



Appendix I

Cultural Resource Report and Coordination

From: [Section106](#)
To: [Jurgelski, Bill M.](#)
Subject: RE: P029503 - Clements Ferry Road Intersection Berkeley County SC CR Report
Date: Wednesday, February 07, 2018 11:12:37 AM

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

Mr. Jurgelski,

Thank you for contacting the Muscogee (Creek) Nation concerning a Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project in Berkeley County, South Carolina. This project is located within our historic area of interest and is of importance to us. After reviewing the material provided, it has been determined that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation has no objections to the proposed project. Please consider this letter as our concurrence to your request and findings of **no historic or traditional cultural properties affected**. However, should cultural material (i.e. pottery sherds, bricks, historic ceramics, glass, projectile points, debitage, etc.) or human remains be encountered during ground disturbance, construction or demolition, we request to be notified. Also, if there are any additional updates, we ask to be informed of these. Should further information or comment be needed, please do not hesitate to contact me at (918) 732-7852 or by email at lwendt@mcn-nsn.gov.

Regards,

LeeAnne Wendt

LeeAnne Wendt, M.A., RPA
Historic and Cultural Preservation Department, Tribal Archaeologist
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580 / Okmulgee, OK 74447
T 918.732.7852
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lwendt@MCN-nsn.gov
<http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov/>

From: Jurgelski, Bill M. [mailto:JurgelskWM@scdot.org]
Sent: Friday, January 05, 2018 8:44 AM
To: Section106
Subject: P029503 - Clements Ferry Road Intersection Berkeley County SC CR Report

LeeAnne,

In a few moments I will be sending you via WeTransfer a cultural resources survey report and signed transmittal letter for a Phase 1 cultural resources survey of areas potentially affected by proposed improvements to Clements Ferry Road in Berkeley County, S.C. You were listed as a recipient for this report when it was originally sent out for review in May of last year, but I don't think I transmitted it to you at that time as I hadn't yet established contact to confirm your e-mail address, etc. My apologies for the late delivery. If you have any questions or comments please let me know.

Thanks,

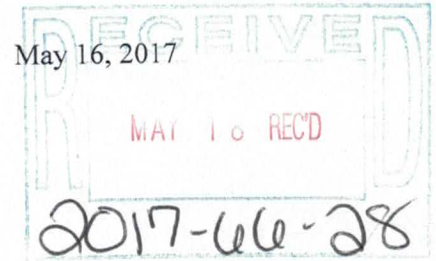
-Bill

Bill Jurgelski
SCDOT Staff Archaeologist
955 Park Street
Columbia, SC 29202
803.737.1448



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

OK
5/26/17
HO



Dr. Adrienne Daggett
Transportation Review Coordinator
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905

RE: Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina – Addendum Report.

Dear Dr. Daggett:

Please find enclosed one copy of the above-referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for proposed improvements to Clements Ferry Road, in **Berkeley County**, South Carolina.

The enclosed report comprises an addendum to an earlier report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina (Fletcher et al. 2012)*, and includes the results of architectural and archaeological survey work necessitated by design changes in the Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project that occurred after the original report was completed. The original survey did not cover streets that intersect with Clements Ferry Road within the area that will be widened. The survey described in the enclosed report covered portions of 14 of those intersecting streets. The survey also covered the approximately two acre Reflectance Parcel, located to the east of the intersection of Clements Ferry Road and Reflectance Drive.

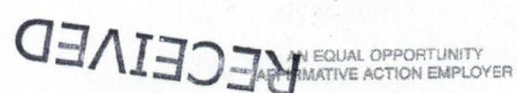
The archaeological survey universe for the current project extended 168 meters (550 feet) up each of the fourteen side streets, as measured from the centerline of Clements Ferry Road, and 18 meters from the centerline of each side street. On the two acre Reflectance Parcel shovel tests were excavated at 30 meter intervals on transects spaced 30 meters apart. The survey universe for architectural resources extended 300 feet to either side of the intersecting side streets within the project area.

The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of three historic (19th - 20th century) sites, one historic (18 – 19th century) site with a small scatter of non-diagnostic Pre-Contact ceramics, and one isolated find consisting of a non-diagnostic Pre-Contact sherd and a small quantity of oyster shell. All of the sites and the isolated find are recommended as **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The architectural survey resulted in the documentation of two new resources, a c. 1930 dwelling, and a church that was constructed in 1969. Both of these architectural resources are recommended as **not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

JUN 7 2017



This information is being provided in support of a United States Army Corps of Engineers permit application. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,

Bill Jurgelski

Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

WMJ:wmj

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report; survey forms

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

Signed: *Wenonah G. Haire, P2* Date: *5/31/17*

ec: LeeAnne Wendt, Musogee (Creek) Nation

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation THPO
Keith Derting, SCIAA

MAY 18 2017

SC Department of
Archives & History

May 16, 2017

RECEIVED

MAY 22 2017

Environmental Management
SCDOT

Dr. Adrienne Daggett
Transportation Review Coordinator
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905

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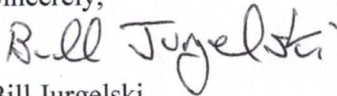
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Sincerely,



Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

WMJ:wmj

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report; survey forms

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

Signed: _____



Date: _____

5/19/2017

ec: LeeAnne Wendt, Musogee (Creek) Nation

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation THPO
Keith Derting, SCIAA

May 1, 2017

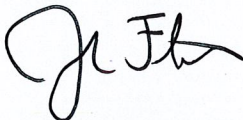
Bill Jurgelski
South Carolina Department of Transportation
955 Park Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Re: *Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina Addendum Report* Final Report.

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are four printed copies and two digital copies on CDs of the *Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina Addendum Report* Final Report, as well as the architectural survey forms. If you have any questions or comments, please call me at 843-881-3128 or email me at joshfletcher@brockington.org. Thank you very much for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,



Josh Fletcher
Senior Archaeologist

Encl: -Final Report: Four printed copies and two CDs
-Architectural survey forms

Cc: Kristen Maines, Infrastructure Consulting & Engineering

Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project Berkeley County, South Carolina

Addendum Report

Joshua N. Fletcher and Rachel Bragg
Brockington and Associates, Inc.

April 2017

1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation

1.1 Introduction

In August and September 2016, investigators from Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey along several roads and streets that intersect Clements Ferry Road in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Recent design changes in the Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project resulted in changes to the original archaeological and architectural survey universe investigated by Fletcher et al. (2012). The summary of these additional cultural resources investigations is produced in this addendum letter report to the *Cultural Resources Survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina* Final Report (Fletcher et al. 2012). The current project description and summary of the cultural resources investigations is presented below.

Fletcher et al.'s (2012) previous survey did not include the survey of intersecting streets. There are 18 intersecting streets along Clements Ferry Road between Jack Primus Road and SC Route 41, including North Steel Circle, Bradbury Lane, Morandi Lane, Captain Bill Lane, Hopewell Lane, Nelliefield Creek Drive, Peninsula Cove Drive, Rivers Reach Road, Cainhoy Village Road, Famhill Trail, Cainhoy Road, Fogarty Lane, Oakview Lane, Rivers Edge Way, Tyler Lane, Memes Way, Cainhoy Landing Lane, and Reflectance Drive. Four of these streets (Bradbury Lane, Hopewell Lane, Famhill Trail, and Cainhoy Road) are within previously surveyed tracts, so cultural resources survey was only necessary for the 14 remaining intersecting streets. Survey was also conducted across the approximately two-acre Reflectance Parcel, located to the east of the intersection of Clements Ferry Road and Reflectance Drive. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the current investigations on the Berkeley County highway map. Figure 1.2 presents the location of the current investigations on the USGS 1958/p.r. 1971 *Cainhoy, SC* quadrangle.

The Clements Ferry Road Widening Project is situated near the far southern edge of Berkeley County. The proposed project is located along Clements Ferry Road between Jack Primus Road and SC Route 41. Developed portions of the project corridor consist of several commercial establishments with fairly scattered residential development. Wooded areas in the project corridor generally consist of pines of varying ages, and scattered hardwoods mostly associated with developments and wetland/swamps. Figures 1.3 and 1.4 present typical views of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project.

The current cultural resources survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project included background research, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. During the archaeological survey, the project archaeologist (Larry James) identified four new archaeological sites (38BK2904-38BK2907) and one isolated find (Isolate 1). The architectural historian (Rachel Bragg) identified two newly recorded residential resources (Resources 1210 and 1211) within the architectural survey universe that are over 50 years of age.

