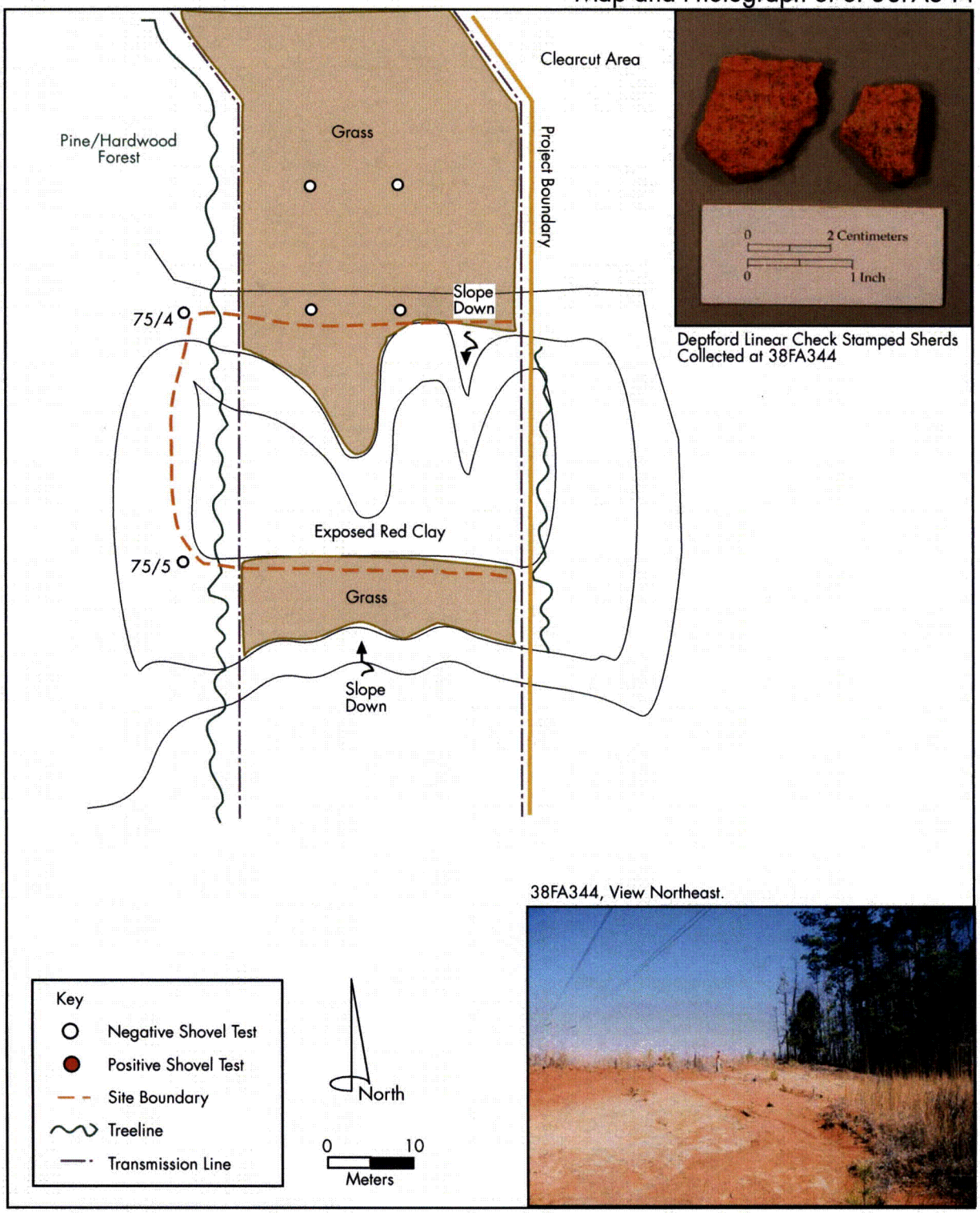
Map and Photograph of 38FA343



38FA343, View South.

Figure 19.

Map and Photograph of of 38FA344



centimeters of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. Shovel tests west of the site in the woods exhibited a soil profile of 0 – 5 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam above dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. In total six shovel tests were excavated, but none of these tests were positive.

Thirty-six artifacts were collected. These artifacts include 23 quartz biface thinning flakes, two quartz core rejuvenation flakes, seven quartz interior flakes, and four Deptford Linear Check Stamped body sherds. Based on the types and number of artifacts located, 38FA344 could have been a short-term lithic reduction area or campsite. It is also possible that these artifacts might be part of a larger site, the bulk of which is located outside of the project area.

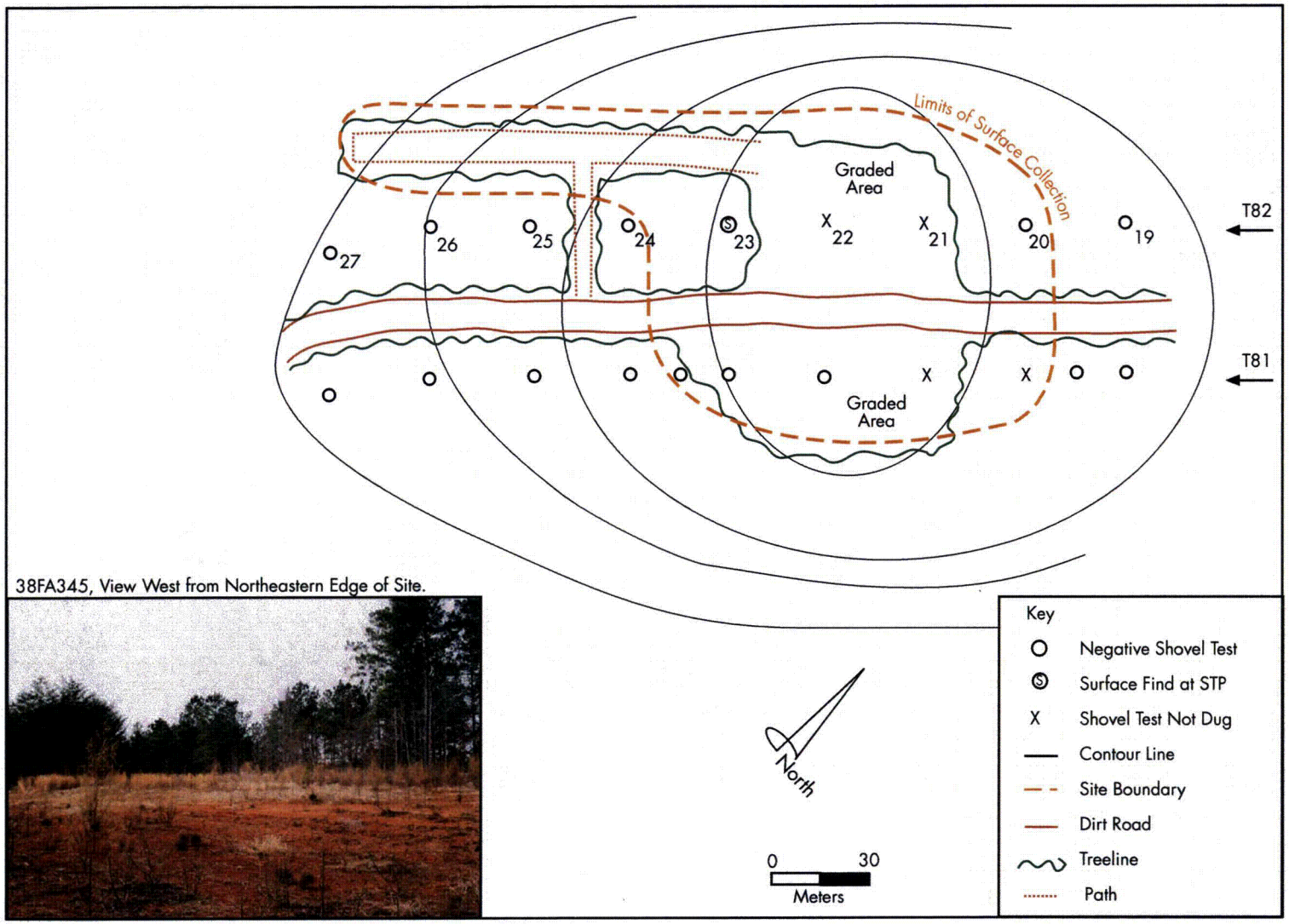
38FA344 contains a low density of artifacts. These artifacts were found on the ground surface and the site area is disturbed by erosion and transmission line construction. Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of intact archaeological deposits, the portion of 38FA344 that is located within the study area is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA345

38FA345 is a moderately dense Middle to Late Archaic lithic scatter. The site was found within a dirt road, along paths, and in a graded area with approximately 80 percent surface visibility. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing the site is approximately 195 meters by 105 meters and is oriented southwest-northeast (Figure 20). It is located 380 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. The site is located on a ridge near the Broad River. The area immediately northwest of the site was steeply sloping. A pine/hardwood forest surrounds the area. The dirt road extends west from the V.C. Summer Plant's gravel access road to the railroad tracks that run next to the Broad River. 38FA345 is concentrated in the graded area flanking the dirt road, but artifacts were also found along the overgrown path that runs southwest from the graded area. The Broad River is approximately 260 meters from the southwestern edge of the site.

The site was located while transects were being walked on either side of the road. Prehistoric lithics were identified on the road surface in the vicinity of Transect 82, Shovel Test 21. Shovel tests were excavated in undisturbed areas and where red clay subsoil was not visible on the surface.

Ten shovel tests were excavated in the immediate site area. None were dug in the woods line immediately northwest of the site where the landform is steeply sloping. None of these tests produced positive results. The shovel tests had shallow soil profiles of 0 – 5 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam over top dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.



38FA345, View West from Northeastern Edge of Site.

Figure 20.

Map and Photograph of 38FA345

In total, 67 artifacts were collected. All of the artifacts were prehistoric lithics. The lithics are one dolomite biface thinning flake, one quartz biface stage 1 fragment, one quartz biface stage 2 fragment, 26 quartz biface thinning flakes, 18 quartz interior flakes, one complete quartz triangular projectile point, two quartz projectile point fragments, one complete quartz Guilford projectile point (Middle Archaic), one proximal fragment of a quartz Guilford projectile point (Middle Archaic), one fragment of a Morrow Mountain I projectile point (Middle Archaic), four pieces of quartz shatter, one rhyolite tuff stage 2 biface fragment, one complete rhyolite tuff Swannanoa projectile point (Late Archaic), and six interior rhyolite flakes. Based on the numbers and types of lithics found, 38FA345 could have been a lithic production and refurbishing area during the Middle – Late Archaic.

38FA345 contains a moderate density of artifacts, but all the artifacts were found on the surface in areas that were clearly disturbed and eroded. Due to the lack of intact archaeological deposits and the lack of significant research potential 38FA345 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

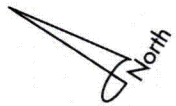
38FA346

38FA346 is a sparse undiagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter located in a graded clearing next to a dirt road in the northwestern portion of the project area. Surface visibility in the area was approximately 75 percent where red clay subsoil was exposed. Based on shovel testing and surface inspection the site measures 55 meters by 30 meters and is oriented in a northwest-southeast direction (Figure 21). It is located 390 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Cecil sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. The site is located 360 meters east of a transmission line corridor and 670 meters east of the Broad River.

The site was located while transects were being walked on either side of the dirt road. Quartz debitage was noticed lying on the ground surface in the vicinity of Shovel Test 13 along Transect 103. Six shovel tests were excavated in order to test the boundaries of 38FA346. None of these shovel tests were positive. In the wooded areas shovel tests had a soil profile of approximately 0 – 15 centimeters of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam over dusky red (10R 3/4) clay. No topsoil existed within the clearing.

In total, four artifacts were collected. These artifacts were three quartz interior flakes and one complete quartz preform. None of the artifacts are diagnostic; therefore an age for the site cannot be determined. The artifacts indicate that this area could have been a short-term lithic reduction area.

38FA346, View North.



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Key
- O Negative Shovel Test
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- Treeline
- Contour Line

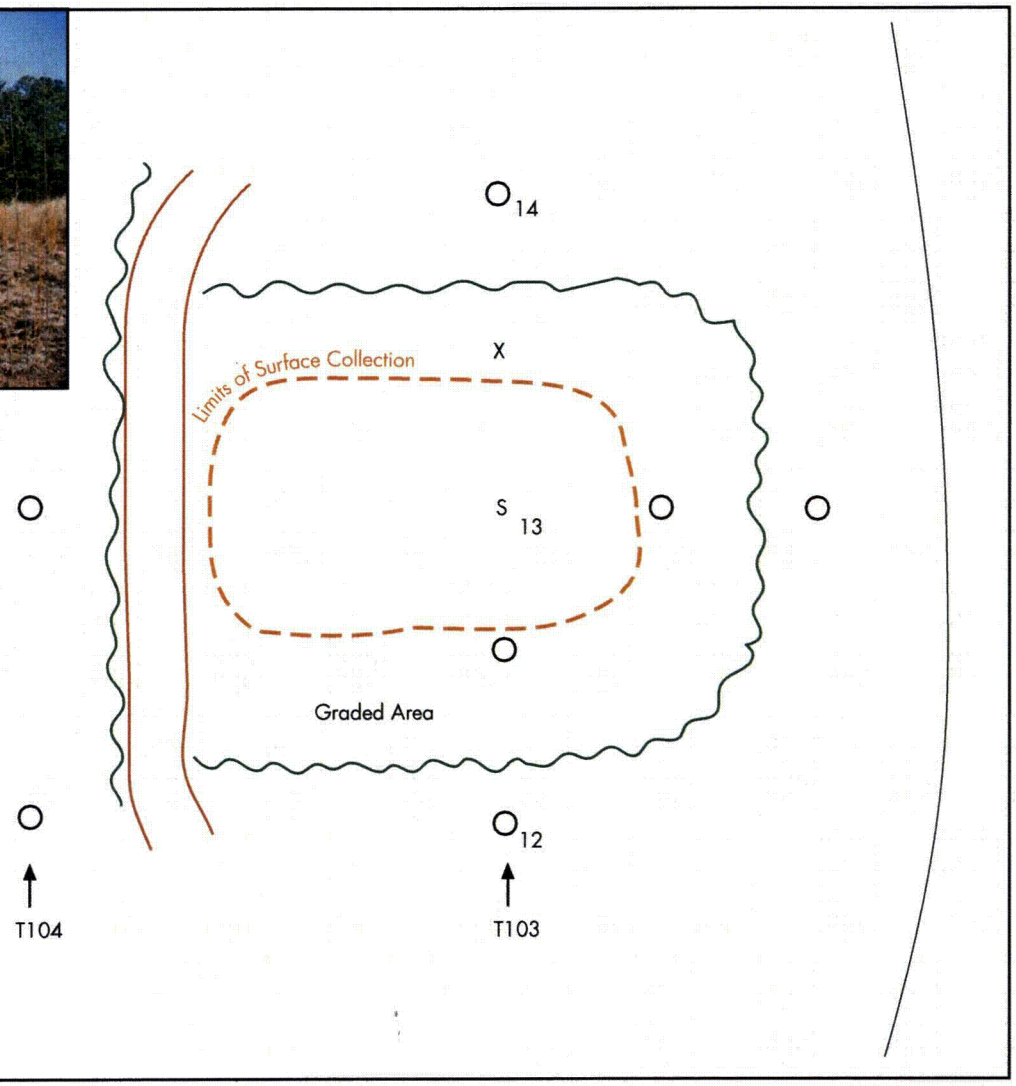


Figure 21.

Map and Photograph of 38FA346

38FA346 has a low artifact density and all artifacts were found on the surface. Due to the low artifact density, the eroded and disturbed nature of the area, and the lack of intact archaeological deposits, 38FA346 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA347

38FA347 is a historic house site located in the northwestern portion of the project area. The site is located on top of a ridge in a cleared and graded area with approximately 75 percent surface visibility. Based on shovel testing and surface inspection, the site measures 30 meters by 20 meters and is oriented in an east-west direction (Figure 22). It is located at an altitude of 390 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Cecil sandy clay loam with slopes of six to ten percent. There is a planted pine forest to the south and a pine/hardwood forest to the north. A steep slope is located to the east and a transmission line corridor is located approximately 180 meters to the west. The site is approximately 420 meters east of the Broad River and 180 meters west of Million Dollar Lane.

The site was discovered when two large disarticulated piles of brick and stone rubble were spotted in the survey area, which appeared to be the remnants of a razed building. The northernmost pile contained the remnants of a possible brick chimney. Glass and metal artifacts were pulled out of the southernmost pile. Six shovel tests were placed to delineate the site boundary and to investigate integrity. All tests were negative, except for one test, which contained a fragment of brick. The shovel tests exhibited soil profiles of 0 – 5 centimeters dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam, 6 – 20 centimeters pale olive (5Y 6/3) sand, 20 – 40 centimeters light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) sand, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay.

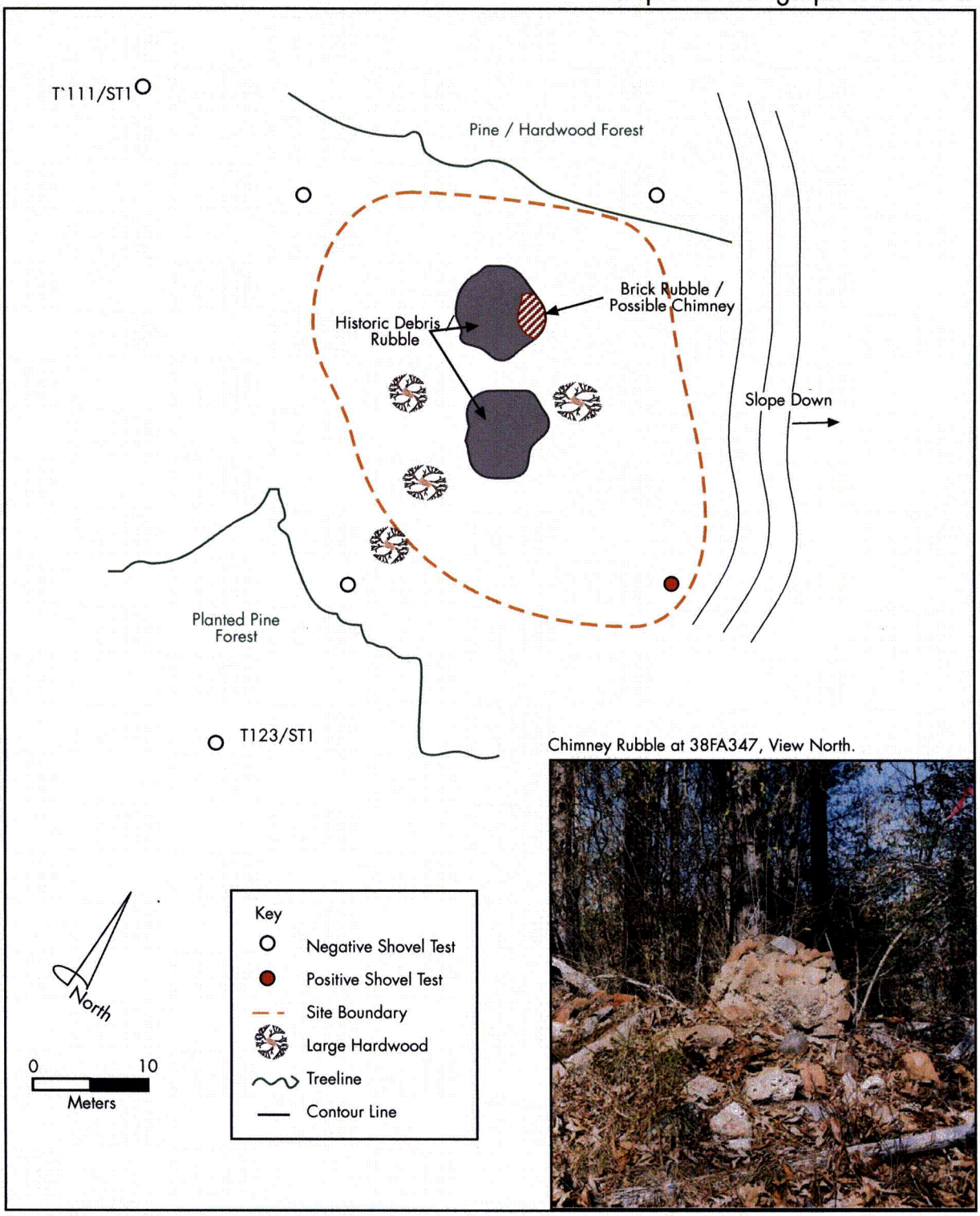
In total, 51 artifacts were collected. These artifacts include three fragments of amethyst color bottle glass (1880-1917), one wrought iron strap hinge (used for interior doors until the 1800s; used for barn doors until the 1900s), one iron S-hook, six fragments of aqua machine made bottle glass, and two fragments of cut common nails (1805 to present). A full list of artifacts can be found in Appendix A.

The artifacts collected and the rubble piles suggest a structure dating from the Nineteenth century into the early Twentieth century. The rubble piles appear to contain the remains of a chimney and this would further suggest that 38FA347 was a house, but the artifacts collected lack domestic household items such as medicine bottles and kitchenware. Historic maps do not show a house located in this area. 38FA347 could have been a large outbuilding of the type that required a flue chimney.

38FA347 is a highly disturbed historic building site. The area has been disturbed through erosion and logging, and the site area was generally exposed to clay subsoil. The rubble piles at the site were disarticulated as if the building had been razed and rubble perhaps pushed into these piles. Due to the high amount of disturbance in the area and the lack of intact deposits, 38FA347 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 22.

Map and Photograph of 38FA347



38FA348

38FA348 consists of four large stone piles that appear to be of historic origin. Based on surface inspection and shovel testing, the site is roughly circular and measures 32 meters by 26 meters (Figure 23). It is located at an altitude of 350 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Pacolet sandy loam with slopes of 10 – 25 percent. The site is located within a hardwood forest on the eastern side of the project area. The area is slightly sloped and located approximately 110 meters southwest of Mayo Creek. A rock outcropping is located 40 meters upslope to the south.

The site was discovered while walking transects in the area. Dead leaves covered the ground, but the piles were large enough to be visible without clearing the surface. There are four piles within the site. All four piles are moss covered and look to be cultural in origin although a natural rock outcropping is located 40 meters upslope.

Five shovel tests were placed in the area and all five were negative. The shovel tests exhibited a soil profile of 0 – 30 centimeters of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam over dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.

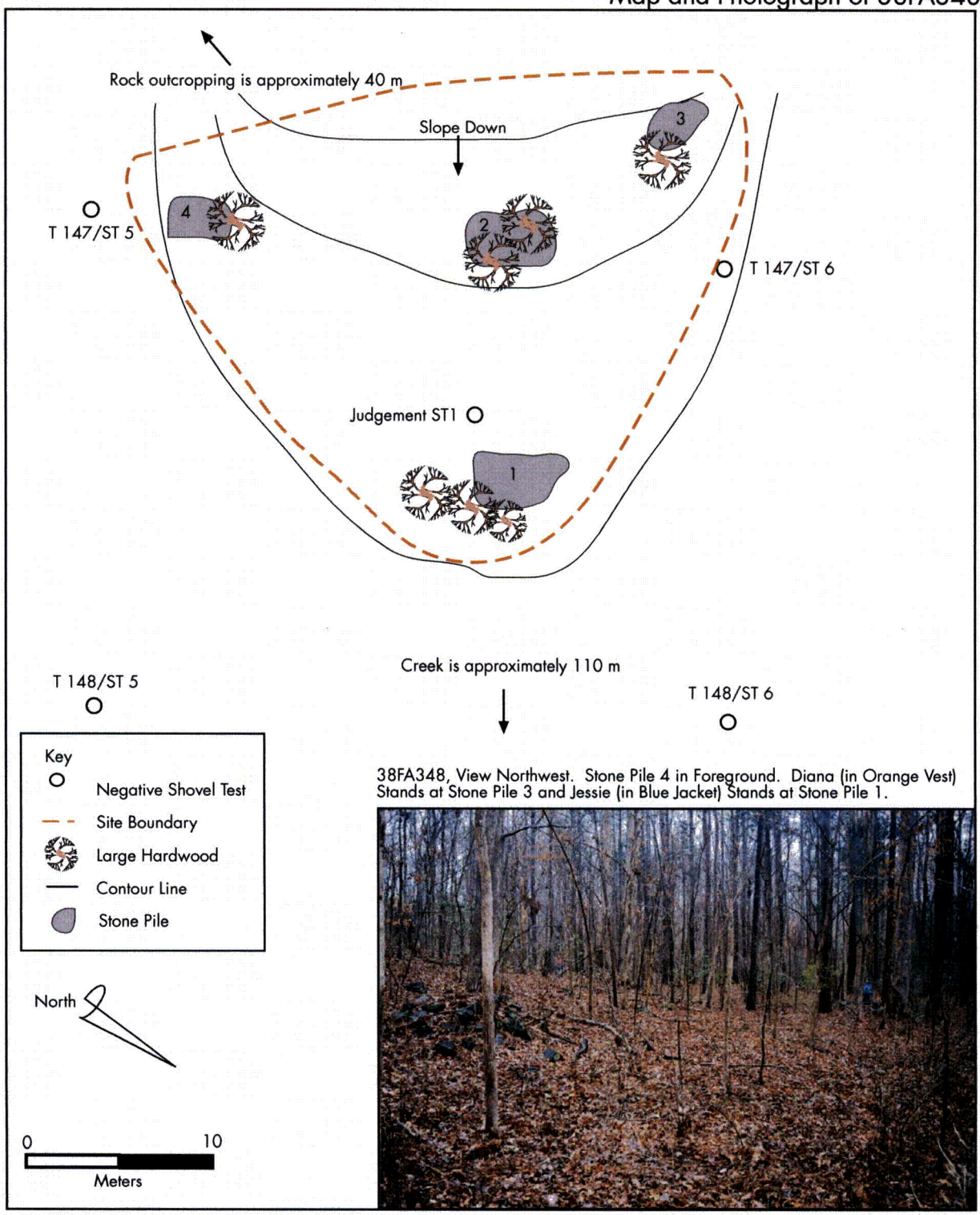
Stone piles found in this region can be of both prehistoric and historic origins. Ethnographic evidence indicates that prehistoric stone piles could have been used for burials (Adair 1775). By far, the most common reasons for historic stone piles are land clearing and collection of stone raw material for construction (Fish et al. 1978). Artifacts can provide no information in this instance because all shovel tests in the area were negative. Additionally, no artifacts were clearly visible within the rock piles.

These rock piles are large, one measuring roughly five meters by three meters. Most field clearing plies are smaller than this and would be located in an area that had been farmed. Site 38FA348 is located in a valley near Mayo Creek. The rocks are large and angular instead of flat. Therefore, they would not have been suitable for the construction of chimneys and foundations. These piles could consist of rejected stones from efforts to systematically collect local stone for the use in construction. All of the stone piles associated with historic house sites found during this survey, contained this type of stone.

Upon close inspection, one rock within Rock Pile 1 exhibited groove marks that could have been scored purposely as a survey marker of some kind, which might suggest that the piles existed at the time the mark was made (Figure 24). There is a rock outcropping roughly 40 meters upslope from the rock piles. Although no quarrying marks were clearly visible on this outcrop, it supports the idea that the piles below resulted from rock collection activities.

Figure 23.

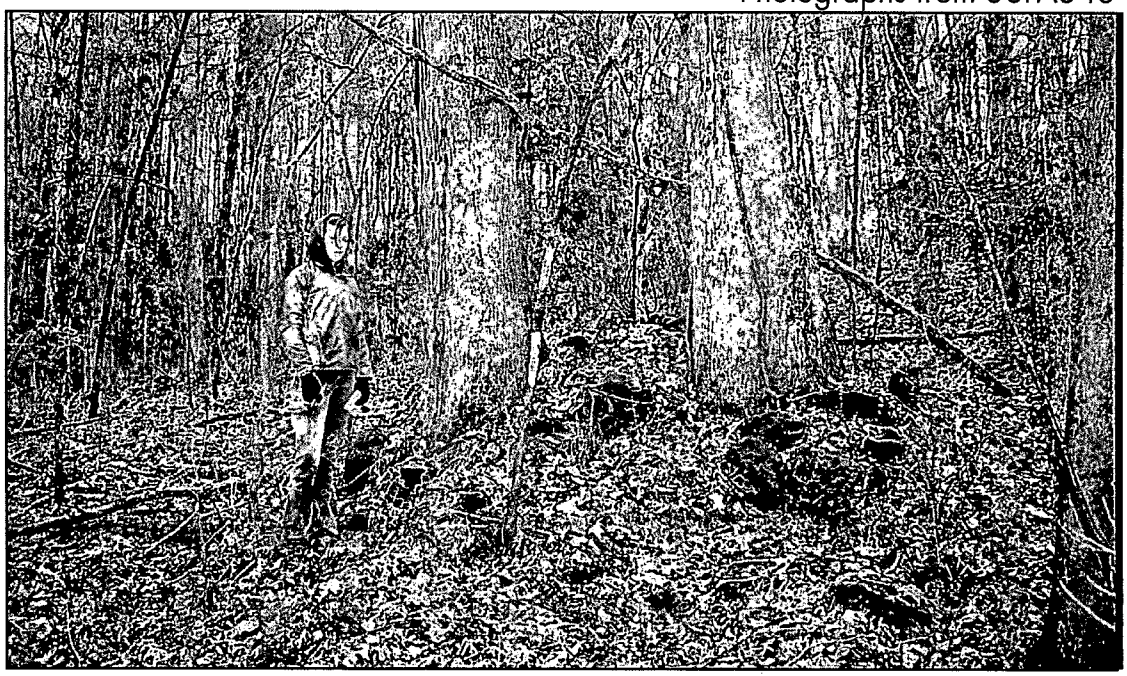
Map and Photograph of 38FA348



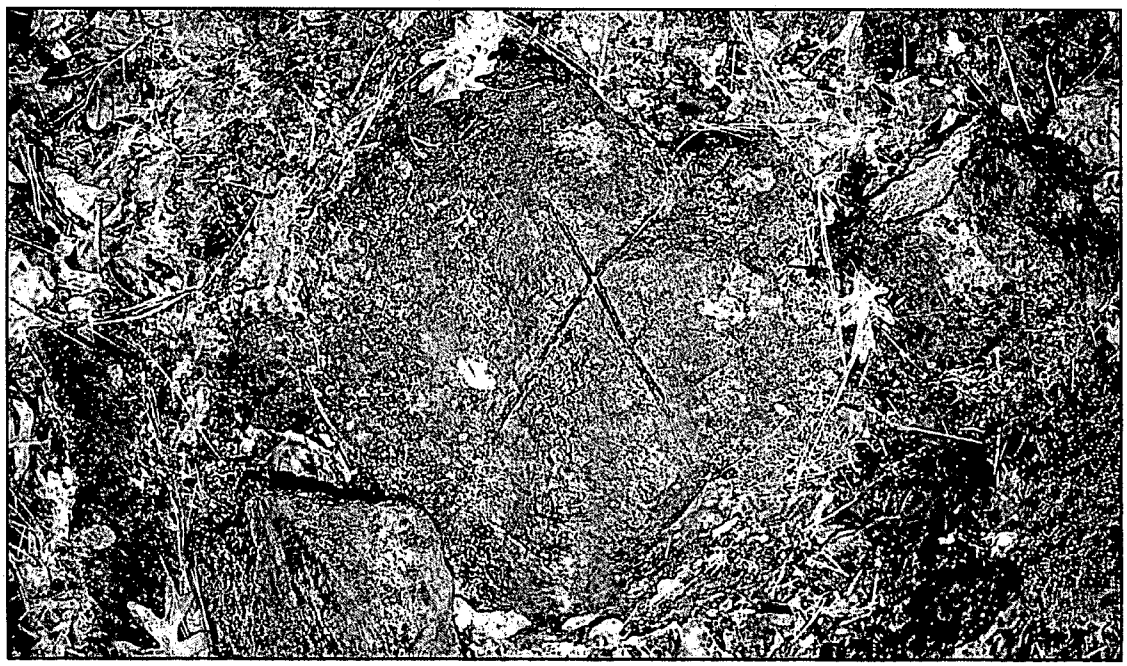
38FA348, View Northwest. Stone Pile 4 in Foreground. Diana (in Orange Vest) Stands at Stone Pile 3 and Jessie (in Blue Jacket) Stands at Stone Pile 1.

Figure 24.

Photographs from 38FA348



A. 38FA348, Rock Pile 2 (Jessie for Scale), View Southwest.



B. Marked Rock in Rock Pile 1.

Fairfield County has a long history of quarrying. The Anderson Quarry famously mined Winnsboro Blue Granite, the state rock of South Carolina. This type of rock was used to make buildings and monuments all over the United States (South Carolina Railroad Museum 2007). The rock piles in site 38FA348 appear to be this Blue Granite and therefore could well have been quarried.

38FA348 is well preserved and interesting, but does not fulfill any of the criteria for NRHP eligibility, nor does it offer potential for further research. It is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

38FA349

38FA349 is a historic tree carving. The site is limited to the tree and a circular area around the tree with a radius of five meters (Figures 25 and 26). It is located at an altitude of 250 feet AMSL. The soil in the site area is classified as Toccoa loam. The site can be found within a hardwood forest on the eastern bank of Mayo Creek. It is situated approximately 90 meters north of Parr Road and can by accessed via a dirt access road that branches off of Parr Road approximately 730 meters from the intersection of Parr Road and Highway 213. The site is located at the end of the dirt road directly to the west approximately 110 meters. Site 4, a prehistoric base camp, is approximately 50 meters east of the site.

The site was first spotted while digging shovel tests along the edge of Mayo Creek. The carving is located on a Beech tree and says "LHT MOV '33 CCC Camp LHT." No artifacts were collected and all shovel tests in the area were negative. Soil profiles within the shovel tests were 0 – 10 centimeters brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam, 11 – 20 centimeters strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam atop dusky red (10R 3/4) clay.

The carving on the tree refers to a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp that was stationed at Parr in 1933. The group was referred to as Company 441 and was composed of men from Spartanburg, Anderson, Cherokee, Union, Pickens, and Oconee Counties. The group was initially assembled at Fort Moultrie on May 20, 1933, but they were sent to Parr on June 13, 1933. Their work was primarily concerned with preventing the soil erosion, which plagued Fairfield and surrounding counties, but they also constructed roads and fought forest fires (McCutchen n.d.). A photograph of Company 441 pictures a man called Lucious H. Thomas. The 'LHT' in the carving could be a reference to Mr. Thomas. There is no evidence as to what the camp members were doing in the immediate area of the tree, but it is located only 90 meters from Parr Road and therefore the carving could have been made while the group was working on the road.

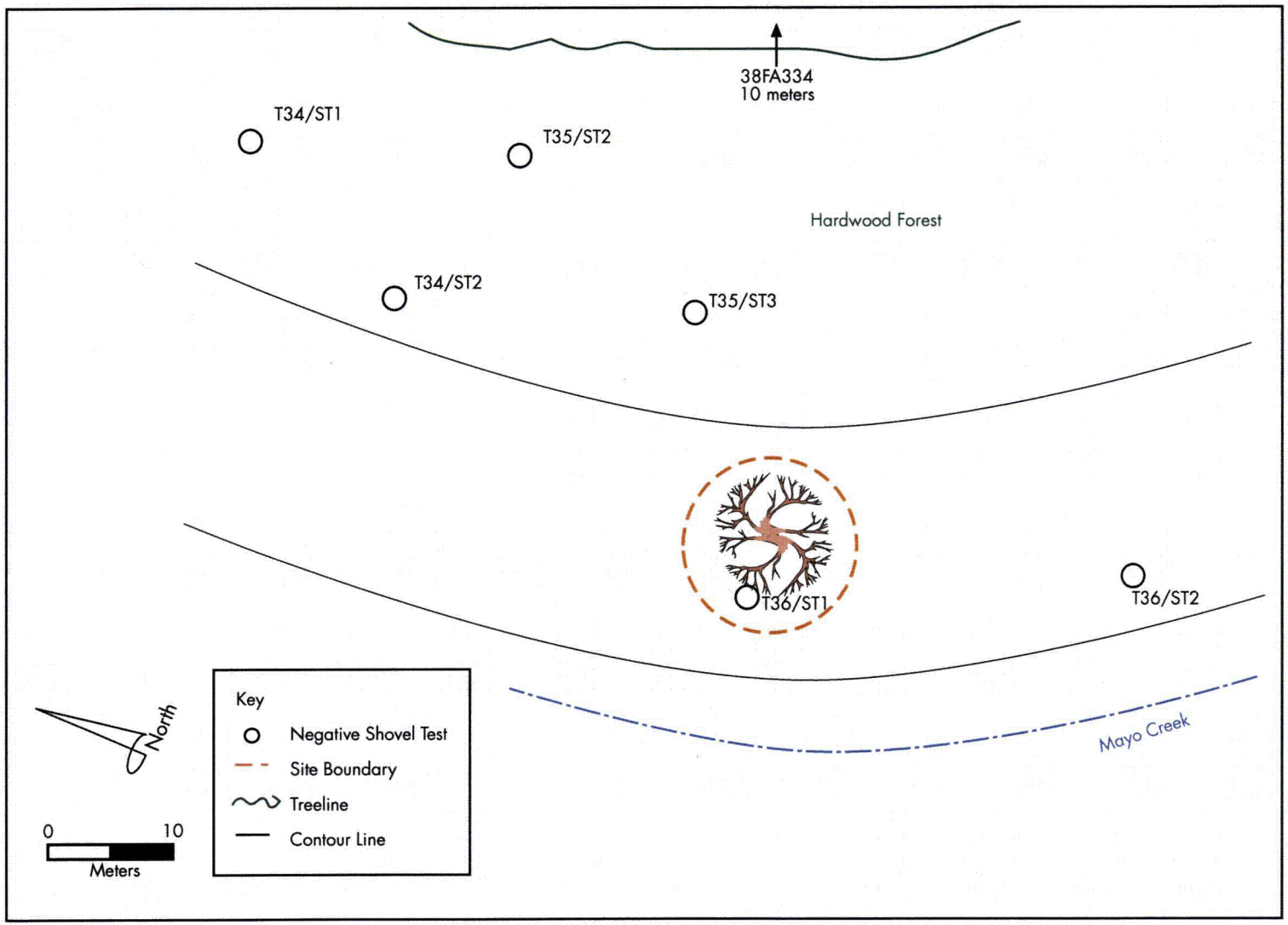


Figure 25.

Map of 38FA349

Figure 26.

Photograph of 38FA349

38FA349 is well preserved and has only been weathered by the elements and aging. The carving does document an important time in the history of Parr, so it is recommended that it be preserved for its natural life, if possible. However, because it is a living tree with a finite life span and does not meet Criteria A, B, C, or D of the NRHP, it is recommended as ineligible.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

38FA322

38FA322 is a multi-component site that R.S. Webb and Associates first recorded in 2006 during a 17.5-acre survey conducted prior to construction of a weather tower. R.S. Webb noted that the site contained Middle Archaic to Mississippian artifacts, as well as evidence of an early Nineteenth through middle Twentieth century occupation (2006). The site was thought to be the house site of General John Pearson, who is buried in a cemetery (38FA330) documented in New South's earlier report (Young 2006) and, later, occupied by subsequent owners. Our survey area was located outside of R.S. Webb's survey area and therefore we were able to expand the southern and western boundaries of 38FA322. New South's survey area was located south of the R.S. Webb survey and also included the area within the transmission line right of way.

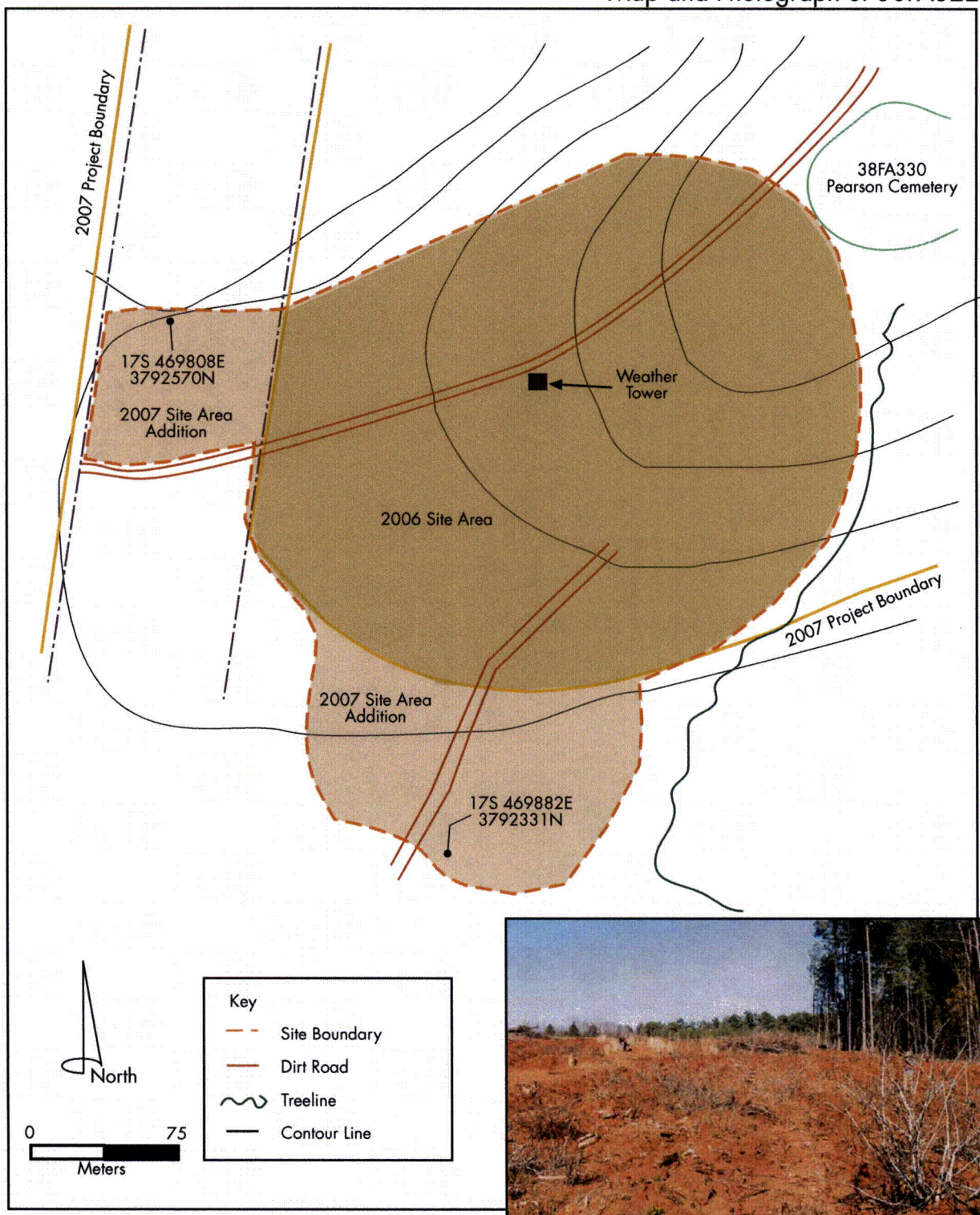
Due to recent logging, chisel plowing, and the construction of the weather tower, there is little vegetation present on the site. Grass is growing within the transmission line corridor and a hardwood/pine forest is located east of the site, but otherwise all areas immediately surrounding the site are cleared of vegetation and heavily disturbed to subsoil. Therefore, no shovel testing was attempted. Based on surface inspection New South Associates was able to expand the southern boundary by 100 meters and the western boundary by 75 meters (Figure 27). 38FA322 now measures 375 meters x 375 meters. It is located approximately 385 feet AMSL. The soil in the area is classified as Hiwassee sandy clay loam with slopes of two to six percent and six to ten percent.

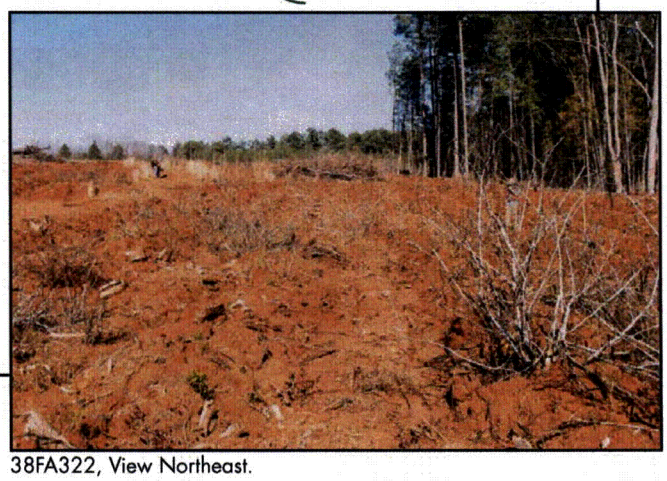
We encountered 38FA322 while surface inspecting the logged ridge to the south of the weather tower and the transmission line corridor to the southwest of the weather tower. A small amount of historic artifacts and a dense scatter of prehistoric lithics were found south of the weather tower. We initially referred to this area as Field Site 11. Within the transmission line corridor southwest of the weather tower we located a light historic artifact scatter. This concentration of artifacts was referred to as Field Site 14. Upon further inspection of maps we realized Field Sites 11 and 14 were part of 38FA322.

In total 103 artifacts were collected. Of these artifacts, 69 were historic and 24 were prehistoric. Historic artifacts included three cut common nails, one fragment of blue feather unscalloped impressed rim edgeware (1841 - 1857), and one fragment of plain whiteware with the rim embossed and scalloped (1930 - 1990).

Figure 27.

Map and Photograph of 38FA322





38FA322, View Northeast.

The prehistoric artifacts were all lithics and included four quartz interior flakes, one complete quartz Guilford point (Middle Archaic), one quartz Gypsy distal fragment (Early Woodland), three quartz scrapers, and one quartz Morrow Mountain I projectile point fragment (Middle Archaic). A full list of artifacts collected at the site can be found in Appendix A.

The 2006 survey determined that site 38FA322 was not eligible for the NRHP because the site was very disturbed and contained no intact archaeological deposits. The current survey adjusted the boundaries of the site, but did not reveal any new information that would change the previous NRHP recommendation. New South concurs with R.S. Webb's recommendation.

ISOLATED FINDS

In total, 24 isolated finds were collected during the survey. Table 2 contains a list of the isolated finds. The majority of the isolated finds recovered were found in surface contexts that were disturbed from logging or construction activities. Ten of the isolated finds were located within shovel tests, but bounding radial tests produced negative results in each case. Eligibility recommendations are not made for isolated finds unless an exceptional artifact is located. None of the isolated finds collected during this survey are exceptional and therefore do not warrant a recommendation for the NRHP.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the archaeological survey of areas of planned improvements within V.C. Summer Nuclear Station, 19 new archaeological sites (38FA331, 38FA332, 38FA333, 38FA334, 38FA335, 38FA336, 38FA337, 38FA338, 38FA339, 38FA340, 38FA341, 38FA342, 28FA343, 38FA344, 38FA345, 38FA346, 38FA347, 38FA348, and 38FA349), one previously recorded site (38FA322), and 24 isolated finds were recorded. All of the archaeological sites are recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP. They are all either highly disturbed or contain sparse deposits with low research potential. The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office does not generally make determinations of eligibility on isolated finds, unless they are unique or unusual circumstances, such as a single Paleoindian Clovis point recovered from a deep undisturbed context. However, New South recommends all of the isolated finds as ineligible for the NRHP.

Preservation is recommended for 38FA349, the historic tree carving. Because the carving is on a living tree with a finite life span and does not meet the requirements of Criteria A, B, C, or D it is not eligible for the NRHP. However, it does document an important time in the history of Parr and is should be preserved, if at all possible.

No additional work is recommended for the any of the archaeological sites and isolated finds.