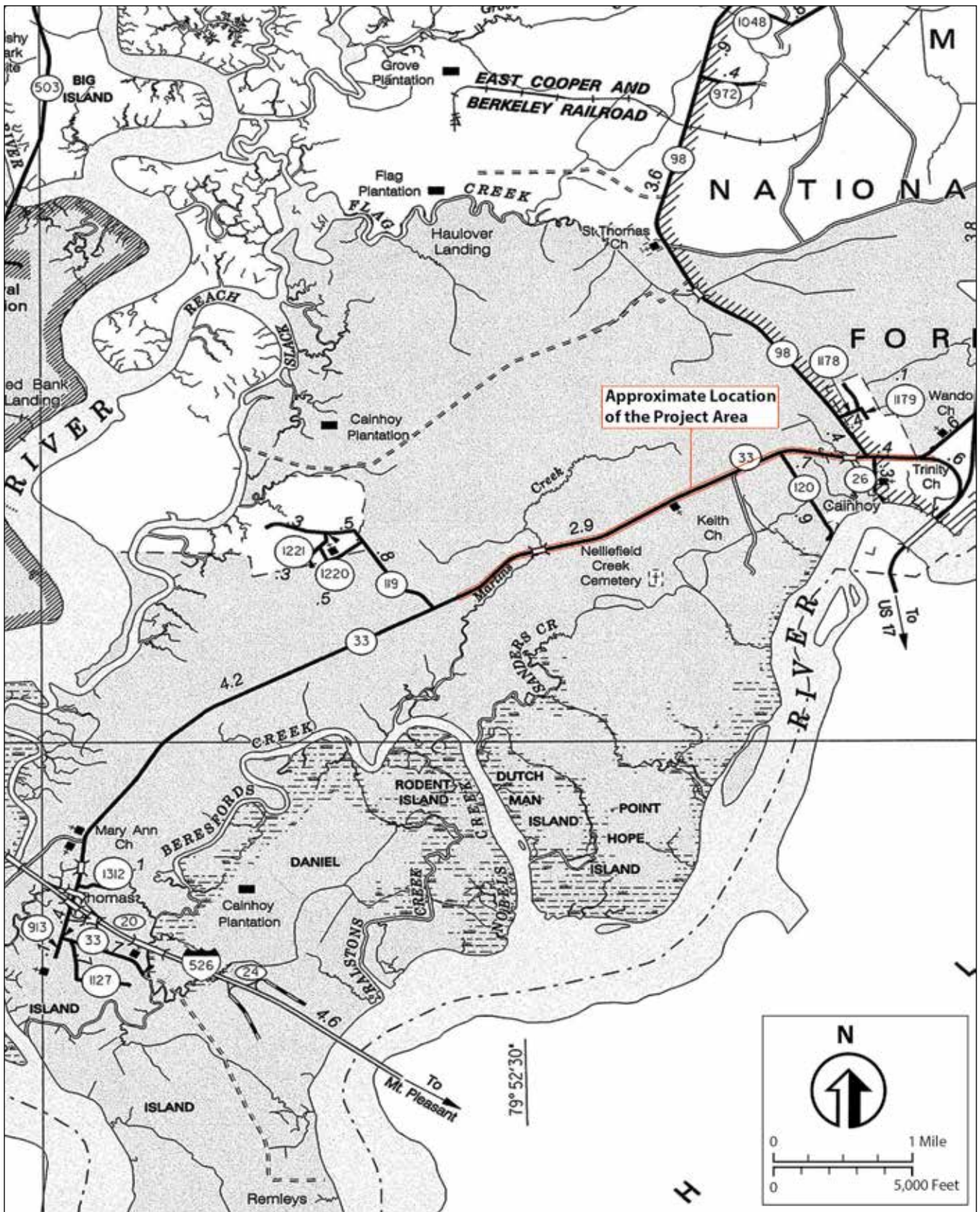


Figure 1.1 A portion of the 2005 Berkeley County General Highway Map showing the location of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project.

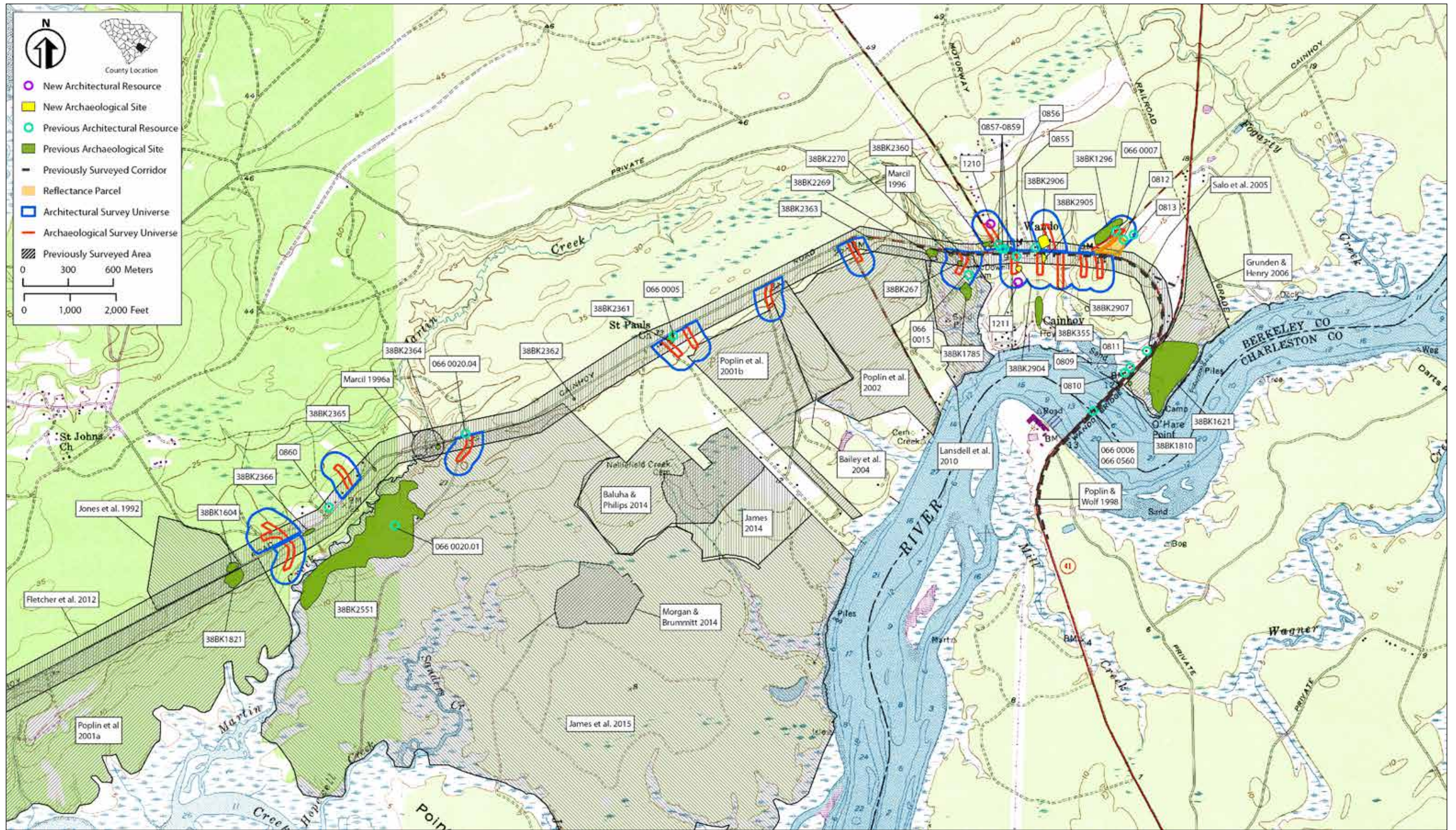


Figure 1.2 Location of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project and all identified cultural resources (USGS 1958/p.r. 1971 Cainho, SC quadrangle).

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Figure 1.3 Typical views of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project: Fogarty Lane, facing north (top); Oakview Lane, facing north (bottom).



Figure 1.4 Typical views of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project: Rivers Edge Way, facing north (top); and Reflectance Parcel, facing west (bottom).

We recommend Sites 38BK2904-38BK2907, Isolate 1, and Resources 1210 and 1211 not eligible for the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP). No further management consideration of these resources is warranted. If the currently proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary. The artifact catalog and architectural survey forms are attached as Appendices A and B, respectively.

1.2 Methods of Investigation

1.2.1 Project Objective

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

1.2.2 Background Research

The principal investigator (Josh Fletcher) conducted background research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and on ArchSite to locate any previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and previous investigations within 0.25 mile of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project. A summary of the cultural resource studies and the resources identified during those studies follows. In order to better follow these discussions, the project and site summaries generally are presented from west to east along the project route (see Figure 1.2). Generally, investigators during the current survey of the Clements Ferry Road Widening Project did not re-survey areas that had been previously investigated.

Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of 8.2 miles along Clements Ferry Road for the Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project (Fletcher et al. 2012). These investigations resulted in the identification of seven archaeological sites and six historic architectural resources (Sites 38BK2360-38BK2366, Resources 0855-0860) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38BK2360 consists of a scatter of Middle to Late Woodland ceramic and lithic artifacts, as well as a twentieth-century scatter associated with a twentieth-century school. Site 38BK2361 is a twentieth-century homesite. Site 38BK2362 is an unknown Pre-Contact ceramic scatter. Site 38BK2363 is a twentieth-century homesite/refuse dump. Site 38BK2364 is a Middle to Late Woodland ceramic scatter. Site 38BK2365 is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century homesite/refuse dump. Site 38BK2366 is a Late Woodland ceramic scatter. Sites 38BK2360-38BK2366 are not eligible for the NRHP. Resource 0855, constructed circa 1960, is a concrete block house. Resource 0856, constructed circa 1950, is a one-story frame commercial building. Resource 0857, constructed circa 1920, is a one-story frame residence. Resource 0858, constructed in 1940, is a one-story frame commercial building. Resource 0859, constructed in 1940, is a one-story frame house. Resource 0860, constructed circa 1950, is a one-story house. Resources 0855-0860 are not eligible for the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Harper (Berkeley Hall) Tract. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey with testing of two sites of the Harper Tract (Poplin et al. 2001a). Investigators identified one site (38BK1821) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38BK1821 consists of a scatter of unknown Pre-Contact artifacts and nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifacts. Site 38BK1821 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Two Borrow Pit Locales on the Jack Primus Development Tract. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted the archaeological survey of two proposed borrow pit areas totaling 75 acres (Jones et al. 1992), resulting in the identification of one site (38BK1604) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38BK1604 consists of a scatter of Early Woodland and late nineteenth-century artifacts. Jones et al. (1992:45) recommended 38BK1604 not eligible for the NRHP.

Archaeological Survey of the S-33 Martin Creek Bridge Replacement Project. Marcil (1996a) conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed replacement of the Martin Creek bridge along Clements Ferry Road. Marcil (1996a) identified no cultural resources during the survey.

Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Portions of Cain Hoy Plantation. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of 1,430 acres of the Cain Hoy Plantation Tract (James et al. 2015). Investigators identified one archaeological site (38BK2551) and one historic architectural resource (066 0020.01) during these investigations. Site 38BK2551 is a large multi-component site containing materials from the Late Archaic, Early-Late Woodland, and Mississippian periods, as well artifacts associated with a large eighteenth- to nineteenth-century residential complex. Resource 066 0020.01 is a standing eighteenth- to nineteenth-century residential complex. James et al. (2015) recommended Site 38BK2551 and Resource 066 0020.01 eligible for the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Cainhoy-Daniel Island High School Tract. In 2014, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of 200 acres on the eastern edge of the Cain Hoy Plantation (Baluha and Philips 2014; James 2014). Investigators identified no cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the current project.

Historic and Archaeological Properties Survey of Approximately 43 Acres at the Proposed Cainhoy Middle School. Investigators from S&ME conducted a cultural resources survey of 43 acres in the south central portion of the Cain Hoy Plantation (Morgan and Brummitt 2014). Investigators identified no cultural resources within the tract.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Dobson Builders' Tract. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the 98-acre Dobson Builders' Tract (Poplin et al. 2001b). Investigators identified no cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the current project.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Chandler Tract. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the 40-acre Chandler Tract (Bailey et al. 2004). Investigators identified no cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the current project.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Triton Real Estate Tract. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the 153-acre Triton Real Estate Tract (Poplin et al. 2002). Investigators identified no cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the current project.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Farm Hill Tract. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the 42-acre Farm Hill Tract (Lansdell et al. 2010). Investigators identified two sites (38BK2269 and 38BK2270) and revisited two sites (38BK267 and 38BK1785) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38BK2269 consists of a scatter of Late Archaic, Early to Middle Woodland, and nineteenth- to early twentieth-century artifacts. Site 38BK2270 consists of an Early to Middle Woodland ceramic scatter. Sites 38BK2269 and 38BK2270 are not eligible for the NRHP. During the survey of the Farm Hill Tract, previously identified sites 38BK267 and 38BK1785 were combined to form site 38BK267/1785. The site is a

scatter of Middle to Late Woodland and eighteenth- to twentieth-century artifacts representing a house site/settlement. The site also contains McDowell Cemetery (Resource 066 0015). Site 38BK267/1785 is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Archaeological Survey of the Proposed S-33 Bridge Replacement Project. Marcil (1996b) conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed replacement of a bridge along Clements Ferry Road. Marcil (1996b) identified no cultural resources during the survey.

Limerick Survey. Harmon (1978) recorded one site (38BK355) within 0.25 mile of the current project during survey investigations looking for an eighteenth-century kiln site. Site 38BK355 is a scatter of Woodland ceramics and eighteenth- to nineteenth-century artifacts. The site form provides no assessment of the potential significance of the site (Harmon 1978).

Francis Marion National Forest. Williams et al. (1992) examined approximately 2,223 acres of the Francis Marion National Forest, including lands near Cainhoy. Investigators identified one site (38BK1296) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38BK1296, which includes the remnants of three late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century homes, is not eligible for the NRHP.

Cultural Survey of the Cainhoy Natural Gas Pipeline. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of a 6.8-mile-long proposed natural gas pipeline easement (Poplin and Wolf 1998). The easement parallels the south side of Clements Ferry Road to its intersection with SC Route 41 and parallels the east side of SC Route 41, crossing the Wando River and continuing south and east of US Highway 17. Poplin and Wolf (1998) identified site 38BK1810, a nineteenth-century brick kiln, in the easement on the north bank of the Wando River adjacent to SC Route 41. Site 38BK1810 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Survey of the SC Route 41 Wando Bridge Replacement Project. Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the SC Route 41 Wando Bridge Replacement Project (Salo et al. 2008). The architectural historian revisited the previously recorded Wando Bridge (Resource 066 0006) and recommended it eligible for the NRHP. Investigators identified five new architectural resources (Resources 809-813). Resource 809 is a circa 1955 house. Resource 810 is a circa 1955 restaurant. Resource 811 is a circa 1955 barber shop. Resource 812 is a circa 1955 Baptist church. Resource 813 contains circa 1955 architectural buildings. Salo et al. (2008) recommended Resources 809-813 not eligible for the NRHP. Investigators revisited previously identified archaeological site 38BK1810, recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Investigators also revisited site 38BK1621, a brickyard recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Highway 41 Tract. Grunden and Henry (2006) conducted a cultural resources survey of the 68-acre Highway 41 Tract and revisited and tested one site (38BK1621) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38BK1621 is the John O’Hear Brickyard. Grunden and Henry (2006) recommended the site eligible for the NRHP. Green et al. (2007) returned to site 38BK1621 and conducted data recovery excavations at 38BK1621.

Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory. Schneider and Fick (1989) conducted the Berkeley County historical and architectural inventory and identified several historic architectural resources within 0.25 mile of the project corridor. Resource 066 0020.04 (Cainhoy Plantation appurtenant structures) was constructed circa 1935. Schneider and Fick (1989) recommended Resource 066 0020.04 potentially eligible for the NRHP. This resource is no longer standing. Resource 066 0020.01 (Cainhoy Plantation Sander’s House) was constructed circa 1790. Schneider and Fick (1989) recommended Resource 066 0020.01 potentially eligible for

the NRHP. Resource 066 0005 (Wando Community Center) was constructed circa 1925. This structure was originally the Keith School. Schneider and Fick (1989) recommended Resource 066 0005 not eligible for the NRHP. Resource 066 0015 (Cainhoy Church Cemetery), dating to circa 1791 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Schneider and Fick 1989). Resource 066 0007 (Wando Baptist Church) was constructed circa 1930. Schneider and Fick (1989) recommended Resource 066 0007 not eligible for the NRHP.

1.2.3 Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the project following *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Archaeological survey was conducted August 22-26, 2016. The project archaeologist examined the archaeological survey universe through systematic shovel testing and surface inspection.

The archaeological survey universe extends 168 meters (550 feet [ft]) up the 14 side streets from the centerline of Clements Ferry Road and 18 meters (60 ft) from the centerline of each side street. During Fletcher et al.'s (2012) original survey investigations, the archaeological survey universe extended 30 meters (100 ft) to either side of the existing right-of-way (ROW) along Clements Ferry Road. During the current investigations, archaeological survey was accomplished through the examination of one shovel test survey transect to each side of each intersecting street. Each transect was generally placed 15 meters to each side of the intersecting side street. At the approximately two-acre Reflectance Parcel to the east of the intersection of Clements Ferry Road and Reflectance Road, the project archaeologist excavated shovel tests along transects spaced 30 meters apart. The project archaeologist excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along each transect. Each shovel test measured approximately 30-by-30 centimeter (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil (usually 45-60 cm below surface [bs]). The fill from these tests was sifted through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The project archaeologist excavated a total of 128 shovel tests. Visual inspection was conducted in areas with good ground surface visibility. Information relating to each shovel test and soil profile was recorded in field notebooks. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Figure 1.5 presents the location of the project and newly identified resources on a recent aerial photograph.

Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. The project archaeologist excavated additional shovel tests at 7.5- or 15-meter intervals around positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests produced no artifacts or until natural features (i.e., edges of developed/highly disturbed areas, wetlands, or roads) were encountered. Generally, when archaeological sites extended outside of the study area, the site boundaries were defined by surface scatters of artifacts. An archaeological site is a locale that produces three or more contemporary artifacts within a 30-meter radius or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are isolated finds. A map showing the location of each shovel test, extent of surface scatters, and approximate site boundaries was prepared in the field for each site. The archaeologist used a sub-meter accurate Trimble TSCe GPS unit to record the locations of some key positive shovel tests. The UTM coordinates obtained from the GPS readings were entered into the ArcView© software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital USGS quadrangle for the project. Sufficient information was collected at Sites 38BK2904-38BK2907 to complete a SCIAA site form; these forms were submitted to SCIAA at the completion of the fieldwork.

1.2.4 Architectural Survey

On September 8, 2016, the project architectural historian conducted an intensive architectural survey of all aboveground cultural resources within the architectural survey universe to take into account any possible visual effects of the proposed undertaking. The architectural survey universe extends 300 ft to either side of the intersecting side streets and is 600 ft wide. The survey was designed to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with



Figure 1.5 The location of the Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project and newly identified resources on a modern aerial photograph.

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aboveground components) in the project area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (SCDAH 2007) and National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

The principal criterion used by the SCDAH to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significant resources. This could include resources related to the civil rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded (SCDAH 2007:9):

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., Civil Rights movement, Cold War, etc.)
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2007:10), a resource that has integrity,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All architectural resources in the project area were recorded on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) forms in digital format using the survey database in *Microsoft Access*. At least one digital photograph, preferably showing the main and side elevations, was taken of each resource. The location of each architectural resource was recorded on US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH for review. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by SCDAH and the National Park Service (NPS 2005; SCDAH 2007:31).

1.2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington and Associates, Inc.'s Mount Pleasant laboratory facility, where they were cleaned according to their material composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Most artifacts were washed in warm water with a soft-bristled toothbrush. Artifacts that were fragile, had sooting, or were to be used for chemical analyses were not washed but left to air dry and, if needed, lightly brushed. Each separate archaeological context from within the site (surface collection, shovel test, or test unit) was assigned a specific provenience number. The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type, using published artifact type descriptions from sources pertinent to the project area. Artifact types were assigned a separate catalog number, and artifacts were analyzed and quantity and weight were recorded. Certain artifacts such as faunal remains tend to decompose through time, resulting in the recovery of fragments whose counts exaggerate the original amount present; in this case, artifact weight is a more reliable tool for reconstructing past artifact density. All artifact analysis information was entered into a database (*Microsoft Access 2000™*).

Typological identification as manifested by technological and/or stylistic attributes served as the basis for the Pre-Contact artifact analysis. Lab personnel classified all Pre-Contact ceramic sherds larger than two-by-two cm by surface treatment and aplastic content. When recognizable, diagnostic attributes were recorded for residual sherds (i.e., potsherds smaller than two-by-two cm). Residual sherds lacking diagnostic attributes were tabulated as a single group. Sherds were compared to published ceramic type descriptions from available sources (Anderson et al. 1982; DePratter 1979; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Poplin et al. 1993; South 1973; Trinkley 1980, 1981, 1990; Williams and Shapiro 1990). Lithics were categorized by raw material and stage of production. Identified categories of lithic flakes include the stage of production (primary, secondary, tertiary, or thinning), portion (whether whole or flake fragments), and cores (Odell 2003).

Post-Contact artifact analysis was primarily based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified with the use of published analytical sources commonly used for this region. Post-Contact artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Noël Hume (1969), Nelson (1977), and the Charleston Museum's type collection.

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

1.2.6 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four Criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource

must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

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

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

2.0 Results of the Field Investigations

2.1 Introduction

During Brockington and Associates, Inc.'s current cultural resources survey of the Clements Ferry Road Improvements Project, investigators identified four new archaeological sites (38BK2904-38BK2907), one isolated find (Isolate 1), and two newly recorded historic architectural resources (Resources 1210 and 1211). Figures 1.2 and 1.5 present the locations of these cultural resources. In this chapter we describe each newly identified cultural resource and provide NRHP assessments for all cultural resources located within the archaeological and architectural survey universe.

2.2 Archaeological Survey Results

2.2.1 Site 38BK2904

Cultural Affiliation – *Twentieth century*

Site Type – *Homesite*

Soil Type – *Witherbee fine sand*

Elevation – *15 ft above mean sea level (amsl)*

Nearest Water Source – *Unnamed creek*

Site Dimensions – *45 meters north/south by 40 meters east/west*

Present Vegetation – *Sparse hardwoods with understory of vines*

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

38BK2904 consists of a surface and subsurface scatter of twentieth-century artifacts and architectural remnants. The site measures approximately 35-by-85 meters and is located to the east of Fogarty Lane, within a transmission line corridor (see Figures 1.2 and 1.5). The site is bounded to the north by wooded wetlands and to the south by a house and manicured yard. The eastern and western site boundaries are defined by the extent of the surface artifact scatter. The site area is wooded in sparse hardwoods with a moderate understory of vines. Figure 2.1 presents a plan of 38BK2904. Figure 2.2 presents a view of 38BK2904.