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APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Specimen Catalog

County: Fairfield
State: South Carolina
Project: VC Summer Addendum

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
IF1	IF1	1	1	38FA00-IF1-1-1	Transect 4, STP	Surface	'On Dirt Road, Btwn ST 9 and 10'	2 (2.9g)	Sherdlet (Residual), (Pulled For PI)	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-1	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	3 (13.7g)	Albany Slipped Stoneware	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-2	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	4 (13.8g)	Amber Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-3	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	4 (7g)	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-4	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	3 (10.6g)	Aqua Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-5	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	3 (4.7g)	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-6	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (9.4g)	Bristol Slipped Stoneware	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-7	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	30 (25.1g)	Ceramic Gaming Piece, clay pigeon	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-8	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	7 (5.9g)	Clear Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-9	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (2.5g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass, molded glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-10	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	2 (49.1g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-11	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	4 (11.6g)	Cobalt Blue Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-12	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (4.4g)	Glass Decorative/Ornatmental Item	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-13	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (192.5g)	Handmade Brick	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-14	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (0.6g)	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass, Embossed letters. 'I'	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-15	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	2 (1.6g)	Light Green Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-16	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (163.4g)	Nuts	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-17	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	2 (2.3g)	Other Machine Made Bottle Glass	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-18	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	18 (59.8g)	Plain Whiteware, (1)handle fragment, (3)base fragments, (3)rims, (11)body	1/29/07

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State: South Carolina
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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-19	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (2.3g)	Polychrome Painted (Red, Black, Lt Blue, Lt Green, whiteware	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-20	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (1.4g)	Relief Ironstone, (1)rim	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-21	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	2 (52.9g)	Unidentified Porcelain, (1)rim/hotel china (1)base/footing	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-22	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (90.5g)	Wrench	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-23	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (81.6g)	Wrought Strap Hinge	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-24	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (0.7g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Flake - Biface Thinning, Complete	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-25	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (47.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Secondary, Complete	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	2	1	38FA331-1-26	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	On Dirt Road	1 (17.9g)	Rhyolite-Banded, Projectile Point/Knife, Savannah River, Fragment, distal end/point missing.	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	3	6	38FA331-6-1	Transect 10, STP 5	Level 0-5cm		1 (11.8g)	Amethyst Pharmaceutical Bottle, base only.	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	4	2	38FA331-2-1	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	'On Dirt Road, near ST 11'	1 (65.8g)	Molded Tumbler	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	4	2	38FA331-2-2	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	'On Dirt Road, near ST 11'	4 (169.2g)	Plain Ironstone	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	4	2	38FA331-2-3	Between Transect 9 / Transect 10, STP	Surface	'On Dirt Road, near ST 11'	1 (7.6g)	Plain Whiteware	1/29/07
Site 1	38FA331	5	7	38FA331-7-1	Transect 10, STP 4	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (2g)	2.1 To 2.19 Mm Flat Glass	1/29/07
n/a	N/A	6	n/a	N/A-n/a-1	Transect 18, STP 5	Surface	'3m North of STP, Natalie advised not to record as site or IF'	1 (87.1g)	Pepsi-Cola	1/30/07
n/a	N/A	6	n/a	N/A-n/a-2	Transect 18, STP 5	Surface	'3m North of STP, Natalie advised not to record as site or IF'	1 (380.3g)	Soft Drink Brand Name Bottles, Shivar	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-1	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	1 (0.1g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Complete	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-2	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	9 (11.8g)	Agate, Flake - Fragment, Fragment	1/30/07

Specimen Catalog

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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-3	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	1 (2.1g)	Agate, Flake - Primary, Fragment	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-4	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	1 (2.7g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Flake - Secondary, Fragment - Medial	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-5	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	2 (4.2g)	Agate, Flake - Secondary, Complete	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-6	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	1 (0.4g)	Agate, Flake - Tertiary, Complete	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-7	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	4 (8.2g)	Agate, Shatter, Complete	1/30/07
Site 3	38FA333	7	1	38FA333-1-8	Transect 22 / 23, STP	Surface	North of STP4 in Dirt Rd.	0 (1.6g)	Unidentified Shell, gastropod shell	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	8	8	38FA331-8-1	Transect 15, STP 4	Level 10cmbs		1 (4g)	Clear Bottle Glass	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	9	3	38FA331-3-1	Transect 15, STP 5	Surface	in dirt rd/plowed area	1 (12.2g)	Unidentified Porcelain	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	10	9	38FA331-9-1	Transect 15, STP 6	Level 10cmbs		1 (0.9g)	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	10	9	38FA331-9-2	Transect 15, STP 6	Level 10cmbs		1 (0.5g)	Clear Bottle Glass	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	10	9	38FA331-9-3	Transect 15, STP 6	Level 10cmbs		2 (3.8g)	Plain Whiteware, (1)base	1/30/07
Site 2	38FA332	11	1	38FA332-1-1	Transect 13, STP 5	Surface	in dirt rd/plowed area	2 (5.1g)	Plain Whiteware	1/30/07
Site 2	38FA332	12	2	38FA332-2-1	Transect 14, STP 6	Surface	in dirt rd/plowed area	1 (15.7g)	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass, '...ENSAR...'	1/30/07
Site 2	38FA332	12	2	38FA332-2-2	Transect 14, STP 6	Surface	in dirt rd/plowed area	1 (1.3g)	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	1/30/07
Site 2	38FA332	12	2	38FA332-2-3	Transect 14, STP 6	Surface	in dirt rd/plowed area	1 (35.9g)	Plain Ironstone	1/30/07
Site 2	38FA332	12	2	38FA332-2-4	Transect 14, STP 6	Surface	in dirt rd/plowed area	3 (17.4g)	Plain Whiteware, (1)rim, (2)body	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	13	4	38FA331-4-1	Transect 15, STP 4 +15M W	Surface	in field	1 (28.3g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass, complete bottle (height: 60.4mm), possible cosmetics container.	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	13	4	38FA331-4-2	Transect 15, STP 4 +15M W	Surface	in field	2 (37.3g)	Plain Ironstone	1/30/07
Site 1	38FA331	14	5	38FA331-5-1	Transect 16, STP 4 +15M W	Surface	in field	1 (6.5g)	Relief Ironstone	1/30/07
IF2	IF2	15	1	38FA00-IF2-1-1	NEAR Transect 31, STP	Surface		1 (1.7g)	Plain Ironstone	1/31/07

Specimen Catalog

County: Fairfield
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Project: VC Summer Addendum

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
IF2	IF2	15	1	38FA00-IF2-1-2	NEAR Transect 31, STP	Surface		1 (4.4g)	Quartz, Uniface, Complete	1/31/07
IF3	IF3	16	1	38FA00-IF3-1-1	NEAR Transect 31, STP	Surface		2 (1.8g)	Plain Whiteware	1/31/07
IF4	IF4	17	1	38FA00-IF4-1-1	NEAR Transect 31, STP	Surface		1 (0.3g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment - Proximal & Medial	1/31/07
IF6	IF6	18	1	38FA00-IF6-1-1	NEAR Transect 29/30 STransect 1, STP	Surface		1 (6.4g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Fragment - Medial	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-1	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		2 (5.4g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-2	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		10 (86.8g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment, All biface fragments	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-3	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		1 (108g)	Quartzite, Core, Complete	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-4	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		3 (1.6g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Biface Thinning	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-5	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		18 (16.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-6	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		3 (1.3g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Fragment	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-7	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		19 (15.6g)	Granite, Flake - Fragment	1/31/07

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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-8	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		2 (10.9g)	Quartz, Flake - Primary	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-9	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		1 (5.4g)	Rhyolite-Banded, Flake - Secondary	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-10	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		11 (54.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Secondary	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-11	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		1 (1.2g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Flake - Tertiary, Complete	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-12	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		22 (52.3g)	Quartz, Flake - Tertiary	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-13	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		1 (34.4g)	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Savannah River, Fragment - Proximal & Medial, (Pulled For PI)	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-14	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		1 (0.9g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Woodland Triangular, Complete, Triangular point, concave base, acute shoulders, (Pulled For PI)	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-15	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		1 (9.2g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Shatter	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-16	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		32 (138.6g)	Quartz, Shatter	1/31/07

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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-17	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		3 (11.5g)	Quartz, Uniface, Fragment	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	19	1	38FA334-1-18	'NEAR Transect 35/36, EASTransect OF MAYO CREEK', STP	Surface		3 (8.2g)	Sherdlet (Residual), (Pulled For PI)	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	20	2	38FA334-2-1	STP ' ATransect N500, E515 '	Level 10-30cmbs		1 (2g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment - Proximal & Medial	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	20	2	38FA334-2-2	STP ' ATransect N500, E515 '	Level 10-30cmbs		1 (20.9g)	Body Sherd, Plain Exterior, Unidentified, (Pulled For PI)	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	21	3	38FA334-3-1	STP ' ATransect N500, E485 '	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (7.8g)	Quartz, Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	1/31/07
Site 4	38FA334	21	3	38FA334-3-2	STP ' ATransect N500, E485 '	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (1.5g)	Sherdlet (Residual), (Pulled For PI)	1/31/07
IF5	IF5	22	1	38FA00-IF5-1-1	Transect 11, STP 21	Surface		1 (116g)	Bolts, Bolt and nut rusted together	1/30/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-1	Transect 39, STP	Surface		1 (10.1g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment - Distal & Medial	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-2	Transect 39, STP	Surface		2 (64g)	Quartz, Core	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-3	Transect 39, STP	Surface		1 (5.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-4	Transect 39, STP	Surface		2 (55.4g)	Unidentified Metamorphic, Projectile Point/Knife, Eroded, Late Archaic. Possibly one PPK and broken into 2 pieces. , (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-5	Transect 39, STP	Surface		2 (15g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-6	Transect 39, STP	Surface		4 (36.6g)	Quartz, Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-7	Transect 39, STP	Surface		1 (31.2g)	Rhyolite, Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-8	Transect 39, STP	Surface		2	Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Temper, Grit Inclusions, Eroded Exterior, Eroded Interior	2/2/07
Site 5	38FA335	23	1	38FA335-1-9	Transect 39, STP	Surface		1	Sherdlet (Residual)	2/2/07

Specimen Catalog

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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 5	38FA335	24	2	38FA335-2-1	Transect 39, STP 6	Level 0-5cm		1 (2.8g)	Rhyolite-Banded, Flake - Secondary	2/2/07
IF7	IF7	25	2	38FA00-IF7-2-1	Transect 41, STP 2	Level 30-50cmbs		1 (7.5g)	Body Sherd, Deptford Plain, (Pulled For Pl)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-1	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (4.9g)	Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-2	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (47.4g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass, early machine-made. Makers Mark: Diamond Shape, Base embossed: 'DESIGN PAT. D FEB 23-15' Diamond Glass Co. Since 1924. Toulouse, p. 550-551.	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-3	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (17.8g)	Misc. Ceramic Objects, Porcelain Base/footing Fragment. Possibly candlestick?	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-4	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (81.6g)	Perfume/Cosmetic Bottle, blue cobalt. embossed around top 'INGRAM'S SHAVING CREAM' embossed base: 'BOTTLE PAT D. No. 481953' Patented 9/6/1892 by Frederick Ingram http://patft.uspto.gov	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-5	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (28.2g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, neck/shoulder	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-6	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (88.3g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, Cobalt blue 'Milk of Magnesia' ' Rec'd in U.S.Patent Office Aug. 21, 1906. The Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Company Glenbrook, Conn	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-7	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (91.7g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, clear; indeterminant makers mark	2/2/07

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Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-8	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (140.2g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, Aqua Panelled Bottle 'Castoria//Chas H. Fletchers', Still in production from 1890's, Makers Mark P in circle: Pierce Glass Co. 1905-1917. Toulouse, 1972. p.412-413	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-9	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	6 (53.2g)	Plain Whiteware	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-10	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (7.5g)	Polychrome Decal On White Granite/Whiteware, gilded	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-11	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	5 (10.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	26	2	38FA336-2-12	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (45.2g)	Quartz, Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-1	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (1.5g)	Chinese Porcelain	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-2	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (50.8g)	Milk Glass Cosmetic Jar, Base embossed: 'Mentholatum' 'Reg. Trademark'	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-3	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (54.7g)	Nuts	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-4	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (102.1g)	Other Glass Bowl (Modern), A in an H Maker's Mark. Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. 1920-1964. Toulouse, 1972, p.239-240.	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-5	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (36g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, Base, embossed with C.W.I. incomplete, indeterminant.	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-6	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (56.2g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, N in a square maker's mark. Obear-Nester Glass Co.1915 to present.	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-7	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (27.5g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, neck/shoulder fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-8	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (9.1g)	Plain Whiteware	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-9	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (40g)	Diabase, Biface, Fragment, possible, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07

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Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-10	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (7.8g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-11	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (5.3g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 3, Unidentified, Fragment - Distal & Medial, poss. PP/K , (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-12	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (183.6g)	Quartz, Core, Complete, possible, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-13	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (70g)	Quartz, Core, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-14	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (1.1g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-15	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (98.2g)	Quartzite, Hammerstone, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-16	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (7.9g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	27	3	38FA336-3-17	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (243.2g)	Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-1	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (77.7g)	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass, Rectangular Base Fragment, Molded	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-2	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (98.8g)	Hob Skirted Coke Bottle, Base Fragment, embossed: 'Gastonia, NC'	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-3	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (8.3g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 2, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-4	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (5.5g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 3, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-5	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (78.5g)	Quartz, Core, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-6	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (6.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Core Rejuvination , Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-7	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	8 (10.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-8	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (2.4g)	Quartzite, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-9	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (2.9g)	Rhyolite-Banded, Flake - Interior, Complete	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	28	4	38FA336-4-10	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (725.5g)	Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/2/07

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Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-1	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (15.6g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass, embossed	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-2	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (27.7g)	Milk Glass Canning Seal, embossed: 'Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lined Cap'	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-3	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (154.9g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, Cobalt Blue. Embossed: 'Milk of Magnesia Reg'd in US Patent Office Aug. 21, 1906 the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Company Glenbrook, CONN.' Base embossed: 'M' Introduced ca. 1924. Fike, p. 141.	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-4	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (19.7g)	Plain Whiteware, red annular strip near base; base fragment of bowl;, partial maker's mark, indeterminant. Guy on horse.	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-5	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (14.4g)	Plain Whiteware	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-6	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (10.2g)	Transfer Printed Porcelain	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-7	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (62.8g)	Unidentified Porcelain, hotel ware	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	29	5	38FA336-5-8	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (13.8g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-1	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (8.8g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-2	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (79.4g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass, Base fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-3	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (25.9g)	Glass Activities Items, Graduated cylinder base fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-4	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (75.4g)	Glass Bottle Stopper	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-5	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (33.7g)	Green Machine Made Bottle Glass, base frag	2/2/07

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Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-6	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (75.6g)	Perfume/Cosmetic Bottle, cobalt blue noxema/ cold cream jar	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-7	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (28.1g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, amber, neck fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-8	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (25.9g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, neck/shoulder	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-9	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (82.7g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, light green. base embossed 'EMULS ANGIER"	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-10	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (26.8g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, H in diamond maker's mark. poss. A. H. Heisey Glass Co. Toulouse. p. 233-35, 260	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-11	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (107.3g)	Pharmaceutical Bottles, O in a square maker's mark, unidentified	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-12	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (42g)	Plain Whiteware	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-13	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (31.5g)	Porcelain Insulator	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-14	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (2.2g)	Screw Cap/Top, aluminum, small bottle	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-15	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (24.7g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-16	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (18.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-17	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (14g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Complete, possible point? or conveniently shaped rock, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-18	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (13.9g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain II, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	30	6	38FA336-6-19	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (21.7g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-1	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (10.3g)	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/2/07

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Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-2	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (4.5g)	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-3	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (37.3g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass, bottle neck, with plastic screw top	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-4	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (0.3g)	Cobalt Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-5	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (26.5g)	Unmeasured Flat Glass	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-6	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (51.1g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-7	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (3.5g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 3, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-8	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1 (0.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Complete	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-9	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	5 (39.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-10	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	2 (538.1g)	Hammerstone, possible, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-11	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	4 (50.1g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-12	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	3 (161.1g)	Unmodified Stone, gravel	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	31	7	38FA336-7-13	STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	9 (376.6g)	Quartzite, Unmodified Stone	2/2/07
Site 6	38FA336	32	1	38FA336-1-1	, STP	Surface	clear cut area parallel to T42	1	Machine Made Brick, stamped: 'SERVICE'	2/2/07
Site 9	38FA337	33	2	38FA337-2-1	Transect 43, STP 5	Level 5-15cmbs		8 (50.9g)	Body Sherd, Plain Exterior, Deptford Plain, (Pulled For PI)	2/2/07
IF20	IF20	34	2	38FA00-IF20-2-1	Transect 43, STP 16	Level 5-15cmbs		1	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/5/07
IF20	IF20	35	3	38FA00-IF20-3-1	Transect 44, STP 13	Level 10cmbs		1 (17.7g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment - Distal & Medial	2/5/07
Site 6	38FA336	36	8	38FA336-8-1	Transect 42, STP 13	Level 15cmbs	across rd from main portion of site	1 (2.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/5/07
IF21	IF21	37	2	38FA00-IF21-2-1	Transect 42, STP 21	Level 0-5cmbs		1 (0.2g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
IF21	IF21	38	3	38FA00-IF21-3-1	Transect 42, STP 21 +30MW	Level 0-5cmbs	across rd	1 (3.1g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07

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Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (10.1g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Morrow Mountain II, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (474.5g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Core - Multidirectional, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (0.8g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	37 (209.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (1.8g)	Rhyolite-Banded, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (26.8g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Flake - Interior, Complete	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (10.9g)	Quartz, Flake - Secondary, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (176.4g)	Quartzite, Hammerstone, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (12g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Complete	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (9.4g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Fragment, tip missing, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (4.3g)	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain II, Complete	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-12	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (13.3g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain II, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-13	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (5.9g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Complete, drill?, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-14	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (10.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Fragment - Proximal & Medial, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07

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Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-15	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	5 (75.9g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-16	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (75.9g)	Shatter	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-17	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (14.4g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	39	1	38FA338-1-18	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	13 (174g)	Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	3 (38.2g)	Quartz, Biface	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	12 (5.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	19 (25g)	Quartz, Flake - Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	39 (110.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (5.7g)	Quartz, Flake - Primary	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	15 (58.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Secondary	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	26 (83.6g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	40	2	38FA338-2-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (11.3g)	Quartz, Uniface	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Plain Whiteware, Edgeware/rim embossed and scalloped.	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	41	Polychrome Decal On White Granite/Whiteware	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	6	Quartz, Biface	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	0	Quartz, Core	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	3	Quartz, Flake - Fragment	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Coastal Plain, Chert, Flake - Fragment	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/5/07

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Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Fragment, Part of base and tip broken off. Impact fracture distal end. Archaic., (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Gypsy, Fragment - Distal & Medial, Possible Gypsy. Base broken off.	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Fragment - Proximal & Medial, Possible Morrow Mountain I.	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	41	1	38FA322-1-12	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2	Plain Whiteware	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	4	Quartz, Biface	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Preform	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Fragment - Proximal & Medial, tip missing, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	3	Quartz, Scraper	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 11	38FA322	42	2	38FA322-2-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1	Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	43	3	38FA338-3-1	STP	Surface	found down slope	1 (8.3g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07

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IF22	IF22	44	2	38FA00-IF22-2-1	Transect 48, STP 7	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (19.5g)	Coal	2/6/07
IF22	IF22	44	2	38FA00-IF22-2-2	Transect 48, STP 7	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (272.7g)	Horseshoe	2/6/07
IF22	IF22	44	2	38FA00-IF22-2-3	Transect 48, STP 7	Level 0-10cmbs		3 (9.9g)	Modern Mortar	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-1	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	7 (6.7g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-2	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (12.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Core Rejuvination , Complete	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-3	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	10 (54.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-4	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (1.3g)	Grey Fossiliferous, Chert, Flake Interior, Complete	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-5	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (25.7g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Fragment - Distal, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-6	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (8g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-7	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (8g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain II, Fragment - Distal & Medial, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-8	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	7 (69.2g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	45	4	38FA339-4-9	Transect 51, STP BTransect WN 11 AND 16	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (54.1g)	Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	46	1	38FA339-1-1	Transect 50, STP 12	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (235.5g)	Quartzite, Hammerstone, Complete, mend, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07

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Site 13	38FA339	47	2	38FA339-2-1	Transect 50, STP 13	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (3.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	47	2	38FA339-2-2	Transect 50, STP 13	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (12.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	47	2	38FA339-2-3	Transect 50, STP 13	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (8.2g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	48	3	38FA339-3-1	Transect 50, STP 14	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (14.3g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 2, Complete	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	48	3	38FA339-3-2	Transect 50, STP 14	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (0.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Secondary, Complete	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	48	3	38FA339-3-3	Transect 50, STP 14	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (0.9g)	Quartz, Shatter, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	49	1	38FA322-1-1	STP	Surface	transmission line area	2 (4g)	Fragment Cut Common Nail	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	49	1	38FA322-1-2	STP	Surface	transmission line area	7 (287.9g)	Porcelain Insulator	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	49	1	38FA322-1-3	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (14.1g)	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	49	1	38FA322-1-4	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (5.1g)	Unscalloped Impressed Rim Edgeware, blue feather	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	49	1	38FA322-1-5	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (15.7g)	Wire Reinforced Glass	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-1	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (13.7g)	All Other Metal Hooks, screw hook	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-2	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (3g)	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-3	STP	Surface	transmission line area	3 (11.8g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-4	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (15.4g)	Fragment Cut Common Nail	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-5	STP	Surface	transmission line area	2 (26.9g)	Light Green Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-6	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (47.6g)	Other Clay Tile, red earthenware	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-7	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (36.5g)	Porcelain Insulator	2/6/07
Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-8	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (92.5g)	Strap Iron/Metal	2/6/07

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Site 14	38FA322	50	2	38FA322-2-9	STP	Surface	transmission line area	1 (3.5g)	Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	2/6/07
Site 10	38FA338	51	4	38FA338-4-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (2g)	Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	51	4	38FA338-4-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (9.2g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 3, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	51	4	38FA338-4-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	4 (59.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	51	4	38FA338-4-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (197.4g)	Unmodified Stone	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (19.7g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Biface, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (10.8g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (1.9g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 3, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	17 (20.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (27g)	Quartz, Flake - Core Rejuvination , Complete	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	38 (170.3g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	4 (11g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (18.4g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Projectile Point/Knife, Fragment - Distal & Medial, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (4.8g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Projectile Point/Knife, Fragment - Proximal, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (3.5g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Projectile Point/Knife, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (10.8g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain II, Complete	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	52	5	38FA338-5-12	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (22.5g)	Quartzite, Unmodified Stone	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (1.8g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07

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Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (3.9g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (7.5g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 3, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	30 (24.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (0.4g)	Chert, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (0.8g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Indeterminant, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	3 (17.5g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	27 (111.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (10.6g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Complete, pentagonal, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (10.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	53	6	38FA338-6-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	11 (39.1g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (409.9g)	Horseshoe	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (9.9g)	Plain Whiteware	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (66.5g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment, possible?, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	10 (14.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	10 (83.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (3.5g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/6/07
Site 13	38FA339	54	6	38FA339-6-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	3 (95.5g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/6/07
Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (25.5g)	Iron Oxide, Concretions, (Discarded)	2/5/07

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Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (1.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (62.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (12.5g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (3.8g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	4 (18.5g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/5/07
Site 10	38FA338	55	7	38FA338-7-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (118.6g)	Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/5/07
IF8	IF8	56	1	38FA00-IF8-1-1	Transect 43, STP 36	Surface		1 (0.2g)	Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	2/7/07
IF9	IF9	57	2	38FA00-IF9-2-1	Transect 43, STP 22	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (22.1g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Complete, preform?, (Pulled For PI)	2/7/07
IF9	IF9	57	2	38FA00-IF9-2-2	Transect 43, STP 22	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (0.8g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Complete	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (209g)	Railroad Spike	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (7.3g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (30.7g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (12.7g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 2, Complete	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	24 (40.4g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	6 (17.9g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Interior	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	18 (165.7g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (23.2g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Flake - Secondary	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (14.4g)	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Beaver Lake, Complete	2/7/07

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Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (7.2g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Complete	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	6 (48.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Complete	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-12	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (9.7g)	Coastal Plain, Chert, Projectile Point/Knife, Kirk Notched, Fragment - Proximal	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-13	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	3 (48.6g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Savannah River, Fragment - Proximal	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-14	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (7.9g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Fragment - Proximal	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-15	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (23.4g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Projectile Point/Knife, Savannah River, Complete	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-16	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (5.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, White Springs, Complete	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	58	1	38FA340-1-17	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	8 (37.8g)	Other , Pottery? Wattle/daub?, (Pulled For PI)	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	59	4	38FA340-4-1	Transect 53, STP 21	Level 10cmbs		1 (2.7g)	Body Sherd, Eroded Exterior, Eroded Interior, Unidentified, (Pulled For PI)	2/7/07
Site 13	38FA339	60	5	38FA339-5-1	Transect 52, STP 14	Surface		1 (33.2g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Complete, (Pulled For PI)	2/6/07
Site 15	38FA340	61	2	38FA340-2-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (542.1g)	Rhyolite, Axe - Chipped, Eroded	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	61	2	38FA340-2-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (357g)	Quartzite, Unmodified Stone, (Discarded)	2/7/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (16.4g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 2, Fragment	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	4 (7.9g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	27 (46.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/8/07

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Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	26 (133.5g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	5 (127.1g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Secondary	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (51.6g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Elora, Fragment - Proximal	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (19.4g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Ledbetter, Fragment - Proximal & Medial	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (12.5g)	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Palmer, Complete	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-9	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (14.5g)	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Fragment - Proximal & Medial	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-10	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	4 (48.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Fragment	2/8/07
Site 15	38FA340	62	3	38FA340-3-11	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	24 (140.5g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/8/07
IF10	IF10	63	1	38FA00-IF10-1-1	Between Transect 57 AND Transect 58, STP	Surface	creek bed	1 (83.4g)	Plain Whiteware, Cup Fragment	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-1	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		2 (80.3g)	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-2	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (11.9g)	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-3	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (7.5g)	Milk Glass Canning Seal	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-4	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (45.9g)	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass, neck frag	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-5	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		16 (195.9g)	Plain Whiteware	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-6	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (10.4g)	Plain Whiteware, stamped, green	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-7	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (1g)	Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stippled Trans. Print	2/8/07

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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-8	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (1.5g)	Toy Porcelain Dishes (Tea Set), dish	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-9	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		2 (75g)	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	64	1	38FA341-1-10	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		4 (17.7g)	Unidentified Porcelain	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	65	2	38FA341-2-1	NEAR 62, STP	Surface		1 (491.7g)	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware, Base Frag	2/8/07
Site 16	38FA341	66	3	38FA341-3-1	Transect 60, STP 1	Level 0-2cmbs		1 (4.3g)	Plain Whiteware	2/8/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-1	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (51.1g)	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-2	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (26.2g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-3	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	2 (2.8g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-4	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	6 (2.9g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-5	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (4.6g)	Crystal Quartz, Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-6	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	13 (55.7g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-7	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (7.8g)	Rhyolite, Projectile Point/Knife, Beaver Lake, Complete	2/9/07
Site 17	38FA342	67	1	38FA342-1-8	STP	Surface	clear cut ridge	5 (78.9g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/9/07
Site 18	38FA343	68	1	38FA343-1-1	STP	Surface	graded area	1 (0.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/9/07
Site 18	38FA343	68	1	38FA343-1-2	STP	Surface	graded area	1 (8.6g).	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain II, Complete	2/9/07
Site 18	38FA343	68	1	38FA343-1-3	STP	Surface	graded area	1 (3.4g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Fragment - Proximal	2/9/07
IF11	IF11	69	1	38FA00-IF11-1-1	Transect 63, STP 1	Surface	clear cut ridge	1 (7.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior, Fragment	2/8/07

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County: Fairfield
State: South Carolina
Project: VC Summer Addendum

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
IF12	IF12	70	1	38FA00-IF12-1-1	Transect 68, STP BTransect WN 3 AND 4	Surface	planted pine forest	1 (29.5g)	Quartzite, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment, (Pulled For PI)	2/9/07
IF13	IF13	71	1	38FA00-IF13-1-1	Transect 67, STP 6	Surface	planted pine forest	1 (10.2g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Fragment - Distal & Medial, (Pulled For PI)	2/9/07
IF14	IF14	72	2	38FA00-IF14-2-1	Transect 69, STP 4	Surface , Level 10cmbs	pine forest	1 (3.3g)	Body Sherd, Plain Exterior, Deptford Plain, (Pulled For PI)	2/9/07
Site 19	38FA344	73	1	38FA344-1-1	NEAR Transect 75, STP	Surface		23 (40.7g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/12/07
Site 19	38FA344	73	1	38FA344-1-2	NEAR Transect 75, STP	Surface		2 (81.2g)	Quartz, Flake - Core Rejuvination	2/12/07
Site 19	38FA344	73	1	38FA344-1-3	NEAR Transect 75, STP	Surface		7 (74.9g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/12/07
Site 19	38FA344	73	1	38FA344-1-4	NEAR Transect 75, STP	Surface		4 (20g)	Body Sherd, Stamped, Check Exterior, Deptford Linear Check Stamped, (Pulled For PI)	2/12/07
Site 19	38FA344	74	2	38FA344-2-1	STP JUDGEMENTransect AL 1	Level 10cmbs	transmission line area	4	Unmodified Stone, discarded	2/12/07
Site 20	38FA345	75	3	38FA345-3-1	Transect 82, STP 22	Surface	graded area	1 (0.3g)	Dolomite, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	75	3	38FA345-3-2	Transect 82, STP 22	Surface	graded area	1 (2.6g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Complete, Triangular	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	76	2	38FA345-2-1	Transect 81, STP 20 +10MW	Surface	graded area	3 (13g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	76	2	38FA345-2-2	Transect 81, STP 20 +10MW	Surface	graded area	1 (7.3g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Complete	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-1	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		1 (25g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 1, Fragment	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-2	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		3 (52.8g)	Quartz, Biface - Stage 2, Fragment	2/13/07

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County: Fairfield
State: South Carolina
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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-3	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		1 (13.4g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Biface - Stage 2, Fragment	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-4	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		25 (43.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-5	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		6 (19.3g)	Rhyolite, Flake - Interior	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-6	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		15 (150.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-7	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		1 (17.5g)	Rhyolite Tuff, Projectile Point/Knife, Swannanoa, Complete	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-8	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		1 (13.1g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Guilford, Fragment - Proximal	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-9	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		2 (11.4g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Fragment	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-10	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		1 (8.8g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Morrow Mountain I, Fragment	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	77	1	38FA345-1-11	BTransect WN Transect 82 AND 81, STP	Surface		4 (40g)	Quartz, Shatter	2/13/07
Site 20	38FA345	78	4	38FA345-4-1	Transect 82, STP 23	Surface		1 (0.4g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning	2/13/07
IF15	IF15	79	1	38FA00-IF15-1-1	STP BTransect WN 6 AND 7	Surface	in road	1 (121.3g)	Horseshoe	2/13/07
IF23	IF23	80	3	38FA00-IF23-3-1	Transect 82, STP 16	Level 10cmbs		1	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, weight: <0.1	2/13/07
IF23	IF23	81	4	38FA00-IF23-4-1	Transect 82, STP 16 +15MN	Level 0-10cmbs		3	Unmodified Stone, discarded	2/13/07
IF23	IF23	82	2	38FA00-IF23-2-1	Transect 82, STP 16 +15MN + 15ME	Surface , Level 0-10cmbs		2	Unmodified Stone, discarded	2/13/07
Site 22	38FA346	83	1	38FA346-1-1	Transect 103, STP 13	Surface		3 (12.7g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/15/07

Specimen Catalog

County: Fairfield
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Project: VC Summer Addendum

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 22	38FA346	83	1	38FA346-1-2	Transect 103, STP 13	Surface		1 (27.3g)	Quartz, Preform, Complete	2/15/07
IF16	IF16	84	2	38FA00-IF16-2-1	Transect 107, STP 6	Level 10cmbs		1 (0.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Complete	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-1	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (58.4g)	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass, molded bowl fragment	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-2	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	2 (108g)	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-3	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	4 (131.8g)	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass, mason jar	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-4	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	17	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-5	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	2 (24.6g)	Fragment Cut Common Nail	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-6	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	4 (100.2g)	Green Machine Made Bottle Glass, Embossed base 'V' Ball Mason Jar	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-7	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (8.2g)	Non-Electrical Wire	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-8	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	2 (27.6g)	Unidentified Wire Nail	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	85	1	38FA347-1-9	Transect 109, STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (12.5g)	Wrought Strap Hinge	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	86	2	38FA347-2-1	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (237.7g)	All Other Metal Hooks, Iron S Hook	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	86	2	38FA347-2-2	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	2 (29.8g)	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	86	2	38FA347-2-3	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	8 (101.6g)	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	86	2	38FA347-2-4	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (23.3g)	Other Glass Tableware, molded bowl, clear glass	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	86	2	38FA347-2-5	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (143.1g)	Spike	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	86	2	38FA347-2-6	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	2 (44.9g)	Washer, Lock Washers	2/15/07

Specimen Catalog

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Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Provenience Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
Site 23	38FA347	87	3	38FA347-3-1	STP 1	Surface	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (389.5g)	Bottle Glass, 2-Piece Hinged Mold Base, Amber bottle glass, embossed,:'BEVERAGES MADE FROM CELEBRATED BUFFALO LICK SPRINGS WATER REGISTERED'	2/15/07
Site 23	38FA347	88	4	38FA347-4-1	STP 15ME OF SITransect E 23	Level 10cmbs	wooded area in West side of PA	1 (25.2g)	Machine Made Brick	2/15/07
IF17	IF17	89	1	38FA00-IF17-1-1	Transect 125, STP BTransect WN 3 AND 4	Surface		1 (6g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Fragment - Distal, (Pulled For P!)	2/16/07
IF24	IF24	90	1	38FA00-IF24-1-1	NEAR Transect 140, STP	Surface	in transmission line area	2 (6.9g)	Quartz, Flake - Interior	2/20/07
IF24	IF24	90	1	38FA00-IF24-1-2	NEAR Transect 140, STP	Surface	in transmission line area	0 (147g)	Dolomite, Unmodified Stone, discarded	2/20/07
IF18	IF18	91	2	38FA00-IF18-2-1	Transect 142, STP 2	Level 0-20cmbs		1 (5.9g)	Plain Whiteware	2/20/07
IF19	IF19	92	2	38FA00-IF19-2-1	Transect 143, STP 1	Level 0-10cmbs		1 (0.6g)	Quartz, Flake - Biface Thinning, Fragment	2/20/07

Summary of All National Register Listed Properties in Ten Counties to be Affected by Transmission Line Rights of Ways Associated with

Improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Fairfield County, South Carolina

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES
PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

Summary of All National Register Listed Properties in Ten Counties to Be Affected By Transmission Line Right of Ways Associated with Improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station

Fairfield County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

Tetra Tech NUS • 900 Trail Ridge Road • Aiken, SC 29803

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 1534 Leesburg Road • Columbia, SC 29209

Natalie P. Adams – Principal Investigator and Co-Author

Sadhana Singh – Researcher and Co-Author

June 6, 2007

New South Associates Technical Report 1468

ABSTRACT

This report provides summaries of all National Register listed properties in Calhoun, Chester, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Hampton, Lancaster, Lexington, Orangeburg, and Richland Counties, South Carolina. Transmission line right of ways associated with improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station will likely traverse these counties, although no alignments have yet been chosen.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of all National Register listed properties in Bamberg, Calhoun, Chester, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Hampton, Lancaster, Lexington, Orangeburg, and Richland Counties, South Carolina. Transmission line right of ways associated with improvements at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station will traverse these counties, although no alignments have yet been chosen.

The descriptions of each of these National Register listing are largely taken from summaries provided on the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's website. Mr. Richard Sidebottom of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was instrumental in that regard. Additional information was incorporated when determined helpful. In total, there are 353 properties listed on the National Register in these counties: Calhoun (16), Chester (17), Colleton (9), Dorchester (12), Fairfield (42), Hampton (8), Lancaster (22), Lexington (56), Orangeburg (35), and Richland (136). Of these properties, eight have National Historic Landmark status. They include Middleton Place (Dorchester County), Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster County Jail, the Mills Building of the South Carolina State Hospital (Richland County), the Robert Mills House aqua Ainsley Hall House (Richland County), First Baptist Church (Richland County), South Carolina State House (Richland County), and Chapelle Administration Building at Allen University (Richland County).

II. NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

CALHOUN COUNTY

BUYCK'S BLUFF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

This site is significant to the archaeology of South Carolina. Spanning some ten thousand years, it contains a complete sequence of human occupation beginning with Paleoindian, continuing through the Archaic and Woodland Periods, and terminating with the Mississippian Period. Human behavioral activities at the site were very diverse, though in general terms, Buyck's Bluff probably served as a base camp through most of its occupation. The lithic tool industry is varied, with a wide array of lithic raw materials being used, including fossiliferous chert from the base of the bluff. There is also diversification in the ceramics present. Additionally, the colluvial structure of the site has buried archaeological materials to a depth of thirty-six inches, thus preserving undisturbed strata. Because of the extensive human occupation represented by its relatively deep stratigraphy, the site can be expected to yield important chronological information about the central Congaree River basin and, perhaps, on central South Carolina as a whole. The site may also contain sufficiently preserved intrasite patterning to interpret such things as division of labor, processing activities, social organization, residence patterns, and population sizes. Listed in the National Register May 4, 1979.

CALHOUN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The courthouse was built in 1913 and designed by renowned South Carolina architect William Augustus Edwards. It is a two-story brick, Georgian Revival building with a colossal Doric portico on the south elevation. The tetra style portico projects from a central three-bay entrance pavilion. The columns of the portico are of stuccoed brick with the proportion and detail of the Greek Doric order: no bases, the diameter broad in relation to the height, and annulets on the lower part of each capital echinus. The entablatures of the portico are executed in wood. It consists of a bipartite architrave, followed by a Doric frieze, with alternating triglyphs and metopes. A taenia beneath the triglyphs features wooden guttae. A cupola at the crest of the hipped roof is octagonal, painted white, with open arcaded sides, an entablature, and an octagonal dome of pointed profile, sheathed in metal and crowned with a wind vane. The cross-axis plan courthouse was built to serve the newly formed Calhoun County, named for South Carolina Statesman John C. Calhoun. The Calhoun County Courthouse occupies a full block, with a war memorial monument and a flagpole sharing the tree-shaded grounds. Interior details are restricted to the courtroom, where they are used to reinforce the authority of the judge, as representative of Law, Order, Justice, and Calhoun County. Listed in the National Register October 30, 1981.

CALHOUN COUNTY LIBRARY

As one of St. Matthews' oldest buildings, the Calhoun County Library is significant for its pleasing Greek revival architectural proportions and its creative use as a public library and museum. The one-story, medium-gabled white clapboard structure was originally built in 1877 as a residence and has been adapted for use since 1949 as a county library. The front façade features a three-bay, square-columned entrance porch, and extending from the left and right wings are two smaller porches of similar design that enhance the building's symmetry. An L-shaped porch with unadorned square columns extends across the left elevation, a portion of which has been enclosed to meet additional space requirements of the library. The main entrance is a four-panel double-door with sidelights and fanlight that fill the library's reading room with abundant natural light. The building sits on a spacious lot near the center of St. Matthews in the original residential district. It overlooks the rail line that was essential to the town's agricultural economy in its formative years. It is an excellent example of the adaptive use of a residential structure in an increasingly commercial district. Listed in the National Register May 29, 1975.

CHEROKEE PATH, STERLING LAND GRANT

In 1704, George Sterling received a proprietary land grant for 570 acres of land along Ox Creek (today called Lyon's Creek). It was in an unpopulated section of South Carolina, and Sterling became one of the area's first white settlers in what was to become Orangeburg District and later Calhoun County. Sterling died in 1706, but his daughter Mary Russell and her husband Charles built a plantation along Ox Creek. Unfortunately no records indicate the exact location of the house or its date of destruction. This plantation was often a stopping place for Native Americans and other travelers along the Cherokee Path, an important Native American trading route that crossed Sterling's land.

Originally, the Cherokee Path was an Indian footpath leading from Charles Towne to the Cherokee territory in South Carolina, across the Appalachian Mountains, and into the valley of the Little Tennessee River. As white settlers began to develop a more extensive trade with the Indians, the Path developed into a larger trading route. The Cherokee Path crosses the entire state of South Carolina, and many modern highways. Most notably, I-26 follows the route of the Path. Calhoun County is one of the few counties in the state where portions of the original path remain visible. Two acres, crossed by the Cherokee Path, is the portion of the Sterling land nominated to the Register. The site of the grant itself is a deserted, overgrown field, dotted with scattered trees. The path is noted as a prominent route of exploration and transportation during the eighteenth century. Listed in the National Register May 13, 1976.

COL. J. A. BANKS HOUSE

The Colonel J.A. Banks house was built ca.1893 as a residence for South Carolina State Representative and State Senator Col. J. A. Banks, and rebuilt in 1909-1910. According to an early photograph, the original house was one-story with a gable roof, two interior chimneys, and a porch spanning the breadth of the façade. With the 1909-1910 remodeling, the house took its present form. The house is significant both as a free interpretation of Classical and Victorian elements, and for its association with a locally prominent individual. This unique house was composed in the exuberant fashion common in the early twentieth century. The building

incorporates certain features of the residual Queen Anne style - the asymmetrical plan, the variegated roofline, and multiple textures. Significant architectural features include: two Neo-Classical colossal Corinthian porticos; the juxtaposition of the colossal order with the lesser Ionic order on the façade; the concave recess of the second floor façade balcony, in response to the convex colossal portico; the gable pediments with Palladian windows; the elliptical arch of the stair hall; and the original leaded and beveled windows and mirrors. Two one-story, weather boarded outbuildings are included in the nominated property: a fowl house and a workshop. Listed in the National Register January 24, 1980.

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER HOUSE

The Dantzler House is the oldest standing residence in St. Matthews. It is an excellent representative of Southern antebellum summerhouse construction and has been worthily adapted as a permanent residence. This one-story raised cottage with truncated, hipped roof was constructed ca.1850 as a seasonal residence for the Jacob M. Dantzler family of Orangeburg County. As originally built, the house was rectangular with identical side facades. The original cypress shingle roof has been covered with galvanized metal. The house sits seven feet above ground upon brick pilings with lattice framework between the supports. The northern façade has wooden steps leading to a piazza with a flat roof supported by six square paneled columns. In 1852 Olin Miller Dantzler, son of Jacob Dantzler married and moved into this summerhouse as his permanent residence.

Though a planter by profession in the Orangeburg district, Olin Dantzler served his state and country both politically and militarily. He became a member of the South Carolina Senate in 1858. Several outbuildings, including a barn, several sheds, visitors' cottage, and a pigeon house are included on the acreage. Listed in the National Register March 30, 1973.

DAVID HOUSER HOUSE

The David Houser House is regarded as a local landmark significant not only for its architecture, but also for its association with David Houser, a prominent citizen of the St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg District. David Houser built his house in 1829 on his plantation, which he called Oak Grove. His father Andrew Houser, Jr., who was a soldier in the American Revolution, had bequeathed the land to him. David was a planter who also operated a saw and gristmill. An indication of his financial success is the fact that in just thirty years, his plantation grew from the original 500-acre tract to approximately 4,800 acres. The "I-House" type house is a typical upcountry farmhouse with some Federal style features on the interior. The house is a two-story wood frame residence, rectangular in plan, and has a one-story front porch and rear addition. A vernacular building simplicity and skilled craftsmanship characterize its design and construction. The two-story beaded weather boarded core of the house has a gable roof, with a stuccoed brick exterior chimney with corbelled cap centered at each gable end. Included in the nomination are several outbuildings: the original smokehouse, a part of the nineteenth-century Dutch oven, a frame building believed to have once been bedrooms attached to the rear of the house, a barn, a servant's house, a workshop, and the family cemetery where David Houser is buried. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

FORT MOTTE BATTLE SITE

(Mt. Joseph Plantation) Fort Motte was militarily significant as the principal depot of British convoys between Charleston and Camden during the American Revolution. Built in 1767, Fort Motte was actually a country farm and the center of Mount Joseph Plantation, the Motte family's up-country estate. Located near the junction of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, the plantation was a strategic point on the British supply route between Camden and Charleston. The fort was described as a "new mansion house...situated on a high commanding hill...surrounded with a trench." General Francis Marion and Colonel Henry Lee ordered the fort be burned and fired upon the British, and consequently, Captain McPherson surrendered. The British surrender of the fort alarmed Lord Rawdon and hastened his retreat from Camden to Charleston. Also of historical interest was the exemplary patriotism that Mrs. Rebecca Motte exhibited in agreeing to sacrifice her home for the cause of American independence. Rebecca Motte's brother, Miles Brewton, gave her the East Indian arrows designed to ignite upon impact that she provided to Marion and Lee in order to force the British troops to surrender the fort and battlefield. In turning over these arrows, Rebecca Motte sacrificed her own home, and thus the fort burned causing the British to surrender. Listed in the National Register November 9, 1972.

HAIGLER HOUSE

The Haigler House is a single-family dwelling located on approximately fifteen acres of land in rural Calhoun County near Cameron. Built circa 1893 by Thomas Shadrack Haigler, the simple Queen Anne farmhouse is accentuated with Folk Victorian decorative details and contains approximately 3,000 square feet of exterior porches. The porch construction features decorative spindle work, including turned supports, delicate gingerbread, and carved brackets. The house is the central building of a small rural homestead that includes several outbuildings including an icehouse, a springhouse, and a chicken coop/pony stall. When the main block of the house was built, a separate kitchen was likely connected with a breezeway, yet the house was soon enlarged, probably to accommodate the eleven children raised in the house. The house is oriented towards a dirt road which at one time was a county road leading to a now-abandoned church. Cotton fields surround the house, which are still cultivated today. The Haigler House is also significant as the history of the Haigler family reflects early European immigration to this area, the establishment of the Lutheran Church in the southeast, and the rise of cotton as a cash crop and accompanying wealth it created in the state. Listed in the National Register October 12, 2001.

MIDWAY PLANTATION

William Russell Thomson (1761-1807) built the original Midway Plantation, probably ca. 1785, although little of this structure remains. Midway was so named because it was located between Belleville, the family home of William Russell Thomson, and Bellbroughton, owned by Mrs. Thomson's father. After Thomson's death the plantation became the property of his son, Charles Robert Thompson. While the house was built much earlier, the present façade was not added until later, ca. 1859. The present Midway is a two-story antebellum frame building with both Greek revival and Federal influences. The front façade features a pediment and a two-tiered portico with four Tuscan columns on both levels. Each level features a central entranceway with three-paneled sidelights, semi-circular fanlights, and flanking pilasters topped by an entablature. The rear wing and porch were added around 1900. The vestiges of a landscaped garden featuring camellias,

magnolias, and cedars surround Midway Plantation. This site is also significant as having been the past residence of prominent figures, particularly from the prominent Thomson family, in the military, political and social history of South Carolina and both Calhoun and Orangeburg counties for more than 170 years. Listed in the National Register May 28, 1976.

OAKLAND PLANTATION

Built around 1800, Oakland is significant as an excellent example of a raised cottage, typical of the early nineteenth-century houses built in low country South Carolina. The one-and-one half story clapboard house remains as originally designed except for two flanking wings, set back from the façade. The house sits on a brick foundation and has an enclosed basement. A medium gable roof extends over the front porch, supported by six square columns and featuring a wooden balustrade with latticework (added in the 1880s) and shiplap walls. The sills are hand-hewn pine, at least 18 inches wide, and extend the length and breadth of the house without piecing. The front entrance is flanked on either side by full-length French windows, lengthened from multi-paned windows. The rear portico has been enclosed and is used as a sun porch. A wide central hall runs the length of the house and is divided by a spindle work screen, added in the late nineteenth century. A local political leader and grandson of a Revolutionary War hero, William Sabb Thomson originally inhabited Oakland Plantation House. Thomson served as state senator from the Parish of St. Matthews from 1830-1834. A typical planter of the early nineteenth century, he was educated by tutors and was a member of a family that owned several plantations (including Midway) in Calhoun County, then part of Orangeburg District. The house and one outbuilding, the original kitchen, are situated on a one-acre lot, surrounded by farmland. Listed in the National Register May 30, 1975.

PREHISTORIC INDIAN VILLAGE – ARANT'S FIELD

This site is significant for its potential to yield information regarding culture-chronology studies involving the Carolina Lowlands. The area was occupied in the Archaic Period, probably by small groups of hunter-gatherers exploiting the riverine based flora and fauna which occurred nearby. Subsequently, during the first millennium A.D., a large agricultural community was situated in the area. It is probable that the occupation was temporal, short, and rather intense. In view of the cross-areal ceramic comparison, a tentative date of ca. 500 A.D. may be assigned to the latter occupation. The site is located atop a bluff about 250 feet above mean sea level, and potsherds and flint flakes have been found in abundance. Listed in the National Register July 30, 1974.

PURITAN FARM: KEITT-WHALEY-PEARLSTINE HOUSE

This house is an excellent example of an Upcountry farmhouse, or original I-House, in the lower part of the state. It combines several features of the Greek revival style, particularly in the interior detail. Of four large plantation houses in the general area, Puritan Farm is the only one not destroyed by fire. The house is a large white two-story clapboard frame structure with a pedimented second floor porch addition and two connecting rear wings, all set upon a raised basement. The façade presents two deeply separated vertical planes, a porch extends across the entire first-story front and rests upon the raised basement, and six square columns support its sloping roof. Two parallel gable roofs over the rear wings and the gabled roof of the pedimented second story porch offset the gabled roof of the main two-story front section of the house. The main block of the house is one-

room deep with a central hall on each floor. All mantels are original. The Reverend Jacob Wannamaker built the home between 1820 and 1825 for Dr. and Mrs. George Keitt. The house also was the residence of Congressman Lawrence M. Keitt, a leader of the South Carolina secessionist movement. Keitt was born in this house in 1824 and maintained it as his residence until his death in 1864. The plantation commissary, one of the original outbuildings, is still standing. Listed in the National Register July 25, 1974.

ULMER-SUMMERS HOUSE

Significant as one of the few examples of late eighteenth-century domestic, folk architecture still extant in this region of the state, the Ulmer-Summers House was originally constructed on land granted to John Jacob Ulmer in 1757. The earliest section of the Ulmer-Summers house was built before the turn of the eighteenth century at the edge of a millpond. The house was probably a dogtrot when first built. In 1852, it was decided that the site near the millpond was dangerous to the health of the house's inhabitants and Ulmer was ordered to destroy the pond's dam. Before doing so, he moved the house to another tract of land approximately one mile away and renovated the house simultaneously. Set on a low brick foundation, the Ulmer-Summers house is a clapboard frame structure. The medium-gable roof projects over the front elevation and two square columns, in antis, support the porch; porch walls are shiplap. The three pedimented dormers and the double tandem stair were added during remodeling in 1960. For a period in excess of 200 years, the Ulmer and Summers families cultivated the land surrounding their house, raising indigo, cotton, and grain. In the late nineteenth century, David Summers planted a grove of pecan trees and developed the project into a thriving business—Golden Kernel Pecan Company—that, at the time of nomination, is still in operation. Listed in the National Register October 25, 1973.

WILLIAM BAKER HOUSE

The William Baker House is significant as a vernacular version of Classical Revival architecture. William Baker II, or his son William Baker III built the present house, which dates to the late 1820s or early 1830s. The house is situated at a relatively high elevation in the sand hills and provides a view of Columbia, seen across the Congaree River and Congaree Swamp. The two-storied frame structure sits on a high basement, which enables a view of the hand-hewn logs and pegging. This house features a v-crimp metal roof and full-length hipped-roof veranda, surmounted by a center balcony with pediment. A simple balustrade connects the square columns on both levels. Two interior chimneys protrude from the medium pitched gable roof. The front entrance contains a paneled door enclosed by sidelights and a transom; the rear entrance is identical, but without the transom. The interior walls are plastered and feature wainscoting and doors that are marbleized, using the technique of feather painting. Fireplaces are plain with dentil molding around the mantels. Wide, heart-pine flooring is found in each room. A wooden outbuilding and family cemetery are included in the nominated property. Listed in the National Register March 8, 1978.

ZANTE PLANTATION

Zante Plantation is a two and one-half story frame structure with Federal details built upon a stucco-over-brick foundation approximately seven feet high. It is not known exactly when Zante was constructed, however architectural analysis suggests its having been completed between 1810 and 1820. The house is an example of the progression of the Carolina upcountry farmhouse from a

simple cottage to a more imposing structure. Both front and rear facades have one-story porches, and square wooden columns support the front porch. Simple wooden steps lead to the front entranceway. A large dormer window with sidelights and a central fan medallion is located on the gable roof, directly above the entrance. Pilasters, sidelights, and a fanlight above flank the entrance. The eaves of the roof are slightly extended with dentil moldings. The roof is tin. The wide central hall features an elliptical arch and terminates in a stairway with three flights. The interior displays delicate paneling and moldings, feather-grained baseboards, and door and window jambs with fluted pilasters and corner medallions. Several original outbuildings remain on the property. Zante has been the home of several prominent South Carolinians, its history reaching as far back as the late eighteenth century when Peter Manigault, Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, acquired the property. After the Revolutionary War, Major William Elnathan Haskell, of the Massachusetts Continental line, settled in South Carolina, marrying into one of the state's most noted families, the Thomson's. In 1851, Zante became the property of the Trezevant family, another of the state's most prominent early families. Listed in the National Register June 29, 1976.

CHESTER COUNTY

CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The present brick church building, completed in 1842 by Irish émigré David Lyle and the third on the site, is an excellent example of meeting house architecture. Historically and architecturally significant is this church, which, after its organization in 1759, served the area's first settlers (mostly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians) and later sent an impressive number of soldiers from its congregation to fight in the Revolution. Still in use at the time of its nomination, the church has one of the state's longest records of continuous use. Known as the "Mother of Churches" in this area, Catholic Presbyterian was also the mother of other churches founded in Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas by members who migrated to these states. It remains virtually as built, of hand-pressed brick, and displays such original features as molded brick cornices, pegged front doors, pine floors, and pews. The cemetery, surrounded by a fieldstone wall, contains many old markers. A granite marker, erected in 1933 by Catholic's Memorial Association, lists names of sixty-two soldiers from the church who fought in the Revolutionary War. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

CHESTER CITY HALL AND OPERA HOUSE

Built in 1890-91 by Columbia architect, Frank Munson, the Chester City Hall and Opera House has a long history of cultural and civic activity. The building's extensive and elaborate use of brick and principal construction material enhances its massive Romanesque Revival style. The façade is arranged in three distinct phases. The tower at left dominates the gabled central section, which in turn dominates the less ornate section on the right. Originally all three entrances of the façade were recessed, Roman arches with ornate keystones and voussoirs formed by one stretcher/one header design. A stringcourse between the first two floors has a foliated design. Since 1891, this building has been the hub of Chester's political activity. The town's administrative offices have been located here since the building's construction. The city jail and fire department had also used the building before moving to new facilities. The third floor was originally designed for use as an Opera House complete with gallery, box seats, dress circle, and pit seats. The Opera House was also the scene of many community festivities such as talent shows, graduation exercises, recitals, and

concerts. When the interior was renovated following the 1929 fire, the Opera House was not restored. The fire also destroyed the original spire tower, which contained a four-faced clock. Listed in the National Register March 30, 1973.

CHESTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The focal point of the Chester Historic District is The Hill, a triangular-shaped plaza on an eminence at the center of the city, around which the original settlement grew, and which now includes the city hall and a relatively well-preserved collection of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial buildings. The district now also includes the remainder of the central business area, containing the county courthouse and the federal building, as well as most of the older residential areas of the city and the early churches that are within them. Of the 475 properties in the district, 324 are considered to contribute to its historical character. The city of Chester was formed in the late eighteenth century as Chesterville. However, most of the properties included in the district reflect the city's history through the second half of the nineteenth and in the early twentieth centuries. As a result, the buildings display a wide variety of architectural styles reflective of stylistic trends during that time span, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Victorian, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Bungalow. In addition, the district reflects the city's role as a commercial center for the surrounding county, and as its political and governmental hub. Listed in the National Register June 13, 1972, the boundary was increased March 15, 1988.

COLVIN-FANT-DURHAM FARM COMPLEX

(Nicholas Colvin House; Durham House) Composed of one of Chester County's most intact vernacular farmhouses with transitional Federal and early Greek Revival detailing, as well as a variety of outbuildings, the Colvin-Fant-Durham Farm Complex is an outstanding example of a nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmstead. The period of significance, ca. 1835 to ca. 1940, represents the continued operation of this farm by Nicholas Colvin, Jr., and his direct descendants, and is embodied by the residence and extant outbuildings. The ca. 1835 vernacular hall and parlor plan farmhouse with its transitional Federal and early Greek Revival detailing is a remarkably well-crafted example of vernacular domestic architecture from the period. The house consists of a two-story, frame main block and a one-story, frame dining room and kitchen ell, which were added in the late nineteenth century. The main block is two rooms deep and three bays wide, with a composition shingle (over original wood shingles), lateral gable roof that breaks over the rear first and second story rooms in a shallow pitched, cat slide configuration. A one-story engaged shed-roofed porch on the façade shelters two doorways. The house rests on a stone-pier foundation. The property also includes a smokehouse, well house/power house, mule barn, tenant house, and a log cottonseed house. Listed in the National Register July 30, 1992.

CORNWELL INN

(Cornwell's) The ca. 1841 Cornwell Inn was built by Elijah Cornwell on property he acquired in October of that year. "The Inn" is unique in a multitude of ways in spite of a plain exterior appearance. South Carolina has few surviving buildings with the direct link to antebellum period transportation, especially one in a rural location. The Cornwell Inn is one of South Carolina's surviving early stagecoach stops on a main state road, the Charlotte to Charleston Road. It is also connected with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, one of the nation's earliest regional rail

lines. The ca. 1841 original portion of the Federal style inn (the northern half of the building) is a one-and-one-half story, five bay double pitched gable roof, heavy-timber frame and weatherboard building set on granite piers, and has two exterior end chimneys with free standing chimney stacks. The ten-foot deep, full-length porches on both the west and east elevations were probably part of the original building plan. Soon after the original portion was completed, an addition with a full basement was added to the south elevation of the inn. This one-and-one-half story, five bay, double-pitch gable roofed, frame provided additional living space in the full basement, probably for the domestic servants necessary for the operation of an inn. Listed in the National Register February 18, 1994.

ELLIOTT HOUSE

The Elliott House (Chester County Log Cabin) is significant as an excellent example of late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century log cabin construction. The main portion of the cabin is basically intact. It is not known when this cabin was constructed. The land in the area was surveyed and granted in the 1760s-70s, and the architectural analysis of the structure suggests it may date from this period. Traditionally, the house has long been known as that of Daniel Elliott, a Revolutionary War patriot killed by Tories. The cabin is an excellent example of the upcountry two-story log house form. Typical features of the house include a tall shed-roofed porch across the front, a steeply pitched gable roof, an end chimney, stone piers, and dovetailed log joints. Windows are small and covered with board and batten shutters. The floor plan is also typical, with one large room on both floors. The single fireplace serves both for heating and cooking. The interior floors and ceilings are original heart pine. A ladder leads to the attic story where the mortise and tenon construction is evidenced in the rafters, collar beams, joists, plates, and sills. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

FISHDAM FORD

Fish weirs have been reported on many of the major streams along the eastern seaboard from Georgia to New York. The size and irregularity of the boulder alignment of the trap at Fishdam Ford would suggest that it is of Native American origin. This location is known as Fishdam Ford deriving its name from the adjacent Native American fish trap. The shallow water, created when the river flows are more resistant bedrock, was ideally suited for the construction of fish traps. The traps were constructed by aligning sloping rows of stone to form a wide V with the mouth facing upstream. A long tapering cane basket was usually placed across a small opening in the apex of the V. The current, flowing into the mouth of the trap, would channel fish into a position from which they could not escape. Fishdam Ford is not only representative of an aboriginal method of fishing that existed in this country long before the coming of the Europeans but the ford also played an important role in the Colonial history of the Carolina backcountry. Listed in the National Register August 14, 1973.

GREAT FALLS DEPOT

(Seaboard Air Line Railway Depot) A.H. Williamson with the Office of Chief Engineer, Seaboard Air Line Railway, designed the Great Falls Depot, constructed in 1911-1912, in 1911. Located on the banks of Great Falls Pond, the building is an example of the prevailing turn-of-the-century genre for depot design. Rectangular in plan, the one-story building features a prominent; asphalt shingled

hip roof that covers the original metal-shingled roof. The eaves extend six feet beyond the building and are supported by thirty-six massive, decorative wooden brackets. Wall material consists of oriental red brick laid in stretcher bond. The railroad played a principle role in the development of the town. In September 1905, the Southern Power Company built a ten-mile railroad from Fort Lawn to Great Falls in order to transport rocks to construct a dam on the Great Falls Pond, which would provide hydroelectric power to the surrounding community. The line came under the ownership of Seaboard Air Line Railway in 1909. Because the town was growing and the cotton mill required more transportation of goods, plans for a new depot were made, which would replace the old depot—an old freight car on wooden blocks. The design of the waiting room area exemplifies the prevailing early twentieth-century practice of separate accommodations for blacks and whites. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

GREAT FALLS DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Great Falls Downtown Historic District includes fourteen contributing and one non-contributing building. The contributing properties represent the development of the downtown as a center of commerce between circa 1910 and circa 1930, which exemplifies the growth and development of a textile mill community in the Piedmont of South Carolina. Great Falls was a site with hydroelectric potential and Southern Power completed the first powerhouse and dam at Great Falls in 1907. The partners in the hydroelectric endeavor, along with other investors, also organized the Republic Textile Mills Company to capitalize on the abundant power made available at the site. The first mill was online by 1910 with a few hundred workers living around the mill and a company store. A second mill and mill village was in operation by 1917, and a third by 1923. The company also constructed a downtown commercial area to serve the new community. The town was named Great Falls in honor of the nearby natural feature. The historic district consists of the buildings constructed by the Republic Textile Mills Company between circa 1910 and circa 1930 to provide a commercial area to meet the needs of the mill workers and their families. Listed in the National Register June 2, 2000.

KUMLER HALL

Brainerd Institute was one of the earliest and finest of the many private schools established for freedmen in South Carolina in the years just after the Civil War. Brainerd was operated from ca.1868 until 1940 by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, USA and offered vocational, industrial, mechanical, classical college preparatory, and teacher training. From 1868 until the turn of the century Brainerd provided the only schooling available for black children in Chester, and it provided the only high school until the 1920s. Brainerd occupied several locations before finally settling on the present site, the old DeGraffenreid land, where the mansion house was utilized as the main building. Two vacant and rapidly deteriorating buildings are the only remnants of the once active twenty-one acre campus, Kumler Hall, and the ca. 1900 Martha Tweed Administration Building, which is in ruinous condition. Only Kumler Hall, a ca. 1916 brick two-story boys dormitory, retains sufficient structural and architectural integrity to meet National Register criteria. Kumler Hall has a central longitudinal hallway opening onto the porch, with a central single-flight stairway and classrooms and dormitory rooms opening on either side on both floors and the basement. The floors are wooden and the ceilings are plaster. The building is significant as the only intact physical reminder of one of the finest and most successful elements of this unique educational system for blacks. Listed in the National Register January 27, 1983.

LANDSFORD CANAL

(Landsford Canal State Park) Historically, the Landsford Canal, completed about 1823, was an important transportation link for about fifteen years. The immediate area was involved in military movement from the Revolutionary War through the Civil War. The canal remains as the only canal existing in its entirety without encroachment in the state. The Canal parallels a two-mile section of the Catawba River. As part of the inland navigation system from the Up Country to Charleston, a series of Catawba canals were begun in 1819 and completed several years later. Engineer Leckie built Landsford Canal, the highest in the system. Within this section, the River falls thirty-four feet. The Canal consists of three sets of locks, a mill site, miller's house, and a lockkeeper's house—all in various forms of decay and ruins. The tract, including an aboriginal ford, was granted to Thomas Land in 1754, thus the derivation of its name. Listed in the National Register December 3, 1969.

LANDSFORD PLANTATION HOUSE

Landsford Plantation is an unusual example of early nineteenth-century upper South Carolina vernacular design. It is characterized by rigid symmetry, axial entrance, sash windows, and has breakaway exterior chimneys and a raised, fully enclosed stone foundation. It is believed that Frederick William Davie had the two-and-one-half story, timber-framed weather boarded residence built ca. 1828. The two room house has a square plan. The main façade faces south. A one-story porch, resting on brick piers, extends across the south façade and continues around the east and north facades. The porch, at least on the south elevation, was added about the turn of the twentieth century. Perhaps unique among South Carolina homes of similar vintage, the staircase is at the side entrance rather than the common front entry hall location. Landsford has three exterior breakaway chimneys of narrow breakaway design, two on the west gable and one on the east gable end. Single gable windows on the east and west elevations with nine-over-six lights appear at the attic story. Centrally placed entrance doors are located on the east façade. A sheet metal gable roof has been placed over the original wooden shakes. The porch also has a metal roof. Landsford Plantation achieved local prominence as the social center of a large (three thousand acres) Piedmont cotton plantation in the mid-nineteenth century. Of the original outbuildings, only a barn of log construction remains. Listed in the National Register February 4, 1987.

LEWIS INN

This fine example of log construction with many original features, built about 1750, is one of very few remaining in South Carolina. The inn served as a tavern and stagecoach stop during Colonial and Revolutionary days. It was made famous in 1807 when Aaron Burr, the captured vice president of the United States, slayer of Alexander Hamilton, spent the night there on his way to Richmond for trial on charges of treason. Legend has it that Burr escaped briefly because a bribed maid left his bedroom door unlatched. The inn is a "matched" two-story house of dovetailed logs pinned together and chinked with clay, covered with clapboard, and re-covered with brown shingles in 1923. It has a lateral gable roof, with exterior end chimneys, and a one-story right wing. The matching sections - back is a one-story ell; the other is a front shed-roof porch that extends across the façade to the wing. The interior features tongue and groove paneling, large hand-carved mantels, wide board doors with wrought iron hinges, and a narrow stairway leading to a second floor hallway on which two bedrooms open. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

MCCOLLUM FISH WEIR

The McCollum Fish Weir consists of a V-shaped fish trap or weir located on the Broad River approximately 500-600 feet upstream from the McCollum Mound, from which it gets its name. Shoals, created when the river flows over more resistant bedrock, were ideally suited for the construction of traps. The traps were constructed by aligning sloping rows of stone to form a wide V with the mouth facing upstream. A long tapering cane basket or a brush trap was usually placed across a small opening in the apex of the V. The current, flowing into the mouth of the trap, would channel fish into a position from which they could not escape. Archaeological evidence in the form of a Morrow Mountain Archaic point, 5050-4050 BC, found in a fish trap on the Potomac River suggests that some of the structures may be very old. On the other hand, both Colonials and Indians were still constructing weirs during the eighteenth century. Traps of Indian origin were sometimes repaired by colonists and put back in service. Listed in the National Register August 28, 1974.

MCCOLLUM MOUND

(Turkey Creek Mound and Village) The Turkey Creek site is one of less than two dozen mounds of aboriginal origin in the state of South Carolina. The mound was built in three, or possibly more, stages. Associated with one of the latter construction stages is a one-foot thick layer of fired earth and charred timbers. From what we know of other mounds in this region, this probably represents the remains of a structure that once stood on the mound summit. Before the next stage was added, this structure burned, thus preserving much of the construction detail which would have been otherwise lost. Pottery from the site is clearly related to the Lamar ceramics complex of Georgia and the Irene complex from the lower Savannah River. Judging from the ceramics, the Turkey Creek mound and village were probably inhabited during the late prehistoric and early historic periods. While the mound is the most imposing feature of the site, the associated village should provide valuable insights into the day-to-day activities of the people. Listed in the National Register March 23, 1972.

PEOPLE'S FREE LIBRARY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Dr. Delano Fitzgerald, a winter resident of Lowrys, established the People's Free Library of South Carolina in 1903-04 and the small frame building was completed ca. 1904. Fitzgerald was a Baltimore, Maryland pharmacist who wintered in Lowrys to take advantage of the fine hunting in the area. The library made a significant contribution to the cultural and intellectual development of Lowrys and the surrounding areas between 1904 and 1954 and continues to serve as a museum and community landmark. The library operated a traveling library service from 1904 until at least 1909, perhaps the first such service in the state. The library is a small, one-story building with a single room. The building is rectangular with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation piers. A wooden porch spans the façade and the right side. The porch has chamfered wooden posts with reeding and sawn brackets and a balustrade with turned balusters. Listed in the National Register October 29, 1982.

REPUBLIC THEATER

(Falls Theater) Located in the town of Great Falls, the Republic Theater was built by Republic Cotton Mills in 1921-1922. In 1917 Republic Cotton Mills commissioned J.E. Serrine and Company, a Greenville, South Carolina architectural firm, to complete plans and specifications for the theater. The theater is significant for its association with local industry, theatrical entertainment, and for its fine architectural detail, which distinguishes it as a local landmark. The building is a rectangular block set on a closed foundation of limestone-colored stucco. The walls are constructed of light colored brick laid in stretcher, common, and diaper bond. The original roof was flat and consisted of tar and paper; however this roof has collapsed completely. The façade has a large segmental arch entrance framed by a terracotta bundled bay leaf torus, and soldier and rowlock surrounds with terra-cotta impost blocks. The façade is laid in diaper bond except for the parapet, which is laid in common bond and topped with terra cotta. A molded terra cotta cornice which projects from the façade follows the curve of the arch and wraps around to the right elevation. The cornice is denticulate and has ornamental pendants and modillions. The theater closed in 1974. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

COLLETON COUNTY

COLLETON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The Colleton County Courthouse is significant architecturally as a fine example of Greek Revival architecture whose design is attributed to Robert Mills and built by J. and B. Lucas, noted Charleston contractors. Constructed in 1820, the Colleton County Courthouse is a handsomely designed brick building stuccoed to represent stone. The entrance façade contains curved stairways with ironwork railings leading to a raised portico with an ironwork balustrade. Four Tuscan columns support the portico's massive, undecorated entablature. The portico is framed by two pilasters and shelters a double, four-paneled door with sidelights and transom. The roofline is formed by a parapet extending the full width of the entrance façade, where it is surmounted by a shorter, second parapet. An arcaded entrance is below the raised portico. Two large wings were added to the original building in 1939. Its historical significance is derived from the fact that the first public meeting on nullification was held here in June 1828. At this meeting, Robert Barnwell Rhett delivered his militant Walterboro address urging Governor John Taylor to call an immediate session of the state legislature for the purpose of openly resisting tariff laws. In late October 1828, James Hamilton, Jr. organized a second meeting here and proclaimed the necessity of "nullification by the state...of the unauthorized act." Listed in the National Register May 14, 1971.

HICKORY VALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Hickory Valley Historic District is comprised of nineteen properties reflecting the diversity of Walterboro's heritage. The majority of the properties in the district are residences constructed between 1821 and 1929, which includes a concentration of early homes dating from Walterboro's heyday as a pineland resort village for low country planters. The architectural styles in the district include Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian Carpenter, Neo-Classical, and Federal Revival. The district is important historically for its associations with Walterboro's founders as well as with several generations of prominent Walterboro families. Listed in the National Register November 21, 1980.

HOTEL ALBERT COMMERCIAL BLOCK

The Hotel Albert Commercial Block is historically significant for its contributions to the social development of Walterboro, and as an ideal example of a turn of the century commerce and domestic center. The complex was built to answer the town's need for a modern hotel with amenities to attract the newly developing automobile traveling trade, as well as establish a social haven for local residents. In addition, the complex pushed the boundaries of a rapidly growing town while providing much needed businesses, such as a bank, tack and carriage shop, and dry goods retailer. Architecturally, due to the size and out of the way location in Walterboro, the Hotel Albert complex has retained much of its original fabric and is a quintessential example of a small town hotel and commercial structure of the 1910s and 1920s. The block consists of four two-story brick structures constructed in 1912 to replace the then worn-down Walterboro Hotel located on the same site. Architect George F. Clayton of Atlanta designed the structure as an interconnecting complex, where each section augmented the function and operation of the other. Listed in the National Register March 25, 1999.

OLD COLLETON COUNTY JAIL

The Old Colleton County Jail is a stuccoed brick building built in 1855-56 by J. and B. Lucas of Charleston in the Gothic Revival style. The building is significant architecturally as an example of Gothic design in a cultural area where Gothic architecture is a rarity. Its architects, Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee, were well known in Charleston and throughout the state, designing courthouses, churches, college buildings, businesses, and private residences all over South Carolina. The jail in part resembles a miniature, fortified castle. The front facade has crenellated parapets, turret-like structures at either corner, or a massive central tower above the main entrance. The main entrance is shielded by an extended, enclosed porch with buttresses and a central pointed archway entrance at the front and narrow slit windows on the sides. A large lancet window with hoodmold is set in the massive central tower above the main entrance. Hoodmolds also accent the remaining windows on the front façade. Listed in the National Register May 14, 1971.

PON PON CHAPEL

Established in 1725 by an Act of the General Assembly, Pon Pon Chapel of Ease was one of two churches serving St. Bartholomew's Parish after the Yemassee War (1715) aborted plans for a parish church. The chapel site was located on Parker's Ferry Road, the busy stagecoach thoroughfare that connected Charleston and Savannah. In 1754, a brick chapel was erected to replace the earlier wooden structure. This brick chapel burned in ca.1801, causing Pon Pon Chapel to become subsequently known as the Burnt Church. The chapel was rebuilt between 1819 and 1822, and was in use until 1832 when it was again reduced to ruins. The façade of Pon Pon Chapel had a central, rounded arched entrance flanked by rounded arched windows on either side, all constructed in a brickwork pattern of one stretcher alternating with two headers. The two round windows in the façade's upper level utilized the same brickwork pattern. The walls were constructed in Flemish bond. The chapel's historical significance is due in part to Rev. John Wesley preaching two sermons here on April 24, 1737 and for its burial ground that contains the remains of Congressmen Aedanus Burke and O'Brien Smith, in addition to numerous local leaders. Listed in the National Register January 5, 1972.

RAVENWOOD PLANTATION

The historic rice fields and associated agricultural features of Ravenwood Plantation are significant as exceptionally intact examples of resources associated with the inland rice culture of the South Carolina low country, which flourished from the earliest years of the Carolina colony until the early nineteenth century and in some areas until the mid-nineteenth century. While the usually larger-scale, more spectacularly successful, and certainly better known tidal rice fields, which produced the rice known as "Carolina Gold", have gained more attention, the inland rice fields are significant both in their own right and as a counterpoint to the tidal rice culture. Ravenwood is an approximately 325-acre tract containing historic inland rice fields and featuring intact and easily discernable canals, dikes, and a reserve. Two sets of three distinct fields each flank the east and west banks of Chessey Creek, with a reserve on the upper east side. These rice fields, whose period of significance dates from circa 1800 to circa 1860, are small and feature low, narrow dikes in comparison to the usually larger tidal rice fields, and are now in a tupelo cypress swamp. Listed in the National Register May 1, 1997.

TOM WILLIAMS HOUSE

This now enclosed example of the once common dogtrot style house was owned by and housed the family of Tom Williams, a much respected middle class farmer who donated land to the town, named in his honor, for a church and cemetery within the community. This one-story nineteenth-century clapboard home on brick piers with a spraddle roof features six tapered, hand-hewn columns that support the front porch roof. Originally the central hall, or dogtrot, was left open to allow breezes to pass through the house. Each window is 6/6 double sash. A rear ell addition and breezeway (making the house ell-shaped) have been torn down and only one of the two original exterior corbelled cap chimneys at either end of the house remains. Listed in the National Register April 26, 1973.

WALTERBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Walterboro Historic District is a significant collection of properties located near the center of the town of Walterboro. The majority of the properties in the district was constructed between ca.1800 and ca.1945 and represents a wide range of nineteenth and early twentieth-century vernacular design. The district is primarily residential in character, but also includes religious, educational, and public buildings. The visual appearance of the district reflects the historical development of the town, which was one of several South Carolina pineland villages settled during the early nineteenth century by planters in search of a healthful climate. Listed in the National Register November 10, 1980, the boundary was increased June 3, 1993.

WALTERBORO LIBRARY SOCIETY BUILDING

The Walterboro Library Society Building, constructed in 1820, is significant in the areas of architecture, literature, and history. This building has served since 1820 as a center of literary activity for the Colleton County area. At the time of its nomination, the building was noted as being adaptively used as headquarters for the Colleton County Historical Society. The strong influence of the library society was evidenced by the town boundaries being fixed as "3/4 of a mile in every direction from the Walterboro Library" when Walterboro was incorporated in 1826. The library is a small, white, frame Federal style building with a side-gabled roof. The front façade's Palladian-

style door surround contains double, four-paneled doors with four-paned sidelights and a simple entablature capped by a fanlight. The sidelights and fanlight, in addition to the standard windows on either side of the entrance, have green louvered shutters. The small building's remaining elevations each contain a similar Palladian-style window with green louvered shutters. Listed in the National Register October 14, 1971.

DORCHESTER COUNTY

APPLEBY'S METHODIST CHURCH

Appleby Church is presumably named for James Preston Appleby, who donated four acres of land for the church site. The building is an excellent example of the Greek Revival, meeting house style of church architecture. It is a one-story wooden structure built upon low brick piers. It was probably built ca. 1840-1850 and is virtually original. The front façade features two double doors, each having two panels. Three low brick steps lead to the entrance. The side facades each have four evenly spaced 9/9 windows; the rear façade is identical to the front, with the exception of having only one double door. The building is clapboard and the medium gable roof is presently covered with asphalt shingles. The cornice is boxed. On the church's interior, a central aisle divides two rows of pews, thought to be original. During the state's Tricentennial celebration in 1970, signs were placed along the walls indicating that which is believed to have been the original seating arrangement in Appleby's Methodist Church. The northern area was designated for "gentlemen," the southern area for "ladies and courting couples," and the northwest area was an "Amen Corner." A late nineteenth-century cemetery is included in this nomination. Listed in the National Register February 14, 1978.

ASHLEY RIVER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Ashley River Historic District is a diverse collection of fifty-one historic, archaeological, and cultural properties including and associated with an approximately thirteen-mile section of the Ashley River in Charleston and Dorchester Counties. The district includes houses, slave cabins, and other associated outbuildings, several of them preserved and open to the public; agricultural properties such as rice fields and a rice mill; landscape features such as gardens and a nursery; a collection of archaeological sites spanning the seventeenth through early twentieth centuries; transportation related properties such as a road and railroad trestle; and military properties such as fortifications. Several plantations are also included in the district (Drayton Hall and Middleton Place), as well as a schoolhouse and several underwater maritime sites. Architectural styles within the district include Colonial Revival, Georgian, Craftsman, and Jacobean. The Ashley River itself is also listed in the nomination for its historic and cultural significance as a focal point for early settlement in the area, as a transportation route, and for its influence on life in South Carolina since 1670. Known as the Kiawah River by Native Americans, the river was named by the English for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper. The Ashley River is only thirty miles long from its headwaters in Dorchester County to its mouth in Charleston Harbor. Listed in the National Register September 12, 1994.

THE ASHLEY RIVER ROAD

The Ashley River Road, located along the south side of the Ashley River in Charleston and Dorchester Counties, has been in existence as a major transportation route since at least 1691. The road, which today follows essentially the same route found on the Lodge-Cook Map (1771), is highly significant in the history of the development of the state and the history of transportation in South Carolina as perhaps the oldest road in the state still in use. The road also provides a natural canopy from ancient, moss-laden oak trees, creating a landscape that is both picturesque and historic. During the latter years of the American Revolution, the Ashley River Road was utilized for troop movement and was the site of extended encampments by General Nathanael Greene. Greene stationed his troops first at the crossroads that corresponds to the intersection of South Carolina highways 61 and 165, and then at Ashley Hill Plantation near the present Dorchester-Charleston County line. By the early 1800s, some of South Carolina's most prominent families including the Draytons, Middletons and Bulls, lived along Ashley River Road, and though most of the plantation houses along the road were burned in 1865, several of the sites that remain are now National Historic Landmarks. The Ashley River Road was labeled as such on Mills Atlas (1820), the earliest documented use of that name. The road, like the Ashley River itself, was named for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper (Lord Ashley), one of the eight Lord's Proprietors originally granted a charter to the Carolina colony. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

CARROLL PLACE

The Carroll Place, a plain Georgian I-House dwelling, is one of the oldest plantation houses in what is now Dorchester County. Its builder, Joseph Koger, was prominent in the political affairs of the area. The house appears on the Robert Mills survey of 1820. The clapboard single house is of black cypress construction and rests upon massive, low brick pillars laid in English bond. The hip roof is pierced on the rear slope by two single chimneys. On one of these, the date 1829 appears, possibly indicating a completion or remodeling date for the structure. The veranda has a hipped roof, is supported by six wooden posts, and shelters five bays, the center one being an eight-paneled door surmounted by a three-paned flush transom. This home belonged to several prominent state government officials: Joseph Koger, who represented the Parish of St. George, Dorchester, in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1806 to 1812 and the South Carolina Senate from 1818 until 1838; John S. Murray, who served in the South Carolina Senate from 1840 to 1844; and James Carroll, who represented Edgefield District in both the State House of Representatives and Senate before becoming chancellor of the Court of Equity in 1859. Approximately 150 feet from the house is a grave marker dating from 1837 that marks the graves of three Koger children. Listed in the National Register July 25, 1974.

CYPRESS METHODIST CAMP GROUND

Cypress Methodist Camp Ground is one of only a few campgrounds in South Carolina that, up until the time of its nomination, continues to host annual weeklong camp meetings—a vestige of the Great Awakening in American religious life in the nineteenth century. Cypress is significant for its association with Francis Asbury, a pioneer of American Methodism, and for its uninterrupted use as a site of revivalism for almost 200 years. The campground is in the shape of a rectangle of 34 tents, or cabins, made of rough-hewn lumber. These cabins, rectangular shaped, are one story and contain earthen floors. The typical floor plan features a hall extending the length of the cabin with

as many as three rooms on the opposite side. The second story is accessible by a small stairway or ladder. In the center of the rectangle is the tabernacle, an open-sided wooden structure that is the focal point of these revival meetings. Serving crowds too large for church buildings or homes, the campground responded to both religious and social needs. The tents allowed people to stay overnight, and the campground term remained even though the current rough-hewn cabins gradually replaced tents. Cypress Camp Ground was functional as early as 1794, and an adjacent cemetery contains graves from the early 1800s. Listed in the National Register April 26, 1978.

INDIAN FIELDS METHODIST CAMPGROUND

Architecturally, the design of Indian Fields reflects its use as a setting for a collective religious experience. The circle of adjacent cabins heightens a sense of community. Constructed in 1848, Indian Fields Methodist Camp Ground retains the nineteenth-century layout of ninety-nine wooden cabins, or tents, which form a circle around a large wooden pavilion, the preaching stand, or tabernacle. The simplicity of the rough-hewn cabins and the open tabernacle is a part of the modest style of evangelism that attracted a popular following. The original Indian Fields Camp Ground, located two miles away, was functional as early as 1810. In this year, Francis Asbury, who led the organization of American Methodism through itinerant preaching known as "riding circuits," preached at Indian Fields. While other stops on the circuits became established churches, the meeting camp retained a tremendous influence on the development of religious life. Serving crowds too large for church buildings or homes, the campground responded to both religious and social needs. The ambiance of an antebellum campground such as Indian fields was a unique part of the American collective experience. Listed in the National Register March 30, 1973.

MIDDLETON PLACE

(Arthur Middleton Birthplace) Middleton Place was the birthplace and home of Arthur Middleton, from 1742 to 1787, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for South Carolina, planter, politician, and soldier. The south wing, ca. 1755, of the original plantation house still stands and Arthur Middleton is buried in the family cemetery near the residence. This wing is a fine example of the adapted English Country Tudor style with strong Dutch influences. The three-and-one-half story brick five-bay wide central block of Middleton Place Plantation house was built about 1738. In 1755 the mansion was enlarged by the addition of two two-story flankers north and south of the central block. The north flanker served as a library and conservatory and the south building as a gentleman's guest wing. In 1781, the terms of British surrender and withdrawal from the American Revolution were accepted at Middleton Place. In 1865 Union troops burned the mansion and its wings, leaving only the brick walls standing. In 1868 William Middleton put a roof over the south flanker, which was the least damaged of the three structures, and utilized it as the plantation house. In 1886 a great earthquake felled the ruined walls of the central block and the north flanker. The gardens at Middleton Place are the nation's oldest extant landscaped gardens and rank among the largest and most important in the world. They contain America's oldest and largest camellias, planted about 1785. Beginning in 1916, under the supervision of Mr. J.J. Pringle Smith, the gardens were restored to their former beauty over a period of several decades. In the 1930s the house was enlarged by the addition of a two-story brick service wing to the south end. Built on the main axis, this addition is constructed in the eighteenth-century style. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971, it was designated as a National Historic Landmark November 11, 1971.

NEWINGTON PLANTATION

(Lady Blake's House) The plantation generally known as Daniel Axtell or his widow, Lady Rebecca Axtell in the early or middle 1680s, settled Newington. Named for Axtell's original home in England, Newington represents a series of house forms as they developed in early South Carolina, from an early single timber and clay structure which was destroyed sometime around the Yamassee War in 1715 to the fine, large brick structure built by Joseph Blake. Blake was considered one of the wealthiest men in the province at the time, and while he lived at Newington, the plantation included terraced gardens, a reflecting pool, brick outbuildings, and a massive main house. Various members of the Blake family owned the plantation until, in 1837, it was sold to Henry A. Middleton. The home does not seem to have been occupied much of the time Middleton owned it. According to Mrs. Poyas, who remembered the house from her childhood, the house burned in 1845. Thereafter the ruins stood until 1876, when an attempt made to salvage the bricks failed. After years under the plow, many of the ruins on the surface have disappeared and the ornamental lake has silted and gone to ruin. Listed in the National Register September 17, 1974.

OLD DORCHESTER

(Old Dorchester State Park; Fort Dorchester) Old Dorchester consists today of the ruins of the church tower, built about 1750 and the tabby fort constructed in July 1775. House sites and other structures remain as ruins. Originally the town was the third largest in South Carolina. It consisted of a bridge, two wharves, "a boat building place," a church and about forty houses. New Englanders of Massachusetts Bay established the town of Dorchester in 1695. St. George's, an Anglican Parish, was erected 1717. A brick church begun in August 1719 was enlarged in the 1730s. The tower was built before 1753 and in 1766 had four bells. Burned by the British in the American Revolution, the church was partially repaired and used afterwards, but as the congregation moved away it fell into decay. Fort Dorchester began as a brick powder magazine enclosed by a tabby wall in 1757. During the American Revolution, Dorchester was a strategic point. In 1775, the magazine was fortified and the garrison commanded by Capt. Francis Marion. British troops occupied the town in April 1780. Cavalry and infantry under Col. Wade Hampton and Gen. Nathanael Greene drove them out on December 1, 1781. The town gradually declined after the Revolution. It was abandoned by 1788. Listed in the National Register December 2, 1969.

OLD WHITE MEETING HOUSE RUINS AND CEMETERY

Old White Meeting House was built ca. 1700, burned during the American Revolution in 1781, rebuilt in 1794, and then reduced to ruins by the Charleston Earthquake of 1886. Constructed of brick and covered with stucco, it conformed to the typical "meeting house" plan of the colonial period, featuring a square building with a pyramidal roof. The extant ruins include portions of each corner-the largest approximately 9' high-and significant remnants of the foundation of walls, clearly outlining the historic form, plan, and size of the meetinghouse. The cemetery, which also contributes to the significance of the nominated property, surrounds the meeting house ruins and is laid out in a regular grid plan, with little discernible landscaping or other planned features other than an entrance gate and a few deciduous or evergreen trees shading particular family plots. Grave markers are primarily granite or marble tablets, obelisks, and tabletop stones. The first marked graves in the cemetery date from the 1760s, and most burials date from the nineteenth century. Listed in the National Register February 8, 2005.

ST. PAUL CAMP GROUND

(St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Camp Ground) St. Paul Camp Ground is an excellent example of a Methodist camp meeting ground. It contains the buildings common to such properties in South Carolina: a tabernacle, tents, stores, and privies. However, African-Americans belonging to St. Paul A.M.E. Church organized this campground, believed to have been established ca. 1880. The buildings and grounds are used for one week each year (at St. Paul, the week ending the third Sunday in October). The tabernacle is a one-story building clad in rough-sawn weatherboard, with a gable-on-hip roof of V-crimped metal. There are no windows; two entryways, without doors, are evenly spaced at each side. There are 54 tents, two stores, and a storage house on the numbered sites at St. Paul Camp Ground. Twelve sites are vacant. Most of the tents have been rebuilt over time, but retain the style of the earlier structures. The two stores are an integral part of the campground. The one-story frame buildings occupy spots in the circle. The storehouse is a one-story gable roofed building similar to a tent. The privies, in accordance with campground rules, are behind the tents, outside the paved ring road. Privies are ephemeral structures, frequently replaced or moved, but most are small frame structures with a rear-sloping metal shed roof, weatherboard siding, and an entry in the side facing the tents. Listed in the National Register April 30, 1998.

SUMMERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Summerville originated as a pineland summer refuge for low country planters. Originally the streets were laid out without any plan and winding roads still characterize the oldest section of town. This "old town" lies in the southwestern portion of the historic district and contains about two thirds of the land and half the structures of the district. The South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company laid out the more regular "new town" in 1832. Streets run parallel and at right angles to the track laid in 1830-1831. The "old town" and that portion of the "new town" were incorporated into the village of Summerville in 1847. Following the Civil War, wealthy northerners began wintering there. The town's designation in 1887 as a health spot gave it an impetus as a resort, which was not lost until the Depression of the 1930s. There are approximately seven hundred structures within the nominated area; about 70% predate World War I. Uniting the different building styles of the town is a common sensitivity to the natural setting and to the local landscaping traditions reflected in streetscapes, parks and gardens. Raised cottages, Greek Revival influenced, and Victorian/Queen Anne and other turn of the century structures are found throughout. Antebellum buildings are principally located in the southern and western areas. Churches are located in the center of the district, and the commercial buildings—most dating from around 1900—are located on either side of the town square in front of the present town hall, which faces the railroad. Additionally, Summerville has been the center for azalea culture and there are a variety of azaleas popularly named "The Pride of Summerville." Listed in the National Register May 19, 1976.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

ALBION

Albion is significant as an unusually intact, although altered, example of a nineteenth-century Fairfield County plantation house with classical design elements which display an awareness of high-style design. Alexander Douglas, who is reported to have built Albion ca. 1840, was a

wealthy planter whose estate was valued in 1860 at $76,750. Albion is a two-story, L-shaped, weather boarded frame residence with a side gabled roof and rear additions. The façade has a two-tiered veranda with Ionic columns, plain balustrade, and a simple entablature with triglyphs above the first story veranda. The second story veranda columns are cropped, indicating possible later alterations. Columns with both plain and fluted shafts are paired at the ends of the veranda and in the center. The windows are shuttered and have fluted surrounds with corner blocks. Both central entrances have a traceried elliptical fanlight and sidelights. An unusual parapeted dormer pierces the front center roof, perhaps another alteration. Pedimented end gables are ornamented with block modillions and lunettes that flank the chimneys. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

BALWEARIE

Balwearie is significant as an example of early nineteenth-century brick construction. Family tradition holds that the house was constructed ca. 1822, but alterations resulting from an 1886 storm make it difficult to document this date based on stylistic characteristics. Balwearie is supposedly named after the Douglass family castle in Scotland. The first known owner of the house was James Douglass, a wealthy planter. Following his death, the property was purchased in 1868 by his nephew, prominent physician Dr. Thomas Goulding Douglass. Balwearie is a one and one-half story, brick, and frame residence with a gabled roof and cross-gabled front porch. The front gable is supported by six paneled wooden posts and has a turned balustrade. The gable ends feature-boxed cornices with returns and central, paired, louvered windows with plain surrounds. The first story is of masonry construction; half-story is sheathed in weatherboard. Two interior chimneys pierce the roof ridge. A rear porch was converted into a kitchen in 1975. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

BLAIR MOUND

Blair Mound Site represents one of the significant remains of an important cultural development in South Appalachian Culture Province. It is part of the widespread Mississippian Culture Pattern that spread from the Mississippi Valley to the south Atlantic Seaboard bringing with it cultural elements and ways of life that dramatically changed the prehistoric living patterns of the area. The Blair Mound represents a late phase of this Pattern apparently existing in the period of A.D. 1300-1400. This cultural pattern based in elaborate religious and ceremonial procedures, including the building of temple mounds, is abundant in Alabama and Georgia. In South Carolina they occur along the central and lower Savannah River and along the Broad, Santee, and Wateree Rivers. Blair Mound is an earthen structure in the form of a low, oval hummock approximately 75 yards by 50 yards along its N-S and E-W axes respectively. The mound is just over 5 feet high, above the river bottomland grade. The mound was constructed on the site of a late Woodland trash midden. Listed in the National Register August 23, 1974.

BLINK BONNIE

(Robertson House) This home is significant as one of the oldest remaining antebellum homes in the Longtown area of Fairfield County. Built in 1822, the one and one-half story clapboard frame house rests on a brick foundation. The house has a side gabled roof and two outside chimneys on each end. A one-story hipped roof covers the front porch and is supported by six double-capped

square columns that have separate foundation piers standing free of the porch (a "rain porch"). There are matching details in the banisters around the porch, roof deck, and step railings. An extra large central dormer contains a door with three-paneled sidelights. Both front entrances are surrounded by an unusual triangular architrave. There are wide central halls on each floor. The interior has hand-carved mantels, wainscoting, and cornices. The house has a one-story addition and to the left of the house is the old two-room brick kitchen with large open fireplaces, ovens, and warmers. Listed in the National Register April 13, 1972.

DR. WALTER BRICE HOUSE

The Dr. Walter Brice House is significant as an unusually intact example of the residence of a prominent Fairfield County planter and physician before the Civil War. Dr. Walter Brice (1804 - ca. 1871 attended Mt. Zion College in Winnsboro and Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Charleston College of Medicine in 1831. In 1860 he owned 52 slaves, real estate totaling $25,500, and personal property valued at $5,289. The house (ca. 1840) is a two-story, weather boarded frame, L-shaped building with a side gabled roof and exterior end chimneys. A two-tiered, pedimented veranda on the center front features a plain balustrade and four wooden pillars on both levels with a diamond muntined window in the pediment. Multi-paned sidelights and transom frame the second floor entrance, while the first story door features an elliptical traceried fanlight with traceried sidelights above recessed panels. The Greek Revival elements reflect awareness on the part of the builder of the stylistic details that were popular at the time. The Dr. Walter Brice Office sits southeast of the house. It is a ten-foot-by-twelve-foot weather boarded frame building with gabled metal roof, stuccoed end chimney, and boxed cornice. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

CAMP WELFARE

Camp Welfare is significant as an excellent example of a black religious campground. The African Methodist Episcopal Church founded Camp Welfare shortly after the Civil War. The trustees of Camp Welfare acquired the present property, which had been their meeting place since at least 1876, from L.G.H. McMaster in 1878. The meeting was held annually during the last week in August, traditionally "lay-by" time, the time between final cultivation of cotton and corn crops and harvest time. The camp is a collection of approximately 100 one-story, frame weather-boarded cabins called tents. The gable-roofed tents, probably constructed around the turn of the century, have one room and a center front entrance sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. Some of the tents have been altered with the addition of corrugated metal or plywood siding, and a few of the more modern ones are constructed of concrete block. The tents were designed for sleeping only, cooking was done outdoors and there were community bathhouses. Many of the families who attended the camp continued to attend through several generations, passing their tents down through the family. The cabins are arranged in a double U shape. The focal point of the camp is the arbor. Originally a true bush arbor, the arbor is now a rough, gable roofed wooden shelter with wooden benches. Also located at the camp is Zion Church. Built ca. 1930 the church is a frame building with a gable roof surmounted by a belfry. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

CENTURY HOUSE

(Brick House; Beauregard's Headquarters) Century House is significant architecturally and historically. Situated on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad near the center of town, the house became the center of the social and business life of Ridgeway. During the Civil War, Century House entertained and sheltered many refugees from Low Country South Carolina and Georgia. Century House also served as the headquarters for General P.T.G. Beauregard and his staff when Columbia was evacuated upon the approach of Gen. Sherman's Army in 1865. Century House is a large, two-story brick house built ca. 1853. The Greek Revival design features double-tiered, balustrade piazzas and a crowing pediment on the façade. The double doors on both floors have glass transoms and sidelights. The original interior was composed of four rooms with an unusually large dining room and a wide hall on the first floor. The second floor had four rooms, a central hall, and a large ballroom. Two stairways include the main staircase and a service stairway to the ballroom. Listed in the National Register August 19, 1971.

CONCORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Concord Presbyterian Church is significant as an intact, early-nineteenth-century simple church building. The congregation of Concord Presbyterian Church is said to have worshipped at the present site of the church as early as 1796. This building was reportedly constructed ca. 1818. The church is a one-story, brick, gable-roofed building with a meetinghouse floor plan and a small, rectangular, gable-roofed rear extension. The gable ends have boxed cornices with returns and a stringcourse. The façade has a central entrance flanked by single six-over-six windows. The side elevations have shuttered, six-over-six windows. The foundation is granite. There is a cemetery with a cast-iron fence and gates to the left of the church. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

DAVIS PLANTATION

The agricultural character of the Davis property has been consistently maintained from its original plantation cotton planting days to the time of its nomination. James B. Davis, descendant of Revolutionary War Captain, James Kincaid, built the house. An early pioneer in South Carolina agricultural development, Davis was educated as a doctor at the South Carolina Medical College and the Medical College of Pennsylvania. After practicing medicine for two years in Winnsboro, he returned to this plantation and devoted his time to agricultural interests and to breeding thoroughbred horses and livestock. This two-story, white frame Greek Revival style house, built sometime between 1840-1850, is a good example of the imposing architecture that developed from the period of cotton wealth. The house has a hipped roof and two mammoth chimneys. It is fronted with a classic gabled portico supported by four square, paneled Doric columns on heavy masonry bases. A fanlight window is in the pediment, and semi-elliptical fanlights and sidelights surround the doors of both floors. The house is situated on a high knoll; its long drive approach lined with pecan and live oak trees. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

EBENEZER A.R.P. CHURCH

(Old Brick Church) Built in 1788, this small, rectangular meetinghouse plan building is simple and unadorned, with a gable roof and unornamented windows. It is one of few eighteenth-century meetinghouse churches remaining in the state. Members of the congregation made the bricks for

the thick masonry walls. The simple interior contains straight-back pews; a dais-style pulpit with plain rails around two sides, and a slave gallery. A granite wall added in 1852 surrounds the church and graveyard. This church was the birthplace of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination in South Carolina. Ebenezer's pastor, the Reverend James Rogers, first ARP Moderator, organized the Associate Reformed Synod of Carolinas here on May 9, 1803. The church grew in numbers until the Civil War when the young manhood of the congregation joined the Confederate Army en masse. The building was damaged by Union troops, who removed part of its flooring and woodwork to rebuild a bridge across Little River. An apology, penciled in the wall, has been kept legible: "Citizens of this community: Please excuse us for defacing your house of worship, so much. It was absolutely necessary to affect a crossing over the creek; the Rebs had destroyed the bridge. A Yankee." The church was later repaired and remained in active use until 1920. Since that time the church has been used for annual commemorative services. The adjoining graveyard contains numerous graves of Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers. Listed in the National Register August 19, 1971.

FONTI FLORA PLANTATION

Fonti Flora is notable as an example of a blend of the Greek Revival style with elements of Gothic Revival details in a private residence. Fonti Flora has maintained continuity in Pearson family ownership, and in its setting and architectural form. Dr. George Butler Pearson and Elisabeth Altson Pearson constructed Fonti Flora Plantation circa 1836. The house is a two-story clapboard residence set on low foundations. A full width two-story Greek Revival portico dominates the front façade of the house. Six square paneled piers support each story of the portico, and the second story features a plain balustrade. A flat deck that has a cast iron railing surmounts the entire portico. Both stories of the front façade feature a centrally located single door surrounded by a transom and sidelights with traceries and a movable sash. The entrance is framed by a massive Greek architrave crowned by acroteria. Paneled moveable aprons are located under each window and allow movement between the interior rooms and the portico. Although Fonti Flora is largely Greek Revival in style, the structure does offer a variation of form in its use of a decorative detail that is in the Gothic style, as evidenced by the tripartite Gothic windows in the front and side facades gables. Listed in the National Register April 24, 1979.

FURMAN INSTITUTION FACULTY RESIDENCE

Constructed ca. 1837, the Furman Institution Faculty Residence is a two-story, brick building with a hipped roof and end chimneys. The façade has a central, double-leaf entrance flanked on each side by multi-paned modern windows. The second story façade has five multi-paned modern windows. The single story, hip roofed front porch with slender wooden posts was constructed ca. 1936. There is a ca. 1925 kitchen extension on the northwest elevation. The building serves as a visible reminder of the early history of Furman University and its brief establishment in Fairfield County. Furman Institution was established by the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina in 1827 in Edgefield, but was moved to the High Hills of the Santee (now Stateburg) in 1828 because of financial difficulties. When the school was threatened with financial collapse again in 1834, the Reverend Jonathan Davis, chairman of the board of trustees, urged the board to move the school to his native Fairfield County. It wasn't until 1851 that South Carolina Baptists were able to raise the necessary funds for the removal of the school to Greenville. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

DR. JOHN GLENN HOUSE

The Dr. John Glenn House is significant as an intact example of an antebellum vernacular Greek Revival residence. Stylistic elements of the Dr. John Glenn House suggest a ca. 1845 construction date. In that year Dr. Glenn purchased land in the Little River area from the Thompson family. The Dr. John Glenn House is a two-story, weather-boarded frame, end-gabled residence with a double-pile and central-hall plan with a rear shed room. The front rooms have wide horizontal plank walls above paneled wainscoting. A two-tiered porch with a pedimented gable shelters the three central bays of the five-bay façade. The porches are supported by four paneled wooden posts and feature a plain wooden balustrade on both levels. The façade, which is symmetrical on both levels, has a central door flanked on each side by two six-over-six windows. The first story door features a six-pane transom and four-pane sidelights; the second story door has sidelights but no transom. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

HIGH POINT

The ca. 1800 portion of High Point is a significant example of the form and stylistic characteristics of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century Fairfield County farmhouse. The expansion of the house, which has architectural merit of its own, illustrates the increasing prosperity of many Fairfield county farmers between 1800 and the Civil War. The house is a two-story, frame farmhouse with a gable roof. The house as originally constructed in ca. 1800 included the three northernmost bays of the present house. The original house had exterior end chimneys. A hall and parlor plan, wide board walls, an enclosed corner stair, and a corner cupboard characterize the interior of the original portion of the house. During the early antebellum period the house was extended to five bays. Both the original portion of the house and the addition are sheathed in beaded weatherboard and contain nine-over-nine windows on the first story and nine-over-six windows on the second story. A one story, shed-roofed porch extends across the façade. Square posts connected by a plain balustrade support the porch. There are stone steps leading to the porch. A two-story ell on the rear of the house is believed to have been constructed ca. 1870. The nominated acreage includes three contributing properties: the family cemetery, a frame smokehouse, and a frame barn. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

HUNSTANTON

(Sweet Briar) Hunstanton is a significant example of an antebellum Fairfield County planter's residence on a raised basement. The house features Greek Revival elements including pilasters, entablature, pediment, and proportions. Hunstanton, which appears to have been built ca. 1850, is a one-and-one-half story, weather boarded frame residence on a raised brick basement. The house is rectangular in plan with a rear ell. The roof is end-gabled and there are two interior chimneys. The gable ends are pedimented. The façade features a pedimented porch with paneled wooden pillars connected by a plain balustrade. The porch, which rest on brick piers, shelters the three central bays of the five-bay façade. The section of the façade under the porch is sheathed in flush board. The central bay contains a double-door entrance with sidelights and transom. Curved granite steps lead from the ground to each side of the porch. An addition on the center of the rear of the house appears to have been an early expansion. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

HUNTER HOUSE

The Hunter House is a significant example of an early nineteenth-century residence on a raised basement with elements of the Federal style on both the interior and exterior. The Hunter House is a one-and-one-half story, weather boarded building on a raised brick basement. The L-shaped house, which was supposedly constructed before 1820, has a gable roof and exterior end chimneys. The roof is covered with standing seam metal. The chimneys and the exterior of the basement level are stuccoed. The five-bay façade features a pedimented porch sheltering the three central bays that rests on stuccoed piers. The roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts connected by elliptical arches and a plain balustrade. A flight of wooden steps with a plain balustrade leads to the porch. The façade beneath the porch is sheathed in flush board. The house has an ell on the rear and a small wing on the east elevation. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

KETCHIN BUILDING

(Fairfield County Museum) The Ketchin Building was built about 1830 by Richard Cathcart and is a highly unusual example of Federal architecture in central South Carolina. The house was sold to George Williamson Livermore Ladd in 1852 and was used as a school for girls until closed by the Civil War. In 1862, the property was sold to Philip E. Porcher, and was again sold in 1874 to Priscilla Ketchin. This Federal style three-story brick building is five bays wide and exhibits a hipped roof, a double front door crowned by a transom, string courses, sash windows, and hand-hammered hardware. The front foundation wall is cut granite; the others are rubbed granite, veneered with brick. The walls are eighteen inches thick to the third floor and fourteen inches thick from that point to the roof. The brick on the front wall is Flemish bond, the side and rear walls are of common bond. The flat arches over the window openings are made of wedge shaped bricks with rubbed surfaces. All floors have central halls that extend through the house with two rooms on either side. A fireplace for each room is provided through one of the four chimneys. The plastered hallways and high-ceilinged rooms are decorated with wainscoting, cornices, and mantels with sunburst designs. Listed in the National Register December 18, 1970.

KINCAID-ANDERSON HOUSE

(Fairfield) This elegant Georgian mansion was constructed ca. 1774 by James Kincaid, Captain in the American Revolution under Generals Francis Marion and Thomas Sumter, agricultural innovator, religious leader, and member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. The house was built on land granted by King George III that contained a ten-acre rock that later became the Anderson quarry. This two-storied structure is of brick in Flemish bond on a fieldstone foundation. The interior and exterior walls are solid brick and some sixteen inches thick. The hip roof has unboxed common rafters. Dual chimneys service large fireplaces in five of the ten rooms. Small side wings of brick with roof balustrades were added in a 1920s restoration. A sweeping staircase connects the wide halls and the massive rooms have large fireplaces and fine moldings. A serpentine wall of blue granite from the nearby quarry encloses the grounds. A two-story brick and framework house has been converted into a guesthouse with other outbuildings also maintained. James Kincaid, one of the first purchasers of cotton in the South Carolina upcountry, was possibly involved in the early development of a cotton gin as well as a local promoter of the tomato as a food. Kincaid was also instrumental in the local promotion of Associate Reformed Presbyterianism, aiding the establishment of nearby Ebenezer Church. Listed in the National Register July 30, 1974.

BOB LEMMON HOUSE

The Bob Lemmon House is significant as a virtually intact example of an antebellum vernacular farmhouse with classical Federal elements that reflect the builder's awareness of popular stylistic detailing. A Fairfield Sketchbook states that the Bob Lemmon House was probably built before the Civil War by the Owen family and was later known as the Copeland Place. According to the Sketchbook John Montgomery Lemmon, a wealthy planter bought the house for his son, Robert Young Lemmon, in 1870. The likely ca. 1850 house is a two-story, weather boarded frame I-House, gable-roofed residence with a single pile, central hall plan with rear shed room additions. The façade features a two-tiered pedimented portico with four wooden Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade on each level. A fanlight is centered in the pediment. Two nine-over-nine windows flank a central entrance with sidelights and transom. There is a third exterior chimney on the right rear shed room. The property also includes a ca. 1910 shed and a ca. 1890 barn, both of frame construction sheathed in weatherboard. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

LIBERTY UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AND FEASTERVILLE ACADEMY HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Liberty Universalist Church and Feasterville Academy Historic District is a significant collection of early to mid-nineteenth-century educational and religious buildings. The church is the only known nineteenth-century Universalist Church remaining in the state and the academy complex is an unusually intact collection of buildings associated with an antebellum academy. The district contains four frame buildings supposedly constructed between 1830 and 1845. The Church is located in a clearing on the western side of the highway. Three buildings associated with the Academy (a boarding house, a kitchen, and a school building) are located in a clearing on the eastern side. According to tradition members of the Feaster family established the Universalist faith in the Beaver Creek section of rural Fairfield County. The first member of the family to settle in Fairfield County was Andrew Feaster (1735-1821), a native of Switzerland. Feaster and his son John were both reputed to have been advocates of universal salvation. It is not known exactly when the Feasterville Academy was first organized. In 1841 the "trustees of Feasterville Academy" contracted with L.F.W. Andrews, a Universalist minister, to teach "the usual English and Classical branches" for the year 1842. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH

The Little River Baptist Church is significant for its architecture and as one of the older Baptist churches in the South Carolina upcountry. Built ca. 1845, the church is an excellent adaptation of the meetinghouse plan church mixed with popular styles of the period. The church is a rectangular clapboard structure of Greek Revival design with Gothic Revival details in the front facade. Four octagonal columns on a raised platform support the front gabled roof. Two front doors open off of the wide portico. A lancet arch with tracery of wood and glass tops each door with a central keystone. In the center of the pediment is a semi-elliptical louvered vent. The church was apparently constructed by a local craftsman and has many original interior features such as straight-back wooden pews, flooring, and a balcony around three sides resting on columns. There is also hand-carved woodwork including a ceiling rosette from which hangs the original brass chandelier with glass hurricane shades and prisms. In the early 1950s a wing was added to provide Sunday School rooms and kitchen facilities. Listed in the National Register April 13, 1972.

MAYFAIR

Mayfair is architecturally significant for its high-quality classical design elements that indicate that the builder was familiar with stylistic detailing. Mayfair is a two-story, weather boarded frame residence with hipped roof in the Federal style, said to have been constructed ca. 1824. The façade (south elevation) features a central, two-story, polygonal pedimented portico. The central gable end has a center fanlight and dentil work. The portico displays a plain balustrade, with four wood colonettes and pilasters on both levels. The section of the façade protected by the portico is sheathed in flush board. The door on the first level features a traceried fanlight and transom with decorative molding. The second level door has traceried sidelights and a fantail with decorative molding above the door. According to local tradition, Mayfair was the home of Burrell B. Cook, a moderately wealthy planter, who served in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of South Carolina from 1828-1829. Listed in the National Register February 6, 1985.

MCMEEKIN ROCK SHELTER

The McMeekin Rock Shelter is significant in that it provides information about poorly known aspects of both culture - history and past life ways during the late prehistoric period on the Carolina Piedmont. The McMeekin Rock Shelter is formed by a granite outcrop of the south bank of a small tributary drainage of Frees Creek. The overhang of the outcrop is roughly one meter above present ground surface and shelters about 10 square meters of surface area. The sheltered area is less than two meters in horizontal depth. Evidence of human occupation of the site is found in the humic soil levels and at the top of the lower alluvial sand deposit. In addition, two of the upper levels contain informal hearths and pieces of burned bone. Taking into account stylistic similarities within the area, it is suggested that a number of short-term occupations occurred at the site from ca. A.D. 1200 to ca. A.D. 1400. Listed in the National Register August 23, 1974.