The archaeologist excavated six shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38BK2904; two (33%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. The archaeologist also recovered brick fragments from the ground surface in three locations within the site. Soils at the site generally consist of a 10YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand A1 horizon at 0-20 cm bs, over a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand A21 horizon at 20-40 cm bs, underlain by a 10YR 6/3 pale brown fine sand A22 horizon subsoil at 40-60+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and from 0-40 cm bs. Figure 2.3 presents a typical soil profile from Site 38BK2904.

The archaeologist recovered a total of nine artifacts from the two positive shovel tests and three surface collections. Artifacts include two undecorated whiteware sherds, one porcelain sherd, one milkglass (canning jar lid liner) fragment, one clear glass container fragment, one window glass fragment, one wire nail, and two unidentifiable nails, as well as 3.1 grams of unidentifiable iron fragments and 3,050 grams of brick fragments. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

No structures are currently present in the site area. The house that formerly stood in the site area is first depicted on the 1943 USGS quadrangle and continues to be depicted through the current USGS 1958/p.r. 1971 *Cainhoy*, SC quadrangle (Historic Aerials Website n.d.). The structure is visible on a 1957 aerial photograph, as well as a 1971 aerial photograph (Historic Aerials Website n.d.). The structure is no longer visible by the 1989 aerial photograph (Historic Aerials Website n.d.), so the house apparently was razed/burned

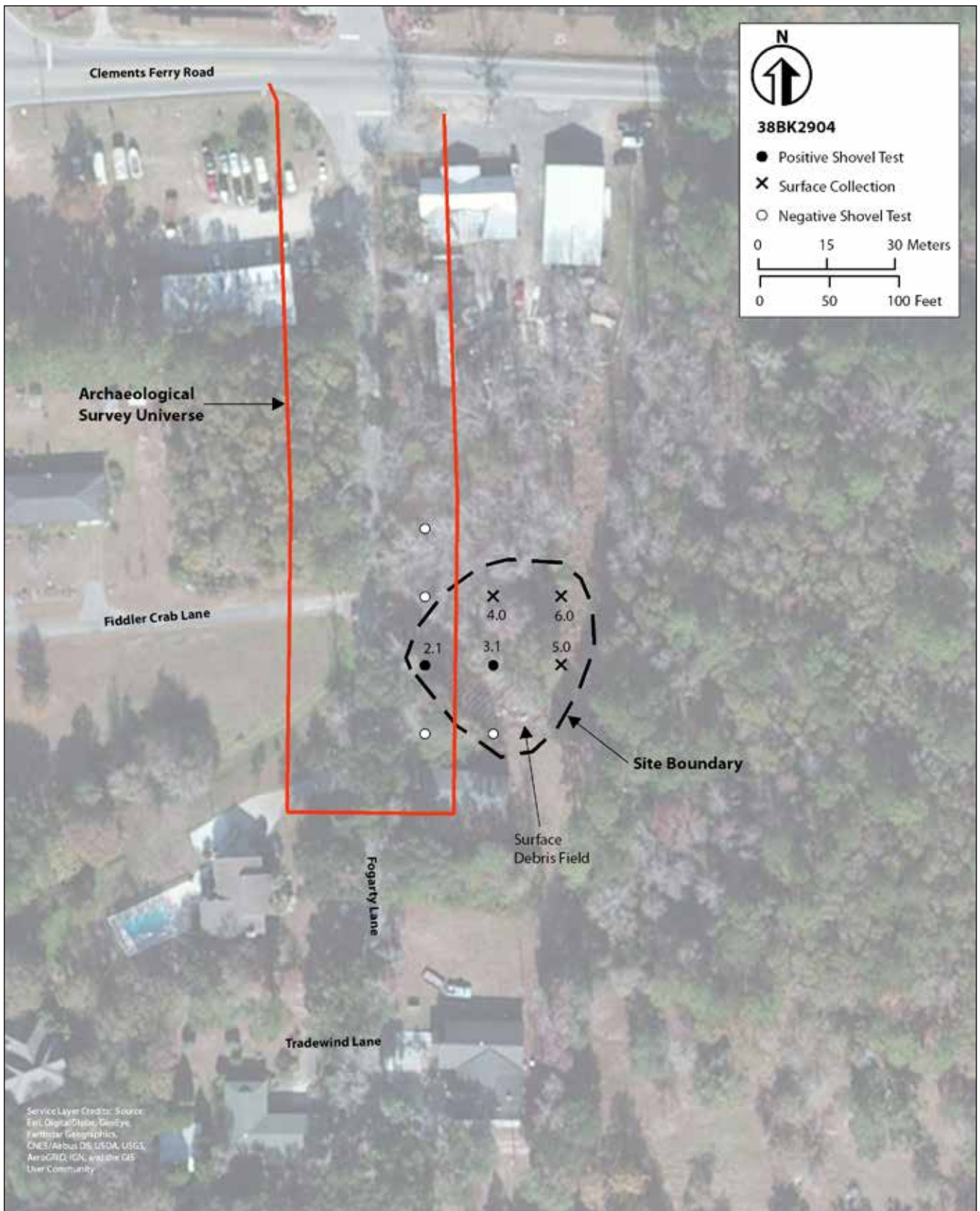


Figure 2.1 Plan of 38BK2904.



Figure 2.2 View of 38BK2904, facing east.

sometime between 1971 and 1989. The recovered artifacts are consistent with a twentieth-century occupation, though a large amount of modern dumping has taken place in the site area as well.

Site 38BK2904 represents a twentieth-century homesite and associated domestic artifact scatter. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. We evaluated Site 38BK2904 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.

Under Criterion A, a site can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The house site dates to the twentieth century. Additional investigations and research likely would not yield additional information about domestic practices during the period of construction and use. Therefore, Site 38BK2904 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, sites may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Individuals who lived in the house and the families to which they belonged likely were valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the home place of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38BK2904 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a site may be eligible for the NRHP “if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artis-

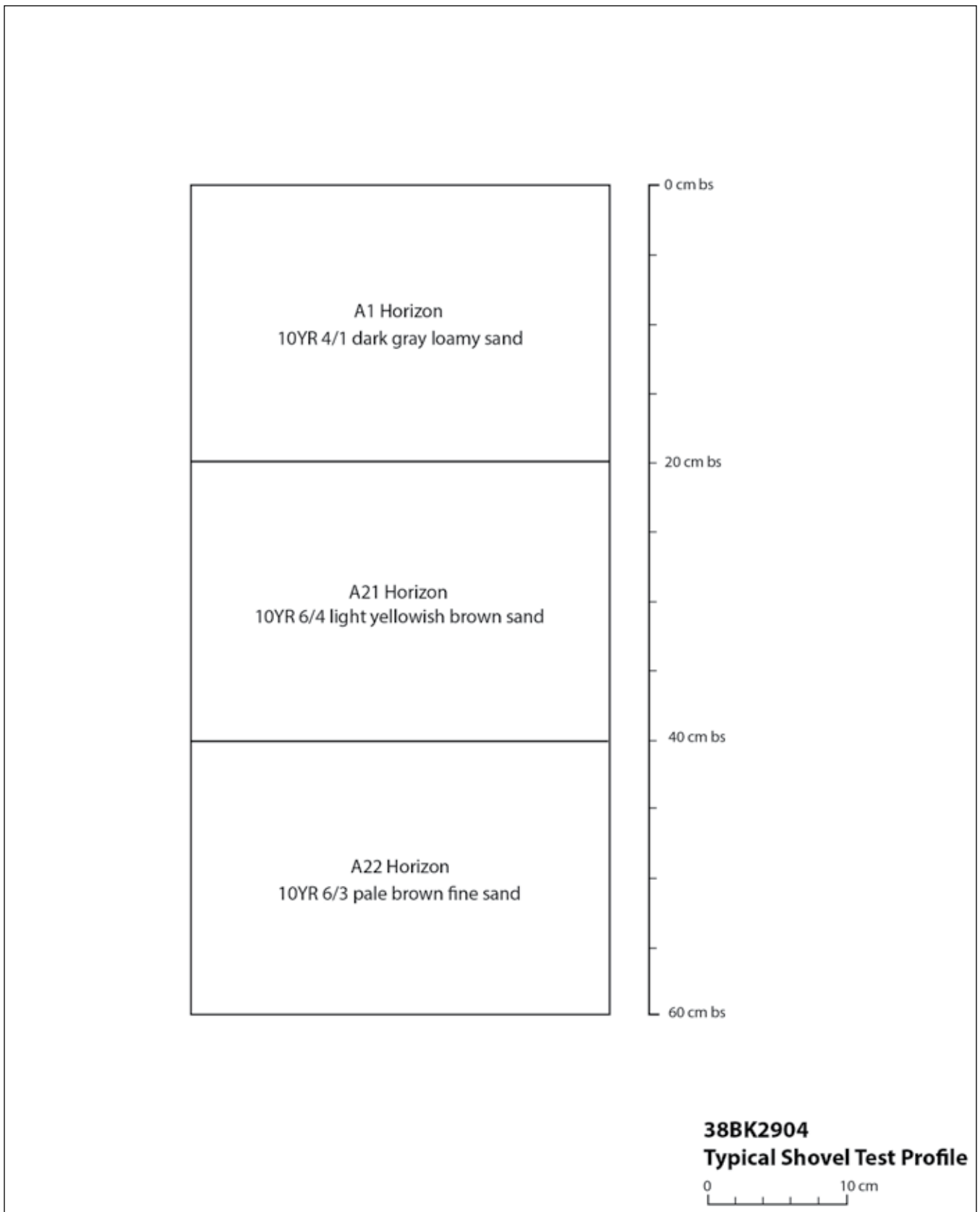


Figure 2.3 Typical soil profile from Site 38BK2904.

tic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). Site 38BK2904 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a site may be eligible for the NRHP if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Site 38BK2904 represents a twentieth-century homesite. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. The area has been disturbed by the removal/clearing of the original house that once stood in the site area. Additional investigation of Site 38BK2904 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (twentieth century) and the presumed function (homesite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Berkeley County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK2904 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38BK2904 warrants no further management consideration.

2.2.2 Site 38BK2905

Cultural Affiliation – *Nineteenth to twentieth century*

Site Type – *Homesite*

Soil Type – *Chiple-Echaw complex and Witherbee fine sand*

Elevation – *15 ft amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Unnamed creek*

Site Dimensions – *65 meters north/south by 30 meters east/west*

Present Vegetation – *Several mature hardwoods with a dense understory of small hardwoods*

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

Site 38BK2905 consists of a subsurface scatter of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts and architectural remnants. The site measures approximately 65-by-30 meters and is located to the southeast of the intersection of Clements Ferry Road and Oakview Lane (see Figures 1.2 and 1.5). The site is bounded to the north by Clements Ferry Road, to the east and south by privately owned wooded areas, and to the west by Oakview Lane. The site area is wooded in several mature hardwoods with a dense understory of small hardwoods. The remnants of a wood and wire mesh animal pen are located in the southern portion of the site. Figure 2.4 presents a plan of Site 38BK2905 and nearby Site 38BK2906. Figure 2.5 presents a view of 38BK2905.

The archaeologist excavated 10 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38BK2905; three (30%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a 10YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand A1 horizon at 0-20 cm bs, over a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand A21 horizon at 20-40 cm bs, underlain by a 10YR 6/3 pale brown fine sand A22 horizon subsoil at 40-60+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-40 cm bs. Figure 2.6 presents a typical soil profile from Site 38BK2905.

The archaeologist recovered a total of 34 artifacts from the three positive shovel tests. Artifacts include one porcelain sherd, three whiteware sherds, one yellowware sherd, nine bottle glass fragments, four window glass fragments, 10 cut nails, one unidentifiable nail, and one piece of melted glass, as well as 630.9 grams of brick fragments and 6.3 grams of charcoal. The presence of melted glass and charcoal suggests that a structure that once stood here was destroyed by fire. Table 2.1 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from Site 38BK2905. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

No structures are currently present in the site area. On the 1943 USGS quadrangle, Oakview Lane does not yet exist, and no structures are present in the site area. By the printing of the USGS 1958/p.r. 1971 *Cainhoy*, SC quadrangle, Oakview Lane is present but there is no structure depicted in the location of Site 38BK2905 (Historic Aerials Website n.d.). Beginning with the 1957 aerial photograph, and continuing through the most recent 2013 aerial photograph, no structures are visible in the location of 38BK2905,

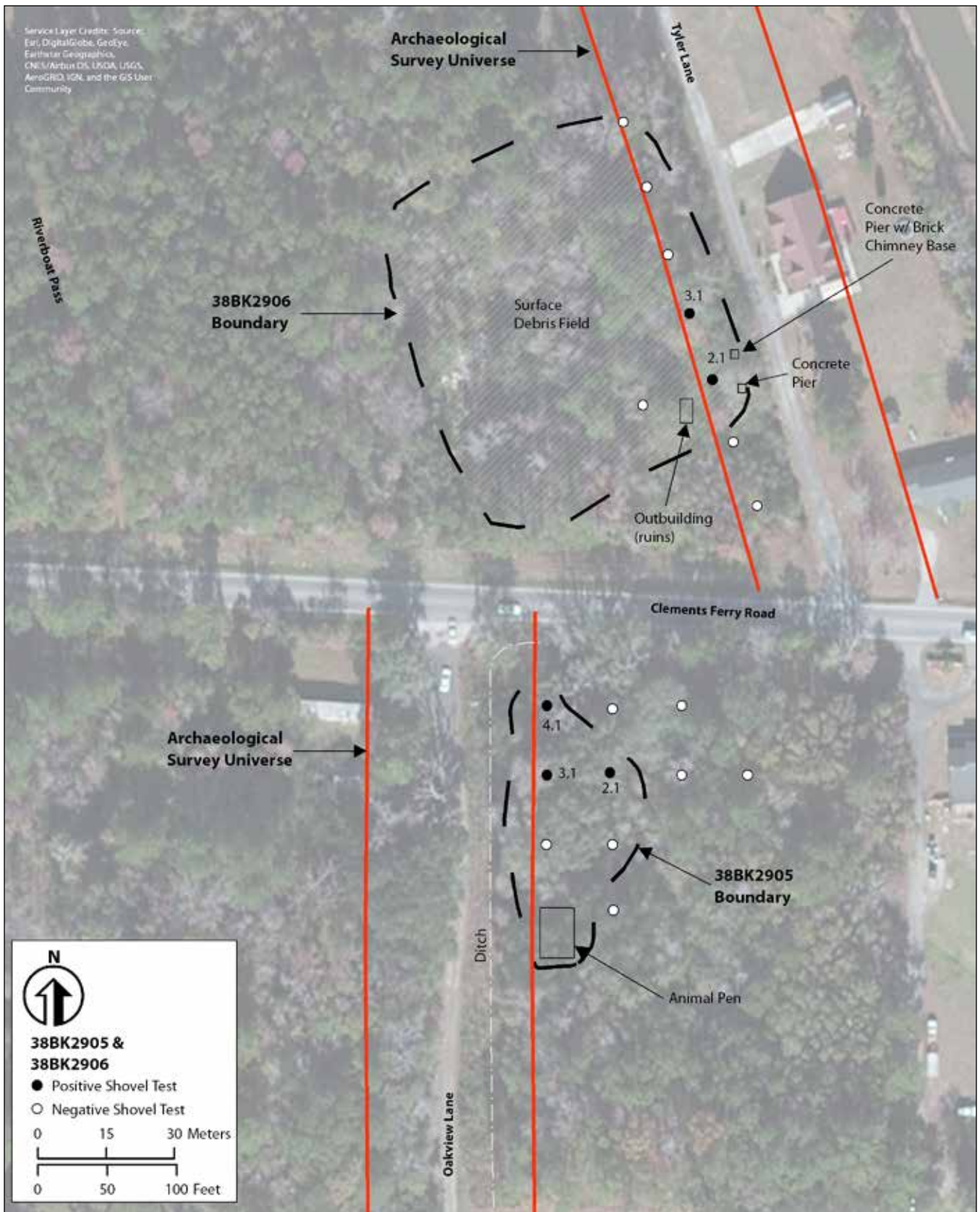


Figure 2.4 Plan of Sites 38BK2905 and 38BK2906.



Figure 2.5 View of the animal pen at Site 38BK2905, facing east.

though the area is obscured by tree cover (Historic Aerials Website n.d.). Based on the presence of largely nineteenth-century domestic artifacts and architectural debris, it seems that a house once stood in this area and was no longer present by 1943. Given the architectural debris and the remnants of a wood and wire animal pen, it appears that a house was present in the area by the late twentieth century and either burned or collapsed, with the majority of the materials being removed from the site area.

Site 38BK2905 represents a nineteenth- to twentieth-century homesite and associated domestic artifact scatter. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. We evaluated Site 38BK2905 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.

Under Criterion A, a site can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The house site(s) dates to the nineteenth to twentieth century. Additional investigations and research likely would not yield additional information about domestic practices during the period of construction and use. Therefore, Site 38BK2905 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, sites may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Individuals who lived in the house(s) and the families to which they belonged likely were valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the home place of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38BK2905 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

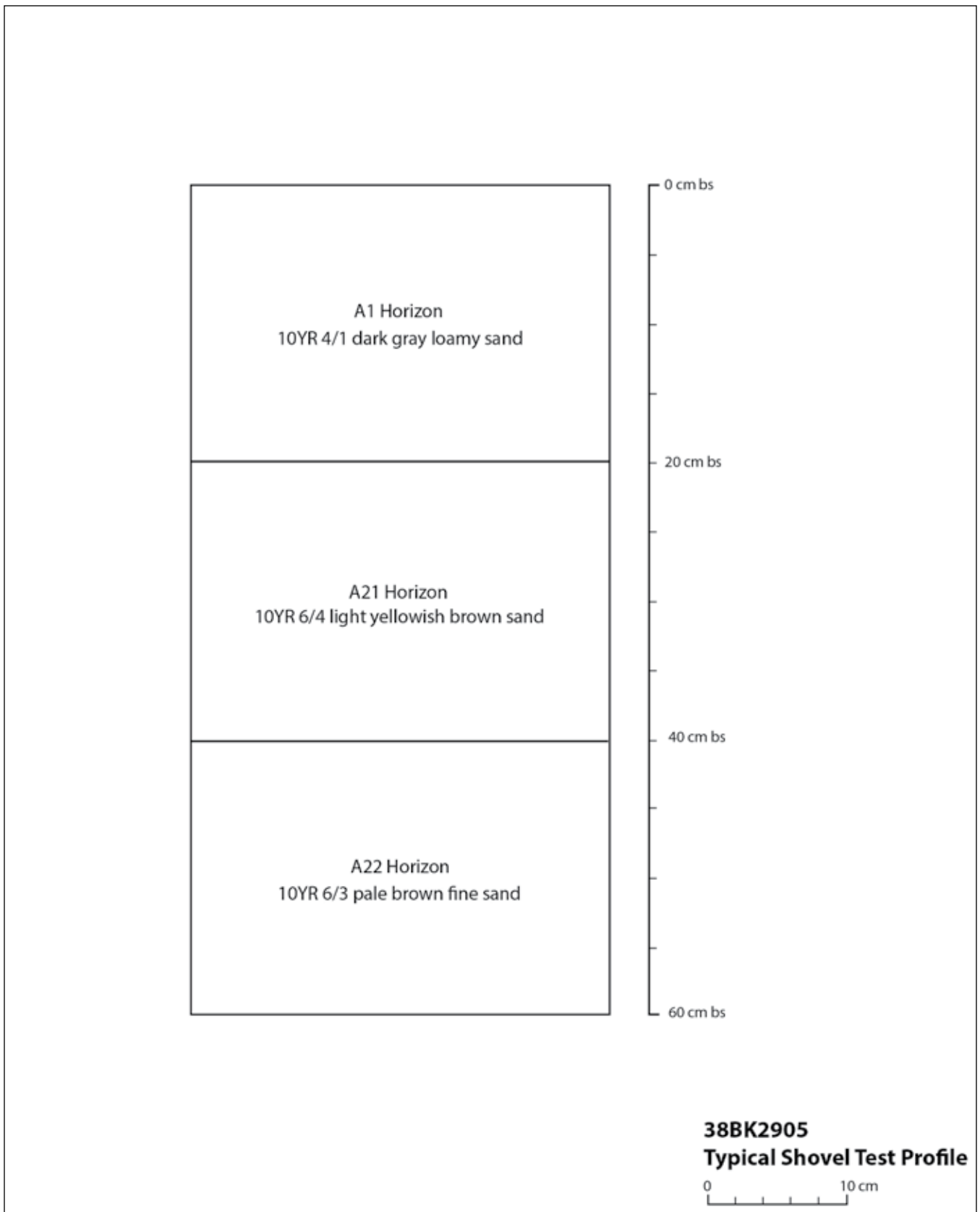


Figure 2.6 Typical soil profile from Site 38BK2905.