MONTICELLO METHODIST CHURCH

According to a history of Monticello Methodist Church, Jacob Bookman constructed the building in 1861. The church is significant as a very intact example of a mid-nineteenth-century rural church building. The interior retains the original pews as well as the former slave gallery along three wall elevations. The church is a one-story, front gable-roofed, weather boarded frame building in the Greek Revival style with a meetinghouse floor plan. The façade end of the gable is pedimented with a boxed cornice, plain frieze, and has a semicircular vent in the gable. Octagonal wooden columns on a stepped brick entrance support the portico. The façade has three entrance doors topped by Gothic Revival inspired pointed-arched, modern stained glass transom windows. The central entrance also has modern stained glass sidelights above wooden panels. The side elevations have multi-light, shuttered windows. There is a cemetery to the left of the church. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

MONTICELLO STORE AND POST OFFICE

According to a history of Monticello Methodist Church, Jacob Bookman constructed the building in 1861. The church is significant as a very intact example of a mid-nineteenth-century rural church building. The interior retains the original pews as well as the former slave gallery along three wall elevations. The church is a one-story, front gable-roofed, weather boarded frame building in the Greek Revival style with a meetinghouse floor plan. The façade end of the gable is pedimented

with a boxed cornice, plain frieze, and has a semicircular vent in the gable. Octagonal wooden columns on a stepped brick entrance support the portico. The façade has three entrance doors topped by Gothic Revival inspired pointed-arched, modern stained glass transom windows. The central entrance also has modern stained glass sidelights above wooden panels. The side elevations have multi-light, shuttered windows. There is a cemetery to the left of the church. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

MOUNT HOPE

Mount Hope is significant as a relatively intact example of nineteenth-century vernacular architecture in Fairfield County and for its association with Dr. John Peyre Thomas, a prominent physician, and amateur scientist. Dr. Thomas reportedly ordered the construction of Mount Hope in 1836 for $1,025 by a Mr. Killian, along with the construction of a kiln for making brick and tiles for the basement floor. Thomas graduated from South Carolina College, completed a medical degree in New York, and obtained one of the earliest medical licenses in South Carolina. His "Diary of Weather and Occurrences" provided one of the earliest meteorological chronicles for interior South Carolina. Mount Hope is a one-and-one-half story, weather boarded, frame residence on a raised basement. Three pedimented dormers with nine-over-nine windows pierce each slope of the gabled roof. Front and rear elevations have porches supported by 8-foot high masonry piers. The front porch features flush wallboards with a chair rail, a plain balustrade, pilasters, and six cedar columns. The rear elevation features two shed rooms that flank the porch, which has been screened. Side elevations display twin double-shouldered chimneys laid in Flemish bond. Outbuildings include a ca. 1850 frame smokehouse and a ca. 1875 tenant house. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

MOUNT OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A Presbyterian congregation since before 1785 has served the Winnsboro area of Fairfield County. The Reverend William Martin, a Coventar minister from Ireland who settled in South Carolina in 1772, preached at the Wolf Pit, a quarter mile from the present Mount Olivet Church, about the time of the American Revolution. In 1785 there was an established church in the vicinity called Wateree Church, after nearby Wateree Creek. The church was subsequently named Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church and a building was constructed near the present site around 1800. The present building, which was completed in 1869, is significant as a basically intact example of a rural church building, illustrating local construction techniques and stylistic characteristics of the period. The church is a one-story, rectangular, front-gabled building. The church is of masonry construction with brick bearing walls that are four bricks thick. The brickwork is covered with stucco, which has been scored to resemble cut stone. The foundation is granite. The large cemetery northwest of the church contains several historically and artistically significant gravestones dating back to 1795 and is enclosed by a cast-iron fence. Listed in the National Register August 13, 1986.

NEW HOPE A.R.P. CHURCH AND SESSION HOUSE

New Hope A.R.P. Church and Session House were constructed ca. 1886. This church, with its decorated belfry and its intact session house, is significant as an interesting example of local interpretation of stylistic elements of religious architecture. The meetinghouse form church is a one-story, weather boarded, frame church with an apsidal plan and a narthex pavilion. A bracketed

belfry with bellcast roof, gablets, and finial surmounts the front-gabled roof. The gable end features a boxed cornice with returns and a blind oculus. Façade fenestration with shelf architraves has a double-leaf door surmounted by a ten-light transom flanked by single, large-paned, four-over-four, shuttered windows. Side elevations have windows identical to those of the façade. The interior walls are plastered above narrow-beaded-board wainscoting. The rear balcony displays a turned balustrade. Alterations include a 1970 left wing and the front steps. The session house is a ten by twelve foot weather boarded frame building with a gable end roof with boxed cornices. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

THE OAKS

The Oaks was reportedly named for an oak grove that originally surrounded the house. It is significant as an intact example of an antebellum Fairfield County plantation house. Believed to have been constructed ca. 1850, the Oaks is a large, two-story, weather boarded frame residence with a gable-end roof. The façade has a central, two-tiered portico with a pediment featuring a fanlight and boxed cornice. The porticos are supported by four simple wooden columns and have plain wooden balustrades. The portion of the façade sheltered by the portico is sheathed in flush board. The fenestration of the façade is similar on both stories—a central entrance with traceried multi-light sidelights and transom flanked by two single, six-over-six windows with shutters. The rear elevation has a one-story, shed-roofed porch supported by four wooden columns with a plain balustrade on the left portion and an enclosed room on the right. Side elevations feature double-end chimneys and pedimented gable ends with boxed cornices. Richard Hallum sold the property on which the Oaks stands to John Montgomery Lemmon in 1856 for $10,000. Lemmon was a moderately wealthy planter with nineteen slaves and a farm, which was valued at $10,000 in 1860. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

OLD STONE HOUSE

The Old Stone House is significant as a rare example of eighteenth-century stone construction. Samuel Gladney (ca. 1740-1800) received a royal land grant in 1768 on which he constructed the Old Stone House. A corner of the house bears the date 1784. The house passed through several owners before the Lebanon Presbyterian Church for use as a parsonage purchased it in 1870. The house is a two-story, side-gable roofed, stone building, with a double-pile floor plan and end chimneys of stone. The front porch foundation and stone piers remain, although porch roof and supports have been removed. The façade has a central door with a massive stone lintel flanked by single four-over-four windows with stone lintels. The second story has three four-over-four, shuttered windows. The rear elevation has an off-center entrance flanked by two single windows. The second story has two four-over-four windows and a third that has been filled with stone. The roof is covered with metal. December 6, 1984.

RIDGEWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Ridgeway Historic District is significant as an example of a virtually intact turn-of-the-century town whose development was inextricably tied to agricultural prosperity. A majority of the buildings were built between 1890 and 1915, the heyday of cotton production in the area. The community developed in an east-west linear pattern paralleling the Southern Railway tracks, completed in 1850. After a period of depression following the Civil War, Ridgeway began to

develop as a commercial center serving area farmers. By 1880, there were ten stores located in the commercial district two still survive. The town's merchants constructed modern new brick stores along Palmer Street and some also built their homes in the residential section adjacent to the central business district. The district contains approximately thirty-one buildings including a commercial block with a predominance of simply ornamented two-story brick stores and a residential block with primarily asymmetrical, frame, weather boarded houses lining the tree shaded streets. Styles include Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, Victorian, and Bungalow. Also included are a school, the town hall, and the police station. Listed in the National Register November 26, 1980.

ROCKTON AND RION RAILROAD HISTORIC

The Rockton and Rion Railroad Historic District is significant as a collection of buildings, sites, structures and objects associated with the quarrying, finishing, and transporting of Winnsboro blue granite between ca. 1883 and ca. 1945. The district is composed of forty-five properties located along the twelve-mile stretch of the Rockton and Rion Railroad in south central Fairfield County. The district includes the Anderson and Rion Quarry sites, industrial buildings and structures associated with granite quarrying and finishing operations, residences constructed for management personnel at Anderson Quarry, the Rockton and Rion Railroad line and side tracks, two steam locomotives from the Rockton and Rion Railroad, and a ca. 1941 school building constructed of granite. The district retains sufficient integrity to reflect the history of the Winnsboro Granite Company and granite quarrying in the area between ca. 1883 and ca. 1945. The properties, with the exception of Greenbrier School, are grouped into two complexes, the Anderson Quarry-Phillips Granite Works and the Rion Granite Quarry-Brooks Granite Company. Most of the buildings and structures in the Historic District were constructed of Winnsboro blue granite, with the majority constructed from the late 1920s to the late 1930s. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

RUFF'S CHAPEL

Ruff's Chapel was the first Methodist Church built in Ridgeway. A prominent Ridgeway merchant, David H. Ruff, who is buried in the small cemetery surrounding the church, built it. Built about 1870, Ruff's Chapel is a single-story, rectangular frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, with a front gabled roof. There are two sets of double doors on the façade, topped by four-light transoms and simple entablatures supported on scroll brackets. The roof is covered with embossed metal shingles. The square open belfry has a metal covered bellcast hip roof with a ball finial. According to tradition, Mr. Ruff threw sixty silver dollars into the metal when the bell was cast, to give it a silvery tone. The bell was removed for safekeeping after an attempt was made to steal it. Listed in the National Register November 26, 1980.

RURAL POINT

(Robertson-Doty House) Rural Point is noted for its architecture, garden, and hospitality. Built in 1852 by William Ross Robertson, a probate judge and commissioner of equity of Fairfield County who served in South Carolina House of Representatives and the Secession Convention. This Greek Revival, one-and one-half-story house over a high basement is sheathed in white clapboard with green louvered shutters. The façade has twelve wide steps leading to a gable-roofed porch, supported by four square columns and surrounded by a balustrade. There is a tripartite window in the gable. The foundation is of solid brick except for the porch that has brick piers with wooden

latticework between. John Grimke Drayton, architect of Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, supposedly designed the semi-formal garden. Garden consists of a series of boxwood and mock orange hedges surrounding two grass plots about 85 feet wide on either side of the walk. Other plants remaining from the original garden include such rare imports as a Cedar of Lebanon, a Japanese Cedar, a Chinese Varnish tree, a tea olive, and variegated boxwoods. A southern planter's office of white clapboard with green louvered shutters is on the landscaped grounds, which are enclosed by a white picket fence. Listed in the National Register February 23, 1972.

ST. STEPHENS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The oldest church in Ridgeway, and the oldest public building in the area, St. Stephen's (ca. 1854) is a gem of modified Gothic Revival architecture. The church features a steep flared gabled roof with a rose window in the gable. The front entrance is on the west end with double doors. A steep gabled pavilion with double doors is on the south side. The exterior was originally of pine, painted maroon. Around 1920, the church was brick veneered. A wing, containing the parish house and church school, was added in the 1940s. The pine interior is given a finish, which is rare, described as a "lost art." It was stained or painted in natural brown (pine-like) and while the pain or varnish was still wet, rubbed vertically with heavy burlap bagging, giving the wood a "natural finish" of wood grain appearance. The sanctuary furnishings are mahogany. Windows were originally of clear glass, papered with a stained-glass-like paper. In 1949 stained glass windows designed and made by the Payne Studios of Patterson, NJ were installed. The church has been in continuous use. The grounds include a well-kept cemetery with tombstones bearing the names of builders and early families. A handsome wrought-iron fence and gateway encloses the churchyard. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

SHIVAR SPRINGS BOTTLING COMPANY CISTERNS

The Shivar Springs Bottling Cisterns are a group of six cylindrical, stuccoed stone cisterns with concrete domes, constructed ca. 1900. The Shivar Springs Bottling Company was in operation from ca. 1900 to ca. 1950. At first the company produced only mineral water sold for medicinal purposes. Later soft drinks were also produced from the spring water and shipped throughout the state. The six cisterns are the most visible, intact evidence of the Shivar Springs Bottling Company, employing about thirty-five people in 1914. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

TOCALAND

Tocaland, is a very intact example of an antebellum residence with Greek Revival elements set on a raised basement. Tocaland, ca. 1854, is a one-and-one-half story, weather boarded frame residence with a lateral gabled roof with cross-gabled pedimented porch. The home is double pile with a central hall floor plan. Four 8-foot high stuccoed granite piers support a pedimented front porch that has a tripartite window in the gable end. The porch is supported by four paneled wooden pillars, pilasters, and has a plain balustrade. The façade fenestration is a central door with sidelights and transom flanked by two single, six-over-six, shuttered windows. The door and windows in the basement story are aligned with those of the first story. The end gables have boxed cornices and two interior brick chimneys pierce the rear roof slope. A concrete stairway with a cast-iron balustrade on the façade and a central rear addition are modern alterations. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

VALENCIA

A Fairfield County landmark, this upcountry plantation house reflects the low country background of its original owner, whose descendants have consistently maintained its character. Valencia was built by Edward Gendron Palmer, a leader in civic, political, and religious life of Ridgeway and Fairfield County, who exerted much influence in building of railroads in upper South Carolina. He studied at Dr. Moses Waddel's school at Willington, graduated from South Carolina College, A.B. 1819, read law in Columbia, and was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1821. Palmer was a member of the Nullification Convention (1834-1848) and the South Carolina Senate (1857-65). He was instrumental in building Fairfield District's first Episcopal place of worship, Cedar Creek Mission, and Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church in 1854. Valencia is a large two-story frame house on a brick pier foundation built ca. 1834. The house features a hipped roof, two mammoth chimneys, and a broad one-story piazza with unique elliptical arches. The interior features long central halls on floors, high-ceilinged rooms, carved trim and woodwork, and noteworthy mantels. The home overlooks gently rolling hills. The view, reminiscent of the family's travels to Valencia, Spain, inspired the property's name. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

MONROE WILSON HOUSE

The Monroe Wilson House is a two-story frame house considered as one of the two best examples of Victorian vernacular architecture in Ridgeway. It is well preserved and essentially intact. Built about 1890, this vernacular Victorian residence is a rectangular weather boarded building with ells on the façade and side. A porch runs along the façade and southeast elevation with fret sawn vertical splats on the railing and square supporting posts with elaborate brackets. The fret sawn detailing is of high quality, indicative of the owner's status in the town. The gable roof has a boxed cornice with returns, with several cross gables with returns and three dormers on the northwest side with returns. Elaborate brackets support the cornice. There is a small second story porch over the front entrance with railings identical to that on the first story porch. The door on the second story has multi-paned sidelights and transom. There are three interior single chimney stacks and a small screened porch at the rear. Listed in the National Register November 26, 1980.

VAUGHNS STAGE COACH STOP

Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop is a two-story; weather boarded frame, gable-roofed residence with a double-pile and central hall floor plan. The building is significant as an early-nineteenth-century vernacular residence in Fairfield County. An 1873 map of Fairfield County indicates that it was located in a rural community known as Simpson's Turnout. A Fairfield Sketchbook states that this location was on an old stage road between Columbia and Winnsboro. Stylistic elements and composition would support the local tradition of a ca. 1820 construction date. The building sits on a foundation of stone piers, has end chimneys, rear shed rooms, and a left rear addition. The façade features a one-story, shed-roofed porch with a plain wooden balustrade supported by six slender wooden posts. The symmetrical façade displays five nine-over-six windows on the second story aligned above a central double-leaf entrance with multi-paned transom and sidelights, flanked on each side by two nine-over-nine windows. The first floor interior features a central hall with flanking rooms and a stairway with a landing on the right. It also features paneled wainscoting, original paint finishes, and marbleizing that accents the first floor baseboards, mantels, and stair risers. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

WHITE OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT

White Oak Historic District is significant as a very intact example of a late nineteenth to early-twentieth-century rural community whose development centered on the Patrick family in the 1870s. It serves as an example of the importance of a trading community in rural areas after the Civil War through the early twentieth century. The district consists of nine properties constructed between ca. 1876 and ca. 1925, and includes three large frame residences (including a manse), a frame church with steeple, two frame store buildings, a cotton warehouse, and two vacant, wooded lots, some of which reflect Victorian stylistic influences. Prior to the 1870s the community was known as Cockrell's or Cockrell's Lane, named after a prominent family that resided there until immediately after the Civil War. The Patrick family moved to the area from York County around 1870 and was instrumental in developing the community by building houses, stores, and a church. The village was relatively prosperous around the turn of the century with a cannery, at least two stores, and a school. Thomas G. Patrick opened a general merchandise store around 1876, which served the surrounding rural area. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1984.

WINNSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT

Winnsboro is significant historically, architecturally, and culturally. The town was laid out in 1785 and named for the Revolutionary War hero, Richard Winn, who served in the U.S. Congress and as SC Lieutenant Governor. Lord Cornwallis' headquarters was here in 1780. Winnsboro, the county seat, features a wide range of architectural significance, from early simple frame houses that reflect utilitarian aspects of the Scotch-Irish, the first principal settlers, to pronounced styles such as Federal and Greek Revival. There are more than 50 buildings over 100 years old, mostly residences but also including the Courthouse and the town clock. Many residences are typical upcountry frame houses, built in an L-shape with long piazzas running across the front, reflecting the increasing wealth from cotton. Homes became more pretentious in the 1840s and 1850s. Much low country influence is evident in the architecture, after planters moved here for health reasons. A number of Greek Revival and Federal mansions remain. Listed in the National Register October 14, 1971.

HAMPTON COUNTY

AMERICAN LEGION HUT

The American Legion Hut is a one-story, T-shaped cypress log building with a truss roof constructed in 1933. The Hut was constructed as and continues to be a meeting hall for the Hampton American Legion Post 108 as well as serving as a site for civic and social events. Local workers built the Hut supported by funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a federal agency that provided loans for work relief projects during the Great Depression. Construction began on May 8, 1933, and the hut was formally opened to the public on August 2, 1933. The exterior walls of the building were constructed of saddle-notched cypress logs with a white mortar chinking and rest on a brick pier foundation. The hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Vaney Bowers and his brother Dee Bowers, both of Hampton County, cut and skinned the cypress logs used to build the cabin. They pulled the logs on mule-driven carts to the construction site. The American Legion Hut in Hampton has served continuously as a meeting place not only for Legion members, but also for community functions such as school dances, town festivals, family reunions, and veterans' remembrance services. Listed in the National Register October 27, 2000.

BANK OF HAMPTON

In 1891, several prominent citizens of the town of Hampton organized the Bank of Hampton. Purchasing a lot across from the County Courthouse, they engaged architect/builder Vincent J. Fontaine to construct a prominent edifice for the new bank. Fontaine, a French immigrant, studied architecture in Italy before moving to South Carolina in the early 1870s. The two-story Italianate influenced brick building was completed in 1892. The building features segmental arches over door and window openings, and low flat parapets at the side elevations. As the county seat, Hampton had six lawyers by 1883, several of which rented upstairs offices. Establishment of the bank was an important factor in securing the town's position as a regional center, and by 1905 Hampton was listed as a "banking town" in a statewide business directory. The Bank of Hampton operated successfully until 1926, and three years later the building was purchased from its receivers by their competitors, The Loan and Exchange Bank. From the 1930s to the 1960s the building was operated as rental commercial space, still maintaining the upstairs law offices. In 1987, heirs of the buildings' owners gave it to the town of Hampton. The building since then houses the Hampton Museum and Visitors' Center. Listed in the National Register May 30, 2001.

COHASSET

Cohasset was constructed ca. 1873 as a residence for William James Gooding (1835-1912) in what was then the northern section of Beaufort County. Cohasset is an excellent example of a Carolina I-House. This vernacular house type is characterized by two or more stories and a two-room wide, one-room deep floor plan. The house is also significant for its association with Gooding, a cotton farmer who played a locally important role in politics and government. Gooding was a member of the state house of representatives (1858-61, 1864), sheriff of Beaufort District (1866-68), treasurer of Beaufort County (1877-78), county chairman of the Democratic Party and a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1882-86, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895. This property also represents the agricultural readjustments landowners made after the Civil War. The end of Reconstruction had replaced the slave labor system for the cultivation of cotton replaced by various systems of tenancy, sharecropping, and wage labor. In 1879, only 100 of the 950 acres owned by Gooding were planted. The property also includes several late nineteenth-century outbuildings such as a smokehouse, privy, corncrib, barn, and sheds and a late nineteenth-century tenant house. Listed in the National Register July 24, 1986.

HAMPTON COLORED SCHOOL

The Hampton Colored School is significant both as an intact example of twentieth-century vernacular school architecture and for its association with black education in Hampton from 1929 to 1947. The building is a one-story, front-gable, rectangular, frame building with clapboard siding, tin roof, exposed rafters, and a brick pier foundation. Ervin Johnson, a local black carpenter, built the school in 1929. It replaced the first black school in Hampton, a two-room building that had operated since 1898. The school board bought a one-acre site for the new school in 1927, and two years later Johnson, along with C.H. Hazel and Hallie Youmans, bought an additional three acres and donated them to the school. Johnson built the two-room (later three-room) school with volunteers from Hampton's black community. When the school opened for the 1929-1930 school year, it served students from first through eighth grade. Initially funds were so

scarce that the school only operated from October to March. Donations from the black community eventually made it possible to operate the school for a full academic year. It remained the only black school in Hampton until 1947, when Hampton Colored High School was built and the Hampton Colored School became the lunchroom for the high school. Listed in the National Register February 28, 1991.

HAMPTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Located in the center of town, the Hampton County Courthouse was constructed in 1878 as the seat of government for the newly created Hampton County. Since that date the Hampton County Courthouse has been a focal point of community life. The only courthouse Hampton County has ever known, the building was built in the Victorian Italianate style that was popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. As originally constructed, the courthouse was a two-story structure constructed of brick laid in the common bond pattern. The hip roof had four triangular pediments with open cornices and rondelles located in the center of all four sides of the building. In 1925, the courthouse was renovated and additional wings were added to the front and rear facades according to plans drawn up by Columbia architects Lafaye and Lafaye. Treatment of the entablature, pediments, corner pilasters, and windows match those of the 1878 building. In 1925, all chimneys were removed from the original courthouse and the main entrance was changed from the second to the first floor. The stairway and portico were removed and both doorways were recessed approximately two feet. Although the original architect of the Hampton County Courthouse is unknown, local tradition indicates that the plan of the building was drawn from similar courthouses designed in the state by Robert Mills in the 1820s. Also located within the nominated acreage are two small modern annexes situated directly to the rear of the courthouse, and a ca. 1935 two-story brick annex located directly to the east of the courthouse. Listed in the National Register December 12, 1978.

OAK GROVE

(Richardson Place) According to tradition, James Cameron Richardson built Oak Grove in 1852. Oak Grove is a two-story clapboard structure of the Greek Revival style resting upon a raised basement. Wooden steps lead to a veranda that extends the full two stories of the front façade. The veranda at the rear was enclosed in 1935. The interior has features indicative of a simple, yet well designed and well-constructed house. The mantels are simple, the paneling is hand-hewn pine, and the window moldings are essentially plain. The open staircase is unadorned, having square balusters. The agricultural census for Prince William's Parish, Beaufort District, in 1850 listed James C. Richardson as the owner of 1,375 acres of which 450 were improved. The cash value of his farm at the time was $4,300. It is believed that General William T. Sherman visited Oak Grove during the Civil War. Supportive of this tradition is Sherman's Memoirs, which record the night of February 2, 1865 being spent at the nearby Duck Branch Post Office. Oak Grove's outbuildings, including slave cabins, have since been torn down; however their location is known. The original oaks for which the plantation was named were cut for lumber in 1957. Listed in the National Register July 12, 1976.

HATTIE J. PEEPLES HOUSE

The Hattie J. Peeples House is significant as an excellent and intact example of a transitional Italianate and Queen Anne style residence in a small town. Construction began in 1889 and was competed by October 1893, when the Rev. Edwin W. Peeples and his wife, Hattie Johns Peeples moved into the house. The house is an L-shaped, two-story, five bay, gable roofed, frame and weatherboard residence. It was built in the Italianate style, but borrowed the L-shaped floor plan and the projecting pavilion from the Italian Villa style and the canted bays, encircling porch, and textured wall surfaces from the Queen Anne style. In 1911, the Hattie J. Peeples House became the first in Varnville to have electricity. Peeples' son-in-law, Wilbur Ginn, an electrical engineer, and graduate of Clemson College, wired the house and many others in the area. There are two contributing outbuildings associated with this property: a frame and weatherboard butler's quarters, built in 1885; and a brick building, built ca. 1920 to replace an earlier frame structure destroyed by a fire in 1917. This building served as a post office from the time of its construction until 1964. Hattie J. Peeples served for more than thirty years as postmistress. Listed in the National Register October 31, 1992.

STONEY CREEK INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL OF PRINCE WILLIAM

This chapel is the only pre-Civil War Structure remaining in the village of McPhersonville. The planters of Prince William Parish built it around 1833 as a place to worship during the summer months. The Chapel reflects the popularity of the Greek Revival style for religious as well as private, public, and governmental buildings in the first half of the nineteenth century. Apart from this, Stoney Creek is plain and austere, as befitting a Presbyterian congregation. Basically rectangular in shape, the one story frame chapel faces southwest and rests on a foundation of brick piers. The Chapel has a front facing pedimented gable roof resting over a full width recessed porch that is supported by four Doric columns. Crafted from solid heart pine, the columns rest on solid wooden plinths. The three-bay façade consists of a central double leaf arched entrance flanked by 4/4 sash windows capped by two light semi-elliptical transoms. The interior is very simple with plain plaster walls, original wooden pews, and wide pine floors. A painted paneled wooden pulpit rests on the dais with a painted communion table resting directly in front. It remains an excellent example of the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style architecture in the McPherson community. Listed in the National Register May 22, 2002.

LANCASTER COUNTY

ROBERT BARNWELL ALLISON HOUSE

Built in 1897, the Robert Barnwell Allison House is a two-story clapboard covered building. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style and is one of the few intact nineteenth-century residences in Lancaster. It was built for Robert Barnwell Allison, who was an 1882 graduate of the University of Michigan Law School. Allison practiced law in Lancaster with his father, Colonel Robert Erasmus Allison, until the elder Allison's death in 1906; he continued his practice and lived in this house until his own death in 1936. The architectural firm of Langley & Knight constructed the home. The Robert Barnwell Allison House is a rectangular, two-story, frame residence with a one-story ell to the rear. It has a tall, hipped composition roof with intersecting gables over two-story canted bays, wood clapboard siding, and a brick pier foundation with brick infill. Gable ends

are clad with diamond novelty shingles and have paired one-over-one double hung sash windows. There are two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. A 1900 guide to Lancaster County described this house as among the town's "finest residences, built on the latest and most improved style of modern architecture." Listed in the National Register January 4, 1990.

BATTLE OF HANGING ROCK HISTORIC SITE

As part of a series of strongholds planned to maintain the British position in South Carolina, an outpost was established at Hanging Rock in 1780. The importance of this post was in its strategic location on the road from Camden to Charlotte. The first American attack on the post occurred on July 30, 1780, led by Major William Richardson Davie, with forty dragoons and forty mounted riflemen. Davie's attack on a garrisoned house near the fort, and not the fort itself, was successful; he took about 60 horses and 100 stands of arms. On August 5, 1780, General Thomas Sumter crossed the Catawba River 20 miles north of Rocky Mount at Land's Ford, where about 500 North Carolinians under Major Davie and Colonel Robert Irwin joined his 300 South Carolina militiamen. They marched 16 miles during the night and reached Hanging Rock Creek early Sunday morning. The British garrison was held by 1,400 men under the command of Major Carden of the Prince of Wales Regiment. Sumter's surprise attack began at six o'clock with the men advancing across the creek against Bryan's Tory militia. Sumter meant to attack the entire British line, but misjudged; the American units met instead the northern end of the British line. Sumter's troops then attacked the main British camp. The British retreated further south to Colonel Robinson's camps, but Sumter moved in and took two-thirds of that camp also. After three hours of fighting, many of Sumter's men were unable to continue the battle. It was agreed to plunder the British camp and depart. Listed in the National Register December 31, 1974.

BUFORD'S MASSACRE SITE

(Buford's Battleground) On May 28, 1780, Colonel Banastre Tarleton of the British Army who commanded 700 cavalry and infantrymen under Lieutenant General Charles Lord Cornwallis overtook Colonel Abraham Buford, in command of a regiment of 350 Virginians. In the ensuing action 115 Americans were killed, 151 were wounded, and 53 were taken prisoner. There is still considerable debate over whether Tarleton's men shot and bayoneted Patriots while they were in the act of surrendering or after they had surrendered, or whether they were falsely accused of such atrocities by the Americans in an effort to inflame resistance to the British in the backcountry. After the battle, nearby settlers aided survivors and buried American soldiers in a long trench. The dying and badly wounded were carried several miles where they were cared for by, among others, Mrs. Andrew Jackson and her two sons Andrew and Robert. Two monuments now mark the Buford Battleground. A white monument ten feet tall, erected on June 2, 1860, marked the American gravesite. This marker became so scarred from chippings of souvenir hunters that a new monument was erected on May 1, 1955, bearing the same inscription. Buford's Massacre was one of the many vicious actions that characterized the Revolutionary War campaigns in the backcountry South. This particular battle became a symbol of British atrocities and Tarleton became known as "Bloody Tarleton." Listed in the National Register February 15, 1990.

DR. WILLIAM COLUMBUS CAUTHEN HOUSE

(Oak Farm) The Dr. William Columbus Cauthen House was built ca. 1848 for Dr. William Columbus Cauthen and is the oldest known residence in Lancaster County. Located on a flat tract of land in rural Lancaster County, the house is approximately three miles northwest of the town of Kershaw. This two-story, frame, weather boarded, central-hall farmhouse, or I-House, is in amazingly original form, retaining its pine plank floors, ceilings, and walls. Indoor plumbing has never been introduced into this house, and only minimal electrical wiring has been installed. The only alterations to the house include new roof sheathing and a circa 1865 kitchen addition with two small porches. The Cauthen House possesses a very high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Outbuildings include a barn of log construction and a barn and shed of frame construction. Dr. William Columbus Cauthen was actively involved in state politics. He was elected and served three terms in the state House of Representatives from 1852-1858. In 1860 he refused a nomination as a delegate to the delegate selection committee for the National Democratic Convention to be held in Charleston, stating that South Carolina should boycott the convention. Later in 1860 Dr. Cauthen accepted the nomination to attend another convention, the Secession Convention in Columbia and Charleston. Cauthen along with two other delegates signed the Ordinance of Secession for Lancaster District. Listed in the National Register June 28, 1982.

CLINTON A.M.E. ZION CHURCH

This church was built in 1909 by Clinton African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Zion Church, which was the first separate black church established in Kershaw in the early twentieth century. It is significant both as a particularly intact example of Gothic Revival church architecture common in the period and as an example of early institutions in Kershaw's black community. Clinton A.M.E. Zion Church was named for Isom Caleb Clinton, an ex-slave who was a prominent minister in the A.M.E. Zion Church and who was ordained as a bishop in 1892. The building is a one-story, T-shaped, frame structure covered with clapboard siding and has a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. It has a front pent-gabled roof on the north façade and a lower pent-gable side ell on the east elevation with an engaged bell tower with pyramidal roof projecting from the north façade. A skirt roof divides the tower into two vertical sections. The main entry is through two paneled double doors with a peaked transom and simple decorative door surround. The sanctuary has its original lighting fixtures and beaded-board wainscoting. Painted on an interior arch molding is the phrase, "The Lord is in his holy temple: Let all the earth keep silence before him." Listed in the National Register February 16, 1990.

CRAIG HOUSE

The Craig House is an intact example of a mid-nineteenth-century rural farmhouse with early twentieth-century alterations, and is typical of Lancaster County agricultural properties from the period. The residence is a two-story, originally L-shaped, frame building covered in clapboard with a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. A central one-bay balcony on the west façade has a gable roof with molded-boxed cornice and returns and a wide-board frieze. The porch has turned posts with decorative sawn brackets and turned balusters on the second story balcony. The house has several rear additions: a turn of the century steeply pitched, two-story, clapboard, shed-roof addition in the ell; a clapboard one-story shed addition attached to the former

addition; and a circa 1945 addition on the north elevation covered with asbestos. John Johnston Craig, a farmer in the Craigville community, built the house. Craig enlisted in the Confederate States Army in 1863, served in Virginia with the 4th South Carolina Cavalry, and died in 1866 of illness he contracted while in service. His son, John Edgar Craig (1863-1960), inherited the house and family farm and extensively remodeled the house ca. 1901. As of 1990, the Craig family still owned the house. Listed in the National Register February 16, 1990.

CURETON HOUSE

Built circa 1840, the Cureton House is significant as an example of an intact rural upcountry vernacular Greek Revival residence and as evidence of the use of popular nineteenth-century architectural pattern books in rural America. The house is a two-story, L-shaped, frame residence with clapboard siding, composition shingle cross-gable roof, and a brick pier foundation. The house has a central hall plan and two rooms in the rear ell. Though the majority of the interior finishes are plain, the six mantels are either exact copies or adaptations of designs from Asher Benjamin's The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter (1830). Built by either Jeremiah Cureton or his son William Jackson Cureton, the property was used primarily for cotton production, however both men also produced small amounts of wheat, Indian corn, and oats. The house remained in the hands of the Cureton family until 1918 when Henry D. Smith acquired it. The circa 1918 cotton storage shed, circa 1930 barn, and circa 1930 garage date from Smith's ownership of the farm and are significant as intact examples of agricultural and outbuildings in Lancaster County from the period, illustrating the continuous occupation of the property over time. The cotton storage shed is also significant for its association with cotton production in Lancaster County after about 1920, when most area farmers began to diversify and ended their long reliance on cotton as their major product. Listed in the National Register September 4, 1990.

EAST RICHLAND STREET-EAST CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The East Richland Street-East Church Street Historic District is significant both for its association with the residential development of Kershaw from ca. 1890 to ca. 1940 and as a reflection of the diverse architectural styles and influences of that period. Representative styles include Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical. By 1900 the town of Kershaw was well established and the streets were laid out in a grid pattern. The district contains 28 properties contributing to the character of the district. The majority of the resources date from ca. 1890 to ca. 1920, which was a particularly significant period of development in Kershaw. Each of the properties within this district is a residence, with the exception of one residence that was converted to a funeral home. The district includes portions of East Richland Street, East Church Street, Hart Street, Minor Street, and Ingram Street. Listed in the National Register January 4, 1990.

HEATH SPRINGS DEPOT

(Southern Railway Depot) The Heath Springs Depot, constructed by the Southern Railway in 1903, is significant both as an intact example of early twentieth-century depots built in South Carolina, and for its association with the transportation of freight and passengers on the Southern Railway in the period 1903-ca.1940. It was the third depot built at Heath Springs, which developed in the 1880s after railroad service was introduced to that section of Lancaster County. Its primary use was in the transportation of cotton, cottonseed and cotton oil products from nearby farms and

cotton oil mills, textiles from nearby textile mills, and granite from the nearby quarry. The depot is a one-story frame building on a brick pier foundation, covered with shiplap siding and continuous molding at the window sill height. The crimped metal, hipped roof has slightly flared eaves, with a deep overhang supported by simple stylized brackets and knee braces. Listed in the National Register January 4, 1990.

THOMAS WALKER HUEY HOUSE

The Thomas Walker Huey House is significant as an intact example of plain-style Greek Revival architecture in the rural South Carolina upcountry and for its association with Huey (1798-1854), a prominent nineteenth-century merchant, planter, and politician. The house was built by Huey in 1847-48 and is a simple, two-story, clapboard-sided, lateral-gable residence with a full-façade one-story shed roof porch with simple upwardly tapered columns with a slat balustrade and flush board underneath. In addition to producing cotton, Huey was a businessman and operated a general store, sawmill, flourmill, and gristmill. He also served Lancaster District government as a tax collector, presidential elector, and militia colonel, and as a commissioner for several railroads. Huey was also elected to the State Senate three times. Huey's obituary in the Lancaster Ledger observed that "Col. Huey has filled various offices of honor and trust in this district...though not a brilliant man, possessed a strong mind, and exercised profound judgment; he was therefore highly respected in that body of legislators. He owned a large body of land in this district, and possessed at the time of his demise, various interest in property in the states of Alabama and Mississippi." Listed in the National Register January 4, 1990.

ADAM IVY HOUSE

The Adam Ivy house is an example of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular Greek Revival architecture with early twentieth-century additions. The house was built ca. 1849-1850 by Ivy and replaced an earlier log cabin on the property. According to tradition, Ivy's second wife helped finance the house with proceeds from the sale of gold dust. Ivy founded two Methodist churches in Lancaster County in the first half of the nineteenth century. Ivy also served as president of the Indian Lands Bible Society. His other interests included his farm, which included over 1,600 acres when this house was built; service as an agent to the Catawba Indians; a partnership in Turkey Point Merchant Mills, and a flour and grist mill later known as the Ivy Mill Place. Ivy lived here until he moved to Florida in the 1880s. He sold the house to James D. Nesbit, a prominent area physician and the son of his stepdaughter Mary Jane Nesbit, in February 1888. While Nesbit practiced medicine for nearly forty years in New York City his mother and a brother lived in the house. The additions and renovations took place around 1920, before Nisbet retired and returned to the house in 1923. After his retirement, Nisbet became a "gentleman farmer" and operated the property as a working farm. The home's outbuildings, large and small barns near the house, date from this period. They are significant as intact examples of agricultural buildings built after ca.1920, when farmers began to diversity and end their long reliance on cotton as their major product. Listed in the National Register September 4, 1990.

KERSHAW DEPOT

(Southern Railway Depot) The Kershaw Depot, built in 1926, is significant both as an intact example of early twentieth-century depots built in South Carolina and for its association with the transportation of passengers and freight on the Southern Railway from about 1926-1940. It was the second or third depot built in Kershaw, which developed in the 1880s after railroad service was introduced to that section of Lancaster County. This depot replaced an earlier passenger and freight depot/cotton platform that burned in 1926. Its primary use was to handle passengers; it also handled cotton, cottonseed and cotton oil products from nearby farms and cotton oil mills, and textiles from nearby textile mills. The interior plan is basically intact with a central ticketing area flanked by white and "colored" waiting areas. Men's and women's lounges and restrooms are located in the south end, adjacent to the white waiting area. Storage and loading areas are located at the opposite end and have been divided but this has not permanently damaged its integrity. Details such as beaded-board paneling on the ceilings and walls, and the ticket counter, are intact. The Southern Railway sold the depot to the present owners in 1945. It has since been used as a florist and craft shop. Listed in the National Register February 16, 1990.

LANCASTER COTTON OIL COMPANY

The Lancaster Cotton Oil Company complex is significant both as an intact collection of early twentieth-century industrial buildings, and for its associations with the cottonseed and cotton oil industry in Lancaster County, one of the most important industries tied to cotton production in the county from 1907 to 1939. John T. Stevens of Kershaw, a prominent Lancaster County businessman who later served as president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers Association, established the Lancaster Cotton Oil Company in 1907. The Lancaster Cotton Oil Company office and seed house burned in 1913 and were replaced as the company continued to grow. After the post-World War I decline the Lancaster and Kershaw cotton oil mills were among South Carolina's larger and more centrally located mills which survived into the 1930s and 1940s. The complex contains eleven contributing resources and one noncontributing resource. Included in the nomination are the following contributing properties: Seed and Hull House (1937), Cotton Seed Processing Plant (1907), Oil Storage Tanks and Shed (1907), Cotton Gin (1907), and an office (1907). Listed in the National Register February 6, 1990.

LANCASTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The Lancaster County Courthouse, of probable Robert Mills' design and displaying superb craftsmanship, has been in constant use as a courthouse since its ca. 1828 completion. The contractor was Willis W. Alsobrook. This two-story handmade brick building of English bond features Flemish bond framing the windows. A Venetian window is behind the judge's seat, and chimney placement, doors, and windows set within recessed arches are in the English Palladian manner. The entablature with cornice modillions, the portico pediment, and the stucco over brick modified Tuscan columns are of the Roman Revival, or Classical Revival, tradition. Other features include the double flight of steps with arched opening below, iron handrails and banisters, and semi-circular and semi-elliptical fanlights. The first floor walls are solid brick 24 inches thick; the second floor walls are 18 inches thick. A series of double barrel brick vaults supports the second floor and forms the ceiling of the first. The floors were brick but covered with wood in 1892. A ground floor room still retains an original fireplace. The Courthouse square contains an historical

marker and Confederate and World War II memorials. As a National Historic Landmark, the Lancaster County Courthouse is considered to "possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States." Listed in the National Register February 24, 1971; Designated a National Historic Landmark November 7, 1973.

LANCASTER COUNTY JAIL

The 1823 Lancaster County Jail is a significant example of Robert Mills's architecture and reflects his innovative ideas on the proper construction of penal institutions. The jail is a stuccoed brick building of three stories with Palladian style stone quoins and stringcourses. It features a gable roof, iron grates, first floor windows, and doors within recessed arches, and gable parapets with coping and a raised center section. Although Mills never signed his buildings and often failed to sign his plans, a number of building characteristics and facts substantiate the 1823 jail is his design. Some characteristics of Mills' work are the following: Mills advocated free circulation of air in jail construction, and this was achieved in the Lancaster County Jail by placing barred cages for prisoners in the middle of the room; the absence of a dungeon reflects a Mills innovation in penal reform; classifying prisoners according to their crime was a Mills recommendation, and this was achieved in the Lancaster County Jail by placing prison rooms for debtors on the first floor and other cells were on the second floor; Mills was a member of the Board of Public Works for the State of South Carolina from 1820-1830, and he was referred to in public documents of that period as the "State Engineer and Architect." Listed in the National Register August 9, 1971; Designated a National Historic Landmark November 7, 1973.

LANCASTER DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beginning in the 1880s, a number of commercial buildings were constructed in the block of Main Street just south of the courthouse. The Lancaster Downtown Historic District is located along portions of a three-block section of South Main Street in downtown Lancaster and consists of twelve buildings constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1935. The district includes brick commercial buildings as well as the United States Post Office, the Springs Block, the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company Building, and the Bank of Lancaster/Opera House. The district is significant as the most intact section of Lancaster's early business area. Some of the properties are fine examples of commercial architecture. As early as 1799, a Lancaster County Courthouse was located on the present lot, and it is likely that commercial buildings as well as residences were located in the immediate vicinity. By the 1880s a number of commercial properties had been constructed in the block of Main Street just south of the courthouse. It was not until after 1900 that further commercial development occurred in the area of Main Street, which comprises the district. Listed in the National Register August 8, 1984.

LANCASTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Old Presbyterian Church) Lancaster Presbyterian Church has played an integral part in this community's history since the mid-1800s. Completed ca. 1862, the present church is thought to have been the first brick church in Lancaster County. The walls are of handmade brick. Basilican in plan, the church features a gallery along the sides and back of the sanctuary and culminates in an arched pulpit apse. The walls are stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. Interesting details include hood moldings over the arches, cornice brackets with pendants under the gallery, and

round wooden columns supporting the gallery. The Lancasterville Presbyterian Church was organized in 1835, and in 1860 the congregation decided to erect a new church (the present structure) on the site of the original one. The contract was given to Sidney Retting of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the church was completed by January 1862. Designed in the Early Gothic Revival style, the church was dedicated on March 29, 1862. A cemetery dating from the 1830s is located to the left and rear of the church, and many of its graves are of Lancaster's leading citizens. In 1926, the congregation moved to a new church on Main Street in Lancaster. Another church and later by the Masons then used the old structure. In 1962 Dr. Benjamin F. Emanuel under whose direction it became the Carolina Museum purchased it. Unoccupied since 1972, the church was purchased in 1976 by the Lancaster County Society for Historical Preservation, Inc. Listed in the National Register December 16, 1977.

MASSEY-DOBY-NISBET HOUSE

The Massey-Doby-Nisbet House is significant both as an example of the evolution of a rural Lancaster County farmhouse from the late eighteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, and for its association with the Massey, Doby, and Nisbet families of the Van Wyck community. The home was built ca. 1790 by an unknown member of the Massey family. The house was originally two stories with one room on each floor (an I-House type). John M. Doby (1801-1878), of a prominent Camden family, inherited the house after 1824 when he married Elizabeth Massey. Doby, a graduate of South Carolina College, militia officer, and planter, enlarged and remodeled the house ca. 1830, which doubled the size and added Federal detailing. Doby moved to Arkansas in 1855, selling it to the Smith family. The Smiths retained it until ca. 1895, when Edward William Nisbet (1859-1908), a farmer and merchant in the Van Wyck and Waxhaw communities, purchased the home. Nisbet enlarged and remodeled the house soon after he acquired it. The house was remodeled again ca. 1935 by his son John Edwin Nisbet, a prominent cattle farmer. Listed in the National Register February 16, 1990.

MATSON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Matson Street Historic District is significant both for its association with the residential development of Kershaw from ca. 1890 to ca. 1940 and as a reflection of the diverse architectural styles and influences of that period. Representative styles include Victorian, Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical. The district contains twenty-six properties that contribute to its historic character. By 1900 the town of Kershaw was well established and the streets were laid out in a grid pattern. It was described as being "correctly, properly and conveniently laid off, with wide handsome streets, raised sidewalks and pavements and pretty young shade trees of oak and elm." Matson Street has historically been one of the major streets in Kershaw and this district illustrates the growth and development of the town for a fifty-year period. The district is comprised mostly of residential and religious structures. Noted architect J. Carroll Johnson designed at least one building in the Matson Street Historic District – the First Presbyterian Church on North Cleveland Street. Listed in the National Register September 4, 1990.

MOUNT CARAMEL A.M.E. ZION CAMPGROUND

Mount Carmel A.M.E. Zion Church and Campground is one of the earliest sites in South Carolina associated with the establishment of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Founded ca. 1866, Mt. Carmel A.M.E. Zion Church and Campground was part of the widespread growth of independent black churches that occurred in the South during the post-Civil War era. Mount Carmel A.M.E. Zion Campground consists of a complex of structures located in the general form of a rectangle. A line of approximately fifty-five small "cabins" or "tents" and a brick church lie along the outer edge of the rectangle, creating a large open area in the center. An "arbor," or open-air structure, is located in this area. The majority of the cabins are small frame or concrete block structures with metal roofs, which are still situated directly along side each other and oriented towards the center of the rectangle. On the southern side of the campground is Mt. Carmel A.M.E. Zion Church, a brick structure with a belfry and gable roof. On the northern side is the church cemetery. Although significance of the site is primarily historical and not architectural, the design of the campground and its landscape reflects its use as a setting for a collective religious experience. Mount Carmel is also among the state's few surviving campgrounds where annual gatherings continue to be held. Additionally, the rectangular design landscape exemplifies one of the typical shapes of nineteenth-century religious encampments. Listed in the National Register May 10, 1979.

NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA CORNERSTONE

The North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone is located on the boundary between Lancaster County, South Carolina and Union County, North Carolina. Disputes over the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina arose as early as 1730 and continued until 1815. The cornerstone was erected by commissioners appointed by the two states to survey the boundary between the western termination of the boundary line, which had been run in 1764 and to the southeast corner of Catawba lands. Confusion had long existed about this section of the boundary between the two states, which is also a part of the present boundary of Lancaster County. As a result, confusion over political jurisdiction had arisen. The North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone represents an important settlement in the lengthy boundary dispute between the two state governments. The cornerstone is an uneven, rectangular, upright stone marker approximately two feet high. It was erected in 1813. The stone is of the class metamorphosed igneous and is of local origin. The top part of the cornerstone, which contains the engraved notations, "N.C." and "S.C." was broken off when a car hit the marker in 1977. On the portion of the stone remaining at the original site can be seen "A.D. 1818." Listed in the National Register December 20, 1984.

WILLIAM HARRISON SAPP HOUSE

The William Harrison Sapp House is significant both as an intact example of an early twentieth-century rural farmhouse and for its association with Dr. William Harrison Sapp (1866-1946), a prominent local physician and farmer. The house is a two-story frame residence with a one-story rear projection on a brick pier foundation with clapboard siding. The hipped roof is covered with patterned metal shingles and has a ridgeroll and finials. A one-story hipped-roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns, wraps around the north, west, and partially the east facades. A small one-story gable-front frame drug store/office is located slightly northeast of the house. The house is representative of larger rural Colonial Revival architecture of the period and the drug store/medical office is indicative of an early gable-front commercial type still being used into the twentieth century.

Sapp, who attended Wofford College and was an 1893 graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina, practiced medicine at Tradesville for a few years before he bought the house, which was then a one-story, five room house ca. 1897. Sapp extensively remodeled the house, adding a second story and building the separate drugstore/office, ca. 1912. He served the Sapp's Crossroads and Tradesville communities for over fifty years, and died in 1946. Listed in the National Register January 4, 1990.

LEROY SPRINGS HOUSE

(Lancaster City Hall) The Leroy Springs House is an impressive two-story, frame residence in downtown Lancaster that was converted to municipal use as a city hall in 1957. An original section of the building was constructed around 1820-30. The house was greatly enlarged in the mid-1850s and it took its present appearance in a ca. 1906-07 remodeling. The original owner and builder are not known. The owner during the 1850s renovations was Samuel Buckner Massey. The ca. 1906-07 remodeling, which the buildings integrity derives from, occurred under the ownership of Colonel Leroy Springs, who secured James M. McMichael, an architect from Charlotte, North Carolina, to plan the changes and additions. The façade features a two-tiered pedimented portico defined by fluted columns with Doric-influenced capitals. The pediment contains a semi-elliptical window with tracery. There is a two-story, flat roof porch addition at the rear. The main interior feature is an entrance stair in a two-story foyer. Leroy Springs played a major role in the industrial development of Lancaster and the surrounding area. The Leroy Springs House represents a significant part of Lancaster's past, and in this single building, the development of the town is reflected. The house contains structural evidence of a plain house of the early nineteenth century as well as the early twentieth-century attempt of a successful industrialist to express his wealth and power through his residence. Many people believe that the town of Lancaster owes its character and economic status largely to Leroy Springs and his vision for the southern textile industry. Listed in the National Register March 20, 1986.

UNITY BAPTIST CHURCH

Unity Baptist Church was built in 1910. Its congregation was an outgrowth of Kershaw's First Baptist Church and it was the second separate black church established in Kershaw in the early twentieth century. It is significant both as a particularly intact example of Gothic Revival church architecture common in the period and as an example of early twentieth-century institutions in Kershaw's black community. The congregation was organized in November 1909 and originally met in members' homes. The congregation occupied this sanctuary, built by Deacon George L. Shropshire, a local carpenter and contractor, in April 1910. Reverend A.W. Hill, while still a student at Benedict College in Columbia, became Unity's first full-time minister in 1911. His successor, Reverend L.C. Jenkins, was the first pastor to occupy the parsonage adjacent to the church, built ca. 1922. The interior of the church is intact with beaded board wainscotting and ceiling. There is a coved ceiling in the sanctuary, and the pulpit and choir areas are raised from the floor and sanctuary. Original hanging light fixtures still exist. Two outbuildings are included within this nomination: the church's parsonage and its privy. Listed in the National Register February 16, 1990.

WADE-BECKHAM HOUSE

(Beckham House) The Wade-Beckham House is a two-story frame residence, one of the last surviving mid-nineteenth-century plantations or farmhouses in Lancaster County. This rural residence blends the Greek Revival and Neo-Classical styles. Originally one room deep, the structure was doubled in size in 1916. At that time the original end chimneys were removed and interior fireplaces were constructed between front and rear rooms on both sides of the central hall. The original porch on the front remains basically intact with its massive box columns, which project past the first floor porch as freestanding elements. The lower portion of these columns was replaced with brick piers during the 1916 renovation. The original windows and doors with transoms and sidelights are intact. A one-story kitchen wing and porch on the rear of the structure were part of the 1916 addition. The original Greek Revival period moldings and doors remain in the ca. 1840 portion of the house, as do the original plaster walls. The house's history parallels the history of an agrarian and rural society that has faded. Owners of the house include James T. Wade, who built the home, James Rinaldo Massey, Jr., who served as a state legislator from 1884-1885, and H.J. Beckham, who built the 1916 addition that doubled the size of the house. Two outbuildings – a small wooden store and a barn – are also included in the nomination. Listed in the National Register June 17, 1988.

WAXHAW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY

(Old Waxhaw Cemetery) Scotch-Irish immigrants settled the historic Waxhaws community in the 1750s. These settlers established a Presbyterian meeting house (1755) and cemetery as the center of their community. The original meeting house has been replaced by another church structure but the cemetery remains as one of the oldest historic sites in present day Lancaster County and as a visual reminder of that pioneer settlement. The grounds were part of land that belonged to the Reverend Robert Miller, and the land was deeded to the Presbyterian Church in 1757. The Waxhaw Cemetery is probably the most significant site remaining related to the Revolutionary War Era figures Andrew Jackson, William Richardson Davie, and Andrew Pickens, who contributed to the early development of the state and nation. The cemetery also contains noteworthy examples of eighteenth and nineteenth-century tombstones. Many of the eighteenth-century tombstones are marked with bas-relief carvings illustrating the lives of the deceased. These stones are flat, vertical tombstones with rounded or scrolled tops. Much of the lettering is clearly carved and is still legible. The vertical eighteenth-century stones are distinguishable from the flat, horizontal nineteenth-century slabs and massive monuments. Listed in the National Register September 11, 1975.