Table 2.1 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38BK2905.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Fragments	n/a	6.30
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	n/a	630.90
	Glass	Window Glass	Light Blue	4	2.70
	Metal	Iron	Cut Nail	10	45.30
		Iron	Unidentifiable Nail	1	3.70
Kitchen	Ceramics	Porcelain	Undecorated	1	1.70
		Refined Earthenware	Undecorated	1	9.40
		Whiteware	Decal	1	0.80
			Undecorated Flatware	2	31.80
	Yellowware	Undecorated	1	0.10	
	Glass	Bottle Glass	Colorless Molded	1	3.20
			Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body	2	10.60
		Container Glass	Amber	2	4.10
			Colorless	3	7.80
			Light Blue	1	0.50
Miscellaneous	Glass	Melted Glass	Colorless	1	5.60
	Metal	Iron	Disk	2	6.10
			Unidentifiable Fragment	1	6.10
Total				34	776.70

Under Criterion C, a site may be eligible for the NRHP “if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). Site 38BK2905 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a site may be eligible for the NRHP if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Site 38BK2905 represents a nineteenth to twentieth-century homesite. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. The area has been disturbed by the burning/removal/clearing of the house(s) that once stood in the site area. Additional investigation of Site 38BK2905 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (nineteenth to twentieth century) and the presumed function (homesite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Berkeley County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK2905 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38BK2905 warrants no further management consideration.

2.2.3 Site 38BK2906

Cultural Affiliation – *Late nineteenth to twentieth century*

Site Type – *Homesite*

Soil Type – *Chiple-Echaw complex and Witherbee fine sand*

Elevation – *15 ft amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Unnamed creek*

Site Dimensions – *90 meters north/south by 80 meters east/west*

Present Vegetation – *Mixed pines and hardwoods with a dense understory of small hardwoods*

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

Site 38BK2906 consists of a surface and subsurface scatter of late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifacts and architectural remnants. The ground surface of the entire site is covered in domestic refuse. The site measures approximately 90-by-80 meters and is located to the northwest of the intersection of Clements Ferry Road and Tyler Lane (see Figures 1.2 and 1.5). The site is bounded to the south by Clements Ferry Road, to the west by a privately owned wooded area, to the north by a house and yard, and to the east by Tyler Lane. The site area is wooded in mixed pines and hardwoods with a dense understory of small hardwoods. One standing wall of an outbuilding and two concrete piers (one with attached brick chimney base) are located in the southeast portion of the site. Figure 2.4 presents a plan of 38BK2906. Figure 2.7 presents views of 38BK2906.

The archaeologist excavated eight shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38BK2906; two (25%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a 10YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand A1 horizon at 0-20 cm bs, over a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand A21 horizon at 20-40 cm bs, underlain by a 10YR 6/3 pale brown fine sand A22 horizon subsoil at 40-60+ cm bs. Though the ground surface of the entire site is covered in domestic debris, no materials were collected as much/all of it appears to be the result of modern dumping. Artifacts were recovered from 0-40 cm bs. Figure 2.8 presents a typical soil profile from Site 38BK2906.

The archaeologist recovered a total of four artifacts from the two positive shovel tests, including one whiteware sherd, one light blue bottle glass fragment, one plastic button, and one wire nail. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

No structures are currently present in the site area. On the 1943 USGS quadrangle, Tyler Lane does not yet exist, but there is a structure depicted in the site area. By the printing of the USGS 1958/p.r. 1971 *Cainhoy, SC* quadrangle, Tyler Lane still does not exist, but there is no structure depicted in the location of Site 38BK2906 (Historic Aerials Website n.d.). Beginning with the 1957 aerial photograph, and continuing through the most recent 2013 aerial photograph, no structures are visible in the location of Site 38BK2906, though a house is located just north of the site, likely the house that still stands to the north of the site (Historic Aerials Website n.d.). Based on the presence of late nineteenth- to twentieth-century domestic artifacts and architectural debris, it seems that a house once stood in this area by 1943, but was no longer standing by 1957. The modern (possibly late twentieth century) standing concrete and brick piers, as well as the remnants of a wooden outbuilding, appear to have been constructed more recently than 1957, so this likely represents a fairly short-term occupation, ending when the house either burned or collapsed.

Site 38BK2906 represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century homesite and associated domestic artifact scatter. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. We evaluated Site 38BK2906 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.



Figure 2.7 Views of Site 38BK2906: pier with chimney base, facing west (top); and outbuilding, facing west (bottom).

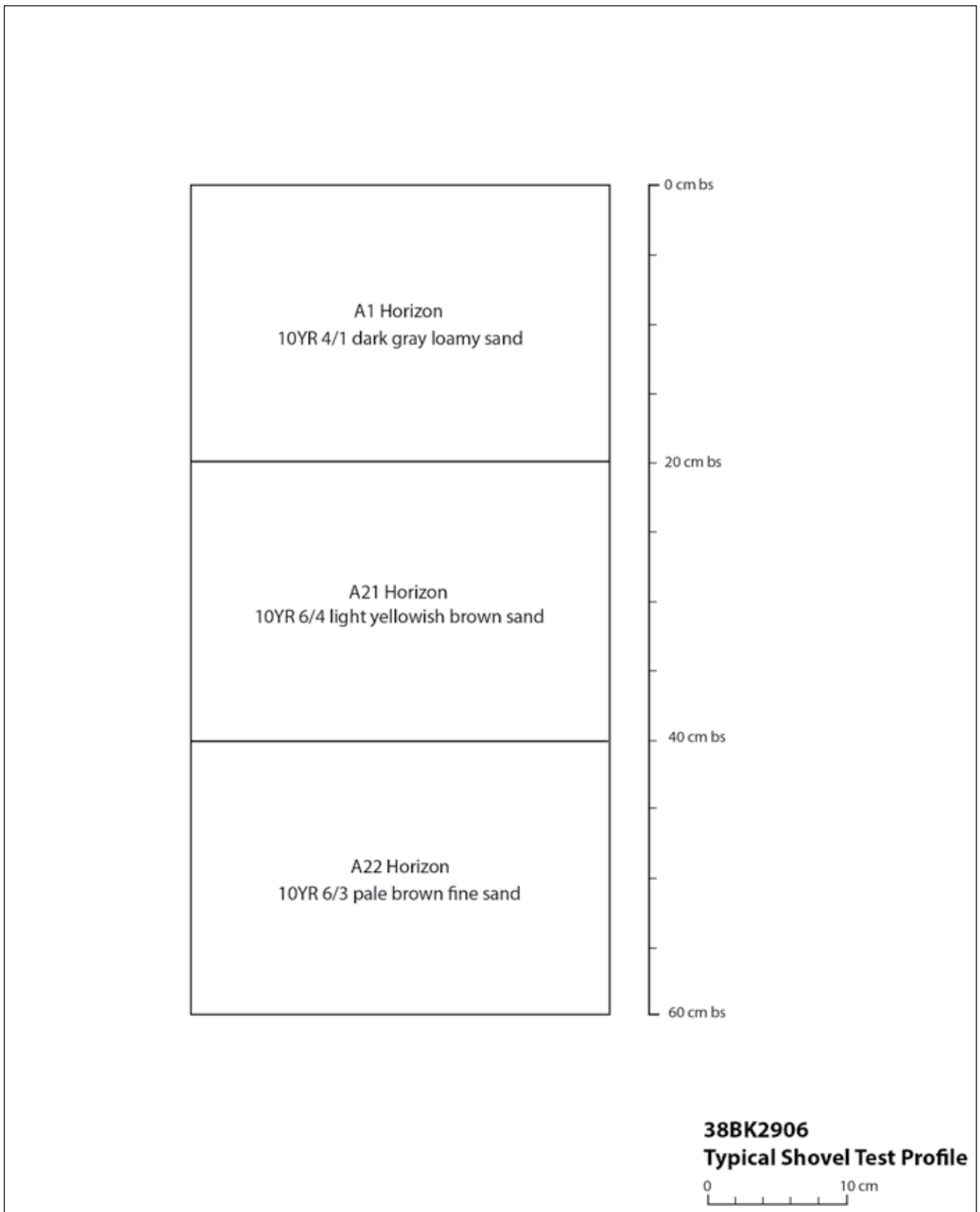


Figure 2.8 Typical soil profile from Site 38BK2906.

Under Criterion A, a site can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The house site(s) dates to the late nineteenth to twentieth century. Additional investigations and research likely would not yield additional information about domestic practices during the period of construction and use. Therefore, Site 38BK2906 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, sites may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Individuals who lived in the house(s) and the families to which they belonged likely were valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the home place of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38BK2906 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a site may be eligible for the NRHP “if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). Site 38BK2906 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a site may be eligible for the NRHP if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Site 38BK2906 represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century homesite. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. The area has been disturbed by the burning/removal/clearing of the house(s) that once stood in the site area. Additional investigation of Site 38BK2906 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (late nineteenth to twentieth century) and the presumed function (homesite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Berkeley County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK2906 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38BK2906 warrants no further management consideration.

2.2.4 Site 38BK2907

Cultural Affiliation – *Unknown Pre-Contact; eighteenth to nineteenth century*

Site Type – *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter and Post-Contact scatter*

Soil Type – *Chiplew-Echaw complex*

Elevation – *15 ft amsl*

Nearest Water Source – *Unnamed creek*

Site Dimensions – *7.5 meters north/south by 7.5 meters east/west*

Present Vegetation – *Mixed pines and hardwoods*

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

Site 38BK2907 consists of a small subsurface scatter of nondiagnostic Pre-Contact ceramic sherds and eighteenth- to nineteenth-century kaolin pipe stem fragments. The site measures approximately 7.5-by-7.5 meters and is located to the west of Rivers Edge Way (see Figures 1.2 and 1.5). The site is bordered to north and west by privately owned wooded areas, to the south by a house, and to the east by Rivers Edge Way. The site area is wooded in mixed pines and hardwoods. Figure 2.9 presents a plan of 38BK2907. Figure 2.10 presents a view of 38BK2907.

The archaeologist excavated six shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38BK2907; one (17%) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site consist of a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray loamy sand A1 horizon at 0-20 cm bs, over a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand C1 horizon at 20-60 cm bs, underlain

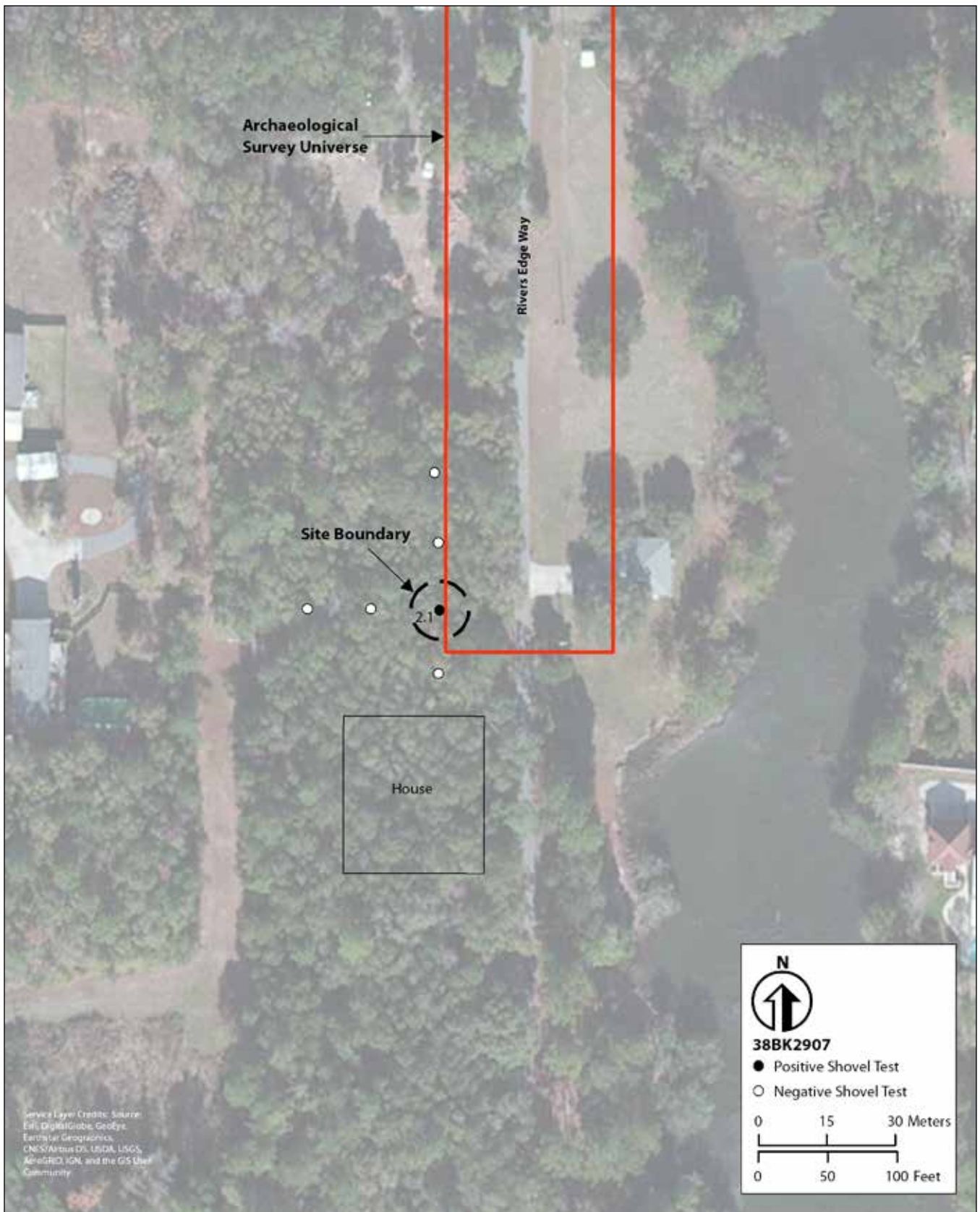


Figure 2.9 Plan of 38BK2907.



Figure 2.10 View of 38BK2907, facing west.

by a 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray fine sand C2g horizon subsoil at 60-80+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-20 cm bs. Figure 2.11 presents a typical soil profile from Site 38BK2907.

The archaeologist recovered a total of six artifacts from the one positive shovel test, including one non-diagnostic Pre-Contact sherd, two Pre-Contact residual sherds, and three kaolin pipe stem fragments (two of them mend). For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The Pre-Contact artifacts are nondiagnostic, but likely represent the scant remnants of a camp site. The inhabitants of Site 38BK2907 likely utilized the resources present in/near the creek located approximately 65 meters to the east, as well as the Wando River approximately 300 meters to the south. Also, the inhabitants of the site may have come to the area to collect upland resources such as nuts (hickories), and/or to hunt game such as deer that came to eat the nuts and acorns. The kaolin pipe stem fragments, which date to the eighteenth to nineteenth century, are not associated with any additional Post-Contact artifacts or architectural debris. These artifacts likely reflect someone dropping these items during everyday use.

Site 38BK2907 represents a nondiagnostic Pre-Contact camp and eighteenth- to nineteenth-century scatter. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. We evaluated Site 38BK2907 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.

Under Criterion A, a site can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The Pre-Contact artifacts are nondiagnostic and the Post-Contact artifacts date to the eighteenth to nineteenth century. Additional investigations and research

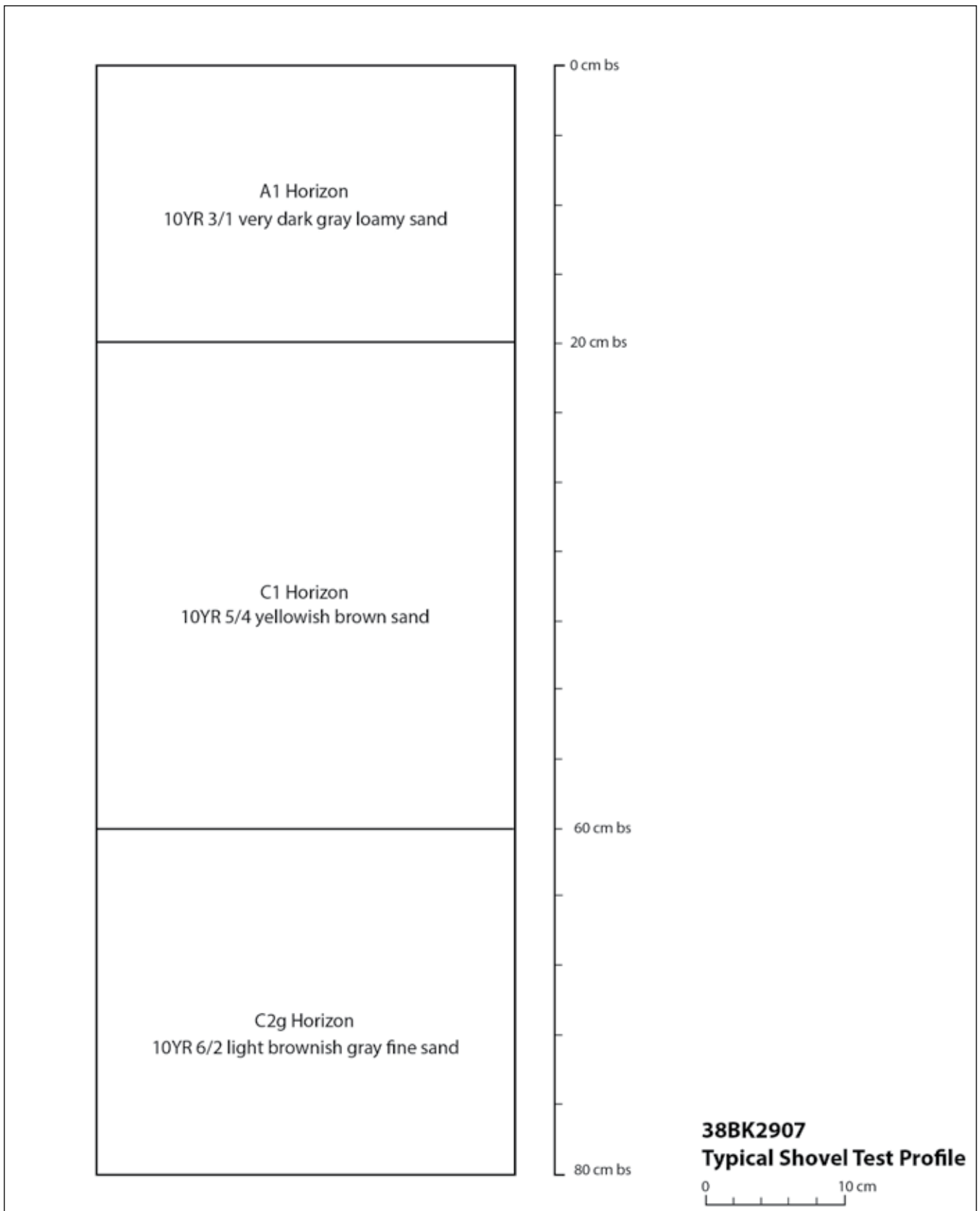


Figure 2.11 Typical soil profile from Site 38BK2907.

likely would not yield additional information about Pre- and Post-Contact domestic practices during the period of use. Therefore, Site 38BK2907 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, sites may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Individuals who camped/passed through this area and the families to which they belonged likely were valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the camp/occurrence of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38BK2907 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a site may be eligible for the NRHP “if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). Site 38BK2907 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a site may be eligible for the NRHP if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Site 38BK2907 represents a small nondiagnostic Pre-Contact camp and eighteenth- to nineteenth-century scatter. There is no evidence of significant subsurface features or deposits. Additional investigation of Site 38BK2907 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact; eighteenth to nineteenth century) and the presumed function (camp). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Berkeley County. Therefore, we recommend Site 38BK2907 as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 38BK2907 warrants no further management consideration.

2.2.5 Isolated Find

The archaeologist identified one isolated find (Isolate 1) during the cultural resources survey (see Figures 1.2 and 1.5). Isolate 1, located to the east of Memes Way, includes one nondiagnostic Pre-Contact ceramic sherd and 0.6 grams of oyster shell recovered from one shovel test. The archaeologist excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial positive shovel test. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material. Due to the low frequency of material at this locale and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolate 1 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolate 1 is not warranted.