LEXINGTON COUNTY

BALLENTINE-SHEALY HOUSE

The Ballentine-Shealy House is a significant example of a second-generation pioneer residence. It is a one-and-one half-story, log building sheathed in weatherboard with a gable roof of standing seam metal. It appears to have been constructed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century by William Ballentine. Ballentine's granddaughter married Daniel Shealy and moved into the house sometime after 1850. From 1905 until the mid-1950s the house was the site of Shealy family reunions, sometimes attracting crowds of 2,500 people. The basically rectangular house has shed rooms on the rear and a one-story shed-roofed front porch with an enclosed room on the right. An

original Suffolk latch and wrought strap hinges adorn the shed room's board and batten door. The house has a hall-and-parlor plan and an enclosed stair. An open breezeway connects the house to the ca. 1870 kitchen, which has a fieldstone and brick chimney and a side porch. Remaining outbuildings include a dilapidated dairy, a small log barn, and a well house. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

BANK OF WESTERN CAROLINA

Stylistically unique among the town's architecture, the bank building is an important landmark as one of five commercial buildings that survived the 1916 fire. The Bank of Western Carolina is a one-story, rectangular, brick building with a tiled hip roof, which was constructed ca. 1912. Paired eaves brackets and an arched entry with molded surround are the building's only decorative elements. The right elevation has three one-over-one windows. A low masonry extension was added to the rear of the building in the late 1960s and the interior has been completely remodeled. The Lexington branch of the Bank of Western Carolina, which was based in Aiken, operated in this building from ca. 1912 until the bank failure of 1931. It was thereafter operated as an insurance agency by E.G. Dreher until 1966 when the Lexington State Bank was organized by local businessmen to provide a hometown bank. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

D.D.D. BARR HOUSE

The D.D.D. Barr House is a ca. 1883 one-story, frame, weather boarded dwelling, which extends a ca. 1859 rear ell built by James Michael Barr. The ca. 1883 main core of the house has a hip roof covered with metal shingles. A hip-roofed porch with square wood posts and pilasters and a plain balustrade shelters three bays of the five-bay façade. The bays consist of two nine-over-nine windows flanking a central entrance with transom and sidelights. Triangular window caps surmount door and windows on all elevations. All of the rooms on the interior except for the central hall have been substantially altered. Outbuildings include a twentieth-century milk house. A restrained Greek Revival and Victorian era farmhouse, the D.D.D. Barr House illustrates the austerity of postbellum domestic and farm architecture in Lexington County by a family prominent in the Batesburg area. The same family entered the farm in 1978 as a Century Farm in being in continuous agricultural operation for 100 years or more by the Pendleton Historic and Recreational Commission. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

BATESBURG COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Batesburg Commercial Historic District is significant as an intact commercial center, showing the scale, materials, and development patterns of an early twentieth-century railroad town. Encompassing thirty-one contributing properties within a three-block area, the Batesburg Commercial Historic District is a highly intact collection of masonry commercial buildings constructed between 1895 and 1925, with the majority from the 1900-1910 decade. The district's turn of the century character is accentuated by the largest collection of cast iron façade ornamentation found in the Central Midlands Region. Thirteen facades retain original cast iron pilasters or columns. Decorative brick trim also embellishes a number of storefronts, further articulating the period setting. Four buildings are built of early concrete blocks, molded to imitate stone. The commercial district has had minimal modern intrusions and retains the scale and feeling of the ca. 1925 community. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

W.Q.M. BERLY HOUSE

One of the few remaining Victorian cottages in town, the W.Q.M. Berly House is an example of a town farmhouse. Charles Wallace Harmon supposedly built it for W.Q.M. Berly, who farmed lands on the Saluda River near this property. He acquired the property in 1904. Upon his death in 1915, his daughter Mrs. Bessie Kyzer, who died in 1963, inherited the property. The W.Q.M. Berly House, constructed in 1904, is a one-story, frame cottage with an irregular plan and a gable roof. The house is sheathed in weatherboard; the roof covered with standing seam metal. The façade features a cross gable with imbricate shingles and sawn bargeboard, and a hop-roofed wraparound porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade. The stained glass and incised wood center door, framed by transom and sidelights, is flanked by full-length six pane windows. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

WILLIAM BERLY HOUSE

The William Berly House is important for its association with the early history of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina - a dominant force in the history of Lexington County. Located upon part of the 102 acres purchased in 1833 by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina and Adjacent States for the establishment of a seminary and classical academy, it was later used as a residence by the Reverend William Berly, a leading religious and educational figure in area Lutheranism during the mid-nineteenth century. The seminary and classical academy closed in 1856 when it moved to Newberry, becoming Newberry College. In 1860 the property was purchases by Reverend William Berly. It is not clear as to when the building was erected. However, it was probably in existence at the time of the Synod's land acquisition and supposedly was used as one of the campus buildings in the seminary's early years. The house is a two-story clapboard structure characterized by a one-story porch supported by four square columns. The house originally featured a central open breezeway known as a "dogtrot." The one-story wing on the left side was also connected to the main portion of the house by a dogtrot. These breezeways were enclosed around 1900. Included in the nominated acreage is an outbuilding that was originally the ice house. Listed in the National Register November 23, 1977.

LEMUEL BOOZER HOUSE

(Boozer-Harmon House) One of the oldest structures in the town of Lexington, it is also one of the most historic. Its builder, Lemuel Boozer (1809-1870) was a lawyer who served as state representative, state senator, lieutenant governor of South Carolina, and state circuit judge. Built ca. 1828-30, the Lemuel Boozer House is a one-story clapboard structure set upon a raised basement. The house is the only nineteenth-century raised cottage in Lexington. Typical features include a low-pitch gable roof, which extends over the front porch, a double doorway with transom both front and rear, exterior chimneys on both ends, and a tall basement of brick piers. It remains virtually unchanged since the 1840s, when a left rear ell and right wing were added. The central hall and parlor are wainscoted, while the dining room is ornamented with a chair rail. These rooms and the side bedroom retain their wide plank walls and ceilings. To the rear of the house stood a frame barn and several slave cabins, which were torn down in the 1940s. Listed in the National Register April 16, 1977.

SIMON BOUKNIGHT HOUSE

Constructed in 1890, this Victorian cottage is a one-story weather boarded dwelling under a gabled roof. A gabled projecting central porch is supported by four regularly spaced slender posts of wood, which are repeated in porch pilasters and corner boards. A rail balustrade ornaments the porch, which opens to a central doorway enframed with multi-paned transom and sidelights. Both front and end gables display cornice returns and centered, diamond shaped windows. Corbelled chimneys straddle the composition roof ridge. All windows are six-over-six under triangular caps. The house is set on a lattice brick foundation. Misses Alice and Marcella Jones, sisters, built the house. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

CARTLEDGE HOUSE

The Cartledge House is architecturally unique in the Central Midlands Region in its distinctive exterior weatherboarding, which is planed into an ogee curve. The front door features an oval, beveled glass window. Brook Cartledge, who had the house built, was a Batesburg merchant and postmaster. The commanding residence is representative of his social standing in the community. This ca. 1898 Victorian era residence is a two-story weatherboard dwelling, consisting of a rectangular central block under a hipped roof with sheet metal shingles and a truncated ridge. Corbelled interior chimneys pierce the roof slope. Double gallery porches wrap around the front and side elevations on both stories. Tuscan colonettes and turned balustrades ornament the porches. A steep cross gable centered by a circular vent pierces the front roof slope. Window sash are one-over-one throughout. Interior refinements include a spool work frieze over the entrance to the stairway, tiled fire surrounds, and mantels with beveled mirrors. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

WILLIAM J. CAYCE HOUSE

The Cayce house is important to the community as one of the first residences constructed in the city and one of the last such dwellings remaining. Built in 1917 by merchant William J. Cayce, founder of the town, the house distinctly represents an individualistic design typical of the life style of the emerging prosperous merchant of the period. The house further provides an identifying and recognized landmark for the community. The community has retained little of its original historical identity since it began after the turn of the century as an outgrowth of William J. Cayce's railroad store, first called "Cayce's Siding," which later was replaced by a larger general merchandise establishment offering groceries, seed, and fertilizer to local farmers. The vernacular Classical Revival, two-story house is sheathed in weatherboard and features wood Doric columns across the entire front porch. The upstairs center porch has four smaller columns with a pediment. The door and window surrounds are plain, rectangular, flat boards. Windows on both floors are two-over-two vertical lights. Listed in the National Register April 15, 1975.

CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Church Street Historic District is significant as a neighborhood that developed in accordance with the birth and initial economic development of the town of Leesville during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The oldest residence in the district, the James C. Bodie House, is a survivor of the era prior to the railroad and the incorporation of the town. The Bodie-Crawford House and the Ezekial Etheredge House are indicative of the emerging prosperity of the community,

and of the adaptation of that part of Church Street to medium density residential. The six contributing buildings in the district, five houses and one Gothic Revival church, were constructed between 1865 and ca. 1909. The district retains integrity from this period, with only one building having been built after 1910. Residential architectural styles include the Italianate, Victorian and Queen Anne. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

CONGAREES SITE

The Congarees is an exceptionally important and interesting historic site, which, because of its central geographic location and the fact that it was the crossroads of the South Carolina colony for a long period of time, occupied no small place in the early development of South Carolina. Significant both economically and strategically, "the Congarees" figured in legislative actions as early as 1691, serving as a trading area and settlement, frontier outpost, military staging point, early township, crossroads of the great trade paths of the Catawba and Cherokee nations, and a center of back country development. The site consists of field and forest areas, through the center of which flows the Congaree Creek. In some areas high wooded bluffs, in others by overgrown swamplands, bound the creek. A number of abandoned early twentieth-century dwellings are scattered over the site. A significant backcountry fort of 1718, Fort Congaree, was located at the bend of Congaree Creek. Its exact location within the site has not yet been determined archeologically. Listed in the National Register December 31, 1974.

C.E. CORLEY HOUSE

Built ca. 1895, the C.E. Corley House reveals influences of the Queen Anne style. The house is composed of a two-story, L-shaped main block with a single story ell on the rear. It has a gable roof and weatherboard siding. There is a one-story porch on the façade in the turn of the "L." The porch features a gabled and pedimented projecting porch entry, an attached gazebo under a conical wood shingled roof, and turned posts with brackets and turned balustrade. Other distinguishing features are a semicircular bay on the left of the first story, a twelve-inch wide baseboard circumscribing the house above the brick foundation, corbelled chimneys, and a flat scalloped cornice board on the gable ends. The nominated property includes three historic outbuildings: a smokehouse, woodshed, and tenant house, all frame with weatherboard siding and of the approximate age of the main house. Charles Edward Corley, a prominent local builder, built the house. Corley was also a farmer and public official who served as county supervisor and magistrate. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

JACOB WINGARD DREHER HOUSE

(Glencoe Farm) The Jacob Wingard Dreher House is a representative antebellum Lexington County farmhouse. The house is associated with the Dreher family, a prominent Lower Dutch Fork farm family of pioneer German extraction. The house was supposedly built either by Jacob Wingard Dreher or his father Daniel. A prominent farmer, magistrate, churchman, and storekeeper, Jacob Wingard and his wife Ann Hiller were parents of nine children. One son, John E. Dreher, operated the 600-acre tract containing the house from 1913 until all but 150 acres were sold for the Lake Murray project when the Jacob Dreher estate was settled in 1926. The house, constructed ca. 1830-50 is a two-story, rectangular weather boarded frame farmhouse with a gable roof and a one-story, shed-roofed porch on the façade. The first story windows are nine-over-six, the second story

windows six-over-six. A ca. 1910 single story wing is connected to the left elevation by a porch. The gable ends are pedimented. To the right of the house is a one-story, frame, weather boarded store building, which was moved (ca. 1945) from its original location anterior to the house on the same side of Old Dreher's Ferry Road. Listed in the National Register July 22, 1983.

BROADUS EDWARDS HOUSE

(Paul Garber House) Built in 1905, this one and one-half story weatherboard Queen Anne style residence is set on a brick foundation, with columns, a two-story left turret under a tent roof and a right bay surmounted by a pedimented cross gable. A dormer with twin vertical one-over-one windows pierces the steeply hipped composition roof. The central front door is enframed with rectangular paned transom and sidelights. Window sash are all one-over-one, typical of the period. Shutters decorate the turret. Broadus Edwards, prominent Batesburg merchant, mortician, and town councilman, built the house. A neighbor described the Edwards residence as "the summer social center of the street, with a fine lawn, well kept orchard, and tennis court." After Edwards moved to Augusta, Georgia in 1926, Paul Garber, a prominent merchant in Batesburg, purchased the house. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

FOX HOUSE

The Fox House was built for and housed the newly founded Southern Lutheran Seminary, the second oldest organized Lutheran theological school in the United States. The Lutheran Seminary started in 1830 when five young men journeyed to the home of Colonel John Eigleberger near Pomaria for instruction in theology from the Rev. John G. Schwartz. This being unsatisfactory to the Synod, a search was begun for a new site. This house was erected as a faculty dormitory with some classroom space. In 1855 the seminary was moved to Newberry. In 1858, John Fox of Lexington, county sheriff, clerk of court, and state senator purchased the house. The Fox House is a two-story frame building with an 11-foot porch across the front façade. Two dependencies, a kitchen and a housekeeper's quarter, are attached to the rear by open breezeways. Three doors open on to the front porch and one to each breezeway. The house has two chimneys, each with four fireplaces. Seven of the eight mantels are original. Each of the two dependencies has an end chimney. All doors and windows are original. The windows are six-over-nine throughout. Listed in the National Register July 1, 1970.

DAVID JEFFERSON GRIFFITH HOUSE

The David Jefferson Griffith House is a locally significant residence illustrating building techniques of the Victorian period. The house, constructed in 1896, is a rectangular, two-story frame, weather boarded farmhouse with a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal. A one-story, gable-roofed ell is attached to the main block of the house. The house has internal chimneys. The main feature of the façade is a two-tiered porch with brackets, turned posts with sawn brackets, decorative sawn trim in the spandrels, and turned posts on the second story. Diagonal double-beaded board sheathes the ceilings and walls of the interior of the house. A hip-roofed well house with bracketed posts and lattice walls above low solid walls sits to the northeast of the house. Farmer, county clerk of court (1868-1872), county treasurer (1889-1896), and state senator (1896-1926), David J. Griffith (1845-1926) built the house. From 1899-1918 he served as superintendent of the state penitentiary. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

GUIGNARD BRICK WORKS

The Guignard Brick Works is significant as an example of an early-twentieth-century industrial complex, one which produced bricks for many buildings constructed in Columbia and throughout South Carolina from ca. 1900 through the mid-twentieth-century, and for its association with the Guignard family, prominent in local business and civic affairs throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Guignard Brick Works complex includes four brick beehive kilns, a historic brick office, and remnants of other industrial features of the brick works, and has archaeological potential. Three of the four kilns were built ca. 1919, while the fourth was built in 1932 to replace a ca. 1900 kiln that burned beyond repair. These beehive kilns, also called circular downdraft kilns, are constructed of brick, topped with brick domes, and measure approximately 18′ high and 35′ in diameter. A one-story hip roof brick office building, ca. 1900 stands west of the kilns. The Guignard Brick Works flourished and expanded its operations with the building boom in Columbia, which began in the late 1890s and was in full swing by 1900. The evolution of the brick works over more than one hundred years of operation at this site, in a process in which the fuels and methods for firing brick changed from wood to coal to gas, may be further illustrated by examination and interpretation of the standing structures and extant above ground features. Archaeological investigation and interpretation of the remains of additional buildings and structures—primarily from the period ca. 1886-ca. 1974, during the commercial operation of the Guignard Brick Works on this site—is likely to yield significant information about the process of brick making at this complex. Listed in the National Register February 13, 1995.

GUNTER-SUMMERS HOUSE

(Henry Jacob Summers House) The Gunter-Summers House, constructed in 1895 by Joseph M. Gunter, was one of the first houses built in New Brookland, incorporated in 1894, which later became West Columbia. The house is an excellent example of an I-House, embellished on its street façade with Queen Anne decorative elements. Its style is a symbol of adherence to an old form while embracing architectural elements of a later one of the Victorian era. The house is of frame construction with weatherboard siding and is supported by brick piers. A two-tiered front porch with turned porch supports and balustrade, sawn brackets, and decorative trim extends across the façade. A right side rear ell, and enclosed hip roof porch (ca. 1984) with shed addition, and a wooden deck are to the rear of the house. The roofing material is pressed metal. Adding to the significance of the property are two turn-of-the-century outbuildings, a ca. 1900 barn and a ca. 1910 smokehouse with a braced overhanging front gable, rare in what is now an urban setting. The house was in the Summers family from 1912 to 1983. Listed in the National Register November 10, 1987.

HAMPTON HENDRIX OFFICE

Built by Hampton Hendrix, a prominent Leesville businessman, for use as a home office, this building is one of the few nineteenth-century separate home office buildings remaining in the area. Constructed ca. 1897, this decorated Victorian rectangular weatherboard building, approximately ten by eighteen feet, displays a gabled metal roof and highly decorative façade centered by a single door with upper glass pane. The pedimented front gable is ornamented by saw tooth trim, with an entrance porch detailed by a pierced frieze, and supported by bracketed and turned front corner posts. Pierced side balustrades ornament the lower porch, above its wood plank floor. The

building is set on a lattice brick curtain wall. Fenestration consists of two single four-over-four windows on each side with original moveable blinds. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982. It has since been moved.

JAMES HARMAN BUILDING

U.U. Campbell, a Georgia contractor, constructed the building for Dr. James Harman (1845-1928), a Lexington dentist. It is important as an unaltered turn-of-the-century architectural specimen and as one of five commercial buildings that survived the 1916 fire. It is also a local landmark associated with the professional community because of its continuous use since its construction as offices for local lawyers, physicians and dentists. Constructed ca. 1901, the James Harman Building is a two-story, rectangular, brick building with a flat parapet on the façade and a stepped parapet with chimneys on each side elevation. The façade features a corbelled cornice and wall pilasters of brick, and has three bays on each story. The first story bays consist of a double door with semicircular transom flanked by six-over-six windows. Connecting round arches of projecting brick courses unifies the bays. Four single six-over-six windows with flat arches on both stories pierce the side elevations in vertical alignment. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

HARTLEY HOUSE

(Bond-Bates-Hartley House) The Hartley House is a two-and-one-half story weatherboard residence, with a central two-story portico, a closed brick foundation, and a gable roof. Architecturally the house is a typical upcountry farmhouse, with a portico adapted from the Greek Revival style. It is believed to be the oldest house in Batesburg. The house was given its present form ca. 1830; it may represent the extensive rebuilding of an earlier house. The house has two interior brick chimneys. Two square wooden pillars set outside a pair of smaller pillars support the portico. The central doorways on the first and second floors have vertically paned transoms and sidelights. According to local tradition, the house served as a stagecoach stop and post office prior to the founding of Batesburg. Wade Hampton's Red Shirts reportedly held political meetings at this house. The house also served as Batesburg's first Masonic hall. Listed in the National Register July 9, 1982.

ERNEST L. HAZELIUS HOUSE

The Ernest L. Hazelius House (ca. 1830) is an example of the modest dwelling built by the German-Swiss settlers of Lexington County in the first half of the nineteenth century. It is a derivation of the hall-and-parlor house prevalent in the 1820s and 1830s from Pamlico Sound in North Carolina through eastern Georgia. Seemingly ordinary in appearance, the native heart pine built house does reflect knowledge of the simpler Greek revival motifs, particularly in the paneled mantels, the use of capitaled columns, and the horizontal emphasis. The rectangular floor plan is divided into four rooms across the front of the house with a central hall and four small bedrooms across the rear. The wide-boarded interior floor is original. Ernest L. Hazelius, a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, academician, philosopher, author, and educator, occupied the one-story house from 1834 until 1853. His years as professor of theology in South Carolina's most predominantly Lutheran section exerted a strong influence upon the Lutheran Church in the United States. Originally located at 225 Columbia Ave., the house was moved to its present location to avoid destruction. Listed in the National Register May 11, 1973.

HENRY FRANKLIN HENDRIX HOUSE

The Henry Franklin Hendrix House is significant as the finest Neo-Classical mansion in the Leesville community. The house is a two-story weatherboard residence under a pressed shingle metal roof, set on a brick foundation. John Andrew Jeter Mitchell first built Mrs. Henry Franklin Hendrix's father this house in 1888. In 1907 Henry Franklin Hendrix remodeled it as it is today. A central projecting portico, supported by four colossal Ionic columns embellishes the façade, which is surmounted by a flat roof with a turned balustrade above a molded entablature. Small Ionic columns support the first story porch, which extends beyond the façade and repeats the portico balustrade. The same balustrade occurs across the width of the second story uncovered porch. H.F. Hendrix was a prominent farmer and merchant, who founded and served as president of the Bank of Leesville. He also served as mayor of Leesville. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

JOHN SOLOMAN HENDRIX HOUSE

The Ernest L. Hazelius House (ca. 1830) is an example of the modest dwelling built by the German-Swiss settlers of Lexington County in the first half of the nineteenth century. It is a derivation of the hall-and-parlor house prevalent in the 1820s and 1830s from Pamlico Sound in North Carolina through eastern Georgia. Seemingly ordinary in appearance, the native heart pine built house does reflect knowledge of the simpler Greek revival motifs, particularly in the paneled mantels, the use of capitaled columns, and the horizontal emphasis. The rectangular floor plan is divided into four rooms across the front of the house with a central hall and four small bedrooms across the rear. The wide-boarded interior floor is original. Ernest L. Hazelius, a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, academician, philosopher, author, and educator, occupied the one-story house from 1834 until 1853. His years as professor of theology in South Carolina's most predominantly Lutheran section exerted a strong influence upon the Lutheran Church in the United States. Originally located at 225 Columbia Ave., the house was moved to its present location to avoid destruction. Listed in the National Register May 11, 1973.

THOMAS GALBRAITH HERBERT HOUSE

(Rev. Walter I. Herbert House) Built in 1878, this one and one-half story eclectic dwelling is of weatherboard under a raised seam, metal, multi-gabled roof. A projecting front gable with cornice returns displays a recessed balcony having corner brackets, pierced balustrade, and doorway surrounded by transom and sidelights. The gable overhangs a full width front porch having pierced balustrade and chamfered posts. Single, shuttered six-over-six windows on the lower front flank a central doorway, with sidelights and transom. The recessed gable balcony and ornamented porch are repeated on the left elevation. Pilaster corner posts are paneled. Windows and doors feature triangular caps. The recessed upper floor balcony appears only twice in the Central Midlands Region, in this house on two elevations and on the façade only on the Pugh-Cooper House. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

JOHN JACOB HITE FARM

The John Jacob Hite Farmhouse, supposedly built ca. 1870, is a one-story, weather boarded frame cottage with a gable roof. The house is an intact example of a type of farmhouse that was very common in Lexington Country between ca. 1840 and ca. 1870. This farmhouse is the only one of

its type that retains its outbuildings. The complex includes a corncrib (ca. 1900), two log barns (ca. 1920), and one frame barn (ca. 1920). The house and outbuildings are roofed with standing seam metal. The house was moved ca. 1900 to the present site from a location some 500 yards southeast. Shed extensions of the main roof shelter rear shed rooms and a front porch. An enclosed front roof on the left and a porch on the right distinguish the façade. The porch shelters the main entrance. An open central breezeway connects the house to the kitchen. Both dwelling and kitchen have an exterior end chimney with a fieldstone base on the east elevation and rest on a foundation of wood blocks. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

J.B. HOLMAN HOUSE

Executed in the Queen Anne style, this 1910 asymmetrical two-story frame residence is distinguished by a right, lower façade and a left polygonal, tent roofed turret above a front and left side, wraparound, lower porch. The hipped porch is supported by paired Tuscan colonettes resting on brick pedestals. Molded window caps surmount all sash, which are one-over-one throughout, except for a tripartite tracery window grouping below the pedimented central cross gable. The house faces a circular drive and has landscaped foundation and side yard plantings. The building has been altered by the application of aluminum siding. This house is one of two Queen Anne residences constructed in Batesburg during the early twentieth century. Its builder, J.B. Holman, was a prominent Batesburg businessman. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

HOME NATIONAL BANK

One of five commercial buildings to survive the 1916 fire, the Home National Bank Building was recognized as the second known local banking establishment. Constructed in 1912 as the Home National Bank, this two-story brick building is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The main entrance, located at the corner of the building, has a concrete classical surround with a pediment supported by Doric columns; the pediment features a bas-relief eagle. A brick water table, belt course, and decorative frieze circumscribe the building. An original projecting, dentiled, concrete cornice has been removed, and a portion of the first story of the Main Street elevation was modernized in the 1950s. The Home Bank, the predecessor of the Home National Bank, was organized around the turn of the century and occupied the west bottom floor of Julian Kaufman's two-story brick building. A fire destroyed the bank portion of the building in 1912. The bank then built the present building and the name was changed to the Home National Bank. The building also served as the town's post office from 1912 until the 1960s and its second floor has served as professional offices for doctors, attorneys, and public officials. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

A.C. JONES HOUSE

Constructed in 1904, this weatherboard residence has influences of the California bungalow form. The composition-hipped roof is broken on three slopes by large, hipped dormers covered in shingles. Exposed rafters appear on the dormers, roof, and projecting wraparound porch. The foundations for both the house and the porch are made of granite. A plain rail balustrade extends the porch, connecting triple clusters of Tuscan colonettes above granite pedestals. Window sash consist of large one-over-one panes. A broad granite stair leads to the centrally placed front door. The front door is enframed by dark molding and projecting cap. At the time of its construction, this

house was the first to introduce the California bungalow form to this area. The builder, A.C. Jones was a successful Batesburg cotton broker, merchant and farmer whose home reflects the prosperity of the business community before World War I. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

LEESVILLE COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Leesville College Historic District is historically significant for its association with two early Leesville schools. The district includes the first school in Leesville, the Busbee Brothers' School, founded in 1878, and three buildings associated with the Leesville English and Classical Institute, founded in 1881. This school would eventually become Leesville College in 1890. Also included in the district are residences constructed and used by persons associated with the schools. The district includes twenty-eight residential and institutional properties, in a contiguous neighborhood that is separated by an intervening block of new commercial development from the town's Main Street commercial core to the south. The district evolved as a residential enclave around the Busbee Brothers' School and the Leesville English and Classical Institute. Frame construction, weather boarded, with varying articulations of ornamental trim, is ubiquitous. The houses of the district cover a wide range of Victorian vernacular forms, from modest cottage to elaborate residence, but the scale of the buildings, the materials, and the setbacks are consistent. Other stylistic examples include Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Neo-Classical. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

HENRY LYBRAND FARM

The Henry Lybrand Farm is a rare, nearly intact example of a nineteenth-century Lexington County farmstead. The house, according to tradition was constructed by Henry Lybrand, is the best-preserved antebellum farmhouse in the Lower Dutch Fork. Constructed ca. 1835, the house is a two-story, rectangular, weather boarded frame building with a gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and shed rooms on the rear. The roof has a boxed cornice and is covered with standing seam metal. A one-story shed-roofed porch on the façade is supported by square wood posts connected by a horizontal-railed balustrade. A one-story rear ell with a side porch was constructed ca. 1900. The farm also retains, from the 1830s, located across the road from the dwelling, the only intact cotton gin house left in the county. The end-gabled, rectangular, weather boarded gin house contains the cotton press but all original wheels have been removed. Other remaining outbuildings are weather boarded with metal-covered gable roofs and appear to date from the construction date of the home until ca. 1870. They include a small cook's house, a small washhouse, a smokehouse, a log barn, a two-story log barn, a corncrib, and a granary. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

MANNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

The Manning site is a comparatively large multi-component archaeological site of prehistoric and historic age situated in a rich and diverse environmental setting. The site contains evidence of prehistoric Indian occupation beginning with the earliest Indians of South Carolina, the Paleoindian (9,500 B.C.) and terminates with the historic Indians of the 1700s. The remains of eighteenth-century settler habitations are also present and what possibly represents a portion of the original Cherokee Path lies on the north edge of this site. There is some kind of artifactual evidence of every prehistoric Indian group known to have lived in the central portion of South Carolina. That so

many different groups visited or inhabited the site for thousands of years indicates that the Manning site occupied an important locational and ecological position in the environment of the Upper Congaree River Valley. Listed in the National Register December 14, 1978.

MAJ. HENRY A. MEETZE HOUSE

The Major Henry A. Meetze House is a significant example of an early local interpretation of the Italianate style, which also features elements of the earlier South Carolina farmhouse type. In addition, the house is believed to be the oldest private residence with Italianate detailing in Lexington County. The house was supposedly built by Henry Adam Meetze ca. 1855. Notable architectural features include the hipped roof with bracketed eaves, one and two-story porticoes with cast iron decoration, bay windows, curving cantilevered stair, and the ceiling plasterwork in the first floor rooms both to the left and to the right. Basically symmetrical in form, the house consists of a two-story rectangular main block with both single story end wings attached to the side facades and a right rear ell. The clapboard structure with medium hipped roof is set on low brick piers, which have been enclosed to create a solid foundation and then stuccoed. Brickwork on chimneys is stretcher bond. The main features of the front façade are the two story portico center on the main rectangular block and flanked by two bays at right and left. The rear façade features a kitchen ell, more recently created by the enclosure of a covered breezeway, which formerly connected the original detached kitchen with the house. Also within the nominated acreage are the original well house and several sheds of undetermined age. Henry Meetze (1820-1904) was a prominent attorney, businessman, and civic leader in the Lexington area. He played a significant role both in local politics in Lexington County and in state government. Listed in the National Register July 13, 1979.

CROWELL MITCHELL HOUSE

The Crowell Mitchell House is a two-story Victorian residence built in the 1880s. Ornamental double-tiered porches that connect flanking bays distinguish the house. Central doorways on each floor are enframed by transoms and sidelights. Three single windows of six-over-six sash pierce the bays. Other architectural features include a plain entablature, pierced sawn porch balustrades, slender wood porch columns and pilasters, a belt course of wood extending the front façade, and molded with window caps. The house is set on a brick foundation with a hipped roof covered with composition shingles. Architecturally, this house is a singularly intact Victorian specimen of this style in the Central Midlands Region. It is a typical middle-class residence with spacious simple rooms, large window area, and scrollwork balustrades. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

MCKENDREE MITCHELL HOUSE

Constructed in 1873 by prominent Batesburg farmer McKendree Mitchell, this one and one-half story Greek Revival cottage is of weatherboard, under a gabled roof, with a projecting central porch. Four evenly spaced wood pillars with panels support the gabled portico, which features returns and a central tripartite window. A turned balustrade connects the porch pillars with matching pilasters. Four six-over-six windows flank the central double door, which is enframed by square paned sidelights and transom. Corbelled chimneys straddle the composition roof ridge. The house foundation is closed brick. A cast iron front stair entrance rail and modern right rear addition

constructed in 1960 are the only alterations to the original residence. This house is a well-preserved late rendition of the vernacular Greek Revival cottage popular in the area during the antebellum period. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

MITCHELL-SHEALY HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1855, this two-story weatherboard residence combines Greek Revival and Italianate features under a metal shingle gabled roof. A central projecting double portico features chamfered posts-four across each floor—and turned balustrades beneath a front gable. Multi-paned sidelights and transoms surround central doorways on each floor. The lower front porch has been screened in. The façade and rectangular central block and centered rear ell of one story are embellished with bracketed cornices and triangular window caps. Side single windows are balance in pairs on each floor, four across. Central chimneys pierce the roof ridge. A later addition extends the rear ell on the right rear side but does not impair the building's overall integrity. J.A.J. (Jeter) Mitchell, prominent local planter and first postmaster of Leesville, constructed the house. The house is one of five surviving antebellum buildings in the Batesburg-Leesville area and one of only two antebellum buildings in the area that retains its integrity. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

MOUNT HEBRON TEMPERANCE HALL

Local tradition and contemporary records indicate that the Mount Hebron Temperance Hall was constructed in 1862 as a meeting room for members of the local temperance group. Located in West Columbia, it is the only identified building constructed specifically for use as a temperance meeting hall remaining in Lexington County. It is associated with the long and generally unsuccessful state and national temperance movement of the nineteenth century. Interest in temperance in South Carolina increased as the nineteenth century progressed. In 1829 the first statewide temperance society was organized, and by 1847 the South Carolina division of the national organization known as the Sons of Temperance had been chartered. In South Carolina local societies were formed as subdivisions of the state organization. One such group formed in the neighborhood of the Mount Hebron Methodist Church. A charter was issued to the Saludavill Division No. 47 by the national division in December 1858. Although many of the members of the temperance society were also members of Mount Hebron Methodist Church, the division did not meet in the church building. The hall is a small, one-story rectangular structure sheathed in weatherboard, with a gabled cypress shingle roof. It stands in the churchyard of the Mount Hebron United Methodist Church. The interior has a single room with wide board flooring and flush board walls and ceiling. There is no plumbing or wiring. Eventually the church has taken over the temperance hall for use as a Sunday School building and Boy Scout Hut. The building was restored in 1979. Listed in the National Register November 24, 1980.

MUSIC HALL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Old Music Hall) The Music Hall Evangelical Lutheran Church was constructed ca. 1892 by William Price, a leading member of Music Hall Evangelical Lutheran Church, a small congregation whose conviction that music should play a larger role in religious worship had apparently led them to withdraw from St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The austere architecture of the building is an expression of the conservative views of the congregation. Music Hall Evangelical Lutheran

Church is a rectangular, frame; weather boarded building of one-and-one-half stories with a gable roof and projecting end gables. A standing seam metal roof covers the building. Sashless windows covered by vertical board shutters are set in the east and west elevation, where a single window on the right and two single windows on the left flank an off-center door. Fieldstones and log blocks furnish the foundation. The building has been used for storage since the congregation of the Music Hall Church dissolved in 1906. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

NEW BROOKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

The New Brookland Historic District is the historical nucleus of the City of West Columbia. It emerged in 1894 as a planned residential community for operatives of the Columbia Duck Mill, one of the first hydroelectrically powered textile mills in the nation. More than 150 buildings record the transformation of a rural area, with five scattered residences in 1891, into a community of more than 5,000 persons by 1907. The district is composed of approximately 20 early twentieth-century commercial structures, the city's historical business core, and the "mill village," a 24 block residential area east of the old business district and overlooking the Congaree River. Built in successive stages in 1894, 1896, 1899, 1907 and 1916, along tree-lined streets, the village's more than 135 houses are of one and two story frame construction. Most of the dwellings date from 1894-99 and are of three distinct types: the overseer's house of seven rooms, with distinguishing "L" shape; the eight room duplex; and the four room single family residence. Brookland or New Brookland existed as a community in the 1880s, but its real stimulus was the opening of the Columbia Duck Mill by the Columbia Mills Company in 1894, on the Columbia side of the river, to which there was access via a bridge. The community's older names persisted until 1938 when the town name was changed to West Columbia. Listed in the National Register October 10, 1978.

OLD BATESBURG GRADE SCHOOL

(Batesburg Elementary School) The Old Batesburg Grade School is a two-story brick Neo-Classical school building with a central tetrastyle portico and flanking pavilions. The building was built ca. 1912 as the town's first public school. Housing grades 1-11, it succeeded and replaced two earlier schools, a Baptist school built ca. 1886 and a Methodist school built sometime thereafter. The two church schools merged in 1896 in the Baptist school building, which burned in 1911. The school is also significant architecturally as one of three Neo-Classical public school buildings built in the county in the early twentieth century. The main body of the building has five bays on the façade, with three beneath the portico. The central portico has four colossal Tuscan columns on brick bases supporting a full entablature with a pediment. The central entrance is recessed beneath a segmental arch with cement keystone and impost blocks. The first floor windows have flat lintels, while the second floor windows have segmental heads with cement spandrels, keystones, and impost blocks. An auditorium is located at the rear of the building. Wing additions were added ca. 1945, and the original windows were replaced with jalousie windows. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

OLD BATESBURG-LEESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

(Batesburg-Leesville Middle School) Constructed in 1921, this two story red brick building is representative of public school architecture of the day. The architect for the high school was Jesse Wessinger of West Columbia. The composition and the main entrance show the influence of the

Tudor Gothic Revival. The building rises from a raised basement to a low parapet roof banded in concrete. Flanking pavilions, with single vertical windows piercing each main floor, frame a central block, punctuated by repetitive vertical windows of horizontal, moveable sash. A concrete entablature surmounts a Tudor arched entranceway leading to double front doors. Decorative elements include a lower concrete belt course and projecting cornice. An applied school emblem in concrete accents the central parapet. Additional applied panels appear on each side of the pavilion facades. Construction of the Batesburg-Leesville High School represented the first cooperative venture between the two towns. Significantly, the building was placed in the center of the 500 yard "no man's land" unincorporated area separating the two municipalities. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

CHARLTON RAUCH HOUSE

The Charlton Rauch House, constructed ca. 1886, is a two-and-one-half story, weather boarded frame vernacular Queen Anne style house with an irregular plan and a gable roof. A one-story wing is attached to the rear. Features of the house include a one-story, hip roofed porch surmounted by a second-story, shed-roofed porch on the façade, a two-story polygonal bay with a tent roof on the left of the façade, and a hip-roofed, three-story, projecting polygonal bay on the right elevation with a recessed porch on the third story. All roofs are covered with pressed metal shingles. The porches are ornamented with sawn friezes and balustrades and turned posts with sawn brackets. A locally important example of the Queen Anne style, the house was designed and built by Frank Smithdeal for Charlton Rauch. Rauch operated a livery stable on North Lake Drive on the site of the WPA Community Hall and was a cotton buyer and dealer in general merchandise. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

DAVID RAWL HOUSE

The only board-and-batten dwelling in the town of Lexington, the David Rawl House is one of nine surviving antebellum houses in town. The house, which was constructed ca. 1854, is a rectangular, one-story, frame cottage with a gable roof and a rear ell. The façade features double pedimented cross gables supported by four wood pillars connected by a balustrade. The house, including the cross gable ends and the pillars, is sheathed in board-and-batten; the roof is covered in standing seam metal. Original fenestration on the façade consisted of two single doors in the center flanked by six-over-six windows. The left door was converted into a window in the 1950s. The home's construction may date from when Rawl acquired the property from Noah Hendrix ca. 1864. Rawl's adjacent carriage, wagon, and harness business was one of the few industries operating during the county's antebellum period. His business employed twenty-one workers. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

JOHN JACOB RAWL HOUSE

Built ca. 1900, this one-story frame Victorian dwelling is distinguished by its elaborate carpenter's ornamentation. The façade features a porch with rounded corners, turned balusters, and bracketed, turned posts that have an elaborate spindle frieze. Two polygonal bays with gable roofs project from the house, behind the porch. A third gable is centered above the entrance. The façade, beneath the porch, is sheathed with diagonal beaded boards. The house has a brick pier foundation and a gable roof, sheathed in standing seam metal. The interior of the house continues

the diagonal wall sheathing. The central hall is barrel vaulted, with the wall boarding continued through the ceiling. The diagonal beaded boarding is unique to the area. J. J. Rawl was a prominent merchant and sawmill operator in Batesburg. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

RAWL-COUCH HOUSE

This two-story asymmetrical frame dwelling is the area's most distinctive Queen Anne residence. The house was originally constructed in 1893, and enlarged and remodeled in its present style in 1908 by John Jacob Rawl. The house has a one-story wraparound porch, supported by turned posts, with an elaborate arched spindle frieze and turned balusters. A three-story shingle clad turret, with a conical roof, rises at the left side of the façade. A gabled pavilion on the right, with an intricately sawn bargeboard, balances it. The foundation of the house is brick; the roof is original sheet metal shingles. Two corbelled chimneys pierce the central block's steep hip roof. The house was originally constructed as a Methodist school. Rawl enlarged and remodeled the house for his widowed daughter-in-law Mrs. Annie Rawl. The house became the Batesburg "teacherage," a boarding house for female teachers. The design appears to be adapted from a design by George F. Barber, architect, who worked out of Knoxville, Tennessee, ca. 1888-1915. Barber provided plans and specifications, via mail, for houses across the nation. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

ROBINSON-HILLER HOUSE

The Robinson-Hiller House, built in 1902, is significant as an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture and for its association with Charles Plumber Robinson (1867-1944), prominent merchant of Chapin and Lexington County in the early twentieth century, and his wife Sarah "Eddie" Smithson Robinson, social activist and officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The two-story frame house features a one-story wraparound porch with a turret in the front left corner and a gable in the porch roof over the front entrance. Slender Tuscan columns support the porch roof, while a turned balustrade helps to define this outdoor living space. The foundation consists of brick piers with brick lattice infill. A full-width one-story gabled ell extends to the rear. The wood baseboards, doors, and front entrance stair are of notable quality. Robinson founded C.P. Robinson Lumber Company, a sawmill and building products company, which included a lumberyard and brickworks; he also later owned and operated a mercantile store, cotton gin, corn mill, and roller mill. His various business interests made Robinson the major employer in the Chapin community during the first decade of the twentieth century. After the Robinson's left Chapin James Haltiwanger Hiller acquired the house in 1919. Listed in the National Register May 18, 1998.

SALUDA FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT

The sites of Saluda Factory, Camp Sorghum and old State Road are principal parts of a section that linked is together geographically and historically, its significance including industry, commerce, military and transportation. The Saluda Factory Ruins are part of the early history of textile manufacturing. Begun in 1834, this factory was among the first textile firms in the state and as such was opposed by a number of influential South Carolinians who preferred a wealthy agrarian society. The factory was burned in 1865 by General Howard's column of Sherman's

army. After the Civil War a wooden factory three stories high was built on the original granite foundation. This building burned on August 2, 1884 and was never built. All that remains are the granite foundations, which give a clear outline of the building's dimensions and the granite sluices used for diverting water to power the mill. The site of Camp Sorghum was one of a handful of Confederate prison camps. 1300 Northern soldiers were confined there from autumn of 1864 to February 1865, when news of Sherman's approach prompted the Confederates to transfer the prisoners to an enclosed yard adjacent to the insane asylum in Columbia. When it became obvious that Columbia would be forced to surrender, the prisoners were moved north to Charlotte. The old State Road, which bounded the Saluda Factory and Camp Sorghum on the east, was originally the Cherokee path. In 1820 the Board of Public Works designated this road the State Road and thereby perpetuated one of the oldest and most traveled routes in the development of the upcountry. Listed in the National Register May 25, 1973.

SAM SITE

This site is important to local, regional and ultimately southeastern prehistory since it is the only known South Appalachian Mississippian site in the western Upper Congaree Valley in the form of a village. The dense nature of the refuse with midden staining is highly unusual for prehistoric sites in this locality. Such a site and its spatial association with fine agricultural soils represents a new settlement pattern for the central region of South Carolina, especially when it is compared to the site locations of previous Archaic and Woodland settlements. The culture-historic and ethno-historic position of the site is not only critical for understanding the late prehistoric period in this region but it potentially provides an archeological basis for relating the prehistoric Indian populations to those described historically in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In addition, the eighteenth through twentieth-century occupations offer the opportunity to study European American man-land relationships as they evolved over 200 years of agrarian based life. Listed in the National Register December 6, 1978.

SIMMONS-HARTH HOUSE

The Simmons-Harth House, constructed ca. 1830, is a two-story, rectangular, later Federal style frame house with a gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and one-story shed rooms on the rear. The house is sheathed in weatherboard siding, and the roof is covered in standing seam metal. A double-tiered, pedimented portico is attached to the façade. The portico features slender wooden columns and pilasters and a fanlight in the gable end. The area of the façade protected by the portico is sheathed in flush board and has a chair rail. The portico also shelters a fan-lighted central entrance on each story. Alterations include replacing the first-story columns with square wooden posts ca. 1900 and enclosure of the original central, open passageway between the shed rooms on the rear. The house is one of the town's oldest residences and one of the few remaining buildings illustrating the early history of the town. The house was probably constructed ca. 1830 by Dr. Thomas Hayne Simmons and his wife Mary Reid Jones. In 1866, Mary J. Simmons was appointed postmistress for Lexington village. In 1868 their daughter Mary Simmons Harth was appointed postmistress and remained in that office until 1895. She operated the post office from a small wooden building on the property, which was moved in 1974 to the Lexington County Museum property. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEPOT

(Batesburg Boy Scout Hut) The Southern Railway Depot was built in ca. 1900 to serve Batesburg's rail transportation. This railroad traffic was a key factor in the growth of the town of Batesburg in the early twentieth century. The Batesburg Woman's Club acquired the building in the late 1950s to prevent demolition. It was relocated from its original location ca. 1960 to its present site in a residential neighborhood, thereafter used as a meeting place for local Boy Scouts. The depot is a one-story weather boarded frame building with a bellcast hip roof. It has patterned metal shingle roofing and sawn wooden brackets supporting the deep eaves. A small shed-roofed louvered dormer pierces the front slope of the roof. A three-sided bay projects from the center of the façade, with single one-over-one windows to either side. Two single and one double entrance are at the ends of the façade. The building has lost integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship are intact. Listed in the National Register May 27, 1983.

JAMES STEWART HOUSE

The James Stewart House, which is believed to have been constructed ca. 1850, is a rectangular, one-and-one-half story, frame cottage with a gable roof and two interior chimneys. The house is sheathed in weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with metal shingles. A porch with a high gable supported by square wood posts shelters the three central bays of the five-bay façade. Two windows flank the central entrance with transom and sidelights. The house, at the time of nomination, was one of the few intact antebellum houses in Lexington. It was the home of the town's only known nineteenth-century furniture makers, Samuel James Stuart (Stewart). This land was in a curve of the stagecoach road from Columbia to Augusta and has for many years been known as Stuart's or Stewart's Corner. However, to avoid demolition, the house was sold and moved ca. 1991 from its original location on West Main Street in Lexington to its current site in the vicinity of Red Bank. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

STILL HOPES

(G.A. Guignard House) Still Hopes, built in 1910, is a two-story, brick, Georgian Revival mansion with a truncated hip roof. The façade features a two-story, flat roofed portico with dentils that is supported by paired Ionic columns. Behind the portico, a one-story, wraparound porch is ornamented with a full entablature, colonettes, and a plain balustrade. The entrances have leaded glass transoms and sidelights. The first story door has leaded glass lights. Other exterior features include quoining and interior corbelled chimneys. In 1977 a second floor pavilion extension and a large, rectangular, two-story addition were constructed at the rear of the house in a renovation to convert the mansion for use as an Episcopal retirement home. Designed by Columbia architect George Waring with George Seastrunk as contractor, the house was built as a residence for Gabriel Alexander Guignard (1860-1926). It was at the time of its construction the largest residence ever built in the county. Guignard Brick Works manufactured the red brick for construction. Historically, Guignard and his family figured substantially in service to the community and state in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

TAYLOR SITE

The Taylor Site is located at the beginning of the Coastal Plain and is situated on a flat, low-lying river terrace, which has been subjected to large floods. As a result, the site has experienced a small accumulation of silts, clays, and fine particles of sand, which have been successful in covering ancient aboriginal occupations. The cultural remains found at the Taylor site represent a considerable span of time and form a near complete sequence of occupation for the past twelve thousand years. The sequence begins with Paleoindian and extends into and through the Archaic and into the early Woodland tradition. Listed in the National Register November 21, 1974.

VASTINE WESSINGER HOUSE

The Vastine Wessinger House, reputedly constructed ca. 1891, is a rectangular, two-story, weather boarded frame farmhouse with a truncated hip roof. A projecting Victorian influenced double-tiered porch on the façade is ornamented with plain balustrade, eaves brackets, and sawn brackets festooning four slender square wood posts. Each door has transom and sidelights. A small, frame building of the same age, now converted to a garage is also on the property. Vastine Wessinger operated it as a store in the 1890s and from 1910-1935 as a farm commissary. The house is one of the few nineteenth-century farm residences in the Saluda River basin not inundated by the building of the Lake Murray Dam. Vastine Wessinger, farmer, cotton ginner, and crossroads storekeeper, was one of thirty-one landowners in the county to contest seizure of their lands for the $15 an acre offered by Lake Murray developers and who demanded jury trials in court condemnation proceedings in 1928. Listed in the National Register November 22, 1983.

REV. FRANK YARBOROUGH HOUSE

Constructed in 1906 by the Reverend Frank Yarborough, a Methodist minister, this Victorian cottage is a one-story frame dwelling set on open brick piers. Architectural features include an ornamented wraparound porch, centered by a pedimented projecting entranceway and a steep central cross gable. The roof is hipped over the central core, with rear side gables. The hipped porch and entranceway are ornamented with turned balustrades and turned posts having intricate brackets. Saw tooth trim details the porch fascia board. Two single windows of one-over-one sash flank the central doorway, which is framed by two-paned sidelights above panels and a two-pane transom. Architecturally, this house is the most ornamental specimen of a basic form that is repeated in five Leesville house of the period in several variations of gable and porch treatment. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

ALAN MACK SITE

The Alan Mack Site is significant because it demonstrates a long record of successive prehistoric occupations that exist in an intact stratified context. The stratified deposits can add significantly to our understanding of cultural chronologies that exist in the Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Further significance is derived from the changes in raw material utilization through time, enhancing our knowledge of prehistoric cultural systems. Significance is also found in a unique site formation process that can provide a key to understanding the formation of other archeological sites in the

Coastal Plain. Archeological investigations have demonstrated that the cultural periods represented are Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland, and Mississippian. These cultural periods exist in an undisturbed context. Listed in the National Register January 6, 1986.

ALL STAR BOWLING LANE

The All Star Bowling Lanes and its parking lot is significant for its role in the confrontation at South Carolina State College during February of 1968, commonly referred to as the "Orangeburg Massacre." Most of Orangeburg's public accommodations desegregated soon after the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but the management of the All Star Bowling Lanes refused to do so claiming that such establishments were not covered under the new law. As the city's only bowling alley, this segregationist policy inflamed local African-Americans, especially the students at S.C. State and Claflin. Desegregation attempts in the years after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 were unsuccessful. In 1968, protests occurred in the bowling alley on January 29 and February 5. On February 6 a violent confrontation occurred in the bowling alley's parking lot. These events culminated two nights later with the shooting on the campus of S.C. State. The significance of the property is further increased by the ineligibility of other properties associated with the shooting at S.C. State due to demolition or loss of integrity. The bowling alley was built in the early 1960s as part of a shopping center development. The current commercial setting for the All Star Bowling Lanes is the same as its historic one. Listed in the National Register August 7, 1996.

AMELIA STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Amelia Street Historic District contains fifteen residences constructed between 1890 and 1929. Most of the residences are large, two-story, frame houses with Victorian decorative woodwork. Several of these houses were owned by some of Orangeburg's more prominent citizens. The scale, composition, and design of these houses reflect the builders' awareness of the important role that the owners played in Orangeburg society. Also included in the district are three modest, one-story, frame houses with a few Victorian decorative features, as well as a one-story brick house that was designed by Miller F. Whittaker. Although the remaining houses in the district are not built on such a grand scale or with such architectural distinction, they are significant as examples of basically unaltered residences from ca. 1890 to ca. 1929 which add to the historical character of the streetscape. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

F.H.W BRIGGMAN HOUSE

The F.H.W. Briggmann House is significant as one of the few antebellum buildings remaining in Orangeburg. In addition, it is a reminder of Orangeburg's nineteenth-century German immigrant population. The house is believed to have been constructed ca. 1855 for F.H.W. Briggmann, a native of Hanover, Germany, who settled in Orangeburg between 1850 and 1854. He was the owner of F.H.W. Briggmann and Company, a prosperous general mercantile business. The house is a two-and-one-half-story, rectangular, frame vernacular Greek Revival residence with a gable roof. The house has three exterior end chimneys of stuccoed brick. The dominant feature of the front facade is a two-tiered porch that is recessed beneath the front slope of the roof. The porch is supported by wooden posts with necking and has plain balustrades. The porch shelters central double-door entrances with sidelights and transoms. The foundation is brick pier with wooden

lattice and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. Alterations include a rear addition. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

DONALD BRUCE HOUSE

(Middlepen Plantation) The Donald Bruce House is one of the oldest surviving structures in the Orangeburg area. According to local tradition, it was used as headquarters during the Revolution by both Governor John Rutledge and by the British commander, Lord Francis Rawdon. The house is named for Donald Bruce, prominent merchant, local public official, and member of the South Carolina General Assembly during the Revolution. The house is also significant as an example of eighteenth-century vernacular architecture. The house was supposedly constructed before the American Revolution, however the actual date of construction is uncertain. Originally built in downtown Orangeburg, the house was moved to Middlepen Plantation ca. 1837. One hundred years later, the house would make a second move, one hundred yards to its present location. The two-story frame structure features a two-tiered front piazza, pegged construction, hand-wrought nails and handmade hardware. Constructed of pine, the house has wide flush boards on the front and clapboards on other sides. Listed in the National Register December 1, 1978.

CATTLE CREEK CAMPGROUND

(Cattle Creek United Methodist Church and Campground) Cattle Creek Campground, situated near the Orangeburg County towns of Rowesville, Bowman and Branchville, consists of thirty-six cabins, called "tents," arranged in a wide semi-circle around an open pavilion structure known as the "stand" or "tabernacle." At the northwest end of the camp-meeting ground is Cattle Creek United Methodist Church; between the church and the tabernacle is a cemetery. The camp burned in 1898 and was gradually rebuilt over the next several decades. The Campground is one of only three Methodist camp-meeting grounds remaining in South Carolina. Significant for its association with the early history of Methodism in South Carolina, Cattle Creek Campground is also notable as a surviving example of a social institution important in rural America during the nineteenth century. The tents, so named because the first campers and worshippers stayed in cloth tents and lean-to's made from limbs and branches, are built of rough, unpainted lumber, have gable roofs covered with metal or composition shingles, and generally measure about twenty feet by thirty feet. Each tent contains two rooms downstairs with dirt floors and one or two rooms upstairs, which are reached by a small stairway or ladder. All of the tents have porches with shed roofs. The cooking is done outdoors at the rear of the tent over an open fire. In the center of the campground is the "stand," an open shed about fifty-six feet by eighty-one feet with a metal, gabled hip roof. Listed in the National Register May 19, 1983.

CLAFLIN COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Claflin College Historic District is compromised of five educational buildings constructed between 1898 and ca. 1915 in the historic core of the Claflin College campus. The district is significant for its association with the important contributions of the college to African American education in South Carolina in the early twentieth century and is architecturally significant as an intact collection of early twentieth-century educational buildings. Tingley Memorial Hall and Lee Library were constructed and equipped by funds donated by northern philanthropists. Tingley Hall is an elegant Georgian Revival composition, with fine proportions and ornate masonry detailing

typical of the style. The Lee Library has an unusual, picturesque plan and classical details in its brickwork; it is a fine example of the inventive adaptations of classical precedents from the late Victorian period. The three other contributing buildings to the district, also constructed of brick, are Trustee Hall (ca. 1910), Wilson Hall (1913), and the Dining Hall (1913). Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

COPE DEPOT

The Cope Depot has been the literal and figurative center of the town of Cope since 1894. Built in 1893 as a station on the Manchester and Augusta Railroad, the depot is significant as the building around which the town developed in the late nineteenth century, and as an excellent example of the typical frame construction of combined passenger and freight depots of its day. The town and the depot were founded on land purchased from Orangeburg County farmer Jacob Martin Cope. Within a few years of the building of the depot, the town boasted residences, two churches, several mercantile stores, a drugstore, a grist mill, a cotton gin and a planing mill which points to how essential the railroad was to growth in this part of the state. The depot was the center of communication in the town's early history as a center for mail service, telegraph service, and telephone service. The depot is a one-story, gable-end, linear frame building set on a 6'x6' concrete piling foundation and clad in vertical board and batten planks. The metal clad roof shelters the building in a typical fashion with wide overhanging eaves supported by knee braces on the principal gable end and elongated curved wooden brackets along both side elevations. The depot ceased operation by the mid-1960s, but is still considered the focal point of Cope. Listed in the National Register March 29, 2001.

DIXIE LIBRARY BUILDING

The Dixie Library Building is significant as one of the few antebellum buildings remaining in the city of Orangeburg. It is a one-story, frame Classical Revival building believed to have been built ca. 1850. Its simplified Roman Revival temple form, expressed by its longitudinal orientation, its pedimented and low-pitched roof and its pseudo-peripteral colonnade of Tuscan piers, primarily defines the building. The building has a rudimentary entablature that is raked into the pediment. The tympanum has weatherboard sheathing and a louvered attic vent. The windows have recessed bulkhead panels and louvered shutters. The curious proportions and simplified moldings probably reflect limited command of classical motifs on the part of the builder, rather than any sense of creative innovation on the part of the designer. The building has been moved twice, in 1912 and 1955, but retains its architectural integrity and historic form. A small frame addition has been built on the rear of the building. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

DUKES GYMNASIUM

Dukes Gymnasium, constructed 1931, is significant for its association with a pioneer African American South Carolina architect, Miller F. Whittaker, and a South Carolina State College mechanical arts student, John H. Blanche. The building was designed by Blanche as a graduation thesis in the department of mechanical arts under the supervision of Whittaker. Thomas J. Entzminger, an African American carpenter from Columbia, was the chief building supervisor. Instructors in mechanical arts courses at the college installed the steel framing, plumbing and electrical systems and supervised other parts of the construction. The building itself, the tangible

evidence of these efforts, is well proportioned and solidly built. It is a two-story brick building with a full basement and a gable on hip roof. The brickwork is common bond; the roofing is red tile. The façade features a five-bay brick arcade. A concrete water table runs between the basement and first story. Student recreation fees provided funding for the building. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

EAST RUSSELL STREET AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The East Russell Street Historic District is a basically intact residential neighborhood with a wide range of architectural types (including Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow) and socio-economic levels within a small area. The district is a collection of substantial one- and two-story brick and frame houses, and a number of modest one-story frame houses. The houses were constructed between ca. 1850 and ca. 1930, with the majority being built between ca. 1890 and ca. 1925. The district contains approximately fifty-five contributing resources. The pattern of neighborhood growth in the district is typical of the Orangeburg's residential areas, with the more affluent white citizens building larger houses along the primary streets, and less affluent African Americans living in close proximity, in more modest houses along the side streets. The African American residents of this neighborhood generally worked in a service capacity; they were laundresses, drivers, and house servants. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

ELLIS AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Ellis Avenue Historic District is a significant concentration of basically unaltered turn-of-the-century residences and a 1931 two-story brick school building. These buildings are set on very large, landscaped lots along a tree-lined portion of Ellis Avenue. The district contains eight contributing properties with construction dates ranging from ca. 1890 to 1931. The houses in the district display a variety of architectural characteristics of the period including wraparound porches, lozenge windows in the transom, polygonal bays, and imbricated shingles. Stylistic influences include Victorian and Colonial Revival. Ellis Avenue School is architecturally significant as an example of the collegiate design of James B. Urquhart, prominent South Carolina architect. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

ENTERPRISE COTTON MILLS

(Zeus Industrial Products) The Enterprise Cotton Mills Building is significant for its association with several textile companies that played major roles in Orangeburg's economy in the first half of the twentieth century. The mill was organized in the city in 1896. There was much local support for the construction of the mill that would provide a home market for the agricultural products of the county. The firm of W.B. Smith Whaley and Company, engineers and architects of Columbia, was retained to design the building and it was constructed in 1896-1897. Whaley's firm was nationally prominent as a designer and developer of textile mills. The firm did work across the southeastern United States in the period from 1890 to 1902. Later work included mills in Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and China. Around 1900 the Orangeburg Manufacturing Company that employed around 200 workers by 1907 occupied the building. In 1917 the Santee Cotton Mills began operating in the building, employing around 450 workers over two shifts by 1935. From ca. 1944 to 1976 the building housed the South Carolina Cotton Mills. The building is a four-story, brick building, seventeen bays long, and seven bays wide, with a five-story tower on the east side. A

two-story brick engine room and a one-story brick boiler room, parts of the original construction, are located at the east side. There are numerous other smaller additions on the east elevation. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

EUTAW SPRINGS BATTLEGROUND PARK

On September 8, 1781 General Nathanael Greene with a force of 2098 attacked a British camp of 2300 at Eutaw Springs commanded by Colonel Alexander Stuart. Greene's goal was to strike a blow against the British forces in South Carolina and prevent them from sending aid to Cornwallis in Virginia. The tree shaded battleground park at the edge of Lake Marion includes a historic marker that tells the story and marks the site of the battle. On the grounds is the tomb of British Commander Major John Majoribanks, noted for outstanding leadership during the battle. Listed in the National Register June 5, 1970.

MAJ. JOHN HAMMOND FORDHAM HOUSE

The Major John Hammond Fordham House reflects the achievements of the original owner. Fordham was a lawyer and prominent citizen of Orangeburg, who was able to take advantage of expanded opportunities for African American South Carolinians in the period between the end of the Civil War and the disfranchisement and Jim Crow legislation of the turn of the century. Besides practicing law, Fordham served in several appointive governmental positions and was a leader in the Republican Party in the state. The house is also significant as an example of the work of William Wilson Cooke, a pioneer African American architect. Built in 1903, the one-and-a-half story framed Victorian cottage residence has a pyramidal roof with two tall brick chimneys. The basically square plan has a projecting gabled ell with a polygonal bay on the north side of the façade. A bracketed cornice and a rooftop balustrade are carried around the bay. The gable end has shingle siding and an oval attic window. A porch with paired colonettes on brick bases shelters the façade. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

HODGE HALL

Hodge Hall is significant as part of the expanding education capability of South Carolina State College. It is also significant as a competent Palladian design by architect Miller F. Whittaker, the director of the college's mechanical arts department. Hodge Hall is a substantial brick building, built for the college's agriculture and home economics departments. The design and supervision of the building's construction were requirements for the fulfillment of Whittaker's Master of Science degree from the architectural department of Kansas Agricultural College (professional architectural training was not then available for blacks in South Carolina). Whittaker was the state's first registered African American architect. The two-story, stretcher-bond brick building with a full basement, a flat roof and a parapet were constructed in 1928. S.C. State College students helped erect Hodge Hall. The building is nine bays wide and features a concrete water table, a corbelled concrete belt course, a concrete cornice, and original cast-iron lamps at the front entrance. A flat-roofed portico with paired fluted columns shelters the entrance and pilaster responds. There are two, very large, modern brick additions on the rear of the building, but Hodge Hall retains its historical and architectural integrity. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

HOTEL EUTAW

(East Russell Street Inn) The Hotel Eutaw, constructed between 1926 and 1927, is significant for its construction through a community-action campaign that reflected the optimism of local residents in the future development and growth of Orangeburg. In addition, the hotel is a locally significant example of the early twentieth-century method of skyscraper construction and composition. Prominent southeastern architect G. Lloyd Preacher designed the Hotel Eutaw. Joe W. Stout & Company of Sanford, North Carolina, was awarded the building contract for $173,800. The Hotel Eutaw was financed through a stock subscription project, which involved many citizens of Orangeburg working through three community-action groups, the Young Men's Business League, the Lion's Club, and the Rotary Club. These groups met in February 1926 and by April 1926 had raised a total of $233,200 in subscriptions. The building has seen few alterations since its construction. The Hotel Eutaw is a seven-story, steel-frame skyscraper with an L-shaped plan. The facade sheathing is extruded tapestry brick in stretcher bond. The façade has a projecting one-story entrance block of cast stone that is six bays wide. The three bays to the right are double-door entrances to the hotel lobby. Cast stone quoins lead to a major entablature on the façade between the second and third stories. A cast stone and brick frieze with diamond-shaped inserts separates the sixth and seventh stories. The detailing on the interior of the upper floors is simple in comparison to the first floor lobby and dining room, which feature a series of massive square posts with decorative plaster cornices and moldings. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

LOWMAN HALL, SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

Lowman Hall, which was constructed in 1917 as a men's dormitory, is the oldest intact building on the South Carolina State College campus. It is significant not only as part of the campus's physical development from the insubstantial frame buildings with which the college opened in 1896 to permanent brick construction, but also as one of the first designs of architect Miller F. Whittaker, who was then on the college faculty. Whittaker, a pioneer African American architect in South Carolina, helped set standards for students aspiring to the architectural profession. Lowman Hall is a three-story, common bond brick building, with a hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, and hipped projecting pavilions at each end of the central core. A hip-roofed dormer with three multi-light windows is centered on the roof. There are brick quoins on each elevation. The façade features a one-story, tetrastyle Ionic portico centered on the main entrance. A portico with paired Ionic columns shelters the entrances at each end. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

MT. PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH

The Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church is architecturally significant as an early twentieth-century Romanesque Revival style church building whose brick construction and sophisticated design are especially noteworthy as evidence of the dedication of its congregation during a period when few African Americans made more than a basic living. In addition, Mt. Pisgah is historically significant for its association with Nelson C. Nix, pastor of the church for over forty years during the early twentieth century, and a very influential member of the African American community through his position as dean of the mathematics department at South Carolina State College. A.W. Thorne, an African American builder, constructed Mt. Pisgah in 1903. The pyramid with cross-gable design of the church, as well as its fenestration detail and very intact interior features make Mt. Pisgah Baptist

Church an important example of religious architecture in Orangeburg from the turn of the century. It is a one-story brick church with a square plan and a prominent tower on the south corner. The tower originally had a frame spire, but this was removed prior to 1969. Members of the First Baptist Church of Orangeburg, desiring their own church after Emancipation, organized the congregation in 1865. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

NUMERTIA PLANTATION

The house at Numertia is believed to have been constructed ca. 1850-51 by Major Samuel Porcher for his grandson Richard Shackelford Porcher, a young planter. It is one of the few plantation houses associated with the antebellum cotton planters of the middle and upper sections of (what was formerly) St. John's Parish, Berkeley, Charleston District, that remained intact on its original site after the flooding of two large areas of the parish by the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric project in the 1940s. Architecturally, Numertia is representative of the building technology and forms of the early and middle nineteenth century for rural South Carolina. The braced timber frame is composed of hewn and whipsawn beams and posts with mortise and tenon joints, fitted with wooden pegs. Its central hall plan was ubiquitous in the Southeast among major and minor farmhouses. The gabled roof and the roof of the façade porch are sheathed in standing-seam metal. The basement is of brick. The house is in a remarkable state of preservation with most of the original materials and hardware intact. Noteworthy features are the English box locks, self-closing hinges, paneled wainscoting, and a broad double-run staircase. Included in the nominated acreage are the original carriage house, smokehouse, and warehouse. Listed in the National Register March 19, 1982.

ORANGEBURG CITY CEMETERY

The Orangeburg City Cemetery, established in 1889, as the first non-church cemetery established for African Americans in the city is significant for its association with many leaders of Orangeburg, and South Carolina's black professional class, including several prominent educators associated with the twentieth-century growth and development of South Carolina State College. Other merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, and educators, forming a who's-who of Orangeburg's sizable and influential black community, are also buried here. The cemetery is also significant example of a late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century vernacular cemetery illustrating common African American burial customs during this period. The cemetery is a five-acre tract containing approximately three hundred to three hundred fifty plots. Grave markers are primarily granite or marble tablets, obelisks, and tabletop stones. Most burials date from ca. 1890 to the 1960s. Among the people buried there is Johnson Chesnutt Whittaker, best known for an incident that occurred in 1880 while he was a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was court-martialed after masked white cadets who slashed and beat him, then tied him to his bed and left him bleeding there attacked him in the middle of the night. He was discharged from the Academy after authorities concluded that he had faked the attack. He returned to South Carolina and became a lawyer and later became a professor at S.C. State College. Listed in the National Register September 27, 1996.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY FAIR MAIN EXHIBIT BUILDING

The Orangeburg County Fair Main Exhibit Building is significant for its association with the Orangeburg County Fair. The building is a one-story, frame exhibition hall and grandstand building constructed in 1911. It was the central element in a complex including a racetrack, chicken exhibition house, stables, and other small buildings. The Main Exhibit Building is the only one of these resources that remains intact. The Orangeburg County Fair not only provided recreation for the residents of the area, but also encouraged the cultivation of better crops and the growing of better livestock and provided exhibit space for commercial establishments. The building is a one-story, frame hall, roughly rectangular, with an open, brick pier foundation, shiplap siding, and a low-pitched gable covered with standing seam metal. The east elevation includes a frame grandstand, with two ranks of tiered seats flanking a central areaway. Heinrich H. Johannsen, an Orangeburg architect and builder provided plans for the buildings and structures and served as general contractor. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY JAIL

(The Pink Palace) The Orangeburg County Jail is one of the rare examples in South Carolina of Gothic castellated architecture. The fortress-like style is uniquely suited to the building's primary function of confining prisoners. The Orangeburg County Jail was designed in 1857 by the prominent Charleston architectural firm of Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee. The architects drew on the 1840s English tradition of designing penal institution in a neo-Gothic style. Builder John Lucas, a local architect from England, completed the jail in 1860. After General William T. Sherman's troops burned the building in February 1865, Lucas was commissioned for repairs, restoring the exterior to its original appearance. The two-story rectangular structure has a five brick thick foundation gradually sloping into two brick thick walls. The exterior is covered with cement, a technique originally intended to give the effect of stone. The building's horizontal lines are emphasized by a continuous stringcourse, the projecting foundation, and the continuous crenellations while the corner turrets, windows, and the main tower emphasize its vertical lines. The jail's dominant central tower was the site of executions by hanging. Listed in the National Register October 2, 1973.

ORANGEBURG DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Orangeburg Downtown Historic District is significant as a very intact collection of resources, which were important in the commercial, industrial, architectural, governmental, and social history of Orangeburg during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A majority of the buildings in the district were built between ca. 1883 and ca. 1925 when Orangeburg underwent tremendous growth. The district is a collection of forty-four buildings and one structure and consists of store buildings, Orangeburg's first textile mill, a livery stable, a statue, two churches, a post office, two lodge halls, and a brick paved street. Buildings in the district are constructed mainly of brick and display various architectural characteristics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including Romanesque Revival, Victorian, and Neo-Classical. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

(South Carolina State University Historic District) The South Carolina State College Historic District is the core of the historic campus at South Carolina State University. It is significant as a tangible illustration of the evolution of the college from a primarily vocational and technical institution to a more comprehensive institution of higher education, as an institution of central significance to South Carolina African Americans, and architecturally as a concentration of twentieth-century Classical Revival collegiate architecture. The district consists of ten buildings, one landscape feature, and one object historically associated with the university. Constructed between 1917 and 1969, they are a central visual feature of a campus that has undergone numerous changes and significant expansion in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College of South Carolina – after 1954, South Carolina State College, and since 1992, South Carolina State University – was established in 1896 "for the higher education of the colored youth of the state" by an act of the South Carolina General Assembly. Listed in the National Register June 17, 1997.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PASSENGER DEPOT

(Branchville Depot) The depot at Branchville is the site of the oldest railroad junction in the United States. The original line coming from Charleston and extending to Hamburg was completed in 1832. At the time, it was the longest line in America, as well as being almost twice as long as any in America. In 1840, a line was extended to Orangeburg establishing Branchville as the first junction in the country. The depot, built in 1877, reflects the important role the railroad played in the development of commerce and transportation in South Carolina during the nineteenth century. The establishment of the railroad provided an efficient route for inland towns to send their cotton and farm products to the coast. The depot was also the site of a speech given by President-elect William Howard Taft in 1909. Several rooms in the main structure of the one-story building have been restored to reflect the 1870s and 1880s. The building is constructed of brick with a stucco finish. The hipped roof is covered with painted tin. Listed in the National Register April 23, 1973.

SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

The Springfield High School, built in 1929 and associated buildings are significant for their connection with the history of education in Orangeburg County and South Carolina. Three structures in the complex are contributing, while two are non-contributing. While the power to run the state's education system at the time rested primarily with the counties, the state made some efforts to encourage counties to consolidate their school facilities for more efficient management and improved education. Springfield High School was one of the many schools built between 1910 and 1930 as part of this consolidation movement. The buildings also reflects secondary educational architecture that flourished in South Carolina after the 1910 School Building Act when the state required improved design standards for new schools. The high school is also significant as an excellent example of the work of Columbia architect James B. Urquhart, who along with his firm became well known throughout South Carolina during the early twentieth century as school designers. Construction of this two-story, brick high school building began in 1928 by local contractor J.T. Dabbs. Featuring baroque-like massing with its projecting central and end pavilions, the building's entrance consists of a triple-arcaded porch or loggia accented with cast stone bases, capitals, and keyed arches. Listed in the National Register March 29, 2001.

ST. JULIEN PLANTATION

St. Julien Plantation is a significant nineteenth-century plantation complex, with the main house, major outbuildings, and oak allee intact. Reputed to have been constructed ca. 1854 on land originally granted to Joseph de St. Julien in 1737, St. Julien Plantation was the home of Julius Theodore Porcher (1829-1863), a member of a prominent French Huguenot family of St. John's Berkeley Parish. The 1860 South Carolina Slave Schedule lists Porcher as owning 121 slaves. In addition to operating a prosperous plantation and being active in community affairs, Porcher served in the Confederate army. The plantation house is significant architecturally for its design, which reflects the Italianate influence on the vernacular farmhouses of the mid-nineteenth century. It features an L-shaped, two-story plan, with a one-story porch in the crook of the L, and a low-pitched hipped roof with projecting eaves and a bracketed cornice. Also notable are several remaining original outbuildings including a board and batten kitchen, a log cotton warehouse, a Carpenter Gothic mule barn, a smokehouse, garage, storage building, and several wood frame farm buildings of undetermined age. Approximately fifty-nine acres of the 1,027-acre farm are a part of the National Register site, including the garden behind the house that contains several large Camellia japonicas that are believed to be among the oldest in the Low country, and a moss-draped live oak allee, the original approach to the house from the old River Road. Listed in the National Register November 28, 1980.

WILLIAM P. STROMAN HOUSE

The William P. Stroman House is significant as a fine example of late Neo-Classical residential architecture. The architectural firm of Lafaye and Lafaye designed the house. Based in Columbia, Lafaye and Lafaye were recognized as one of the state's leading architectural firms at the time. They designed many significant public and private structures throughout South Carolina, including buildings at the State Hospital for the Insane in Columbia and the State Training School in Clinton. The firm was active in Orangeburg designing other Neo-Classical structures such as the First National Bank Building and the Dr. E.O. Horger House, located across the street from the Stroman House. The house, constructed in 1926, includes numerous elements of Neo-Classical design such as a symmetrical arrangement, a full-height porch, Doric columns, a pediment, cornices with dentils, and a Greek Revival entrance. It is a brick residence with a roof of Spanish tiles. Included on the property are two contributing outbuildings, a garage, and a greenhouse. Listed in the National Register August 1, 1996.

TINGLEY MEMORIAL HALL, CLAFLIN COLLEGE

Tingley Memorial Hall, a two-story, brick Classical Revival style building constructed in 1908 according to the plans of William Wilson Cooke, is the main building on the campus of Claflin College in Orangeburg. The building is historically significant for its association with the important contribution of the college to black education in the state in the early twentieth century. Tingley Hall is architecturally significant for its association with Cooke, a graduate of Claflin, a pioneer architect, and the first African American man to hold the position of senior architectural designer with the United States Supervising Architect's Office in Washington, D.C. The handsome, imposing building reflects the importance that was attached to education as a means to an improved future for the African American youths of South Carolina. The fine proportions and use of classical motifs such as the bead and reel molding, acanthus leaf keystone, and Palladian

window design in the architecture illustrate Cooke's competence as an architect. Decorative elements include a molded concrete water table above the basement and brick quoins on all corners. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with dark headers. An octagonal cupola featuring arched louvered vents, pilasters, a dentil cornice, and a copper dome tops the roof. Listed in the National Register August 4, 1983.

TREADWELL STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Treadwell Street Historic District contains the intact sections of an early twentieth-century African American neighborhood. The district provides significant information about the history of the African American community in Orangeburg in the early twentieth century. According to local residents, this neighborhood was one of the most well to do African American neighborhoods in the city. All residents of Treadwell Street, as well as those of the Treadwell-Amelia Streets intersection, listed in the 1920-1921 Orangeburg City Directory, were African American. Most of those listed were laborers or tradesmen, but there were also a few professionals and businessmen living in the neighborhood. The district contains approximately forty buildings, all but one of which were originally residences. The majority of the buildings was constructed between ca. 1890 and ca. 1930 and is set on small lots planted with bushes, trees, and lawns. Most of the houses are one-story, weatherboard frame, with simple design and detailing reflecting vernacular architectural modes of the period, including Victorian and Bungalow. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church is significant as an excellent example of twentieth-century Gothic Revival church architecture and for its association with Orangeburg's extensive and influential African American community. This building is the fourth separate sanctuary serving this congregation and was designed by William W. Wilkins (1881-1937), a professor of Manual Training and Industrial Education and teacher-trainer of Shopwork at South Carolina State College from 1918 until 1937. Wilkins never held an architect's license but designed buildings under the supervision of Miller F. Whittaker. Construction was starting in 1928, but due to the Depression was not completed until 1944. The completion of this sanctuary during a sixteen-year period of extreme economic hardship helps illustrate the importance of this church and its congregation to the city of Orangeburg. The central role played by Trinity Methodist during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s as the site of the most influential leaders of South Carolina's African American community is further confirmation of the continuing significance of this church not only to Orangeburg, but to the state as well. The church is cruciform in plan and is set upon a raised basement with beveled cast stone water table. The church's main block rises two stories and features a large Tudor arched stained glass window with molded cast stone surround, wall buttresses, a centered three-part louvered vent, and parapet gable with cast stone coping. The interior has a vaulted ceiling with exposed beams and a double-aisled nave flanked by wings accessed by a triple Gothic arched opening. Listed in the National Register August 26, 1994.

WHITE HOUSE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

(White Meeting House; White Church) The White House United Methodist Church is one of the finer and increasingly rare examples in South Carolina of the popular "meeting house" style typical of rural and less affluent church congregations. Built ca. 1850, the church reflects the style's bare and simple design principles, affording only the essentials needed for worship. This can be seen in the church's rectangular plan, original clapboard siding, and hard hand-hewened pine benches. With the exception of a choir loft, stained glass windows, and carpet the interior appears much as it originally did. The front portico is a 1939 addition, as are the rooms added to the rear. The church building, third on the site, houses the oldest Methodist congregation in Orangeburg County, dating back to the late 1780s. Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of American Methodism, visited the congregation in 1801 and 1803. Listed in the National Register May 13, 1974.

WHITMAN STREET AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Whitman Street Area Historic District is a relatively intact inner-city residential area, containing large residences from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This was a higher-income residential area; the houses of the district are generally large and display several of the more fashionable residential architectural modes of the period such as Victorian, Queen Anne, and Classical and Colonial Revival. It is a surviving portion of what was once a much larger neighborhood. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries this section of Orangeburg, between the main business district and the South Carolina Railroad, was residential. Whitman (called Pearl Street until the early twentieth century) and East Russell Streets were lined with large, two-story frame houses. Much of this historic neighborhood had given way to modern commercial growth, but this small area had remained intact. The district contains twelve contributing properties constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1925. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

WILLIAMS CHAPEL A.M.E CHURCH

Williams Chapel A.M.E. Church is an elegant essay in Gothic Revival architecture. Its picturesque massing and distinctive detailing attest to the talents of its architect, Miller F. Whittaker, who prepared plans for the building in 1915. Whittaker was the director of the Department of Mechanical Arts at South Carolina State College and was also the first African American architect practicing in South Carolina. Construction of the building began ca. 1915, but it was not completed until ca. 1925 due to financial difficulties. The congregation must have been organized in 1873, and until ca. 1919 worshiped in a frame building that sat to the northeast of the present building. The one-story brick church features two towers on the facade with pyramidal metal shingle roofs and corbelled battlements, Gothic arched stained glass windows, louvered Gothic vents, and decorative brickwork. The front doors give access to a two-story narthex. Staircases on each side lead to the nave and balcony. Rose windows are displayed at the front and rear of the interior. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1985.

WILLOW CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

The Willow Consolidated High School, built 1926, is significant as an excellent example of school architecture typical in small American towns in the first half of the twentieth century. It is an especially intact, distinctive, and tangible expression of the movement toward consolidation of schools in rural areas of South Carolina and the South. This school, built for the white high school

students of Norway and the surrounding communities, served the town as its high school until the 1960-61 school year, when it became Norway Junior High School. In 1973 it became Norway Middle School; it closed in the late 1980s and has been vacant since. The school is an inverted "T" shaped one-story brick veneer building with an auditorium located at the center of the rear elevation and the administrative/classroom section in the front section. The building contains 12,250 square feet. It features a raised wood frame floor structure and wood frame walls. The original slate roof has been replaced with composition shingles. The roof form is gable-on-hip with projecting cross gables at the center and ends of the building's façade. An agriculture building (1940) on the southeast side of the campus also contributes to the historic and architectural significance of the property. It is a wooden frame building with a V-crimp metal roof, gable front and arched entrance. Listed in the National Register July 11, 2006.

RICHLAND COUNTY

1210-1214 MAIN STREET

(Capitol Café) The Capitol Café building is the best surviving example of the Victorian commercial structures that once lined Columbia's Main Street. The symmetrical second floor façade with cast iron balcony and window and door surround is characteristic of late nineteenth-century architecture. Located one block away from the State House, the Capitol Café has been in the building since 1913 and is well known locally as a meeting place for legislators. Supposedly built shortly after the War Between the States, the building was completed by 1871, although the existing double façade may have been joined after this date. Storefronts of the two story stuccoed façade have been remodeled. The segmentally arched windows have cast iron sills and cornices and the doors have identical cast iron surrounds. A balcony with cast iron railing extends across central three bays. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

1644 MAIN STREET

(Tapp's Department Store) Tapp's represents one of Columbia's most significant large-scale private building projects from the Depression era that remains relatively unaltered. The white stucco and dark tremolite stone facade is characteristic of the most up-to-date modern style in 1940, the building's date of construction. The building has little ornamentation except vertical bands of windows, a clock face, and a sign with a large freestanding letters. Added onto about 1950, the additional two floors are also of white stucco over concrete. As the only example of "Depression Modern" on Main Street, the building contributes to the continuum of architectural styles on the street. The central section originally extended higher than the two flanking sections; with the ca. 1950 additions, however, the roofline was made uniform. The original roofline is still discernible in stucco. E. Paul Behles of New York City designed the interior and acted as consulting architect to Lafaye, Lafaye, and Fair of Columbia for the design of the exterior. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

1722-1724 MAIN STREET

(Bouchier Building) Constructed ca. 1913-14, the three-story structure located at 1722-24 gains its primary significance from its architecture. Wilson and Sompayrac, a Columbia architectural firm, designed it. The building's façade has a strong repetitive design with large areas of glass on the

upper floors. The heavily modeled terra cotta work includes balustrade, fruit, and foliage bands and pilasters. The first floor is divided into two sections: on the right the storefront is three bays wide while the left storefront is two bays in width. Although both storefronts have been altered, most of the original terra cotta trims remains. The second and third floor pilasters have decorative bases and rectangular capitals. A modified entablature extends the width of the building with a graduated bellflower-like motif. A terra cotta parapet tops the building. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

303 SALUDA AVENUE

(John C. Heslep House) The house at 303 Saluda Avenue is a significant example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture, a style that flourished in the southern United States from 1915 to 1935. The house was built ca. 1917 as a two-story brick residence. John C. Heslep, the contractor who built the old Richland County Courthouse and the Columbia Township Auditorium, drastically remodeled and rebuilt the house for himself in 1927-1928. Heslep gutted the building and, with the assistance of Columbia stoneworker George Marquardt, rebuilt it in the Spanish Colonial style. The house has the low-pitched tile roof, the coarse stucco walls, the cast iron balconies, and the wooden lookout rafters in the eaves, the asymmetrical composition, and the elaborate entrances associated with the Spanish Colonial Revival. The stonework by Marquardt, especially the entrance, the two carved mantelpieces, and the dining room arcade, is of exceptional quality. A one-story guesthouse is the only outbuilding. Listed in the National Register May 24, 1982.

A.P. WILLIAMS FUNERAL HOME

The A.P. Williams Funeral Home is significant for its association with the system of segregation in Columbia from 1936 to 1955, representing the creation of an alternative space by a black entrepreneur in order to serve the city's black community. The home was built between 1893 and 1911 as a single-family residence. In 1936, Bessie Williams Pinckney and her son Archie Preston Williams, II converted part of the building to a funeral home with a residence on the second floor where they lived. At this time the white-owned funeral homes in Columbia served white customers only, and the black community needed its own funeral homes. In 1936, there were four funeral homes in Columbia that served white customers and six that served black customers. Archie Preston Williams, II was also a leader in the city's black community who ran for election to both the Columbia City Council and the state legislature in the 1950s. He was also an officer in the Columbia Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for twenty-two years. Williams was instrumental in convincing Columbia to hire its first two African American police officers and to provide equal pay for African American city employees. The home is a two-story frame building featuring a hipped roof with lower cross gables and a columned porch running across the east half of the façade. Listed in the National Register September 28, 2005.

AINSLEY HALL HOUSE

(Robert Mills House) The Ainsley Hall House preserves architecture that is of national importance because of the period it represents, the quality and type of its design, the excellence of its restoration, and the fame of its architect. Its designer, Robert Mills (1781-1855), was a native South

Carolina architect and engineer who studied under Hoban and Latrobe and became the first American-trained Federal architect, serving under 7 Presidents. He was the designer of the Washington Monument and was responsible, in great measure, for the national capital's early trend toward the classical style in its public buildings. Of the few Mills residences remaining in the United States, the Ainsley Hall House is considered one of the superior examples. Since Ainsley Hall, an English-born wealthy merchant in Columbia, died before the house was completed and it was never occupied or completely finished as a residence, it is more closely associated with the architect. The Columbia Theological Seminary occupied the house for many years. Winthrop, the South Carolina College for Women, was founded in the house in 1886. It became the home of the Columbia Bible College from late 1920s to 1962. Built in 1823 in the center of an entire city block of four acres, the Classical Revival style brick mansion is two-storied on an elevated basement. The front façade has an Ionic-temple portico with four massive columns rising from a raised brick arcade. The rear, or garden, entrance has a seven-bay arched porch. Three outbuildings have been reconstructed. Listed in the National Register July 16, 1970; Designated a National Historic Landmark November 7, 1973.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Among the many private schools and universities for African Americans founded during the post-bellum period, Allen University was probably the first founded and operated by African Americans in South Carolina. Established by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Allen University was influenced by the denomination's emphasis on education and a trained clergy. Named for Richard Allen, founder of the A.M.E. Church, Allen University was one of several universities established by the A.M.E. Church in the South following the Civil War. Begun four years after the University of South Carolina was closed to African Americans, Allen helped fill the pressing need for African American education in South Carolina. The university purchased its first property in Columbia in 1881. The first major building was erected and in use on the present site in 1888. The campus historic district contains four major buildings, ranging in date from 1891 to 1941, situated around a campus green. The architecture is typical of many university buildings around the country, characterized by red brick construction, white columns, and classical symmetry and detailing. Listed in the National Register April 14, 1975.

ALSTON HOUSE

(McDuffie Antiques) Built ca. 1872, this building is important for its association with early African American business people in Columbia. Possibly as early as 1875 and definitely by 1895, Carolina Alston used the Alston House as a residence and dry goods store. Alston, a prosperous businesswoman, was one of only twenty-five black business people operating in the Columbia area in the late 1800s. In 1906, Alston sold the building to L. M. Keitt, an African American businessman, who operated a grocery store on the site. Following Keitt's ownership, the property passed through a series of owners until 1946 when it became McDuffie's Antiques. This one-story clapboard Greek Revival cottage set on brick foundations features a gable roof with two interior chimneys, a centrally located doorway with transom and sidelights, and early nineteenth-century ironwork on the front of the building. A small one-story addition extends in an ell from the rear of the building. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

ARCADE BUILDING

The Equitable Real Estate Company, a group of Columbia businessmen that included Edwin Wales Robertson, a prominent Columbia banker and real estate developer, constructed the Arcade Building in 1912. This is the only enclosed arcade building in Columbia. The building is a significant example of the second Renaissance Revival Style. It is distinguished by the quality of its terra cotta and marble detailing, and by its well-proportioned composition. The building is reputed to have cost $200,000 to build and equip. Its plan is L-shaped, with identical facades on Main Street and Washington Street. The building is two stories tall, with terra cotta and marble facades and a reinforced concrete structural system. A central passageway is carried through the building, with small offices and stores arranged along its sides. A skylight lights the passage. The second story has an open balcony, with terracotta-faced pillars. The ornamental details of the exterior are repeated on the interior. Listed in the National Register November 17, 1982.

ARSENAL HILL

(Palmetto Iron Works and Armory) Significant as one of Columbia's early manufacturing concerns, the Palmetto Iron Works was built in 1850 by William Glaze and a Mr. Boatwright for making ornamental iron works. It became known as the Palmetto Armory in 1851 when the State of South Carolina contracted with William Glaze and Company to manufacture specific numbers of muskets, rifles, pistols, cavalry sabers, and artillery swords. This manufacture of military weapons from 1851-1853 helped to supply the South Carolina Militia for the Civil War. By Gen. Sherman's February 16, 1865 Field Order No. 26 the Armory smokestacks were damaged beyond repair and all machinery destroyed. After the Civil War, George A. Shields rebuilt the foundry and by 1888 directed a thriving business that continued into the twentieth century. The remaining walls of the original main three-story building were used in the rebuilding. A gabled tin roof replaced the third story, cornice, parapet, and dome of the original building. Bought by the City of Columbia in 1942, it has been adaptively reused as a community center. The Palmetto Iron Works and Armory are also called "Arsenal Hill," a name associated with this section since the days when the old arsenal stood nearby. Listed in the National Register November 23, 1971.

B.B KIRKLAND SEED AND DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

(Hinson Feed and Seed Company) Tradition indicates that the Hinson Feed and Seed Store is located on the site of an early campground used by farmers when they brought their produce to the farmer's market on Assembly Street. The campground was located on the site because of three natural springs in the area; one of these natural springs is still located in the basement. The building itself was constructed by B. B. Kirkland to serve the Kirkland Distributing Company, a firm that dealt in flour, grain, and hay. It later housed a variety of businesses until 1966 when it became Hinson Feed and Seed Company, which also operated the Columbia Hatchery. Typical of the best commercial structures constructed in the warehouse and distributing area near Assembly Street, this building was built circa 1916. The brick structure has three stories built over a full basement. It features a flat roof, stringcourses that delineate the three floors, decorative marble and stone insets, and arched windows on the first and third floors. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

BABCOCK BUILDING, SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL

(New South Carolina State Asylum) The Babcock Building at the South Carolina State Hospital in Columbia was built in four campaigns, between 1857 and 1885, as the new asylum for the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum. The building is significant as the work of two distinguished architects, George E. Walker, a native of Charleston, and Samuel Sloan, a native of Pennsylvania. Actual construction during Walker's lifetime was limited to the three northernmost blocks of the south wing, but these three blocks established the composition, scale, and style of the entire building. Gustavus T. Berg, in 1880-82, built the north wing in mirror image of the completed south wing. Sloan's center building united the composition, and provided a focal center for the asylum. The building is also significant as an exceptional example of Italian Renaissance Revival design. The Babcock Building embodies the dedication of the state of South Carolina to the provision of adequate and comfortable care and housing for the mentally ill. The building follows, in overall plan, siting, landscaping, and interior arrangements, the "Kirkbride system" for insane asylum design advocated by Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride of Philadelphia. It is probable that the construction of the new asylum was inspired, in part, by the dramatic crusade in support of improved facilities for the mentally ill, led by Dorothea Lydne Dix, that was then sweeping the country. Listed in the National Register October 30, 1981.

BARBER HOUSE

The Barber House, which according to family tradition was constructed ca. 1880 and expanded in the early twentieth century, is significant for its association during the late nineteenth century with the South Carolina Land Commission, a unique attempt by a southern state to give freedmen the opportunity to own land. Although many freedmen eventually lost their land, the land on which the Barber House is located has remained in the same family since 1872. The numerous additions made to the house in the early twentieth century reflect the growing prosperity of this African American family in the years after the Civil War. In 1872, Samuel Barber, a former slave, purchased the forty-two and one-half acre lot. In 1879, his wife, Harriet, also a former slave, made the final payment and received title to the property. According to family tradition, Samuel Barber founded St. John's Baptist Church near Hopkins. After the deaths of Samuel Barber in 1891 and Harriet Barber in 1899, their son John and his wife Mamie Holly lived in the house, where they raised eleven children. In addition to farming the property, John Barber was a public school teacher for approximately forty-five years and a Baptist preacher for over sixty years. The house has remained in the Barber family. It is a rectangular, one-story, frame building with weatherboard siding. Various additions have been made to the rear of the house more than doubling the size of the building. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

BELLEVUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Bellevue Historic District is significant for its high concentration of intact examples of early twentieth-century residential architecture placed among intact historic streetscapes. The district is a collection of 233 residential properties, 177 of which are contributing properties. The properties date from the early twentieth century to 1945. Bellevue is an intact example of one of the earliest planned suburban residential neighborhoods in Columbia whose appearance has been largely unaltered by the passage of time. As one of the earliest suburban areas annexed into the city of Columbia, Bellevue played an important role in the early expansion of the capital city beyond its

original northern boundary. Today, Bellevue is commonly known as "Cottontown," named for the cotton storage warehouses that once operated in the area. The neighborhood sits on land once owned by the Wallace family, who, in ca. 1893, sold to the state property, which is now the S.C. State Hospital campus. Although several early twentieth-century house types are present, including Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival, the Craftsman/Bungalow is the most prevalent type. In general, the homes retain their historic appearance and architectural integrity. The neighborhood's streetscapes are also largely unaltered. Listed in the National Register September 30, 1997.

BENEDICT COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Benedict College Historic District is located near the center of the Benedict College campus. Including five buildings constructed between 1895 and 1937 and displaying a variety of architectural characteristics, the district is a central visual feature of the campus. There have been significant changes in the appearance of the Benedict campus over the years, most notably when the original eighty-acre tract was reduced to twenty acres and more recently in the 1960s when several historic buildings were demolished to build modern facilities. Benedict College is significant as one of the earliest African American colleges in the South and as an institution that has continued to play a prominent role in African American education in South Carolina. It was established as Benedict Institution in 1870 through efforts by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to provide education for freedmen and their descendants. The college is named for Stephen and Bethsheba Benedict of Rhode Island who bequeathed the original funding for the school. The college's first seven presidents were white Baptist ministers from the North. Not until 1929, when Dr. J. J. Starks succeed to the presidency, did Benedict College have an African American administration. The college served as one of the most significant centers of African American activities in the years before desegregation. A branch of the NAACP was founded at Benedict in 1937 as part of the nationwide NAACP campaign for passage of an anti-lynching bill in Congress. Students took part in a nationwide youth demonstration against lynching in February of that year. This student involvement was significant as one of the first civil rights campaigns in South Carolina before WWII. Listed in the National Register April 20, 1987.

BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church is significant as the work of John Anderson Lankford, one of the first registered African American architects in the United States, and official architect for the A.M.E Church. Lankford received training in engineering, mechanics, and construction arts at Lincoln Institute, and after graduation became part owner of a blacksmith shop. His work caught the attention of Booker T. Washington, who invited him to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Following a distinguished academic career, Lankford taught for a time at Tuskegee. Lankford went on to teach at other technical institutes in Alabama and in North Carolina, where he designed his first building, a machine shop for the Coleman Cotton Mills in Concord, North Carolina. By 1901 Lankford had acquired a respected reputation for buildings in several states. The church is a monumental Romanesque Revival brick church building built in 1921. The church has a rectangular plan with a gable roof and two towers on its façade. The north tower is three stages above the basement, while the south is two stages. The north tower has a tripartite stained glass window beneath a semicircular arch at its first stage; three windows of stepped height, corresponding to an interior staircase, at its second stage; and an open belfry with a tripartite arcade on the third level. Each tower terminates in a brick parapet, resting upon corbelled brickwork, with tall pyramidal

roofs crowning the whole. The center of the façade has a large round-arched window with three arched windows and two roundels beneath an encompassing semicircular arch, and a tripartite louvered vent beneath the gable end. Listed in the National Register May 24, 1982.

BIG LAKE CATTLE MOUNT

Big Lake Cattle Mound is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounts to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Big Lake Cattle Mound is a 75-by-35-by-2-foot rectangular earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

BRADY'S CATTLE MOUNT

Brady's Cattle Mound is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounts to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Brady's Mound was constructed ca. 1900 and continues to be used for its original purpose. It is a 6-to7-foot-high-by-300-foot-circumference oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. The mound is covered with high grass, but no trees grow on top of the mound because of its continued use. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

BRIDGE ABUTMENTS

The Bridge Abutments are significant for their ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Beginning in 1730, small farmers moved into the backcountry of South Carolina to find fertile farmland and to create "buffer zones" between the backcountry and the heavy coastal settlement centered on the city of Charleston. After the end of the Cherokee War in 1761 and the establishment of the state capital at Columbia in 1786, wealthy planters moved into the Congaree River valley to introduce the plantation system to the region. Utilizing existing Native American trading paths, settlers built roads and ferries across the swamp to provide a means of transporting produce and livestock to markets in cities such as Charleston. These four pair of earthen abutments may be the remains of a bridge associated with a road and ferry system constructed by Isaac Huger in the 1780s. The abutments vary in size from 5-to10-feet high and 10-to-15-feet wide. Wood structural bridge ties are extant on the southernmost set of abutments. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

CALDWELL-HAMPTON-BOYLSTON HOUSE

The Caldwell-Hampton-Boyleston House is significant as one of Columbia's finest examples of Greek Revival architecture. The house is historically and politically significant because of its owners who were important in South Carolina affairs and its proximity and association with the Governor's Mansion. In 1869, Daniel H. Chamberlain bought South Carolina Reconstruction governor, who resided there 1874-1876 the house. It was also the home of John Caldwell, Columbia banker, and later the Frank Hampton (brother of General Wade Hampton) family. The significance of the gardens should also be noted. Planting had probably been done when the house was built ca. 1830 and added to throughout the last half of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Sarah Porter Smith of Chicago bought the house in 1895 for winter quarters and began further landscaping, featuring formal arrangements of boxwoods, grassy plots, shady arbors, walls and statuary with hundreds of azaleas, camellias and dogwoods, as well as rare shrubs and trees. During her and the subsequent ownership by her niece, Mrs. Sarah Porter Boylston, the gardens were a social gathering place and used for elaborate garden parties. The house is a three-story clapboard Greek Revival mansion with two matching inside chimneys. The double-tiered porches are supported by four columns and have a simple balustrade on each story. Handsome ironwork and brick fencing (ca. 1855) surround the house and gardens. Outbuildings include a stable/carriage house, garden gazebo, and teahouse. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

CANAL DIME SAVINGS BANK

Columbia's only surviving example of the Richardson Romanesque style of architecture, the Canal Dime Savings Bank building was constructed sometime between 1892 and 1895. The unaltered second and third floor façade is typical of the nineteenth-century style with rough-cut granite, rounded arches, and an asymmetrical design with a heavy sculptural quality. The architectural firm of W. B. Smith Whaley and Company designed the building at 1530 Main Street for the Canal Dime Savings Bank. The design could be the work of Whaley, a prominent Columbia architect, builder and cotton industrialist, or his partner, Gadsden E. Shand. Subsequently owned by the Loan and Exchange Bank of South Carolina, the State Bank and Trust Company, and the People's Bank of Columbia, the building was acquired by Eckerd's Drug Store in 1936. It is a three-story brick building with a granite façade and red barrel tile roof. The building's first floor, totally altered after 1936, originally featured a slightly projecting arched doorway with a high entablature on its right side. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

CARVER THEATRE

The Carver Theatre is significant for its association with the history of Columbia's black community in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. It was built ca. 1941, and was one of only two exclusively African American movie theatres in Columbia. Since the other theatre, the Capitol Theatre, has been demolished, the Carver Theatre is the only extant motion picture theatre where African Americans could freely go to the movies. The Carver Theatre was adjacent to the Waverly community, the pre-eminent African American neighborhood in Columbia. Members of the community have vivid recollections of the Carver Theatre. Not only were movies shown here, but also weekly talent shows, patterned after the famous "Amateur Hour" in Harlem, for young people in the area. The theatre is a two-story brick commercial building, rectangular in shape, with a flat

roof and a vertical marquee over the front entrance. The building is of brick construction, laid in five to one common bond, ornamented with stucco only over the front façade. The interior of the building reflects its use as a movie theatre from the early 1940s through 1971. The first floor has been renovated and the original seating removed, but the floor retains its original slant. The balcony contains the original seating and lighting. The mosaic floor and the ticket window in the lobby are original. Listed in the National Register July 17, 2003.

CATTLE MOUNT #6

Cattle Mount #6 is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Cattle Mount #6 is an 8-to-10-foot-high-by-400-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

CHAPELLE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

John Anderson Lankford, known as the "dean of black architects," designed the Chapelle Administration Building. After receiving his formal education, Lankford returned the skills he acquired into service for his race. For many years he was an educator in a field not generally open to African Americans. He combined his diversified background into his buildings carrying forth his philosophy that physical structures should be functional, practical, and beautiful. In his position as Church Architect and Supervisor of the A.M.E. church, Lankford designed churches throughout the south and the West. Lankford's concern for the education of African Americans is demonstrated in the many school buildings that he designed of which Chapelle is an outstanding example. Construction was begun on Chapelle in 1922 and the structure was completed in 1925 for the cost of $165,000. Its function has remained the same since that time. Chapelle is a three-story brick building with basement. The basement to Chapelle contains a kitchen and dining hall, print shop, and mailroom. An assembly hall and administrative offices are located on the first floor while the second and third levels are composed of classrooms. The only change in the building's use has come with the removal of the library to a separate facility built expressly to house that collection. Entrance to the three-story building is made from Harden Street through a three-arched portico with balustrade running continuous from the ground up along eight steps and around the portico. The building is topped by a round cupola with clock and chimes. The original cupola was destroyed by lightening in 1974, but has since been restored. Listed in the National Register December 8, 1976; Designated a National Historic Landmark December 8, 1976.

CHAPPELL HOUSE

The Chappell House, which is believed to have been constructed ca. 1830, is a significant example of the vernacular farmhouses that defined much of the state's rural landscape in the nineteenth century. The late Federal style building has a quarried stone foundation, weatherboard sheathing, and a shingled gable roof. It has a central-hall, single-pile plan, a house type ("I-House")

ubiquitous, for the period and region. The house is remarkably intact. The construction technology evident in the house is a valuable source on the tools and techniques available in the era. The careful craftsmanship evident in the foundations, the fanlights, and the interior woodwork indicates a builder of considerable skill and a client of some means, while the pedimented porch suggests a degree of sophistication or stylistic awareness. The rear of the building originally had a one-story shed-roofed porch and a nearby detached kitchen building. Around the turn of the twentieth century, the porch was enclosed and the kitchen building connected to the house by infill construction. Although the builder and original owner is unknown, the property has been in the Chappell family since 1880. The property includes four outbuildings: a frame barn, two frame sheds, and a dilapidated frame chicken house. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

CHESNUT COTTAGE

The Chesnut Cottage is significant architecturally as an example of a "Columbia Cottage," an adaptation of the standard Classical or Greek Revival-based cottage to local conditions and requirements. Historically, the Chesnut Cottage is significant as the home of General James and Mary Boykin Chesnut during the Civil War period. General Chesnut served on Jefferson Davis's staff. Mary Chesnut provided future generation with eyewitness accounts of happenings during the 1860s with her Diary from Dixie, edited by Ben Ames Williams and published in 1905. In the fall of 1864, Davis was entertained at the Chesnut Cottage and from its front steps made a speech to a large crowd of the citizens of Columbia. Built ca. 1855-1860, the cottage has retained its original appearance. The one-and-one-half-story frame house, with a central dormer with an arched window has an unusual balustrade combining ironwork and wood. The portico, supported by octagonal columns, shelters a front doorway with sidelights and transom. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

CLAUDIUS SCOTT COTTAGE

The Claudius Scott Cottage is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining intact antebellum cottages in lower Richland County. The Greek Revival mode cottage was built ca. 1840 by Claudius Scott. Scott and his business partner, James Trumble, supposedly built the railroad at Kingville, although no written credible evidence has been found to support this claim. They did in fact contract to construct a railroad trestle over the Wateree River. The cottage was built as a summer residence in the Sandhills of Richland County. Scott, like other local planters, hoped to escape the afflictions of malaria, prevalent in the bottomland areas along the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. It is one-story, frame residence with a stuccoed brick pier foundation, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof sheathed in sheet metal. A small pedimented porch with four wooden pillars and a simple balustrade characterize the façade. There is a small frame addition on both the right and rear elevations. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

CLAUSSEN'S BAKERY

(Claussen's Inn) Claussen's Bakery is significant for its contribution to the industrial and commercial development of Columbia. In addition, the design of the building is significant as an early instance in Columbia of the expression of a corporate image through architecture. The bakery was constructed in 1928 in Columbia for George Frederick Claussen. He was the grandson of Johann Christian Heinrich Claussen, a German immigrant who had established a steam bakery in

Charleston in the nineteenth century. During the first half of the twentieth-century the family business was expanded and bakeries were built in Greenville, South Carolina, and in Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, as well as in Columbia. By 1940, Claussen's was employing several hundred in the Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville bakeries. The Columbia bakery ceased operating in 1963. It is the only intact manifestation of this enterprise in the state. The two-story brick building, in its design and form, is a typical twentieth-century commercial structure. It is trapezoidal in plan and contains a total of 25, 000 square feet. The architect adapted the building to its hillside site and railroad access. Listed in the National Register March 9, 1987.