2.3 Architectural Survey Results

2.3.1 Resource 1210

NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Date: circa 1930

Resource Name/Location: 1026 Cainhoy Road

Type/Style: Gable-front and wing

Integrity/Notes: Medium (replacement windows and enclosed porch)

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/no further management

NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Resource 1210 faces west at 1026 Cainhoy Road. It is a circa 1930 single-story house with a gable-front and wing form. The resource sits approximately 500 ft north of the intersection with Clements Ferry Road along a corridor of mixed commercial and domestic development. The roof is clad in composite shingles and features two chimneys: one on the south elevation and one in the wing roof line. The front gable has decorative vertical, wooden shingling hanging from the rake and the recessed surface of the gable. The wing gable has horizontal, composite shingles on the surface of the gable. The western (front) elevations are clad in brick veneer in a running bond pattern, while the eastern (rear) elevations are painted concrete block. The front elevations feature a flared brick, decorative watertable. The replacement windows are wooden, horizontal, two-over-two, and double hung. The front shed-roofed porch covers the wing portion of the front elevation and has been partially enclosed. The porch railings and balustrades are brick. The foundation was not visible, but is likely concrete block. Figure 2.12 presents views of Resource 1210.

No events or people were identified during background research that would qualify the resource for inclusion under Criterion A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*archaeology*). Resource 1210 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 2.12 Views of Resource 1210: southeast oblique (top); south elevation (bottom).

2.3.2 Resource 1211

NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Date: 1969

Resource Name/Location: Saint Peters AME Church, 1024 Fogarty Lane

Type/Style: *Front-gabled vernacular church*

Integrity/Notes: *Medium (large-scale side addition)*

NRHP/Management Recommendations: Not eligible/no further management

NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Resource 1211, constructed in 1969, is a front-gabled vernacular church facing west at 1024 Fogarty Lane. It sits approximately 650 ft south of the intersection with Clements Ferry Road, along a corridor of mixed commercial and domestic development. The single-story concrete block building rises from a concrete block foundation. The windows are multi-pane, decorative stained-glass. The walls feature concrete block, gothic-style, decorative buttresses. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The projecting front-entrance gable is supported by round columns and features a round vent in the gable's surface. The double-doors of the entrance each feature a five-pane fan light over four panels. Concrete steps and a concrete ramp lead to the concrete slab foundation of the entranceway. The steps feature a modern-aluminum squared-railing; the railing that leads up the ramp is also aluminum, but appears to be removable.

There is a 1999 concrete block addition to the south elevation of the resource. The architecture of the addition mimics the main resource. The roof is cross gabled, with a round vent in the surface of the front-facing gable. The front gable is supported by plain, rounded columns. The double doors of the entrance feature six-panels. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the concrete slab foundation of the entranceway. The windows are multi-pane, decorative stained-glass. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal. Figure 2.13 presents views of Resource 1211.

No events or people were identified during background research that would qualify the resources for inclusion under Criterion A (*events*) or B (*people*). Although the resource maintains a medium level of integrity, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and is a religious institution, and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*archaeology*). Resource 1211 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 2.13 Views of Resource 1211: northeast oblique (top); southeast oblique (bottom).

3.0 Project Summary and Recommendations

In August and September 2016, investigators from Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey along several roads and streets that intersect Clements Ferry Road in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The cultural resources survey included background research, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. During the survey, the project archaeologist identified four new archaeological sites (38BK2904-38BK2907) and one isolated find (Isolate 1). The architectural historian identified two newly recorded residential resources (Resources 1210 and 1211) within the architectural survey universe that are over 50 years of age.

We recommend Sites 38BK2904-38BK2907, Isolate 1, and Resources 1210 and 1211 not eligible for the NRHP. No further management consideration of these resources is warranted. If the currently proposed road plans change, additional survey may be necessary.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

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38BK2905	2	Isolate 1	3
38BK2906	3		

Site Number: 38BK2904

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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SITE NUMBER: 38BK2904

<i>Provenience Number:</i>							
	2 . 1		Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs				
1	2	11.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Hollowware Body			c1820+	
2	1	2.4	Porcelain, Undecorated Hollowware Base				
3	0	10	Brick,				Discard
4	1	2.2	Milkglass Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner Fragment			1869-	
5	1	5.5	Colorless Glass Container Body				
6	1	14.8	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
7	2	6	Unidentifiable Nail				
8	1	3.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				

<i>Provenience Number:</i>							
	3 . 1		Shovel Test, E515, N500, 0-30 cmbs				
1	1	7	Wire Nail			1850-	
2	0	40	Brick,				Discard

<i>Provenience Number:</i>							
	4 . 0		Shovel Test, E515, N515, Surface				
1	0	1000	Brick,				Discard

<i>Provenience Number:</i>							
	5 . 0		Shovel Test, E530, N500, Surface				
1	0	1000	Brick,				Discard

Site Number: 38BK2904

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 6 . 0 Shovel Test, E530, N515, Surface							
1	0	1000	Brick,				Discard

SITE NUMBER: 38BK2905

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test, E500, N500, 0-40 cmbs							
1	0	510	Brick,				Discard
2	1	5.6	Colorless Melted Glass Fragment				
3	1	3.7	Unidentifiable Nail				

Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Shovel Test, E495, N500, 0-20 cmbs							
1	1	0.8	Whiteware, Decal Rim			c1880+	
2	1	1.7	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				
3	1	0.1	Yellowware, Undecorated Body			1820-1940	
4	0	20.9	Brick,				Discard
5	2	0.8	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
6	9	43.3	Cut Nail			1790-present	
7	1	6.1	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				

Provenience Number: 4 . 1 Shovel Test, E495, N515, 0-30 cmbs							
1	2	31.8	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	Mend
2	1	9.4	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated Body				Burned
3	0	100	Brick,				Discard
4	1	3.2	Colorless Molded Glass Bottle Shoulder				
5	3	7.8	Colorless Glass Container Body				
6	2	4.1	Amber Glass Container Body				
7	2	10.6	Light Blue Molded Glass Bottle Body				
8	1	0.5	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
9	2	1.9	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment				
10	1	2	Cut Nail			1790-present	
11	2	6.1	Iron Disk				
12	0	6.3	Charcoal				

SITE NUMBER: 38BK2906

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test, E500, N500, 0-40 cmbs							
1	1	6.2	Wire Nail			1850-	
2	0	30	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discard

Site Number: 38BK2906

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number: 3 . 1 Shovel Test, E515, N500, 0-16 cmbs							
1	1	7.5	Whiteware, Undecorated Flatware Base			c1820+	
2	1	1.9	Light Blue Glass Container Body				
3	1	0.4	Plastic Brown Button				4 Hole; 13.8 mm diameter

SITE NUMBER: 38BK2907

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test, E500, N500, 0-21 cmbs							
1	3	3.5	Kaolin, Pipe Stem Fragment				2 Mend
2	1	6.2	Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered				
3	2	3	Residual Sherd				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 Shovel Test, E500, N500, 0-24 cmbs							
1	1	5.5	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	0	0.6	Oyster, Discard				Discard

Appendix B

South Carolina Statewide Survey Forms

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 1210
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cainhoy
Tax Map No.: _____

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1026 Cainhoy Road

City: County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: building

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1930 Commercial Form: Stories: 1 story

Alteration Date: Historic Core Shape: L

Roof Features

Shape: cross gable

Materials: composition shingle

Porch Features

Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Shape: shed

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: brick veneer

Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features: The roof is clad in composite shingles and features two chimneys: one on the south elevation in one in the wing roof line. The front gable has decorative vertical, wooden shingling hanging from the rake and the recessed surface of the gable. The wing gable has horizontal, composite shingles on the surface of the gable. The western (front) elevations are clad in brick veneer in a running bond pattern, while the eastern (rear) elevations are painted concrete block. The front elevations feature a flared brick, decorative watertable. The replacement windows are wooden, horizontal, two-over-two, and double hung. The front shed-roofed porch covers the wing portion of the front elevation and has been partially enclosed. The porch railings and balustrades are brick.

Alterations: Replacement windows; enclosed porch.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

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

Control Number: U / 15 / 2011
Status County No Site No
Quad Name: Cainhoy
Tax Map No.: _____

Intensive Documentation Form

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1024 Fogarty Lane

City: County: Berkeley

Vicinity of: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: building

Historical Use: Religion

Current Use: Religion

National Register of Historic Places Information

SHPO National Register Determination:

Notes on National Register Status:

Other Designation:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1969 Commercial Form: Stories: 1 story

Alteration Date: 1999 Historic Core Shape: rectangular

Roof Features

Shape: gable, end to front

Materials: raised seam metal

Porch Features

Porch Width: over 1 bay but less than full

Shape: gable

Construction Method: masonry

Exterior Walls: other

Foundation: concrete block

Significant Architectural Features: The single-story concrete block building rises from a concrete block foundation. The windows are multi-pane, decorative stained-glass. The walls feature concrete block, gothic-style, decorative buttresses. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The projecting front-entrance gable is supported by round columns and features a round vent in the gable's surface. The double-doors of the entrance each feature a five-pane fan light over four panels. Concrete steps and a concrete ramp lead to the concrete slab foundation of the entranceway. The steps feature a modern-aluminum squared-railling; the railing that leads up the ramp is also aluminum, but appears to be removable.

Alterations: There is a 1999 concrete block addition to the south elevation of the resource. The architecture of the addition mimics the main resource.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

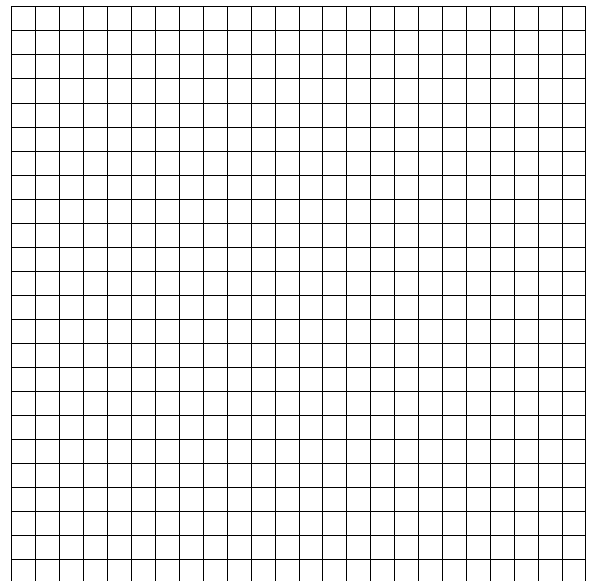
Source of Information:

Photographs

Roll No. Neg. No. View of



Use Grid for Sketching



Program Management

Recorded by: Brockington and Associates

Date Recorded: 09/08/2016