COLUMBIA CANAL

The Columbia Canal has played an important role in the commercial and industrial development of Columbia. Historically significant for its influence on the city's growth, the Columbia Canal is also a notable example of the engineering expertise of the nineteenth century. Completed in 1824, the canal was designed to enable the navigation of the Broad and Congaree Rivers at their confluence in Columbia. It was part of the state-sponsored system of internal improvements designed to create inexpensive and efficient transportation facilities across South Carolina. Although its importance as a means of transportation significantly decreased after the arrival of the railroad in Columbia in 1842, the canal continued to be used for local commerce and provided waterpower for small industries. The Columbia Canal was the only canal project in the state that remained in use after the advent of the railroad. During the Civil War a portion of the canal was leased to the Confederate government. After the War, the canal passed through several owners before reverting to the state. In 1888, as part of the post-Civil War movement to industrialize the South, the State of South Carolina decided to enlarge the canal as a means of providing a power source to aid in the industrial development of Columbia. The enlarged canal was completed in 1891. The canal subsequently served as an impetus to the establishment of mills and factories in Columbia, thereby playing an important role in the growth of the city. In addition, the Columbia Canal was the site of one of the first powerhouses in the nation to utilize hydroelectric power to drive a large textile mill. Since its completion in 1891 the Columbia Canal has continuously served as a major power source for the city of Columbia. Listed in the National Register January 15, 1979.

COLUMBIA CITY HALL

(Old United States Courthouse and Post Office) The Old Court House and Post Office is one of the most impressive buildings in Columbia commanding a prominent position on upper Main Street. Designed in 1870 by Alfred B. Mullett, it is a superb example of Renaissance Revival architecture. In 1865, Mullett was appointed to the office of United States Supervising Architect where he remained for fifteen years. In this capacity he designed post office buildings for the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and others. He also designed the United States Mint Building in San Francisco and the south wing of the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. The Columbia Post Office is well designed and executed. The smooth beige Fairfield County granite walls contrast with richly carved decorative elements to create a strong three-dimensional effect. The building has housed various functions of national or city government for nearly a hundred years. Inside its walls have operated the court system, postal business, internal revenue services, and, since 1937, the building has contained offices used by the city government. Aside from the State House, it is the oldest government building in Columbia. Listed in the National Register June 19, 1973.

COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT I

The area of the Columbia Historic District I was established as a result of Columbia's development into a center of government and trade between the upper and lower parts of the state. Also known as Arsenal Hill, the area was a complex of fine mansions and attractive homes built before the Civil War. The district is politically significant as a center of state and nationally related affairs with the Governor's Mansion as the focal point. It is architecturally significant for the variety of architectural styles indicative or unique to the area such as Greek Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, and to the "Columbia Cottage." Noteworthy landscape architecture in the district includes the Caldwell-Hampton-Boylston House gardens; a significant example of evolving garden planning from the time the house was built ca. 1830 through its development formally in the 1890s to the present. Arsenal Hill has retained stately tree-lined streets and a number of its original homes. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT II

The Columbia Historic District II is a collection of 113 properties located in the northeast quadrant of the original city of Columbia. The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed as residences; however, many of them are now used for commercial purposes. The district also contains several religious properties. Most of the buildings in the district were constructed between the early nineteenth century and the 1930s; approximately fifty percent were built between 1900 and 1918. The district includes a wide diversity of representative architectural types and styles including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Victorian, Neo-Classical, Bungalow, and Four-Square. In addition, the Columbia Historic District II contains houses associated with numerous prominent citizens of Columbia, and residences and churches reflecting various aspects of the history of the city. The neighborhoods of the district have developed around the pivotal buildings, the antebellum landmarks, and the churches, in an ordered, consistent pattern. The consistency of scale, building setbacks, and landscaping create a sense of cohesiveness and unity in the district. Diverse materials (stone, brick, molded concrete block, wood) have been used with continued mutual co-existence establishing the district's integrity. The modern intrusions within the district have generally been controlled by city zoning laws reducing their impact on the historic character of the district. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971: Boundary increase June 28, 1982.

COLUMBIA MILLS BUILDING

(Mt. Vernon Mill; South Carolina State Museum) During the late nineteenth century the cotton textile industry in South Carolina experienced a period of remarkable growth. By the turn of the century the state was one of the leading manufacturers of cotton mill products in the country. The Columbia Mills Building, which housed one of the largest textile concerns in South Carolina, represents the importance of this industry to the state. In addition, the Columbia Mills Building is believed to be the first textile plant in the nation to be operated by electricity. This innovation meant that textile mills no longer had to be located adjacent to their source of power. The mill is a massive four-story brick factory constructed in 1893. Lockwood, Green and Company of Boston served as engineers and architects; and the William A. Chapman Company of Providence, Rhode Island, was the contractor. The building provided for the manufacture of cotton duck fabric. Columbia Mills became part of Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., and finally Mount Vernon Mills, Inc., continuing to manufacture cotton duck until 1981 when

the plant was closed. The mill building was donated to the State of South Carolina and adapted for use as the South Carolina State Museum. Listed in the National Register May 24, 1982.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP AUDITORIUM

The Columbia Township Auditorium, constructed in 1930, is significant for its association with the social and recreational history of Columbia, and by extension the state, and as an example of the partition of public spaces during the segregation era, a period in which the building was strictly segregated for its first forty years, and also as an excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture and as a notable design of the significant Columbia architectural firm of Lafaye and Lafaye. The three-story brick building features a Doric columned portico and rusticated arches and quoins. With a seating capacity of 2,500 to 3,500, the Township has hosted thousands of events-concerts, wrestling and boxing matches, comedy performances, political rallies, and other events such as high school graduations, reunions, and conventions. Through the 1960s, the policy of the Township was the same as most other public entertainment venues in the Jim Crow South. White and black patrons could attend the same events, but sat in separate areas. While white patrons entered through the front entrance and sat on the first floor, black patrons entered through a side entrance and sat in the balcony. If the performers were black, then black patrons could sit on the first floor, and white patrons sat in the balcony. In addition, there were separate ticket booths, coatrooms, and restrooms. Listed in the National Register September 28, 2005.

CONFEDERATE PRINTING PLANT

(Evans and Cogswell Company) The firm of Evans and Cogswell for the manufacture of Confederate bonds and other printing purposes originally constructed the Confederate Printing Plant. During the Civil War, the printing firm of Evans and Cogswell in Charleston became one of the producers of bonds, certificates of stock and currency for the Confederate government. In 1864, the firm constructed the large building on Gervais Street in Columbia and relocated its business there. In February of 1865, when General W. T. Sherman's army occupied Columbia, the building's contents were seized and the plant was burned. After the war, the building was eventually repaired. The structure was later used as a liquor warehouse for the South Carolina Dispensary System. During the 1930s, the building was used in conjunction with the U.S. Seed Loan Program. It is a large two-story, commercial Greek Revival brick structure that spans the length of an entire city block. Originally it was a one-story structure with a gable roof. The second story was added after the building was burned in 1865. The southern side façade is divided into repetitive bays by molded brick pilasters on both levels. A wide molded brick frieze separates the two stories. Listed in the National Register March 28, 1979.

CONSOLIDATED BUILDING

Designed by J. Carroll Johnson for the Consolidated Holding Company, the Consolidated Building was erected about 1912. It is believed that a portion of the building dates back to at least 1900. The architect was a principal in the Columbia firm of Urquhart and Johnson who also designed other notable buildings in Columbia, including Columbia High School, the Seibels-Wilson House and both Sloan College and the Administration Building on the University of South Carolina campus. The building's intricately detailed glazed and colored terra cotta façade is unique in Columbia. The first floor has been altered. A central entrance between storefronts is flanked by

decorative panels and is surmounted by a bull's eye window. The second floor has seven bays. Central bay is a tripartite round-headed window that previously afforded access to the original balcony, since removed. On either side are three closely spaced round-headed windows with elaborate trim. On far sides of the building are colonettes with a geometric design. An elaborate decorative frieze features fleur-de-lis motif, and an overhanging section with trefoils. The parapet contains the word "Consolidated" and pierced quatrefoils. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979. It has since been significantly altered.

COOK'S LAKE CATTLE MOUNT

Cook's Lake Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided sources of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. The original owner is not known. Cook's Lake Cattle Mount is a 3-foot-high-by-165-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

COONER'S CATTLE MOUNT

Cooner's Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Cooner's Cattle Mount is a 5-to-10-foot-high-by-300-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. An excavation pit remains in the center of the mound from a 1978 archeological investigation. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

CURTISS-WRIGHT HANGAR

The Curtiss-Wright Hangar, the first building erected at Owens Field in 1929, represents the contributions of air transportation to the city of Columbia and the state of South Carolina. The hangar grew along with the airport and aviation history. It was first used to house airplanes for passenger and airmail services, then became the headquarters of the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission, was used as space for the civilian flight training program, and finally was used for general aircraft maintenance. During the 1930s, Owens Field had the distinction of hosting many well-known aviators and personalities, including Amelia Earhart and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Curtiss-Wright Hangar is a running bond gray brick structure with a metal-clad barrel roof and is similar in style to other airport hangars built in the twenties. The hangar has a main open storage area for airplanes, which is flanked on either side by flat-roofed wings. The central storage area is about two stories in height, and has a clearance of approximately twenty feet beneath the steel roof girders. Listed in the National Register April 30, 1998.

DEAD RIVER CATTLE MOUNT

Dead River Cattle Mount is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Free-ranging livestock provided a significant source of food and income prior to the Civil War in the South Carolina backcountry. Settlers in the Congaree Swamp constructed cattle mounds to provide a place of refuge for hogs, cattle, and other grazing animals during the flood season. Farmers constructed many of the earthen structures in the swamp using slave labor. Dead River Cattle Mount is a 3-to-5-foot-high-by-250-foot-circumference, oval-shaped earthen mound. The top of the mound is flat and covered with hardwood trees and other vegetation and the sides have an approximately 45-degree slope. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

DEAD RIVER DIKE

Dead River Dike is significant for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Beginning in 1730, small farmers moved into the backcountry of South Carolina to find fertile farmland and to create "buffer zones" between the backcountry and the heavy coastal settlement centered around the city of Charleston. After the end of the Cherokee War in 1761 and the establishment of the state capital at Columbia in 1786, wealthy planters moved into the Congaree River valley to introduce the plantation system to the region. Settlers built dikes in an effort to control the periodic flooding of the Congaree River and utilize the fertile swampland on its border to grow crops. The cost of building and maintaining large earthen dike systems, using slave labor in the disease-ridden swamp discouraged the efforts of most landowners; and led to the decline of large-scale farming in the area. The dike is a 4-to-5-foot high, L-shaped earthen dike running north to south and turning at the north end to run east to west. The north-south leg is approximately 2000 feet long and the east-west leg is approximately 800 feet long. A canal runs adjacent to the dike. The dike is dissected by gaps caused by erosion or inundation is several places. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

DEBRUHL-MARSHALL HOUSE

The DeBruhl-Marshall House is noted for its significant landscape architecture. Gardens to front and east of house are in their original form and still contain its first brick walkways and many plants and trees planted when the house was built in 1820. The lot was L-shaped with a carriage house and gardens. The house is also significant as one of Columbia's most outstanding examples of Greek Revival architecture with solid brick exterior and interior walls, massive columns, impressive arched front and rear doorways, original materials and manual craftsmanship. The two-story house with gabled slate roof and full basement has three-foot thick brick exterior walls, which taper as they rise to the main floor. Steps rise from the arched basement to the marble portico floor that extends three bays of the five bay width. Four massive Doric columns support an unornamented pediment. The interior remains largely original with the exception of a flying staircase taken from Columbia's old courthouse that was torn down before 1896. Listed in the National Register March 23, 1972.

DOVILLERS-MANNING-MAGOFFIN HOUSE

The Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House is significant as a good example of a raised Greek Revival house known locally as a Columbia Cottage. It is a one and one-half story clapboard structure set on a raised basement. The structure is also important for its associations with its former

owners, including Eugene Dovilliers, an artist; the Manning family; and Dr. Ralph Deman Magoffin, a noted classical archaeologist. Although the structure was moved in 1964 when demolition was imminent, it retains its historic integrity. It is believed that Dovilliers built the structure between 1853 and 1859. One of the few documented artists residing in antebellum Columbia, Dovilliers painted several of Columbia's natural and man-made landmarks. He also taught French, drawing and painting at Barhamville, a female college in existence from 1817 to 1861. The second owner of the property was Wade Hampton Manning. The structure's third owner, Kate Hampton Manning, was married to Dr. Ralph Deman Magoffin (1874-1942), a prominent classical archaeologist. Magoffin was professor of Classical History and instructor of Archaeology at Johns Hopkins, in charge of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome in 1920-21 and from 1923 to 1930 head of the Department of Classics at New York University. From 1908 to 1934 he wrote eight books on archaeology and history, including Magic Spades: The Romance of Archeology, which was widely used as a university textbook. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

EAU CLAIRE TOWN HALL AND SURVEY PUBLISHING COMPANY BUILDING

Under construction from 1912 to 1914, the Eau Claire Town Hall served until 1928 as offices for the American Lutheran Survey, a weekly publication with national circulation. Walton H. Greever, a Lutheran minister who edited the Survey, was responsible for having the building constructed. Greever, who also taught at the nearby Lutheran Seminary, developed much of the Eau Claire section. After the Survey folded in 1928, the building served as the seat of government for the Town of Eau Claire until 1955 when Eau Claire merged with the City of Columbia. Designed by J. Carroll Johnson of the firm of Urquhart and Johnson of Columbia, the structure is a distinctive early twentieth-century commercial building with use of decorative concrete and tile, a four-story tower, and an asymmetrical plan to fit the shape of the lot. The first floor features segmentally arched bays: five each on the east and west sides and two on the south side. Corners on the south side of the building, and on the tower, are canted. The building has wide overhanging eaves, wooden brackets, and a tile roof. The original tile roof of the tower has been replaced with tin. Constructed shortly after completion of the Town Hall building, the Survey Publishing Company Building housed a printing plant. A one-story brick building, it has many of the decorative features of the larger building. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHAPEL

Located on the site of the first Lutheran church in Columbia, Ebenezer Lutheran Chapel was constructed in 1870 and extensively renovated in 1900. It was designed by Columbia architect Gustav Theodore Berg and remodeled by the Columbia architectural firm of Wilson and Edwards. The church features a front façade in Flemish bond brick with glazed headers flanked by two square towers and finely detailed ca. 1900 art glass windows. Centered in the front façade is a large stained glass Palladian window. Brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals are featured on each corner of the front façade. The interior of the church is notable for its intricate pressed metal ceiling, its chancel area and organ platform which retains its turned balustrade. Alterations to the chapel have consisted of the removal of the pews and pulpit, and the removal of the balustrade and cupola, which originally crowned each of the two towers. Located directly adjacent to the churchyard is a Lutheran cemetery which dates from the early 1800s. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY

Elmwood Cemetery is a 168.46-acre cemetery in Columbia established in 1854. Elmwood Cemetery is a good representation of the principles of the aesthetic traditions of both the rural and lawn-park cemetery movements in its plan, landscaping, and grave markers. Grave markers are varied, including flush stones, tablets, headstones, mausoleums, ledgers, and obelisks. The "old cemetery" or southern section of Elmwood Cemetery is an example of a "rural cemetery." The intent was to create a picturesque landscape. Elmwood soon became the fashionable place for Columbians to be buried. By 1921 the cemetery had become overgrown, and seemed out of step with current burial customs. The trustees of Elmwood Cemetery recommended the opening of a "new cemetery" or "lawn-park cemetery" section. The old section is visually distinct from the newer northern section. The former is more heavily wooded and with larger grave markers. It also includes an area devoted to confederate dead, taking on the appearance of a military cemetery. Elmwood Cemetery is a designed landscape. Cultural features include a drive, fencing, buildings, a rostrum, a wrought iron archway, and markers. Listed in the National Register September 6, 1996.

ELMWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Elmwood Park Historic District is a turn-of-the-century suburb developed at a time of major suburban growth in the Columbia area. The district is a collection of 279 primarily residential properties, 219 of which are considered contributing. The district's resources date from the turn of the twentieth century to 1940. Elmwood Park's southern boundary, Elmwood Avenue, was the northern border of the city of Columbia. There had been scattered settlement in the area since at least 1872, but no planned suburban growth until 1891 when the first part of the neighborhood was platted on land off Main Street. The bulk of what would become Elmwood Park was used as fairgrounds until 1903. The area developed rapidly as land became available. Many of the houses in the suburb typify the trend in architecture away from elaborate styles and toward "the comfortable house." Styles range from the numerous Queen Anne, Four-Square, and gable-front houses, to a few Colonial Revival houses. One-story structures are predominantly Craftsman influenced. Brick bungalows are evident as infill from the 1920s and 1930s. There are also a number of shotgun houses in the earliest developed part of the neighborhood. Two neighborhood schools in the district are typical of school design of the day, being monumental in scale. Logan School is the work of well-known local architect, J. Carroll Johnson, chief draftsman for Wilson & Sompayrac. James Burwell Urquhart, another prominent Columbia architect, designed Wardlaw Junior High School. As a nearly intact suburb, Elmwood Park illustrates the shift in Columbia, and nationwide, to the suburbs. Listed in the National Register May 3, 1991: Boundary increase May 13, 2002.

ENSOR-KEENAN HOUSE

The Ensor-Keenan House is significant as one of the few structures in Columbia with Italianate influences. It is also significant as the home of Dr. Joshua Fulton Ensor. Dr. Ensor came to Columbia following the Civil War and in 1870 became the second medical superintendent of the State Asylum (South Carolina State Hospital). He later served as postmaster of Columbia and was an active leader in the State's Republican Party. Located on a large secluded estate in the Eau Claire section of Columbia, the most distinguishing feature of the one and one-half story house is a central projecting pavilion with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The pavilion also features a

window with an arch, as well as brackets along its cornice. Flanking this projection are large gables, each featuring a 6/6 window with louvered shutters and an arched panel above. The one-story porch supported by slender columns extends across the façade. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

FAIR-RUTHERFORD AND RUTHERFORD HOUSES

The Fair-Rutherford House and the Rutherford House are one- and two-story residences, respectively; the former was erected ca. 1850 on land owned by Dr. Samuel Fair and underwent three alterations during the following century (ca. 1879, ca. 1905, and ca. 1950), and the latter was built in 1924-25. Both houses are significant in Columbia black history because of their association with the advancement of the Rutherford family from slavery to prominence and respect. Over the years, both male and female members of this African American family living in these houses have been business owners, professionals and educators, among them, Dr. Evaretta Sims Rutherford, an educator and Fulbright scholar who wrote, co-authored, or edited six books in the field of African studies. William H. Rutherford's business had prospered sufficiently by 1905 to permit him to acquire the Fair-Rutherford House as a rental property; his son Harry B. Rutherford, Sr. expanded the family's holdings with the purchase of the 1330 Gregg St. property in 1914. By 1925 the family had built an imposing residence on the 1330 lot adjacent to the Fair-Rutherford House. William H. and Harry B., Sr. operated independent manufacturing businesses when most blacks in the nation were laborers or worked in service-related occupations. Later family members concentrated their attention on the acquisition of real property and other business ventures. Dr. Harry B. Rutherford, Jr. was a prominent Columbia educator, consultant, and credit union official. Listed in the National Register April 5, 1984. The Fair-Rutherford House was demolished in 2004.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING

(Old Eastover Post Office) The Farmers and Merchants Bank Building is significant as a good example of early twentieth-century commercial architecture. Designed by the Columbia architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac and constructed by Weston and Brooker in 1910, this building was planned as a multi-purpose building. It is a two-story, brick and cast-stone building with an angled corner entrance as its primary feature. In addition to the bank, accessed at the corner, the building housed the W. M. Hunt Furniture Store on its Main Street façade. Between the two an open street entrance led upstairs to a doctor's office and rental rooms for single men. Farmers and Merchants Bank was granted its charter of incorporation on April 12, 1910, and was established by Richard Singleton and Julian A. Byrd with $25,000 in capital. The bank remained chartered until June 22, 1954, when incorporation was cancelled. The bank had apparently ceased operations some time before that. It appears that Farmers and Merchants Bank survived both the boll weevil disaster of the late 1910s and early 1920s, and the early years of the Great Depression; however by 1937, the portion of the building occupied by the bank had become a post office and library. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church was the scene where the first southern state convention declared its separation from the United States of America. Delegates assembled here on December 17, 1860 and unanimously declared their intent that the State of South Carolina should secede from the Union.

This act of separation, coming from a state of leading political prominence, carried an immediate momentum throughout the Gulf States and Georgia, inducing them to declare their own separation. Although the convention met for only one day at Columbia and signed the State's Ordinance of Secession only after reassembling in Charleston, the intent of the State's political leaders was clearly and publicly declared at First Baptist. Erected in 1859, the church building features a Roman Tuscan portico and Tuscan pilasters down the sides, all rendered in molded brick. Alterations to the building occurred in 1941 and 1949. Listed in the National Register January 25, 1971; Designated a National Historic Landmark November 7, 1973.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Built about 1924, the First National Bank is an excellent example of Classical Revival design. The massive stone façade is characteristic of bank architecture of the 1920s. Located directly east of the National Loan and Exchange Bank, the First National Bank Building was originally constructed as an addition to the National Loan and Exchange. Following the 1933 closing of United States banks, depositors, and stockholders of the National Loan and Exchange Bank organized the First National Bank, Columbia's largest bank, in 1934. The building has a two-story rectangular stone façade with flanking one-story wings. Its most prominent features are four monumental three-quarter detached columns separated by five bays with multi-paned windows. Corners of the main building feature vertical blocks with projecting pilasters. One-story wings on either side of building extend to cornice level. The columns support a full Doric entablature. Triglyphs and metopes of frieze are interrupted by an unornamented space reserved for name of bank. A parapet with five projecting panels tops the façade. The largest panel is in the center and contains an oval cartouche with fruit and foliage ornamentation on either side. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church, constructed ca. 1854, is a fine example of early English Gothic architecture, characterized by a vaulted ribbed ceiling. Its 188-foot spire is one of Columbia's most distinctive architectural features. Its congregation was the first organized in Columbia (1795). According to tradition, the Presbyterian congregation drew lots with the Episcopal congregation, and won its present lot, which included the heretofore public non-denominational Columbia graveyard, dating from 1797. Buried here are Henry W. DeSaussure, first director of the U.S. Mint, Ann Pamela Cuningham, restorer of Mt. Vernon, and President Woodrow Wilson's parents. Past congregational members include Colonel Thomas Taylor (upon whose plantation part of Columbia was built), scientist Dr. Joseph LeConte, architect Robert Mills and President Woodrow Wilson. The English Gothic structure is of reddish-brown stucco-covered brick. It features a central pinnacled steeple, an entrance flanked by pseudo-Corinthian columns, shouldered buttresses, stained glass windows, and pinnacles on the corners and along the battlemented roof. It is the second church built on this site. The church building was extensively remodeled in 1925. Listed in the National Register January 25, 1971.

GEORGE P. HOFFMAN HOUSE

The George P. Hoffman House, reputedly built ca. 1855, is the oldest building in the present-day town of Blythewood and is significant for its association with the early development of the community. The construction of the house preceded Blythewood. A settlement known as Doko

developed in this area around a stop of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad line, which was completed in 1852. In 1879, the village was incorporated as the Town of Blythewood and in 1918 Blythewood was included in a section of Fairfield County that was added to Richland County. The original owner, George P. Hoffman was a native of North Carolina. In 1860, Hoffman owned six slaves and was farming 34 acres. By 1870, he was operating a substantial sawmill that employed an average of twelve hands. The house is a one-story braced-frame Greek Revival style residence that has been enlarged and remodeled in several phases, but the original structure is largely intact. The house has a central, five-bay block with weatherboard siding and a masonry foundation. A pedimented porch spans the three central bays of the façade. This porch has paneled piers and flush board siding. The central entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

GEORGE R. PRICE HOUSE

The George R. Price House, built in 1939, is a strong example of the Streamline Moderne expression of the Modernistic movement, an architectural style that did not experience as much widespread popularity in Columbia as it did in other parts of the nation during the late 1920s and 1930s. The George R. Price House is the city's only Streamline Modern style residence. Price, who designed and constructed the house, was a Columbia contractor and builder whose trade granted him first-hand experience in working with new prefabricated and mass-produced building materials, while introducing him to the new construction concepts of the era. This exposure may have piqued his interest in Modernistic design. The home is a two-story, steel-framed, masonry building with a L-shaped floor plan, flat roof, multiple porches, and a three-car garage. With the exception of minor brick ornamentation around its frieze and numerous glass block windows, the house lacks ornamentation and contrasts sharply with its neighboring houses. Listed in the National Register April 30, 1998.

GERVAIS STREET BRIDGE

One of four open spandrel arch bridges of reinforced concrete in South Carolina, the Gervais Street Bridge spans the Congaree River and links Columbia to the western and southern parts of the state. At the time of its construction, begun in February 1926 and completed in June 1928, the bridge had the widest roadway in the state. From 1928 until 1953, the Gervais Street Bridge was the only Columbia Congaree River bridge and is the earliest and most decorative of the three bridges that now cross the river. The site historically has served bridges and ferries. Ferry service was first replaced about 1791 by a toll bridge. A subsequent wooden bridge completed about 1827 was burned in 1865 to delay General W. T. Sherman's army. The rebuilt bridge was privately owned until 1912 when it was purchased by Richland County in cooperation with Lexington County. Hardaway Contracting Company of Columbus, Georgia constructed the 1415-foot reinforced concrete bridge. It cost $597,167 to construct. Joseph W. Barnwell of Charleston, bridge engineer for the State Highway Department, designed the bridge. Above the flanking balustrades on the bridge are cast iron light fixtures. The decorative fixtures have the letter C and a palmetto on the bases, a vine pattern on the eight-sided post, and an acanthus leaf design on the necking. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

GOOD HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

Good Hope Baptist Church, located in the Sandhills of Richland County, is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining antebellum churches in lower Richland County. This frame, temple-form Greek Revival building, which retains its original slave gallery, began as a branch of Congaree Baptist Church, located eight miles to the south. John McLauchlin, an active member of the Congaree church, reportedly constructed it in 1857. At the 1857 meeting of the association, Congaree Church reported being "engaged in erecting a new house of worship," and by the 1858 meeting, "had built a new church for convenience of distant poor and other members at their summer seat." A two-story frame addition to the north dates from 1950 and repeats the materials and proportions of the original building. Situated on land given by James H. Seay, owner of Laurelwood, located a few hundred yards from the church, it was not organized as a separate church until 1866. While an independent body, Good Hope maintained close ties with Congaree Baptist, as they shared a minister, Charles Augustus Stiles, for many years, holding services on alternating Sundays. Good Hope Baptist Church remains active to the present time. The property also contains a cemetery where many of the church's former members are buried. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

GOODWILL PLANTATION

Goodwill Plantation is significant as a substantial portion of a large tract that was developed as a plantation beginning ca. 1795. Goodwill's extant resources illustrate the many uses made of the plantation through almost two hundred years of changing social and economic conditions. Much of the plantation that became known as Daniel Huger consolidated with Goodwill by ca. 1795. The earliest extant resources at Goodwill appear to be a millpond and a portion of the canal irrigation system (ca. 1827), one of the first attempts in the state to reclaim low-lying land for agricultural use. A modest, one-story, frame building known as the overseer's house (ca. 1857) survives from the period of the Hugers. Edward Barnwell Heyward purchased Goodwill in 1858. During the Civil War, Richland County tax records indicate that several of Heyward's relatives paid taxes on large numbers of slaves, but not on land. Apparently family slaves were sent to Goodwill from the family's low country plantations to wait out the war. It is estimated that as many as 976 slaves resided at Goodwill during the war. Extant resources from the Heyward's occupation include a two-and-one-half-story frame mill building (ca. 1857-1870) and two slave cabins (ca. 1858). Other buildings include a blacksmith shop built after the Civil War, the main house constructed sometime in the late nineteenth century and a lodge constructed sometime between 1910 and 1935. Goodwill also contains a carriage house, tenant house, barn, and corncrib. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

GRANBY MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Granby Mill and adjacent Granby Mill Village were designed, built, and managed by the prominent textile mill designer W. B. Smith Whaley whose firm was one of the Southeast's most prolific and innovative. Granby, initially constructed in 1896-1897, was the second Columbia mill built by Whaley, the first being the Richland Mill built in 1894-1895. Granby represented Whaley's first major technological improvement in mill design, being the first cotton mill in the state to be powered by a "remote," off-site source of hydroelectric power. The mill is a large rectangular shaped, flat roofed, Romanesque Revival style four-story brick building having uniform fenestration

with buttresses inserted at regular intervals and two projecting five-story entrance towers on the front façade. The Granby Mill Village depicts one of the best preserved turn-of-the-century mill villages found in the state with some 112 of the 121 originally built dwellings remaining with most retaining a high degree of physical integrity. The Granby Mill Village is architecturally noteworthy because its predominant "saltbox" operative dwelling design based on New England antecedents truly reflects Whaley's training and experience during his formative years in the Northeast. The Granby Village's physical neatness, cohesive character, and predominant "saltbox" design present a distinctive and striking visual impact characteristic of the translation of the traditional New England mill village design to a late nineteenth-century Southern setting. The village presently consists of the main mill building, the mill gatehouse, the ca. 1902 two-story mill office building, commercial buildings, a Gothic Revival church, and operatives' houses. Listed in the National Register September 20, 1993.

GREYHOUND BUS DEPOT

The Greyhound Bus Depot is Columbia's finest example of Art Moderne architecture. This style, popular from about 1930 until 1941, was derived from the pioneering work of industrial designers such as Norman Bel Geddes, Henry Dreyfuss, and Raymond Loewy. The primary elements of the style were the extensive use of new materials, such as aluminum, stainless steel, and synthetics; the absence of superfluous ornament; the suppression of functional demands beneath an encompassing shell; and the extensive use of streamlining, especially in buildings associated with transportation. The depot is an island-type bus station that was built in 1938-1939. The building has a full basement with reinforced concrete foundations and a structural steel framework supporting its main level. George D. Brown, the architect of the Columbia Bus Depot, used design motifs introduced by the industrial designer Raymond Loewy. Loewy had prepared designs for Greyhound from 1933, and was responsible for the blue and ivory color scheme, the stainless steel trim, the redesign of the running dog, and the aerodynamic streamlining, all of which were incorporated into the company image. Loewy's designs for Greyhound Busses utilized these elements. The Art Moderne was significant as a symbol of hope during the Great Depression. The style represented speed, efficiency, and industrial prosperity, overcoming the economic hardships of the era. Listed in the National Register December 28, 1989.

GROVEWOOD

(Weston House) Grovewood is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining large antebellum plantation houses in lower Richland County. The date of the building's construction is not clear and various elements appear to have been remodeled later. Family tradition holds that a one-story house was built ca. 1765 near the location of St. John's Episcopal Church, moved to this location ca. 1835, and enlarged to its present size and style. However, another source indicates that the house was constructed by William Weston II ca. 1800 and that his son made numerous changes to the house. Architectural evidence suggests an early nineteenth-century construction date; whether or not the house has an earlier core moved from another location is not known. Nails, other hardware, and building materials were made on the plantation, a blacksmith shop being located there. The building is of frame construction, with two stories over a stuccoed brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a low-hipped roof with a dentil cornice. Set in a grove of pecan trees, the property includes a frame kitchen and other outbuildings remaining from its active days as a plantation. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

HALE-ELMORE-SEIBELS HOUSE

(Seibels House) Possibly the oldest house in Columbia, the Seibels House was built entirely of hand-hewn timber by A. M. Hale on a portion of the Thomas Taylor Plantation. Due to loss of state and local records by fire, the exact date of the house cannot be determined. However, there is record of the date 1796 carved on one of the hand-hewn timbers in the basement. Captain Benjamin Elmore, who then sold it to Mr. John Jacob Seibels, later purchased the house. It is two-and-one-half-stories with Georgian lines. The first story, with wide doorway and sidelights, is of brick with four large shuttered windows. The second story is clapboard with six unshuttered windows. Slender Doric columns support piazzas on the front and the west sides of the house. Piazzas formerly extended on three sides; east piazza replaced ca. 1900 by the addition of a sun porch on the first floor and a room on the second floor. Other additions include extensions enlarging the first and second story rooms on the back northeast corner of the house. Mantelpieces are believed to be original. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

HAMPTON-PRESTON HOUSE

The Hampton-Preston House is a handsome city mansion that was built in 1818 by Ainsley Hall, a Columbia merchant. Robert Yates was the contractor and Zachariah Philips served in the capacity of architect. Hall sold the house to the first Wade Hampton, fighter in the American Revolution and general in the War of 1812, planter, businessman, developer of the American West. His son, Wade Hampton II, lived in the house as did Wade Hampton III, the Civil War general, and state governor. The house is also associated with leading South Carolinian and state senator, John S. Preston. The South Carolina Presbyterian Institute for Young Ladies, later Chicora College, acquired the mansion in 1890. The house is of a post-Colonial, Classical Revival style, having a broad veranda across the front with Doric columns and a fanlight above. Inside is a sweeping circular stairway with mahogany rails. A crystal chandelier hangs in the middle of the hall. The rooms are spacious, and one is adorned with a white marble mantel by the sculptor Hiram Powers. The gardens covered a city block and were known throughout the state, but have been plowed under and felled, later becoming a parking lot. Listed in the National Register July 29, 1969.

HARDEN STREET SUBSTATION

The Harden Street Substation is historically significant for its strong association with segregation in Columbia. It is an excellent example of the duplicative architecture often built to maintain institutional segregation. It was built in 1953 to employ the Columbia Fire Department's first African American firemen and to serve the predominately African American Waverly community. By 1921, the only employment allowed African Americans in the Columbia Fire Department was in menial capacities such as janitors. In 1947, Clarence Mitchell, a veteran of World War II and a resident of the Waverly community, took and passed the city's civil service exam and applied for employment as a fireman with the Columbia Fire Department. He was denied employment on the grounds that state law prohibited white and black citizens working together in public buildings, and there were no fire department substations for African Americans. After the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) threatened to bring a lawsuit, the Columbia city council decided to build a new substation and to staff it with African American firemen under white officers. Clarence Mitchell and seven other men were hired, completed a rigorous training program, and began serving as fireman at the new Harden Street Substation.

Designed by Heyward Singley, a prominent local architect, the new substation was a state-of-the-art facility and a concrete step toward the integration of the Columbia Fire Department. It is a two-story brick municipal fire station with a rectangular plan and a flat roof constructed in the Moderne style. Listed in the National Register September 28, 2005.

HESLEP HOUSE

Built about 1927, the Heslep-Bernardin House was constructed by J.C. Heslep, a prominent Columbia contractor. The most elaborate of the Spanish Mission Revival style structures in Columbia, the orate two-story stuccoed house features round-headed windows, arches, balconies, sun decks, a square tower, sculptural portal and barrel tile roof. The main entrance is on the left of the house and has an elaborate sculptural surround. The tower features spiral colonettes and combined quatrefoil. The barrel tile roof tops the house, tower, and chimney. Heslep was also contractor for the Richland County Courthouse and the 1925 alterations to the First Presbyterian Church in Columbia. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

HOPKINS GRADED SCHOOL

(Old Hopkins School) Hopkins Graded School is significant as an intact small, rural, late nineteenth-century school, a rapidly disappearing building type. In addition, the school is significant in the history of education in the Hopkins community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to local tradition, the Hopkins Graded School was constructed ca. 1897 as a one-teacher school serving the white children of the area. Because of a growing enrollment, before 1914 a new two-story school was built across the road. After that the Hopkins Graded School building was used as a teacherage with the principal and his family being the first occupants. The school is a rambling, one-story building that has a L-shaped, frame core with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. A cross-gabled block is on the east end of the building, and three small cross-gabled entrance vestibules are on the east, south, and west elevations. A small square belfry with a pyramidal roof is located on the roof ridge at the east end of the L, and two brick chimneys pierce the ridge of the north wing of the L. The roof has purlins and rafter tails extended to carry deep eaves; roofing is modern sheet metal. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

HOPKINS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Hopkins Methodist Church) Hopkins Presbyterian is significant as an unusually intact example of a small nineteenth-century, rural church. Distinctive architectural features of the building include the round-arched entrance, the imbricated and squared shingles in the gable ends, and the tripartite window on the rear. The building was built ca. 1891 for the Hopkins Methodist Church, but the congregation lapsed, and in 1919 the Hopkins Presbyterian Church purchased the building. The congregation began in the late nineteenth century as a small group that met in a nearby school building. A student from the Columbia Presbyterian Seminary preached to the group two Sundays a month. This continued until 1916 when Hopkins Presbyterian Church was formally organized. The congregation was small; there were fifteen charter members. By 1937 there were 41 members, but in 1955 the membership had grown so small that services were discontinued. Today the Hopkins Presbyterian Cemetery Association maintains the church and cemetery. The church is a small, one-story frame building. The interior includes the small vestibule and a modest sanctuary

with beaded-board walls and ceiling. Surviving original furnishings include wooden pews, pulpit chairs, a lectern, a communion table, and a pump organ. The large church lot contains a cemetery. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

HORRY-GUIGNARD HOUSE

The Horry-Guignard House is significant as one of the oldest houses in Columbia and as a fine architectural example of Columbia's beginnings in an area that is now a governmental and cultural center. It was built before 1813, probably by Peter Horry, a colonel in the Revolution and a brigadier general of the South Carolina Militia. Later, it was the home of John Gabriel Guignard, Surveyor General of South Carolina from 1798 to 1802, who laid out the plan for Columbia's streets. During the winter of 1813-1814, a decision was made to widen the hall from six to eleven feet across. In order to do so, the house was sawed in two pieces and pulled apart to rest on new foundations. The two-story, late Federal style, modified I-House type dwelling features rabbit edged siding, a hip roof and interior chimneys and is five bays wide and three bays deep. A one-story balustraded porch runs the width of the house and is supported by square columns. The shutters on the front windows are unusual in that the top half is paneled and the lower half is louvered. The property also contains an outbuilding of undetermined origin. Listed in the National Register May 6, 1971.

HOUSE OF PEACE SYNAGOGUE

(The Big Apple) The structure located at 1318 Park Street was constructed between 1907 and 1910 as a Jewish Synagogue. Its interior architecture, including a notable recessed dome and a balcony, reflect its original function. However, the structure gained its greatest notoriety when used in the 1930s as a black nightclub. During that time, students from the nearby University of South Carolina came to observe dancers at "The Big Apple Club." The dance, known as the Big Apple, became extremely popular and in 1937 a group of twenty-three from the Big Apple Club appeared in New York before touring the United States. After the nightclub closed, the building became a place of business and was then left vacant until its recent restoration. It is a two-story wooden edifice set upon a raised brick basement. Its gable roof is covered by tin. The structure features a projecting central entrance bay, flanked by wooden pilasters and sidelights, and surmounted by a large arch. On each side of the entrance are tall narrow windows with horseshoe arches. The side facades feature pedimented gables with a roundel. Listed in the National Register August 28, 1979.

J.A. BYRD MERCANTILE STORE

The J. A. Byrd Mercantile Store is significant both for its architecture and for its importance in the commercial history of this small rural town in lower Richland County. Constructed ca. 1910 as a general merchandise store for Julian A. Byrd, this building's elegant façade seems to indicate anticipated growth for Eastover, situated in a large cotton-producing area of the county. Growth was not sustained, however, for lower prices, bad crops, and the invasion of the boll weevil in 1917, brought depression to this and other agricultural areas of the state by 1922. While the Main Street elevation of the building is somewhat sophisticated for a town the size of Eastover, it illustrates the affluence of its owner and builder. In addition to being a leading merchant of Eastover, Byrd was influential in the founding of the Farmers and Merchants Bank located next

door. The building's façade is elegantly composed in blond brick, marble, and cast stone. A three-bay arcade defines the first-floor retail hall; the second story has three tall windows with semicircular brick arches. Cast stone panels with garland motifs are place in the brickwork above the windows. Cast stone piers are located at the corners of the elevation, carrying the upper cornice, which consists of an egg and dart ovolo and simple fillet. A short parapet is above the cornice. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

JOHN J. KAMINER HOUSE

The John J. Kaminer House is believed to have been constructed ca. 1880, by Kaminer, member of the building committee of Richland Presbyterian Church. It is a frame, weather boarded, one-and-one-half-story cottage. It has a gable roof with box cornice and returns; two gable-roofed dormers pierce the front slope of the roof. The house is architecturally significant as a good, relatively intact example of a late nineteenth-century cottage. The five-bay symmetrical façade and shed-roofed front porch are typical of this house form that was commonly constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century. Notable features that distinguish the Kaminer House from simpler examples include unusual cast-iron porch balusters, corbelled brick chimneys, and a central entrance with rectangular transom and sidelights. There is a one-story, gable-roofed ell on the rear of the house. The property also contains two old frame sheds and many modern sheds. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

JOHN JACOB CALHOUN KOON FARMSTEAD

The John Jacob Calhoun Koon Farmstead, which includes a residence and several associated outbuildings, is significant as a relatively intact late nineteenth-century-early twentieth-century agricultural-industrial complex of the Dutch Fork area. In addition to farming, Koon operated a sawmill on this property as well as a cotton gin in Irmo and a store. The house, which took its present form ca. 1890, is an example of a late nineteenth-century farmhouse. According to family tradition, John Jacob Calhoun Koon, the descendant of mid-eighteenth-century German immigrants to the Dutch Fork, built what was then a one-story house ca. 1880. Around 1890, this house was rolled on logs to the present location and the second story and porches added. The two-tiered Victorian influenced wraparound porch is the primary character-defining element of the house. Spanning the façade and wrapping around both side elevations, the porch has turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze at each level, and scroll-sawn brackets. A one-story, gable roofed frame addition is on the rear of the house. The historic outbuildings include a ca. 1920 frame grain barn, a ca. 1900 frame cotton house, a ca. 1900 frame workshop/tool house, a late nineteenth-century shed, a ca. 1920 planing shed, and a ca. 1928 sawmill. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

KENSINGTON PLANTATION HOUSE

Construction of the Kensington Plantation House began in 1851 and was completed in 1853. Its builder, Colonel Richard Singleton, was a wealthy planter of cotton. His sister was Angelica Singleton Van Buren, daughter-in-law and hostess of President Martin Van Buren in the White House. The design is unique in its predominantly Italianate elaboration wedged into a plain farmhouse. In ways, this juxtaposition can be seen as reflecting Singleton, and others like him in South Carolina's ante-bellum era. Born in a world totally dependent upon agriculture, Singleton sought the luxury and

some of the pretense of great wealth in the international sense. Kensington presents contrasts between the avant-garde and the very insular. In feeling, Kensington is a plain South Carolina farmhouse wrapped around an ambitious central section. The central portion of the building is domed with a copper roof surmounted by an iron balustrade. Lower wings that have arched colonnades flank the central portion. On the land front is a porte-cochere with arches and pilasters in the Corinthian style with restrained animals motifs. The house is wood, set upon a raised brick basement. The principal hall reaches two-and-one-half stories up to the dome, which contains a skylight of glass. A balcony surrounds the hall at the second floor level. Listed in the National Register January 25, 1971.

KEZIAH GOODWYN HOPKINS BREVARD HOUSE

(Alwehav) The Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard House, known commonly as Alwehav since ca. 1904, is located in the Sandhills of Lower Richland County. The property has architectural significance as an example of a ca. 1850 vernacular Greek Revival residence with Italianate features. The Brevard House illustrates the transition of a planter's residence from a one-and-one-half-story Sandhills cottage to a large, two-story year-round residence. The cottage was built by James Hopkins ca. 1820. It now appears as a rear extension with porch. His daughter, Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard moved into the house with her husband, Joseph Brevard, sometime after 1840. After her husband's death, Keziah significantly enlarged her home to its present size and appearance. The nominated property includes a number of outbuildings. The remnants of a water tower, believed to have been installed ca. 1908, are adjacent to the building. There are several associated structures to the southeast of the house, including a frame stable, a barn, three frames sheds, a well, and four modern shed buildings. The grounds are well developed and landscaped. Botanical specimens on the property, attributed to Keziah and subsequent owner Caroline Adams LeConte, include such species as Feijoa, Tung tree, Varnish tree, the Magnolia Macrophylla, or Umbrella tree, and the very unusual Magnolia Pyramidata. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

KRESS BUILDING

Constructed ca. 1934, the Kress Building's façade is the best example of the Art Deco style in Columbia. The Kress Building features a white glazed terra cotta façade, ornamented with colored terra cotta in shades of orange, green and blue, as well as stylized floral motifs and rounded surfaces, characteristics of the Art Deco style. The building is significant as one of the few buildings in Columbia of the Art Deco style. The first floor has two recessed entrances flanked by rounded storefront windows. Three fluted pilasters are located between windows. A marquee with rounded corners extends the width of the store. Above the marquee are eight second-story windows and the words "S.H. Kress and Co. 5-10-25 cent store." The cornice contains the word "Kress" and is surmounted by a stepped parapet that slopes slightly upward to the center. A stylized floral motif caps the center of the parapet. The interior of the first floor retains its original appearance. The paneled ceiling has a chevron motif. Nine freestanding columns extend the length of the room. The octagonal columns on high pedestals have art deco capitals. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

LACE HOUSE

(Robertson House) The Lace House has its historic significance as part of the buildings that make up Columbia's Arsenal Hill, a complex of fine mansions which were built shortly before the Civil War, and which furnished residences for the succeeding political and social elite of South Carolina's capital city through the early 1900s. The Lace House itself was at one time the home of a United States senator and at another of a mayor of Columbia. A respected Columbia banker, John C. Caldwell, as a wedding present for his youngest daughter, Mary, and her husband, Thomas J. Robertson, built the house on the southwest corner of the square in 1854. Said to have been designed by a French architect who at the time was designing homes in New Orleans, the Lace House features ornamental cornices and friezes, parquet floors and figured glass doors and windows. It is a double-porched Classical Revival mansion with Italianate details that has an English basement, bracketed cornices, arched doors, and ornate cast iron porch supports, railings and trim. The lace-like appearance of all the lavish ironwork gives the house its popular name. Listed in the National Register December 17, 1969.

LADSON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Built in 1896, Ladson Presbyterian Church continues to be inhabited by its original congregation. In 1838, First Presbyterian Church organized their African American members into a separate but affiliated congregation that met at the same site. The congregation is the oldest African American congregation in Columbia and the fifth oldest religious congregation in the city. In a cordial split, Ladson became independent of First Presbyterian in 1874. Its architecture remains as an excellent example of Romanesque Revival design that was popular for non-residential buildings in the late 1800s. The church features the style's hallmark round arches, tripartite entrances, canted towers, and brick or rough stone construction. It is a one-story-over-raised-basement red brick building with a rectangular plan, featuring a gable-front roof and two brick entrance towers set on the diagonal. According to WPA records and testimonials from older members, a renovation occurred prior to World War II, which replaced the building's two wooden pyramidal-roofed steeples and belfry with the castellated towers that are present today. Listed in the National Register April 30, 1998.

LAURELWOOD

Laurelwood is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining antebellum plantation houses in lower Richland County. Built in the Greek Revival mode with a two-story, pedimented portico featuring paneled piers, this house is said to have been constructed ca. 1830 by James H. Seay, cotton, and corn and rice planter. In 1850, Seay owned 2,500 acres with 600 improved acres; however, by 1860 he had apparently divested himself of all but about 425 improved acres. A small portion of Seay's acreage went to the Congaree Baptist Church, which constructed a church known as Good Hope, on the property near Laurelwood. The two-story frame building has a typical central-hall, double-pile plan, with interior chimneys. The façade features a two-tier, pedimented porch spanning the three central bays. The porch has paneled piers and a simple balustrade. The rear elevation originally had a two-story porch similar to the façade porch. This was removed in the twentieth century, and a one-story, frame addition built in its place. Most of the original woodwork is intact in the house. Two historic outbuildings are located on the property. A frame smokehouse is to the southeast of the house and a frame barn is to the northeast. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

LEVER BUILDING

Built ca. 1903 by the contractor C. M. Lide, Jr., the Lever Building is a three-story structure with a façade of brown brick and terra cotta and an elaborate entablature and balustrade. The decorative details of the building are in the Classical Revival mode. Walter D. Lever, the original owner, was a successful Columbia merchant known as "Lever-the-Shoe-Man." In the 1920s the building was used by Draughon's Practical Business College, a Nashville based business school with thirty locations in the Southeast. Although the first floor storefront has been altered, cast iron pilasters on far sides of building and denticulated cornice extending the width of the building survive. The windows on the far left and right of the second story are enframed by a brick Gibbs surround. The third story's center two windows have round-headed brick arches with terra cotta pilaster capitals serving as imposts of the arches. Above the cornice is a balustrade flanked by rectangular brick sections with recessed panels. In the terra cotta frieze, swags and torches flank the word "Lever." Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

LOGAN SCHOOL

Named for Charles Mercer Logan, who in 1904 gave four acres of land and $40,000 to the City of Columbia to use for a school, Logan School was erected in 1913 and enlarged according to the architect's original plans in 1915. In 1918, Logan had 925 students, the largest student body of the six Columbia schools. Designed by Wilson and Sompayrac, a Columbia firm, the three-story brick building was described as "Italian Renaissance" in a contemporary account by the architect, Charles C. Wilson. The school represents a good example of a well-built early twentieth-century institutional building. The symmetrical façade features design motifs from earlier architectural periods. Façade material is red brick ornamented with colored tile. The belt-course, cornice, and copings are of limestone. A centrally located main entrance is flaked by limestone three quarter round columns and surmounted by a limestone arch containing the seal of the city in white marble. In plan, classrooms surround two open courtyards with an auditorium between the two. The site of the school is significant, having been part of a larger tract used for the State Fair Grounds from 1859 until 1903. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY BUILDING: BEAM DORMITORY

Designed by architect Charles M. Robinson, and with Wise Granite Co. as contractors, Beam Dormitory was built in 1911 as the first building at the Columbia location of the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary Campus. Since its construction, the Seminary has played an important part in the religious and educational history of Columbia and has made the city a major center for the Lutheran Church. The Lutheran Seminary had its inception in 1830 and subsequently went through a variety of locations until a decision was made to construct a permanent campus in Columbia. Beam Dormitory was the first structure to be constructed at the Columbia location and was designed for use as classrooms, dormitory, library and chapel. Constructed of granite with a gable roof, the three-story Gothic Revival Beam Dormitory features a central recessed rectangular core with projecting end pavilions. Central castellated entrance pavilions, featuring front and side arches surmounted by a roof with crenellated parapets, are located on both the front and rear facades. Changes in the structure include removal of a wooden octagonal cupola in the 1950s, replacement of the end pavilion gable oculi glass with wooden louvers; replacement of the original

slate roof with composition shingles in the 1940s, and the dismantling of chimney stacks when central heat replace the old furnace in the 1950s. Listed in the National Register August 28, 1979.

LYLES-GUDMUNDSON HOUSE

An imposing brick and marble house built for the daughter of a prosperous Columbia banker, the Lyles-Gudmundson house was designed by architect James Brite of New York. Located in Wales Garden, a suburb developed by Edwin Wales Robertson, the house was constructed as a wedding gift for Evelyn Robertson Lyles. Robertson, a Columbia banker, developer, and entrepreneur, was responsible for much of Columbia's early twentieth-century development. From October 1918 until January 1921 construction was discontinued due to the difficulties of obtaining materials from Europe. The Lyles family moved in the house in 1922. The two-story Classical Revival style house features English bond brick with marble trim and a semicircular portico with marble columns on the east façade. The four two-story high fluted columns are set on a railing of brick panels and stone balusters. The portico has a full entablature of architrave with guttae, unadorned frieze, and cornice. Above the cornice the brick parapet contains six stone panels ornamented with three garlands. There are two chimneys that extend from the flat roof. A smaller wing on the west is recessed from the main façade. The entrance portico has four marble columns and two pilasters supporting a flat roof, which is surrounded by a balustrade. A modified entablature and a brick parapet with marble trim top the building. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

MAGNOLIA

(Wavering Place) Magnolia is significant as one of the few remaining large antebellum plantation houses in lower Richland County. The house features an imposing portico of the Greek Doric order. A monumental Greek Revival mansion, this house is the only one of its type and scale remaining in Richland County. The mansion was constructed ca. 1855 for Mrs. Frances (Fannie) Tucker Hopkins, the wealthy widow of David Thomas Hopkins, a prominent Richland County planter. Fannie Hopkins established a school for her granddaughters in the basement of Magnolia. Begun ca. 1860, "Magnolia School" served a number of neighborhood children; a Miss Savage served as governess. The property remained in the same family for over a hundred years. Magnolia is a two-story frame building with a full-stuccoed brick basement and weatherboard siding. The portico's columns rest on tall stuccoed pedestals. Fluted pilasters are placed at the building's corners; these carry the entablature around the building. The grounds of the property include several antebellum outbuildings, including a brick kitchen/office, a frame smokehouse, and two ones-story frame slave houses. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

MANN-SIMONS COTTAGE

The Mann-Simons Cottage, built ca. 1850, is an important site that illustrates a wide range of African American history. As the antebellum home of a substantial free black Columbia family, it is the prototype survivor of a cluster of houses belonging to a significant group in Columbia's population before the Civil War. The cottage is a reminder that, during the antebellum period, free blacks lived and associated with the white community a great deal more than has heretofore been realized. Celia Mann, the earliest known owner of the house, was instrumental in establishing an early, post-Civil War, black church in the city. The First Calvary Baptist Church was organized in the Simons Cottage, with religious services held in the basement. Her daughter, Agnes Jackson,

married Bill Simons, a free black musician who played with the local Joe Randal Band. The home is a one-and-one-half story cottage style house with a raised basement and a gabled roof with two corbel-capped chimneys. The façade has a porch that is supported by four brick posts. The porch roof is supported by four Tuscan columns and is enclosed by a balustrade. Listed in the National Register April 23, 1973.

MCCORD HOUSE

David James and Louisa Cheves McCord constructed this Greek Revival residence in 1849. David McCord (1797-1855) was a planter, lawyer, and editor. A leading political activist during the Nullification crisis, McCord was editor of the Telescope, a leading Nullification newspaper. During his varied career, McCord served as Intendent of Columbia, state legislator, and president of the Bank of South Carolina. Louisa McCord (1810-1879) was a noted author of political and economic essays, poetry, and drama. During the Civil War she served as nursing director of the Confederate Hospital located adjacent to her home in the South Carolina College. Her home on Pendleton Street became the central depot, where people from all over Columbia brought food to feed the patients of the hospital. Each day the ambulatory patients came to the McCord House to be fed. In 1865, when General William T. Sherman's troops entered Columbia, the McCord House became the headquarters of General O. O. Howard, who was Sherman's second in command. Although looted and twice set on fire, the house was saved by the presence of General Howard. Built by slave labor, the core of this Greek Revival residence is a one-and-one-half story clapboard cottage built over a stuccoed raised basement. Set on four stuccoed piers, a one-story portico features sawn balusters, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, and four paneled piers, which support a flush board pediment with oculus. The McCords built additions in the 1850s. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

MCMASTER SCHOOL

McMaster School is associated with the campaign for educational reform that swept through the state in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Architecturally, it is an example of the style of school architecture that was developed as a direct result of this campaign. The style is a result of the standardized plans created by the architecture firm of Edwards and Walter in 1905, and can be characterized as an early twentieth-century revival style. The school was opened in 1911. It served the city of Columbia as a grammar school in Richland County School District One from 1911 to 1956. The structure was sold in 1960 to the University of South Carolina for $168,800. At this time, it was renamed McMaster College. The building is of frame construction with a brick veneer, wood trim, and cast stone detailing. The brick veneer employs a Flemish stretcher bond, with belt courses on the first story, blind panels between the second and third stories, brick pilasters, quoins, and gauged arches with keystones above the windows. The roofline of McMaster has castellated parapets, hiding a flat roof. There is a decorative cornice at the roofline supported by fluted wooden brackets and adorned with dentils. There have been two additions, the first of which (ca. 1950) incorporates many of the architectural details of the original building. The school was named for Colonel F.W. McMaster, first chairman of the Board of School Commissioners and mayor of Columbia. Listed in the National Register July 25, 1997.

MILLWOOD

The Millwood site is the ruins of the first Millwood. Built sometime after 1815, most likely in the 1830s, Millwood was an ambitious Greek Revival mansion with a central pile and matched wings. In February 1865, General W. T. Sherman's troops burned the house, leaving only chimneys, foundation piers, and twelve brick pillars. The house had, of course, been frame. The ruins also include the ruins of a smokehouse and a wine-house. Millwood was originally the home of Colonel Wade Hampton II, a famous sportsman, and horseman of the first half of the nineteenth century. He was, in the winter of 1835, heir of one of the largest fortunes in America, that of his father General Wade Hampton. Hampton II became well known for his hospitality, his horses, and his famous friends. He died in 1858, $300,000 in debt. His son, Wade Hampton III, was a general in the Confederate army. While the home belong to Hampton III's unmarried sisters, General Sherman burned it down as a symbol of the leadership of Hampton. Hampton III later emerged to serve as Governor and as U.S. Senator, dying in 1902. Listed in the National Register March 18, 1971.

MODJESKA MONTEITH SIMKINS HOUSE

The Modjeska Monteith Simkins house is significant for its association with the life and work of Modjeska Monteith Simkins, a leader in African American public health reform and the civil rights movement in South Carolina from 1931 to her death in 1992 and for its association with the civil rights movement. Although the property is over ninety years old, it achieved exceptional significance within the last fifty years as the home and work place of Simkins during the period of significance from 1932 to 1965. Throughout her career, Simkins used the house as a residence, lodging for civil rights associates, an office, and a meeting place. Guests of Simkins, including Thurgood Marshall, stayed in her house when hotels in the city were closed to African Americans. The house also became the target of a shooting by those opposed to the work of Simkins and other civil rights leaders. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, wood frame, vernacular dwelling with an L-shaped plan, side gabled roof, and a front porch. Although oral tradition indicates a date of construction as early as the 1850s, the house and the smaller similar structure behind it were probably built between 1895 and 1919. Listed in the National Register March 25, 1994.

MOORE-MANN HOUSE

Designed by W. B. Smith Whaley and Company, a prominent Columbia architectural and engineering firm, the Moore-Mann House was constructed ca. 1903 for John C. Moore, a dry goods merchant in Columbia. In 1918, the house became the property of Harry and Soloman Rossheim and in 1919 it was transferred to Mrs. Ettie Mann, wife of Morse Mann, who was President of the Mann Electric Company. Significant as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in Columbia, the Moore-Mann house is characterized by asymmetrical design and plan, bay windows, decorative shingles and an arched entrance. It also is characterized by a one-story veranda featuring turned columns and handsawn gingerbread ornamentation, a wide pediment with both decorative shingles and a tripartite window with pilasters, stained glass windows, a bracketed cornice, a square bay cantilevered on the second floor, and a wide archway with fluted pilasters and molding which shelters the front doorway. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

NATIONAL LOAN AND EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

(Barringer Building) Commonly known as the Barringer Building, Columbia's first skyscraper was completed in October 1903 for the National Loan and Exchange Bank. The twelve-story Commercial style building is brick with rusticated stone on the lower two floors and stone detailing around the top floor. The 184-foot tall a steel frame supports building. Brickwork has a horizontally striped appearance: between rows of four bricks are recessed rows two bricks high. The twelfth floor is brick with stone keystones over windows and stone panels on either side of end windows. Stonework includes garland festoons and an ornamented torus under windows. John Cain of Columbia was the contractor and the design has been attributed to James Brite. Edwin Wales Robertson, president of the Loan and Exchange Bank, as well as a prosperous Columbia developer and entrepreneur is credited with the idea of erecting the building. In 1893, Robertson established the Canal Dime Savings Bank. By 1903 he had purchased controlling interests in two other banks to form the Loan and Exchange Bank, at the time the largest in South Carolina. The present name comes from the Barringer Corporation, which owned the building from 1953 until 1974. The building was renovated in the 1960s. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

NIPPER CREEK (38RD18)

The Nipper Creek site, located near the fall line of the Broad River north of Columbia, is a deep, stratified, Piedmont site buried by colluvial sand. Artifactual evidence documents 11,000 years of human activity at the site, from the first Paleoindian occupants of the region to historic times. Cultural periods and phases represented at the site by diagnostic hafted bifaces are Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic. The site contains stratified Archaic assemblages, and appears to have been a habitation site fairly continuously during Archaic times (8,500 – 2,000 B.C.). The stratified record covering more than 6,000 years of human occupation provides a valuable framework for studying cultural change among extinct hunter-gatherer societies. Datable quantities of charcoal are present. The geological processes at Nipper Creek are also relatively unique. A colluvial system produced the deep sand in which the artifacts at this Piedmont site are buried, and Nipper Creek is the first prehistoric site of the kind reported in South Carolina. Listed in the National Register December 24, 1986.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL BUILDING

Built in 1909, this commercial building became a significant part of the Washington Street business district. African-American businesses, professionals, and institutions in the North Carolina Mutual Building provided needed goods and services to Columbia's African American population during the years of Jim Crow segregation in the South. In order to deal with segregation, Columbia's African Americans formed many of their own institutions and businesses to serve their community. While these institutions and businesses were located in several areas of the city, the main concentration was in the Washington Street business district, the city's black downtown during the period of Jim Crow segregation. The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association built the North Carolina Mutual Building. African American businessmen in Durham, North Carolina founded this life insurance company that became the largest African American owned life insurance company in the United States. Built at a cost of around seven thousand dollars, the structure included two stores on the first floor and nine offices on the second floor. The company would use three of the offices and rent the others. Though it sold the building in 1920, North Carolina Mutual

continued to maintain an office in it until the mid-1930s. The building is a rectangular brick commercial block with three stories. The first two floors are visually distinct from the third floor, which is a later addition. Listed in the National Register January 20, 1995.

NORTH COLUMBIA FIRE STATION

The North Columbia Fire Station No. 7, built in 1948, is significant as an excellent example of the transition between the Art Moderne and International styles and also as a design of Heyward S. Singley, a prominent twentieth-century South Carolina architect well known for designing many public buildings across the state from the 1930s to the 1950s. The fire station was designed in 1947 and constructed by the Crosland Construction Company in 1948 at a cost of $62,000. The 1948 annual report of the City of Columbia Fire Department described it as "completely fire resistant. It is two-story, brick, metal window frames, steel roofing supports, forced air heat, 12-bed dormitory with no separate officers' sleeping quarters, supply room, alarm room, recreation room, bathing, sanitation, and kitchen facilities. Three companies can be accommodated." The building is an artful, high style example of the transition and overlap between the Art Moderne and the International style. The flat roof, clean lines, and spare detail are representative of the International style. The horizontal and lateral banding is characteristic of both styles, but the positioning of the ribbon windows at the corners seems particularly reminiscent of a machine, such as the bridge of a ship, and so satisfied a trademark of the Art Moderne style. Listed in the National Register June 1, 2005.

NORTHWEST BOUNDARY DIKE

The Northwest Boundary Dike is significant for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Congaree Swamp and for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. James Adams constructed the dike on a 4,000-acre parcel of land granted to him in 1839. By building the dike, he sought to control the periodic flooding of the Congaree River in order to utilize the fertile swampland on its border to grow crops. Following his death in 1841, his family chose not to continue the dike project and the structure remained unfinished. It is an approximately 10-to-30-foot-wide-by-5-foot-high earthen dike running north to south for approximately 2000 feet. The length of the dike is broken in several places by gaps caused by erosion and inundation. The structure is covered with mature hardwood trees, many dated up to 150 years old, and other vegetation. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

OAKWOOD

(Trumble Cottage) Oakwood is significant architecturally and agriculturally as a virtually intact post-Civil War farmstead. James Trumble, a native of Liverpool, England, who came to Lower Richland County about 1850 and established a plantation, constructed the house, often referred to as Trumble Cottage, in 1877 for $2,621.91. Trumble and his partner Claudius Scott contracted to construct a railroad trestle over the Wateree River. This vernacular Victorian cottage with Queen Anne details is the second Trumble home of Oakwood Plantation, which earlier contained an antebellum structure burned near the end of the Civil War. A one-story porch and a highly ornamented gabled dormer characterize the façade. The hip-roofed porch has turned porch posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The tall dormer has three multi-paned windows, imbricated shingle siding, and an applied wooden sunburst motif in its peak. Two tall chimneys with elaborate

corbelling rise above the roofline. While the residence is of the immediate post-Reconstruction period, two of the outbuildings on the site probably are antebellum. Two slave cabins, probably moved from an original "slave street," where there are reportedly remains of log dwellings, sit immediately behind the main house. Also included are a double pen log barn, a corncrib, a frame well house, and another storage building which add to the agricultural integrity and significance of Oakwood. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

OLD CAMPUS DISTRICT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(University of South Carolina Historic District) Chartered in 1801 as South Carolina College, opened 1805, and re-chartered as University of South Carolina in 1865, the institution reflects the ambitions and fortunes of the state. A tree-shaded quadrangle centers the Old Campus District. The buildings bordering the quadrangle present balanced grouping and harmony of design, austere simplicity of early Republican architecture. A brick wall erected in 1835 surrounds them. Landmarks include Rutledge College (ca. 1805) and Maxcy Monument (ca. 1827), both designed by Robert Mills; DeSaussure College (1809), designed by Edward Clark; South Caroliniana Library (ca.1840), the oldest separate college library building in the United States; and the Gymnasium, designed by Jacob Graves in 1855 as a chapel. There are over twenty other contributing campus institutional buildings and numerous contributing landscape features. Listed in the National Register June 5, 1970.

OLD SHANDON HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Old Shandon Historic District is historically significant as the first planned suburban community of Columbia. The houses, institutions, and businesses built in Shandon between the 1890s and the 1950s reflected the growing suburban landscape of the white middle class as it responded to changes in transportation, social issues, and increasing population and commercial development encroachment. Robert W. Shand, a prominent local attorney, formed the Columbia Land and Investment Company in 1889. The following year the company bought 305 acres east of Columbia for $24,000. Formerly rural farmland and woods owned earlier in the 1800s by Robert Start, a Revolutionary War soldier and early nineteenth-century mayor of Columbia, this land was to be the first phase of the new town of Shandon, envisioned as an enclave from the busy life of the city as well as a resort and amusement center. The wide streets and generous lots of the area created a park-like setting that was intended to attract professional workers and their families from the urban center. Access to the offices and businesses of the city was provided by the extension of the city's trolley line into the district. The district is a collection of fifty-one primarily residential properties, forty-two of which are contributing properties. Three buildings in the district are utilized for religious purposes. Representative architectural styles include Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical. Listed in the National Register September 2, 2003.

OLYMPIA ARMORY

The Olympia Armory is significant as an excellent example of the National Guard armories designed with Art Deco or Moderne influences and built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the late 1930s and early 1940s. This armory was built in 1936-37 and was one of several armories designed for the South Carolina National Guard under the direction of Brigadier

General James C. Dozier. It is a one-story rectangular load-bearing brick building featuring a barrel-vaulted roof, brick parapeted end walls, and intricate brick detailing. The design displays Art Deco and Moderne influences in the corbelled pilasters and window surrounds. The façade is defined by its triple step-down of the parapet. The brickwork on the pilasters repeats the step-down effect by triple-stepping or corbelling outward in profile and triple stepping downward in the column's top termination detail. The armory was a center of community activity in the mill villages of Granby and Olympia. It hosted sporting events, theatrical performances, and civic activities. Olympia School, located adjacent to the armory, also utilized it as a gymnasium until the school constructed one for its students' own use. Listed in the National Register January 20, 1995.

OLYMPIA MILL

Olympia Mill stands as an intact example of late nineteenth-century textile mill architecture. Constructed in 1899, the building is significant architecturally as an important example of the Romanesque Revival style applied to industrial architecture and as the work of important mill designers W.B. Smith Whaley & Company. William Burroughs Smith Whaley designed, owned, and operated Olympia Mill, serving as its first president. Olympia was one of four cotton mills the firm designed and constructed in Columbia. The firm's innovations in mill design contributed to the rise of the textile industry in South Carolina and helped to secure their position as one of the most important textile mill designers in the nation. When Olympia Mill opened in 1899, it was widely recognized as "the largest cotton mill under one roof in the world." The mill is comprised of a massive four-story, red brick, rectangular shaped, and main mill building that is connected to an original one and two-story red brick power plant. Other buildings that are part of the mill complex include: a one-story brick power plant auxiliary building, a one-story storage building, and two small brick one-story gate houses. Surrounding the site is the historically related Granby Mill to the west and the Olympia Mill housing village to the east and south. The main building contains features of the Romanesque Revival style with a red brick exterior embellished with terra cotta detailing, large segmental arched window openings, and twin pyramidal roofed towers that rise above the flat roofline. Listed in the National Register February 2, 2005.

PALMETTO BUILDING

Constructed from 1912 to 1913 for the Palmetto National Bank, the Palmetto Building has an imposing façade of limestone and terra cotta, with an ornate copper cornice. An excellent example of an early twentieth-century skyscraper sheathed in Gothic Revival detail, the Palmetto Building is probably unique in its uses of a palmetto tree motif in Gothic detailing. The Palmetto Building was the tallest building in Columbia when constructed. The fifteen story building rises 215 feet. The Columbia firm of Wilson & Sompayrac assisted the architect, Julius Harder of New York. The cost of the building exclusive of land was $420,000. The building, which is U-shaped in plan, has decorative facades on the south and west only; the north and east sides are faced in brick. The cotton boll and leaf, corn and vines also appear in the decoration. Eight bays total along the street facades feature highly decorated Tudor arches with points terminating in palmetto trees which fill spandrel panels between second floor windows. Flanking two of the entrances are original light fixtures in medieval mode. The rectangular windows of the thirteenth and fourteenth floors have copper surrounds and spandrels and are set in terra cotta Tudor arches similar to those at the base. Piers composed of foliage and tree colonettes flank the bays. An ornate overhanging copper cornice and a stone parapet top the building. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1980.

PALMETTO COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY BUILDING

The Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Company Building is significant for its role in the growth of the textile industry in Columbia and the state. The vast industrial complex was built to facilitate the short-term storage of cotton bales in transit to textile mills. The complex also provided for the mechanical compression of these same bales to expedite their storage and transportation. It is one of only four surviving cotton compress facilities in the Southeast and one of the largest cotton warehouses in the state. The building is also significant as an excellent example of warehouse design and construction from the early twentieth century. Six major textile mills were built in Columbia between 1890 and 1905. The rapidly expanding industry demanded development of related industries and services, including railroads and warehouses. The growing demands of the industry prompted the organization of the Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Company about 1912. The company's shipping, receiving, and compressing shed appears to have been built at this time. In 1917, the company undertook the first section of the brick warehouse. Columbia architect James B. Urquhart provided plans for the 208 by 208 foot building. The warehouse has substantial brick exterior walls and firewalls defining four compartments on each of the four floors. Each compartment has an arched cargo door on the west elevation, with small, paired windows to either side. The northern section of the brick warehouse, which doubled the building's storage capacity, was built in 1923. By 1936, the company boasted a top capacity of 60,000 bales of cotton. Listed in the National Register October 17, 1985.

PRESTON C. LORICK

Built by Algernon Sidney Johnson before 1840, and remodeled in the late 1800s, the Preston C. Lorick House is significant as a handsome example of early Victorian architecture. Governor John Lawrence Manning owned the house during his term of office from 1852-1854. Manning is noted for his refusal to pardon white men convicted of slave murder and for his stately country house, Milford, nicknamed "Manning's Folly." Preston C. Lorick bought the house in April of 1877. Lorick planned and maintained a garden that was the object of public admiration. The house was originally two-stories with a gable roof, columned portico and French windows on the front and sides of first floor. In the late 1800s, the Lorick House was redone in the Victorian style. The portico was extended to a full porch encircling the front and sides. Fancy brackets were added under all eaves, as was gingerbread work at gable ends and triangular molding over the side and upper story windows. The porch has a gingerbread balustrade with turned columns featuring unusual patterned gingerbread tops. Original plants and trees (with magnolias and oak well over 100 years old) enhance the gardens to the front and west of the house. Listed in the National Register February 23, 1972.

RANDOLPH CEMETERY

Randolph Cemetery is an African American cemetery in Columbia established by the Randolph Cemetery Association in 1872 and expanded in 1899. Named for Benjamin Franklin Randolph (d. 1868), an African American member of the South Carolina State Senate who was assassinated during Reconstruction, the cemetery reflects the political turmoil of the period when it was established. It is the final resting place of eight other African American leaders who served in the South Carolina Senate or House of Representatives during the era and contains the graves of numerous other leaders of Columbia's late nineteenth and early twentieth-century African American

community. Randolph Cemetery is also a fine example of a late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century vernacular cemetery, for its markers and landscape illustrate the burial customs of Columbia's African American community during this period. Grave marker types and materials are varied. Manufactured grave markers include aluminum mortuary markers, bronze, or stone tablets, granite or marble obelisks, brick crypts, granite headstones and footstones, ledgers, and tabletop stones. Homemade grave markers include such elements as concrete blocks, ceramic bathroom tiles, piles of bricks, and concrete tablets crudely inscribed or marked with marking pens or stick-on mailbox letters. Many graves are within enclosures such as low brick walls, wrought iron fences, short white picket fences, or white metal garden fences. Some grave markers have been lost to vandalism or neglect. Listed in the National Register January 20, 1995.

RICHLAND COTTON MILL

(Whaley's Mill) The Richland Cotton Mill was the first mill in Columbia constructed under the direction of the prominent mill architect and engineer W. B. Smith Whaley. The original rectangular brick mill building, essentially unaltered since its construction, sits on nearly four acres bordered by Catawba, Main, Whaley and Assembly Streets, where it was completed on October 1, 1895. This mill signifies the focus of the Columbia community and its development as a cotton textile center in the late nineteenth century. Locally generated design and capital set this mill apart from the majority of local cotton textile enterprises of the period, which were developed through northern interests. Both architectural design and engineering expertise combined to create an efficient focal point of industrial development in late nineteenth-century Columbia. A single stair tower, centering on the north façade, rising seven stories, dominates the four-story structure. The top story features a circular vent flanked by two arched vents. Immediate additions to the rectangular building included an engine room, a boiler room, and a machine shop, all to the southeast of the main building and repeating the common bond brick pattern and regular fenestration. A round chimney, crowned by corbelling and encircling arching in the brickwork was built adjacent to the boiler room. Listed in the National Register November 10, 1983.

RICHLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Richland Presbyterian Church is significant as a rare virtually unaltered example of the nineteenth-century rural, vernacular church. Its congregation was probably the first organized Presbyterian church in lower Richland County, having its roots in a mission Sunday School established there in 1873. This church was not constructed until 1883, when people of the community with both Lutheran and Presbyterian backgrounds joined together to erect a building on land purchased from the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Reverend John L. Girardeau, Presbyterian theologian, dedicated it with eleven members in May 1884. The building remained in use until 1922, when a new brick church in the town of Eastover was completed and occupied. The effort toward relocation had begun in 1919, when the congregation decided that more people could be served if a move to the nearby town was undertaken. The meetinghouse form building's primary feature is an octagonal entrance tower on its façade. The tower has a Gothic-arched portal in its forward facet, with single windows in flanking facets. Louvered vents are located in the upper stage of the tower. An octagonal hipped roof with flared eaves rises to a metal finial at the top of the tower. The Spartan interior of the church has original plaster walls and board-and-batten ceiling. An iron fence surrounds the adjacent cemetery. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

SAINT THOMAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church is significant for its association with the mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the black population of lower Richland County following the Civil War. Architecturally it is significant as an unusually intact late nineteenth-century vernacular church building featuring influences of the Gothic Revival style. The interior is particularly noteworthy. Constructed in 1892-1983, St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church is a simple, one-story, frame church building displaying elements of the Gothic Revival style. Despite minor alterations, the church retains the ability to convey its historical and architectural significance. The façade features a one-bay, gable-roofed porch supported by wooden posts. The rear elevation features a large tripartite lancet window flanked by smaller single lancet windows. The interior of the church features a ceiling with exposed beams and trusses and beaded-board wainscoting. The nominated acreage, which is located in an undeveloped area in the Sandhills, also contains the associated cemetery, site of St. Thomas' Mission School, and a modern concrete parish house. Listed in the National Register March 27, 1986.

SIDNEY PARK COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sidney Park Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly Sidney Park Colored Methodist Episcopal Church) was established in 1886. It is an important part of the African American experience in Columbia as well as an example of late Gothic Revival church architecture. The founding members of the church were originally members of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. When a disagreement occurred within Bethel A.M.E in the 1880s, six hundred members left to form Sidney Park. They began holding services at Stenhouse Hall, now known as Oliver Gospel Mission. In November of 1886, the group incorporated as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church denomination and began looking for a new place of worship. With free labor and materials provided by the congregation, a wood frame church was completed in 1889 at the corner of Assembly and Blanding Streets. This building burnt ca. 1890-1892. The present church, of the same design, was built in 1893 of brick construction. Sidney Park has the only set of octagonal towers in Columbia. The tower to the east is topped by an octagonal steeple; the tower to the west has an octagonal steeple with has a circular cap covering and accentuating its point. These and other Gothic influences such as the lancet windows and pointed arches throughout, the walls buttresses, and the heavy timber truss system found in the sanctuary, help illustrate the building's architectural significance. The congregation has a long history of involvement with civil rights activity and connection with the NAACP, whose current offices are housed in the former parsonage of the church. Listed in the National Register October 24, 1996.

SILOAM SCHOOL

Built ca. 1936 as a rural African American school, Siloam School is significant as a property associated with the general development of South Carolina public education for African Americans from ca. 1895 to 1954. It is an example of the type of rural school building approved by the State Board of Education in the early- to mid-twentieth century built to provide "separate but equal" facilities for white and black schoolchildren. It is a one-story, two-room building standing on brick piers and clad in shiplap weatherboard. The gable end building has a metal roof and has two interior brick flues. It has a recessed porch supported by square wooden posts. The school has a small one-story addition on the southern elevation. The school was built on land owned by John P.

Prince, who sold the one-acre lot to Richland County School District 7 in 1920. The present building, constructed with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA), was built to replace a previous school nearby called Beulah School. It operated as a school until 1956, when it closed and was acquired by Siloam Baptist Church, which now maintains it. Listed in the National Register April 15, 1996.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S MANSION

Militarily, educationally, and politically significant, the South Carolina Governor's Mansion has played an integral part in the state's history since its construction in 1855. The white stucco building with a flat roofline and low parapet was originally built as the officer's quarters for Arsenal Academy, one of two South Carolina military schools. The academy was forced to close because of the Civil War. The mansion was the only main building of the Arsenal Academy complex to survive when most of the city of Columbia burned down in 1865. In 1868, the spacious house was designated the executive mansion of South Carolina. Most all South Carolina governors since 1868 have resided in the mansion with the exception of two that occupied their own homes within the city of Columbia. A number of national dignitaries, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt, have been guests at the mansion. The mansion's simple architectural style possesses great integrity and the extensive gardens are fine examples of landscape architecture. Much of the landscaping improvement and the addition of the walled, brick-paved courtyard was done during the term of Governor Donald Russell (1963-65). Listed in the National Register June 5, 1970.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ARMORY

The South Carolina State Armory is significant in the development of the National Guard in South Carolina. The Armory also exemplifies a new architectural style that arose with the federalization of the National Guard. South Carolina's armory was one of the first armories to break away from the medieval crenellated model and provided a new solution, which embodied the new spirit and attitudes of the National Guard. Built in 1905 according to plans by the Columbia architectural firm, Edwards & Walter, the Armory served as headquarters for the 118th Infantry and medical detachment. The building also housed the 263rd Coast Artillery. The building was used from the time of its construction until 1964 when the South Carolina National Guard moved into a new building. It is a three-story brick commercial block style building with a main façade divided into three vertical bays. The façade is made of red brick in a seven-to-one American bond pattern variation which features on every eight row alternating headers and stretchers. The remaining three facades are of red brick in a running bond pattern. Listed in the National Register February 5, 1999.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL, MILLS BUILDING

(South Carolina Lunatic Asylum) Designed by native South Carolina architect Robert Mills, the ca. 1827 South Carolina State Hospital Mills Building is considered to be an example of Mills at his best, distinctive in its boldness of conception, its inventive quality, its simplicity and power. It is a structure of national importance in the architectural development of America. It is also the oldest structure in the United States continuously used as a mental hospital. Early additions to the Classical Revival style building (in 1838 and 1842) are associated with Samuel Sloan, another architect of

national reputation. The fact that the talents of both men are preserved in one building is unique. Mills was a great exponent of the classic tradition, particularly the Greek Revival, while Sloan was more eclectic. Sloan exhibited his talents in the State Hospital Mills Building in such a way that the structure appears to be the work of one man. Mills' architecture is characterized by his capable and unerring, but sometimes unorthodox, treatment of classic motifs. His use of the high basement and porticos, supported by arcades, his great interest in fire-resistant construction, and his frequent use of round-headed single windows and of flat-headed triple windows are exemplified in the State Hospital. The hospital was among the first authorized, and the third completed, mental hospitals in America built with public funds. The State Hospital design reflects reforms that were far ahead of its day. Fireproofing of the building was also uncommon and an area in which Mills was a leader. The State Hospital continues an existence of beauty and usefulness: an enduring monument to the dedication of the founders and to the master architect, Robert Mills. Listed in the National Register June 5, 1970; Designated a National Historic Landmark November 7, 1973.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATEHOUSE

An example of Neo-Classical architecture, the South Carolina Statehouse is a three-story, domed edifice of granite, marble, brick, and iron. Vienna-born architect John Niernsee began the structure in 1851, but the Civil War and post-war poverty slowed progress on the building. For unknown reasons, the building was spared in General W. T. Sherman's 1865 burning of Columbia, though the structure did suffer damage from shelling and burning of the nearby old statehouse. Following the Civil War, between 1869 and 1874, the only state legislature in American history with an African American majority sat here. In 1876, the Democrats, lead by Wade Hampton conducted the "Red Shirt" campaign against Daniel H. Chamberlain and the Republicans. Both sides claimed victory and two speakers and two Houses began conducting deliberations in the same hall. On April 10, 1877, fulfilling part of the compromise that had allowed his inauguration, President Rutherford B. Hayes withdrew Federal troops. The following day Hampton and his supporters assumed full control of state government. From 1888 to 1891, Niernsee's son, Frank McHenry Niernsee, served as architect and much of the interior work was completed. In 1900 Frank Milburn served briefly as architect, but was replaced in 1905 by Charles Coker Wilson who finally finished the exterior in 1907. Listed in the National Register June 5, 1970; Designated a National Historic Landmark May 11, 1976.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

The Southern Cotton Oil Company is significant for its associations with the development of the cottonseed and cotton oil industry in South Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The cotton oil industry had its origins in Columbia. Though most cotton planters considered cottonseed worthless, opinion changed when it was discovered that cottonseed oil and cotton oil were useful and even profitable products. Columbia boasted two of the largest cotton oil mills in the United States in 1891, one being the Southern Cotton Oil Company complex. The mill normally operated from September to June and employed as many as 75 men ca. 1900. The complex consists of seven industrial buildings; the Seed House, Linter Room, Press Room, Machine Shop, Oil House, Cotton Storage Room, and Storage Shed. The original components of the complex were built in 1887. The Machine Room, Seed House, and Storage Shed were later additions, built in ca. 1904, ca. 1913, and ca. 1919, respectively. Five of the buildings are constructed of brick and the other two are constructed of galvanized sheet metal. The complex is

situated in a neighborhood that consists of a large number of industrial and commercial buildings whose transportation needs were historically met by the nearby railroad. Listed in the National Register July 25, 1996. The Southern Cotton Oil Company structures are no longer extant.

SOUTHWEST BOUNDARY DIKE

The Southwest Boundary Dike is significant for its ability to yield information about settlement patterns in the region. Beginning in 1730, small farmers moved into the backcountry of South Carolina to find fertile farmland and to create "buffer zones" between the backcountry and the heavy coastal settlement centered around the city of Charleston. After the end of the Cherokee War in 1761 and the establishment of the state capital at Columbia in 1786, wealthy planters moved into the Congaree River valley to introduce the plantation system to the region. Settlers built dikes in an effort to control the periodic flooding of the Congaree River and utilize the fertile swampland on its border to grow crops. The cost of building and maintaining large earthen dike systems using slave labor in the disease-ridden swamp discouraged the efforts of most landowners. This led to the decline of large-scale farming in the area. The dike is a 3-to-4-foot high earthen dike running northwest to southeast for approximately 650 feet, interrupted by a gut of water, and continuing for approximately 1300 to 1400 feet. The structure is covered with mature hardwood trees and other vegetation. Listed in the National Register November 25, 1996.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Built in 1906, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church is primarily significant as an excellent example of Gothic Revival church architecture designed by a major regional architect. St. Peter's is also significant as one of the most important Catholic churches in South Carolina, established in 1821, and considered the "mother church" of many congregations in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. It was designed by Frank Pierce Milburn, one of the most significant and prolific architects working in the South from the 1880s to the 1920s. Milburn, a Kentucky native, practiced throughout the Southeast, most notably in North and South Carolina. His work includes several railroad stations, several buildings at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and extensive enlargements of the South Carolina State House and the Florida State Capitol. Other notable Milburn buildings in Columbia include Union Station, the South Carolina State Dispensary Office Building, and the Columbia City Hall and Opera House (demolished). The church is constructed of locally selected dark red brick, trimmed with Bedford stone and dull glazed white terra cotta. The roof is Buckingham slate while the main doors are of cathedral oak. A cemetery dating from ca. 1840 is at the rear of the church. Listed in the National Register September 28, 1989.

ST. PHILLIP SCHOOL

St. Phillip School was built in 1938 as a rural African American school. It is significant as a property associated with the general development of South Carolina public education for blacks from ca. 1895 to 1954, and as an example of type of rural school building approved by the State Board of Education in the early- to mid-twentieth -century to provide "separate but equal" facilities for white and black schoolchildren. It is a one-story, three room school clad in shiplap weatherboard and standing on brick piers. The building has a standing seam metal roof and three brick flues. Two flanking wings each contain a small room and an entrance protected by an extended porch roof supported by brick pillars. The school takes its name from St. Phillip African

Methodist Episcopal Church, which stands directly across McCords Ferry Road from the school. The first school building was constructed next to St. Phillip Church in 1915 and stood until 1929. The present building was built shortly after Richland County School District 9 purchased the four-acre lot. By 1939, St. Phillip School was a three-teacher school valued at $4,500. The school closed in 1959. Listed in the National Register April 15, 1996.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA BUILDING

(Old United States Post Office) Significant in the area of communications, the Supreme Court of South Carolina Building served as main postal unit in Columbia from September 1921 to June 1966, when operations were moved to a new building. Acquired by the State of South Carolina for use as the Supreme Court of South Carolina Building, it is a significant example of preservation through adaptive reuse. Architects Gill and Wilkins of Florence and interior designer Andrew V. Kerns of Columbia admirably achieved adaptation of the building. Its location on the block adjacent to the State House enhances the complex of governmental buildings that includes and surrounds the South Carolina State House. Foundations for the Neo-Classical style building were laid in 1917. With the start of World War I, materials allotted for the post office were reallocated for building Camp Jackson (now Fort Jackson). Construction, resumed after the war, was completed September 30, 1921. Listed in the National Register October 18, 1972.

SYLVAN BUILDING

(Central National Bank) Built in Second Empire design, the Sylvan Building features a mansard roof covered with slate. The Sylvan Building is architecturally significant as one of the few undamaged examples of this type and period architecture in Columbia. Because of its rarity of type within the area, it is of extreme importance in local architectural history, perhaps the most important building on Main Street. The building is attributed to nationally renowned architect, Samuel Sloan. The building has brick bearing walls, brick relieving arches, and wood floors supported by wood joists. It is three floors with a full basement. Other features include corner quoins on pavilions, a central pavilion with a hooded dormer of double windows, a variety of segmented dormers, pedimented dormers, and windows with arched dripstone with keystone or rectangular dripstone with keystone. Built as the Central National Bank, it survived the panic of 1871 and was absorbed by the Loan and Exchange Bank organized in 1886 under state charter. It has been used since 1906 as a jewelry store. Listed in the National Register March 23, 1972.

TAYLOR HOUSE

(Former Columbia Museum of Art) The Taylor House, Columbia's only remaining turn-of-the-century mansion, is associated with the Taylor family whose plantation was selected as the site of the new state capital in the 1790s. In 1908, Thomas Taylor, Jr. hired the Boston architectural firm of Andrews, Jaques, and Rantoul to design the Neo-Classical style house. Taylor played a prominent role in the development of early twentieth-century Columbia serving as president of Taylor Manufacturing Company, vice president and secretary of Carolina Glass Company, and the second vice president of Palmetto National Bank and Trust Company. Andrews, Jaques, and Rantoul were known for their additions to the Massachusetts State House, the County Courthouse at Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Connecticut School for the Blind at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1950, the Columbia Museum of Art converted the house for use as a museum, altering and

enlarging the building by adding three wings. The original portion of the house is a large two-story brick residence with a full basement and attic. All brick is executed in Flemish bond. L-shaped in plan, it features a projecting portico supported by large fluted Corinthian columns of limestone. Originally, the site included a grass terrace, stables, and stable yard. The stables are joined to the main house by the Science Museum wing. Listed in the National Register July 6, 1982.

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON BOYHOOD HOME

Built in 1872, in the then popular "Cottage Style" and bearing the theme of a modified Tuscan villa of unquestionable Andrew Jackson Downing inspiration, the Thomas Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home is one of the best examples of Italianate "Cottage Architecture" in South Carolina. Remaining virtually as built, the home where Woodrow Wilson spend part of his boyhood today provides a glimpse into the world of the 1870s which influenced the boy who became the twenty-eighth President of the United States. The home was built by the Reverend Joseph Ruggles Wilson, professor at the Columbia Theological Seminary from 1870 to 1874, minister of the First Presbyterian Church from 1871 to 1873 and father of Thomas Woodrow Wilson. The family occupied the house until 1875 when the Wilson's moved from South Carolina. Restored by Historic Columbia Foundation, the house contains gaslights of the period, 1870s oak graining, and original iron mantels painted to resemble marble. The lawn, which is surrounded by a picket fence, contains tea olives, magnolias and dogwoods planted by the Wilson's. Listed in the National Register February 23, 1972.

TOWN THEATRE

The Columbia Town Theatre, one of the first community theatres in the United States, has made significant contributions to the arts, drama, and education in South Carolina. The building was the first community theatre in the South to be designed and built specifically for use as a theatre. From its inception in 1919, Town Theatre has been one of the most ambitious and innovative community theatres in the country. Early in 1919, a group of citizens under the guidance of Daniel A. Reed formed the Columbia Stage Society. During their first season, performances were given on rented stages, but by the second season, the group had purchased and remodeled a house at 1012 Sumter Street for their use. Plans to build their own theatre were finally realized in 1924 when the present building, financed entirely by public subscription, was completed. Chicago architect, Harry Jenkins and the main body of the building was planned and constructed by Arthur W. Hamby of Columbia designed the façade. Built of brick set in American bond, the façade is symmetrical and is dominated by a two-story glazed central arch, outlined by decorative brickwork. The design of the façade reflects the trend towards rounded forms and low relief design popular in the art deco movement. A small workshop annex constructed also of brick was built to the rear of the theatre in the 1950s. Listed in the National Register October 9, 1974.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Trinity Episcopal Church's chief significance is architectural. It was designed ca. 1840 by Edward Brickell White, who also designed the steeple of St. Philip's Church and Grace Church in Charleston. Modeled after York Minster Cathedral in England, the church is an example of English Gothic Revival style with a cruciform shape, two ornate front towers, arched oak doors, and four-shouldered buttresses. It is one of the earliest examples of ecclesiastical Gothic architecture in the

South. Most of its stained glass windows were imported from Munich ca. 1860 and Hiram Powers designed its marble baptismal font. Founded in 1812, the first frame church building was completed in 1814. Present building was begun in 1845, finished in present form 1894. Towers and nave constructed first; transepts added and chancel extended 1861-62 under White's direction. The church escaped burning in 1865 by General W. T. Sherman, who was a Roman Catholic, by the removal of its "Episcopal" signs, and the placing of papier-mâché crosses on the edges of its roof. Buried in its adjacent historic graveyard are five South Carolina governors, two Revolutionary War officers, three Confederate generals, the poet Henry Timrod, the three Wade Hamptons, surveyor John Gabriel Guignard, and Dr. Thomas Cooper. Listed in the National Register February 24, 1971.

UNION STATION

(Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Southern Railway Station) Designed by Frank P. Milburn, a prominent Southeastern architect, the ca. 1902 Union Station is an excellent example of turn of the century eclectic architecture. Inspired by English Manor House designs of the sixteenth century, the stepped gables, the combination of brick and stone, and the towering chimneys place the building within the mainstream of Jacobethan Revival architecture in America. Milburn's specialty was large public buildings. He also designed railway stations for New Orleans, Atlanta, Savannah, and Knoxville. Milburn's architectural credo was the progressive cry of his day – to erect "artistic as well as durable buildings." He insisted upon using only materials of the highest quality and accepted only the finest workmanship. The attention given to decorative details in Union Station, such as the carved wooden brackets, the oriental inspired ironwork, and the acanthus capitals, displays Milburn's emphasis on quality of design and materials. Without sacrificing design or proportion, Milburn created a functional structure for railroad travel at the beginning of the twentieth century. The building was open to the public on January 14, 1902. Listed in the National Register June 19, 1973.

UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

The University Neighborhood Historic District is a historically significant residential district. As an example of an urban neighborhood that assumed its present appearance between ca. 1885 and ca. 1950, it is significant as a reflection of the process of community planning and development in Columbia. With its range of architectural styles, often exhibiting the work of regionally and locally prominent architects, it is significant as an example of an architecturally distinctive neighborhood that continues to convey its early twentieth-century historic and aesthetic character. The streets of the district are broad and set in a grid pattern, reflecting its development within the original layout of the city of Columbia on a two-mile square grid. The original neighborhood was reduced in size beginning in the 1960s with the eastward expansion of the University of South Carolina campus. The University Neighborhood contains 160 contributing buildings, inclusive of seven contributing outbuildings, and thirteen non-contributing buildings. The neighborhood's residences are both single- and multi-family buildings, with at least thirteen apartment complexes and fourteen duplexes located throughout the neighborhood. Architectural styles and influences include the Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Four-Square, and Craftsman/Bungalow. Most of the properties consist of two-story wood-framed buildings with brick veneer, clapboard siding, or wood shingles. Porches are common and include entry, full-width, wrap-around, and inset forms. Listed in the National Register October 13, 2004.

US COURTHOUSE

The United States Courthouse was designed in 1936 by Harold Tatum, a graduate of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania and one of the few trained architects to practice in Columbia during the 1930s. The Court House is a notable example of classic Renaissance Revival architecture. The structure is also significant for its use of poured monolithic concrete as a major building material. Although poured monolithic concrete is often used for buildings with plain linear designs, it is unusual for this method of construction to be used on structures with the kind of intricate detailing that characterizes the Renaissance Revival style. The Court House was built to house the United States District Court of Eastern South Carolina, the offices of the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice, and the United States District Attorney. The structure features a rusticated ground level, rusticated quoins, smooth walls, and trabeated fenestration accented with pediments of various types. The central bay is detailed with Ionic fluted pilasters that support an entablature and plain pediment. The building consists of a full basement, three full floors, and partial fourth and fifth floors. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

W.B. SMITH WHALEY HOUSE

(Dunbar Funeral Home) The Dunbar Funeral Home is significant for its Queen Anne architecture and its association with W.B. Smith Whaley, an important figure in Columbia's development. It was designed and constructed in 1892-1893 by W.B. Smith Whaley as his private residence. Whaley, in conjunction with architect Gadsden E. Shand specialized in the design, engineering, and building of cotton mills as well as in the construction of residences. His firm was responsible for the design and construction of Olympia, Granby, and Richland cotton mills. Whaley was also president of the Columbia Electric Street Railway and Mill Stable Company. The house was used as a residence until 1924 when it became Dunbar Funeral Home. The house is a unique example of high Queen Anne style architecture in Columbia. Its stylistic form and detail with its corner turret, irregular plan, and variety of wall texture (shingles and horizontal boards) distinguish it as the only structure of this type in Columbia. The house also features a large front gable with a tripartite window and a long curving front porch that has been enclosed. Other alterations to the property consist of the addition of a Porte cochere and a brick outbuilding. The interior remains largely unaltered and features original mantels and hardware. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

WALLACE-MCGEE HOUSE

Probably the best example of the International Style in Columbia, the Wallace-McGee House was constructed in 1937. Edward D. Stone that appeared in Collier's Magazine on March 28, 1936 based the design for the house on plans. Charles A. Wallace, the original owner, purchased these plans for three dollars and W.G. Lyles supervised the construction that was carried out by Wessinger and Stork. The house was sold to Glenn McGee, an architect, and interior designer, in 1968. The house features characteristics of the International style: white stuccoed unornamented exterior, large areas of glass, a flat roof and a steel and reinforced concrete structural system. The front façade features a two-car garage topped by as sun deck. A stuccoed wall added to the property in 1973 encloses an entrance court on the right. On the rear façade are rows of windows and doors on both stories. All interior rooms are unornamented and painted white. A cellar houses heating equipment and is used for storage. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

WARDLAW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

(Wardlaw Middle School) Begun in December of 1926 and completed in September of 1927, Wardlaw's significance lies in the fact that it was the first junior high school building in the state. In addition, its design by J. B. Urquhart is a good example of a 1920's collegiate Gothic building. Large magnolias accent the grounds, formerly a farm that was a part of a plantation. Built during the superintendent ship of Dr. William Harvey Hand, construction cost of the school was $220,000. The school was named for Dr. Patterson Wardlaw, one of the foremost educators of the South, at the time, a member of the faculty of the University of South Carolina. Before Wardlaw was built, schools in South Carolina were organized into elementary schools, grades 1-7, and high schools, grades 8-11. It is a three-story brick structure built in a rectangular plan with a central courtyard. The entrance is accented by a pointed arch and Gothic window tracery above the doors. The flanking buttresses are infilled with an engraved panel bearing the name of the school, nine-over-nine double-hung windows, and a blind arcade with diapering brickwork at the terminus. The remainder of the façade is highlighted by a cast stone belt course and a series of decorative stone panels beneath the three unit groupings of windows on the third floor. Projecting one-story porches serve as ground floor entrances around the building. Listed in the National Register September 13, 1984.

WASHINGTON STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Washington Street United Methodist Church is one of Columbia's four most historic churches. Organized in 1803, the congregation built a frame church that was the first house of worship in Columbia. A brick structure built in 1830s burned in 1865. According to legend, the church was destroyed by Union soldiers looking for First Baptist Church, site of the first meeting of South Carolina secession convention, and were directed here by a Baptist sexton. The present church that was erected with funds collected throughout the nation replaced a small chapel built of brick salvaged from ruins. Completed in 1872, the Washington Street Church is a red brick Victorian Gothic church with double-shouldered buttresses and a large arched center entrance with double doors flanked by similar arched entrances. The church features a fully developed tower with a steeple on the left side of the front façade with matching lines extending to the roofline on the right. Both towers are topped with four pinnacles with unusual crown-shaped ornaments, giving the appearance of Islamic influence. Stained glass windows depict life of Christ without using human figures. Listed in the National Register December 18, 1970.

WAVERLY HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Waverly Historic District is significant as Columbia's first suburb. The historic core of the Waverly neighborhood was originally an early subdivision of an antebellum plantation by the same name located on the outskirts of Columbia. By the early twentieth century, it had evolved into a community of African American artisans, professionals and social reformers, many of whom made significant contributions to the social and political advancement of African Americans in Columbia and South Carolina. Originally a predominantly white neighborhood, Waverly's development illustrates important patterns in the shift from biracial coexistence in the late nineteenth century to the practice of strict racial segregation common to early twentieth-century urban centers. Waverly's public institutions and other historic resources are also significant for their associations with individuals who played an active role in the Civil Rights Movement. The Waverly Historic

District has a high concentration of vernacular residential, academic, and religious buildings reflecting a range of architectural characteristics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Representative styles and forms include Queen Anne, Four-Square, Craftsman, Bungalow, Shotgun, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical. The majority of the 192 properties in the neighborhood, 137 of which are contributing, were built between ca. 1898 and ca. 1925. Listed in the National Register December 21, 1989.

WEST GERVAIS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The West Gervais Street Historic District, located along sections of West Gervais Street, Park Street, Lady Street, Lincoln Street, and Gadsden Street, is a collection of fifty-seven commercial, warehouse, and light industrial properties which represents the largest intact group of older business property within South Carolina's capital city. The forty-one contributing properties in the district date from ca. 1846 to the 1930s. The number of properties within the district that retain their individual historic or architectural integrity imbues the district itself with an unusually strong integrity of setting and character. The buildings are of small scale, one to three stories, with all facades subdivided by stories and bays. They are uniformly of brick construction. The beginnings of development in the area came with the evolution of Gervais Street into the city's principal western artery following the 1827 construction of the Congaree River Bridge and establishment ca. 1846 of the South Carolina Railroad Depot. Subsequent rail lines also centered on Gervais Street until the construction ca. 1902 of Union Station making Gervais Street the state's chief rail transportation nexus. The area also contained the city's gas works built ca. 1869, the first electric light plant built ca. 1891, and the street railway company barn built ca. 1886. The eighteen buildings constructed between 1900 and 1915 visually reflect the district's part in Columbia's growth as a major center for transportation and trade during that period. Listed in the National Register April 27, 1983.

WOODLANDS

Woodlands is historically significant for its association with the Hampton family, in particular Harry R.E. Hampton (1897-1980), a leading journalist and conservationist in the state; it is architecturally significant as an outstanding and well-preserved example of Folk Victorian domestic architecture. Woodlands is a cross-gable roofed, two-story farmhouse built in 1896 by Frank Hampton, Jr. (1856-1926), the great-grandson of Wade Hampton I, who at the time of his death in 1835 was one of the wealthiest men in the country. The house was a gift to Frank Hampton's new bride Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales. Gertrude was the sister of N.G., Ambrose E., and William E. Gonzales, who in 1891 founded The State, South Carolina's largest and most influential newspaper. After the death of Frank Hampton, Jr. in 1926, Woodlands fell to his second son, Harry R.E. Hampton, who lived at Woodlands until his death in 1980. Harry Hampton held several positions within the family newspaper, and was a strong advocate for environmental issues. He was a pioneer in advocating the protection of natural resources against development and pollution. The wood frame house features both classical and Victorian ornamentation. The most prominent architectural features that make Woodlands distinctive, the grand two-tiered porch, large double-hung sash windows, and decorative interior woodwork, all remain particularly intact. The historic detached kitchen (1896) is situated in its original location to the rear of the house. Listed in the National Register February 1, 2006.

WOODROW MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Bishop's Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1907-1908 as the Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church. The church was built under the aegis of Columbia's First Presbyterian Church as a memorial to Dr. James Woodrow (1828-1907), an important figure in Columbia's religious and educational life. Woodrow was a professor at the Columbia (Presbyterian) Theological Seminary whose stand in favor of teaching evolution at the seminary caused a major upheaval in the Presbyterian Church of the United States in the 1880s. Debates before state synods resulted in a request for his resignation as a professor of natural sciences. In 1886 after his refusal to resign, the denomination's General Assembly voted to dismiss him. Following the loss of this teaching position, Woodrow became President of the Central National Bank of Columbia until 1891 when he was appointed President of South Carolina College (later University of South Carolina). Woodrow Memorial Church served as a Presbyterian congregation until about 1924. In 1929, due to the growing African American population in the Waverly section of Columbia, the church became the Salters Memorial A.M.E. Church and in 1943 the name was changed to Bishop's Memorial A.M.E. Church. Architecturally significant, the church is a well-built early twentieth-century brick structure notable for the refined proportions of its interior detailing, and its exterior entablature and apsidal end. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

WORLD WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING

The World War Memorial Building, built in 1935 in Columbia, is significant as an example of early twentieth-century Classical Revival architecture. The building has the distinction of being designed by the prominent local architectural firm, Lafaye and Lafaye. This Classical Revival memorial was built to honor the men and women who served in World War I and maintains the architectural integrity of its original construction. The memorial was first proposed by Governor Richard Manning and approved by the General Assembly in 1919. The Assembly appropriated $100,000 towards its construction, which was later withdrawn due to the Depression economy. From 1919 to 1935 the War Memorial Commission raised building funds primarily through private subscriptions. In 1934, the state received $33,200 in a grant from the Pubic Works Administration, and in 1935, construction began without the funds originally appropriated by the state. The Memorial Building portrays a sense of strength and fortitude with its solid limestone construction and massive temple form columned façade. The carved detail of medallions, laurel, and memorial inscriptions remain in complete integrity. Listed in the National Register May 26, 1995.

ZIMMERMAN HOUSE

The Zimmerman House and School are significant for their associations with the Female Academy operated in Columbia by Charles and Hannah Zimmerman between 1848 and 1870. The Zimmerman's were German immigrants and apparently built both structures around 1848. Both structures are also significant as examples of well-proportioned Greek Revival design. The house is situated at a right angle to the street and faces north. The side, street, façade consists of a one and one-half section and a one-story wing. The front, or north, façade features a central entrance sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by two paneled wooden square columns. The entrance features a transom and sidelights and flanking pilasters. The house also features a boxed cornice and a gable roof covered by slate. Following the Seibels' family purchase of the house in 1946, the structure was both altered and enlarged. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.

ZIMMERMAN SCHOOL

The Zimmerman House and School are significant for their associations with the Female Academy operated in Columbia by Charles and Hannah Zimmerman between 1848 and 1870. The Zimmerman's were German immigrants and apparently built both structures around 1848. Both structures are also significant as examples of well-proportioned Greek Revival design. The Zimmerman School is located directly north of the Zimmerman House. Its main façade faces south, toward the Zimmerman house. The school is a small one-story clapboard building with a gable roof situated at a right angle to the street. The entrance door is situated at the eastern (right) end of the south façade and features a fanlight and sidelights. A slightly projecting wing is located at the very eastern end. Charles and Hannah Zimmerman opened the Zimmerman Female Institute at this site in 1848. Woman at the school took courses in reading, orthography, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, philosophy, music, English, Latin, French, German and other subjects. After Dr. Zimmerman's death in 1867, Hannah continued to run the school as "Mrs. Zimmerman's Female Institution" until her death in 1870. Listed in the National Register March 2, 1979.